STATE LIBRARY OF PENNSYLVANIA
3 0144 00051624 5

S

CLASS 940.9 BOOK Un 345

VOLUME 3

(Apr. 1919 - Dec 1919)

PENNSYLVANIA
STATE LIBRARY

Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2014

https://archive.org/details/unitedstatesbull01comm

Victory Loan April 21 May 10

United States Bulletin

Buy Victory Bonds

CONTINUING THE OFFICIAL U. S. BULLETIN ESTABLISHED under an order of THE PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES, May 10, 1917
AUTHORITATIVE RECORD of all U. S. GOVERNMENT ACTIVITIES. ISSUED MONDAYS and THURSDAYS

VOL. 3. No. 576. WASHINGTON, THURSDAY, APRIL 3, 1919. $10.00 A YEAR

WAR FINANCE CORPORATION OPENS SALE OF ITS INITIAL BOND ISSUE THROUGH THE FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS

TOTAL OF $200,000,000 AUTHORIZED AT FIRST

Under Statute Creating the Corporation It Could Offer $2,100,000,000 on Basis of Paid In Capital—Put Out Only in Denominations of $1,000—Payable in Year.

The War Finance Corporation, through its agent, the Federal Reserve Banks and their sub-agent banks all over the United States, opened a sale of their first bond issue on Wednesday morning, April 2.

Under the statute, the War Finance Corporation would be authorized today, on the basis of its paid-in capital stock, to issue bonds in the amount of $2,100,000,000. At this time, however, in its first issue of bonds, it is putting out only $200,000,000.

Denomination of Bonds.

The bonds will be put out in denominations of $1,000, will be payable in one year, and bear interest at five per cent per annum. They will be exempt from State taxation, and from all local taxation; and will also be exempt from taxation by the United States, with the exception that they will be subject to estate or inheritance taxes, and to surtaxes and excess profits now or hereafter imposed by the United States upon the income or profits of individuals or corporations. But another important tax exemption relating to these bonds is this: That the interest on $5,000 of these bonds owned by any person will be entirely exempt from all income taxes, surtaxes, excess profits or war profits taxes.

The War Finance Corporation.

The War Finance Corporation is a corporation of which the United States Government is the sole stockholder, and of which the Secretary of the Treasury is the Chairman.

The final legal details with reference to this issue were agreed upon in conference between the Attorney General of the United States and counsel for the War Finance Corporation.

MEAT PACKERS ARE RELIEVED OF LICENSE REQUIREMENTS

The Food Administration issues the following:

The President has signed a proclamation, effective April 1, removing the requirement of licenses from all persons, firms, corporations and associations licensed by the United States Food Administration, engaged in the business of importing, manufacturing (including milling, mixed or packing), storing, or distributing fresh, canned or cured beef, pork, mutton, or lard. These licenses were, therefore, released from the license requirements and regulations of the United States Food Administration on Tuesday, April 1, 1919.

Notice to Government Department Officials

The OFFICIAL UNITED STATES BULLETIN will hereafter be published twice a week, issuing on Mondays and Thursdays, under the title "UNITED STATES BULLETIN," and will be available to all Government departments, agencies, and boards at the usual morning hour on those days.

The BULLETIN is NOT published by the Government or any department of the Government, but is issued in the interest of the Government and all its varied activities. It will be conducted precisely on the same lines as was the Official United States Bulletin for the two years of its existence and will be confined to the publication textually of all Government announcements, orders, rules, Executive decrees, etc., and will contain nothing of an editorial or advertising character, so that it will continue to be, as in the past, a virtual necessity to all persons desiring to keep accurately advised concerning all Government matters.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE RELATIONS WITH PRIVATE ORGANIZATIONS FORMED TO DETECT VIOLATIONS OF LAW

STATEMENT BY THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

Information Welcomed, He Says, But Impossible for Department to Have Any Connection, Official or Semi-Official, with Such Organized Bodies.

The following statement was issued by the Attorney General:

During the past two months my department has received communications from a number of private organizations calling attention to the fact that they have been formed for the purpose of systematically detecting violations of law and courteously offering to supply the Department of Justice with information of this character gathered by them.

Department's Position Stated.

It will be impossible for my department to have any connection, official or semi-official, with these organizations. This department welcomes at all times information which is germane to its work from whatever source it may come. It has been the traditional policy of this department, however, grounded on sound reasons, not to confer its sanction upon private organizations and not to establish with them any relations of an official or semi-official character. The only exception to this long-established policy, if it can be called an exception, was the formation during the war of the American Protective League, which was organized with the approval of the Attorney General and operated under the direct supervision of the Bureau of Investigation of this department.

War Organization Disbanded.

During the war there was need for such an organization auxiliary to this department, and the members of the American Protective League rendered service of the greatest value. Never-

theless, my predecessor, Attorney General Gregory, requested that this organization be disbanded and, in conformance to his wishes, it went out of existence on February 1. It was his view, in which I heartily concur, that no organization even of this type should receive official recognition from this department in times of peace. Espionage conducted by private individuals or organizations is entirely at variance with our theories of government, and its operation in any community constitutes a grave menace to that feeling of public confidence, which is the chief force making for the maintenance of good order. Furthermore, on reflection, it must be obvious to everyone that for a government agency to maintain any relationship whatever with private bodies engaged in this work will in the end result in impairing the confidence of the public in the disinterestedness and impartiality of government investigations.

Might Result in Harm.

I fully realize the patriotic and high-minded motives with which these organizations have been formed, and which have animated them in making proffers of assistance to this department, but I am constrained to say frankly that I fear the work of these private organizations may produce harmful results. I, therefore, feel compelled to instruct the various officials of this department not to enter into relationship with them.

RULES FOR THE DISPOSITION OF SURPLUS MOTOR VEHICLES

The War Department authorizes the following statement from the office of the Director of Sales:

Many rumors have been circulated throughout the country as to the disposition of the surplus motor driven vehicles now owned by the War Department. The following outline of the proposed method of handling this matter is given by the Director of Sales, War Department:

First: The different branches of the Government will be consulted to see whether the surplus in the War Department of automobiles and motor trucks can be used to fill their requirements.

Second: Various manufactures of vehicles will then be approached to see if they will take over the vehicles of their own make to market them with their own machines, thus giving the Government fair market price, and, at the same time, disturbing the market conditions as little as possible.

Third: The net surplus remaining, after the above methods have been followed out, will be disposed of to the public, either through auction or by sealed bids. Full publicity will be given these sales in order that the Government may realize the best results of the sale.

NEW CARS CONSTRUCTED.

A total of 582 freight cars were constructed in railroad shops during the month ended February 28, according to a statement by the Railroad Administration.

Early Copy Requested.

Heads of the various Government departments, administrations, commissions, committees, and all other United States agencies are hereby earnestly requested to forward to this office, at the earliest possible moment all matter intended for publication in the UNITED STATES BULLETIN, so as to insure insertion in the current issues. The limitations of time and space are such that it is only through the fullest cooperation of all concerned that these orders and other important official pronouncements may find their places in the paper promptly and in their proper sequence.

All communications should be addressed to the new offices of the BULLETIN, 10 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C.

FLEET TO FINISH MANEUVERS THIS WEEK AND SAIL FOR HOME

The Navy Department announces that the fleet will complete its spring maneuvers and battle practice in Cuban waters this week, and on April 5 will sail for New York. It is due to arrive in New York on the 15th, and from then to the 30th the fleet will lie at anchor in the North River, and thus give the personnel 15 days for recreation.

Docking After April 30.

After April 30 vessels will be considered available for docking, and will be sent to yards as fast as docks become available.

In view of the fact that the constant changes in personnel during the period of demobilization, necessitating intensive training which can not be performed at navy yards, and also that the reports of the Fire Control and Turret Boards are to be revised in April and May, none of the vessels of Battleship Force No. 2 will be sent to the yards for extensive work until the yards are ready to proceed with the work made necessary by revision of reports.

The vessels will leave New York May 1, and battle inspection will be held under way.

After the fleet tactical exercises and annual and battle inspections, the fleet will disperse, to reach designated ports by June 27. Battleship Force No. 2 will proceed to the North River, N. Y.

After the 4th of July the fleet will assemble at Newport, R. I.

SCHOOL TO TRAIN SEED TESTERS.

The British Board of Agriculture has established a National Institute of Agricultural Botany at Cambridge for the training of seed testers, in order that British seeds may hereafter be tested in London instead of in Zurich (Switzerland), as was the custom before the war.

INCREASE IN FURNITURE BUYING BY SOUTH AMERICA FORECAST

Excellent Market Open to United States Firms, Says Department of Commerce Report

More than $1,000,000 worth of furniture is imported annually by the West Coast countries of South America—Chile, Peru, Ecuador, and Bolivia—and there is to be an increase as soon as normal conditions are restored. A report issued to-day by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce, states that a great many of the inhabitants have accumulated money during the war and that they will buy high-grade, very ornate furniture as soon as they can get it.

Market for High-Grade Product.

Unfortunately only medium-priced and cheap furniture has been imported from the United States in the past, all of the high-grade product coming from Europe. This has created the impression that American furniture is inferior, and it is urged that steps be taken to improve this impression as quickly as possible. The high-grade market is well worth trying for, as the wealthy people pay very high prices for what they want. It is not unusual for newly married coupled to put off buying furniture until they get to Europe on their honeymoon, when they go in for the best to be had.

Chile Best West Coast Market.

Chile is the best market for furniture on the West Coast, and the styles demanded range from the simplest patterns to highly ornate Louis XVI designs, which are most admired. The best grades of Louis XVI furniture sell for $1,500 to $2,000 per suits. Marble tops are insisted upon for many pieces.

The bureau's report is entitled "Furniture Market of Chile, Peru, Bolivia, and Ecuador," Special Agents' Series No. 176, and can be obtained at 25 cents a copy from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., or from any of the district or cooperative offices of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

FERROMANGANESE AND SPIEGELEISEN IMPORTS

The War Trade Board announces (W. T. B. R. 674) that the restrictions heretofore existing upon the importation of ferromanganese and spiegeleisen, as included in List of Restricted Imports No. 2, item 114, have been removed, effective April 1, 1919, and licenses to import these commodities will now be issued freely when the applications are otherwise in order.

Importation of these commodities from the United Kingdom, France, Italy, Belgium or Japan, or from their possessions, protectorates, colonies, or dominions, may now be made under General Import License PBF No. 34.

AMENDED RULES GOVERNING PROCEDURE FOR LICENSING OF EXPORTATIONS TO NORWAY

"RATION GOODS" LIST

Commodities for Which a Fixed Allowance Has Been Provided Under Terms of Agreement with Norwegian Government.

The War Trade Board announces the adoption of the following regulations governing the procedure with respect to the issuance of licenses for the exportation of certain commodities to Norway. The previous announcement with respect to such regulations (W. T. B. R. 497, issued January 11, 1919), is superseded by this announcement, in so far as the procedure therein set forth is in any way in conflict with the procedure described herein.

1. All the commodities contained in the "Revised Free List" (see W. T. B. R. 648, issued March 15, 1919), or any amendment thereto may be exported freely to Norway, as described in W. T. B. R. 648.

2. Rationed List—The following commodities are those for which a fixed ration has been provided under the terms of the agreement with the government of Norway:

Antimony.
Asbestos.
Borax and boric acid.
Bread grains, rye, barley, wheat, oats and products, and rice.
Ceresin, carnauba wax.
Cocoa.
Coffee.
Copper plates, bars, pipes, wire and cable.
Corkwood.
Cotton: Raw, linters and waste; yarn, twine and thread; fishing nets; other manufactures.
Egg yolk, albumen.
Fish, canned: Sardines and anchovies; salmond and lobster.
Flax, hemp, jute and tow.
Hides.
Lead.
Leather.
Mineral oils.
Oil cakes and Indian corn.
Oil seeds (for seed-crushing plants).
Oils, not specified.
Paraffin wax, stearine, stearine acid, and palm acid.
Rape oil.
Resin.
Rock phosphate.
Rubber, except rubber tires, tubes and bicycle pedals, bicycle brake blocks, gas tubing, erasers, toys and office supplies.
Sauces and pickles.
Shellac.
Silk yarns and tissues.
Sirup.
Spices.
Starches.
Sugar.
Tanning extracts.
Tea.
Tin, raw.
Varnishes.
Vegetable and mineral turpentine and white spirit.
Vegetable and animal fats.
Wool, wool yarn and products.

Applications for License.

Applications for licenses to export these rationed commodities to Norway will be considered by the War Trade Board only when such applications are accompanied by the numbers of the import certificates issued by an appropriate import association, or if no association has been formed which issues certificates for the particular commodity in question, the number of the import certificate issued by the Norwegian Finance Department. Shipments of such rationed commodities may be consigned only to the import association issuing the certificate, if any such association is in existence for the particular commodity.

3. With respect to the exportation of all commodities other than those contained in the "Revised Free List" and in the above-mentioned "Rationed List" which commodities, for convenience, will be referred to as "Non-Rationed Commodities"), the importer in Norway is no longer required to obtain an import certificate from an import association, but the "ordinary undertaking" given to the Norwegian Finance Department and certified by an American Consul will be sufficient, even though there is an import association for such commodity. The number of this "ordinary undertaking" must be furnished on the application for export license. Hereafter shipments of "non-rationed commodities" need not be consigned to any import association, but may be consigned to the importer direct. For the convenience, however, of shippers who have already received, or made arrangements to secure, the numbers of import certificates issued by the import associations, the War Trade Board will, until further notice, receive and consider applications for shipment of "non-rationed commodities," in accordance with the procedure heretofore applicable to shipments to Norway.

Easy to buy, convenient to handle, no red tape—Get a WAR-SAVINGS STAMP to-day.

OFFICIAL COMMUNIQUES ON PEACE CONFERENCE

The following official communiques on the Peace Conference were issued at Paris:

"March 28.—A meeting at which Mr. Lansing, Mr. Balfour, Mr. Pichon, Baron Sonnino and Baron Makino were present, took place on the Twenty-eigth of March, at 11 a. m.

"In regard to the blockade of German-Austria, it was agreed that all restrictions on commerce should be raised in that region as soon as the necessary machinery had been established, in order to prevent re-export to Germany.

"A commission was appointed to study the removal of servitude on Morocco established by the act of Algeciras.

"The council then considered the question of the frontiers of Schleswig."

"March 27.—The thirteen meetings of the league of nations commission was held at the Hotel de Crillon at 8:30 p. m. on Wednesday, March 26th, under the chairmanship of President Wilson. The Chairman nominated Signor Orlando, Baron Makino, Gen. Smuts and Col. House as members of a committee to consider the question of locality of the seat of the league.

"The commission then concluded its examination of the amendments proposed to the draft covenant. Lord Robert Cecil, Monsieur Larnaude, Monsieur Venizelos and Col. House were nominated by the Chairman as a committee on revision to consider questions of next meeting as soon as the committee on revision was ready to report."

RULING ON PROHIBITED EXPORT LIST FOR CERTAIN COUNTRIES

In W. T. B. R. 461, issued March 12, 1919, regarding exportations to Bulgaria, Turkey, and the Black Sea ports, and in W. T. B. R. 656, issued March 20, 1919, regarding trade with territory adjacent to the Adriatic, was contained a list of commodities, the importation of which into said countries would, for military reasons, be restricted.

The War Trade Board now announces that it is to be understood that the exportation of the following articles, namely, barbed wire and implements for fixing and cutting the same, articles of camp equipment and their component parts, clothing and equipment of a distinctly military character, electrical appliances for use in the war and their component parts, military wagons of all descriptions, and harness and horse equipment of a military character, is only forbidden on account of the military uses to which such articles can be put.

If exporters have information showing that the articles are destined for civil purposes, the same should be submitted with the applications for export license.

Transfers of Funds Made To Persons Not Enemies

The Federal Reserve Board has issued the following regulation, effective April 1:

"Notice is hereby given that 'dealers,' as defined under the Executive Order of the President of January 26, 1918, until otherwise instructed, may make transfers of funds to persons not enemies or allies of enemies, resident in Esthonia, Lettland, Lithuania and Poland."

214037

United States Bulletin

Continuing The Official U. S. Bulletin Established May 10, 1917, Under an Order of the President of the United States. Since April 1, 1918, Published by Roger W. Babson. Issued Every Monday and Thursday.

Office: No. 10 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C. Tel. Main 5600.

The United States Bulletin is dedicated to the faithful presentation of the official acts of the Government that the people may know and understand precisely and accurately just what the Government is doing day by day. The Bulletin expresses no opinions, indulges in no conjecture or speculation. Published under the same executive management, the same editorship.

The Bulletin is in itself a complete record of all the important activities of the United States Government through its various departments, Legislative, Judicial, and Executive. Official Orders, Statements, and Rulings printed textually as issued by accredited Government officials, and, therefore, an authoritative guide to the business interests of the Nation; a virtual necessity to the Government itself in acquainting the various departments with the official acts of one another; to the Judiciary; to the Manufacturers; Miners and Traders; to Corporations, Railroads, Steamship, Telegraph and Cable Companies; Exporters and Importers; to Diplomats, Consular Agents, Statesmen, and men of affairs generally who wish to keep accurately informed of what the Government is doing and to preserve for reference authentic copies of public announcements issued by the Government's own officials and agents. Application for entry as second-class matter pending.—**Edward S. Rochester, Editor.**

SUBSCRIPTION RATES BY MAIL

Twice a Week	One year	$10.00
	Six months	6.00
	One year, postage prepaid to foreign countries	15.00
	Six months, postage prepaid to foreign countries	8.50
	Back numbers and extra copies ... each	.10

NO ADVERTISEMENTS ACCEPTED.

Make all checks, money orders, and drafts payable to C. J. Knight, 10 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C.

REPORTS OF MEXICAN LAND CONCESSIONS TO JAPANESE

Acting Secretary of State Phillips made the following statement in response to newspaper inquiries:

"The State Department has no official information on the subject of the concessions said to have been granted by the Mexican government to Japanese corporations for the exploitation of agricultural lands in lower California. The newspaper published reports is not clear on the subject, and the department has instructed the Embassy at Mexico City to report the actual facts and circumstances of the case.

"Nothing appearing in Senor Aguirre's interview definitely identifies the concessions alleged to have been granted with any portion of the tract of the California-Mexico Land Company of Los Angeles."

Help your Government and yourself at the same time—buy war-savings stamps.

STATEMENT BY PRESIDENT ON PEACE CONFERENCE WORK

President Wilson, on March 27, at Paris, issued the following statement:

"'In view of the very surprising impression which seems to exist in some quarters that it is the discussions of the commission on the League of Nations that are delaying the final formulation of peace, I am very glad to take the opportunity of reporting that the conclusions of this commission were the first to be laid before the plenary conference. They were reported on February 14th, and the world has had a full month in which to discuss every feature of the draft covenant then submitted. During the last few days the commission has been engaged in an effort to take advantage of the criticism which the publication of the covenant has fortunately drawn out. A committee of the commission has also had the advantage of a conference with the representatives of the neutral nations, who are evidencing a very deep interest and a practically unanimous desire to align themselves with the league. The revised covenant is now practically finished. It is in the hands of a committee for the final process of drafting, and will almost immediately be presented a second time to the public. The conferences of the commission have invariably been held at times when they could not interferene with the consultations of those who have undertaken to formulate the general conclusions of the conference with regard to the many other complicated problems of peace. so that the members of the commission congratulates themselves upon the fact that no part of their conferences has ever interposed any form of delay.'"

Recess Appointments

The following recess appointments were announced at the White House March 31:

Thomas G. Haight, of New Jersey, to be United States Circuit Judge, Third Circuit.

D. E. Simmons, of Houston, Tex., to be United States Attorney for the Southern District of Texas.

A. C. Hindman, of Boise, Idaho, to be United States Attorney for the Canal Zone.

Cornell S. Franklin to be First Judge of the Circuit Court, First Circuit, Hawaii.

Henry Mooney, of New Orleans, La., to be United States Attorney for the Eastern District of Louisiana.

Thomas D. Warren to be United States Attorney for the Eastern District of North Carolina.

Robert G. Nand, of Mississippi, to be Assistant Treasurer of the United States.

NEW RULING ON EXPORTATION OF COMMODITIES ON FREE LIST

It has been brought to the attention of the War Trade Board that some inconvenience has been caused exporters, due to the fact that in shipments of certain commodities which are on the "free list" for certain countries (see W. T. B. R. 648, issued March 15, 1919), import certificates have to be obtained to cover the bags and packing of such commodities.

To remedy this situation the War Trade Board announces (W. T. B. R. 673) that, in the case of shipments of commodities on the "free list," the normal packing of such commodities will also be considered as being free from the necessity of obtaining import certificates.

TRAVEL ALLOWANCE TO NAVY ENLISTED MEN ON DISCHARGE

Under the act of Congress, approved February 28, 1919, enlisted men honorably discharged from the Navy since November 11, 1918, are entitled to travel allowance of five cents per mile from the place of discharge to their homes or places of original muster into the service, at their option. Naval Reservists released from active duty since November 11, 1918, are also entitled to this travel allowance.

All former enlisted men of the Navy who have been discharged with any class of discharge other than dishonorable, bad conduct or undesirable since November 11, 1918, and all Naval Reservists released from active duty since that date, will be entitled to the five cents allowance, less any mileage or the cost of any transportation furnished at the time of discharge. If discharged between November 11 and March 12, 1919, they will make claim for same upon the Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., in the form of a letter, accompanied by their discharge or continuous service certificate. Men who have been discharged from the Navy since March 12, 1919, will make claim upon the officer who paid them off. All Naval Reservists released from active duty since November 11, 1918, may make claim upon the Bureau of Navigation for the difference between five cents per mile and the cost of transportation and subsistence already furnished them. No regular form of claim will be used, merely a letter requesting the allowance, accompanied by the original discharge, continuous service certificate or orders to inactive duty.

RULES WILLIAMS ENTITLED TO OFFICE AND SALARY AS A QUALIFIED MEMBER OF FEDERAL RESERVE BOARD

MR. PALMER'S OPINION

Attorney General, in Letter to Secretary of the Treasury, Quotes Precedent for Status on Board of Comptroller of the Currency—Text of the Decision Given.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
Washington, March 20, 1919.

The Honorable,
The Secretary of the Treasury.

Sir: I have the honor to reply to your letter of March 15, 1919, in which you ask my opinion upon a question with respect to the present status of Mr. John Skelton Williams, as a member of the Federal Reserve Board. Section 10 of the Federal Reserve Act (28 Stat., 844), provides, in part, as follows:

"A Federal Reserve Board is hereby created which shall consist of seven members, including the Secretary of the Treasury and the Comptroller of the Currency, who shall be members, ex officio, and five members appointed by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate * * *"

The question which you put is whether, under the circumstances which you recite, Mr. Williams is the Comptroller of the Currency, and by virtue of that office therefore a member of the Federal Reserve Board.

Appointment as Comptroller.

It appears that Mr. Williams was appointed Comptroller of the Currency, by and with the consent of the Senate, under a commission dated January 29, 1914. His appointment was made under section 325 of the Revised Statutes, in which it is provided that the Comptroller of the Currency, so appointed, "shall hold office for the term of five years, unless sooner removed by the President." Upon the expiration of the five years so provided as the ordinary term of office of the Comptroller, on January 19, 1919, the President determined to appoint Mr. Williams to succeed himself, and thereupon sent his name to the Senate for confirmation. The Senate adjourned, however, without taking any action in the premises.

Exercise of Office.

Since January 19, 1919, Mr. Williams has continued to exercise the duties of the office of Comptroller of the Currency and has received the salary thereof by virtue of the provisions of the Act of March 2, 1895, which are as follows:

"That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay to all officers under the Treasury Department, whose terms of office have expired or shall expire before the appointment and qualification of their successors, and who have been performing or shall perform the duties of their respective offices after the date of such expiration, the salary, compensation, fees, or emoluments authorized or provided by law in each case for the respective incumbents of the offices: Provided, That no such payment shall be made for any services rendered by any such officer wrongfully holding after the appointment and qualification of his successor.

Opinion by Attorney General Moody.

This statute was construed by Mr. Attorney General Moody, in an opinion rendered June 27, 1906 (25 Op., A. G., 646). In his view the statute provided for the "continuance in office" of officers under the Treasury Department. I have no reason to question this conclusion, which is reinforced by the consideration that under such circumstances, the officer continues obviously to act under and by virtue of his original appointment or commission. In other words, the language must be taken to be equivalent to the phraseology of many State statutes which provide that a term of office shall continue for a specified time and thereafter until the officeholder's successor shall have been appointed and qualified.

If this view is sound, and I think it is, the case which you put falls within numerous decisions that under such circumstances the officer holding over holds **de jure** and not merely **de facto**. People v. Tilton, 37 Cal., 614, 623; State v. Bulkeley, 61 Conn., 287, 358; People v. Reid, 11 Col., 138; State v. Harrison, 113 Ind., 434, 442; State v. Fabrick, 16 No. Dak., 94; State v. Howe, 25 Ohio State, 588, 595; Hogan v. Hamilton County, 132 Tenn., 554, 29 Cyc., 1399.

If Mr. Williams remains Comptroller of the Currency, **de jure**, it follows that he remains also, by virtue of that circumstance, a legally qualified member of the Federal Reserve Board. I concur therefore with the opinion of the Counsel for the Federal Reserve Board that Mr. Williams is such a egally qualified member.

Entitled to Salary.

You ask me also for my view upon the question whether in that event Mr. Williams is entitled to receive the salary prescribed by the statute to be paid to the Comptroller of the Currency as **ex officio** a member of the Federal Reserve Board. It follows from what I have said that he is so entitled and I so advise you.

Respectfully,
A. MITCHELL PALMER,
Attorney General.

GENERAL ORDER TO RAILROADS ON SALES AT PUBLIC AUCTION OF REFUSED OR UNCLAIMED FREIGHT

UNITED STATES RAILROAD ADMINISTRATION.
Washington, March 29, 1919.

General Orders No. 34-B.

General Order No. 34-A is hereby amended to read as follows:

Carriers subject to Federal control shall sell at public auction to the highest bidder, without advertisement, carload and less than carload nonperishable freight, which has been refused or is unclaimed at destination by consignees after the same has been on hand 60 days. Consignee, as described in the waybilling, shall be notified of arrival of shipments in all cases, and such notice shall contain provisions that after expiration of free time at destination it will be treated as refused and will be sold without further notice 60 days from date of notice of arrival.

Consignors shall be notified when freight is refused or is unclaimed, as provided above, when the consignor can be determined from the balling or when shipments are marked with the consignor's name and address; such notice to contain provisions that unless proper orders for disposition are received on or before a specified date, not earlier than 60 days from date of arrival and notice to consignee, the shipment will be sold for charges without further notice.

Perishable freight may be sold in the discretion of the carrier whenever necessary to prevent waste without notice except that such reasonable effort shall be made to notify both consignor and consignee, as described in the waybilling, as the circumstances will permit.

Deposit in the mail of notices in accordance herewith shall be construed as sufficient notice to all concerned, and a record shall be made thereof by the employee who mails the same.

The place of sale of both perishable and nonperishable freight shall be determined by the carrier; the net proceeds, if any, after deducting freight and other legitimate expenses, will be paid to the owner on proof of interest.

Nothing herein contained shall affect the provisions for notice to consignor of unclaimed or refused shipment of explosives or other dangerous articles, or for telegraphic notice to consignors of unclaimed and refused shipments at his expense and on his request, or other special provisions for notice to consignors, where such provisions are contained in the storage rules of the carrier, or other rules contained in tariffs on file with the Interstate Commerce Commission, except that when notice of refusal is given to the consignor under such tariff rules, it shall include the notice of sale after 60 days above provided for, and notice need not be repeated under this order.

WALKER D. HINES,
Director General of Railroads.

Better than money because they earn money; buy a WAR-SAVINGS STAMP to-day.

TRADE WITH GERMAN AUSTRIA MAY BE RESUMED UNDER RULES AND REGULATIONS PRESCRIBED

EFFECTIVE APRIL 2ND

War Trade Board Announces Granting of Authority to Resume Commerce Except with Respect to Certain Articles.

Acting concurrently with the competent authorities of the other associated Governments, the War Trade Board announces (W. T. B. R. 679), that all persons in the United States are authorized, on and after April 2, 1919, subject to the rules and regulations of the War Trade Board, to trade and communicate freely with persons residing in German Austria.

In accordance with this authorization, applications will now be considered for licenses to export or import all commodities to consignees or from consignors in German Austria, except that, for military reasons, the importation into German Austria of the following commodities will be restricted, and export licenses for the same will be granted only in exceptional cases:

Air craft of all kinds, including aeroplanes, airships, balloons and their component parts, together with accessories and articles suitable for use in connection with aircraft.
Apparatus which can be used for the storage or projection of compressed or liquefied gases, flame acids, or other destructive agents capable of use in warlike operations and their component parts.
Armor plates.
Armored motor cars.
Arms of all kinds, including arms for sporting purposes and their component parts.
Barbed wire and implements for fixing and cutting same.
Camp equipment.
Camp equipment, articles of, and their component parts.
Clothing and equipment of a distinctively military character.
Electrical appliances adapted for use in the war and their component parts.
Explosives, especially prepared for use in war.
Field glasses.
Gases for war purposes.
Guns and machine guns.
Gun mountings, limbers, and military wagons of all descriptions.
Harness or horse equipment of a military character.
Implements and apparatus designed exclusively for the manufacture of munitions of war, or for the manufacture or repair of arms or of war material, for use on land or sea.
Mines, submarines, and their component parts.
Projectiles, charges, cartridges and grenades of all kinds and their component parts.
Range finders and their component parts.
Searchlights and their component parts.
Submarine sound signaling apparatus and materials for wireless telegraphs.
Torpedoes.
Warships, including boats and their component parts of such a nature that they can only be used on a vessel of war.

Exports for Civil Purposes.

It is to be understood that the exportation of the following articles, viz, barbed wire and implements for fixing and cutting the same, articles of camp equipment and their component parts, clothing and equipment of a distinctly military character, electrical appliances for use in war and their component parts, military wagons of all descriptions, and harness or horse equipment of a military character, is only forbidden on account of the military use to which such articles can be put. If exporters have information showing that the articles are destined for civil purposes, the same should be submitted with the applications for export licenses.

American exporters are advised that merchandise is permitted to be exported to German Austria only upon the understanding that it is intended to supply the internal domestic needs of that country; and that, without the consent of the Inter-Allied Trade Committee at Vienna, the re-exportation of such merchandise from German Austria to countries commercial relations with which are not authorized or forbidden, and further, that such re-exportation constitutes a violation of the Trading with the Enemy Act.

For the exportation of commodities to German Austria, applications should be filed on Form X-A. No Supplemental Information Sheet will be required, unless the commodity is a manufacture of gold, in which case Supplemental Information Sheet X-29 should be attached.

Licenses for Imports.

For importations into the United States from German Austria, individual import licenses will be required, in accordance with the regulations applicable to importations from the neutral countries of Europe.

The War Trade Board have received no official advices concerning the regulations governing importations into German Austria, and prospective exporters should therefore communicate with their customers abroad before making definite commitments, so that the importers may comply with any import regulations that may be in effect.

The following are the suggested routes for postal and cable communications and remittances and merchandise shipments:

Postal communications should be addressed via France or Italy or Switzerland, and sent either on French or Italian licensed liners carrying mail.

Cablegrams and cable remittances should be made via French cable lines.

Merchandise should be shipped on vessels proceeding directly to Adriatic ports, preferably Trieste.

FOUR MORE GERMAN PASSENGER SHIPS IN U. S. NAVY SERVICE

The Navy Department is advised that four more of the German passenger vessels have been put in commission by the United States Navy. The Patricia and the Graf Waldersee were commissioned on the 28th, and the Zeppelin and the Pretoria on the 29th.

The Department announced that the steamship Cleveland, one of the German ships commissioned a few days ago, has been renamed the Mobile, as the Navy already has a vessel registered as the Cleveland.

BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION CONDITIONS ARE IMPROVING

A decidedly optimistic tone is found in reports and statements issued by the Department of Labor during the last ten days in so far as they deal with building and construction work. Data gathered from all parts of the country speak convincingly of an increase in building and construction work, especially in the middle west, where private interests are decidedly active.

F. T. Miller, Director of the Division of Public Works and Construction Development of the Department of Labor, makes the following summary of conditions:

"There is justification for the optimism in several significant developments of the last two weeks. The revival in business, for which some have been waiting and others working, seems to be on the way. This is indicated, in my opinion, by these circumstances:

Bank Clearings Large.

"Bank clearings are comparatively large. The territory which in 1917 showed ten billion five hundred millions in bank clearing for January, and in 1918, in the same month, showed eleven billion eight hundred millions, in January, 1919, showed fourteen billion five hundred millions.

"Retail business is unusually active and is showing improvement from week to week.

"There is a noticeable acceleration of advertising activities and when business is advertising it has confidence in future business possibilities.

"For the first time since 1907 real estate in the metropolitan district of New York City is active, some of it speculative buying, indicating a conviction in the minds of the investors that real estate prices are to advance and present real estate prices are not abnormal but quite otherwise.

"One encounters everywhere a feeling that gradual resumption of business is under way.

Wage Situation.

"There is a significant tone of finality in expression on the wage level question. There seems to be a general belief that wages should remain unchanged. This because an increase in wages would be prohibitive on production and construction costs and a decrease in wages would add complications of a serious character to the readjustment which is now under way.

"Building statistics indicate very clearly there is a gradual improvement. Municipal building permits in November last were but 6 per cent of normal, in December they were 10 per cent, in January 20 per cent, while in February they were from 35 to 40 per cent.

"However the revival is more marked outside the larger cities and is especially noticeable in the middle west. Allowing for the differences in money values, the contracts awarded for construction throughout the country in February, 1919, are 97 per cent of the five-year average for the same month. Of these February contracts 91 per cent were for private projects and 9 per cent for public.

GENERAL MEDICAL BOARD'S WAR DUTIES TERMINATED ON APRIL 1; THANKED BY SECRETARY BAKER

In view of the termination of the war activities of the General Medical Board and Medical Section of the Council of National Defense, Secretary of War Newton D. Baker, who, as chairman of the council, appointed the members of the General Medical Board, has written a personal letter to each of the seventy-five prominent physicians and surgeons comprising the board expressing appreciation for their services and thanking them on behalf of the Government. Dr. Franklin Martin, chairman of the General Medical Board, has also written thanking the members of the State and county committees which for two years have worked under the direction of the board.

"In terminating the relations between these organizations and the officials with whom they cooperated and worked so effectively," said Dr. Martin, "while one can not complain that the war is over, yet a feeling of regret must inevitably arise at the severing of such close connections engendered by the friendship and comradeship that are the natural outgrowths of such important associations."

Secretary Baker's Letter.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington.

My Dear Doctor:

Dr. Franklin Martin advises me that the work of the General Medical Board of the Advisory Commission of the Council of National Defense is now nearing completion and that the board will be dissolved on April 1.

I can not permit the occasion to pass without expressing my grateful appreciation of the work which you have done and the singleness of spirit with which your associates and yourself have devoted themselves to the great work which was placed in the hands of the General Medical Board of the Council of National Defense. While it would be invidious to make any appraisal of the work of your board in comparison with that of any other agency organized in the emergency, I need not, I know, assure you that the Government appreciates deeply and genuinely the great and essential contribution which has been made by the Medical Board in the mobilization of the civilian profession, its classification as to specialties and fitness, and in the preparation and organization of information which would enable the department to secure from the manufacturers of the country the vitally necessary instruments and supplies for the medical care and attention of our men in the field.

Since the cessation of hostilities the work of the board has been rounded out to completion. I beg you to accept for yourself and your associates this expression of my deep appreciation of the service which you have rendered to the country.

Cordially yours,
NEWTON D. BAKER,
Secretary of War.

Dr. Martin's letter to the members of the State and county committees:

COUNCIL OF NATIONAL DEFENSE,
Washington.
March 25, 1919.

From: Chairman, General Medical Board, Council of National Defense.
Subject: Termination of War Activities.

Upon the signing of the armistice on November 11, 1918, the strenuous wartime activities of the committees of the Medical Section of the Council of National Defense automatically ceased. As the unfinished business in the hands of the committees at that time is now approaching completion, you are hereby notified of the termination of your war duties as a State Committeeman on April 1, 1919.

Not until the history of our part in the great war is written will the people realize the important role the medical profession of the United States played in making our country a deciding factor in winning the war. Do you realize that in the year before our entry into the conflict the commissioned officers in the Medical Departments of the Army and the Navy numbered less than 500 in each service and that practically 40,000 civilian doctors had been added to these two corps by the time hostilities had ceased? When the story is told of the enrollment of these thousands of doctors, it must give the largest credit to our many State and county committees who labored so patriotically and continuously to carry out the recommendations of the organization under which they worked, the Council of National Defense, and thus aided the administrative departments of the Surgeons General of the Army, the Navy, the Public Health Service and the Provost Marshal General.

The work of these committees under the direction of the General Medical Board had to do with activities of which the following is a brief summary: Recruiting medical officers; standardization of medical and surgical supplies; cooperation in controlling venereal diseases; mobilizing 5,000 dental surgeons; establishing committees on hygiene, sanitation, general surgery, orthopedic surgery, ophthalmology, otology, rhinology, and laryngology, general medicine, nursing, women physicians and medical schools; organizing medical advisory boards; the study of industrial medicine; and finally, individual classification of the members through the medium of the Volunteer Medical Service Corps.

I want you to know that those of us who have had the resonsibility of organizing and enrolling the medical profession and resources appreciate the value of your work and thank you for it from the bottom of our hearts. This includes the Secretary of War, who presides over the Council of National Defense; the Secretary of the Navy, who is one of its members; and the President of the United States, who appointed the council and on two occasions has said, in speaking of our State and county committees: "Will you not be kind enough to convey to them a message of sincere appreciation from me of their services as authorized governmental agencies? * * * The health of the Army and the Navy and the health of the country at large is due to the cooperation which the public authorities have had from the medical profession."

Finally, in sending this communication to you after our two years of stressing work together, I want to thank you personally for your ever prompt response to my calls for help and for the evidence you have always shown me of your loyalty, fidelity, and friendship.

FRANKLIN MARTIN,
Chairman, General Medical Board,
Council of National Defense.

The Act of Congress on Enlistments And Reenlistments in Regular Army

Bulletin No. 9.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, March 3, 1919.

2. Act of Congress—Enlistments and reenlistments in the Regular Army.—The following act of Congress is published to the Army for the information and guidance of all concerned:

AN ACT to authorize the resumption of voluntary enlistment in the Regular Army, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That so much of sections seven and fourteen of the act entitled "An act to authorize the President to increase temporarily the Military Establishment of the United States," approved May 18, 1917, as impose restrictions upon enlistments in the Regular Army are hereby repealed in so far as they apply to enlistments and reenlistments in the Regular Army after the date of approval of this act: Provided, That from and after the approval of this act, one-third of the enlistments in the Regular Army of the United States shall be for a period of one year, and the remaining two-thirds thereof shall be for the period of three years. Any person enlisting under the provisions of this act shall not be required to serve with the reserves. The pay of the men enlisted hereunder shall be the same as that provided by the act entitled "An act to authorize the President to increase temporarily the Military Establishment of the United States," approved May 18, 1917: Provided further, That after the expiration of one year those enlisting for the period of three years may be discharged in the discretion of the Secretary of War under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by him after one year of service.

Approved, February 28, 1919.

By order of the Secretary of War.
PEYTON C. MARCH,
General, Chief of Staff.

Official:
P. C. HARRIS,
The Adjutant General.

EFFECT OF SEIZURE OF GERMAN DYE AND CHEMICAL PATENTS

In a communication to the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce the Alien Property Custodian writes as follows regarding the seizure of German dye and chemical patents and their sale to the Chemical Foundation:

All Patents Seized.

All of the German dye and chemical patents (and in this classification there is included allied subjects, such as metallurgy, fertilizers, fixation of nitrogen, hydrogenation of oils, etc.), have been seized by the Alien Property Custodian and sold to the Chemical Foundation. The Chemical Foundation will use the patents to prevent interference with the American industries to which they relate by Germans after the war by issuing nonexclusive licenses to American manufacturers, and will also institute suits for infringement based upon the importation of the goods of German manufacturers.

It seems to me that it would be desirable to advise the trade in the United States that importation of German chemical products may result in infringement of patents owned by the Chemical Foundation and thereby lay the importer open to prosecution.

The Chemical Foundation.

The Chemical Foundation is a corporation capitalized at $500,000, incorporated in Delaware, all of the stock of which is subscribed to by manufacturing companies in the chemical and allied industries. There is to be issued $400,000 in preferred stock, which shall be nonvoting stock, and $100,000 in common stock, which shall have the voting power and which is to be placed in a voting trust for a period of 17 years. The voting trustees are the gentlemen constituting the advisory sales committee of the Alien Property Custodian's Office: Otto B. Barnard, Cleveland H. Dodge, George L. Ingraham, Ralph Stone, and Benjamin Griswold. The voting trustees are a self-perpetuating body, and elect a board of directors. In order to prevent control of the company after the expiration of the voting trust, no one will be permitted to buy more than one share of common stock, and the common stock is made nontransferable, except by leave of the board of directors.

WELCOME TO AMERICANS.

Mexican Governor of Sinaloa Asks People to Show Courtesy.

The Governor of Sinaloa, Mexico, has advised the American Consulate there that he has addressed messages to all of the towns in the State of Sinaloa requesting that all foreigners be welcomed with consideration and respect, indicating that Mexico desires to attract American and other capital to develop the country.

The party of business men of San Antonio, Texas, numbering about 70, arrived at Monterey, Mexico, Saturday, and proceeded to Tampico. Plans are being made to entertain the party at Monterey.

REQUESTS FOR SEALED PROPOSALS.

Treasury Department

Proposals will be received by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing for furnishing and delivering the following articles:

Until 2 p. m., April 3, 1919: Thirty window screens, frames to be of No. 18 gauge galvanized iron, covered with bronze wire No. 32 London gauge, 14 mesh to the inch; 50 sheets of 10-ply manila board, 22 by 28.

Until 2 p. m., April 4, 1919: Repair parts for use with Economy Fuse & Manufacturing Company's ferrule-type, 250 volts, 1 to 30 amperes, N. E. code-rating fuses, viz., 200 threaded fibre cases, 500 threaded and slotted terminal discs, and 500 terminal contact discs; 12 barrels (about 675 pounds each), of best quality liquid glucose, to be delivered in lots of about four barrels, as may be called for.

Until 2 p. m., April 5, 1919: Six barrels of best quality banana oil.

Post Office Department.

Order No. 2937.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, Washington, March 29, 1919. Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received at the office of the Purchasing Agent of this Department until 10 o'clock a. m., April 29, 1919, for furnishing stationery (including inks and mucilage, pens and pen-holders, pencils, erasers, knives and shears, typewriters and supplies, duplicating devices and supplies, rubber goods and miscellaneous supplies); computing, baling, numbering, adding, check-writing, and perforating machines; time recorders; rubber and steel stamps, and inks, pads, and racks for same; seals; hardware, scales, copying presses, baskets, trucks, pushcarts, metals (time cards and time-card frames), packing boxes; twine and cordage; electrical supplies (motors, carbons, fuses); oils and chemicals, and household supplies, as they may be ordered for the use of the Postal Service from time to time during the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1919, and ending June 30, 1920. Blanks for proposals, with specifications and instructions to bidders, will be furnished upon application to the Purchasing Agent. A. S. BURLESON, Postmaster General.

War Department.

Sealed proposals will be received until 11 a. m., April 5, by the Commanding Officer, San Antonio Arsenal, Texas, for furnishing 100 rolls of 36-inch Kraft wrapping paper and 30 rolls of 24-inch Kraft wrapping paper.

Sealed proposals will be received until 10 a. m., April 3, at the office of the Depot Quartermaster, General Supply Depot, Newport News, Va., for supplies of fresh milk and of pasteurized milk for a specified period, milk to conform to Department of Agriculture standards.

State, War and Navy Bldg.

The superintendent of the State, War and Navy Building will receive proposals at room 1034 Navy Building, Potomac Park, Washington, D. C., until 2 p. m., April 5, for furnishing 2,000 square feet of Virginia pine flooring.

Shipping Board.

The head of the Raw Materials Section, Supply Division, Emergency Fleet Corporation, 140 North Broad Sttreet, Philadelphia, Pa., will receive proposals until 2 p. m., April 9, for furnishing galvanized mild steel bolts for 10,000-ton floating dry docks. Particulars on application to above address.

Department of Interior.

The General Purchasing Agent of the Alaska Engineering Commission, Seattle, Wash., has given notice that the opening date of Circular No. 35, dated March 14, to be opened at 11 a. m., April 3, calling for bids on bridge iron and lumber, has been postponed to 11 a. m., April 7.

Department of Commerce.

Sealed proposals will be opened by the Lighthouse Supt., Baltimore, Md., 2 o'clock p. m., April 29, 1919, for constructing new foundation, etc., Brant Island Shoal Light Station, Pamlico Sound, N. C. Information upon application to the above office.

Additional Army Units Named for Early Convoy

The War Department authorizes publication of the following:

The following organizations have been assigned to early convoy. Following organizations of 35th Division: Division Headquarters and Headquarters Troop, 69th Infantry Brigade Headquarters, 137th, 138th, 139th and 140th Infantry; 70th Infantry Brigade Headquarters, 128th, 129th and 130th Machine Gun Battalions; 35th Military Police Company, 110th Train Headquarters, 110th Sanitary Train, 110th Field Signal Battalion, 110th Supply Train, 110th Mobile Ordnance Repair Shop, Sales Commissary Unit No. 9, Sanitary Squad No. 19, 110th Ammunition Train, Base Hospital No. 71, 114th Engineers and Train, 53d Pioneer Infantry, 372d Aero Squadron, Ordnance Casual Companies 30 to 37, inclusive, Casual Company No. 8, Transportation Corps, 312th Clothing Unit, 336th Butchery Company, 1103d Aero Replacement Squadron.

BIG DROP IN THE CONSUMPTION OF WOOL DURING FEBRUARY

The Department of Agriculture issues the following:

Less wool was used by manufacturers in February of this year than in any month since monthly consumption reports have been issued by the Bureau of Markets, Department of Agriculture. February consumption was 27,500,000 pounds, grease equivalent, compared to 63,700,000 in February a year ago, a decrease of over 50 per cent.

Consumption of wool during February, 1919, in classes by pounds, was: Grease, 17,772,920; scoured, 3,467,457; and pulled, 1,946,441. Massachusetts used the most wool, followed in order by Rhode Island, Pennsylvania, New York, New Jersey, New Hampshire, Connecticut, Ohio, and Maine.

Strikes and the inability of small manufacturers to secure wool because Government auctions were on a cash basis are two of the reasons given for the decline in consumption during February.

RESUMPTION OF TRADE WITH POLAND PERMITTED

May Ship Merchandise Only When Intended to Supply Internal Needs.

Acting concurrently with the competent authorities (W. T. B. R. 675) of the other Associated Governments, the War Trade Board announces that all persons in the United States are authorized, on and after April 1, 1919, subject to the rules and regulations of the War Trade Board, to trade and communicate freely with persons residing in Poland.

In accordance with this authorization, applications will now be considered for licenses to export or import all commodities to consignees or from consignors in Poland.

Applications on Form X-A.

For the exportation of commodities to Poland, applications should be filed on Form X-A. No Supplemental Information Sheet will be required, unless the commodity is a manufacture of gold, in which case Supplemental Information Sheet X-29 should be attached.

American exporters are advised that merchandise is permitted to be exported to Poland only upon the understanding that it is intended to supply the internal domestic needs of that country; and that the re-exportation of such merchandise from Poland to countries commercial relations with which are not authorized is forbidden, and that such re-exportation constitutes a violation of the Trading with the Enemy Act.

Routed via Danzig.

All shipments to Poland should be routed via Danzig.

For importations into the United States from Poland, individual import licenses will be required, in accordance with the regulations applicable to importations from the neutral countries of Europe.

The War Trade Board has received no official advices concerning the regulations governing importations into Poland, and prospective exporters should therefore communicate with their customers abroad before making definite commitments, so that the importers may comply with any import regulations that may be in effect.

BRITISH EMBARGOES RELAXED.

List of Commodities That Have Been Tranferred to List C.

American Ambassador Davis, at London, cables as follows:

The British Board of Trade Journal of March 27, 1919, announces a further relaxation of export embargoes, transferring to list C the following articles: Cereals, prepared foods derived wholly or partly from, containing milk; chronometers and their component parts; pickled grains and fleshes; wood pulp.

The Payment of Bills of Demobilized Units

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, Feb. 28, 1919.

Bulletin No. 8.

IV.—Hereafter, units designated for demobilization are prohibited from making purchases from private concerns or individuals except on a strictly cash basis.

The commanding officer at each demobilization center will appoint an officer to examine into, collect evidence, and make recommendation upon claims presented by private concerns or individuals against uits which have been demobilized. This officer will forward the evidence with his recommendation to the zone finance officer, War Department, Washington, D. C., who will review these claims, and, if found to be just, pay them from the funds arising from the operation of Circular No. 143, War Department, 1918, as amended by Circular No. 29, War Department, 1919.

[Cir. No. 93, W. D., 1919—158.1, A. G. O.]

NEW BRITISH COMMERCIAL ORGANIZATION ANNOUNCED

Consul General Robert P. Skinner, at London, reports:

At a meeting of the British Manufacturers' Association called for the purpose of considering amalgamation with the Federation of British Industries, the proposal for amalgamation was carried unanimously. It seems to be the intention of the new organization to appoint what are called overseas trade commissioners to protect, guide, and advise members numbering 16,000 firms.

A beginning has been made in Spain and further developments are in progress.

These overseas trade commissioners are to be men of high commercial qualifications, conversant with the customs and commercial needs of the countries to which they are appointed, and will be settled in suitable offices in the chief commercial centers of the world with competent staffs. They are expected to report on the work of their foreign competitors and to collect such information as British manufacturers are presumed to need.

As far as may be observed from the public statements on the subject, these overseas trade commissioners are expected to do substantially what American consuls have been doing for a good many years.

MR. McADOO, RAILROAD COUNSEL

Will Act for Administration in Matters Arising in New York State.

Walker D. Hines, Director General of Railroads, announces that at his request, Hon. W. G. McAdoo, formerly Director General of Railroads, has consented to act as special counsel to the Railroad Administration with reference to matters arising in the State of New York. Mr. McAdoo stipulated, however, that he should not be compensated for his services.

TRADING MAY NOW BE RESUMED WITH PERSONS IN ESTHONIA

War Trade Board Announces Conditions Under Which Licenses May Be Obtained.

Acting concurrently with the competent authorities of the other associated governments, the War Trade Board announces (W. T. B. R. 676) that all persons in the United States are authorized, on and after April 1, 1919, subject to the rules and regulations of the War Trade Board, to trade and communicate freely with persons residing in Esthonia.

In accordance with this authorization, applications will now be considered for licenses to export or import all commodities to consignees or from consigners in Esthonia.

Procedure for Exporters.

The procedure for the exportation of commodities to Esthonia is, in all cases, as follows:

1. Exporters should apply for licenses to the Bureau of Exports, Washington, D. C., or any branch office thereof, using application form X—A.

2. Commodities contained in the "free list" for the northern neutral countries (see W. T. B. R. 648, issued March 15, 1919), may be exported freely without the necessity of obtaining import certificates.

3. For the exportation of all other commodities the exporter in the United States, before filing his application for export license, must receive advice from the prospective importer in Esthonia that there has been issued by the Allied Blockade Committee in London a certificate stating their approval of the proposed consignment. The number of this certificate should be forwarded by the importer in Esthonia to the American exporter, who should specify such number on the application for export license. The War Trade Board have been informed that there is in London a delegation representing the Esthonian Government, and importers in Esthonia can doubtless obtain further information regarding their certificates through this delegation.

Details for Certificates.

4. The details of all import certificates issued in London for shipments to Esthonia will be transmitted by the American representative on the Allied Blockade Committee to the War Trade Board, Washington, D. C., where the same will be used to verify the applications that are presented fo consideration.

Imports from Esthonia to the United States will be subject to the same rules and regulations which govern the importation of commodities from other countries in Europe.

RETIRES AS NEWS DIRECTOR.

The War Department announces the resignation of Marlen E. Pew as Director of the War Department News Bureau, effective April 1, and the appointment of Edwin Newdick to that position.

COMMERCE DEPARTMENT REPORTS COVERING NEWS OF WORLD'S TRADE MARTS

EUROPE.

Commercial Attache Jones has cabled from Madrid that the Gazeta de Madrid of March 21 publishes an order annulling 30 days after that date permissions to export food products issued before January 1, 1919. Licenses issued after January 1 will become null after 60 days from the date of their granting. These regulations do not apply to soup pastes and olive oil.

Vice Consul Cochran, Lugano, Switzerland, reports that agents and merchants handling products in this consular district are anxious to receive more illustrated posters advertising these products. The reading matter on these posters should be in Italian, preferably, otherwise in French or English, and should make clear that the United States is the country of origin of the goods. The local agents handling the import business of the Swiss cigar manufacturers that are using American tobacco are especially interested in receiving large showy posters.

The American commercial attache has cabled from London that the British Department of Import Restrictions advises that the following kinds of leather may now be admitted without import licenses, effective March 21: Waxed and rough splits, buff hides, and sole leather offal, including bellies, shoulders, and heads. Relaxation of the restrictions on other classes of leather has been under consideration, but it is not anticipated that further removals will occur in the near future.

A notice of the British War Office, transmitted by cable by the American Consul General in London on March 26, permits unrestricted dealings in rough tanned goatskin leather imported after March 21. Notice is also given that dealings in leather imported in the United Kingdom after March 20, when produced in any part of the British Empire, are permitted without restriction. It is to be noted that this order does not itself modify the restrictions upon the importation of leather.

Commercial Attache Edwards, at The Hague, reports:

The Algemeen Handelsblad of December 27, 1918, states that the management of the Austro-Hungarian Bank recently held an important meeting at Budapest, at which representatives of Germany, Austria, Poland, and Czecho-Slovakia were present. It was declared necessary that the bank should continue its operations as a bank of issue until its charter expires (December 31, 1919), as it is considered impracticable for each new State to set up a bank of issue of its own. No decision was reached concerning the question of a new issue of bank bills for the purpose of advancing money for the payment of interest on Austro-Hungarian war loans; a decision will be made on this point later.

CANADA.

Consul Donald reports from Sydney, Nova Scotia, that a new electric-power plant equipped with the latest type of high-efficiency turbines, capable of generating 11,500 kilowatts, or about 15,000 horsepower, is to be erected for the Dominion Iron & Steel Co. in Sydney by an American corporation. It will be put up so that additions may be made as needed.

Consul Reat, Calgary, Alberta, reports:

Under date of December 13 the Calgary consulate reported that 1,000,000 bushels of seed oats were required by the farmers of Alberta, and that the Dominion Department of Agriculture had been authorized by an order in council to pay a premium of 15 cents on No. 1 seed oats, 11 cents on No. 2, and 8 cents on commercial grades.

In addition to commandeering all oats in elevators or cars found suitable for seed, the Seed Purchasing Commission has been authorized to purchase seed oats required in Alberta and southern Saskatchewan in the United States, providing the oats purchased be not subject to the payment of customs duties. It is estimated that 3,500,000 bushels of seed oats will be required, and that not more than 1,500,000 bushels are available in the three western Provinces. If these figures be approximately correct, it will be necessary for the Seed Commission to purchase at least 1,000,000 bushels of seed oats outside the Dominion.

Statistics have been compiled recently by the Research Division of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce on the following subjects: Imports of limes and lemons into Canada by principal countries, 1908 to 1917, values only; imports into and exports from Italy of soap, 1912 to 1915, totals of each class only, and exports of boots and shoes from the United Kingdom in 1917.

Consul de Olivares, Hamilton, Ontario, reports:

Through the courtesy of the Hamilton Board of Trade, this consulate has been loaned advance sheets of the annual report on the trade of Canada for the calendar year 1918 prepared by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. These data show imports for consumption valued at $906,954,900, contrasted with $1,005,071,716 in the calendar year 1917 and $766,501,512 in 1916, and exports of Canadian produce valued at $1,229,708,244, compared with $1,547,340,855 in 1917 and $1,091,706,403 in 1916.

Of the imports for consumption, $511,125,417 worth consisted of dutiable goods ($557,636,509 in 1917 and $422,173,311 in 1916) and $395,829,483 worth of free goods ($447,435,207 in 1917 and $344,328,201 in 1916). The duties collected totaled $154,849,472 in 1918, $167,041,330 in 1917, and $139,002,178 in 1916.

SOUTH AMERICA.

An American company in Argentine has begun to manufacture cement, while the perfumery production is increasing rapidly. More candy is being consumed than ever before, according to reports, so that the chocolate manufacturers have enjoyed unusual prosperity. These budding industries, however, will have but little influence upon the total imports required to supply Argentina's needs. There is not a single industry in this country that does not feel the pinch of fuel, and a costly makeshift of wood has had to tide over the greater number. The few foundaries have suffered distinctly from lack of coal and coke.

Consul Henry, Puerto Cabello, Venezuela, reports that the world events of the last few months have entirely changed the situation of the coffee market in Puerto Cabello. Coffee prices were low during the first nine months of 1918, due to the level of New York quotations and the difficulties of shipping to Europe. They rose sharply both before and after the signing of the armistice. Prices for washed or trillado coffees have varied during the year from 6.6 cents a pound in January to 15 cents in December. More recently there has been a slight reaction, which has brought prices back to about 12 cents. Total estimated exports for 1918 amounted to 154,361 bags weighing 22,137,500 pounds and valued at $1,947,546. Official export figures for the three previous years are as follows: In 1915, 39,952,257 pounds, valued at $3,359,960, were exported; in 1916, 28,181,137 pounds, valued at $2,935,011; in 1917, 27,065,930 pounds, valued at $2,385,061. During January of the present year exports have been heavy and 46,240 bags have been shipped, of which 37,130 have gone to the United States.

Continued heavy losses in the Argentina sugar region occasioned by frost killing the more susceptible type of Cuban cane has led to the introduction of a hardier Java cane, which is reported to be rapidly supplanting the Cuban. At the same time, the light English, French, and German mills are not strongly enough constructed to stand the more gruelling work. In consequence, the first complete American sugar mill has just been sold to the Compania Azucarera Concepcion of Tucuman—in which province is the sugar stronghold of Argentina—by the International Machinery Co. of Buenos Aires, a branch of W. R. Grace & Co. The mill should reach here by September, 1919. The International Machinery Co. is shortly expecting the arrival of an American engineer who will reside in the Tucuman district to study conditions, with the hope of capturing all of the sugar mill and supply business of that section for American manufacturers.

TRADE COMMISSION DISMISSES COMPLAINT AGAINST PACKERS

The Federal Trade Commission issues the following:

The Federal Trade Commission has dismissed its complaint against Morris & Co., Chicago meat packers, charged with selling to Army posts meat unfit for human consumption. The order of dismissal reads, in part, as follows:

"The complaint charged that respondent had sold and offered to sell meats and meat products to the Government as food for soldiers at Camp Travis, near San Antonio, and Camp Logan, near Houston, Texas; that it had also sold and offered to sell meat and meat products to other persons concerned in the conduct of the war, which said food and food products were spoiled and unfit for human consumption; that it had knowledge that said products were to be used by the soldiers in training camps or by other persons concerned in the conduct of the war.

Deliveries at Camp Travis.

"The testimony showed that among the sales during the months of November and December, 1917, respondent delivered 3,000 pounds to various messes at Camp Travis, all of which was unfit for human consumption, and was rejected and destroyed or returned to respondent;

"That respondent delivered to the Quartermaster at Camp Logan during November, 1917, meat, spoiled and unfit for human consumption; that there were numerous rejections of meat at Camp Logan because of its unfitness;

"That during the month of December, 1917, and while the deliveries of spoiled meats at Camp Travis were under investigation, 24,265 pounds of spoiled meat belonging to Morris & Co., and stored in a cold storage plant at San Antonio, Texas, was condemned and destroyed by Federal and local authorities; that Morris & Co. were accustomed, when sales were made through its local branch at San Antonio, to take meat from said cold storage plant to their branch house, where the same was weighed and checked out to drivers who made deliveries at the said camp.

Wholesome Meat Substituted.

"The testimony having shown that where the meat was rejected, Morris & Co. substituted wholesome meat in lieu thereof or that no charge was made for the rejected meat when notice of the same had been given, and that there is no present impending danger or likelihood of a recurrence of the practices set out in the complaint and proven, due to the substantial demobilization of the troops at the said camps, the commission holds that while it has jurisdiction in the premises, it is of the opinion that an order to cease and desist would not now serve a useful purpose, since it is obvious that should the evidence presented constitute a violation of Section 5 of the Federal Trade Commission Act, no relief within the scope of the complaint could now be granted because of the "absolute want of present actuality."

"It is, therefore, ordered that the complaint herein be dismissed, but without prejudice to the commission in the future to proceed against respondent should it indulge in a similar practice contrary to any of the laws, the enforcement of which is within the authority of the commission."

ALL PROPERTY IS TAKEN OVER BY GOVERNMENT AT BUDAPEST.

An industrial standstill exists at Budapest, according to a statement by Acting Secretary of State Phillips. A dispatch to the State Department, which has been received from Vienna, states that all industrial activities have stopped in the Hungarian capital, that an inventory is being taken by the new authorities there of all factory plants, banking institutions and shops of every variety.

All Property Taken by State.

All property is being sequestrated by the authorities, this applying not only to real property, but to personal as well. The dispatch says that every house is regarded by the authorities now in control at Budapest as belonging to the state, and arms and ammunition of all kinds have been requisitioned by the authorities. Some of those who have been arrested by the authorities are prominent people, although the dispatch gives no names. It is stated that the new representative of the authorities in control at Budapest has been formally accepted at Vienna.

Orders Foreign Flags Respected.

The dispatch confirms press reports that the Budapest authorities have ordered that full respect be paid to flags of foreign governments.

PASSENGER TRAFFIC INCREASES; FREIGHT MOVEMENT DECREASES

While passenger traffic throughout the United States showed a decided improvement for the week ended March 24, the movement of freight, both domestic and export, was not as great as during the week previous, according to a report made public by Walker D. Hines, Director General of Railroads.

It was announced that active consideration is being given by operating and traffic officials in the eastern region to a plan for establishing uniform westbound service from the Atlantic seaboard to interior destinations.

At the New York terminals there are approximately 23,000 carloads of export freight on hand, excluding bulk grain and coal. Cars have been promptly released by unloading on piers or on ground and 23 steamers are being loaded at railroad termini.

In the southwestern region an increase of approximately 7 per cent in the freight and passenger business was reported for the week. Farmers everywhere are optimistic over the crop outlook in this section, due to weather conditions.

OFFICE SUPPLY REQUISITIONS FOR THE WAR DEPARTMENT

The War Department, Purchase, Storage and Traffic Division, General Staff, issues the following:

Washington, March 27, 1919.

Office Order No. 40.

Subject: Requisitions for Office Supplies, Equipment and Printing.

1. All requisitions for office supplies and equipment and repairs thereto, including printing and binding for use by the Purchase, Storage and Traffic Division, General Staff, and by the services operating under the authority of the Director of Purchase, Storage and Traffic, occupying the Munitions Building and of those parts of the office of the Director of Finance not now in the Munitions Building, will be made upon the Building Service Section (room 2515). Such requisitions will be prepared in accordance with paragraph 2 of Supply Circular No. 92 (1918) and submitted through the office service branch of each organization, which service branch will certify as to the necessity for the service requested.

2. Office Order No. 2 (1919), amending Office Order No. 104 (1918) is amended so that requisitions for printing and binding of regulations, instructions, forms and other printed matter desired by any of the offices in the Munitions Building under the jurisdiction of the Director of Purchase, Storage and Traffic intended for issue to camps, posts, stations and other places of the Army shall be sent to the Building Service Section (room 2515).

3. The need for printing of instructions and forms should be anticipated by at least 30 days in order that the Building Service Section may be able to make delivery of supplies at the proper time.

By authority of the Assistant Chief of Staff, Director of Purchase, Storage and Traffic:

L. D. GASSER,
Lieut. Col., General Staff,
Assistant Executive Officer.

SHIPMENT OF HOUSEHOLD GOODS FOR DISCHARGED ARMY OFFICERS

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, Feb. 28, 1919.

Bulletin No. 8.

V.—When an officer who is entitled to have his household goods shipped at Government expense upon discharge from the Army makes application to have his authorized allowance of household goods shipped to a point other than the place where he resided at the time of entry into the military service, the shipping quartermaster is authorized to ship these goods at Government expense to any point not farther than the number of miles for which he is allowed travel allowance. His allowance of household goods may be shipped at Government expense, irrespective of where the goods were acquired.

[Cir. No. 95, W. D., 1919—524.11, A. G. O.]

WORK DONE BY U. S. NAVAL UNITS IN RECONSTRUCTION AT LILLE

The Navy Department authorizes the following:

That a United States naval relief unit is doing effective reconstruction work at Lille, France, is disclosed in a report received by the Navy Department from the commander United States naval forces in France.

In fact, so effective was the work of this unit, and so unanimous was the commendation, that the Assistant Secretary of the Navy, during his recent trip abroad, ordered the immediate formation of a second unit.

This was done at the personal request of Mr. Hoover, who told Mr. Roosevelt that the work of the first unit served as a model for all food distribution and housing of the homeless in the various centers in Europe, where the commission on relief is operating.

Formed from Volunteers.

The second unit has been formed as was the first from volunteers among the Navy officers and men in Europe, and most of them have given up the chance to go home in order to help in the work of relief.

The formation of the original unit grew out of the arrangement by which the commission for the relief of Belgium and northern France took over the construction materials of the northern bombing group and the naval air station at Dunkirk. The air station was utilized for the housing of stevedores to unload ships at Dunkirk.

When the commission found it lacked personnel to handle and distribute the materials thus obtained, the idea of establishing a United States naval unit presented itself. The force commander obtained the requisite permission to detail selected men and officers, provided they volunteered for the duty. Lieut. (Junior Grade) S. A. Porter, Civil Engineer Corps, United States Naval Reserve Force, was selected as leading man in the construction department of the unit, and at once proceeded to select the personnel and make plans for commencing the work.

Expanded as Men Arrived.

With this construction unit as a nucleus, the United States naval relief unit began operations at Lille, and expanded as men and materials arrived from the air stations at Dunkirk, Pauillac, and the northern bombing group. Lieut. O. W. Howard, United States Naval Reserve Force, whose previous service especially fitted him for this duty, was selected to command the unit.

This being the first unit of the kind organized, Lieut. Howard, at the request of Capt. T. M. Craven, has submitted, under date of January 25, an interesting report on the organization and its workings, in which he says:

"At the suggestion of the commission, all men have been moved to Lille, Nord, the center of activity.

"The duties of the executive department include not only military control, but also the responsibility of keeping the men comfortable, happy and enthusiastic. The very nature of the duty requires that men of low rating have more or less independent work, at times far from the city, and their enthusiasm and devotion are essential. To this end the commanding officer has one important military function each week, namely, Sunday morning muster and inspection, which every man must attend. At this time the men are inspected, irregularities in uniform noted and corrected, and their work and position in France impressed upon them. A short talk, carefully presented, covering their behavior and appearance, the gratitude of the French, the great value of their work, etc., has already, it is thought, unified and directed their excellent spirit in the right channels.

"Most of these men are rated. This is proper under this scheme of operation, which is to have as much work done by French labor as possible, thus leaving sailors for executives and leading men. To start any job a complete organization of enlisted men is required. French men or women procured by the commission for the relief of Belgium are then substituted gradually, until as much as possible of the work is carried on by the French. In this way we can accomplish much more than if the Navy were to do all the work. Following this practice, mess cooks and compartment cleaners are now nearly all French women.

Quarters in Six Buildings.

"The C. R. B. has provided quarters for the unit at 174 Rue de Paris, Lille, in a collection of six buildings, surrounding a once glass-covered court comprising in all about one-half of a city block. The roof of the court has been repaired with wood and tar paper, and is now weathertight. The floor, about one-fifth of which had to be relaid, is of hardwood blocks. This space is used for a garage and for formations.

"Building No. 1 has been allotted as follows: Laundry, scullery, officers' galley, executive office, officers' mess room, and wardroom on the ground floor; four officers' bedrooms and toilet on the second floor, and five small bedrooms on the third floor. Building No. 2; Master-at-arms' office and storeroom pay office and C. P. O. mess on the ground floor; two hospital wards, hospital stores and dispensary on the second; and four C. P. O. sleeping rooms and canteen on the third. Building No. 3: Galley mess hall, scullery, dynamo room, tool room, and electrical storeroom and provision storeroom on the ground floor. A washroom and shower bath, with hot and cold water, is being installed. Two large (about 25 men each) and four small rooms on both the second and third, and a very large attic on the fourth floor. This building has a large dry cellar used for storing supplies. Building No. 4 has six cycle men of the Army who are attached to the C. R. B. as couriers. Building No. 5 has three small rooms on two floors, and is used for sleeping accommodations and post office. In all, there is room for about 500 men to sleep, and arrangements can be made to feed them properly. The present mess hall seats 150 easily.

Formerly a Factory.

"These buildings in prewar days housed a complete garment manufacturing establishment. No. 1 was the owner's residence, No. 2 the office, No. 3 the factory. No. 4 officers and sleeping rooms, and No. 5 the caretaker; the court was the retail store. During the occupation the Germans housed two batteries of light artillery here. Sixty horses used the lower floors and the men quartered above, the guns being parked in the court. They removed all the doors of the residence and office building and nailed bars across the windows for tethering the animals. The shoe marks on the hardwood floors and the damage to woodwork can never be eradicated. Of course, all electric wiring and brass work was removed, necessitating a complete installation of wiring by us and the use of a portable gasoline generator. Arrangements are being made to look into the city power which will release three men.

"All rooms are now provided with stoves and are comfortable.

"Organization: Actual operation has developed five departments: (a) Executive and military; (b) supply disbursing and commissary; (c) medical; (d) motor transport; (e) field operations.

"(a) Since the number of men is increasing, one additional officer of the line has been requested for executive duties. A regular ship's executive office cares for the records and reports, under a competent chief yeoman. A chief boatswain's mate is acting chief master-at-arms. He is assisted by C. P. O's acting as officers of the deck, in succession, so that at all times a competent person is on watch. The following routine is maintained:

"Call ship's cook, 4:30 a. m.; reveille 6:30 a. m.; beakfast, 7 a. m.; turn to, 7:30 a. m.; dinner, 12 noon; turn to, 1 p. m.; C. P. O. meeting, 5 p. m.; supper, 5:30 p. m.; taps and lights out, 10 p. m.

The Working Hours.

"It will be noted that the actual working hours are short, but these have been worked out to agree with the French and daylight at this time of the year. The use of trucks to get men on the job and to bring them in allows the very best use of this time. (b) The senior officer of the Pay Corps attached to this unit acts (1) as the supply officer. He arranges for the supplies not only for the unit itself, but assists so far as possible in the field, providing for the working parties. (2) He is the disbursing officer, and to that end maintains a pay office supervised by a Navy pay clerk. (3) He maintains a clothing and small-stores room, so that men in this respect are exactly on the same basis as those on a small ship. (4) He is the commissary officer and has charge of the galley and mess hall. He draws (through the C. R. B.) meat and fresh

(Continued on Page 13.)

BRITISH LICENSE REGULATIONS OF NEW CAPITAL STOCK ISSUES

The British (Government) Board of Trade Journal prints the following:

In view of the changed conditions resulting from the conclusion of the armistice, the Treasury has had under consideration the arrangements which have been in force during the war for the control of new issues of capital. The work of scrutinizing proposals for new capital issues has been performed during the war by the Capital Issues Committee, the object being to refuse sanction for all projects not immediately connected with the successful prosecution of the war. The decisions of the Treasury taken upon the advice of this committee have, however, not had any binding force beyond what is derived from the emergency regulations of the stock exchange, which forbid dealings in any new issues that have not received Treasury consent.

While it is not possible under existing financial conditions to dispense altogether with the control of capital issues, it has clearly become necessary to reconsider the principles upon which sanction has been given or refused in order that no avoidable obstacles may be placed in the way of providing the capital necessary for the speedy restoration of commerce and industry and the development of public utility services. In view of the numbers of the proposals for fresh issues of capital which are to be expected, it is necessary to provide further machinery for dealing with them and for making the decisions upon them effective.

Prohibited Except Under License.

A regulation under the Defense of the Realm Act has accordingly been made prohibiting all capital issues, except under license from the Treasury, and the Capital Issues Committee has been reconstituted with the following new terms of reference:

To consider and advise upon applications received by the Treasury for the licenses under Defense of the Realm Regulation (30F) for fresh issues of capital, with a view to preserving capital during the reconstruction period for essential undertakings in the United Kingdom and to preventing any avoidable drain upon foreign exchanges by the export of capital, except where it is shown to the satisfaction of the Treasury that special circumstances exist.

It will be an instruction to the committee that in order that applications may be dealt with expeditiously and to enable oral evidence to be given in support of them when desired by the applicant that the committee should sit by panels consisting of three members, the decision of the panels to be subject to confirmation by the full committee.

All applications for licenses must be made in the first instance in writing on a form which can be obtained from the Secretary of the Capital Issues Committee, Treasury, S. W. 1.

Before any application is refused the committee will afford the applicant an opportunity of giving oral evidence in support of his case.

DIFFICULTIES MET BY THE RED CROSS IN DISPENSING RELIEF IN SIBERIA

The extraordinary difficulty of keeping up with the shifting front in Siberia during the successes of the Czecho-Slovak troops is related in a report from an American Red Cross representative in Vladivostok. Distances are so great that one achievement of the Czecho-Slovaks under General Gaida flung the front 6,000 miles away, or about twice the distance from New York to San Francisco, with one railway line in poor condition as the only means of transportation.

"Relief Front" Suddenly Cut.

The American Red Cross had established a relief "front" from Vladivostok to Buchedoo, a distance of 800 miles, against which the Czechs could lean with the assurance of support. There was a hospital of 250 beds in Vladivostok, another of 80 beds in Harbin, and still another of 150 beds in Buchedoo. There were supplies of various kinds along the line and two sanitary trains in operation for the evacuation of the wounded.

Then General Gaida and his victorious army of 4,000 suddenly emerged out of the western wilderness, having cut their way through the trans-Baikalia and dissolved the entire front for which the American Red Cross had prepared.

It became necessary for the Red Cross as promptly as possible to extend its first line of relief to the Ural Mountains. At that time the entire Czecho-Slovak Army of 60,000 had but 15 doctors and 9 nurses of their own. They were without drugs and surgical equipment. The growing American Red Cross organization in Siberia met the new emergency to the best of its ability, but found it necessary to call on national headquarters in Washington for reinforcements to the extent of 20 surgeons and 60 nurses. These were dispatched to Siberia from most convenient geographical points as speedily as possible.

Aside from its obligations to the Czechs, the Red Cross found everywhere in the vast released territory conditions of abject misery among the civilian population—refugee old men, women and children by the thousands drifted into Siberia from the valley of the Volga. Urgent problems of feeding, clothing and caring for the sick had to be met on a large scale. The Red Cross then started a series of relief trains into the interior—trains laden with wholesome food, clothing and medical supplies of tremendous value to the half-starved and homeless people.

WORK DONE BY NAVAL UNITS

(Continued from Page 12.)

vegetables from the British, which are supplemented by dry stores from the C. R. B. A regular ration return is maintained so that proper quantity is assured. He personally attends to quality and to distribution. In this way, although the C. R. B. rations the unit, the mess is exactly that supplied in the Navy.

"(c) The medical officer maintains a sick bay and dispensary, and has sick call twice a day. He has received nearly all supplies required for this number of men, and is informed that the rest will soon be here. He makes sanitary inspections of all parts of these quarters and the camps, as required by regulations. In addition to the duties of medical officer of the unit, he, at the request of the C. R. B., is equipping and will soon operate several small dispensaries in the field for the benefit of the refugees.

"(d) The motor transportation, belonging to the C. R. B., is operated and cared for by the transportation officer of this unit. He maintains a garage on Rue de Orphen, and, as the equipment arrives, is rapidly producing an up-to-date shop. This organization is developing and is most important. It is thought that soon it will be possible to do all the repair work for the outfit equipment.

"(e) Field operations are carried out under the direct supervision of the civil engineer, United States Navy, attached to the C. R. B. In this way a workable arrangement has developed. The crew are all strictly responsible to the commanding officer. They are properly cared for and equipped according to Navy practice. At 5 each afternoon the civil engineer attached to the C. R. B., the commanding officer, the transportation officer and all the C. P. O.'s in charge of working parties meet at headquarters. At this time arrangements and assignments for the next day are made. In this way the unit is able to comply with the ever changing requirements of the situation and at the same time assist the C. R. B. most effectively.

"From time to time, as work in the outlying districts increases, permanent working parties are established. Under a competent C. P. O. a little unit is formed. These work in the same way as this at Lille. Frequent visits of the commanding officer, the supply officer, the surgeon, and the civil engineer insure the best possible results. At times tent camps are required, at other places houses can be had.

"No attempt is here made to go into the moral or international aspect of this work. As understood by us, the unit has a very definite function; first to build shelter; second, to assist the C. R. B. to the utmost with our limited manpower. To this end every man is pledged, not only by his volunteering for this special duty, but by his devotion to the ideals of the United States Navy."

CASUALTIES IN U. S. EXPEDITIONARY FORCES

The following casualties are reported by the commanding general of the American Expeditionary Forces:

KILLED IN ACTION.

Captain.

WOLFE, Franklin D. Mrs. Edna Wolfe, Milton, Pa.

Corporals.

THORNWELL, Thomas A. Mrs. Dorvey Thornwell, Riverside, S. C.
REDMOND, Nathan L. Mrs. Esther Redmond, 28 Twenty-second Street, Detroit, Mich.

Privates.

HANNA, Grover C. E. L. Hanna, route 1, Headrick, Okla.
HARRISON, William H. Edward B. Harrison, 143 Gary Street, Spartanburg, S. C.
LANGEMO, Nickolaie. Nels T. Langemo, West Concord, Minn.
RUZICKA, Edward V. Frank Ruzicka, Pishelville, Nebr.
SMITENDORF, Eugene D. Mrs. Irene Black, 1308 Fourth Street, Three Rivers, Mich.
SMITH, Robert M. George P. Smith, 2300 One hundredth Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
TOMOSETTI, Luigi. Bartellcucia De Michel, Ardsley, N. J.
CLEMENT, Charles G. Mrs. Meriam E. Clement, Cornelia, Ga.
DRAGANJAC, Mike. George Kolidir, 1002 West Eighteenth Street, Chicago, Ill.
ELLIOTT, Graham. William D. Elliott, Orrick, Mo.
ROBERTS, Louis. Andrew Carbucz, Lepa, Poland, Russia.
SIMS, Walter M. Mrs. Gertie Browman, R. F. D. 3, Thompsonville, Ill.

DIED FROM WOUNDS.

Privates.

GILBURTH, William Other. John Gilburth, Harlan, Ky.
ISAACSON, Albert Gustaf. Mrs. Albertine Isaacson, Courtland, Kans.
McCLANAHAN, Frank C. Mrs. Mary Hammond, Brentwood, Tenn.
SCHRADER, John H. Mrs. Mary Schrader, 415 Tennis Street, Ambler, Pa.
DIXON, Arthur G. Mrs. Missouri Grimm, box 66, Independence, W. Va.
ERICKSON, Ralph E. Theodore B. Erickson, 505 Eighteenth Street, Sacramento, Cal.
EVANS, Howard. Mrs. Emmaline Evans, Brandywine Summit, Pa.
FIORI, Joseph. Alex Fiori, 120 First Street, Troy, N. Y.

DIED FROM ACCIDENT AND OTHER CAUSES.

Corporals.

LAMKE, Charles Henry. Fred Lamke, 396 South Second Street, Steelton, Pa.
BEWS, Joseph. Miss Isabella Bews, 11 Truman Street, New Haven, Conn.
BURZYCH, Peter. Mike Burzych, Boston, Ohio.
GRUBB, William Allen Mrs. James Edwards Shipley, 2110 Blair Boulevard, Nashville, Tenn.
THOMPSON, Henry C. Mrs. Lucy B. Carter, Darlington Heights, Va.

Bugler.

GALLAGAN, Wilbur T. Lansing A. Gallagan, 911 North Sixth Street, Logansport, Ind.

Wagoner.

DIMELING, Roy Roan. Mrs. A. J. Dimeling, West Decatur, Pa.

Mechanic.

SMITH, Toy E. Mrs. Columbus Smith, Fountain, S. C.

Privates.

ACORS, Roderick. Mrs. Kate Acors, Massaponox, Va.
AYERS, Granville. Mrs. Eula West, Chicota, Tex.
BALL, Jesse L. Mrs. Alice Ball, Werk Road and Glenmore Avenue, Cincinnati, Ohio.
BETHEA, Thad. Neal Bethea, Dillon, S. C.
BLOUIN, Ovila. Onisime Blouin, R. F. D. 4, Augusta, Me.
CINANNI, Antonio. Mrs. Tesa Gila Cinanni, Geruce, Italy.
KALOUMIRIS, Peter E. Mrs. Evene Theodore, 206 Essex Street, Haverhill, Mass.
LINTNER, Antis S. Mrs. Ella Lintner, Blairsville, Pa.
McBRIDE, Thomas F. William McBride, 2221 Third Avenue, New York, N. Y.
MALINOWSKI, Sczepan. Stanley Cieplawski, 1043 Twelfth Street, Milwaukee, Wis.
BEDDOW, Abe. Mrs. Sarah Beddow, 722 Birch Street, Boonton, N. J.
BONISOLLI, Scripi. Mrs. Cisola Bonisolli, box 512, Slovan, Pa.
BONNES, Olof. Lois Bornes, Hendricks, Minn.
BRYANT, Lawson. Joseph L. Bryant, R. F. D. 2, Cairo, Ga.
BUZACOTT, George A. Mrs. Catherine Buzacott, Pittsburg, Cal.
CARLSON, Axel C. Miss Elsa Carlson, 4741 Kunback Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
CONWAY, George J. John Conway, R. F. D. 4, Manton, Miss.
COOK, Teddie. Miss Ola Cook, R. F. D. 4, Pittsburg, Kans.
DAVIS, Frank D. Mrs. Alice Davis, R. F. D. 1, Weston, Idaho.
FALLUCCA, Thomas. Benny Fallucca, 239 Camden Street, Newark, N. J.
FASIG, Harry E. Mrs. Sarah Fasig, 1330 Cotton Street, Reading, Pa.
FERNANDEZ, Andrew. Mrs. Antonia Fernandez, New Idria, Cal.
FIORE, Antonio. Joseph Fiore, box 131, Depew, N. Y.
FOSS, Henry E. Louis Foss, 436 East One hundred and thirty-eighth Street, New York, N. Y.
GEORGE, James. Lew L. George, R. F. D. 3, box 48, Bessemer, Ala.
HOUSER, William. Eddie Crosby, 164 Johnson Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
JENSEN, Harry. Mrs. C. Jensen, 1341 East Fifty-third Street, Chicago, Ill.
JONES, Otis L. Mrs. Nora Alvis Jones, 706 Lee Street, Richmond, Va.
KIELY, John Joseph. Miss Mary A. Kiely, 33 West Silver Street, Westfield, Mass.
KRAKALAKOS, Nicholas. Mrs. Staoruna Krakalakos, Levethura, Sparta, Greece.
LAVIN, Patrick H. John M. Lavin, First Street, Sutersville, Pa.
LAWSON, Erma W. Mrs. J. W. Lawson, R. F. D. 2, Enterprise, Miss.
LEVIN, Morris Mrs. May Levin, 321 Vernin Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
LOVING, William. Frow B. Loving, Salvia, Va.
LYNN, William E. George Lynn, 224 Eighth Avenue, Juanita, Pa.
MANSFIELD, Harry L. Hiram Mansfield, Norfolk, Conn.
MARTIN, Allie L. Mrs. Orphie S. Martin, Leesville, Va.
MARX, Stephen J. Mrs. Theresa Mary Marx, 364 Orange Street, Kenosha, Wis.
MATHIOT, Cyrus. Mrs. Elizabeth Mathiot, 249 South Fifth Street, Columbia, Pa.
MAYNOR, Arvel. William T. Maynor, R. F. D. 1, Etowah, Tenn.
MEHAFFEY, John H. Mrs. Laura M. Alfrey, Carlisle, Iowa.
MILLER, Charles. William Miller, Mount Hope, Pa.
MONSTACHO, Thomas. George Basich, 418 Loyd Street, Shenandoah, Pa.
SMITH, William. Mrs. H. Smith, Shawmut, Pa.
STOWE, Clarence G. Mrs. Emma Stowe, Foley, Minn.
TERHARK, Henry. Ben Terhark, Sibley, Iowa. (Osceola County).
MANOCKE, Dominicke. Mrs. Julia Manocke, R. F. D. 1, Coldwater, Mich.
PURCELL, Frank S. Miss Anna Purcell, 116 Hawthorne Street, Chelsea, Mass.
TURNER, John F. Thomas Turner, 144 Lowell Street, Lawrence, Mass.

DIED OF DISEASE.

Captain.

HEDRICK, Arly Luther. Mrs. Arly L. Hedrick, 436 West Thirty-fifth Street, Kansas City, Mo.

Lieutenant.

NEAL, James Weaver. Edward Barnes Neal, R. F. D. 5, Taylorsville, Ky.

Sergeants.

SEVERIN, Enoch N. Nils P. Severin, 82 West Washington Street, Chicago, Ill.
JOHNSON, Axel W. Miss Jennie Hulbert, lock box 247, Kansas City, Mo.
TOWNSEND, Aubra H. Mrs. Elizabeth Townsend, Hickman, Ky.

Corporals.

QUINN, John M. Mrs. Mary Quinn, 339 East One hundred and twenty-second Street, New York City, N. Y.
BOYD, Simon. Ebram Boyd, R. F. D. 2, Winterville, N. C.
GRAY, Granville. Mrs. Letta Gray, 802 North Tenth Street, Beatrice, Nebr.
WILLIAMS, Clarence F. Mrs. Emma M. Williams, Reardon, Wash.

Musician.

ARNOLD, Jacob Harry Conrad. George Arnold, 18 Gladys Street, Rochester, N. Y.

Privates.

ALLEN, Manuel. Richard Allen, Dogue, Va.
BARBER, Claude J. Mrs. Della T. Barber, Manor, Ga.
BELL, Henry. Mrs. Violet Bell, R. F. D. 2, Dixie, Ga.
BERNDT, Herman. Mrs. Johana Berndt, R. F. D. 2, Cedarburg, Wis.
BOWLBY, Earl C. Mrs. Jennie Bowlby, 165 Seymour Avenue, Newark, N. J.
DAVIS, Lloyd C. Mrs. Mary I. Davis, R. F. D. 1, Redwood, Pa.
DUFFY, John F. Mrs. Susan Lenihan, 296 South Nineteenth Street, Newark, N. J.
LACONE, Dominick. Mrs. Sarah Milio, 431 East Fifteenth Street, New York, N. Y.
McANDREW, James P. Mrs. Margaret McAndrew, Main Street, Vandling, Pa.
MEYERS, Harry Edward. William Meyers, Preston, Nebr.
POACH, Peter Joseph. Domenico Poach, Sidney, N. Y.
ROGERS, Harvey E. Howard Peaison, Savoy, Mont.
STEINER, Morand A. Mrs. Stephen Steiner, 1868 Eleventh Street, Beaver Falls, Pa.
TURNER, Sam. Mrs. Emma Turner, Woodland, N. C.
WILSON, Howard. Mrs. Lucretia Wilson, 448 Crescent Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
BURLESON, John. Mrs. Martha Burleson, R. F. D. 6, box 28, Hillsboro, Tex.
EVERETT, Fred. Mrs. Jenny Everett, Marshfield, Ind.
FONTENOT, Carley. John Fontenot, Ville Platte, La.
GILLIS, Fred. Mrs. Mary G. Gibson, Lumber Ridge, N. C.
JOHN, Raymond. Mrs. Phoebe Greene, R. F. D. 1, Daphne, Ala.
KERSTETTER, Harry. Mrs. Cornelia K. Brown, Stillwater, Okla.
MANSFIELD, Richard. Mrs. Mansfield, 219 West Eighty-third Street, New York, N. Y.
REESE, Jesse. Mrs. Rosa Reese, 219 Fifth Avenue, Macon, Ga.
STEWART, Ernest Russle. Mrs. Olga Stewart, 738 East Eighth Street, Los Angeles, Cal.
TAYLOR, Waman. Lulu Taylor, R. F. D. 1, Fosterville, Tenn.

WOUNDED SEVERELY.

Lieutenant.

GROSSMAN, Edgar F. Mrs. Paula Grossman, 36 St. George Street, St. Augustine, Fla.

Corporal.

PARKER, Clyde J. Mrs. S. M. Parker, 1201 East Lincoln Street, Portland, Oreg.

Privates.

ADAMS, William. Mike Manos, 221 North Bernard Street, Spokane, Wash.
RUSSO, George P. Mrs. A. Russo, 33 Warwick Street, Newark, N. J.
CERAJEWSKI, Charles. Miss Anna Gerajewski, 1049 Muskegon Avenue, Grand Rapids, Mich.
DELAUPIER, Albert J. Mrs. Eva Dazy, 5153 West Lake Street, Chicago, Ill.
HAGEMEISTER, Frank. Mrs. Mary Hagemeister, Dryden, Mich.
LESZEK, Casimer. John Shopinski, 879 Theodore Street, Detroit, Mich.
FEICHMAN, Fred. Mrs. Swayer, R. F. D. 1, Pittslong, Kans.
SQUEO, Angelo. Mrs. Giovannina Chiappinelli, Mount Kisco, N. Y.

WOUNDED (Degree Undetermined).

Sergeant.

THOMPSON, Dayton Boileau. Mrs. R. B. Thompson, 534 Chestnut Street, Meadville, Pa.

CASUALTIES IN U. S. EXPEDITIONARY FORCES

Privates.

BAYER, Philip A. Philip Bayer, 298 South Ninth Street, Newark, N. J.
BROWN, Russell J. John J. Brown, Harrington, Del.
CARROLL, Douglas. Charles Carroll, 1260 Staman Street, San Francisco, Cal.
RUTHERFORD, Henry F. Jack Rutherford, R. F. D. 1, Eatonton, Ga.
FARMER, Jeff M. Mrs. Roy Paschall, Dresden, Tenn.
GRANT, Gilbert A. Mrs. Kate Grant, Oblong, Ill.
HARRIS, Earl. Mrs. Louise Harris, 5571 Ludlow Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
HUNT, John Edward. Mrs. John Edward Hunt, 2002 South Street, Lincoln, Nebr.
SNYDER, Wilford Tinsley. Mrs. Henry Snyder, 35 Howard Avenue, Lancaster, Pa.
TRUSSELL, Walter D. William J. Trussell, Honea Path, S. C.

WOUNDED SLIGHTLY.

Sergeant.

ALLEN, Olcy. Mrs. Adeline Slaten, Parma, Mo.

Corporals.

ALLEN, Perry Stanley. Mrs. Flora W. Allen, Brush Valley, Pa.
GOOD, Irl. John Good, La Moure, N. Dak.
BAKER, Frank E. Merah Baker, El Reno, Okla.
ROSE, Carl Ami. Ami Rose, Linesville, Pa.

Bugler.

KUHN, Albert J. Anton Kuhn, Fort Atkinson, Iowa.

Privates.

ANDERSON, Henry. David Laveack, 417 Totowa Avenue, Paterson, N. J.
GRAY, Charles W. Mrs. Anna E. Gray, Hillsboro, Oreg.
HUGHES, Samuel. Arthur Hughes, Blessing, Tex.
MEYERS, Leslie M. M. L. Meyers, box 499, Ritzville, Wash.
SEITZ, William Jacob. Jacob Seitz, 24 Springer Street, Germantown, Philadelphia, Pa.
TOPSHE, George. Mrs. Mary Topshe, 629 Main Street, Columbia, S. C.
ALLEN, Edgar J. Witt F. Allen, Berthond, Colo.
ALLEN, Edward B. George Allen, Wilmington, Mass.
ALLEN, Henry E. Henry Allen, 20 Blaisdell Street, Haverhill, Mass.
ALLSBACH, George J. Milton Allsbach, Tremont, Schuylkill County, Pa.
ALLSPACH, Howard G. C. H. Allspach, West Englewood, N. J.
ATKINS, Worland E. J. C. Early, Sheridan, Wyo.
BIONDI, Pietro. Tony Biondi, Saffotervato, Italy.
BONNETTE, Miller. James W. Bonnette, Granville, Ohio.
DAVE, Alford Edward. Mrs. Josephine Dave, 1155 Day Street, Green Bay, Wis.
DENTINO, Anthony. Mrs. Annie Dentino, S. Vito, Christino, Italy.
NEEDHAM, Roy Elwood. Cyrus H. Needham, Tracy, Cal.
O'BRIEN, Clarence J. Mrs. Maggie O'Brien, Durham, Mo.
RUTLEDGE, Homer N. Charles R. Rutledge, Sumner, Wash.

MISSING IN ACTION.

Corporal.

BARBER, Frank L. John M. Barber, 6136 Avondale Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Private.

CREWS, Chester W. Mrs. Ruby N. Hastins, Mayer, Ariz.

CORRECTIONS.

The following cabled corrections are issued as an appendix to the regular casualty lists:

DIED OF DISEASE, PREVIOUSLY REPORTED DIED FROM ACCIDENT AND OTHER CAUSES.

Private.

STRUBE, William. Mrs. Lena Strube, 785 Sedam Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

KILLED IN ACTION, PREVIOUSLY REPORTED DIED.

Lieutenant.

SCOTT, William E. Mrs. Elenor F. Scott, 3738 Prospect Street, Kansas City, Mo.

Sergeant.

SCHWEITZER, Fred. Mrs. John Schweitzer, 13336 Buffalo Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Bugler.

HELM, Curtis S. James S. Helm, Hale, Mo.

Corporal.

ENGLE, Joseph D. Mrs. Alice Engle, box 726, Monaca, Pa.

Privates.

COLEMAN, Fred D. Mrs. Fred D. Coleman, R. F. D. 1, Falls Creek, Jefferson County, Pa.
FISHER, John. Andrew A. Brink, Bemidji, Minn.
KISSICK, Thurman L. Mrs. Sophar M. Kissick, Ringos Mill, Ky.
MALM, Clarence A. Mrs. Tillie Malm, 774 Farry Park Avenue, Detroit, Mich.
JONES, Robert T. W. C. Jones, Seagoville, Tex.
MITTENDORF, Barney. Mrs. Edna Mittendorf, Avon, Ohio.
MONTOYO, Louis. Mrs. Amelia Montoyo, Del Norte, Colo.
ZEITS, Alfred G. Mrs. Nettie Zeits, 619 Fifth Street, Traverse City, Mich.

DIED FROM WOUNDS, PREVIOUSLY REPORTED DIED.

Privates.

Davis, Warren Frank. Mrs. Lizzie Jeffords, Nickerson, Kans.
GEYER, Jacob M. William L. Geyer, Sheyenne, N. Dak.
GREENE, Cecil E. Mrs. Mary B. Greene, 213 Lauderdale Street, Selma, Ala.

KILLED IN ACTION, PREVIOUSLY REPORTED WOUNDED SEVERELY.

Corporal.

SCOTT, Earl D. Mrs. Lola B. Scott, 25 Woodleigh, Avenue, Greenfield, Mass.

Private.

INGENITO, Joseph. Alfonso Ingenito, Pasetino, Italy.

DIED, PREVIOUSLY REPORTED WOUNDED SEVERELY.

Private.

KOUDELKA, Anton. Mrs. Barbara Koudelka, 2826 West Twenty-second Street, Chicago, Ill.

KILLED IN ACTION, PREVIOUSLY REPORTED WOUNDED (Degree Undetermined).

Private.

McMILLEN, Robert C. Frank D. McMillen, McClure, Ohio.

DIED, PREVIOUSLY REPORTED WOUNDED (Degree Undetermined).

Private.

HAWKINS, Clarence E. Mrs. Emma Hawkins, Coulterville, Ill.

DIED, PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING IN ACTION.

Lieutenant.

TAYLOR, Raymond C. Mrs. Dolly A. Taylor, 1384 Commonwealth Avenue, Allston, Mass.

Corporal.

BRENNAN, Eugene J. Mrs. James Brennan, Indiana Street, Punxsutawney, Pa.

Privates.

BALDYSKI, Roman. Mrs. Anna Baldyski Bodna, Wierton, W. Va.
BIGLEY, Vance H. D. M. Bigley, Graysville, Ohio.
BISSETT, Joseph H. Mrs. Jesse Bissett, Ned, Pa.
BRADLEY, James Nelson. William Bradley, 334 Pennell Street, Chester, Pa.
BROUSSARD, John C. Mrs. J. A. Caruthers, Edgerly, La.
BRUCE, James H. Mrs. Elizabeth Bruce, 557 Main Street, Paterson, N. J.
BURDETT, Dolphus M. James B. Burdett, R. F. D. 3, Pendleton, S. C.
CADY, Melville. Mrs. Caroline Cady, Greenfield Center, Saratoga Co., N. Y.
CALDWELL, Hulen. Jim Rich, Bremen, Ky.
COLLINS, Raymond R. James A. Collins, Cobbs Creek, Va.
CONANT, Nelson. Charles Conant, R. F. D. 2, Salisbury, Vt.
CREED, Charles Allen. Edith Aubine Burnham, 479 Bark Avenue, Worcester, Mass.
CURTIS, Robert K. James Buchanan Curtis, Mount Vernon, Ind.
DISMARIO, Ralph. Maria Delio, 3978 Coltman Street, Tacony, Pa.
FAILOR, James. Mrs. Katie Failor, Broad Street, Newville, Pa.
FISHER, Theodore W. Mrs. Maggie D. Fisher, 412A Short Market Street, Petersburg, Va.
GARROW, William. Edwin Garrow, Menasha, Wis.
GOODSPEED, Frederick N. Alvin Goodspeed, Kinney, Minn.
KING, Willard S. Walter J. King, Iliad, Mont.
LEPOW, Harry. Mrs. Bessie Lepow, 204 Hamlet Street, Fall River, Mass.
MIZIVICKI, John. Felix Mizivicki, 1104 Elmwood Avenue, Detroit, Mich.
SIDARIS, Nicholad. James Sidaris, 1311 Douglas Street, Omaha, Nebr.
SKOLNICK, Hyman. Isaac Adler, 135 East Broadway, N. Y.
ANDERSON, Philip B. Mrs. Grace Anderson, R. F. D. 2, New Castle, Pa.
AUKERMAN, Oliver F. Mrs. M. E. Aukerman, district 9, box 34—D, Johnstown, Pa.
INDIANARELLI, Pasquale. Gioseppe Indianarelli, 200 North Jackson Avenue, Windber, Pa.
KEESLING, John H. John Keesling, Castleton, Ind.
KELLY, Mordiaunt B. John A. Kelly, 3334 Prospect Street, Covington, Va.
KIRKPATRICK, Ray. John W. Kirkpatrick, Lester Prairie, Minn.
LANTRIP, Spencer. Andrew J. Lantrip, 127 West Iowa Avenue, Memphis, Tenn.
McBRIDE, John. Mrs. Mary McBride, 2616 Manton Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
McDONALD, Edward T. Mrs. Elizabeth McDonald, 356 French Street, Buffalo, N. Y.
RESSEMAN, William. John Resseman, Richmond, Minn.

WOUNDED SEVERELY, PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING IN ACTION.

Private.

NORVILLE, Walter. Brack Wagers, Urban, Ky.

WOUNDED SLIGHTLY, PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING IN ACTION.

Private.

FIALA, Ernest L. Mrs. J. J. Fiala, Verona, Wyo.

WOUNDED (Degree Undetermined), PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING IN ACTION.

Sergeant.

SULLIVAN, Walter J. Mrs. Mary E. Sullivan, 1647 East Twelfth Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Corporal.

TYACK, John Arthur. Jose H. Tyack, 229 Hoboken Street, North Bergen, N. J.

Privates.

HERNE, Thomas V. Mrs. Caroline Herne, 76 Smith Street, Bayshore, Long Island, N. Y.
JAMIESON, Hughie J. Mrs. Mary Armstrong, 26 Thorpe Street, Binghamton, N. Y.
SMITH, William. Jake Knox, box 405, Kenmare, N. Dak.

(Continued on Page 22.)

SOLDIERS HONORED BY PERSHING FOR HEROISM

The commander-in-chief, in the name of the President, has awarded the distinguished service cross to the following-named officers and soldiers for the acts of extraordinary heroism described after their names:

First Lieut. MELVIN C. LEONARD, 9th Infantry. For extraordinary heroism in action near Soissons, France, July 18, 1918. Although impeded by a very painful wound, Lieut. Leonard continued to lead his company, resisting a first and second attack of the enemy, though barely able to walk. Upon gaining his objective he supervised the consolidation of the position, under severe shell fire and remained until his company was relieved. Home address, Charles M. Leonard, father, 390 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston, Mass.

Capt. RENE LABOUR, 415th Infantry (French Army), attached to the 307th Infantry. For extraordinary heroism in action near Fismes, France, September 2, and near Grand Pre, France, October 15-16, 1918. Capt. Labour displayed singular bravery in going forward in the face of violent machine-gun fire to inspect the technical organization of the sector, prior to the attack on Fismes of September 2. During the night of October 15-16, under perilous artillery and trench-mortar fire, he visited the front line and obtained most valuable information which aided materially in the capture of the town. Home address, Jeanne Vean Labour, mother, 60 Rue Chateau D'eau, Paris, France.

Sergt. CARL OSCAR ALLISON, Company C, 312th Machine-Gun Battalion (A. S. No. 1788002). For extraordinary heroism in action in the Argonne Forest, November 2, 1918. In the face of direct machine-gun fire not more than 40 yards distant, Sergt. Allison mounted a machine gun and succeeded in knocking out one of the enemy guns and taking 25 prisoners. Although seriously wounded during this most gallant exploit, he remained at his gun and ably assisted the advancing infantry, until weakness and loss of blood forced him to go to the rear. Home address, Mrs. Freda Allison, mother, 1212 Morse Street N. E., Washington, D. C.

Corpl. LEROY F. MARSHALL, Company A, 1st Engineers (A. S. No. 155281). For extraordinary heroism in action near Verdun, France, October 9, 1918. Corpl. Marshall voluntarily went forward to silence a sniper who was pouring a dangerous fire into his position. He crept through brush for a distance of 300 yards and then crossed a machine-gun swept area, killing the sniper with his rifle. Home address, Henry L. Marshall, father, Simlo, Colo.

Second Lieut. DEANE E. ACKERS, 16th Infantry. For extraordinary heroism in action near Soissons, France, July 22, 1918. Lieut. Ackers assumed command of several detachments which were nearly surrounded by superior forces of the enemy, and with singular gallantry and leadership fought his way through the enemy lines back to our positions. Home address, H. E. Ackers, father, Abilene, Kans.

Second Lieut. ROBERT P. CLARK, 16th Infantry. For extraordinary heroism in action near Cantigny, France, July 4, 1918. Accompenied by five men, Lieut. Clark rushed a trench manned by a greatly superior number of the enemy, and fought until the entire enemy garrison had been killed or wounded. Four of his patrol were killed and one wounded in the encounter. He bandaged the wounded man and returned to our lines, carrying a wounded German prisoner. Home address, J. Fred Clark, father, Lincoln, Me.

Sergt. JOSEPH W. BRADFORD, Company M, 16th Infantry (A. S. No. 44365). For extraordinary heroism in action in the Argonne-Meuse offensive, October 4, 1918. Consolidating remnants of other platoons with his own, Sergt. Bradford advanced against violent machine-gun fire of the enemy. He directed an attack against two nests, which were reduced and his objective gained. While reconnoitering in front of his objective, he was severely wounded. Home address, Albert C. Bradford, father, 29 Glenwood Square, Brocton, Mass.

Second Lieut. EDWARD R. WREN, 167th Infantry. For extraordinary heroism in action near Haumont, France, September 22, 1918. After clearing the village of Haumont, Lieut. Wren learned that a soldier of his command was lying either killed or wounded in the town. Disregarding the grave danger of perilous machine-gun fire, he returned into the town and, taking the dead body of the soldier, carried it several hundred yards in an endeavor to get back into our lines. Mrs. Eva Wren, mother, Talladega, Ala.

Sergt. HOBART M. BIRD, Battery A, 147th Field Artillery (A. S. No. 139133). For extraordinary heroism in action near St. Gilles, France, August 12, 1918. After being painfully wounded by an exploding shell, Sergt. Bird, with no thought of his own wound, assisted a more severely wounded comrade to the first-aid station and then walked a distance of 1½ kilometers over a heavily shelled road in quest of ambulance and stretchers. Home address, Mrs. Lydia Bird, mother, 662 Williams Avenue, Portland, Oreg.

Pvt. HOWARD R. CONOVER, Company A, 312th Infantry (A. S. No. 240464). For extraordinary heroism in action near Grand Pre, France, October 20, 1918. Although painfully wounded in the hand Pvt. Conover went to the assistance of a wounded comrade who was lying helpless in an exposed position. He carried him from the front a distance of 400 yards on his back, and when forced to relinquish his burden because of exhaustion, he informed and directed stretcher bearers, thus assuring the safety of his comrade. Home address, Mrs. Sarah E. Conover, 26 Montgomery Place, Trenton, N. J.

Second Lieut. ROBERT G. CARTER, 6th Infantry. For extraordinary heroism in action near Thiaucourt, France, September 12-14, 1918. Commanding a platoon of Stokes mortars, Lieut. Carter showed marked bravery and leadership, capturing many prisoners and directing the organization of captured positions with utter disregard of his personal danger. On September 14 he directed the operations of his mortars under an intense artillery and machine-gun fire until the last one was smashed by shell fire; and he having been twice wounded and unable to continue forward, called his section leaders and ordered them to continue the advance with the Infantry, before he would allow himself to be taken to the rear. Home address, W. G. Carter, 926 Louisiana Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

Sergt. WILLIAM A. SHEA, Machine Gun Company, 39th Infantry (A. S. No. 556292). For extraordinary heroism in action near Cuisy, France, September 26, 1918. Although painfully wounded by machine-gun fire, Sergt. Shea placed himself in an exposed position between two machine guns, and by the use of his glasses directed the fire of a heavy machine-gun barrage on the enemy. He remained in this exposed position for two hours, and his were the only guns which remained in action under the sweeping fire of the enemy. Home address, Matilda Shea, mother, 1483 Catherine Street, Hamilton, Ontario, Canada.

Second Lieut. BRYAN MUDGETT, 357th Infantry. For extraordinary heroism in action near St. Mihiel, France, September 12-13, 1918. On several occasions, during the advance of September 12, Lieut. Mudgett outmaneuvered enemy machine guns, capturing both guns and crew. On the night of September 12-13, he led a patrol of two squads through the German lines, advancing over 1,000 yards to the front of the line of resistance, captured a German battery, one noncommissioned officer, and seven men. He then fought his way back through the enemy's lines, losing but one prisoner before meeting the advancing American troops. Home address, Mrs. Bryan Mudgett, wife, 525 Turk Street, San Francisco, Calif.

Pvt. JOHN H. McNEECE, Company D, 101st Infantry (A. S. No. 60422). For extraordinary heroism in action in the Houppy Bois, north of Verdun, France, October 23, 1918. On duty as a runner, Pvt. McNeece repeatedly carried messages under the heaviest shell and machine-gun fire. He also performed heroic service in carrying wounded soldiers to shelter and administering first aid. Though he was almost exhausted, he voluntarily went to the rear under heavy artillery fire and procured food, which he brought back and distributed among his comrades in the shell holes. Home address, Mrs. Mary McNeece, mother, Holbrook, Mass.

Second Lieut. CHARLES E. H. BATES, 103d Infantry. For extraordinary heroism in action near Marchville, France, September 26, 1918. Lieut. Bates displayed the highest qualities of courage and leadership in leading his platoon through to its objective under a heavy barrage of machine-gun and artillery fire without flank support. He held his objective under murderous artillery and machine-gun fire until relieved. Home address, H. L. K. Bates, 727 Paru Street, Alameda, Calif.

Capt. DWIGHT T. COLLEY, 104th Infantry. For extraordinary heroism in action near Bois d'Haumont, France, October 16, 1918. On October 16, Capt. Colley, then second lieutenant, led his company to the enemy's trenches despite the failure of supporting tanks to advance. After the order to withdraw had been given, he remained on the field, personally superintending the removal of every wounded man. He crawled along the ground for a long distance, under the close range fire of enemy machine guns, in order to make sure that no wounded men had been left behind. Home address, Mrs. Elsie N. Colley, wife, Nayatt, R. I.

Second Lieut. EDWARD J. GILCHRIST, 102d Infantry. For extraordinary heroism in action near Verdun, France, October 29, 1918. After the advance of his company had been held up by intense machine-gun and rifle fire, Lieut. Gilchrist successfully gathered together the scattered members of his command and consolidated his position. He then exposed himself to great danger from heavy machine-gun fire by crawling far in advance of our lines and rescuing several wounded men who were lying helpless, unprotected, in shell holes. Home address, Mrs. T. F. Gilchrist, mother, 657 Church Street, Richmond Hill, N. Y.

Sergt. WILLIAM T. NIMMO, Company F, 101st Infantry (A. S. No. 60828). For extraordinary heroism in action near Bois de St Remy, France, September 12, 1918. During the drive across the St. Mihiel salient, Sergt. Nimmo led a group of 25 men through a severe machine-gun fire and into the woods occupied by the enemy. There he charged a machine-gun nest single handed and captured the gun. The gun crew attempted to escape by entering a nearby dugout, but Sergt. Nimmo followed them into the dugout alone and captured the entire crew. Home address, Mrs. Eva Healy, 53 Pine Street, Waltham, Mass.

Pvt. RALPH MOYER, Company F, 103d Infantry (A. S. No. 1635729). For extraordinary heroism in action near Bois de St. Remy, France, September 12, 1918. Although painfully wounded while cutting wires under terrific shell fire, Pvt. Moyer refused to be evacuated and continued at his work until a lane had been opened and his platoon had passed through. He then joined his platoon and engaged in the battle until he became so weak from his wounds that he had to be sent to the rear. Home address, Amos A. Moyer, father, route No. 25, Valencia, Kans.

Sergt. WILLIAM T. McKERNAN, Company K, 102d Infantry (A. S. No. 65743). For extraordinary heroism in action near Verdun, France, October 24-29, 1918. After all the company officers had been killed or wounded, Sergt. McKernan took command of the company and led it in effective attack against the enemy on October 25 and again on the 27th. After the attack on the enemy of October 28, Sergt. McKernan secured a box of rifle grenades, and, while a protective barrage was laid down with these, he crawled out in advance of the line and brought in several wounded comrades. Home address, John H. McKernan, father, Eagleville, Tollen County, Conn.

Pvt. EDWARD D. RITCHIE, Company M, 47th Infantry (A. S. No. 562140). For extraordinary heroism in action near St. Thibaut, France, August 10, 1918. While on an outpost near the Vesle River Pvt. Ritchie volunteered to accompany Corpl. John S. Meimer in rescuing a wounded soldier who had been left by members of a patrol in a shell hole some distance to the front. Under fire from machine guns and snipers, Pvt. Ritchie and Corpl. Weimer proceeded to the shell hole and found the wounded man, who was unable to walk. Suggesting that the three of them in a group would make a more conspicuous target for the enemy, Pvt. Ritchie offered to run ahead to draw the enemy fire, while his comrade assisted the wounded man. He made his way back to shelter under continuous machine-gun and sniper fire, while Corpl. Weimer carried the wounded soldier

SOLDIERS HONORED BY PERSHING FOR HEROISM

to safety. Home address, Mrs. J. R. Wilson, mother, Stratford, Tex.

Corpl. HENRY PETER LYNCH, Company E, 105th Infantry (A. S. No. 1204251). For extraordinary heroism in action near Ronssoy, France, September 29, 1918. Having been trapped in a shell hole with nine other men 50 yards in front of the line, Corpl. Lynch crawled back to his company's position through heavy enemy machine-gun fire and reported their predicament. He then organized a bombing party, led it against the hostile machine gun and put it out of action, thereby enabling his men to return safely to our line. Home address, Mrs. Peter Lynch, mother, 47 West Post Road, White Plains, N. Y.

Second Lieut. HORACE B. SCANLON, deceased, 106th Infantry. For extraordinary heroism in action near Ronssoy, France, September 27, 1918. Gathering about 40 men from various units in a forward trench, Lieut. Scanlon organized them into an attacking party and led them forward under heavy machine-gun fire, repulsing an enemy counterattack. While in the performance of this exploit he was mortally wounded, but attempting to push forward with his men, he called out: "Go on fighting! Never mind what happened to me." Next of kin, Mrs. John L. Scanlon, mother, 347 Gates Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Corpl. JAMES MANNING, Company C, 4th Engineers (A. S. No. 268528). For extraordinary heroism in action near St. Thibaut, France, August 8, 1918. Corpl. Manning was one of our men who volunteered and swam the Vesle River for the purpose of doing work on the opposite bank necessary in the construction of a footbridge. With another soldier he succeeded in felling a large tree in the face of heavy machine-gun and 1-pounder fire after the remainder of the platoon had withdrawn. Home address, Mrs. Arthur Ashurst, sister, Cornucopia, Alberta, Canada.

Second Lieut. RALPH W. HARWOOD, 102d Infantry. For extraordinary heroism in action near Verdun, France, October 23-29, 1918. Throughout the action from October 23 to 28 Lieut. Harwood set a splendid example of courage against overwhelming odds. On October 29, upon learning that four of his men were in shell holes in front of the line and near the enemy's position and were so badly wounded that they could not return without assistance, he crawled forward and rescued the four men, one at a time, bringing them back to our lines through a constant and terrific machine-gun fire. Home address, B M. Harwood, father, room 136, State House, Boston, Mass.

Sergt. WILLIAM JONES, Company G, 131st Infantry (A. S. No. 1387679). For extraordinary heroism in action near Bethincourt, France, September 26, 1918. Upon his own initiative Sergt. Jones advanced under concentrated rifle and machine-gun fire, which was holding up his platoon, and put out of action a nest of light machine guns on the flank, thereby permitting the platoon to continue forward. Home address, Mrs. William Jones, 1208 La Branch Street, Houston, Tex.

First Sergt. CURTIS M. CRISP, Company F, 130th Infantry (A. S. No. 1383886). For extraordinary heroism in action at Marcheville, France, November 10, 1918. When all the company runners had been wounded during a raid by his battalion, Sergt. Crisp volunteered to establish liaison with an adjacent company. While going through a heavy barrage under sniper fire from three directions he was knocked unconscious by the concussion of a bursting shell. Upon recovering he succeeded in killing a sniper who was picking off our men and had wounded his company commander. Though unable to stand, Sergt. Crisp insisted on remaining on duty with his company. Home address, Mrs. Malinda Crisp, mother, Parish, Ill.

Corpl. JOHN L. FLYNN, Company G, 131st Infantry (A. S. No. 205879). For extraordinary heroism in action near Consenvoye, France, October 9, 1918. Upon his own initiative, Corpl. Flynn advanced by short rushes under machine-gun and sniper fire to a point from which he successfully bombed and silenced an enemy machine-gun sniper who was holding up the advance of his company. Home address, Martin Flynn, father, Coleta, Clyde Township, Ill.

First Sergt. JOHN J. O'KEEFE, Company M, 131st Infantry (A. S. No. 2058722). For extraordinary heroism in action near the Bois De Harville, France, November 10, 1918. After all the officers of two of the companies of his battalion had become casualties, Sergt. O'Keefe rallied the men, who had become disorganized under the machine-gun fire, and led them forward toward the objective, displaying marked courage and leadership. Home address, Mrs. H. O'Keefe, mother, 10340 Talhoume Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Capt. HERMAN H. WEIMER, 131st Infantry. For extraordinary heroism in action near the Bois de Chaume, France, October 9, 1918. Capt. Weimer had been wounded in the shoulder, and a machine-gun bullet had penetrated his steel helmet, but he nevertheless continued to lead his company, creating confidence in his men at a critical moment. Upon being ordered to the rear by his battalion commander, he returned to his company as soon as his wounds had been dressed. Home address, Mrs. H. H. Weimer, wife, 417 North Fifth Street, Upper Sandusky, Ohio.

Corpl. FRANK P. KOERPER, Headquarters Company, 131st Infantry (A. S. No. 1385894). For extraordinary heroism in action near Gercourt, France, September 26, 1918. Under heavy machine-gun fire Corpl. Koerper crept up to a church and captured four of the enemy who were operating machine guns from this building. Home address, Mrs. Roselle Koerper, wife, 1113 Wolfram Street, Chicago, Ill.

Corpl IRA V. SWANGER, deceased, Company F, 130th Infantry (A. S. No. 2151933). For extraordinary heroism in action at Marcheville, France, November 10, 1918. After showing exceptioned bravery and judgment in leading his squad against enemy machine-gun positions, Corpl. Swanger was mortally wounded. Realizing that he had no chance of recovery, he refused to permit stretcher bearers to take him to the rear, urging them to care for others whose condition was less serious. Next of kin, Mrs. Anna Rishel, mother, Persia, Iowa.

Capt. WALTER W. MANTON, Medical Corps, 26th Infantry. For extraordinary heroism in action at Soissons, France, July 18, 1918. Accompanying his battalion in the attack, Capt. Manton was with the second wave when he sustained a compound fracture of the right forearm from a bursting shell. He, nevertheless, refused to go to the rear, but remained on duty until the final objective was reached in the afternoon, attending the wounded and directing their evacuation. Home address, Dr. W. P. Manton, father, 45 Watson Street, Detroit, Mich.

Sergt. ROBERT BLALOCK, Company D, 26th Infantry (A. S. No. 53141). For extraordinary heroism in action near Verdun, France, October 7, 1918. Sergt. Blalock led a patrol of 10 men against a strong enemy machine-gun position, flanking the strong point and attacking it from the rear with admirable judgment. After expending all his ammunition this soldier continued the fight with two captured Luger pistols, and himself killed eight of the enemy in spite of being wounded. Nine machine-gun nests were wiped out as a result of this attack and the position was organized for defense with the captured guns. Home address, Miss Mathe Blalock, Webb City, Mo.

First Lieut. ROBERT MEREL, French Mission Attached 91st Division. For extraordinary heroism in action near Spittaal Bossehen and Audenarde, Belgium, October 31-November 1, 1918. Armed with an automatic rifle, Lieut. Merel went forward alone and killed the gunner of an enemy machine gun whose fire had been holding up the advancing line. Home address, M. A. Merel, father, A St. Baudelle, Par Magenne, France.

Col. HALSTEAD DOREY, 4th Infantry. For extraordinary heroism in action north of Montfaucon, France, October 15, 1918. When his men had become almost exhausted by 12 days' continuous fighting against stubborn resistance and had suffered heavy casualties, Col. Dorsey himself suffered from a painful wound, went forward from his post of command through a heavy enemy barrage to the front line, where he reorganized his forces and directed the attacking units for two days, until he was again severely wounded. His conspicuous bravery inspired his troops to the successful assault of a strongly fortified ravine and woods which were of vital importance and resulted in the capture of numerous prisoners and much material. Home address, Mrs. Halstead Dorey, wife, South Manchester, Conn.

Pvt. CHRISTIAN KURLE, Company H, 307th Infantry (A. S. No. 3137463). For extraordinary heroism in action near Oches, France, November 4, 1918. Exposing himself to heavy machine-gun fire, Pvt. Kurle crossed an open field 300 yards wide and rescued a severely wounded comrade. Home address, John Kurle, Wishek, N. Dak.

Pvt. WILLIAM J. PEDERSON, Company H, 307th Infantry (A. S. No. 3125361). For extraordinary heroism in action near Oches, France, November 4, 1918. Exposing himself to heavy machine-gun fire, Pvt. Pederson crossed an open field 300 yards wide and rescued a severely wounded comrade. Home address, Albert Pederson, Becker, Minn.

Pvt. GEORGE DEGGS, deceased, Company E, 56th Infantry (A. S. No. 3069505). For extraordinary heroism in action near Preny, France, November 2, 1918. During an enemy counterattack the dugout in which Pvt. Deggs and his companions were taking shelter was surrounded by a group of the enemy, who were demanding surrender. Jumping to the fire step, and with the aid of a rifle, Pvt. Deggs killed four of the enemy and caused the rest to fee in confusion. Home address, Mrs. Julia Deggs, mother, Bluford, Tex.

Pvt. CHARLES GALLOWAY HAMMOND, 117th Train Headquarters and Military Police, 42d Division (A. S. No. 115864). For extraordinary heroism in action near Vadenay, France, July 15, 1918. During the heavy shelling of Vadenay on the morning of July 15, Pvt. Hammond voluntarily left a place of safety, went to the aid of a wounded French soldier ,and brought him to shelter through heavy fire of large-calber shells. Home address, Mrs. F. E. Hammond, mother, South Roanoke, Va.

Pvt. (First Class) ROBERT S. PIERCE, Company C, 105th Field Signal Battalion (A. S. No. 1336625). For extraordinary heroism in action near Bellicourt, France, September 27, 1918. After the signal detachment of the 118th Infantry had suffered severe casualties and were no longer able to aid in maintaining lines between the 118th and 117th Regiments, Pvt Pierce rendered valuable services by keeping up the entire line of communication, working day and night under constant and sweeping artillery fire. Almost uninterrupted service was maintained between the regiments, owing in great part to his untiring energy. Home address, Robert F. Pierce, father, fire department, Asheville, N. C.

Corpl. JOHN J. DOYLE, Company C, 23d Infantry (A. S. No. 49946). For extraordinary heroism in action near St. Etienne-aux-Arnes, France, October 4, 1918. Corpl. Doyle, in charge of the runners, repeatedly carried important messages himself from company to battalion headquarters. He volunteered to deliver a message to an outpost through a hail of machine-gun bullets, and while performing this mission was wounded. Next of kin, Mary Doyle, mother, 72 Lynn Street, Peabody, Mass.

Sergt. ARTHUR OLDS, Company E, 2d Battalion, 5th United States Marine Corps (A. S. No. 117030). For extraordinary heroism in action near St. Etienne, France, October 2-3, 1918. After all the runners had been wounded. Sergt. Oolds volunteered to act as runner, and made several trips through machine gun and artillery fire. Home address, Mrs. Frank Farnum, mother, Millington, Mich.

Corpl. ROLAND W. BAY, Company C, 23d Infantry (A. S. No. 50004). For extraordinary heroism in action near St. Etienne-aux-Arnes, France, October 3, 1918. Corpl. Bay went out 50 yards in front of the line, under heavy machine-gun fire, and brought back a wounded soldier. Later he carried a message 200 yards through a heavy barrage to battalion headquarters. He also volunteered to bring up ammunition under heavy fire, and was wounded while performing that mission. Next of kin, T. A. Bay, father, 216 North Broadway Street, Salem, Ill.

Sergt. WILLIAM E. CAMPBELL, Company F, 2d Battalion, 5th United States Marine Corps (A. S. No. 111363). For extraordinary heroism in action near Blanc Mont, France, October 3-5, 1918. On October 3 and 4, while detailed on statistical work, Sergt. Campbell voluntarily assisted in giving first aid to the wounded. On October 5, when the enemy

SOLDIERS HONORED BY PERSHING FOR HEROISM

advanced within 300 yards of the dressing station, he took up a position in the lines, helping in defense. Although twice wounded, he remained in action under heavy fire until the enemy had been repulsed. Home address, John L. Campbell, father, 810 Twenty-sixth Avenue, Tuscaloosa, Ala.

Lieut. VERN A. COVERDELL, Machine Gun Company, 5th Regiment United States Marine Corps. For extraordinary heroism in action near St. Etienne, France, October 4, 1918. After being wounded, Lieut. Coverdell dressed his own wounds and those of three men near him under heavy artillery and machine-gun fire. He reorganized his platoon, strengthened his position, and made a written report before allowing himself to be evacuated. Home address, Mrs. Sarah Coverdell, mother, general delivery, Atwood, Colo.

Sergt. FRANK A. BARNHART, Headquarters Company, 5th Regiment United States Marine Corps (A. S. No. 118872). For extraordinary heroism in action near Somme-Py, France, October 4, 1918. Sergt. Barnhart several times left his trench and helped to carry wounded soldiers from the field through machine-gun and artillery fire. Home address, Charles Barnhart, father, Chicora, Pa.

Second Lieut. JACOB LIENHARD, Company A, 1st Battalion, 5th United States Marine Corps. For extraordinary heroism in action near St. Etienne, France, October 4, 1918. Lieut. Lienhard led his men in an attack on a strongly held enemy position through heavy machine-gun and shell fire, and although severely wounded continued to lead and encourage his men. Home address, Emma Lienhard, mother, R. F. D. No. 3, Almond, Wis.

Corpl. JACK JORDAN, Machine Gun Company, 5th United States Marine Corps (A. S. No. 118717). For extraordinary heroism in action near St. Etienne, France, October 4, 1918. After all the other members of their gun crews had become casualties, Corpl. Jordan and another soldier advanced with their gun in action in support of the infantry. They remained in this position after the infantry had retired and until their ammunition was exhausted. Home address, Mrs. Lillie Jordan, mother, general delivery, Tulla, Tex.

Pvt. (First Class) HENRY KOPP, Company G, 28th Infantry (A. S. No. 57929). For extraordinary heroism in action near St. Mihiel, France, September 12, 1918. Pvt. Kopp displayed excellent courage in capturing a machine gun, which he turned upon an adjoining trench, forcing 20 of the enemy to surrender. Home address, Henry Kopp, father, 497 Stockham Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Pvt. CLARENCE L. RICHMOND, Company F 5th Marines (A. S. No. 290729). For extraordinary heroism in action near Blanc Mont, France, October 3-5, 1918. Pvt. Richmond unhesitatingly went through the heaviest machine gun and artillery fire dressing and carrying wounded. Disregarding his own safety, he refused to take rest or food while there were wounded needing attention. Home address, Elizabeth Richmond, mother, R. F. D., Cleveland, Tenn.

Pvt. FRANK D. VOLLMER, Headquarters Company, 5th Marines (A. S. No. 304419). For extraordinary heroism in action near St. Etienne, France, October 4-6, 1918. Pvt. Vollmer, a runner, displayed exceptional courage in volunteering to carry important messages over terrain constantly swept by machine-gun and shell fire. Home address, Dora Vollmer, mother, 1722 Highland Avenue, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Corpl. DAVID BERNSTEIN, Company F, 5th Marines (A. S. No. 119368). For extraordinary heroism in action near Blanc Mont, France, October 5, 1918. Learning that a number of wounded soldiers were lying in No Man's Land, Corpl. Bernstein immediately volunteered to help carry them in. He made several trips over an area constantly shelled and subjected to machine-gun and rifle fire. Home address, Israel Margulis, uncle, 427 East 134th Street, New York, N. Y.

Gunnery Sergt. WALTER COOK, Company F, 5th Marines (A. S. No. 117269). For extraordinary heroism in action near Blanc Mont, France, October 4, 1918. Without regard for his own personal safety, Gunnery Sergt. Cook rescued two men who were buried with dirt by the explosion of a German ammunition dump, and refused to find cover for himself until every man of his command had found a place of safety. Home address, John Cook, father, 624 Dundaff Street, Priceburg, Pa.

Pvt. ZALME LULOFF, Company F, 5th Marines (A. S. No. 117439). For extraordinary heroism in action near Blanc Mont, France, October 4, 1918. Disregarding his personal safety, Pvt. Luluff showed marked bravery by carrying messages through heavy machine-gun fire; and after his captain was wounded he rendered valuable assistance in establishing and maintaining liaison between the platoons of his company. Home address, Lara Luloff, mother, S. I. Minsk, Russia.

Sergt. LEON W. INMAN, Company F, 5th Marines (A. S. No. 304503). For extraordinary heroism in action near Blanc Mont, France, October 4, 1918. Sergt. Inman led his platoon in attack, setting an example by keeping several yards in advance of the men. He also assisted in dressing the wounds of members of his platoon under machine-gun and artillery fire. After being wounded, he remained with his platoon until ordered to leave by the medical officer. Home address, Lillian Inman, mother, Sauk Rapids, Minn.

Corpl. WILL H. LEE, Company F, 5th Marines (A. S. No. 119393). For extraordinary heroism in action near Blanc Mont, France, October 4, 1918. During an advance of his company, Corpl. Lee volunteered to carry a wounded comrade to a place of safety through hostile machine-gun fire. He later brought a wounded soldier from no man's land through a heavy machine-gun and artillery barrage. Home address, Norman A. Lee, father, Liverpool, N. Y.

Corpl. GUY H. CLARK, Company F, 5th Marines (A. S. No. 305033). For extraordinary heroism in action near Blanc Mont Ridge, France, October 5, 1918. Learning that a number of wounded soldiers were lying in no man's land, Corpl. Clark immediately volunteered to help carry them in. He made several trips over an area which was constantly shelled and subjected to machine-gun and rifle fire. Home address, Charles Clark, father, 341 Pleasant Street, St. Paul, Minn.

Pvt. JOHN W. THOMPSON, Company H 5th Marines (A. S. No. 117842). For extraordinary heroism in action near Blanc Mont Ridge, France, October 4, 1918. After locatting a machine-gun nest, Pvt. Thompson destroyed one of the guns and returned to our lines with valuable information concerning the location of the nest. Home address, Dora Thompson, mother, 191 Lawrence Street, Astoria, Long Island, N. Y.

First Lieut. SIDNEY THAYER, Jr., Company H, 5th Regiment, United States Marine Corps. For extraordinary heroism in action near Beaumont, France, November 11, 1918. After having been wounded, Lieut. Thayer remained with his company until its objective had been reached, refusing evacuation until rendered unconscious by loss of blood. Next of kin, Sidney Thayer, Sr., father, Haverford, Pa.

Pvt. LESTER E. SEITZ, Company F, 5th Marines A. S. No. 4606613). For extraordinary heroism in action near Blanc Mont, Franee, October 3-5, 1918. After being struck in the leg by shrapnel, Pvt. Seitz continued to act as stretcher bearer for two days and nights under heavy artillery and machine-gun fire, carrying wounded comrades to the first-aid station. Home address, Alta Seitz, mother, McArthur, Ohio.

Pvt. ROBERT E. SIEG, Company F, 2d Battalion, 5th Marines (A. S. No. 290643). For extraordinary heroism in action near Blanc Mont, France, October 3-5, 1918. Pvt. Sieg unhesitatingly went through the heaviest machine-gun and artillery fire dressing and carrying wounded. Disregarding his own safety, he refused to take rest or food while there were wounded needing attention. Home address, Madge Brown, mother, post-office box 142, Hooper, Nebr.

Pvt. CARL H. STENNSON, deceased, Company E, 2d Battalion, 5th Regiment, United States Marine Corps (A. S. No. 4605523). For extraordinary heroism in action near St. Etienne, France, October 3, 1918. Pvt. Stennson displayed great courage in serving as a stretcher bearer during the operations at Blanc Mont Ridge. When his helper was wounded he went into an open road swept by machine-gun fire to rescue him and was killed in his self-sacrificing attempt. Home address, Christine E. Stennson, mother, Pleasant Street, Framingham, Mass.

Sergt. JAMES COURTNEY, Company F, 2d Battalion, 5th Marines (A. S. No. 117396). For extraordinary heroism in action near Blanc Mont, France, October 5, 1918. Upon learning that a number of soldiers were lying wounded in No Man's Land, Sergt. Courtney immediately volunteered and made trips over an area swept by machine-gun and rifle fire until all the wounded had been carried to shelter. Home address, Mrs. Daisy Owens, mother, R. F. D. No. 5, Falmouth, Ky.

Pharmacists' Mate (Second Class) THOMAS N. RUSSELL, United States Navy, attached 2d Battalion, 5th Regiment United States Marine Corps. For extraordinary heroism in action near Blanc Mont Ridge, France, October 4, 1918. Pharmacists' Mate Russell gave proof of remarkable courage and disregard for personal safety by remaining at his post for three days under heavy shell fire and rendering first aid to the wounded, even when his dressing station was hit by a large shell. Home address, Mrs. Maude E. Russell, mother, 523 Sacramento Street, Vallejo, Calif.

Passed Asst. Surg. DWIGHT DICKINSON, Jr., United States Navy, attached to 2d Battalion, 5th Regiment, United States Marine Corps. For extraordinary heroism in action near St. Etienne, France, October 4, 1918. Under terrific shell and machine-gun fire, Passed Asst. Surg. Dickinson attended the wounded with utter disregard for his own safety. When a shell struck the dressing station which he had established in an advanced zone, he rushed to the assistance of the wounded, and, through his devotion to duty, many lives were saved. Home address, Medical Director Dwight Dickinson, father, United States Navy (1806 R Street, Washington, D. C.).

Pvt. (First Class) BERT J. DEVLIN, Company F, 5th Marines (A. S. No. 117330). For extraordinary heroism in action near Blanc Mont, France, October 5, 1918. Pvt. Devlin demonstrated the highest degree of courage by offering his services in bringing the wounded to a place of safety from a region which was under constant shell and machine-gun fire. Home address, William J. Devlin, father, 518 Summer Street, Lynn, Mass.

Pvt. SAMUEL C. HIRST, Company H, 5th Marines (A. S. No. 305059). For extraordinary heroism in action near Blanc Mont Ridge, France, October 5, 1918. Together with another soldier, Pvt. Hirst successfully completed the capture of a machine gun, destroying it, and killing two of the crew. Fighting his way back to his own lines, he furnished valuable information concerning enemy machine-gun emplacements. Home address, Katherine Hirst, mother, Purcellville, Va.

Pvt. LESLIE T. GILBERT, Company H, 5th Marine (A. S. No. 291597). For extraordinary heroism in action near Blanc Mont Ridge, France, October 4, 1918. Pvt. Gilbert volunteered to rescue a comrade from a most violent barrage. Although severely wounded while perofrming this courageous deed, he continued until his task was accomplished. Home address, Harry T. Gilbert, father, R. F. D. No. 1, Strum, Wis.

Pvt. MICHAEL J. HARDIMAN, Company E. Second Battalion, 5th United States Marine Corps. (A. S. No. 117049). For extraordinary heroism in action near St. Etienne, France, October 4, 1918. During the offensive operations at Blanc Mont Ridge, Pvt. Hardiman volunteered and went into No Man's Land under intense machine-gun fire and brought in a wounded man. Home address, John Hardiman, 1932 Washburn Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Pvt. HERMAN DAVIS, Company I, 113th Infantry. (A. S. No. 2129720). For extraordinary heroism in action at Molleville Farm, France, October 10, 1918. On duty as a company runner, Pvt. Davis was accompanying the left assault platoon of his company during the advance through the woods, when it was fired on by an enemy machine gun. As soon as the gun opened fire, the members of the platoon scattered and attempted to flank the gun, but Pvt. Davis pushed on ahead, being the first to reach the nest, attacked it single-handed, and killed the four enemy gunners. His gallant act enabled his platoon to continue the advance. Home address, Jeff Davis, father, Big Lake, Ark.

Sergt. JOHN E. DAUGHTY, Company F, 130th Infantry. (A. S. No. 1383909). For extraordinary heroism in action in the Evergreen Woods, France, November 6, 1918. While on a daylight patrol, Sergt. Daughty displayed exceptional bravery, when with one

SOLDIERS HONORED BY PERSHING FOR HEROISM

other mar he fought a large force of the enemy, killing a German officer and two machine gunners who were attempting to put their guns in action. Surrounded by the enemy, he captured a German corporal and fought his way out with his pistol, not having time to load his rifle. He marched his prisoner to the rear at the point of his bayonet, thereby running the risk of being captured himself, in order to carry out orders to take at least one prisoner. Home address, E. L. Daughty, father, Venice, Ill.

Capt. GUSTAV J. BRAUN, 47th Infantry. For extraordinary heroism in action near Sergy, France, July 29-30, 1918. No medical officer or first-aid men being present, Capt. Braun, then first lieutenant and battalion liaison officer, established a first-aid station and worked throughout the day and night dressing the wounded. On both days he repeatedly went out himself in the most intense shell fire and carried wounded men to shelter. When the water supply was exhausted, he made several trips through heavy machine-gun fire and filled canteens at water holes and a creek in front of the line. Home address, Gustav Braun, father, 639 Riley Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

First Lieut. GEORGE W. JONES, 102d Field Artillery. For extraordinary heroism in action in the Ravine de Bois de Caures, France, October 31, 1918. Though himself painfully wounded by a bursting shell when his battery position was heavily bombarded by the enemy, Lieut. Jones immediately directed the work of rescuing wounded men from demolished dugouts and evacuating them to the rear. Having finished this work he at once reorganized his battery and carried out orders for immediate fire on the enemy. Home address, William E. Jones, father, 35 Providence Street, Worcester, Mass.

First Lieut. LEON MARCHAND, French Army, attached to 30th United States Infantry. For the following acts of extraordinary heroism in action near the Ferme de Madelaine du Cunel, France, October 14, 1918, Lieut. Marchand is awarded an oak-leaf cluster to be worn with the distinguished-service cross awarded him October 7, 1918. Lieut. Marchand twice voluntarily accompanied attacking troops through heavy enemy barrages, and on one of these occasions was caught between friendly and hostile machine-gun fire, displaying notable coolness and gallantry. Later, in the same night, he volunteered and led a patrol into the Bois de Pultiere to locate a dugout for the advance regimental post of command, although he knew the woods were saturated with gas, by which he was overcome.

Pvt. ORR V. LOTSPIECH, 6th Marines, 2d Division (A. S. No. 122202). For extraordinary heroism in action near Vierzy, France, July 19, 1918. While passing through an unusual barrage of artillery fire and machine guns, Pvt. Lotspiech had his leg broken by a bullet. Undaunted, he dragged himself to the post of command and reported to his company commander that his mission had been completed, thus saving the dispatch of another runner. Next of kin, Addie Lotspiech, mother, Booneville, Mo.

Pvt. (first class) GEORGE O. BISHOP, Company G, 38th Infantry (A. S. No. 551180). For extraordinary heroism in action near Mezy, France, July 15, 1918. Against the advice of his companions, Pvt. Bishop advanced through intense artillery and machine-gun fire against an enemy machine gun, which was maintaining a damaging fire on his company. Single handed, he killed the crew of this gun, returning to our lines with the captured gun. Home address, Joe Hundley, stepfather, Salem, Va.

Pvt. CLARENCE J. McNULTY, Medical Detachment, 128th Infantry. (A. S. No. 17469). For extraordinary heroism in action near Cesnes, France, October 7, 1918. When his battalion was forced to retire under heavy artillery and machine-gun fire, Pvt. McNulty accompanied by Pvt. William A. Jacobson, went out in front of the battalion, administering first aid and bringing in the wounded who had been left lying in exposed positions. While they were carrying back a wounded soldier, Pvt. Jacobson was wounded, whereupon Pvt. McNulty alone carried the wounded man to the dresing station and then immediately returned to assist Pvt. Jacobson. Home address, Mrs. Sarah McNulty, mother, 11568 Perry Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Pvt. WILLIAM A. JACOBSON (deceased), Medical Detachment, 128th Infantry. (A. S. No. 17461. For extraordinary heroism in action near Cesnes, France, October 7, 1918. When his battalion was forced to retire under heavy artillery and machine-gun fire, Pvt. Jacobson went out in front of the line, administering first aid and bringing in the wounded who had been left lying in exposed positions. While so engaged he received two wounds, the second of which caused his death before he reached the aid station. Next of kin, Mrs. William Jacobson, mother, Viroqua, Wis.

First Sergt. JOHN J. McGINTY, Company B, 344th Battalion, Tank Corps. (A. S. No. 243468). For extraordinary heroism in action at Varennes, France, September 26, 1918. Gathering several scattered infantrymen, Sergt. McGinty led them into the town of Varennes ahead of the tanks and captured a number of prisoners. He then withdrew to the outskirts of the town to direct the advance of several tanks which had arrived. Returning to the attack on foot he continued forward until a wound compelled him to retire. Home address, James E. McGinty, father, 237 Belmont Street, Carbondale, Pa.

Sergt. NOEL E. PATON, Company A, 344th Battalion, Tank Corps. (A. S. No. 8669). For extraordinary heroism in action near Woel, France, September 14, 1918. While on a reconnaissance patrol under heavy machine-gun fire Sergt Paton was seriously wounded and ordered to the rear. Refusing to seek safety, he crawled to the assistance of two comrades, whom he had seen disappear under a burst of shrapnel, and with one arm useless, attempted to render aid while he was himself suffering from loss of blood. Home address, Mrs. J. L. Allen, mother, Fayetteville, N. C.

Corpl. MATHEW S. FOX, Battery F, 104th Field Artillery. (A. S. No. 1224926). For extraordinary heroism in action near Consenvoye, France, November 4, 1918. While the battery position was being subjected to severe bombardment of gas and high-explosive shells, Corpl. Fox, in an effort to rescue two wounded comrades, extinguished a pile of burning camouflage which was used as a cover for the ammunition and fuses. While fighting the burning camouflage, the ammunition was exploded by another bursting shell. Home address, Mrs. Lillian Fox, sister, 56 West 181st Street, New York, N. Y.

Sergt. MILLEDGE A. GORDON (deceased), Machine Gun Company, 118th Infantry. (A. S. No. 1312846). For extraordinary heroism in action at Harricourt, France, September 26-October 17, 1918. Orders for his relief having failed to reach him, Sergt. Gordon remained on duty all night, maintaining liaison between gun sections of his platoon, exposed to severe shell fire from which he was gassed. He nevertheless stayed with his company, and while going forward on October 8, he fainted from the effects of the gas and was evacuated to the rear, unconscious. Regaining consciousness while en route to the casualty clearing station he crawled out of the ambulance and worked his way back to his company without securing treatment. Though still suffering from weakness, he persistently refused to be evacuated and took part in subsequent engagements with his platoon until he was killed in action October 17, 1918. Next of kin, Dr. Thomas Gordon, Clemson College, S. C.

Pvt. EDGAR O. McDOWELL, Company F, 118th Infantry. (A. S. No. 1311232). For extraordinary heroism in action near Montbrehain, France, October 8, 1918. When the second wave of his company was confronted by two enemy machine-gun posts, which had been passed over by the first wave, Pvt. McDowell, from a prone position sniped at these posts and then rushed one of them. In so doing he was wounded in the wrist, but he cortinued on and succeeded in killing two Germans and capturing four others. The other post, containing 20 of the enemy, surrendered shortly afterwards. Home address, A. H. Miller, friend, Greer, S. C.

The "War Department Claims Board" And the "U. S. Liquidation Commission"

General Orders, No. 33.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, March 3, 1919.

Operation of "War Department Claims Board" and "United States Liquidation Commission."—The War Department Claims Board, constituted by Circular No. 26, War Department, 1919, is authorized and directed in the name of the Secretary of War and by his authority to proceed with expedition to adjust, pay, or discharge, upon a fair and equitable basis and in accordance with the provisions of and subject to the limitations of sections 1 and 4 of the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide relief in cases of contracts connected with the prosecution of the war, and for other purposes," approved March 2, 1919, any agreement, express or implied, falling within the provisions of said sections of said act. For the expeditious performance of its duties, the War Department Claims Board is further authorized in such adjustment, payment, and discharge to make such use as it may find desirable of the Board of Contract Adjustment and of any agents and agencies in the respective bureaus of the department in which said agreements were made.

The "United States Liquidation Commission, War Department," constituted by General Orders, No. 24, War Department, 1919, is hereby designated and established as the agency through which shall be exercised the powers conferred upon the Secretary of War by section 3 of the act entitled "An act to provide relief in cases of contracts connected with the prosecution of the war, and for other purposes,' approved March 2, 1919, which section reads as follows:

"The Secretary of War, through such agency as he may designate or establish, is empowered, upon such terms as he or it may determine to be in the interest of the United States, to make equitable and fair adjustments and agreements, upon the termination or in settlement or readjustments and agreements or arrangements entered into with any foreign government or governments or nationals thereof, prior to November 12, 1918, for the furnishing to the American Expeditionary Forces or otherwise for war purposes of supplies, materials, facilities, services, or the use of property, or for the furnishing of any thereof by the United States to any foreign government or governments, whether or not such agreements or arrangements have been entered into in accordance with applicable statutory provisions; and the other provisions of this act shall not be applicable to such adjustments."

(334.7, A. G. O.)

By order of the Secretary of War:
PEYTON C. MARCH,
General, Chief of Staff.

Easy to buy, convenient to handle, no red tape—Get a WAR-SAVINGS STAMP to-day.

Summary of Patrol Operations Of Fleet Under Admiral Wilson Covering the Period of the War Issued by the Navy Department

The Navy Department issues the following:

In view of the recent return of Vice Admral Henry B. Wilson, U. S. N., from duty abroad, the following brief summary of the operations, under his direction, in foreign waters is made public:

When war was declared, Admiral Wilson was given command of the U. S. Patrol Force, with the U. S. S. Olympia as Flagship. This force, comprising cruisers, gun-boats, coast-guard cutters, destroyers and yachts, was organized in April, 1917, for offshore operations in the western Atlantic Ocean against enemy submarines and raiders. It was charged with the protection of the area west of Longitude 50 degrees and from the Bay of Fundy to the Coast of Colombia, including the West Indies. When, early in the summer of 1917, it became apparent that the enemy's effort was being confined to European waters, the Navy Department decided to send our vessels there to get contact with the submarines. Accordingly most of the vessels of the Patrol Force were sent abroad to Queenstown, Brest and Gibraltar.

At Gibraltar in August, 1917.

In August, 1917, Admiral Wilson was at Gibraltar in command of a force of 23 vessels working with the British in the Western approaches to the Mediterranean. On November 1, 1917, he was transferred to France and served there throughout the remainder of the war as Commander U. S. Naval Forces in France with the U. S. S. Prometheus as his flagship.

It was found that although the French Navy very generously placed the facilities of their naval bases at our disposal, these facilities after three years of war were inadequate, even for the French Navy. This was because in 1914 the navy yards were converted into munition plants. As a result they lacked mechanics and machine tools were worn out. It was therefore necessary to provide extensive facilities along the French coast for taking care of American vessels.

Force Gradually Increased.

The American force was gradually increased to a total of 70 vessels, including 35 destroyers. U. S. naval repair and supply bases were established at Brest, Lorient and Rochefort. Fuel oil tanks of 28,000 tons capacity were built by the U. S. Navy at Brest, and tanks of 10,000 tons capacity were being erected at Lorient, La Pallice, and in the vicinity of Bordeaux. These were necessary because nearly all the destroyers and many of the new troopships and store ships were oil burners. Arrangements have been made for the sale of all these tanks to the French at cost.

It was found necessary to provide a supply of fresh water at Brest, and waterworks were accordingly installed, the work of construction being done by U. S. Army Engineers. Naval hospitals were established at Brest, Lorient, and Bordeaux. In a picturesque old Chateau overlooking the harbor of Brest, some of whose walls date from the time of the Phoenicians, barracks were provided for 2,500 men. Naval Port Officers, whose functions were to assist and expedite the movements of American shipping, were established at Cherbourg, Havre, Brest, Lorient, St. Mazaire, Rochefort, La Pallice, Royan Pauillac, Bordeaux, St. Jean de Luz, and Marseilles.

Rescue Tugs at Brest.

Rescue tugs and a wrecking steamer, the U. S. S. Favorite, were maintained at Brest for the purpose of assisting damaged vessels. Two vessels were salvaged under particularly creditable circumstances. The Westward-Ho, torpedoed 315 miles from port, was abandoned by her crew in an apparently sinking condition; men from the U. S. S. Noma and U. S. S. May (two converted yachts), boarded her, raised steam in her boilers, started her pumps, and backed her into port assisted by tugs, her forecastle being nearly awash. The Westbridge, struck by two torpedoes and with her well-decks awash, was towed over 400 miles into Brest by two American, two British, and one French tugs. It is believed that she was the only vessel that was brought to port after damage by two torpedoes.

One of the striking accomplishments of the Navy in France was the building of fifteen U. S. Naval Aviation Stations along the French coast. These included sea-plane, dirigible, and kite balloon stations; there being generally 24 sea-planes, two dirigibles or six kit balloons at a station. An aviation assembly and repair base with accommodations for 5,000 men and with large machine shops was established at Pauillac on the Gironde River, and a station for training aviators was built at Moutchic. These stations were erected by our own men and were completed and operating within a period of ten months.

Coast Telegraph System Built.

A telephone and telegraph system was built for the Navy along the French coast by the U. S. Signal Corps to connect up the Naval and Air Stations. This involved the construction of 1,500 miles of poles and wires.

Of the vessels of the force, ten small yachts and five toredo boats operated under the French in coastal convoy escort. These vessels protected convoys containing often from twenty to thirty ships through coastal channels with frequent fogs and treacherous currents. The losses were remarkably small. A force of ten American mine sweepers, under Captain T. P. Magruder, U. S. Navy, based on Lorient, kept open the approaches to St. Nazaire and performed their hazardous duty in a manner which won warm commendation from the French. The remaining vessels, destroyers and large yachts, safeguarded the passage of troop and store ships through the submarine zone, meeting the incoming ships well at sea before they entered the dangerous area and taking the empty ships westward.

Escorts for Convoys.

Between January 1 and November 1, 1918, convoys were escorted at an average rate of about one convoy per day or 175 ships per month. The protection of this amount of shipping required that the escorting vessels be employed to the limit of their endurance regardless of weather. "Too much credit cannot be given the officers and men of this force for their cheerful and efficient performance of difficult and dangerous duty under conditions which frequently have been most trying," said Admiral Wilson. "Regardless of weather they have never failed in their small vessels to make contact with a troop convoy at the appointed time and place. They have their equals in no other Navy."

It was realized that to transport the American Army safely through the submarine zone would require unusual precaution and that its importance justified extraordinary effort. All else was subordinated to the protection of eastbound troop transports. Over a million American soldiers came on to the coast of France during Admiral Wilson's administration, and not one was lost.

FORWARDING OF MERCHANDISE IN REGULAR MAILS TO FRANCE

Office Second Ass't P. M. Gen'l,
Washington, Mar. 27, 1919.

The Paris Office has given notice that, beginning April 1, 1919, the following regulations will be in force regarding merchandise imported into France through the regular mail:

1. Unsealed packages containing merchandise subject to duty must have attached a colored tag bearing the words, "Subject to customs or indirect taxes," and bearing a description of the merchandise, its origin, weight, and value, the merchandise to be described according to the French tariff.

2. Letters and sealed packages containing merchandise may be imported in accordance with an authorization previously received by the senders from the director general of the customs of France importers, which authorization will be given only for letters and sealed packages addressed to a post office situated in a place provided with a customs service. Letters and sealed packages must bear the special tag provided for unsealed packages, showing the number and date of the authorization.

3. Parcels and letters containing merchandise subject to duty, which do not fulfill the conditions provided for, will be seized and confiscated, in accordance with the customs laws.

The unsealed packages referred to in paragraph 1 will be accepted as ordinary mail, when fully prepaid at the international letter rate, and, pending further information from France, will be accepted also for registration, at the letter rate, the requirement as to sealing, imposed by section 881, P. L. and R., 1913, being waived for the present.

OTTO PRAEGER,
Second Ass't P. M. Gen'l.

MODIFICATION OF BRITISH TRADING AND IMPORT RULES

Consul General Skinner, at London, cables as follows:

System of rationing Egyptian cotton for individual spinners abolished, no restriction on purchases by either spinner or merchant. Registered orders for Egyptian cotton placed with Control Commissioners in Alexandria prior to or after March 31 can be canceled at otion of purchaser. General licenses issued permitting exportation to all destinations except those to which goods on list C are prohibited covering Koffio, egg powder, cake mixture, Mapleton's nut food. Food controller releases control of canned condensed milk, effect is that after May 31 canned condensed milk may be sold free of control except that maximum retail price still retained. From June 1 general license issued to enable traders to negotiate for importation of condensed milk, such milk when imported will no longer be at disposal of food controller, but it must not be offered for sale before June 1. From March 31 stocks of imported bacon, hams, and lard owned by food ministry will be sold through approved agents. An agent may be, in case of bacon and hams, any importer or any other trader. In case of lard, any importer of lard or other trader. Terms of agency will be allotment of not less than 200 boxes of bacon or hams or 10 tons of lard, agents to receive commission of 2s. 3d. per hundredweight. Controller of Import Restrictions announces following revised description dyestuffs now prohibited: All derivatives of coal tar generally known as intermediate products capable of being used or adapted for use as dyestuffs or manufactured into dyestuffs, all direct cotton colors, union colors, acid-wool colors, chroms and mordant colors, alizarine colors, basic colors, sulphide colors, vat colors including synthetic indigo oil spirit and wax colors, all lake colors and any other synthetic colors, dyes, stains, color acids, color bases, color lakes, leuce acids, leuce bases whether in paste, powder solution or any other form.

FIRM TAKES $2,500,000 BONDS OF WAR FINANCE CORPORATION

The War Finance Corporation issues the following:

Although the War Finance Corporation is not taking subscriptions at its office, but only through the Federal Reserve Bank in each district, a Chicago investment house has announced to Washington its subscription for $2,500,000 of War Finance Corporation bonds, with the expectation that this amount is to be raised to $5,000,000.

MEXICAN COTTON DUTY.

It has been learned that the Mexican Government rescinded the export duty of 8 centavos per kilo on cotton and established a tariff of 2 centavos.

Survey of the Nation's Resources In Substitute Woods Available for Airplane and Gunstock Construction

The Forest Service authorizes the following:

The war brought out the fact that there was great need for comprehensive specific information concerning the timber resources of the United States. This was particularly true in respect to the local occurrence of timber, its ownership, the percentage of specific grades of lumber which it could be expected to produce, the lengths in which it could be obtained, the extent to which production might be increased by existing lumber operators, and several other kindred subjects of vital importance to any branch of the War Department whose needs for timber might incerase by leaps and bounds. Forseeing the probable need for information of this character, the Forest Service undertook to collect and assemble it for the most important timber trees likely to be needed in the war program.

Spruce and Spruce Substitutes.

The very exact requirements for light, strong, easily worked wood with which to build the framework of airplanes are best fulfilled by spruce, and up until comparatively recently Sitka spruce has been the only wood used to any extent for this purpose. The bulk of our supply of Sitka spruce is, however, confined to a rather limited area in the Pacific Northwest, and moreover suitable material of this species could not be produced fast enough to meet the increasing needs of our Government and of our allies. It was therefore evident that it would be necessary to supplement the supply of Sitka spruce with other woods: First, the eastern red and white spruces, and then, if the situation became critical, with other woods which, while possibly not quite so desirable in all respects as the spruce, could nevertheless be substituted for it with satisfactory results.

Study of Red Spruce.

A very comprehensive study was made of the eastern red spruce, which facilitated its use by the Navy for airplane construction. In addition, the supplies and grades of western white pine, sugar pine, Port Orford cedar, Douglas fir, incense cedar, redwood, cypress, western hemlock, and the true firs (silver, noble, white, and lowland), were investigated, and reports prepared and furnished to the War and Navy Departments.

The Eastern white and Norway pines and yellow poplar, which were the most promising eastern species, were covered in considerable detail by field studies. Purchases were made of a number of these substitutes by the allies and the United States. The entire output of Port Orford cedar and Douglas fir suitable for aircraft was commandeered by the Aircraft Production Board. Western white pine and yellow poplar were used to some extent. The investigations indicated that the air program did not need to lag because of any shortage of wood materials.

Black walnut was of prime importance in the aircraft program for the construction of propellers. In fact, this wood is so essential for propellers and gunstocks that it has been appropriately called the "Liberty Tree." That its value was appreciated by the German government is attested by the fact that large quantities of it were exported to that country in the years immediately preceding the war. A few of the reasons why walnut is the preferred wood for these purposes are moderate shrinkage and warping in seasoning, strength without excessive weight, ability to stand shock well without injury, to take glue well (for propellers), to take a good finish (for gunstocks), and to hold metal parts with little wear, and resistance to shattering by shot.

The chief substitutes for walnut are birch for gunstocks and mahogany for propellers. White oak has been used to a slight extent for the latter purpose, but at the time of the war had not had sufficient trial to justify its extensive use. Information was collected and compiled which indicated an abundance of both birch and oak for the purposes mentioned. Because of the restricted shipping facilities, the amount of mahogany that could be imported during the war was limited. There was accordingly an unusual demand for walnut. Its production was considerably increased after the United States entered the war, amounting perhaps during our participation in the war to about one-fifth of the total standing walnut in the country, or approximately 200,000,000 feet.

Black Locust for Treenails.

Treenails are wooden pins used to hold the framework of a ship together. Those of black locust are the best. Before the war very few of these treenails were used each year, since the building of wooden ships was practically at a standstill. Three or four manufacturers, perhaps, were engaged in the industry in a small way. With the sudden development of the wooden-ship program there arose the necessity for large quantities of treenails varying from 24 to 48 inches in length. The requirements for the year 1918 were between five and ten million.

Very helpful information was secured concerning the number of treenails needed for a ship, concerning which there had previously been little definite record. It was found that about 58,000 are necessary for a Ferris ship and that the greatest number (10,650) were of the 32-inch length. The number varied from 1,400 of the 24-inch, the shortest length, to 3,630 of the 48-inch, the longest length.

Help the Victory Liberty Loan.

LIEUT. MACARTHUR, DECEASED, ADDED TO LIST OF U. S. "ACES"

The War Department authorizes the following statement from the office of Director of Air Service:

The name of Second Lieut. John MacArthur, deceased, Air Service, has been added to the list of sixty-four American "Aces," he being credited with destroying at least five enemy planes. He brought down three German Albatrosses during one aerial fight and two enemy planes during another fight.

Graduate of Yale.

Lieut. MacArthur, of Buffalo, N. Y., was a graduate of Yale University, and before the war was employed by a large powder company. After serving a month on the border as an artillery officer, he entered the Air Service in September, 1917, and won his wings on January 7, 1918. Going overseas soon after, he was attached to the 27th Aero Squadron. The War Department records show that Lieut. MacArthur was shot down and captured in July, 1918. On January 2, it was reported that he died in a German prison, August 9, 1918. In June, 1918, he was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross for gallantry in action.

A list of recent honors and awards made to members of the Air Service, A. E. F., which has just been received by the Director of Air Service, includes the following citation of the French Order de L'Armee:

Citation of French Order.

"Second Lieut. John MacArthur, 27th Aero Squadron.

"Excellent officer, possessing in the highest degree the sentiment of duty. In the course of many combats, he has shown the finest courage and greatest self-control. He distinguished himself, especially on 13th of June, 1918, when, seeing two reconnaissance airplanes attacked by S Albatros, he brought down three of these and dispersed the others; also on 2nd of July, when, during a combat against nine adversaries, he brought down two of these. (G. O. No. 12,059 "D," G. H. Q., French Armies of the East, 30th of November, 1918.)"

Lieut. MacArthur's citation for the D. S. C. reads as follows:

"John MacArthur, Second Lieutenant, A. S., U. S. A. Outnumbered and handicapped by his presence far behind the German lines, he and three flying companions fought brilliantly a large group of enemy planes, bringing down or putting to flight all in the attacking party, while performing an important mission near Luneville, France, on June 13, 1918."

FAVORS LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

A Quito dispatch to the State Department states that Ecuador is heartily in favor of the League of Nations, both official and public sentiment as interpreted by the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Ecuador government being heartily in favor of the plan.

NAMED TRADE COMMISSIONER.

V. A. Geringer to Represent United States in Czecho-Slovakia.

V. A. Geringer, of Chicago, editor of the Bohemian Daily Svornost, and managing editor of a number of other leading Bohemian papers, has been appointed Trade Commissioner to the republic of Czecho-Slovakia. It is announced by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce, that the new Trade Commissioner will study and report on industrial and economic conditions in that country as a basis for the development of close commercial relations between the two countries. Trade Commissioner Geringer will sail about April 20, and in the meantime manufacturers and exporters interested in the commercial future of Czecho-Slovakia may address him at 2520 South Crawford Avenue, Chicago.

CASUALTIES OVERSEAS

(Continued from Page 15.)

RETURNED TO DUTY, PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING IN ACTION.

Privates.

WARD, Joe E. Mrs. Lizzie Ward, Gravel Switch, Ky.
WEINMANN, George. Mrs. Mary Weinmann, 800 East Eleventh Street, New York, N. Y.
BANASSI, Attileo. Mrs. Edith Banassi, 113 South Cincinnati Street, Indianapolis, Ind.
OHLIGACHLAGER, Matt. William Ohligachlager, R. F. D., Oelwin, Iowa.
STRANG, Wesley H. Robert B. Strang, Gurnee, Ill.

ERRONEOUSLY REPORTED KILLED IN ACTION.

Corporal.

HARRISON, William H. Mrs. Helen Harrison, 1007 Seventh Avenue West, Ashland, Wis.

Private.

ROBERTS, Louis. Mrs. Etta Roberts, 1386 South Fifth Street, East Salt Lake City, Utah.

ERRONEOUSLY REPORTED DIED FROM WOUNDS.

Privates.

MAXWELL, Henry Y. Mrs. D. K. Sanford, Anguilla, Miss.
MURPHY, Timothy A. Joseph Murphy, 235 East One Hundred and twelfth Street, New York, N. Y.

ERRONEOUSLY REPORTED DIED FROM ACCIDENT AND OTHER CAUSES.

Privates.

POPE, Fred A. J. E. Pope, general delivery, Arlington, Tenn.
ROWE, Donald. Mrs. Hattie J. Rowe, 7 Franklin Street, Holly, N. Y.

ERRONEOUSLY REPORTED WOUNDED (Degree Undetermined).

Corporal.

MACAULAY, Frank A. Joe Macaulay, 127 Second Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Wagoner.

McELROY, Thomas Walter. Mrs. Bertie De Carrie, 1235 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.

ERRONEOUSLY REPORTED DIED OF AEROPLANE ACCIDENT.

Lieutenants.

SKELLY, John S. Mrs. Elizabeth S. Wells, care of Warren Wells, Broad Street Station, Philadelphia, Pa.
STONE, John. W. I. Stone, Coffeeville, Miss.

ARMY POST EXCHANGES TO PAY THE FLOOR TAXES ON TOBACCO

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, March 8, 1919.

Bulletin No. 10.

II.—Post exchanges to pay floor tax on tobacco. — The following approved opinion of the Judge Advocate General of the Army under date of February 28, 1919, is published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

The provision of the new revenue act referred to is contained in Title VII—"Tax on cigars, tobacco and manufactures thereof," section 702, which reads as follows:

"That upon all the articles enumerated in section 700 or 701, which were manufactured or imported, and removed from factory or customhouse on or prior to the date of the passage of this act, and upon which the tax imposed by existing law has been paid, and which are, on the day after the passage of this act, held by any person and intended for sale, there shall be levied, assessed, collected, and paid a floor tax equal to the difference between (a) the tax imposed by this act upon such articles according to the class in which they are placed by this title, and (b) the tax imposed upon such articles by existing law other than section 403 of the revenue act of 1917."

This means an increase of taxation as represented ordinarily by internal-revenue stamps affixed to the packages, and as Government agencies, such as post exchanges, are not entitled to purchase cigars and cigarettes, or other tobacco products, free from the internal-revenue tax as represented by the usual stamps thereon, such agencies are, in the opinion of this office, required to pay the so-called floor tax under consideration. It is not an occupational or dealer's tax as to which Government agencies are exempt, under the decision in the Dugan case (34 Ct. Cls., 458), but a tax on the articles sold. See Digest of Opinions, J. A. G., 1912-1917, page 459.

[$12.23, A. G. O.]

By Order of the Secretary of War.
PEYTON C. MARCH,
General, Chief of Staff.

MEXICAN EXPOSITION PLANNED.

Justo Acevedo, recently appointed commercial agent of the Mexican Government in New York, will, it is said, open a permanent exposition of Mexican products at that place. Similar agencies will be established at Kansas City, St. Louis and San Francisco.

RETURNED TO DUTY, PREVIOUSLY REPORTED KILLED IN ACTION.

Cook.

SMITH, Albert. Mrs. Ethel Smith, 23 Humboldt Street, Newark, N. J.

RETURNED TO DUTY, PREVIOUSLY REPORTED DIED OF DISEASE.

Private.

SCANNELL, Joseph. James Kinsella, Arbor Street, South Hamilton, Mass.

LIST OF GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS AND PURCHASE ORDERS

PURCHASE AND STORAGE.

The following is a list of purchase orders and contracts passed by the Board of Review, office of Director of Purchase and Storage, War Department:

March 26, 1919.

Purchase orders under $25,000, made on open-market purchase, or let to lowest bidder, and submitted to the board for consideration, after execution and delivery:

25838-PH. Oscar F. Mayer & Bro., Chicago, Ill., 46,860 pounds bacon, issue, bellies, at $0.445 per pound, $20,852.70.

25828-PH. Morris & Co., Chicago, Ill., 21,600 pounds breakfast bacon, at $0.439 per pound, f. o. b. Mount Winans W. H., Baltimore, Md., $9,482.40.

5889-N. Whitehead & Hoag Co., Newark, N. J., 5,000 medals for service in Spanish War and 10,000 medals for service on Mexican Border, at 60 cents, complete, $9,000.

GSO-3957-B. R. Carter Ballantyne, Washington, D. C., 2,396,000 letter envelopes (25 package), 4 1-4 x 5 1-4, open side, at $6.90 per thousand plus 12 cents per thousand for overseas packing, f. o. b. Worcester, Mass., $16,819.92.

GSO-3955-C. Parker Pen Co., Janesville, Wis., 8,640 fountain pens, assorted, self-filling, at $1.41 each, $12,182.40.

GSO-3969-N. Finch, Pruyn & Co. (Inc.), Glen Falls, N. Y., 200 tons (400,000 pounds), news-print paper, width of roll 69 ½ inches, at $0.375 per pound, $15,000.

GSO-3974. General Fireproofing Co., Washington, D. C., 100 No. 304 VS 4-drawer cap size steel cabinets, without general locks, at $42.50 each; 100 No. 304 VCL 4-drawer cap size steel cabinet, with general locks, at $45 each (olive-green color), $8,750.

1074. Heipershausen Bros., New York, N. Y., repairing boiler in the steamer General Timothy Pickering as per contract, $9,500.

20707. McMillan Co., Fort Wayne, Ind., 150 tons No. 1 timothy hay, at $37 per ton, $5,550.

1453. Ford Bros., Alvin, Tex., 600 tons hay, No. 2 upland prairie, $23 per ton, $13,800.

1451. T. G. Edwards, Alvin, Tex., 420 tons hay, No. 2 upland prairie, at $23 per ton, $9,660.

Sub-PO-135. Deisel-Wemmer Co., Lima, Ohio, 12,400 boxes El Verso Adjutant, 1-40, at $1.55 per box, f. o. b. destination, $19,220.

2-19999. Doode Nut & Candy Co., New York, N. Y., 100,000 packages almonds, salted, at 5 cents per package, f. o. b. New York free lighterage, $5,000.

2-19934. Diana Chocolate Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., 35,000 cartons candy, chocolate, 1-pound cartons, at 47 cents each, f. o. b. Governors Island, N. Y., $16,450.

2-19997. V. V. Woodruff, Flushing, Long Island, N. Y., 200,000 packages peanuts, salted, 2-ounce, at $0.028 per package, free lighterage, $5,600.

2-19996. Gardiner-Lucas Co., New York, N. Y., 144,000 packages candy, Admirals, 2 ounces, at 3 13-24 cents per package, free lighterage, $5,100.

2-19995. Advance Novelty Candy Manufacturing Co., New York, N. Y., 260,000 packages candy, wild cherry drops, 2 ounces, at $0.03 5-12 per package, New York, free lightcrage, $9,208.34.

5837-S. Hamilton Brown Shoe Co., St. Louis, Mo., 1,648 pairs shoes, russet, at $4.85 per pair, including packing, $7,992.80.

2-19839. Food Administration Grain Corporation, New Orleans, La., 99,720 pounds rice, fancy Japan, at $0.075 per pound (100 pound sacks), $7,479.

2-19836. American Sugar Refining Co., New York, N. Y., 200,000 pounds sugar, granulated, at $0.0879 per pound, f. o. b. Pennsylvania Railroad pier, $17,580.

2-19835. American Sugar Refining Co., New York, N. Y., 180,000 pounds sugar, granulated, at $0.0879 per pound, f. o. b. Long Island Railroad pier, $15,822.

2889. Supply officer, navy yard, Mare Island, Cal., 47,856 cans apricots, No. 2½, extra standard, at $0.1819 per can, $8,705.01.

2891. Supply officer, navy yard, Mare Island, Cal., 40,000 cans apricots, No. 2½, extra standard, at $0.1819 per can, $7,277.46.

2888. Supply officer, navy yard, Mare Island, Cal., 40,008 cans apricots, No. 2½ extra standard at $0.1819 per can, $7,277.46.

2778. Supply officer, navy yard, Mare Island, Cal., 96,000 cans pears, No. 2½, Bartlett, extra standard, at $0.20 per can, f. o. b., cars Port Costa, Cal., $19,200.

2890. Supply officer, navy yard, Mare Island, Cal., 40,008 cans apricots, No. 2½, extra standard, at $0.1819 per can, $7,277.46.

Sub. 1863. Duchesse Salted Nut Co., Boston, Mass., 80,000 packages almonds, salted, at $0.0626 per package, $5,008.

Sub. 1854. Massachusetts Chocolate Co., Boston, Mass., 148,000 packages chocolate, varilla, ½-pound packages, at $0.13 cents per package, $19,240.

Sub. 1862. C. A. Briggs Co., Cambridge, Mass., 240,000 packages candy, lemon drops, at $0.0354 1-8 per package, f. o. b. Boston, Mass., $8,500.

2779. McCord Manufacturing Co., Detroit, Mich., 152 radiators, complete, at $76.20; 76 B-261 radiator top tanks, at $6 each; 76 bottom tanks, complete, with outlet plugs, studs, and fittings, at $6.65 each; for use 4-wheel drive trucks; $12,543.80.

1327. Houston Packing Co., Houston, Tex., 13,755 pounds fresh pork shoulders, at 23 cents per pound; 11,790 pounds fresh pork loins, at 27 cents per pound, f. o. b. Camp Logan, Tex., $6,346.95.

Purchase Orders Over $25,000.

2-19837. American Sugar Refining Co., New York, N. Y., 300,000 pounds sugar, granulated, at $0.879 per pound, f. o. b. New York pier (West Shore Railroad), $26,370.

2-19838. Pennsylvania Sugar Refining Co., Philadelphia, Pa., 500,000 pounds sugar, granulated, at $0.0879 per pound, $43,950.

Purchase Transactions Approved.

10533. James Sawyers & Co., Philadelphia, Pa., 7,500 boxes apples, extra fancy, winesaps, at $4.55 per box, $34,125.

182. Swan & Finch Co., Rahway, N. J., 50,000 gallons light motor oil, at 34 cents per gallon; 50,000 gallons medium motor oil, at 37 cents per gallon; hoop wooden barrels, $35,500.

185. Atlantic Refining Co., Philadelphia, Pa., 150,000 gallons, motor gasoline, at 21 cents per gallon, tank cars, $31,500.

180. Atlantic Refining Co., Philadelphia, Pa., 128,304 gallons kerosene oil, at 22.25 cents per gallon, 2-5 export case, overseas, $28,547.64.

Purchases Approved by Telegram.

1581. Miller Candy Co., Boston, Mass., 840,000 bars candy, cholocate, assorted, at $0.354 1-6 per bar, f. o. b. pier, Boston (or cars), $29,750.

5-316. Boone Trail Coal Co., Pineville, Ky., 7,000 tons bituminous block coal, at $2.75 per ton f. o. b. mine, $19,250.

26 N. O. D. Tennessee Coal & Iron Co., Tracy City, Tenn., 5,000 tons Kentucky No. 1 lump coal, at $4.92 f. o. b. Constructing Quartermaster, f. o. b. cars Army supply base, New Orleans, La., $24,600.

GENERAL SUPPLIES DIVISION.

The following is a list of miscellaneous purchase orders of the General Supplies Division for March 24, 1919:

Richardson & Boynton Co., New York, N. Y., 107 parts for Army ranges.

Thatcher Furnace Co., New York, N. Y., 6 sets fire-box linings.

A-Z Business Bureau, Washington, D. C., 46 steel filing cases.

Sill Stove Works, Rochester, N. Y., 12 stove parts.

Coldwell Lawn Mower Co., Newburgh, N. Y., 24 lawn mower drive wheels.

General Fireproofing Co., Washington, D. C., 200 steel cabinets.

National Enameling & Stamping Co., New York, N. Y., 1,550 teakettles.

SIGNAL CORPS.

Purchase Transactions Approved.

1170. International Radio Telegraph Co., Pittsburgh, Pa., parts for 10 SCR 62 sets and engineering services, tool changes, and labor and material connected therewith, $1,750.

894-1. A. H. Wells & Co. (Inc.), Waterbury, Conn., tubing, seamless brass, $112,25; 2 per cent cash in 10 days; A. R. 551.

1092-8. Western Electric Co. (Inc.), New York City, binding posts, $67.50 net.

1092.—10. Stromberg-Carlson Telegraph Manufacturing Co., Rochester, N. Y., rings, clamping, transmitter, $175 net.

1171. United States Navy, Washington, D. C., miscellaneous radio apparatus, $4,100; A. R. 551.

1173. Sun Book & Job Printing Office, Baltimore, Md., field pamphlet No. 3, $101.70 delivered. Total, $6,306.45.

1106. Committee on Public Information, New York, N. Y., cabinets, steel filing, for photographs, $247.50, delivered.

1164. Bausch & Lomb Optical Co., Rochester, N. Y., lens, protar, with shutter and labor fitting protar combinations, $118.06, delivered.

1089-1. Eastman Kodak Co., Rochester, N. Y., machine, photographic, dry mounting, $43.34.

1116-1. Marconi Wireless Telegraph Co. of America, New York, N. Y., gaskets for Marconi spark gaps, $20, 2 per cent cash in 10 days; A. R. 551.

1128-1. D. Van Nostrand Co., New York, N. Y., technical books, $14.95, 2 per cent cash in 10 days.

1128-1. E. Schwartz, New York, N. Y., technical books, $2, 2 per cent cash in 10 days.

1128-1. U. P. C. Book Co. (Inc.), New York, N. Y., technical books, $4.50, 2 per cent cash in 10 days.

1132-5. Lowenstein Radio Co. (Inc.), Brooklyn, N. Y., miscellaneous radio equipment, $200 net, AR 551.

1132-12. Doremus Machine Co., Washington, D. C., miscellaneous radio equipment, $8, 2 per cent cash in 10 days, AR 551.

1147-1. Bell & Howell Co., Chicago, Ill., cranks, for camera, $12, 2 per cent cash in 10 days, AR 551.

1151-1. Bell & Howell Co., Chicago, Ill., cranks, for camera, $12, 2 per cent cash in 10 days, AR 551.

Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., recording gauge, 100. Sarborn, Co., Boston, Mass.

Fort Monroe, Va., plumbing material, $1,883.68, J. L. Mott Iron Works, Washington, D. C.

Reedy, Island, Del., laundry equipment, $4,230.25, Troy Laundry Machinery Co., New York, N. Y.

Raritan Arsenal, N. J., asbestos corrugated board, $1,872, Keasbey & Mattison Co., Washington, D. C.

Camp Stuart, Va., cold-storage box, $250, Modern Refrigerator Co., Peru, Ind.

Craney Island, pipe, valves and fittings, $4,306.20, W. A. Case & Son Manufacturing Co., New York, N. Y.

Fort Monroe, Va., plumbing material, $122.01, Cuyler & Mohler, Baltimore, Md.

Fort Monroe, Va., plumbing material, $173.24, Thomas Somerville Co., Washington, D. C.

Fort Monroe, Va., plumbing material, $285.62, Central Metal Supply Co., Baltimore, Md.

Fort Monroe, Va., plumbing material, $308.47, Cunningham Plumbing Supply Co., Washington, D. C.

Fort Monroe, Va., plumbing material, $122.80. E. C. Schafer Co., Washington, D. C.

Fort Monroe, Va., batch cocks, $262.30, Dick Bros. (inc.), Reading, Pa.

Fort Monroe, Va., drum traps, $109.80, Sanitary Co. of America, Linfield, Pa.

Fort Monroe, Va., plumbing fixtures, $263.35, Central Foundry Co., New York, N. Y.

Fort Monroe, Va., plumbing material, $66.90, Hays Manufacturing Co., Erie, Pa.

Craney Island, Va., cast-iron pipe, $22.60, American Cast Iron Pipe Co., Birmingham, Ala.

Fort Monroe, Va., plumbing material, $19.50, United Brass Manufacturing Co., Cleveland, Ohio.

Fort Monroe, Va., plumbing material, $268.80, John Maneely, Philadelphia, Pa.

Fort Monroe, Va., plumbing material, $1,399.44; W. A. Case & Son Manufacturing Co., New York, N. Y.

Fort Sill, Okla., fire alarm system, $673.30. Stanley & Patterson Co., New York, N. Y.

Camp Bragg, N. C., fire alarm system, $471.05, Stanley & Patterson Co., New York, N. Y.

Fort Monroe, Va., plumbing material, $82.53, United Lead Co., New York, N. Y.

LIST OF GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS AND PURCHASE ORDERS

Fort Monroe, Va., plumbing material, $11.14, Merwin Manufacturing Co., Erie, Pa.

General Hospital No. 21, Colorado, fire alarm system, $702.05, Haltzer-Cabot Electric Co., Baltimore, Md.

Charleston port terminal, wire glass, $2,269.50, Highland Glass Co., Washington, Pa.

Walter Reed General Hospital, District of Columbia, steam-heating material, $30. Worthington Pump Corporation, Washington, D. C.

Craney Island, Va., plumbing material, $229.95, Seahoard Supply Co., Norfolk, Va.

San Antonio, Tex., vento radiators, $299.14, American Radiator Co., Washington, D. C.

CONSTRUCTION DIVISION.

The Construction Division of the Army has awarded contracts as follows:

Camp Knox, Ky., fire-alarm equipment. U. S. E. M. Co., New York, N. Y., $625.

Philadelphia Q. M. terminal, miscellaneous iron, Wind-Shield Scupper Co, New York, N. Y., $268.60.

Raritan Arsenal, N. J., bolts and screws, Reading Screw Co., Norristown, Pa., $185.22.

Camp Knox, Ky., gasoline pumps, Wayne Oil Tank & Pump Co., New York, N. Y., $490.

Fort Monroe, Va., window shades, Western Shade Cloth Co., Chicago, Ill., $2,520.

Philadelphia Q. M. terminal, tin-clad fire doors. Variety Manufacturing Co., Chicago, Ill., $50.90.

Portsmouth water development, cast-iron pipe and fittings, Lynchburg Foundry Co., Lynchburg, Va., $270.

Camp Little, cast-iron radiation, American Radiator Co., Washington, D. C., $168.66.

General Hospital No. 19, North Carolina, pantry oven, Buffalo Butchers' Supply Co., Buffalo, N. Y., $140.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Material Still Needed for Current Business.

20082. Bartlett-Hayward Co., Baltimore, Md., 155 mm. shrapnel, with copper band, $349.14.

18843. Dodge Bros., Detroit, Mich., winches recuperators, $1,000.

SHIPPING BOARD.

Following is a report of purchases by the United States Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation:

Weil-Gutman Supply Co., New Orleans, La., angle valves, globe valves and black pipe.

Dixie Mill Supply Co., New Orleans, La., angle valves.

Standard Sanitary Mfg. Co., New Orleans, La., angle valves.

Standard Supply Co., New Orleans, La., angle valves and miscellaneous material.

S. F. Bowser Co., Inc., Fort Wayne, Ind., steel plate.

Fairbanks Company, New Orleans, La., stocks and dies.

Sherwin-Williams Co., New Orleans, La., black paint.

Jahncke Service Co., Inc., New Orleans, La., caulking wedges.

Lukens Steel Company, New Orleans, La., button head rivets.

Stauffer-Eshelman & Co., New Orleans, La., stove bolts.

Thos. W. Hooley Metal Wks., New Orleans, La., mess kits.

H. W. Johns-Manville Co., New Orleans, La., gaskets for oil.

Cameron & Barkley Co., Jacksonville, Fla., machine bolts, bar iron, asbestos gaskets, graphite paste and set screw.

S. B. Hubbard Co., Jacksonville, Fla., sheet lead, copper wire, stove bolts and wire nails.

C. I. Capps Co., Jacksonville, Fla., brazing spelter.

J. G. Christopher Co., Jacksonville, Fla., carriage bolts

Burroughs-McMeekin Co., Jacksonville, Fla., ball bearings.

W. & J. Tiebout, New York, joiner hardware.

Standard Sanitary Mfg. Co., New Orleans, La., pipe caps and plugs.

Schaper Construction Material Company, New York, hatch nails.

James Walker Company, Baltimore, Md., hatch nails.

Ingalls Iron Works, Birmingham, Ala., steel plates.

Fairbanks Company, New Orleans, La., pipe plugs.

Dozier & Gay Paint Co., Jacksonville, Fla., linseed oil and paint.

Woodward-Wight Company, New Orleans, La., machine bolts and nuts.

Stauffer-Eshelman & Co., New Orleans, La., machine bolts and nuts.

Bacon & Matheson Force Co., Seattle, Wash., steel blocks.

Chas. R. Brower Force Co., Seattle, Wash., pipe covering.

A. M. Castle & Company, Seattle, Wash., machine bolts and nuts.

Crane Company, Seattle Wash., pipe fittings.

Fobes Supply Co., Seattle, Wash., electric fittings.

W. P. Fuller & Co., Seattle, Wash., paint.

Hunt & Mottet Co., Tacoma, Wash., passing link chain.

Isaacson Iron Works, Seattle, Wash., wood blocks.

L. G. Isaacson Co., Aberdeen, Wash., braces.

H. W. Johns-Manville Co., Seattle, Wash., lagging

Northwest Ice Machine Co, Seattle, Wash., ammonia fittings.

Puget Sound Sheet Metal Works, Seattle, Wash., tanks.

Portland Cordage Co., Seattle, Wash, manila rope.

J. A. Roebling's Sons Co., Seattle, Wash., steel cable.

Seattle Copper Works, Seattle, Wash., copper pipe.

Seattle Brass Works, Seattle, Wash., copper pipe flange.

Seattle Hardware Co., Seattle, Wash., angle iron.

Seattle Plumbing Supply Co., Seattle, Wash., pipe fittings.

West Coast Iron Works, Seattle, Wash., pipe fittings.

Walworth Mfg. Co., Seattle, Wash., pipe fittings.

J. Bornstein & Sons Inc., Seattle, Wash., steward's supplies.

V. S. Jenkins, Seattle, Wash., spare oil burning equipment.

Max Kuner Company, Seattle, Wash., nautical equipment.

Pacific Net & Twine Co., Seattle, Wash., ship chandlery.

John A. Roebling's Sons Co., Seattle, Wash., wire rope.

Seattle Hardware Company, Seattle, Wash., hardware.

Steam Supply & Rubber Co., Seattle, Wash., thermometers.

Sherwin-Williams Co., Seattle, Wash., paint brushes.

Sunde & d'Evers Co., Seattle, Wash., steel blocks, ship chandlery and tarpaulins.

M. Sellers & Company, Seattle, Wash., steward's supplies.

U. S. Rubber Company, Seattle, Wash., fire extinguisher charges.

Whiton Hardware Co., Seattle, Wash., hardware.

Spearing & Company, New Orleans, La., canvas covers and awnings.

Oil City Brass Works, Beaumont, Texas, ventilator locking nuts and strainers.

S. W. Gen. Elec. Co., Houston, Texas, lamps, wire, renewal links and ground clamps.

Sabine Supply Co., Orange, Texas, fittings, staples, sash lifts, glasses, padlocks, crayons, meat hooks, handles, rivets, hinges, screws, nipples, nails, emery wheels and cloth.

Southern Rubber & Belting Company, Houston, Texas, rubber gaskets.

F. W. Heitmann Co., Houston, Texas, nuts, hinges, valves, lag screws, waste, wire cloth and spring cotters.

Eicke Sash & Door Co., Houston, Texas, cypress.

Alamo Iron Works, San Antonio, Texas, lashing rings and chalk.

Black Hardware Co., Galveston, Texas, meat hooks and miscellaneous hardware.

Johns-Manville Co., Houston, Texas, air cell board and sheet asbestos.

Beaumont Paint Co., Beaumont, Texas, glass, putty, paints and varnish.

Lukens Steel Co., New Orleans, La., iron.

So. Rubber & Belting Co., Houston, Texas, rubber packing and molded rubber for gaskets.

Dixie Mill Supply Co., New Orleans, La., sheet lead and nails.

Tennant-Lovegrove Co., Houston, Texas, air hammers.

Modern Engineering Co., St. Louis, Mo., welding and cutting torch.

Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., Houston, Texas, casing.

Farrar Lumber Company, Houston, Texas, white pine.

Norvell-Wilder Hardware Co., Beaumont, Texas, bar iron, screws, fittings, door buttons, roofing paper, lamp wicking, pitch, wire cloth, bolts, washers, pipe, hinges, hasps, staples, locks, lace leather, plugs, packing, hammers, nails, nipples and platform scales.

Woodward-Wight & Co., New Orleans, La., sheet lead, zinc, lead pipe, screws, valves, bent wood rims, steel, bar iron, coal shovels and copper tacks.

E. L. Wilson Hardware Co., Beaumont, Texas, door bolts, locks, hooks, bushings, screws, nails, nuts, carriage bolts, hinges, hasps, flat iron and maul handles.

Houston Mill Supply Co., Houston, Texas, solder, chip augers, belting, packing, rubber bands, shank drills, chuck, brooms, packing and babbitt metal.

Houston Carwheel & Mch. Co., Houston, Texas, hatch hangers and grate bars.

Tex. Carnegie Steel Assn., Galveston, Texas, iron plate and fittings.

Boykin Mch. & Supply Co., Beaumont, Texas, air drill chucks.

Westinghouse Elec. Mfg. Co., Houston, Texas, contracts for auto starter.

Peden Iron & Steel Co., Houston, Texas, sheet iron, valves, caps, screws, wire, asbestos cement, washers, hammers, bolts, plugs, shears and trimmers.

International Tile Co., Houston, Texas, tile.

National Screw & Tack Co., Cleveland, Ohio, wood screws.

Dickson Carwheel & Mch. Co., Houston, Texas, cast iron wheel.

Turnbow Lumber Company, Beaumont, Texas, cement.

Magnolia Petroleum Co., Beaumont, Texas, fuel oil.

San Antonio Mch. & Supply Co., San Antonio, Texas, threaded nuts.

Corpus Christi Hdw. Co., Corpus Christi, Texas, hack saw blades.

Grimes & Hurst, Beaumont, Texas, drugs.

Gulf Refining Company, Houston, Texas, oil.

Black Hdw. Company, Galveston, Texas, spring cotters.

Moran Bolt & Nut Co., St. Louis, Mo., nails and bolts.

Industrial Works, Bay City, Mich., mitre gears.

Louisiana Oxygen Co., New Orleans, La., oxygen gas.

Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co., Houston, Texas, linseed oil.

Oliver H. Van Horn Co., New Orleans, La., machine bits.

R. M. Starbuck & Son, Hartford, Conn., fittings.

Sherwin-Williams Co., Houston, Tex., paint.

Menge-Marine Hdw. Co., New Orleans, La., deck iron.

Shipbuilding Pneumatic Tool Co., Portland, Oreg., blades.

R. J. Taylor Co., Baltimore, Md., tools.

Westinghouse Elec. & Mfg. Co., Baltimore, Md., electrical supplies.

A. H. Grape & Co., Baltimore, Md., picture frames.

John C. Knipp & Sons, Baltimore, Md., bed linens.

John E. Hand & Sons Co., Baltimore, Md., navigating instrument.

F. Weber & Company, Baltimore, Md., blue print supplies.

Individual Drinking Cup Co., Baltimore, Md., drinking cups.

The Chase Machine Co., Cleveland, Ohio, spare parts for winches.

National Lead Company, New York, babbitt metal.

Hay Foundry & Iron Wks., Newark, N. J., deck scuttle.

A. B. Farquhar Co., Inc., New York, tanks.

W. C. White, Boston, sounding machine outfits.

Max Kruner, Seattle, Wash., sounding machine outfits.

John E. Hands & Sons, Haddonfield, N. J., sounding machine outfits.

Sauveur & Boyleston, Cambridge, Mass., cast steel chain.

Victory Loan April 21 May 10

United States Bulletin

Buy Victory Bonds

CONTINUING THE OFFICIAL U. S. BULLETIN ESTABLISHED under an order of THE PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES, May 10, 1917
AUTHORITATIVE RECORD of all U. S. GOVERNMENT ACTIVITIES. ISSUED MONDAYS and THURSDAYS

VOL. 3. No. 577. WASHINGTON, MONDAY, APRIL 7, 1919. $10.00 A YEAR

NEW BRITISH REGULATIONS PERMIT THE IMPORTATION UNDER A GENERAL LICENSE OF LONG LIST OF ARTICLES

ANNOUNCEMENT BY WAR TRADE BOARD

Commodities Heretofore Requiring Special License May Now Be Exported Freely — Information Transmitted Unofficially for Benefit of Traders in the United States.

The War Trade Board announces (W. T. B. R. 680) for the information of exporters in the United States that they have been informed of the following c hanges in the import regulations of Great Britain:

The following commodities which have heretofore been importable only under special license may now be imported freely under general license:

Abrasives.
Abrasive cloths.
Acetic acids, all kinds.
Aloxite hones.
Antimony ore.
Art works.
Artificial teeth containing gold.
Barytes.
Beans, baked.
Beans, baked, with pork and tomato sauce, tinned.
Beans and pork, tinned.
Belt laces, leather.
Billiard chalk.
Bullet molds.
Cement for leather belting.
Chewing gum.
Cinematograph films.
Coffee.
Dentists' accessories of all kinds.
Diatomite.
Dictating machines, parts and accessories.
Electrodes.
Emery stones.
Filter candles.
Filter cylinders for water filtering.
Flowers, fresh.
Fortic acid.
Fruits, canned, bottled and preserved.
Grinding stones.
Hams.
Ink.
Magnesite.
Medicinal preparations containing sugar.
Nickel.
Oxide.
Oil stones.
Pearls, and precious stones unset.
Picking bands, chrome.
Pumice stone and pumice powder.
Rags, angolia and woolen.
Rosaries.

(Continued on Page 3.)

SECRETARY BAKER'S MISSION TO EUROPE ON U. S. WAR CLAIMS

Sails on the S. S. Leviathan Today to Meet the Liquidation Commission at Paris.

Press statement by the Secretary of war:

"I will leave Washington Sunday night and sail on Monday on the Leviathan. In my own party will be Mr. King, my private secretary, and Mr. Chester W. Cuthell, who is my representative in war claims matters here. We will go to Paris and there meet the Liquidation Commission, of which Judge Parker is chairman, for several days conference with reference to claims of the United States against other Governments and claims of other Governments against the United States in the purchase and exchange of war materials. After that I shall make one or two inspections in Europe and come home. I shall be away but a brief time."

DIRECTOR HINES ANNOUNCES PLAN TO PAY FOR EQUIPMENT

Walker D. Hines, Director General of Railroads, announces that after conferences between a group of representatives of equipment companies with which the Railroad Administration made contracts early last year for the construction of locomotives and cars and on which there are considerable amounts yet to be paid the companies for locomotives and cars already delivered, and representatives of the Railroad Administration, a plan has been adopted in connection with the liabilities to the equipment companies of the Railroad Administration.

The plan announced was similar to that adopted for taking care of the April 1 requirements of the railroad corporations that was recently made public, and involves the issuance by the Director General of his certificates of indebtedness to the equipment companies on account of amounts now due to the equipment companies.

CREDITS TO ITALY AND FRANCE.

Credits of $85,000,000 in favor of France and $25,000,000 in favor of Italy have been established, making a total for France of $2,702,477,800 and for Italy $1,521,500,000, and for all the allies $9,008,999,340.75.

PANAMA RATIFIES TREATY WITH THE UNITED STATES TO FACILITATE OPERATIONS OF COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS

INTENDED TO FOSTER TRADING RELATIONS

Customs Formalities Simplified to Avoid Delays—Third Country to Sign of Fourteen Which Have Agreed to Similar Pact—Carries Out Program of the High Commission.

The State Department has been advised that the Panama Government has ratified the commercial travelers' treaty with the United States, the National Assembly having voted its assent and the President of Panama and the Minister for Foreign Affairs having signed the treaty.

The purpose is to facilitate operations of commercial travelers and to foster trade. Panama is one of fourteen countries which have agreed to such a treaty and Uruguay, Guatemala and Panama have already signed. The United States Senate has ratified the Uruguay and Guatemala treaties.

Provisions of the Pact.

Under the Guatemala treaty, which is similar to that also ratified by Uruguay and Panama, manufacturers, merchants and traders domiciled within Guatemala or the United States may operate as commercial travelers either personally or by agents or employees on license, for a single fee, valid throughout the particular country. To secure the license each commercial traveler must obtain from the country of domicile of his employer a certificate attesting his character as commercial traveler. This certificate is to be visaed by the consul in the visited country, which will issue to him a national license. A commercial traveler may sell his samples without obtaining a special license as an importer. Samples without commercial value will be admitted to entry free of duty. Samples marked, stamped or defaced so they can not be put to other uses will be considered as objects without

commercial value. Samples having commercial value will be provisionally admitted on bond for payment of lawful duties if not withdrawn within six months, duties to be paid on such portion as are not withdrawn.

Customs Formalities Simplified.

Customs formalities will be simplified as much as possible to avoid delays. Peddlers and other salesmen vending directly to the consumer, even though they have not an established place of business in the country where they operate will not be considered as commercial travelers, but subject to license fees levied on their particular kind of business. Licenses will not be required of persons traveling only to study trade and its needs, even though they initiate commercial relations, provided they do not sell, nor of persons operating through local agencies which pay license fee or other business imposts, nor of travelers who are exclusively buyers.

The treaty may terminate on six months' notice.

Fulfills Conference Program.

The negotiation of these treaties carries out the program of the International High Commission created by the Pan-American Finance Conference at Washington, convoked early in 1915 by Mr. McAdoo, then Secretary of the Treasury. This commission, at its first general meeting at Buenos Aires in April, 1916, urged the necessity of facilitating the work of commercial travelers. In a number of the American countries, practically prohibitive local taxes on commercial travelers existed many years. A convention was formulated by the Central Executive Council (created by the High Commission as its common agency), and was submitted by the Department of State to the American governments looking to the substitution of all local taxes by a single national fee.

ARMY STOCKS OF WOOLEN COATS TO BE KEPT IN UNITED STATES

The Statistics Branch, General Staff, War Department, issues the following:

Outgoing cable of March 21 states: "Sale of any new woolen coats deemed inadvisable. All stock both overseas and in States will be required for ultimate issue." The stock report for February 1, the latest available, shows 5,262,288 wool coats on hand in the United States and France, while about 759,000 were undelivered on outstanding contracts on that date.

Sale of Surplus for Week.

For the week ended March 17, 1919, receipts from the sale or transfer of surplus property by the Surplus Property Division, Office of the Director of Purchase and Storage, amounted to $2,226,521, of which $15,201 was from transfers to other bureaus. These sales represent recovery of 67 per cent of the original cost to the Government.

The more important items are:

	Original cost	Received from sales	Per cent rec'd.
Salmon	$307,584	$406,907	132
Mules	937,200	746,389	80
Horses	2,011,550	1,035,815	51

Second Anniversary of United States' Entry Into War

Statement by the Secretary of War, April 6:

Two years ago to-day America entered the world war and joined forces with the brave peoples who had for nearly three years resisted the armed tide of autocracy America mobilized to its remotest hamlet, and the affection and support of our people surged around the great Army which we summoned, trained and dispatched to Europe as the representative of American strength and ideals. The night of doubt turned into the day of vindication, and now, on the second anniversary of our entry into the war, we find the armed resistance of our adversaries broken and a great council assembled at Paris to set out the terms of peace and to make possible the reconstruction of the fortunes of the world which have been shattered by the devastation of war. Just men and humane men everywhere are looking with fervent hope to these deliberations, and America, conscious of newfound strength, sees both a higher destiny for herself and a broader application of the principles upon which her own growth has proceeded among other peoples of the world.

The cost of the war in life and wealth has been great. Some of its losses are beyond repair, but the future will be better for men and women everywhere if the high spirit which achieved this victory uses its fruits for the protection of peace and the encouragement of justice among men as the basis of all international relations. Two years ago our great task was to win the war—today our great task is worthily to apply its lessons and use its results.

NEWTON D. BAKER,
Secretary of War.

Easy to buy, convenient to handle, no red tape—Get a WAR-SAVINGS STAMP to-day.

NAVY PUSHING ITS CAMPAIGN FOR THE VICTORY LIBERTY LOAN

The Navy Department authorizes the following:

The signing of the armistice released from the Navy 150,000 officers and men who were placed on the inactive list, but so far as concerns the Navy's work for the Victory Liberty Loan, the campaign for which starts April 21, they are all glad of the opportunity to become active again. Rear Admiral T. J. Cowie, in supreme command of the Navy Victory Loan, has sent to all inactive officers and men a personal letter saying:

Example to the Nation.

"In the Fighting Fourth Liberty Loan campaign the Navy's heavy subscription set an example which thrilled the nation and which was in a large measure responsible for the great success of the loan, handsomely oversubscribed, as you know. 'Match the Navy' was the slogan-challenge that flashed through the entire country in the closing days of the campaign. And the country was as instantaneous in its acceptance of the challenge as its response was splendidly liberal.

"In this Victory Liberty Loan campaign the Navy is out to beat its own great record. True, there is a handicap this time in point of numbers, so many thousands having been released from active duty. But it is traditional in the service that a handicap has just one use—only one—and that is as an incentive to yet greater effort. Enthusiasm and determination can, as in many a hard-fought battle of the sea, overcome all odds."

Asked to Interest Friends.

The Admiral goes on to say that he not only expects the recipient of each letter to subscribe himself, but he has had postal cards enclosed with each letter, which are to be sent out to the friends of the recipient, in civil life. Admiral Cowie adds:

"Large success is counted upon in this. See to it that the postals are promptly and judiciously sent out. Follow the matter up. The Navy's task is great and the time is short. Remember, the Navy is not only interested in boosting its own record; it wants to see the entire country set a new high-water mark for over-subscriptions. Both thrift and patriotism demand it."

ARGENTINE DECREE EXTENDED REGARDING SHIPS IN HARBOR

Advices to the State Department say that the Argentine government issued a decree last Friday, which is virtually an extension of the decree of March 15, which required ships at Buenos Aires to leave the harbor upon failure to discharge within a specified time. The decree also provides for the government reimbursement of the strikers returning to work for back wages for February. Ship owners are required by the decree to submit memoranda to the customs authorities within forty-eight hours consenting to the decree.

RAPID SALE OF FIRST BONDS OF WAR FINANCE CORPORATION SEEN BY MANAGING DIRECTOR

MANY INQUIRIES MADE

Mr. Meyer Advises Immediate Action By Banks Desiring to Make Investments for Clients Before Issue is Exhausted.

The War Finance Corporation issues the following:

Mr. Eugene Meyer, Jr., managing director of the War Finance Corporation, in a personal interview said:

"While no subscriptions are being received at the offices of the War Finance Corporation at all, nor were they received at the Federal Reserve Banks in the various districts until 10 o'clock Wednesday morning, April 2, inquiry and comment on the offering is to highly favorable that it is clear the subscriptions will dispose of the issue in short order. Therefore, dealers and banks who are interested in subscriping for themselves or for their investment clientele, should communicate immediately by telephone or telegraph with the Federal Reserve banks of their respective districts."

Circulars Giving Plan.

Mr. Meyer also said that: "Circulars are available at the offices of the Federal Reserve Banks, which circulars contain full facts concerning the offering."

In describing the bonds and the nature of the corporation briefly, Mr. Meyer said:

"The bonds are issued only in denomination of $1,000, payable to bearer; will run for one year only; and will carry 5% interest. An especially attractive feature of the bonds is that by act of Congress they are exempt both as to principal and interest from all State and local taxation, and also from Federal taxation with the exception of inheritance taxes, surtaxes and excess profits and war profits taxes of the United States, but the interest on bonds of this issue not in excess of $5,000 will be exempt from income or excess profits tax, whether in the hands of an individual or a corporation.

Banking Privileges Attached.

"There are also banking privileges in the various Federal Reserve Banks attached to paper secured by such bonds. The United States of America is the sole stockholder of the War Finance Corporation, and the chairman of its board of directors is the Secretary of the Treasury."

TAKES LABOR DEPARTMENT POST.

R. S. Bonsib, formerly with the U. S. Shipping Board, Emergency Fleet Corporation, has been selected as Chief of the Division of Safety Engineering of the Working Conditions Service, Department of Labor, and has already begun work in that capacity.

Health of Troops Overseas Improved; Fewer Deaths from Battle Wounds

The Statistics Branch, General Staff, War Department, issues the following:

The report from the A. E. F. for the week ended March 13 shows further marked improvement in health conditions overseas. There is material reduction in number and rate of new cases of disease. The rate for pneumonia is reduced to about half of that of two weeks previous. Typhoid fever continues to decline—311 deaths are reported as against 453 for the previous week. Of these 145 from pneumonia.

HEALTH OF TROOPS IN UNITED STATES.

Conditions in the United States as reported for the week ended March 21 show continuation of the satisfactory situation of recent weeks. Further decrease is shown in the number of new cases of pneumonia and influenza. Of the 98 deaths reported for the week, 33 were from tuberculosis and 32 from pneumonia.

The number of non-effectives overseas on March 13 was 67,605, a reduction of 65 per cent from the number on November 11. The number of injured had been reduced 85 per cent, largely by return to this country. Only 11,000 non-effectives from injury remained overseas on March 13.

DEATHS FROM BATTLE WOUNDS FEW.

Since November 14, 13,365 deaths from injury have been reported overseas, of which 12,533 were from battle wounds. Last week 47 deaths from wounds received in action were reported. Sixty-four is the highest number during the last five weeks.

The six base hospitals remaining in England have been released and put on tentative sailing schedule for the end of March. According to the best records available on this side, Base Medical Laboratory, Section 3, and Camp Hospital 40, with 36 nurses, are the only American medical units now in England.

BRITISH IMPORT REGULATIONS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

Rubber covered rollers for clothes wringers.
Rubber, reclaimed.
Set screws, brass parts for use on telephones.
Scythes.
Strickles, carborundum.
Sharpeners, carborundum knife.
Soups containing sugar.
Spirit levels.
Staves.
Stones and slates.
Syringes, medical, of all kinds.
Tallow.
Tanning extracts, chestnut, hemlock, mangrove, oak and quebracho.
Telephone switchboards and parts.
Telephones and telephone parts, except telephone brackets and parts.
Terminals, brass, for electric fuse boards.
Vegetables, except gherkins in brine.
Watches, silver or base metal, not gilt or covered with gold, whether fitted with jewel movements, dial, hands, bezels, crowns, etc., or not.
Watch jewels or jewel holes, unset, covered by general license for pearls unset and unset precious stones.
Watch movement sand parts, except gherkins of silver or base metal not covered with imported separately.
Watches, platinum, not set with precious stones.
Wood and timber, hewn and sawn, planed and dressed, all kinds,, not including pit props and pit wood or box boards and case boards cut to length and size.

In making the above announcement the War Trade Board wishes to call attention to the fact that they are not in a position to speak authoritatively on foreign import restrictions, but are merely transmitting the above import information for the convenience of those on the War Trade Board's mailing list. Inquiries with regard to foreign import regulations should be addressed to the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce. Washington, D. C., as that bureau endeavors to keep posted on the import regulations of foreign governments.

MAY INCLUDE JEWELRY TAX IN SELLING PRICE OF GOODS

Fact Need Not Be Specifically Mentioned to Customer, Internal Revenue Bureau Announces.

The Bureau of Internal Revenue issues the following:

The jewelry tax imposed by Section 905 of the new Revenue Bill, may be included in the selling price and need not be specifically mentioned to the customer at the time of the sale, it was announced by the Bureau of Internal Revenue. If the price of the article is increased to cover the tax, the tax is upon much increased price. If the dealer adds to his invoice, as a separate item, the exact amount of the tax, stating it to be the tax, such amount may be excluded in determining the price for which the article is sold.

The jewelry tax, in addition to articles commonly known as jewelry, includes all articles mounted or fitted with precious metals or imitations thereof. The tax is 5 per cent of the price for which the article is sold.

The jewelry tax became effective April 1.

Better than money because they earn money; buy a WAR-SAVINGS STAMP TO-DAY.

United States Bulletin

Continuing The Official U. S. Bulletin Established May 10, 1917, Under an Order of the President of the United States. Since April 1, 1919, Published by Roger W. Babson. Issued Every Monday and Thursday.

Office: No. 10 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C. Tel. Main 5600.

The United States Bulletin is dedicated to the faithful presentation of the official acts of the Government that the people may know and understand precisely and accurately just what the Government is doing day by day. The Bulletin expresses no opinions, indulges in no conjecture or speculation. Published under the same executive management, the same editorship.

The Bulletin is in itself a complete record of all the important activities of the United States Government through its various departments, Legislative, Judicial, and Executive. Official Orders, Statements, and Rulings printed textually as issued by accredited Government officials, and, therefore, an authoritative guide to the business interests of the Nation; a virtual necessity to the Government itself in acquainting the various departments with the official acts of one another; to the Judiciary; to the Manufacturers; Miners and Traders; to Corporations, Railroads, Steamship, Telegraph and Cable Companies; Exporters and Importers; to Diplomats, Consular Agents, Statesmen, and men of affairs generally who wish to keep accurately informed of what the Government is doing and to preserve for reference authentic copies of public announcements issued by the Government's own officials and agents. Application for entry as second-class matter pending.—**Edward S. Rochester, Editor.**

SUBSCRIPTION RATES BY MAIL

Twice a Week	One year	$10.00
	Six months	6.00
	One year, postage prepaid to foreign countries	15.00
	Six months, postage prepaid to foreign countries	8.50
	Back numbers and extra copies ... each	.10

NO ADVERTISEMENTS ACCEPTED.

Make all checks, money orders, and drafts payable to C. J. Knight, 10 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C.

SITUATION IN SPAIN AS TOLD IN STATE DEPARTMENT ADVICES

The general situation in Spain, owing to the labor troubles, has not changed materially, but the Government is taking all precautionary measures to suppress disturbances which are threatening, according to advices received at the State Department.

Barcelona has been armed with guns from war ships in that port, and a rigid newspaper censorship is maintained, as a protest to which Madrid papers ceased publication on Saturday. Several thousand arrests have been made. The Government has forbidden employers to reimburse the strikers who return to work for the time during which they were on strike. Large numbers of workmen have shown a desire to return to work, but the authorities are disinclined to recognize the syndicalists, two meetings of whom were broken up on Saturday, everyone connected with the movement being arrested.

Help the Victory Liberty Loan.

PRESIDENT WILSON'S LETTER TO PHILIPPINE COMMISSION

Expresses Pride of Americans in the Loyalty and Support of the Filipino People.

Following is President Wilson's letter read by Secretary Baker to the Commission of the Philippine Legislature:

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, March 3, 1919.

Dear Mr. Secretary:

Will you please express to the gentleman of the commission representing the Philippine Legislature my regret that I shall be unable to see them personally on their arrival in Washington, as well as my hope that their mission will be a source of satisfaction to them and that it will result in bringing about the desirable ends set forth in the joint resolution of the Legislature approving the sending of the commission to the United States.

I have been deeply gratified with the constant support and encouragement received from the Filipino people and from the Philippine Legislature in the trying period through which we are passing. The people of the United States have, with reason, taken the deepest pride in the loyalty and support of the Filipino people.

Though unable to meet the commission, the Filipino people shall not be absent from my thoughts. Not the least important labor of the conference which now requires my attention is that of making the pathway of the weaker people of the world less perilous—a labor which should be, and doubtless is, of deep and abiding interest to the Filipino people.

I am sorry that I can not look into the faces of the gentlemen of this mission from the Philippine Islands and tell them all that I have in mind and heart as I think of the patient labor, with the end almost in sight, undertaken by the American and Filipino people for their permanent benefit. I know, however, that your sentiments are mine in this regard and that you will translate truly to them my own feelings.

I am, Mr. Secretary,
Very sincerely,
WOODROW WILSON.

The Honorable,
The Secretary of War.

PORTUGUESE CABINET RESIGNS.

Advices from Lisbon, Portugal, to the State Department announce the resignation of the Portuguese cabinet and the acceptance of their resignation by the President. The President has asked Col. Sacardoso, a former President of the Chamber of Deputies, to form a new cabinet, which is to be constituted from the Unionist, Centrist, Democratic and Evolutionist parties.

Articles for Italy Open to Private Import

The War Trade Board announces (W. T. B. R. 681) for the information of exporters in the United States that they have been informed that the following commodities may now be imported into Italy by private importers when import licenses have been obtained covering such shipments. Formerly these commodities were among those which private importers might not import into Italy.

Alcohol, benzol, toluol, cotton linters, vegetable tallow, animal tallow, acetate of lime, acetone, naphthaline, absorbent cotton, wool, salmon, horses, mules, jute, leather.

NOTICE CABLED GEN. PERSHING OF NEW U. S. VOLUNTEER ARMY

The War Department authorizes publication of the following cablegram, which has been sent to General Pershing:

We are now enlisting for 3 years, 50,000 volunteers, as follows: 25,000 Infantry, 15,000 Field Artillery, 5,000 Engineers, 3,000 Medical Department, 2,000 Cavalry. These will be sent you in detachments of 1,000 for assignment to Army of Occupation. Upon arrival of each detachment return to United States for discharge equal number of men enlisted or drafted for the emergency, selecting most meritorious cases, preferably those who fall under Circular 77, W. D., 118, and those with Class A and Class B allotments.

Use of Military Bands In Victory Loan Campaign

The War Department authorizes publication of the following circular:

Circular No. 155.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, March 2, 1919.

Department commanders and commanding officers, of camps, posts, and stations will supply the District Executive Committees of Liberty Loan organizations, to the extent available, with whatever bands they may require for use in the forthcoming Victory Liberty Loan campaign parades and celebrations, in cities near the home stations of the organizations under their respective command, provided that no expense is incurred thereby to the government, and that the laws concerning military bands are not violated.

By order of the Secretary of War:
PEYTON C. MARCH,
General, Chief of Staff.

BUILDING CONTRACTS IN MARCH SHOW INDUSTRIAL IMPROVEMENT, DEPARTMENT OF LABOR REPORTS

OVER NORMAL RECORD

Total Money Value for First Three Weeks $96,619,791. No Large Government Contracts to Increase the Amounts.

Contracts let in March for building and construction projects will be in excess of the normal average for March in money value. The statement is made on the authority of the Division of Public Works and Construction Development of the U. S. Department of Labor, which issued figures on the contracts let in territory east of the Missouri and north of the Ohio rivers, for the first three weeks in March, together with an estimate for the remainder of the month.

Money Value $96,619,791.

The total number of contracts let for the third week in March was 1,945, representing a money value of $39,017,308. The New York district reported 186 projects involving $8,372,682; Pittsburgh, 163 projects involving $5,063,614; Boston, 443 projects involving $2,602,000. The Chicago district reported 741 contracts let involving $19,212,298.

The record for the first three weeks of March was:

Week ending March 7, 1919....	$27,751,076
Week ending March 14, 1919....	29,851,407
Week ending March 21, 1919....	39,017,308
Total.....	$96,619,791

From these figures has been omitted the Minneapolis district, from which the total would be less than one million dollars.

Department Statement.

"These figures not only show the increase from week to week," says the Department of Labor's statement, "but the indication of the month's probable showing is very gratifying. It appears likely that the entire month's figures will be between $125,000,000 and $150,000,000. The amount involved in contracts awarded in January of this year was about $51,000,000, and in February about $95,000,000; from which it appears the construction business certainly is 'picking up.'

Figures for the month of March for several years, to the nearest million dollars, are as follows:

1911....	$69,000,000	1915....	$76,000,000
1912....	73,000,000	1916....	95,000,000
1913....	64,000,000	1917....	133,000,000
1914....	59,000,000	1918....	116,000,000

"The present month does not have large overnment contracts to increase its amounts, as did the corresponding month a year ago. Nevertheless, it will be seen that the total is very likely to be about equal to March, 1917, and to exceed the amount for any other March during the period included in the table. It is to be remembered, however, that costs are higher and that the amount of construction of one of the earlier years would now, in common parlance, 'run into more money.' Index figures have been compiled as carefully as the nature of the case would permit, for the general cost of construction for the years from 1913 on, and the figures for these years have been converted into the cost of 1918, or the present time. The results, in round numbers, are:

1913....	$94,000,000	1916....	$132,000,000
1914....	89,000,000	1917....	153,000,000
1915....	118,000,000	1918....	116,000,000

Average of the six years, $117,000,000.

"From this it appears that, even with the proper allowance made for increasing costs, contracts have been awarded during the first three weeks of the present month for such an amount (nearly $97,000,000), that the entire month will undoubtedly present a total considerably above the average of recent years."

The figures submitted further justify the statements recently issued by the Department of Labor that building and construction work, the country over, gradually are approaching normal.

President Asks Mr. Barnes to Handle Wheat Crop Under Congress Guarantee

A Government dispatch from Paris says:

"President Wilson, acting upon recommendations of Herbert Hoover, Food Administrator, has requested Julius Barnes to head the organization for handling the 1919 wheat crop under congressional guarantees.

Chief of Division.

"Mr. Barnes was a grain exporter who gave up his business connections to join Mr. Hoover's team of volunteers at the beginning of the war, Mr. Barnes being chief of the cereal division of the Food Administration and president of the grain corporation formed by the Food Administration under the Lever act to handle the wheat crops of 1917 and 1918, and also to act as the Food Administration agency for the purchase and distribution of great volumes of foodstuffs for the Army and Navy, the Allies and Belgian relief and later for the American relief administration. The corportation capital of $150,000,000 belongs to the Government and is intact for the new purposes.

Liquidation of Food Group.

"This comprises another stop in the liquidation of the food group. The officers of the Food Administrator expired with peace. Mr. Hoover will continue to act as chairman of the sugar board until sugar contracts are completed and of the grain corporation until July 1, after which Mr. Barnes becomes responsible directly to the President. Mr. Hoover, of course, continues as director general of relief on behalf of the allies and American Government until next summer's harvest in Europe, when it is expected the critical period of the world's food supplies will be passed and the wholesale feeding of the famine districts in Europe no longer necessary."

CONFERENCE ON STEEL PRICES.

Question Recommitted to Industrial Board for Further Consideration.

The Industrial Board of the Department of Commerce authorizes the following:

The steel prices approved by the Industrial Board of the Department of Commerce not having been accepted by the Railroad Administration, the views of both were expressed at the conference. The views of the Industrial Board were expressed by Secretary Redfield and Mr. Peek and other members of the Industrial Board. The views of the Railroad Administration were presented by Mr. Hines. The matter was recommitted to the board for further consideration.

NO LAW AGAINST THE WEARING OF MINIATURE CHEVRON PINS

The War Department authorizes the following:

The Secretary of War has issued directions that communications relative to miniature chevrons of gold and silver be answered to the effect that the War Department has no objection to the sale of miniature pins of gold and silver made to represent the authorized wound and service chevrons; that there is a law forbidding the wearing of the chevrons themselves by those not entitled to them, but that this would not apply to the pins referred to; that department regulations would forbid the wearing of such pins on the uniform of the soldier still in the service, but that this does not apply to discharged soldiers.

GIVEN FRENCH DECORATION.

Navy Pharmacist's Mate is Awarded Croix de Guerre with Gilt Star.

The Navy Department has received from the French Government and forwarded to John Quincy Williams, pharmacist's mate, third class, U. S. Navy, one Croix de Guerre with gilt star, citation certificate and translation of same.

Williams served with the Sixth Regiment, U. S. Marine Corps, American Expeditionary Forces, as a member of the Hospital Corps and was cited for exceptional bravery and heroism in action as follows:

"To be praised for his zeal and coolness in dressing wounds on the battlefield under heavy machine-gun fire."

Williams re-enlisted September 11, 1917. His next of kin is: Wife, Alto A. Williams, 611 A Street SE., Washington, D. C.

List of Transports and Army Units Sailing From France for United States

The War Department authorizes publicationtion of the following information:

The transport America sailed from Brest March 28th and was due to arrive at Boston April 6 with the following troops:

101st Infantry complete.

Men, 103; officers, 3,516, divided as follows: Camp Devens, 67 officers, 1,926 men; Camp Upton, 5 officers, 237 men; Camp Dix, 3 officers, 66 men; Camp Meade, 76 men; Camp Jackson, 5 officers, 164 men; Camp Sherman, 3 officers, 380 men; Camp Custer, 3 officers, 53 men; Camp Grant, 5 officers, 137 men; Camp Pike, 6 officers, 79 men; Camp Dodge, 1 officer, 178 men; Camp Funston, 2 officers, 73 men; Camp Bowie, 1 officer, 62 men; Camp Lewis, 2 officers, 84 men.

Company C, 101st Engineers, Camp Devens, 6 officers, 203 men.

Fifty-first Infantry Brigade Headquarters, Camp Devens, 5 officers, 30 men.

103d Infantry less Companies L and M, 80 officers, 3,065 men, divided as follows: Camp Devens, 50 officers, 1,401 men; Camp Upton, 7 officers, 118 men; Camp Dix, 2 officers, 83 men; Camp Meade, 110 men; Camp Jackson, 2 officers 98 men; Camp Sherman, 1 officer, 355 men; Camp Taylor, 1 officer, 40 men; Camp Custer, 5 officers, 105 men; Camp Grant, 3 officers, 123 men; Camp Pike, 135 men; Camp Dodge, 2 officers, 207 men; Camp Funston, 3 officers, 110 men; Camp Bowie, 1 officer, 65 men; Camp Lewis, 3 officers, 115 men.

One hundred and sixty-five casual officers, classified as follows: Air Service, 31; Coast Artillery, 2; Field Artillery, 10; Engineers, 11; Infantry, 31; Marines, 1; Medical, 32; Motor Transport, 3; Ordnance, 7; Quartermaster, 16; Signal, 3; Adjutant General, 2; Dental, 4; General Staff, 1; Veterinarians, 4; Unassigned, 3; Pioneer Infantry, 1; Ambulance Service, 2; Chaplains, 1.

Other casuals: Enlisted men, 2; Army Field Clerks, 5; Civilians, 29.

Included in the above is Brig. Gen. George H. Shelton, commanding Fifty-first Infantry Brigade.

The Transport Julia Luckenbach sailed from Bordeaux March 28th and is due to arrive at New York April 12th with the following troops 157th Infantry, complete, 72 officers, 2,630 men, divided as follows: Camp Funston, 50 officers, 839 men; Camp Kearney, 1 officer, 77 men; Camp Meade, 1 officer, 28 men; Camp Custer, 1 officer, 122 men; Camp Sheridan, 1 officer, 91 men; Camp Lewis, 1 officer, 112 men; Camp Dodge, 4 officers, 373 men; Camp Humphreys, 1 officer, 50 men; Camp Grant, 3 officers, 266 men; Camp Taylor, 1 officer, 28 men; Camp Sherman, 1 officer, 76 men; Camp Wadsworth, 1 officer, 73 men; Camp Gordon, 1 officer, 58 men; Camp Pike, 1 officer, 94 men; Camp Travis, 1 officer, 110 men; Camp Upton, 1 officer, 113 men; Camp Devens, 1 officer, 82 men; Regular Army, 1 officer, 38 men.

Other Casuals: Civilians, 6.

The Transport Turrialba sailed from St. Nazaire for New York March 28th (via Barry) with the following troops:

Detachment of Hospital Units, 1 officer, 12 nurses.

Detachment Evacuation Hospital Number 6, 1 officer, 11 nurses.

Detachment Base Hospital No. 67, 40 nurses, 1 civilian.

Detachment Base Hospital No. 116, 1 officer, 7 nurses.

Detachment Base Hospital No. 202, 1 officer, 17 nurses.

Five casual officers classified as follows: Coast Artillery, 2; Medical, 1; Transportation, 2.

The transport Powhatan sailed from St. Nazaire March 26 and is due to arrive at Charleston April 10 with the following troops:

Two hundred and thirteenth Supply Train, Headquarters and Sanitary Detachment, Companies A to F, inclusive, 16 officers, 443 men, divided as follows: Camp Jackson, 15 officers, 372 men; Camp Taylor, 1 officer, 71 men.

Sanitary Squad Number 27, Camp Jackson, 1 officer, 25 men.

One hundred and fifth Field Signal Battalion, Headquarters, Medical and Supply Detachments, Companies A, B, C, 10 officers, 428 men, divided as follows: Camp Jackson, 7 officers, 284 men; Camp Grant, 1 officer, 47 men; Camp Upton, 1 officer, 31 men; Camp Dodge, 1 officer, 66 men.

One hundred and twentieth Infantry, Field and Staff, Sanitary Detachment, Headquarters, Advance Supply Depot and Machine Gun Company, Companies A to D, inclusive, 36 officers, 1,159 men, divided as follows: Camp Jackson, 34 officers, 929 men; Camp Lee, 1 officer, 121 men; Camp Gordon, 1 officer, 122 men.

Sixtieth Infantry Brigade Headquarters, Camp Jackson, 5 officers, 19 men.

Detachment 128 Infantry, Camp Dix, 1 officer, 33 men.

Thirtieth Military Police, Camp Lee, 3 officers, 201 men.

Eleven Casual officers classified as follows: Medical, 6; Transportation, 2; Infantry, 1; Air Service, 1; Quartermaster, 1.

Other casuals: Civilians, 3.

The transport Hisco sailed from Brest March 29 and is due to arrive at New York April 13 with the following troops:

Casual Company Number 766, New York, 1 officer, 30 men.

One casual Medical Officer.

The transport Duca D'Aosta sailed from Genoa March 29th and is due to arrive at New York April 10 with the following troops:

Three hundred and thirty-second Infantry, detachment of field staff, detachment of Headquarters company, Supply company and Machine Gun company, companies A, B, C, D, I, Veterinary detachment and detachment of Medical detachment, 47 officers, 1,595 men, divided at follows: Camp Mills, 2 officers, 2 men; Camp Dix, 2 officers, 5 men; Camp Meade, 1 officer; Camp Hancock, 1 man; Camp Sherman, 42 officers, 1,587 men; Detachment Base Hospital No. 102, Camp Shelby, 1 officer, 13 nurses; Field Hospital Number 331, complete, 8 officers, 84 men, divided as follows: Camp Mills, 4 officers, 1 man; Camp Lee, 1 officer, 4 men; Camp Sherman, 3 officers, 79 men. Other casuals: Civilians, 1; also 1 naval officer.

The transport Pannonia sailed from Brest March 31st and is due to arrive at New York April 10th with the following troops:

Three hundred and twenty-eighth Field Artillery; Headquarters 2nd Battalion, Batteries D and E; 12 officers, 413 men; divided as follows: Camp Custer, 8 officers, 337 men; Camp Lewis, 1 officer, 25 men; Camp Dodge, 1 officer, 21 men; Camp Dix, 2 officers, 30 men; 310th Ammunition Train, Companies A and C, Camp Custer, 3 officers, 251 men; 330th Field Artillery, complete, Camp Custer, 49 officers, 1,507 men; Casual Co. No. 769, Illinois, 1 officer, 6 men; 13 casual officers classified as follows: Air Service, 3; Coast Artillery, 1; Field Artillery, 1; Infantry, 1; Medical, 6; Dental, 1; other casuals: Civilians, 2.

The transport K. I. Luckenbach sailed from Brest for New York March 31st with the following troops:

Fifty-second Pioneer Infantry, less Companies L & S, Camp Dix; 16 officers, 2,451 men.

The transport Mongolia sailed from Brest for Boston March 31st with the following organizations:

Fifty-first Field Artillery Brigade, Camp Devens, 9 officers, 67 men; 101st Field Artillery, Medical detachment, 2nd Battalion Headquarters; Supply and Detachment Headquarters Company, Batteries C to F inclusive, 38 officers, 1,105 men; divided as follows: Camp Devens, 32 officers, 677 men; Camp Upton, 2 officers, 41 men; Camp Dix, 73 men; Camp Sherman, 36 men; Camp Taylor, 35 men; Camp Custer, 3 officers, 35 men; Camp Grant, 99 men; Camp Dodge, 1 officer, 109 men; 102nd Field Artillery, complete, 58 officers, 1,181 men, divided as follows: Camp Devens, 30 officers, 1,054 men; Camp Upton, 49 men; Camp Dix, 3 officers, 45 men; Camp Gordon, 4 officers, 25 men; Camp Sherman, 3 officers, 27 men; Camp Taylor, 2 officers, 68 men; Camp Custer, 1 officer, 31 men; Camp Dodge, 6 officers, 160 men; Camp Funston, 3 officers, 32 men; Camp Logan, 2 officers, 30 men; Camp Lewis, 4 officers, 60 men.

One hundred and third Field Artillery, complete, 64 officers, 1,632 men, divided as follows: Camp Devens, 27 officers, 1,241 men; Camp Upton, 6 officers, 24 men; Camp Dix, 3 officers, 96 men; Camp Sherman, 2 officers, 42 men; Camp Taylor, 6 officers, 27 men; Camp Custer, 5 officers, 37 men; Camp Grant, 2 officers, 25 men; Camp Dodge, 1 officer, 42 men; Camp Funston, 3 officers, 25 men; Camp Logan, 2 officers, 36 men; Camp Lewis, 7 officers, 35 men; 1 casual officer, Medical; other casuals: Civilians, 1. Included in the above is Brig. Gen. John H. Sherburne, commanding 51st Field Artillery Brigade.

Transport Agamemnon sailed from Brest March 31st, and is due to arrive at Boston April 6th with the following troops:

One hundred and second Infantry, complete, 99 officers, 3,788: Camp Devens, 50 officers, 1,689 men; Camp Upton, 10 officers, 241 men; Camp Dix, 3 officers, 80 men; Camp Lee, 1 officer, 27 men; Camp Jackson, 41 men; Camp Gordon, 8 officers, 224 men; Camp Sherman, 1 officer, 351 men; Camp Taylor, 4 officers, 65 men; Camp Custer, 3 officers, 148 men; Camp Grant, 3 officers, 338 men; Camp Pike, 4 officers, 89 men; Camp Dodge, 3 officers, 239 men; Camp Funston, 3 officers, 56 men; Camp Logan, 2 officers, 98 men; Camp Lewis, 4 officers, 102 men; Companies L and M, 103d Infantry, Camp Devens, 11 officers, 476 men; 101st Machine Gun Battalion, complete, 28 officers, 361 men, divided as follows: Camp Devens, 28 officers, 321 men; Camp Upton, 40 men; 101st Field Artillery, field and staff, Detachment Headquarters Company, Batteries A and B, Camp Devens, 24 officers, 481 men; Base Hospital No. 4, 33 officers, 171 men, divided as follows: Camp Sherman, 27 officers, 127 men; scattered, 6 officers, 44 men; casual companies as follows: Number 759, Ohio, 1 officer, 57 men; Number 767, New York, 1 officer, 6 men; 216 casual officers classified as follows: Air Service, 38; Coast Artillery, 4; Field Artillery, 17; Chemical Warfare, 9; Engineers, 24; Infantry, 27; Marines, 7; Medical, 33; Military Police, 1; Motor Transport, 3; Ordnance, 7; Quartermaster, 4; Tank Corps, 6; Signal, 12; Adj. General, 1; Transportation, 3; Judge Advocate, 1; Embarkation, 1; Army Service Corps, 2; General Officer, 1; Chaplains, 2; Pioneer Infantry, 3; Dental, 3; other casuals; Enlisted men, 7; field clerks, 3; civilians, 32. Included in the above is Maj. Gen. Clement A. F. Flagler, commanding 42d Division.

Transport West Grove sailed from La Pallice Rochelle March 31st for Newport News with the following troops: Casual Co. No. 67, New York, 1 officer, 19 men; Medical Detachment for duty, 2 men.

Transport West Galoc sailed from La Pallice Rochelle March 31st and is due to arrive at Newport News with 1 casual officer, Air Service.

Tansport Elinor sailed from Nantes March 31st and is due April 17th at New York with Ordnance Convoy Detachment, 4 men.

The transport Canopic sailed from Marseille March 29 and is due to arrive at New York about April 10 with the following troops:

Three hundred and thirty-second Infantry, field and staff, detachment of headquarters company, detachment of supply company, detachment of machine gun company, detachment of medical detachment, companies E, F, G, K and M; 35 officers, 1,248 men, divided as follows: Camp Upton, 4 officers, 1 man; Camp Devens, 1 man; Camp Sherman, 31 officers, 1,246 men; detachment of Base Hospital No. 102, Camp Upton, 3 officers, 61 nurses, 12 civilians; Casual Company No. 2421, New Jersey, 1 officer, 14 men; 18 casual officers classified as follows: Ordnance, 2; Air Service, 3; Sanitary Corps, 2; Medical, 2; Infantry, 2; Quartermaster Corps, 1; Field Artillery, 2; Chemical Warfare, 1; Tank Corps, 1; Marine Corps, 1; Coast Artillery, 1; other casuals: 1 enlisted man embalmer, 70 nurses, 5 civilians.

The transport Westbrook sailed from Brest March 29th and is due to arrive at New York April 17th with the following:

One casual officer, Air Service.

The transport Wilhelmina sailed from Bordeaux March 25th and arrived at New York April 2 with the following troops:

Bordeaux convalescent detachments Nos. 225 to 228 inclusive, Nos. 234 to 240 inclusive, 56 officers, 630 men, 1 army field clerk.

Seventy-ninth Infantry Brigade, headquarters, Camp Kearney; 4 officers, 7 men.

Headquarters detachment, 80th Infantry Brigade, Camp Kearney; 2 officers, 11 men.

Detachment A, Casual Co. No. 55, Virginia; 1 officer, 41 men.

Casual Co. No. 62, New Jersey, 2 officers, 139 men.

Detachment A, Casual Co. No. 62, Massachusetts; 1 officer, 17 men.

Casual Co. No. 63, Virginia; 1 officer, 78 men.

(Continued on Page 7.)

MARKETS FOR CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS AND MACHINERY IN SOUTH AMERICAN COUNTRIES

TRADE COMMISSIONERS' REPORT

Opportunities for American Firms in Chile and Peru Set Forth in Book Published by Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce

The requirements for construction materials and machinery in Chile, Peru, and Ecuador are set forth in detail in a book of two hundred pages, just published by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce. It is a report made by W. W. Ewing, Trade Commissioner of the Bureau, who was sent to study these markets at first hand for the Government.

It appears that there is much construction and building work going on in Chile, where the Public Works Department has considerable work in hand. As an instance, there were studies for railway work nearly completed at the time the report was made, amounting to over $12,000,000. During 1917, 35 projects with an estimated cost of over a million dollars, were finished. Of these, five were for water supplies, six for repairs to wharves, three for repairs to jetties, four for wharves and sea walls, and 12 for sewers.

Additional Projects in 1917.

There was also begun thirteen additional projects in 1917, and the Public Works Department had under inspection the execution of 25 contracts of a total value of $887,538. There was also a considerable amount of irrigation work under way.

The author of the reports states that American manufacturers are generally as good as those of Europe, and in some cases better. Some of the articles of American make that enjoy a preference in Chile are door locks, padlocks, hinges, iron and wire nails, tacks, lumber for construction and cabinet work, turpentine, varnishes, enamels, and many other articles that are not imported in large quantities.

There are certain basic paint materials, such as zinc and linseed oil, as well as marine paints, in which England has the preference.

American Goods Favored.

The Chilean public is generally favorably impressed with American goods, and considers them more up to date than the European articles.

During the past decade sanitation in Chile has made great progress. It is estimated that 15,000 fixtures, including enameled and porcelain bathtubs, water closets, and lavatories are imported annually. There has also been a steady demand for heating installations, hot water being the system most favored.

There are many things requiring development — the railroads, the enormous hydraulic assets, the vast wealth in nitrate, the copper and other mines, the agriculture resources, and the great forests of the South.

With the development of its hydraulic power the central section of Chile may become a great manufacturing center. With the investment of capital, the application of Amercan talent, and the use of Chilean labor, good returns may be had.

Opportunities in Peru.

The time is ripe in Peru for the sale of construction materials, and there are possibilities of making some good contracts. The country has entered upon a period of prosperity. The government is progressive. The war has enriched the Peruvians, who, a little uncertain how to invest their gains, are in many instances buying up lands and old houses and are preparing to rebuild with modern structures, possessing all sanitary conveniences.

The financial condition of the Peruvian Government has been greatly improved, the income having increased more than 30 per cent, the result being that work has been commenced on several new public buildings, and it is expected that work on others will soon follow.

Impetus is being added to this activity by the fact that on July 28, 1921, the centennial of the independence of Peru will be celebrated, and it is proposed to have finished by that time the Judicial Palace, the Legislative Palace, the Archibishop's Palace, the Model Jail, the Prefecture, an orphan asylum, and a hospital for women.

Yellow Pine and Douglas Fir.

Some of the products that may be readily sold in Peru are yellow pine and Douglas fir, which will find a market in Peru so long as the native forests of the country remain undeveloped. The United States furnished the largest share of constructural steel and Portland cement. In 1916 we furnished 89 per cent of the weight and 90 per cent of the value of window glass. England and Germany have led in supplying paints and paint materials. Paint materials coming from the United States have generally been higher in price than those from England and the Continent.

These opportunities for doing an export business are fully set forth in a publication sold at 20 cents a copy by the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., and by all district and cooperative officers of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. The title is "Construction Materials and Machinery in Chile, Peru, and Ecuador," Special Agents' Series, No. 175.

The Purchase Information Office, Room 2542, Munitions Building, Nineteenth and B Streets, Washington, gives information to persons desiring to sell material or supplies to the War Department and advises bidders concerning bids and awards.

LIST OF TRANSPORTS SAILING.

(Continued from Page 6.)

Special Casual Co. No. 64, discharges; 1 officer, 3 men.

Special Casual Co. No. 65, discharges; 1 officer, 1 man.

Detachment 115th Sanitary Train, Camp Dodge; 1 officer, 115 men.

Detachment 115th Supply Train, Camp Funston; 1 officer, 119 men.

Field Hospital Co. No. 160, 115th Sanitary Train, Camp Kearney; 1 officer, 49 men.

Detachment 157th Infantry, Camp Dix; 2 officers, 285 men.

Medical detachment, Base Hospital No. 13, for duty: 3 officers, 136 men.

Nine casual officers classified as follows: Medical, 4; Engineers, 1; Ordnance, 1; Infantry, 3.

Other casuals: Civilians, 3; included in the foregoing are sick and wounded classified as follows: Tubercular, 88 men; mental, 4 men; bed ridden, 3 officers; requiring no special attention, 53 officers, 547 men, 1 army field clerk. Included in the above is Brig. Gen. Alexander Tuthill, commanding 79th Infantry Brigade, headquarters.

The transport Orizaba sailed from St. Nazaire March 25 and arrived at New York April 2. with the following troops:

One hundred and eighty-first Infantry Brigade, headquarters; 6 officers, 19 men, divided as follows: Camp Kearney, 1 officer, 7 men; Camp Lewis, 1 officer, 11 men; Camp Sherman, 2 officers; Camp Upton, 2 officers, 1 man.

Base Hospital No. 94, divided as follows: Camp Bowie, 1 officer, 1 man; Camp Dodge, 1 man; Camp Funston, 2 men.

Special Casual Co. No. 617, discharges; 1 officer, 28 men.

Special Casual Co. No. 623, discharges; 1 officer, 1 man (Marines).

Ordnance Convoy Detachment No. 19; 1 officer, 6 men.

Ordnance Convoy Detachment No. 21; 1 officer, 6 men.

Three hundred and sixty-fourth Infantry, headquarters, First and Second Battalions, companies C to H inclusive; 29 officers, 1,379 men, divided as follows: Camp Upton, 2 officers, 42 men; Camp Sherman, 2 officers, 161 men; Camp Taylor, 1 officer, 42 men; Camp Grant, 1 officer, 29 men; Camp Dodge, 2 officers, 98 men; Camp Funston, 2 officers, 117 men; Camp Lewis, 5 officers, 112 men; Camp Kearney, 10 officers, 662 men; scattered, 4 officers, 116 men.

Three hundred and forty-eighth Machine Gun Battalion, headquarters, medical and ordnance detachments, companies A to D inclusive; 18 officers, 836 men, divided as follows: Camp Lewis, 5 officers, 97 men; Camp Funston, 1 officer, 124 men; Camp Dix, 1 officer, 33 men; Camp Dodge, 145 men; Camp Kearney, 271 men; Camp Sherman, 2 officers, 91 men; scattered, 3 officers, 75 men.

Three hundred and sixty-first Infantry, regimental headquarters, headquarters and supply companies; 21 officers, 495 men, divided as follows: Camp Dodge, 1 officer, 10 men; Camp Lewis, 10 officers, 306 men; Camp Kearney, 3 officers, 81 men; Camp Funston, 1 officer, 27 men; Camp Sherman, 48 men; scattered, 6 officers, 23 men.

One casual officer, transportation. Other casuals: Army field clerks, 1; civilians, 2.

St. Nazaire convalescent detachments, Nos. 53 to 55 inclusive; 6 officers, 392 men, 16 nurses. Included in the foregoing are sick and wounded, classified as follows: Bed ridden, 30 men; requiring no special attention, 6 officers, 362 men, 16 nurses. Also 1 wife. Included in the above is Brig. Gen. John B. McDonald, commanding 181st Infantry Brigade, headquarters.

JAPANESE BUYERS IN MEXICO.

K. Bonya, H. Hayahawa and C. Thachamaya, Japanese, have arrived in Mexico the first two to purchase raw materials, such as rubber, henequen, lead, tungsten, sate, silver, iron, copper crude oil, etc., for shipment to Japan, and the latter to consult with Government officials relative to the establishment of a steamship line to carry these products to Japan and return with products manufactured in that country.

CONTRACT FOR $2,720,000 SALE OF SURPLUS PLANES AND MOTORS

The War Department authorizes the following statement from the office of the Director of Sales:

Authority granted by the War Department to the Director of Air Service to sell as surplus 4,608 Curtiss OX-5 motors, 1,616 JN-4 planes without motors, and 1,100 Standard Planes without motors, has resulted in a contract for the sale of this surplus equipment to the Curtiss Airplane and Motor Corporation for $2,720,000. Practically all of this property, from the standpoint of use to the Army, is obsolete and worn out.

The OX-5 Motor.

The OX-5 motor is one of the three-cylinder type developing 90 horsepower and was used extensively in the elementary training planes. Most of these motors have been used to such an extent that they would, in many cases, have to be entirely rebuilt before being of any value whatsoever.

The JN-4 planes were also used in early training and are now in a condition which requires a great deal of overhauling and in most cases rebuilding; about half of these planes will have to be salvaged. These JN-4 planes should not be confused with the JN 4-H planes, now being used by the Air Service, and which will not be sold at this present time.

The 1,100 Standard Planes have been condemned by the Air Service and have only a scrap value.

Manufacturers Asked to Bid.

Following the policy of the War Department to disrupt as little as possible the market price for any material which is to be sold, and at the same time to obtain for the Government the best possible price at the sale of surplus material, the manufacturers of airplanes were requested to bid on this material.

The best bid obtainable was that of the Curtiss Airplane & Motor Co., and as the result of this a contract has been signed whereby the Government will sell these OX-5 motors, JN-4 planes without motors, and Standard Planes without motors to the Curtiss Airplane & Motor Corporation for the sum of $2,720,000.

BRITISH OIL PRICES REDUCED.

New Schedule Announced in Parliament by the Food Controller.

Consul General Robert P. Skinner, at London, cables as follows:

Food Controller in Parliament on March 25 announced that the 1918 controlled prices on oil were reduced February 22 when refined coconut oil became £77 17s. 6d.; refined American cottonseed oil, £95; refined peanut oil, £80; refined palm kernel oil, £67 per ton. On March 31 these prices will be further reduced, respectively, to £64 10s., £64, £65, and £63 per ton delivered. These last-named prices will epresent a loss to the Ministry.

Help the Victory Liberty Loan.

REQUESTS FOR SEALED PROPOSALS.

War Department.

Sale of Government-owned (new) Marquisette and Bobbinette (mosquito netting). Bids will be opened at 10 a. m., April 15, 1919, for any or all of this material, open for inspection at Zone Supply Offices. Marquisette: At Boston, 656,340 yds. 36-in. -20 point, refer to S. P. D. No. 1113 C. E. At Phila., 250,443 yds 36-in. -10 point, refer to S. P. D. No. 1114 C. E. and 125,000 yds. 40-in. -10 point, refer to S P. D. No. 1115 C. E. Bobinette: At Phila., 163,415 yds. 52-in. -8 point, refer to S. P. D. No. 1116 C. E. At Chicago, 173,-277 yds 36-in. -16 point, refer to S. P. D. No. 1102 C. E. Bids to be on special forms which, with particulars, can be obtained upon application to War Dept., Surplus Property Div., Munitions Bldg., Washington, D. C.

Sale of Government-owned leather. Bids will be opened at 10 a. m., April 30, 1919, for any or all of the following grades, f. o. b. warehouse, New Cumberland, Pa.: Black harness leather bonds, 5,887 lbs.; black harness leather sides, grade 1, 15,046 lbs., grade B, 15,160 lbs., grade 2, 10,180 lbs., and grade 3, 10,030 lbs.; black trace leather sides, grade 1, 11,423 lbs., and grade B, 16094 lbs. Bids to be on special forms which, with particulars, can be obtained upon application to War Dept., Surplus Property Div., Munitions Bldg., Washington, D. C. Refer to S. P. D. No. 1118 C E

Navy Department.

The Bureau of Yards and Docks of the Navy Department has invited bids on the following projects:

3831. Yorktown, Va.:Ten buildings. Estimated cost. $177,500.

3827. Norfolk, Va.: One 6-ton electric traveling bridge crane and two 1-ton pillar cranes. Estimated cost, $20,000.

3836. Rockaway, L. I.: Pump house for the gasoline system. Estimated cast, $1,700.

3844. Norfolk: Filling and dredging. Estimated cost, $500,000.

3845. Philadelphia: Gasoline supply. Estimated cost, $12,000.

3841. Chatham, Mass.: A sewage disposal system and a fire protection system. Estimated cost, $75,000.

Post Office Department.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the purchasing agent until 2 p. m., April 14, 1919, for furnishing and delivering the following articles:

Motor oil for use in airplanes, Wolf's Head No. 8, with castor base or equal. (It is estimated that 1,000 gallons, more or less, will be required during the remainder of the present fiscal year).

One toolmaker's lathe complete with necessary tools and motor.

Treasury Department.

Proposals will be received by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing for furnishing and delivering the following:

Until 2 p. m., April 8, 1919: One cast-iron bevel gear.

Until 2 p. m., April 10, 1919: Steel drill rod and drawn brass rod parts for plank switches, for hand-type motor presses in accordance with blue-print E-1060 furnished by the bureau, viz., 200 hardened drill-rod small pins, 400 hardened drill-rod large pins, 200 hardened drill-rod studs, 200 hardened drill-rod rollers, 6,400 drawn brass rod contacts.

Deparment of Interior.

Sealed proposals will be received by Saint Elizabeth's Hospital for furnishing and delivering the articles named below:

Until 4 p. m., April 8, 1919: Fifty yards of key cord; 6 dozen women's black hose, assorted sizes; 6 dozen women's white hose, assorted sizes; 30 dozen men's white handkerchiefs, 18 inches square; 300 yards of light gingham for aprons.

Department of Commerce.

Sealed proposals will be opened by the Superintendent of Lighthouses, Tompkinsville, N. Y., 2 o'clock p. m., April 21, 1919, for 1,000 gallons mixed white paint in 1-gallon cans. Information upon application to the above office.

Sealed proposals will be opened by the Superintendent of Lighthouses, Tompkinsville, N. Y., 2 o'clock p. m., April 22, 1919, for 3,000 gallons lubricating oil, 2,000 gallons denatured alcohol and 15,000 lamp chimneys. Information upon application to the above office.

Sealed proposals will be opened by the Superintendent of Lighthouses, Tompkinsville, N. Y., 2 o'clock p. m., April 23, 1919, for 20,000 pounds of fresh water soap. Information upon application to the above office.

WAR DEPT.—12-pt. Italic Head—Pick up—

Shipping Board.

Sealed proposals will be received by the head of the Raw Materials Section, Supply Division, Emergency Fleet Corporation, 140 North Broad Street, Philadelphia, Pa., for furnishing hot pressed hexagon blank nuts, United States standard. Particulars on application to above address.

Sealed proposals will be received until 12 noon, April 8, by the head of the Purchasing Branch, Supply Division, Emergency Fleet Corporation, 140 North Broad Street, Philadelphia, Pa., for furnishing rudder stocks needed for four ships.

Sealed proposals will be received until 12 noon, April 10, by the head of the Purchasing Branch, Supply Division, Emergency Fleet Corporation, 140 North Broad Street, Philadelphia, Pa., for furnishing rudder stocks and main posts needed for five ships.

The time for opening proposals in reply to Inquiry 1318-H, eight sets of boat stowage equipment, has been extended to 2 p. m., April 10.

State War and Navy Bldg.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Superintendent of the State, War and Navy Building at Room 1034, Navy Building, Potomac Park, Washington, D. C., until 2 p. m., April 7, for furnishing two leather piston cups, 1,000 pounds of white lead, and 1,000 rolls of toilet paper.

Business Car for Sale By Commerce Commission

The Interstate Commerce Commission has for sale one business car with contents. This car was purchased from the Pullman Company in 1914, and is of the Tourist type, of wood construction, overhauled and renewed to serve the purpose of office or business car, for use of field parties in our Bureau of Valuation.

Sealed proposals for the purchase of this car, f. o. b. as it stands at location shown below, will be received at the office of the Chief Clerk and Purchasing Agent of the Interstate Commerce Commission, Washington, D. C., Room 205, and there opened at 10:00 a. m., on Tuesday, April 15, 1919. The terms of the sale will be cash. The Interstate Commerce Commission reserves the right to reject any or all of the bids, or to make the award to the highest bidder or otherwise, as the best interests of the Government may appear.

This car is known as Interstate Commerce Commission Car No. 16. It is located at the roundhouse of the Kansas City Southern Railroad, at Kansas City, Mo., and may be inspected, if desired, upon application to Mr. J. A. Edson, Federal Manager, Kansas City Southern Railroad, Kansas City, Mo.

Further particulars, if desired, will be promptly furnished by the undersigned.

W. M. LOCKWOOD,
Chief Clerk and Purchasing Agent,
Washington, D. C

CASUALTIES IN U. S. EXPEDITIONARY FORCES

The following casualties are reported by the commanding general of the American Expeditionary Forces:

KILLED IN ACTION.

LIEUTENANTS.

SIMPSON, William E. Mrs. Mamie M. Simpson, 141 North Forty-ninth Street, Birmingham, Ala.
WHITE, Albert F. Everett White, 1729 California Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.

CORPORALS.

BURK, John C. Thomas S. Burk, 1417 South Lamine Street, Sedalia, Mo.
CARDENAS, Oscar. Manuel Cardenas, 26 Manrique Street, Habana, Cuba.
JOY, Charles L. Mrs. Sylvia L. Joy, Benzonia, Mich.

PRIVATES.

ANDERSON, William. August W. Anderson, R. F. D. 1, box 24, Poulsbo, Wash.
BARBER, Homer. Mrs. Lawrence Reiley, Middle Falls, N. Y.
HARRISON, Ervie W. Harvey J. Harrison, Waterville, Minn.
SMITH, Clyde. Jasper N. Smith, Suplee, Oreg.
DEMESEY, Eugene J. Mrs. Mary McGuire, 713 Second Avenue, New York, N. Y.
HARRISON, James A. Mrs. Margaret Harrison, Grapeland, Tex.
JUNG, Joseph Jacob. Mrs. Anna Jung, 1319 South Thirteenth Street, St. Louis, Mo.
KILROY, Orville. P. W. Kilroy, Potorville, Cal.
KULSETH, Martin. Peter R. Kulseth, Appleton, Minn.
MILLER, Adam George. Mrs. Anna Miller, 134 Garvin Street, Elyria, Ohio.
MOORE, William H. Mrs. Flossie Moore, R. F. D. 1, Hodges, Ala.
AYERS, Rufus S. Mrs. Lorena Ayers, R. F. D. 1, Greeneville, S. C.
BAROVIC, Peter. Christine Cakovitch, Alen, Montenegro.
BATTAGLIA, Gionni. Paul Battaglia, 531 North Carpenter Street, Chicago, Ill.
BEISTLINE, Elwood Irvin. Mrs. Mary Beistline, 114 East Locust Street, Mechanicsburg, Pa.
DIEHL, Henry Geary. David W. Diehl, R. F. D. 4, Bedford, Pa.
HOGAN, Philip. Mrs. Helen Hogan, 258 Dean Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
KURILOFF, Morris. Louis Kuriloff, 42 Hinsdale Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
SANDAHL, Rudolph Elwood. Mrs. Carrie Sandahl, 1236 Brookdale Avenue, Chariton, Iowa.
BRACHMANN, Benjamin. Mrs. Jennie Brachmann, 472 Ellis Street, San Francisco, Cal.
KOSSO, Peter A. Henry Zamaris, 99 Ferguson Street, Newark, N. J.
MARTIN, Carl. John Martin, Elliston, Ohio.
EMFINGER, James M. Edcord R. Hemphille, Bude, Miss.
GURDNER, Curtis G. Conney Gurdner, Johnson City, Tenn.
JONES, William F. Amanuel E. Jones, Blountville, Tenn.
LOTZ, Tony A. Mrs. Frances Lotz, 3008 Fifth Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
MILLER, Frederick Albert. Albert Miller, Bloomsburg, Pa.
NEFF, Louis J. Mrs. Louis J. Neff, 6306 Pryor Avenue, St. Joseph, Mo.
PASSEK, Edward J. Mrs. Maggie Passek, 1030 A Hickory Street, St. Louis, Mo.
PECH, George W. Mrs. Ida R. O'Brien, 3107 Bering Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
TORTORA, Domenico. Mrs. Carrie Tortora, 193 Park Street, Warren, R. I.
McCONVILLE, Edward. Mrs. Sarah McConville, box 32, Shawmut, Mass.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

LIEUTENANTS.

HYLAND, Harold W. T. G. Hyland, 47 King Avenue, Weymouth, Mass.
MACKAY, Alexander G. James Mackay, McMechen, W. Va.
PETER, Frank D. Louis G. Peter, 1133 West Thirteenth Street, Canton, Ohio.

SERGEANT.

SHAND, Adam. Mrs. Maggie Stewart, Guthrie, Forfarshire, Scotland.

CORPORAL.

TROTTER, Earl W. Daniel Trotter, Cherokee, Ala.

WAGONER.

ETTINGER, Wade H. Miss Ollie Ettinger, 511 West Ninth Street, Anderson, Ind.

PRIVATES.

YARMOLINSKI, Wladislaw. Parel Yarmolinski, 4 First Avenue, New York, N. Y.
EVANS, Thomas. Mrs. Anna Evans, 142 Clarion Street, Johnstown, Pa.
KENDALL, Martin V. Jefferson Kendall, South Miller Street, Shelbyville, Ind.
MICKELOTTI, John. Jack Prandy, Bonny Doon, Cal.
SPAULDING, Donald W. W. H. Spaulding, Gardiner, Me.
CARPENTER, Ira N. Jesse A. Carpenter, Wadesboro, N. C.
FREEMAN, David. Hyman Freeman, 633 Madison Street, Syracuse, N. Y.
JOHNSON, Harley T. Mrs. Delia Johnson, 293 Wallace Street, New Haven, Conn.
KAISER, Mansell E. John Kaiser, Hendrysburg, Ohio.
BAUDRY, Octave, Jr. Octave Baudry, box 37, Lutcher, La.
HUTCHINSON, William M. James Hutchinson, Grand River, Ohio.
LEONARD, Timothy. Mrs. Anna D. Leonard, Hydro, Okla.
STANAITIS, William. Martin Stanaitis, 225 Allen Street, Shenandoah, Pa.

DIED FROM ACCIDENT AND OTHER CAUSES.

LIEUTENANTS.

NANTZ, Albert. Mrs. M. Nantz, 1000 E Street NW., Washington, D. C.
KIERAN, Thomas, Jr. Mrs. Frances Kieran, 150 West Forty-seventh Street, New York, N. Y.

ARMY FIELD CLERK.

KENYON, Arthur T. Miss M. E. Snowden, Bradley Beach, N. J.

SERGEANTS.

BLANKS, Roscie A. James J. Blanks, R. F. D. 1, Meadville, Va.
DEWEY, Theodore R. Mrs. Cora M. Dewey, 1440 Capouse Avenue, Scranton, Pa.
PIGMAN, Raymond J. Mrs. J. A. Pigman, Dresden, Ohio.
GILLESPIE, Roy M. Mrs. Roy M. Gillespie, Thirteenth Street, Canton, Ohio.
KOPINSKI, Sylvester. George Kopinski, 609 South Olive Street, South Bend, Ind.
PIERCE, Frank O. William J. Pierce, R. F. D. 3, Kronson, Kans.
SHIPLER, Clair L. Mrs. Laura P. Shipler, Libertyville, Ill.
FISHER, Frank John. Dr. John J. Thompson, Albert, W. Va.
MAXWELL, John J. Charles W. Maxwell, 17 James Street, Schenectady, N. Y.
WILSON, John. Mrs. Isabelle Bishop, 118 Linden Street, Hamilton, Ohio.

CORPORALS.

BAKER, Silas W. E. H. Baker, Seymour, Tex.
BATTEN, Eugene E. James E. Batten, Back Bay, Va.
RUSSELL, Arthur G. Mrs. S. E. Russell, Matador, Tex.
WINDSOR, Charles C. Mrs. Anna M. Windsor, 352 Durfor Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
LUCAS, William. Jesse Lucas, Tallega, Ky.
WIDMER, Howard Francis. Mrs. James Grant, 61 Parker Road, Elizabeth, N. J.
BAKER, Sterling. Mrs. Carrie Dearing, Seward, Nebr.

BUGLER.

MILLER, James H., No. 2. William H. Miller, Wytheville, Va.

COOKS.

FREEMAN, Leslie A. Mrs. Julia Freeman, box 52, Rarden, Ohio.
CARR, Michael. Miss Margaret Higgins, 435 Winthrop Street, Winthrop, Mass.
HENRY, Fred C. Sallie Henry, Currie, N. C.
HEATH, Clellan T. Theodore Heath, R. F. D. 5, Binghampton, N. Y.

WAGONER.

HARDY, Robert. Mrs. Maggie McEvans, 114 Sixth Street, Turtle Creek, Pa.

HORSESHOER.

VALERIOUS, Frank C. Mrs. Mary Valerious, Hill Park Avenue, Pittston, Pa.

PRIVATES.

ANDREUCCI, Salvatore. Antonio Andreucci, Caporciano, Province of Aquila, Italy.
CALABRO, Santo. Tony Calabro, 21 Julietta Street, Barnesboro, Pa.
CATINI, Vincenzo. Dominick Catini, 203 Broom Street, Chester, Pa.
CAWTHORNE, Charles Ernest. Mrs. Elizabeth Cawthorne, Western Avenue, Greentree, Pa.
CLAYMORE, Wilfred. Carrie McCann, 51 Springfield Street, Lawrence, Mass.
EDICK, Perry. Mrs. Susan Edick, 106 Loomis Street, Syracuse, N. Y.
FICKERT, Otto W. Otto Strohlein, 429 East Nineteenth Street, New York, N. Y.
GREER, Albert L. Mrs. Vashti Greer, Barren, La.
HAILE, John Jacob. Mrs. Kate Haile, 576 Seneca Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
HANSEN, Daniel M. Mrs. B. J. Hansen, Creosote, Wash.
HANSON, Oscar G. Mrs. Albertina Hanson, 818 Broad Street, Ridgway, Pa.
HERBERT, James O. Mrs. J. Garland, 27 St. Joseph Avenue, Yonkers, N. Y.
HESS, Silas. Mrs. Nancy Jane Hess, Monk, Va.
HOTCHKISS, Clarence. Frank Hotchkiss, West Oneonta, N. Y.
KINNAMON, Bert H. Mrs. Samuel Ninnamon, R. F. D. 1, Gladewater, Tex.
LAMBERT, Lester E. William L. Lambert, Lubbock, Tex.
McCOWN, George R. Chester McCown, Garfield, Wash.
MINNIE, August. Mrs. Victoria Minnie, Sannicola, Italy.
NEMI, Thomas. Mrs. Margaret Nemi, Arnana, Italy.
BROWN, Walter. Mrs. Ella Brown, 323½ West Ninth Street, Chattanooga, Tenn.
FORBES, John B. William Forbes, Ethel, La.
GAINES, Henry. Charlie Gaines, Hartwell, Ga.
GRACE, Eber J. Simon L. Grace, R. F. D. 7, Loomis, Mich.
HALL, Aaron N. Thomas Hall, Bryan, Tex.
HUBER, Charles J. Mrs. Elizabeth Mears, North Street, Prairie Depot, Ohio.
PALMER, Joe B. Mrs. Laura Twitty Palmer, Camilla, Ga.
CLAIR, Bernard. Mrs. Minnie Clair, 1426 Quarrie Street, Charleston, W. Va.
FISCHER, Albert G. Louis Fischer, 47 Bryant Street, Washington, D. C.
McENEANEY, Edward Patrick. Hugh F. McEneaney, 701 East 163rd Street, New York, N. Y.
WOODSBY, Norman. Mrs. Esther Randall, Barnard, N. C.
STILLMAK, John M. John Stillmak, Barton, Ohio.
DELGOFF, Rodney. Mrs. Alfred Swanson, Limestone, Mich.
GRZYBOWSKI, Franciszek. Alex Grzybowski, 4800 Troop Street, Chicago, Ill.
KARANTZIAS, John. Nick Karantzias, Cocopver, Korinios, Greece.
KELLY, John W. Mrs. Mary Kelly, 1268 Prospect Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.
KOWASEWICH, Tady. John Kowasewich, box 101, Chisholm, Minn.
MARRA, John. Tony Marra, 40 Downing Street, New York, N. Y.
MASSONI, Antonio. Charles Isoli, 20 Vanderbilt Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
MORGAN, John H. Mrs. Josephine Valle, 1736 Page Street, San Francisco, Cal.
SAGER, Roy. Mrs. Ellen Nora Sager, 138 Newport Street, Nanticoke, Pa.
SLAY, Lester. Mrs. Myra Williams, Mira, La.
VATSVIK, Thor. Mathies Vatsvik, Skerge, Bergen, Norway.
WELLENS, Paul. Mrs. Joseph Wellens, Chaska, Minn.
ARNOLD, Ben H. Mrs. Nina Arnold, general delivery, Princeton, Mo.
PELTO, Henry. Mrs. Mary Salo, 22 Davis Street, Ishpeming, Mich.
PORTEUS, Francis L. Mrs. Mary Porteus, 1420 East Columbia Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.
TANTODONATO, Paola. Mrs. Luigi Pelaccia, 310 South Street, Peekskill, N. Y.
TOLSON, Duncan. Mrs. Zora Tolson, Somerville, Tex.
CARTER, John. Mrs. Margaret Carter, R. F. D. 4, Avoca, Pa.
CROWLEY, Jeremiah Francis. Miss Mary Crowley, 247 Dover Street, Fall River, Mass.
EUGLEY, Morris B. Alvin Eugley, North Waldoboro, Me.
HARRINGER, Oscar. Charles Harringer, Groesback, Tex.
JOPLING, Richard M. J. E. Jopling, Marquette, Mich.

CASUALTIES IN U. S. EXPECITIONARY FORCES

PALERMO, Nicholas. Nicholas Palermo, 129 Franklin Street, New Haven, Conn.
REILLY, Bernard. John Reilly, 1442 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
THOM, Frank Jolt. John H. Thom, 29 Hendrie Street, Detroit, Mich.
WHEATLEY, Miles E. Mrs. Isaac Wheatley, R. F. D. 1, Tell City, Ind.
NIENHOUSE, Henry. Mrs. Abbie Nienhouse, R. F. D. 1, Spring Lake, Mich
PURDUM, Harry E. Mrs. Alvina Purdum, Glencoe, Minn.
QUESADA, Victor E. Ponce De Leon, 264 West Twenty-first Street, New York, N. Y.
ROBERTSON, Fred R. Mrs. Mandy Ghormley, Cresap Street, Sikeston, Mo.
ROCKWELL, James. John Rockwell, Mercersburg, Pa.
ROLL, William A. Mrs. Laura Roll, 1010 South Seventh Avenue, Wausau, Wis.
ROSINSK, Charles. Walter Boukeski, 3614 Cedar Street, Indian Harbor, Ind.
ROWE, William L. Mrs. Annie Rowe, 2072 Eighth Avenue, New York, N. Y.
RUNKLE, Fred E. Smith Runkle, Hiattville, Kans.
SCHULTZ, John H. William Schultz, R. F. D. 29, Salem, Wis.
SENTEFF, Peter. Miss Theresa Senteff, 1134 York Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
SEYMORE, George. Robert N. Seymore, Middlesboro, Ky.
VANCE, Elmer E. Thomas J. Vance, Virden, Ill.
WENDT, George C. Mrs. Lena Wendt, 233 South Keller Street, Olathe, Kans.
WILSON, Wallace. Mrs. Bertha E. Bailey, 231 Elmwood Avenue, Elmira, N. Y.
YINGLING, Isaac H. Mrs. Sarah Yingling, R. F. D. 5, Johnstown, Pa.
TOOLAN, Daniel F. Mrs. Peter Corcoron, South Eide, Carbondale, Pa.
WOOD, George Horace. Thomas Wood, West Winfield, N. J.
BALKOW, Walter. Aleck Barkow, 45 Monroe Street, Newark, N. J.
BROWN, Johnie. Roscoe Brown, R. F. D. 2, Irvington, Ky.
FERRARO, Guiseppe. Mrs. Mary Serapino, 43 Martin Street, Massena, N. Y.
HELMKE, William. Harmon Helmke, R. F. D. 2, Holgate, Ohio.
HUGHEY, Arno E. Allen J. Moore, Jackman, Me.
KEOUGH, John Edmond. John Keough, 39 Fifth Avenue, Sharpsville, Pa.
MICHAL, Jaromir. John Michal, box 67, Flatonia, Tex.
MORTENSEN, Richard E. Nels P. Mortensen, Farmington, Minn.
MUCHVITSCH, Leo M. Martin Muchvitsch, Wahpeton, N. Dak.
NELSON, Adolph C. Mrs. Julia Nelson, 234 Illinois Street, Eau Claire, Wis.
NEU, Herbert F. Mrs. Rosa Neu, 217 College Avenue, Waukesha, Wis.
PALMQUIST, Elmer. Mrs. Sophis Palmquist, 2510 Jenny Lind Street, McKeesport, Pa.
STEVENSON, Fred D. Mrs. Agnes Stevenson, 3208 Park Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
STIRLING, Ray J. James Stirling, 2643 Pomeroy Street, Los Angeles, Cal.
ANDRIEU, Louis. Dimetrion Nok Andrieu, Kalimerianus, Avias, Greece.
BABCOCK, Stephen. Mrs. Ella Boots, Ludden, N. Dak.

WOUNDED SEVERELY.

LIEUTENANTS.

COHEN, Morris. Mrs. Lena Cohen, 709 Fifth Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
NASH, Joseph E. Mrs. Mary E. Nash, 454 West Twenty-fifth Street, New York, N. Y.
PARSON, Kenneth Gilbert. Mrs. Kenneth B. G. Parson, 57 Marlborough Street, Boston, Mass.
RICHARDS, John. Henry Richards, Gardiner, Me.
SULLIVAN, Edward J. Mrs. Mary Sullivan, 401 West Twenty-second Street, New York, N. Y.
WILSON, Frank T. William E. Wilson, 5740 Thirty-third Northeast Street, Seattle, Wash.

SERGEANTS.

CURRAN, John T. James T. Curran, 5901 North Twelfth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
FOLLETTE, Hugh J. Mrs. B. Follette, 4408 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

CORPORALS.

BOGUE, Frank A. Mrs. Loretta Gordano, 411 North Main Street, Winsted, Conn.
REILLY, Edward C. Mrs. Nellie Reilly, 325 Seventh Street, Niagara Falls, N. Y.
THOMPSON, Nelson. P. A. Thompson, 555 Kinnard Avenue, Fort Wayne, Ind.

PRIVATES.

ARD, Cleveland. Mrs. Mary L. Ard, Olympia Street, Columbia, S. C.
MOLSTAD, Ole. Mrs. I. Iverson, 2426 North Tritt Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
SMITH, Edward. Mrs. Bonnie R. Smith, Michigan Street, Sidney, Ohio.
TURNER, Paul F. Mrs. Louise Turner, Richmond, Ind.
CRAWFORD, William. None given.
McKNIGHT, Robbie. Mrs. Berty McKnight, Manning, S. C.
SCHOLL, William James. George Louis Scholl, 962 East Avenue, Hamilton, Ohio.
TUERKE, Reinhart H. Mrs. O. W. Bartlett, 2601 Willow Street, Austin, Tex.
WISEL, Jonathan E. Frank Wisel, Colony, Okla.
MONTGOMERY, David E. Mrs. Jessie Montgomery, Carrington, N. Dak.
MORRIS, Jessie. Mrs. Alice Morris, Phoenix, Ala.
ROSENSKI, John J. Mrs. A. W. Delicki, 1174 Martin Avenue, Detroit, Mich.
THOMPSON, Harry C. Mrs. Lillie Thompson, 1632 Lowrie Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
WALKER, Robert K. Mrs. Marguerite Callison, Rogers, Ark.
BARTLETT, Clarence R. Arthur A. Bartlett, Oakes, N. Dak.
BIELBY, Smith S. Ernest W. Bielby, Deposit, N. Y.
GARRY, John P. John H. Garry, 174 Belvedere Street, San Francisco, Cal.
McDOYLE, Lyle H. J. F. McDoyle, Des Moines, Iowa.
MARTIN, William H. Mrs. Fred S. Buck, box 588, Miam, Ariz.
MEISEMANN, Reinhold. Mrs. Clara Meisemann, 1821 Dolman Street, St. Louis, Mo.

WOUNDED (Degree Undetermined).

MAJOR.

SOUTHARD, William E. Mrs. E. B. Southard, 196 Webster Avenue, Bangor, Me.

LIEUTENANTS.

MUNSON, E. S. George W. Munson, Milford, Conn.
COFFMAN, Frank. Mrs. Rufele Coffman, Elkton, Va.
COLBY, Ralph Earl. Mrs. Minnie Colby, 116 Main Street, Bradford, Mass.
PITTS, William. Mrs. Enola May Pitts, Big Sandy, Tenn.

SERGEANTS.

KEMPTON, Clarence R. Mrs. Martha Kempton, 112 Paul Revere Road, Arlington, Mass.
LANHAM, Clifford Wousley. Mrs. Alice L. Lanham, Lindale, Ga.
SAVAGE, William E. Mrs. Eva G. Savage, 932 Eleventh Street, Mismarck, N. Dak.

CORPORALS.

KANE, Philip M. Mrs. Mary Kane, 537 Fifty-eighth Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
NASH, John C. Mrs. E. L. Nash, Seaton, Wash.
PASNIK, Michael. Michael Pasnik, 150 Third Street, Passaic, N. J.
VESTAL, LeRoy J. Mrs. Roy G. Day, Juneau, Alaska.
CLUCK, Omer. John L. Cluck, R. F. D. 4, McLeansboro, Ill.
SPINDLER, Joseph J. Mrs. Elsie J. Spindler, 106 Parker Street, Lawrence, Mass.
PALMER, Merwin H. Herbert W. Palmer, 255 Elm Street, West Haven, Conn.
VEEDER, Paul E. Mrs. Helen Veeder, Cairo, Nebr.

MUSICIAN.

THOMPSON, Arnold. Mrs. Margaret Sullivan, 2210 West Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.

BUGLER.

SICILIANO, Carney. Felix Siciliano, 11 Ridge Avenue, West Grove, N. J.

PRIVATES.

BALDOSIER, Ray J. David Baldosier, R. F. D. 2, box 56, Brighton, Iowa.
BARNARD, George Edward. Mrs. Christine Barnard, general delivery, Rapid River, Mich.
BENSON, Sherman N. S. D. Benson, Sedro-Woolley, Wash.
EDMOND, Julian. Mrs. Emeli Edmond, 10 Lincoln Avenue, Central Falls, R. I.
FLYNN, Frank J. Mrs. Annie Rogers, 206 Charles Street, Braddock, Pa.
GALLOWAY, Garland R. Mrs. Garland E. Galloway, Erick, Okla.
HOWES, Lloyd. Mrs. Mary Y. Howes, R. F. D. 2, Warsaw, Ill.
HOYT, Anson S. J. S. Hoyt, 900 Park Avenue, New York, N. Y.
KANE, Arthur J. Mrs. Frank Kane, 345 Broad Street, Waverly, N. Y.
KOSS, Anton J. Mrs. Rose Koss, 2524 Wood Street, Chicago, Ill.
KURTZ, Clyde B. Frank Kurtz, R. F. D. 2, Stewartstown, Pa.
MAYNARD, Willis. Mrs. Clara Maynard, 527 South Bloodworth Avenue, Raleigh, N. C.
SMITH, Charles E. George W. Smith, Murphy, Okla.
STEHMAN, Benjamin Donley. Mrs. Sarah Stehman, 321 South Swatara Street, Steelton, Pa.
STICKLER, John William. Mrs. Lani Stickler, Lockbridge, W. Va.
WALLIGORSKI, Joe. Peter Walligorski, Polley, Wis.
ANTHONY, Michael Konstantine. Gus K. Anthony, 5½ Cort Street, Cortland, N. Y.
HADLEY, Leland T. F. H. Hadley, 327 West Main Street, Richmond, Ind.
LA MARCA, Benedetto. Filadelfio La Marca, 912 Freeman Street, New York, N. Y.
McDONNELL, Joseph P. Patrick McDonnell, 235 West Tenth Street, New York, N. Y.
SUCLE, Frank. Martin Sucle, Strzrom, Russia.
VALLANCOURT, Philias. Philias Vallancourt, 41 Franklin Street, Somersworth, N. H.
WALKER, William N. Mrs. Ellen Walker, Armwell, Ala.
WILHELM, Frederick E. Emil Wilkely, 807 Grant Street, Akron, Ohio.
WROBLEWSKI, Harvey. Joe Wroblewski, 937 Twelfth Avenue, Wilwaukee, Wis.
BLUSSISS, Bladus. Stephen Miller, 40 Tulip Street, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
LEWIS, William. Mrs. Kate Lewis, 1 Caligny Street, Wandsworth, London, S. F. 18, England.
PHILLIPS, Wendell H. Albert T. Phillips, R. F. D. 2, Hot Bottom, Pa.
SEGLIA, John Mayron. Julia Fincher, Clarksville, Tenn.
CHATFIELD, Earl. Mrs. Lula Chatfield, R. F. D. 3, Birmingham, Mich.
COHEN, Chauncey A. Leon Cohen, 2711 Military Street, Port Huron, Mich.
McDONALD, John T. Mrs. John L. Jones, R. F. D. 1, De Kalb, Miss.
PARDUE, Charles L. Mrs. Margaret Pardue, Ord, Nebr.
TROTTER, Stanley M. Mrs. Mattie Trotter, Blytheville, Ark.
CURRY, Stacy. W. P. Lownsdale, Campbell, Mo.
FISHER, Emerson E. Mrs. Emerson Fisher, 147 Main Street, Newport, Vt.
JONES, David M. Mrs. Minnie Emma Jones, 610 West Sixteenth Street, Houston Heights, Tex.
KUHN, Frederick F. Mrs. Lena Kuhn, 4750 Melrose Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
STEVENS, James Andrew. Mrs. Margaret Stevens, 820 South Grove Street, Baltimore, Md.
BROWN, Harry. Mrs. Phillip Dannanheffes, 89 Stanhope Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

MISSING IN ACTION.

PRIVATES.

DULL, Ellis. Mrs. Cora Dull, Huckville, Ohio.
RUCKER, Robert T. Robert B. Rucker, R. F. D. 1, Monroe, Va.
STIENSKI, Anthony. Joe Stinesky, 173 Main Street, Glen Lyon, Pa.
LEADER, Arthur L. B. Mrs. Henry N. Leader, 121 Chestnut Street, Rutherford, N. J.
SCHLENKER, William. Mrs. Agnes Schlenker, 1618 Clinton Avenue, Rochester, N. Y.
ALLEN, Thomas S. Mrs. Margret Allen, 204 Mecker Avenue, Joliet, Ill.
FOX, Patrick E. Mrs. Mary A. Fox, 652 Herkimer Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
TREBING, George E. Carl E. Trebing, 508 North Fifth Street, Camden, N. J.
VITEK, Emil. Joe Vitek, Clarkson, Nebr.
WILCOX, Claud B. John Wilcox, Urbana, Ind.

CABLED CORRECTIONS.

The following cabled corrections are issued as an appendix to the regular casualty lists:

RETURNEY TO DUTY, PREVIOUSLY REPORTED KILLED IN ACTION.

PRIVATES.

BELL, William H. Henry P. Bell, Goodwater, Ala.
ZARNOSKI, Joseph J. Mrs. Anna Zarnoski, 126 Mooney Street, Oliphant, Pa.

CASUALTIES IN U. S. EXPEDITIONARY FORCES

WOUNDED (Degree Undetermined), PREVIOUSLY REPORTED DIED OF WOUNDS.

PRIVATE.

SIMOS, Gus. Nick Simos, Goshen, Ind.

MISSING IN ACTION, PREVIOUSLY REPORTED WOUNDED SEVERELY.

PRIVATE.

TANGEN, Severin. Hans Tangen, box 23, Fosston, Minn.

KILLED IN ACTION, PREVIOUSLY REPORTED WOUNDED (Degree Undetermined)

CORPORAL.

COLBURN, Elbert F. Mrs. Sadie Walton, 740 Elm Street, San Jose, Cal.

PRIVATES.

EKSTEDT, Clarence E. Mrs. Edward Ekstedt, 917 Windsor Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
GUILL, Peter F. Mrs. Peter F. Guill, 2224 East Madison Street, Seattle, Wash.
MARTINES, Manuel. Estavon Martines, Taos, N. Mex.

KILLED IN ACTION, PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING IN ACTION.

CORPORALS.

BARLOW, Wilfred W. Mrs. Della Barlow, Robin, Idaho.
McALLISTER, Thomas. Mrs. Catherine McAllister, 173 Valley Street, Providence, R. I.

MECHANIC.

PRIESTLEY, Rosco R. D. G. Priestley, Cherokee, Kans.

PRIVATES.

HESS, Walter. Jacob Hess, R. F. D. 1, Hill City, Kans.
OLSON, Sivert. Jake Olson, 216 Eleventh Street, Devils Lake, N. Dak.
PATRICK, Valdia C. John Patrick, R. F. D. 2, North Branch, Mich.
WILCOX, Ernest C. Mrs. Emma Stilwell, 126 North Street, New Britain, Conn.
WILLIAMS, Joseph A. William A. Williams, R. F. D. 2, Gettysburg, Pa.
WOLFE, George R. Frank C. Wolfe, Vanndale, Ark.
BRUHL, Morton McK. Mrs. Ella F. Bruhl, 1152 Meeting House Lane, West Philadelphia, Pa.
CAMPBELL, Edward M. Mrs. Susan O'Donnell, 5348 Youcon Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
CANTILICI, Simone. Mrs. Josephina Cantilici, 713 Bartholdi Street, New York, N. Y.
CARANTELLA, Gonaldo. Ricaldo Carantella, Salondi, W. Va.
KLINE, Warren Stanley. Charles Kline, R. F. D. 1, Lucerne, Kans.
LASH, James P. Mrs. Sarah F. Lash, Southern Pines, N. C.
MILLER, Emmett C. Mrs. Louise Miller, Camp Chase, Ohio.
RUNYON, Joseph W. J. C. Runyon, Shelby, N. C.
WALDVOGLE, Earle. Mrs. M. L. Lucas, 427 East Fourteenth Street, Davenport, Iowa.

DIED, PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING IN ACTION.

SERGEANT.

LEAMON, James B. Lester Leamon, Advance, Ill.

CORPORALS.

HOIHJELLE, Ole L. Lars L. Hoihjelle, Madison, Minn.
McMANN, Arthur B. Mrs. Rosetta McMann, Brownsville, Nebr.
MEADE, Walker C. William E. Meade, R. F. D. 1, box 63, St. Paul, Va.
MERTZ, Alvin R. Stephen J. Mertz, 621 Gordon Street, Allentown, Pa.

MECHANIC.

LELAND, Rolland M. Mrs. Edna A. Leland, 384 Old County Noad, Rockland, Me.

PRIVATES.

CARLSON, Elmer H. John H. Carlson, R. F. D .4, box 119, Mount Vernon, Wash.
DE ST. CROIX, Mather. Mrs. Vene De St. Croix, R. F. D. 2, Savannah, N. Y.
HILZINGER, Edwin J. Mrs. Louisa Hilzinger, 787 Hudson Avenue, Rochester, N. Y.
HOWARD, Russell. Mrs. Jennie Howard, Fairport, Ohio.
HUGHES, James H. John P. Hughes, Skidmore, Mo.
HULLIHEN, Bruce. Charles C. Hullihen, Lucernemines, Pa.
JAWAROWSKI, Victor. Miss Mary Jawarowski, 860 Center Street, Detroit, Mich.
JOHNSON, Henry. Jim Johnson, Cross Plains, Tex.
KANNICH, Eugene W. Paul Kannich, 1064 Nineteenth Street, Milwaukee, Wis.
KEMPER, Tony. Gerh H. Kemper, Albers, Ill.
KOTT, Joseph. Martin Kott, Jarrell, Tex.
KUHN, Lloyd Joseph. Daniel Kuhn, Glasgow, Pa.
KULFSKY, Morris. Nathan Kulfsky, 4 West 118th Street, New York, N. Y.
KUNDERT, Fred A. George J. Kundert, 1904 West Second Street, Navenport, Iowa.
KVEMSHAGEN, Alvin. Ole A. Kvemshagen, R. F. N. 1, Kempton, N. Dak.
LA ROCHE, Harry. Theo. La Roche, 471 North Greenwood Avenue, Kankakee, Ill.
LEVINE, Irving. Morris Levine, 1915 Daly Avenue, New York, N. Y.
LONIKA, John. Mrs. Stella Monias, 26 North Congress Street, Kenosha, Wis.
LOOBY, Edmund. Thomas Reilly, 2407 Oakdale Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
LORTZ, Jacob A. Mrs. Margurite Lortz, 959 Gorsuch Avenue, Baltimore, Md.
MALLOTT, Peter A. Mrs. Hanna Mallott, 615 Franklin Avenue, Lexington, Mo.
MARTIN, Henry L. Louis L. Martin, R. F. D. 1, Acorn, Mo.
MASSIOM, Christian Z. George Carajanes, 2594 Eighth Avenue, New York, N. Y.
MAXWELL, Henry G. Harry Maxwell, 225 Cohansey Street, Bridgeton, N. J.
MOON, Allen E. William J. Moon, 74 Main Street, Johnson City, N. Y.
MOORE, Thomas P. Mrs. Verleria Moore, R. F. D. 1, Saxe, Va.
STANILAND, Horace G. Arthur Staniland, 17 Hinman Street, Meriden, Conn.
UPTON, James O. R. L. Upton, R. F. D. 4, Rockmart, Ga.
CHAPMAN, Victor C. Charles Chapman, Chapman Inn, Breakaborn, N. Y.
HAMRICK, Delle. Mrs. Linnie Hamrick, Sulphur Springs, Ala.
HEIKEN, John P. Mrs. Louise H. Hansen, Atlantic, Iowa
HEMPHILL, Joseph W. William H. Hemphill, 427 Alexander Street, McKees Rocks, Pa.
HILDENBRAND, Andrew. Mrs. Elizabeth Hildenbrand, R. F. D. 1, Evanston, Ind.
PRICE, Stanley. Mrs. Francis Price, 622 Glassport Avenue, Glassport, Pa.
SAVEDRA, Jose L. Sastono Savedra, Polvodera, N. Mex.
SCHUMACHER, Henry. Casper Schumacher, 1941 Herbert Street, Baltimore, Md.
WAGNER, Ray. Frederick Wagner, Calconda, Ill.
WHEELER, Le Roy H. Mrs. Thirza T. Wheeler, R. F. D. 1, Deerfield, Ill.
WIRL, Frank John. Mrs. Margaret Wirl, 1129 Voskamp Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
WRIGHT, Hanford Russell. Mrs. Amanda Wright, 812 Oak Street, Johnstown, Pa.
YOUNG, Townsend C. Mrs. Mary Young, 93 North Ocean Avenue, Freeport, Long Island, N. Y.

WOUNDED SEVERELY, PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING IN ACTION.

SERGEANT.

FRANKLIN, Earlie S. John Franklin, Wesser, N. C.

PRIVATE.

GROHE, Ernest C. August Grohe, 313 South Eleventh Street, Sac City, Iowa.

WOUNDED SLIGHTLY, PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING IN ACTION.

CORPORAL.

ANDERSON, John. Axel Anderson, 2672 Richmond Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

PRIVATE.

HEITZBERG, Hugo. Chester Heitzberg, 1863 Greene Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

RETURNED TO DUTY, PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING IN ACTION.

LIEUTENANT.

WALSH, William D. Mrs. M. A. Walsh, 1119 South Hickory Street, Ottawa, Kans.

SERGEANT.

CLOUD, Curtis F. Wylly H. Cloud, Clouds, Tenn.

PRIVATES.

BELLES, Ralph J. Mrs. Annie Belles, Geneva, Wash.
BIRCH, William W. Mrs. Cora E. Birch, R. F. D. 5, Chardon, Ohio.
BRESOFF, Abraham. George Spanish, 438 East Tenth Street, New York, N. Y.
BURKHOLDER, Charles B. William H. Burkholder, Arcadia, Va.
COHEN, Max. Mrs. Bessie Cohen, 170 Monroe Street, New York, N. Y.
DELANEY, Joseph F. Miss Julia Delaney, 229 South Tenth Street, Newark, N. J.
DONAHUE, James A. Mrs. Catharine Donahue, Middletown, Del.
DWYER, Victor Joseph. Mrs. Bessie Kellerbeck, 128 Ruthledge Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
FOOTE, Frank B. George L. Foote, R. F. D. 3, Alta, Iowa.
HINES, Ernest J. Mrs. Lucile Hines, care of John Zahn, Conklin, Mich.
JESSEE, Miles. Mrs. Blanche M. Jessee, R. F. D. 1, Castlewood, Va.
KUROWSKI, John. Frank Kurowski, 73 Mill Street, Bloomfield, N. J.
LAPORTA, Joseph. Mrs. Rose La Porta, 650 Fourth Street, Hoboken, N. J.
LEEPER, Arvey C. Mrs. Lizzie Leeper, Pollock, Mo.
LINDMAN, Conrad C. Mrs. Hilma Carlson, Ellsburg P. O., Shaw, Minn.
McDONALD, Thomas A. Mrs. John Thompson, Twentieth and Julia Streets, South Bellingham, Wash.
McGRATH, Edward E. Mrs. Katherine McGrath, 8803 Union Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.
MARTINEZ, Juan. Juaquin Martinez, Smithville, Tex.
MAZZORANO, Joseph. Mrs. Tresa Mazzorano, 24 West Dakota Street, Spring Valley, Ill.
MELKOWSKI, Marion. Mrs. Stella Pawlowski, 3049 South Troop Street, Chicago, Ill.
RAINS, George L. Mrs. Cora Rains, Marthaville, La.
ROOKER, Burlie D. Mrs. Lucendia H. Rooker, Ragland, Ala.
ALULIS, Antony. Mrs. Jnuzioris, 59 Warren Avenue, Parsons, Pa.
ARICK, Frank J. Mrs. Helen Arick, 2151 North Fairhill Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
ARMELLINO, Gaetano. Salvador Armellino, 1603 Parker Street, New York, N. Y.
RESTAUSKI, George H. George J. Restauski, 1418 South Howard Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
RICHER, Joseph. Mrs. Amelia Richer Long, 223 Rockland Street, Lancaster, Pa.
IRONMONGER, Thurman T. Mrs. Mattie Ironmonger, Leaford, Va.

KILLED IN ACTION, PREVIOUSLY REPORTED DIED.

LIEUTENANT.

BALLENTINE, James J. Mrs. S. A. Ballentine, 3613 Harriet Avenue, Minneapolis, Minn.

CORPORALS.

CHRISTENSEN, Fritz O. George Poulsen, 1016 Ninth Street, Racine, Wis.
GIBSON, Charles R. John Gibson, Bennett, Mo.
ADAMS, Wayne C. Michael Adams, Big Isaac, W. Va.
BLACKBURN, David E. M. P. Blackburn, Blackburn, Mo.
DAVIS, Harry J. Mrs. Hannah Marz, 629 Pierce Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
PARKER, Hubert. Mrs. Demerest Payne, 409½ Tennessee Avenue, Charleston, W. Va.

MECHANIC.

BELCHER, George W. Mrs. Willie M. Pritchett, R. F. D. 1, Rowlett, Tex.

PRIVATES.

DAYS, Lewis. Mrs. Melvina Days, Ellensburg, Wash.
DEAN, Albert R. Miss Daisy Dean, Melstone, Mont.
DEWITT, Lawrence. Lundy Dewitt, South Kentucky Avenue, Carterville, Mo.
DRAKE, Henry. Mrs. Celia A. Drake, Monterey, Ind.
DUNCAN, Roy P. Richard P. Duncan, Stanberry, Mo.
FRARY, John Frank. Mrs. Alice Frary, 706 South Wilson Street, Fort Scott, Kans.
GARDNER, Robert. Mrs. Josephine Gardner, R. F. D. 2, Bonfield, Ill.
GENEROUS, Louis. Philip Generous, Sellers, La.
OLIN, Charles. Mrs. Ethel Olin, 352 East Mark Street, Marion, Ohio.
PISANI, Joseph. Mrs. Maria Scalile, 1207 West Twentieth Street, Erie, Pa.
RALSTON, Angus W. Mrs. Minnie A. Ralston, 224 South C Street, Arkansas City, Kans.
OULTON, Leo Michael. Mrs. Bridget Oulton, 1905 Willow Avenue, Weehauken, N. J.
SCHARF, Albert. Peter Scharf, 7232 Eighty-second Street, Portland, Oreg.
ALSHEIMER, Joseph J. Mrs. Catherine Alsheimer, 934 Churchill Avenue, Utica, N. Y.
ARNOLD, William E. Mrs. Ada Rowlingson, Leys Avenue, Letchworth, Herts County, England.
BAYHA, Richard. Herman Bayha, Skidmore, Mo.

CASUALTIES IN U. S. EXPEDITIONARY FORCES

BLANC, Nicholas E. Mrs. Julia Blanc, 1504 South Market Street, Canton, Ohio.
BRADY, Harvey L. Mrs. Margaret Brady, 2 Cherry Street, Mount Morris, N. Y.
HUNT, Thomas G. Thomas L. Hunt, R. F. D. 1, Alert, N. C.
LARSON, Gerhard John. Halvor Larson, Buffalo Center, Iowa.
PITTS, Jay B. Mrs. Anna M. Pitts, 809 Ferris Court, Kalamazoo, Mich.
WOODWARD, Emmet M. Benjamin G. Woodward, R. F. D. 2,, Leesburg, Tex.

KILLED IN ACTION, PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING IN ACTION.

LIEUTENANTS.

FORD, Edward Lynch. Mrs. F. B. Dailey, box 714, New London, Conn.
STRAWN, Kenneth P. O. C. Strawn, Landover, Md.
CROAK, Frank J. M. E. Croak, 6127 Kingsbury Boulevard, St. Louis, Mo.

SERGEANT.

PELLEY, James C. George Pelley, Dunnville, Ky.

CORPORAL.

KRONQUIST, Charles Theodore. Eric Kronquist, R. F. D. 2, box 37, Marinette, Wis.

PRIVATES.

BEASLEY, Clinton G. Alfred M. Beasley, Linton, Ind.
BELL, Albert W. George Bell, Warren Center, Pa.
DI PARDO, Michele. Valentine Di Pardo Fa Climento, Province Di Parl Mili, Italy.
GOULET, Arthur. Mrs. Joseph Guertin, 55 Bridge Street, Holyoke, Mass.
HOERETH, Walter. Miss Rose Hoereth, 270½ Fourth Street, Portland, Oreg.
JACOBS, Joseph. Joseph Jacobs, 4140 North Main Street, Pittston, Pa.
JACQUEZ, Pedro. Mrs. Adarista Perez, Silver City, N. Mex.
KRENING, William. William Krening, R. F. D. 1, Pulaski, Wis.
LA ROSS, David H. Mrs. Anna La Ross, Wescosville, Pa.
McMANAMON, Peter P. Mrs. Annie E. Carrigan, 725 Main Street, Sugar Notch, Pa.
MARGELOT, Oswald A. George Margelot, 290 Rhode Street, New Brittain, Conn.
MILLAR, Garland. Mrs. Clara Millar, 219 Bird Street, San Angelo, Tex.
PEPIN, Robert. Mrs. Alice L. Pepin, Flora Vista, N. Mex.
SARNOWSKI, John. Mrs. Ella Sarnowski, 2986 Telton Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
VAN WHY, Jefferson. Martin Van Why, R. F. D. 2, East Stroudsburg, Pa.
WILEY, John A. Mrs. Maggie Wiley, Sterling, Colo.
FAGAN, Jesse B. Clark Fagan, Burnett, Tex.
FULKERSON, Burnie. John Jackson, Royalton, Ill.
GOLD, Isaac. Jacob Gold, 901 South Front Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
HETTINGER, Meince J. Herman Feyeu, Manchester, Okla.
HEWINS, James G. Fred A. Hewins, 1306 North Kint Street, St. Paul, Minn.
MITCHELL, Andrew. Mrs. Lizzie Mitchell, Midland Park, S. C.
POLOMIS, Peter A. Mrs. Peter Polomis, Wausaukee, Wis.
SHONSEY, Thomas B. Gerald Shonsey, Clarks, Nebr.
WAGANER, John L. John Waganer, Cardiff, Ark.
WIDGEON, Johnnie A. Mrs. Betty Widgeon, 1522 Bond Street, Norfolk, Va.

DIED, PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING IN ACTION.

LIEUTENANT.

HUGHEY, Paul H. Mrs. J. W. Hughey, 423 South Fayette Street, Washington Court House, Ohio.

SERGEANT.

RAYMOND, Frank W. Miss Julia Sobiesk, 3340 North Springfield Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

CORPORALS.

VITEK, Jerry A. Jerry A. Vitek, 2644 South Springfield Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
CLOWE, Edward P. Mrs. Sarah Clowe, 520 West Fifty-third Street, New York, N. Y.

PRIVATES.

DINOVITZ, Samuel. Isadore Dinovitz, 3440 Craft Street ,Pittsburgh, Pa.
GILBRIDE, Lawrence S. James Gilbride, Syenford, County Mayo, Ireland.
HILTY, Roy F. Mrs. Fanny M. Reihm, 900 Canal Street, N. S., Pittsburgh, Pa.
HULETT, Ray J. Gordon Hulett, Estherville, Iowa.
PETERS, Oscar. W. O. Peters, McGee, Mo.
SARRELS, John H. James Green Sarrels, Vicksburg, Miss.
SCIOLI, Michael. Frederick Scioli, 518 Kauffman Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
BUSSE, Joseph N. Mrs. Veda Busse, 2624 Western Avenue, Seattle, Wash.
DWYER, Edward. David Dwyer, R. F. D. 1, Cooksville, Ill.
GIORDANO, Vincent. Joseph Giordano, 5316 Stiles Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
JOHNSON, Arthur J. Peter A. Johnson, R. F. D. 2, Granada, Minn.
PRZYBYSZ, Michael. Michael Przybysz, 501 Seventh Street, Ludington, Mich.
STRAUS, Raymond. Mrs. Rebecca Straus, 1908 Crotona Avenue, New York, N. Y.

WOUNDED (Degree Undetermined) PREVIOUSLY REPORTED KILLED IN ACTION.

PRIVATES.

COTZINO, Antonio. Nick Cotzino, 619 Greenwood Avenue, Ambridge, Pa.
NAUBACHER, Albert. John Naubacher, 4444 Dennison Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.

ERRONEOUSLY REPORTED WOUNDED (Degree Undetermined).

CAPTAIN.

BERNSTEIN, Alfred E. Mrs. Alfred E. Bernstein, 2001 Grove Street, apartment 9, Berkeley, Cal.

PRIVATES.

MURPHY, John J. Mrs. J. Murphy, Mountain Avenue, Irvington, N. Y.
ALLRED, Connie E. Sylvester N. Allred, R. F. D. 1, Blount Springs, Ala.
BERNHARD, Emil P. Frank X. Bernhard, 1072 Genesee Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

WOUNDED (Degree Undetermined) PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING IN ACTION.

PRIVATES.

QUINONES, Ramond. Miss Antonia Lias, 558 Junius Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
RICHARDS, Aden Robert. Fred Richards, R. F. D. 1, Galena, Kans.
PEARSON, Charles M. George Pearson, R. F. D. a, box 93B, Modesto, Cal.
ROLOSON, Truman Jay. Alfred Teeter, 803 Thompson Avenue, St. Joseph, Mo.
HOPKINS, Shelley. Peter Hopkins, R. F. D. 2, South Boston, Va.
PARIS, Frank. Miss Helen Paris, 54 Jefferson Street, Yonkers, N. Y.
PETERSON, Oscar W. Henry Peterson, Alvarado, Minn.
ROTONDO, Anthony. Dominick Rotondo, 273 Union Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
SCHILLING, Homer A. Mrs. M. Schilling, Shiner, Tex.

KILLED IN ACTION, PREVIOUSLY REPORTED WOUNDED SEVERELY.

LIEUTENANT.

REID, William R. William J. Reid, 949 President Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

DIED FROM WOUNDS, PREVIOUSLY REPORTED DIED.

CORPORAL.

DALE, Marion. Samuel Dale, R. F. D. 1, Morgantown, N. C.

PRIVATES.

DIAL, Oscar. Miss Maude Dial, Big Creek, W. Va.
KREFT, Victor W. Mrs. Anna T. Kreft, 1080 St. Albin Avenue, Detroit, Mich.

SICK IN HOSPITAL, PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING IN ACTION.

PRIVATE.

CARSON, Claude D. Mrs. George Ogorn, 187 Conkey Avenue, Hammond, Ind.
SLOANE ,Greely Clarence. Miss May Sloane, West Hamlin, W. Va.

ERRONEOUSLY REPORTED KILLED IN ACTION.

PRIVATES.

HARRISON, James H. William Harriso, 50 Spruce Street, Oneonta, N. Y.
KLAPUCH, Edmund. Joe Klapuch, R. F. D. 1, Moulton, Tex.

ERRONEOUSLY REPORTED DIED OF WOUNDS.

PRIVATE.

PHELAN, John J. Mather Phelan, 51 Elliott Street, New Haven, Conn.

RETURNED TO DUTY, PREVIOUSLY REPORTED KILLED IN ACTION.

CORPORAL.

BEABER, Blen E. Nate Beaber, R. F. D. 2, Kalkaska, Mich.

PRIVATE.

BERINCHIK, Nicoli. Stephen Berinchink, Nove Besky, Slonim, Province Grodno, Russia.

DIED FROM WOUNDS, PREVIOUSLY REPORTED WOUNDED SEVERELY.

MUSICIAN.

BIRMINGHAM, Peter J. Mrs. Sarah Birmingham, 16 Colden Street, Newark, N. J.

PRIVATE.

ROGERS, William Patrick, William P. McQuain, Newton, Roane County, W. Va.

KILLED IN ACTION, PREVIOUSLY REPORTED WOUNDED SEVERELY.

PRIVATE.

LUMPKIN, Walter. John S. Lumpkin, Spring Garden, Mo.

KILLED IN ACTION, PREVIOUSLY REPORTED WOUNDED SLIGHTLY.

PRIVATE.

DRESSEL, Ray C. Mrs. Bertha Dressel, Silver Lake, Minn.

KILLED IN ACTION, PREVIOUSLY REPORTED WOUNDED (Degree Undetermined)

PRIVATE.

BEHRINGER, Bernard J. Mrs. Elizabeth Behringer, 124 Lafayette Street, St. Marys, Pa.

RETURNED TO DUTY, PREVIOUSLY REPORTED DIED FROM WOUNDS.

MECHANIC.

KING, George J. John J. King, R. F. D. 6, box 46A, Fremont, Ohio.

PRIVATE.

BROWN, Harry Monroe. William Stover, Deerfield, Mo.

MISSING IN ACTION, PREVIOUSLY REPORTED WOUNDED SLIGHTLY.

LIEUTENANT.

SMITH, Morell. Dr. Charles Bonsall Smith, Newtown, Pa.

MISSING IN ACTION, PREVIOUSLY REPORTED DIED OF WOUNDS.

PRIVATE.

KIEFFER, Simon T. Michael Kieffer, Greenock, Ontario, Canada.

MISSING IN ACTION, PREVIOUSLY REPORTED WOUNDED (Degree Undetermined)

PRIVATE.

COOPER, William B. John B. Cooper, Leonard, Tex.

ERRONEOUSLY REPORTED DIED OF WOUNDS.

LIEUTENANT.

HYLAND, Henry W. Daniel P. Hyland, 810 Twentieth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

ERRONEOUSLY REPORTED DIED OF DISEASE.

PRIVATE.

SMITH, William T. Joseph A. J. Smith, R. F. D. 2, Paden, Miss.

ERRONEOUSLY REPORTED DIED OF AIRPLANE ACCIDENT.

PRIVATE.

RYAN, Martin J. Jos. N. Ryan, jr., 406 West 124th Street, New York, N. Y.

WOUNDED SLIGHTLY, ERRONEOUSLY REPORTED.

CORPORAL.

MYERS, Roy H. Mrs. Ella K. Myers, 90 Elizabeth Street, Ogdensburg, N. Y.

DIED OF WOUNDS, PREVIOUSLY REPORTED DIED.

LIEUTENANT.

HAMER, Thomas M. Robert S. Hamer, 921 South Cooper Street, Memphis, Tenn.

ERRONEOUSLY REPORTED DIED.

PRIVATE.

GORE, John J. Mrs. Sara Gore 8608 Lake Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.

WOUNDED (Degree Undetermined), PREVIOUSLY REPORTED DIED FROM WOUNDS.

PRIVATE.

DAVIS, Robert C. Isaac H. Davis, McEwen, Tenn.

RETURNED TO DUTY, PREVIOUSLY REPORTED DIED OF DISEASE.

PRIVATE.

DI PRINZIO, Donato. Charles Di Prinzio, 4937 Thompson Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

CASUALTIES IN U. S. EXPEDITIONARY FORCES

MARINE CORPS CASUALTIES

The following casualties in the Marine Corps are reported by the commanding general of the American Expeditionary Forces:

KILLED IN ACTION.

GUNNERY SERGEANTS.

BUFORD, David Lambert. D. J. Buford, Frankston, Texas.
MONROE, Frank James. Anna Labud, 3055 North Robey Street, Chicago, Ill.

SERGEANT.

LILLEY, Clarence S. Ella V. Lilley, 1535 Baldwin Street, Baltimore, Md.

CORPORALS.

AHL, Max Henry. Henry Ernst, 1313 Earl Street, St. Paul, Minn.
HENSIEK, Alonzo C. Fritz Hensiek, Jonesburg, Mo.

PRIVATES.

ARNOTT, James Barnes. Archibald Arnott, 5536 Chester Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.
PLACOK, Joseph T. August Placok, 1825 Webster Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
BOCK, Fred Eugene. Amanda Bock, 2132 Washington Avenue, Bedford, Ind.
JAROSIK, Jacob Frank. Anna Jarosik, 1841 Dollman Street, St. Louis, Mo.
JOSEPHSON, Charles A. Lars Josephson, Drifting, Pa.
RISKA, John Johnson. John Riska, 200 Parker Street, Newark, N. J.
STEINMETZ, Edward J. Benedict Steinmetz, 631 Forrest Avenue, Hamilton, Ohio.
THOMAS, John H. E. D. L. Thomas, Camp McClellan, Ala.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

SERGEANTS.

BLACKSEN, Harry. Mary Copeman, 1111 Jane Street, Wilkinsbury, Pa.
COLON, George Oren. Mary Dulonde, Clayton, N. Y.
LOVE, John Dudley. Henry D. Love, 45 Broad Street, Boston, Mass.

CORPORALS.

ANDERSON, Arthur W. Augusta Anderson, Valparaiso, Neb.
TAUNT, Clarence. Sydney A. W. Taunt, 2822 North Twelfth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
VINYARD, Howard. Charles Vinyard, Hicks, Ill.

PRIVATES.

ALDRICH, Edward Joseph. Henry Aldrich, Westboro, Mass.
CANDLIN, Victor G. Henry Candlin, Greeley, Colo.
CAREY, Theo. Thurman. Sadie Carey, Walnut, Iowa.
CASH, Roy Alfread. Ella Cash, 643½ Pearl Street, Beaumont, Tex.
CORN, David Peabody. Anna D. Corn, R. F. D. 1, Outlook, Wash.
CURTICE, Rex. Cora H. Bell, R. F. D. 3, Janesville, N. Y.
DAVENPORT, Clarence L. Annie Davenport, Egan, Ga.
ESTES, Jasper N. Mary L. Estes, box 216, Arbuckle, Cal.
GRAHAM, Roy Barnie. Lucille Graham, route 1, Rogers, Tex.
HAMBERRY, Joseph H. Mrs. Joseph Hamberry, 1705 Poplar Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
MARKUSIC, Fred. Frank Markusic, Uniontown, Pa.
MULFORD, Joseph Allen. Hattie Mulford, R. F. D. 1, box 84, South Tacoma, Wash.
SAVERCOOL, David. Frank C. Savercool, 119 Grand Avenue, Johnson City, N. Y.
SMITH, Joe. Mrs. E. C. Smith, 324 South Fifth Street, Gadsden, Ala.
STEEVES, John Burton. James I. Steeves, 97 Howard Avenue, Dorchester, Mass.

DIED OF DISEASE.

CORPORAL.

HEALY, John Francis. Mrs. Ellin Healy, 196 North Main Street, Ansonia, Conn.

PRIVATES.

COCANOUR, Joseph E. Relda Cocanour, R. F. D. 1, Newark, Ohio.
FLORENCE, Tullie. M. Florence, R. F. D. 3, Fate, Tex.
GILLEN, Arthur Andrew. Joseph Gillen, Ironton, Ohio.
NELSON, Otto Christian. Mary Hansen, R. F. D. 1, Fowler, Ohio.

MISSING IN ACTION.

PRIVATES.

ANDERSON, Joseph L. Mary Anderson, 317 Cabell Street, Lynchburg, Va.
CHISM, James H. T. W. Chism, Tompkinsville, Ky.
CROUCH, Harvey Ellery. Zella Smith, Portland, Oreg.
EHRSTINE, Ohmer C. Louis C. Ehrstine, 15 Woodward Avenue, Dayton, Ohio.

KILLED IN ACTION, PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING.

CORPORALS.

GRAVENER, John Nelson. Ada Gravener, 628 Naomi Avenue, Germantown, Philadelphia, Pa.
LANCASTER, Elmer N. Nellie Lancaster, Alliance, Humboldt County, Cal.
BAUER, George Franklin. Mary Bauer, 138 South Main Street, Bethlehem, Pa.
BEACH, Newton Lewis. John W. Williams, Morgantown, N. C.
COWDREY, Robert Hall. Alice Talmage, Salt Lake City, Utah.
DENN, Alexander. Richard Denn, 72 Loomis Street, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
KURZAWSKI, John. Frank Kurzawski, 17 Brown Street, Albion, N. Y.
LOHR, Wilbur Milton. James T. Lohr, Youngwood, Pa.
MALONEY, Joseph C. Ella Maloney, Jackson, Mich.
MEAD, Archie Leroy. Virginia Mead, R. F. D. 1, Granger, Wash.
POLLOCK, Norman. Mrs. E. H. Pollock, 1045 Sterling Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.

KILLED IN ACTION, PREVIOUSLY REPORTED WOUNDED.

PRIVATE.

PARK, James McCalla. Carrie Parks, 447 Central Avenue, Atlanta, Ga.

KILLED IN ACTION, PREVIOUSLY REPORTED DIED OF WOUNDS.

PRIVATE.

CHRISTIAN, Wesley John. G. D. Christian, 124 Avis Street, Rochester, N. Y.

DIED OF WOUNDS, PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING IN ACTION.

SERGEANT.

McENTEE, Bernard Charles. Mrs. James Reilly, Ballston Spa, N. Y.

WOUNDED (Degree Undetermined), PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING IN ACTION.

PRIVATE.

DECKER, Emil Francis. Elizabeth Decker, 212 Cleveland Street, Orange, N. J.

SLIGHTLY WOUNDED, PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING IN ACTION.

PRIVATE.

LEMIEUX, Samuel Joseph. Louis Lemieux, Skowhegan, Me.

SICK IN HOSPITAL, PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING IN ACTION.

PRIVATE.

JAEGER, Frank August. Emiley Jaeger, 2102 Mallinckrodt Street, St. Louis, Mo.

AWAITING RETURN TO UNITED STATES, PREVIOUSLY REPORTED DIED OF WOUNDS.

PRIVATE.

WEST, Alfred Thurber. Lulie C. Gamble, R. F. D. 8, box 118, Birmingham, Ala.

RETURNED TO UNITED STATES, PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING IN ACTION.

PRIVATE.

DAGENAIS, Oscar. Joseph Dagenais, Laconia, N. Y.

PRESENT FOR DUTY, PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING IN ACTION.

PRIVATES.

GLADYCH, Alphonse J. Peter Gladych, 2422 North Lorel Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
GRAHAM, Manning Lee. George Graham, Persis, Iowa.
KOENER, Ralph Frank. Anna Koener, Bartonville, Ill.
SUMMERS, John Alvah. Peter Summers, Summerville, Mo.

The Method of Issuing Discharge Certificates for Draft Deserters

Circular No. 125.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, March 15, 1919.

Discharge Certificate for Draft Deserters.

1. Men charged with draft desertion, who surrender voluntarily or are apprehended and delivered to a camp, post, or station, and who are not brought to trial for desertion, but discharged as prescribed in Circular No. 75, War Department, 1919, will be given a discharge certificate on Form No. 526, A. G. O. After the authority for discharge has been entered in the space following the words "by reason of" in the fourth line of the certificate, this additional remark will be interpolated:

"This man failed to report for duty until posted as a draft delinquent and until after the signing of the armistice, and performed no military service whatsoever in the war with Germany."

2. Attention is directed to the fact that when a registrant is charged with draft desertion, and the charge is set aside under the provisions of paragraph 131, Army regulations, and discharge is ordered as prescribed in Circular No. 75, War Department, 1919, he is not entitled to transportation or travel allowance upon discharge. Section 126 of the act of Congress approved June 3, 1916 (Bul. 16, W. D., 1916), as amended by section) of the act of Congress approved February 28, 1919 (Bul. 11, W. D., 1919), states: "That an enlisted man honorably discharged from the Army, Navy, or Marine Corps since November 11, 1918, or who may hereafter be honorably discharged, shall receive 5 cents per mile from the place of his discharge to his actual bona fide home or residence, or original muster into the service, at his option."

Draft registrants discharged as prescribed in Circular No. 75, War Department, 1919, are not regarded as honorably discharged from the service, but merely discharged with the notation above prescribed.

(324.71, A. G. D.)

By order of the Secretary of War:
FRANK McINTYRE,
Maj. Gen., Acting Chief of Staff.

Official:
P. C. HARRIS,
The Adjutant General.

MOTOR BOATS NUMBERED.

According to a statement of the Bureau of Navigation, nearly 50,000 motor boats have already been numbered under an act of June 7, 1918, effective December 7, 1918, providing for the numbering of undocumented vessels propelled in whole or in part by machinery.

LIST OF GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS AND PURCHASE ORDERS

The following is a list of purchase orders and contracts, passed by the board of review, Office of Director of Purchase and Storage, War Department:

March 28, 1919.

Purchase orders under $25,000 made on open market purchase or let to lowest bidder, and submitted to the board for consideration after execution and delivery.

Sob. PO. 140, American Cigar Company, New York, N. Y., 16,000 bxs. El Roi Breva Fina, 1-40 in bond, f. o. b. destination, Port of Emborkation, at $1.392 per box, $22,272.

Sub. PO. 141, American Cugir Company, New York, N. Y., 6,000 bxs. El Roi Tan Ambassador, 1-40 in bond, at $1.931; 8,000 bxs. El Roi Longfellow, 1-40, at $1.49 f. o. b. destination, Port of Embarkation, $23,506.00.

Sub PO. 142, B. Feifer & Company, New York, N. Y., 8,000 bxs. Feifer's Union Londres, 1-40 at $1.00 f. o. b. New York, $8,000.

Sub. PO. 143, W. K. Gresh & Sons, Norristown, Pa., 8,000 bxs. Sight Draft, 1-40 in bond, at $0.9535; 4,000 bxs. El Paterno Invincible, 1-40 at $1.663 f. o. b. Norristown, Pa., $15,280.00.

Sub. PO. 145, Allen R. Cressman's Sons, Phila., Pa., 6,000 bxs. Counsellor Rothschilds, 1-40 at $1.00 f. o. b. destination, Port of Embarkation, $6,000.00.

Sub. PO. 146, Otto Eisenlohr & Bros., Phila., Pa., 16,000 bxs. Henrietta Perfecto, 1-40 in bond, at $1.50 f. o. b. destination, Port of Embarkation, $24,000.00.

Sub. PO. 147, Kraus & Company, Baltimore, Md., 6,000 Tins-In-B-Tween Seniors, 1-40 in bond, at $1.50 per box, f. o. b. Baltimore, $9,000.00.

Sub. PO. 148, Central Cigar Co., New York, N. Y., 4,000 bxs. Na Bocklish, 1-40 in bond, at $1.50 f. o. b. New York, $6,000.00.

Sub. PO. 149, P Lorillard Company, New York, N. Y., 10,000 bxs. Muriel Progress, 1-40 in bond, at $1.50; 4,000 bxs. Muriel de Luxe, 1-40 in bond, at $2.00 f. o. b. destination, Port of Embarkation, $23,000.00.

Sub. PO. 151, Fitzpatrick & Draper, Kingston, New York, 4,000 bxs. F. & D. Perfecto (made in Kingston), 1-40 in bond, at $1.70 f o. b. destination, Port of Embarkation, $6,800.00.

Sub. PO. 152, G. W. Van Slyke & Horton, Albany, New York, 2,000 bxs. Peter Schuyler Perfecto, 1-40 in bond, at $1.68025 per box; 2,000 bxs. Peter Schuyler Panetela, 1-40 in bond, at $1.68025, f. o. b. destination, Port of Embarkation, $6,721.00.

Sub. PO. 153, I. Fendrich, Evansville, Ind., 4,000 bxs. La Fendrich Perfecto, 1-40 in bond, at $1.44; 2,000 bxs. Chelsea Extra, 1-40 in bond, at $1.85 f. o. b. Evansville, $9,460.00.

Sub. PO. 156, Finck Cigar Company, San Antonio, Tex., 4,000 bxs. Travis Club House, 1-40 in bond, at $1.50 f. o. b. San Antonio, $6,000.00.

Sub. PO. 157, P. Lorillard Company, New York, N. Y., 6,000 bxs. Muriel Progress, 1-40, at $1.50; 8,000 bxs. Muriel Rothschilds, 1-40, at $1.75 f. o. b. destination, Port of Embarkation, $23,000.00.

Sub. PO. 155, Otto Eisenlohr & Bros., Inc., Phila., Pa., 10,000 bxs. Cinco, 1-40, wood, in bond, at $1.01875 f. o. b. destination, Port of Embarkation, $10,187.50.

Sub. PO. 154, American Cigar Company, New York City, 8,000 bxs. Little Chancellor, 1-40, wood, in bond, at $0.8625; 12,000 bxs. El Roi Tan Breva Fina, 1-40, in bond, at $1.392 f. o. b. destination, Port of Embarkation, $23,604.00.

flvzUTU zGKoBe now is the time forallofrd

GSO-3970-N. Remington Typewriter Co., Washington, D. C., 75,728 pcs. various incomplete sets spare parts for Remington typewriters and various prices, $7,738.35.

7572. Chas E. Goss & Son, San Francisco, Cal., 900 tons hay, double compressed, at $20.50 f. o. b. Fort Mason, S. F., $18,450.00.

Mtrs. 2176. Continental Rubber Co., Erie Pa, 3,500 pr. tires, bicycle double clinches, at $4.20 f. o. b. Erie, Pa., $14,700.00.

Purchase Transactions Approved.

(Contracts under $25,000).

10537. General Elec. Company, Schenectady, N. Y., parts for electric cars. Parts for 25 KW. motor sets (lists too long for copying). No discounts shown. Eng. Pts. f. o. b. Erie, others Schenectady, N. Y., $2,202.92.

M. & E. 333. Hall & Brown Woodworking Co., St. Louis, Mo., 18 Crescent wheel band saw machines arranged with foot and belt power, at $90.00 ea. f. o. b. cars, Leetonia, Ohio. Parker for domestic shipment, $1,620.00.

M. & E. 360. Benjamin Elec. Mfg. Company, Chicago, Ill., 300 clusters, mill type, cat. No. 0664, comp. with reflectors and wire guard, at $13.95 ea. f. o. b. Chicago, $4,185.

M. & E. 368 MacAndrews & Forces Co., New York City, 8,920 pcs. about 142,000 sq. ft. wall board, 3-16"x4'x4'. Highest commercial fiberlic at $25.00 per M sq. ft. The price of $25.00 per 1,000 sq. ft. is based on 30 sheets of wall board to the crate, including 2 sheets as covering and including packing and crating complete f. o. b. cars, trucks or wagons, Camden, N. J., $3,500.00.

M. & E. 366. National Electrical Supply Co., Washington, D. C., 4,000 batteries, dry No. 6 reserve type, at $0.375 ea. f. o. b. cars Cleveland, Ohio, $1,500.00.

198 Union Oil Company, Los Angeles, Cal., 3,500 gals. mot. gaso., at 18½c. Tank Wagons, $647.50.

197. Union Oil Company, Los Angeles, Cal., 10,000 gals. mot. gaso. at 19c per gal. f. o. b. delivered to Fort Rosecrans, Cal., $1,900.00.

194 Union Oil Company, Los Angeles, Cal., 90,000 gals. aviation gaso. at 22c gal. tank cars f. o. b. Stewart, Cal.; 8,000 gals. Liberty Aero Oil at $0.445 gal. iron bbls. f. o. b. Marsh Field; 100 gals. trans. lubricant at 24c gal. wood bbls. f. o. b. Oleum, Cal., $23,384.00

193 Standard Oil Co., of Cal., San Francisco, Cal., 200 gals. light mot. oil at 22c gal; 1,000 gals. med. mot. oil at 22c gal.; 3,000 gals. heavy mot. oil at 29c gal. steel bbls. Camp Kearney, as called for Apr., May, June, but f. o. b. Los Angeles, 1,134.00.

192. Union Oil Company of Cal., Los Angeles, Cal., 60,000 gals. mot. gaso. at 19c gal.; 6,000 gals. kero. oil at $0.09 per gal., $11,940.

187. Standard Oil Co. of Cal., San Francisco, Cal., 350 gals. engine distillate at $0.115 gal.; 110 gal. drums mot. gaso.; 16,000 gals. at $0.185 per gal., $3,000.25.

28. Texas Steam Laundry, San Antonio, Tex., dry cleaning service hats by open rotary washer system at $0.03½c ea. delivered to contr. and returned by Salvage Div.; contr. liable for damage while in his possession; unable to state how many there will be, (amt. indefinite).

(Contracts over $25,000).

8018-B. R. H. Long, Framingham, Mass., 13,400 prs. nurses' russet shoes at $5.60 per pr., to include cost of commercial packing f. o. b. Boston Zone Sup. Office, $75,040.00.

Mtrs. 1051. Fisk Rubber Company, Chicopec Falls, Mass., 2,625 castings 33x4 SSNS. cord, at $24.57; cost of boxing 262 boxes at $5.30 each, plus 1 at $4.25, 5% added for war tax; f. o. b. Chicopec Falls, Mass., $69,113.91.

Purchases Approved by Telegram.

15453-G. Rainbow Chocolate Co., Chicago, Ill., 42,348 ctns. Chin-Chin choc. bars, 24 bars to ctn., at $0.8075 per ctn., $109,436.01.

March 29, 1919.

Purchase Transactions Approved.

Mtrs. 2007. Packard Motor Car Co., Detroit, Mich., 1 set spare parts for 200 Model 3-E Packard Trucks, plus war tax, $69,225.56.

8019-N. Sigmund Eisner Company, Red Bank, N. J., 255,000 coats, wool service, O. D. new model, at $1.3899 each, including cost of packing mfg. only), $354,424.50.

8016-N. O. Kenyon, New York, N. Y., 158,560 Wool Service Coats, olive drab, at $1.3899 each, f. o. b. Brooklyn Terml., Brooklyn, N. Y., $220,362.54.

8017-S. Brown Shoe Company, Inc., St. Louis, Mo., 4,770 prs. Shoes, russet, at $5.25 per pr., including packing, $25,042.25.

25605-PH. Wilson & Company, Chicago, Ill., 144,500 lbs. fresh Beef, at .2385c. lb., f. o. b. Ft. Sill, Okla., $34,163.25

25608-PH Do, 255,000 lbs. Fresh Beef, at .2345c. lb., f. o. b. Camp Funston, Kan., $59,797.50.

1. Swift & Company, Chicago, Ill., 150,000 lbs. Pork, green, 35 per cent hams, at .3272c lb.; 35 per cent shoulders, at .2698c lb.; and 30 per cent loins, at .3502c lb., f. o. b. Camp Jackson, S. C., $47,101.50.

25555-PH. Morris & Company, Chicago, Ill. 200,000 lbs. Fresh Beef, at .2550c lb., f. o b. Camp Sherman, Ohio, $51,000.

25468-PH. Swift & Company, Chicago, Ill., 119,,000 lbs. Fresh Beef, at .2537c lb., f. o. b. Camp Dodge Iowa, $30,190.30.

25512-PH. Wilson & Company, Chicago, Ill., 280,750 lbs. Fresh Beef, at .2590c lb., f. o. b. Newport News, Va., $72,714.23.

F&F 181. Atlantic Refining Co., Philadelphia, Pa., 18,000 gals. Compound Cylinder Oil, at .39c gal.,; 75,000 gals. Medium Motor Oil, at .39c; 5,000 gals. Liberty Aero Oil, at .49c; 17,250 gals. Atlanta Signal Oil, at .63c all in 8-hoop wooden barrels, except Atlantic Signal Oil, Q. M. steel barrels—$49,587.50.

25627-PH. Swift & Company, Chicago, Ill., 225,000 lbs. Fresh Beef, at .2619c lb., f. o. b. Camp Hancock, Ga., $66,784.50.

25385-PH. Swift & Company, Chicago, Ill., 255,000 lbs. Fresh Beef, at .2615c lb., f. o. b. Camp Merritt, Dumont, N. J., $66,682.50.

25524-PH Greenwald Packing Co., Baltimore, Md., 157,500 lbs. Fresh Beef, at .2694c lb., f. o. b. Camp A. Dustis, Lee Hall, Va., $42,430.50.

25615-PH. Armour & Company, Chicago, Ill.. 255,000 lbs. Fresh Beef, at .2608c lb., f. o. b. Camp Pike, Little Rock, Ark., $66,504.

M&E 371. Thomas Laughlin & Co., Portland, Me., Shackles, Std. Steel Cargo, or Joining Screw Pin, type as follows: 375 3-4 inch stock, at 34.5c each; 375 1 inch stock, at 72c each; 200 1½ inch stock, at $2.34 each. Shackles, heavy steel, hand or drop forged, no weld, screw pin types: 25 2 inch stock 9 inch long, at $6.795 each; 25 1 3-4 inch stock, 8 inches long, at $4.32 each—$1,145.26.

M&E 369. Robert H. Ingersoll & Bro., 600 Watches, wrist, Ingersoll, at $3.60 each: 1,800 do, at $3.60 each; 2,000 do, at $3.60 each—$15,840.

Rm 188. Atlantic Refining Co., Philadelphia, Pa. 30 M gals. Motor Fas., at 24c gal., tank wagon; 700 gals. Ker. Oil, at 12c gal., steel drums, f. o. b. Army Reserve Depot, New Cumberland, Pa.—$7,284.

20568. Dean & Company, Inc., Bath, N. Y., contractor shall unload, weigh, recompress and reload 4,000 tons Hay 2,000 lbs. each), at $5.50 per ton, $22,000.

M&E 364. Fairbanks Co., New York, N. Y., 1 Scale, type F-8-20, suspended platform auto truck, cap., 20 tons, fully equipped, f. o. b. Philadelphia, Pa., and Binghamton, N. Y., $776.

191. Texas Company, New York, N. Y., 7,000 gals. Mot. Gas., at 24.5c gal., tank wagons, $1,715.

190. Fiske Bros. Refining Co., New York, N. Y., 12,500 gals. Med. Oil (Motor), at 40c gal., f. o. b. various garages, Newark, N. J., trucks,; 2,050 gals. Gear Oil, at 34c gal., steel drums, same deliveries—$5,697.

186. Standard Oil Co. of California, San Francisco, Cal., 9,000 gals. Mot. Gas., at 20c gal., f. o. b. Vancouver Barracks, Wash., steel barrels; 650 gals. Med. Motor Oil, at 27c gal., f. o. b Vancouver Barracks, Richmond steel barrels—$1,97550.

178 Phila. Automatic Lace & Embroidery Weehawken, N. J., 950,000 Service Chevrons, silver, embroidered in tinsel, at .0098c ea., f o. b. Phila. Depot, $9,310.

Purchases Approved by Telegram.

8975-G. Earl Brothers, Chicago, Ill., 5,000,000 lbs. Irish Potatoes, at 2.2c lb., f. o. b. Camp Custer, Mich.; 6,000,000 lbs. do, at 2.25c lb., f. o. b. Camp Sherman, Ohio—$245,000.

8979-G. M. Piewaty & Sons, Chicago, Ill., 10,250,000 lbs. Irish Potatoes—3,000,000 lbs. at 2.65c lb., f. o. b. Camp Merritt; 2,000,000 lbs. at 2.55c lb., f. o. b. Camp Mills; 3,250,000 lbs at 2.64c lb., f. o .b. Camp Upton; 2,000,000 lbs at 2.7c lb., f. o. b. Camp Dix—$270,300.

MEXICAN COTTON SALES.

The Association of Cotton Producers of Torreon, Mexico, are reported to have sold 10,000 to 15,000 bales of cotton to Yus Hu Kita, of Tokyo, and 15,000 bales to firms in England.

Health of Troops in United States Reported for Week Ended March 28

The War Department authorizes the following information concerning the health conditions of troops in the United States for the week ending March 28, 1919. The report of the Division of Sanitation to the Surgeon General of the Army for that week contains the following:

1. Health conditions for the week continue very good. The ports of embarkation, Hoboken and Newport News, and the Southern Department continue to report a few cases of influenza, but the disease has disappeared entirely in the majority of Army stations.

Port of embarkation, Newport News, reports 40 new cases of pneumonia for the week out of a total of 136 cases for troops in the United States.

No other disease prevalence worthy of note.

2. The strength of command in the United States (502,411) shows a net reduction of approximately 29,000 as compared with the strength last week (531,018). Deaths from disease number 77, of which 26 were caused by pneumonia and 24 tuberculosis. The death rate for disease (7.9) is materially lower than last week (9.5).

The non-effective rate remains high (60.5).

3. Special diseases from camps and stations in the United States were reported as follows:

	This week.	Last week.
Influenza	281	250
Pneumonia	136	106
Measles	43	64
Meningitis	7	11
Scarlet fever	33	38
Venereal diseases.	741	701

4. Among troops in the American Expeditionary Forces, France, sick and death rates are remarkably low considering the season. The admission rate for the week is 501.5, against 865 last week. The non-effective rate is 40 and the death rate for disease 7.0, as compared with 7.8 for the preceding week.

There were 507 new cases of pneumonia reported, against 956 for the preceding week.

Deaths from disease number 201, of which 116 were due to pneumonia.

5. The health of the American Expeditionary Forces, Siberia, continues excellent.

Soldiers Who Died Last Week.

List of names of soldiers (not members of the American Expeditionary Forces) reported to the Adjutant General's Office as having died during the week ending March 28, 1919. (Included in this list are the names of soldiers [not members of the American Expeditionary Forces] not previously published, who died prior to the week mentioned and subsequently to March 8, 1918. These names are indicated by an asterisk):

Camp Bowie, Texas.—Rct. August Leonard, Brookshire, Waller Co., Texas.*

Camp Cody, N. M.—Sgt. Charles Landolt, 2318 W. Alleghany Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.*

Camp Devens, Mass.—Sergeant Albin Anderson, 36 Prospect St., Norwood, R. I.*; Corporal George E. Thomas, 922 Massachusetts Avenue, Cambridge, Mass.; Private John Vopel, 942 Dunlop Avenue, Forest Park, Ill.; Private Robert Williams, Pompano, Fla.

Camp Dix, N. J.—Private John W. McLain, Ringling, Okla.*; Private Eugene J. Moran, 887 Tinton Ave., New York, N. Y.*

Camp Dodge, Iowa.—Private Samuel Anderson, R. F. D. 1, Gilman, Iowa.*

Camp Funston, Kan.—Private Fred Dauber, Box 44, Burns, Kan.*

Camp Grant, Ill.—Private Morgan Bartley, 1683 Logan St., Shreveport, La.*; Private Roy R. B. D'Spain, Route 1, Clyde, Texas*; Private Leo Krepfle, R. F. D. 5, Potosi, Wis.*

Camp Hancock, Ga.—Corporal Judson C. Parker, Route C, Brewton, Ala.*

Camp Johnston, Fla.—Cook William Leichty, Fourth St., Booneville, N. Y.*

Camp Kearny, Cal.—Private James P. Engelhart, R. R. 1, Brainered, Minn.*

Camp Lee, Va.—Corporal Ottie G. Lieving, R. F. D. 1, Box 66, Letart, W. Va.*

Camp McClellan, Ala.—Private Willard Mason, R. R. 1, Oakland, Ind.*

Camp Meade, Md.—Private Allen Burdock, Frostburg, Md.*; Private James N. McAlpine, Gilmour, Md.*

Camp Merritt, N. J.—Private Fred H. Bloomster, R. F. D. 4, Smithport, Pa.; Private Michael Hanaghue, 2825 Concord Avenue, Camden, N. J.; Private Bird Hunter, Nashville, N. C.

Camp Mills, N. Y.—Private John Kay, 68 Post Street, San Francisco, Cal.; Private John O'Berry, Trilby, Fla.*

Camp Morrison, Va.—Corporal Bernard D. O'Reilly, 122 East 41st Street, New York, N. Y.

Camp Pike, Ark.—Corporal Louis F. McLeon, Leaksville, Miss.*

Camp Polk, N. C.—Private Eugene J. Managan, 918 South Frisco Street, Tulsa, Okla.*

Camp Sevier, S. C.—Private Sanders Russell, Thompson, S. C.*

Camp Shelby, Miss.—Private Ishmel Brands, Yawlako Bay Post Office, St. Thomas, Jamaica.*

Camp Sherman, Ohio.—Wagoner Edward R. Moyer, Rushville, Ohio.*

Camp Stuart, Va.—Corporal William S. Smith, Hopkinsville, Ky.; Private McLean J. Zoller, 2406 Norwood Avenue, ——, Ohio.

Camp Taylor, Ky.—Private Paul A. Foust, 821 Highland Avenue, Indianapolis, Ind.

Camp Travis, Texas.—Cook Silvester Gaudet, No. 4 Love Lane, Concord, Mass.; Private William Nelson, Crockett, Texas; Private Roma Richardson, Ragley, La.*

Camp Upton, N. Y.—Private Jacob B. Arsher, Bessie, N. Dak.*; Private George Albert Barton, 46 Ashmont Street, Providence, R. I.; Private Fred Denson, 532 Concord Street, Memphis, Tenn.; Private (First Class) Elton Ernest Doolittle, Route 3, Box 63, Bethany, Conn.; Private Daniel S. McDougald, Diboll, Texas; Private Oscar Schaefer, 686 Trinity Avenue, New York City, N. Y.

Fort Adams, R. I.—Private Martin A. Paul, 626 W. State Street, Springfield, Ohio.*

Fort Bayard, N. H.—Private Joseph Langevin, 196 Collette Street, New Bedford, Mass.

Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind.—Private Thomas H. Peckenpaugh, R. F. D. 1, Skadee, Okla.

Fort Bliss, Tex.—Private Geo. W. Houdesheldt, box 713, David City, Nebr.*; Private (first class) Lawrence G. Patterson, Ironton, Ohio; Private Charles J. Reno, 1119 Main Street, Sharpsburg, Pa.*; Private (First Class) Charles Rugin, 24 Lincoln Street, Brighton, Mass.

Fort Des Moines, Iowa.—Private William A. White, Seventh and Chute Street, Reading, Mass.*

Fort Douglass, Utah.—Private Ray D. Peterson, Park City, Utah.

Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.—Q. M. Sergt. Henderson H. Hubbard, Whitesburg, Ky.*; Private Thomas Barton Reeves, Camp Verda, Tex.*

Fort McPherson, Ga.—Private Joe Garmon, 136 Watkin Street, rear, Memphis, Tenn.; Private George W. Tilley, Rougemont, R. F. D. 3, N. C.*

Fort Myer, Va.—Private (First Class) John H. Cline, 415 Kentucky Avenue, Indianapolis, Ind.

Fort Oglethorpe, Ga.—Private Edward H. Malone, R. F. D. 4, Patterson, Ill.*; Private Fred C. Wansley, R. F. D. 9, Elberton, G. Private Lewis W. Whitaker, Rockford, Ala. First Lieut. William Zion, 618 Terrace Avenue, Indianapolis, Ind.

Fort Riley, Kans.—Private John W. Hughes, Humansville, Mo.; Corp. John Stillman, 169 Erie Street, Jersey City, N. J.*

Fort Sam Houston, Tex.—Private Crawford Cable, Route 1, box 88, Martens, Tex.

Fort Sill, Okla.—Second Lieut. Harley Clifton Hyde, 513 South Fifth Street, Columbia, Mo.

Carlstrom Field, Arcadia, Fla.—Second Lieut. John Vernon Burns, 602 North Delaware Street, Indianapolis, Ind.; Second Lieut. Charles Louis Rouse, 216 Cascadilla Park, Ithaca, N. Y.

Kelly Field, Tex.—Private Clarence F. Punderson, box 6, Ash Fork, Ariz.*

Park Field, Millington, Tenn.—Private (First Class) Stephen Louis Heembrock, Old Monroe, Mo.*

Rockwell Field, Cal.—Private Ben B. Stewart, box 185, Los Alamos, Cal.

Whipple Barracks, Ariz.—Private Robert M. Flipper, Camden, Miss.; Private Earl S. Walters, 520 East 35th Street, Los Angeles, Cal.

Atlanta, Ga.—Regt. Sergt. Maj. George A. Mayer, 494 Gross Street, Columbus, Ohio.*

Baltimore, Md.—Capt. Clyde F. Groff, Preston Apartments, Baltimore, Md.

Biltmore, N. C.—Private Joseph John Lynch, 190 South 10th Street, Newark, N. J.

Brookline, Mass.—Sergt. (First Class) John G. Kleindienst, 59 Ward Street, Rockville, Conn.

Brooklyn, N. Y.—Private John J. Lennon, 447 Prospect Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Corp. Herbert J. Miller, 2741 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.*

Brownsville, Tex.—Wagoner Alexander R. Claunder, R. F. D. 1, Liverpool, N. Y.

Chattanooga, Tenn.—Cook Henry J. Gilbreath, general delivery, Gurley, Ala.

Chicago, Ill.—Sergt. Charles G. Leach, 7556 Harvard Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Denver, Colo.—Private George J. Heiser, 1309 Broadway, Buffalo, N. Y.

Douglas, Ariz.—Private Raymond L. Dugan, Primrose, Nebr.; Private (First Class) Virgil E. Pierce, 321 Tokay Street, Lodi, Cal.*

Foxhills, N. Y.—Private Neil Alexander Doyle, Route 1, Seneca, S. C.*; Cook James P. Pullman, Forest City, Ark.*; Corp. Paris, Tesi, Bellevernon, Pa.

Hampton, Va.—Private Henry Clark, 84 Wallace Street, Bridgeport, Conn.

Hoboken, N. J.—Corp. William John Bielenberg, 66 16th Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.*; Corp. Charles Burdge, Fairhaven, N. J.; Sergt. John T. Byrne, 560 West 18th Street, New York City, N. Y.; Private Jesse Craddick, 1403 10th Avenue, Huntington, West Va.; Private Samuel McDonald, 163 Mackinaw Street, Buffalo, N. Y.; Mechanic Fred Roth, 592 Clinton Street, Buffalo, N. Y.; Horseshoer William B. Schulz, Tenafly, N. J.; Private Henry William Vaughn, 72 Maple Street, Gardner, Mass.

Kansas City, Kans.—Private William Albert Bray, Pontonac, Miss.*

Lakewood, N. J.—Private John O. Jefferson, 266 West Hamilton Street, Laurens, S. C.

Mineola, N. Y.—Private Conard. F. Hash, Visali, Cal.*

Naples, Tex.—Private Johnnie Hill, R. F. D. 2, box 106, Naples, Tex.*

Newport News, Va.—Private George Meyer, 3912 North Ninth Street, St. Louis, Mo.; Private Maurice Powers, 1987 Seventh Avenue, New York City, N. Y.; Private Wade Yates, Hamlet, N. C.

New York, N. Y.—Private (First Class) Henry Brown, 2230 Fifth Avenue, New York City, N. Y.; Private (First Class) Loren R. Fiscue, 1108 John Street, Chehalis, Wash.; Private Tom Foster, Cumberland, Va.; Sergt. Joseph V. Giblio, 308 Euclid Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.*; Corp. Mark Malone, 302 Main Street, Waukessha, Wis.; Private Maurice Neagle, 65 Spring Street, New York, N. Y.; Private Frank Read Pennington, 1551 Park Avenue, Cedar Rapids, Iowa; Private Eugene N. Zengen, 320 East 154th Street, New York City, N. Y.

Otisville, N. Y.—Private Neil E. Crawford, Emporia, Kans.; Corp. Harry C. Gorman, 227 Maple Street, Weehawken, N. J.; Private Otha E. Keen, 1522 Carolina Street, Pekin, Ill.*; Private (First Class) Ralph R. Weber, 7132 Monticello Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Pawhuska, Okla.—Private David W. Tinker, 14t hand Clay Street, Pawhuska, Okla.

Philadelphia, Pa.—Private Antonio Fazio, News Landing, N. J.

Rahway, N. J.—Private Earl R. Brown, Sandwich, Ill.; Private David Constantini, 106½ Swan Street, Buffalo, N. Y.*; Private John Gerakios, Leesbury, Fla.; Private Emil

(Continued on Page Sixteen.)

Statement By The Director General On Railroad Administration Policy Concerning Purchase Price of Coal

Walker D. Hines, Director General of Railroads, issues the following:

An interesting fiction appears to be receiving some currency as to the attitude of the United States Railroad Administration in purchasing coal. This fiction is to the effect that the Railroad Administration is conducting its purchases of coal in such a way as to force producers to sell to it below the cost of production, thus in turn forcing them to increase their prices to the rest of the community. The assertion of this fiction seems to carry with it the suggestion that in order to prevent the Railroad Administration from accomplishing this purpose, it is important to find a way to remove all competition in bidding for such Government business and instead to fix in the respective mining districts uniform prices at which all producers would be willing to sell and at which the Railroad Administration would have to buy.

The Suggested Remedy.

The remedy thus suggested for this fictitious evil would, of course, have the result of giving the coal operators the relatively high prices fixed without any competition, which they could use as a basis for selling to the general public, so that the element of competition would fade from the picture and virtually the whole consuming public would be paying prices which in the aggregate would be far in excess of what would be necessary to maintain existing wages and pay sufficient profits.

While it hardly seems necessary to do so, I wish to give the country the assurance that the Railroad Administration has no such unjust and short-sighted purpose as to force producers to sell below cost or impose a burden on the rest of the public.

Railroads' Direct Interest.

There is no institution—public or private—in the country that has a greater interest in the promotion of prosperity than the Railroad Administration has, because the more the business of the country increases, the more net revenues the Railroad Administration will enjoy. At the same time I believe it would be opposed to the interests of the general consuming public, as well as of the Government, to forego absolutely all benefits of competition and buy coal for the Government at unnecessarily high prices, which in turn will immediately become the standard prices for all purchasers. Such a course would have a strong tendency to continue to preserve, in the present period following the war, profits having entirely too strong a resemblance to the extraordinary profits which were realized during the war.

As an illustration of the caution which the Railroad Administration is observing in this matter, it has established the policy that each railroad shall buy its own coal, thus avoiding any greater concentration of purchasing power than existed under private management. It has also instructed that in purchasing coal railroads must take into consideration the Director General's policy to make as wide a distribution of the tonnage bought as conditions will permit, considering quality, transportation and price, at the same time confining so far as practicable purchases to producers on the individual roads. It has also directed that no railroad should accept any bid which would involve the cutting of the existing scale of mining wages. It has further provided that coal prices actually contracted for shall not be secret, but shall be available for the information of any interested coal operator and also of the miners. Very few specific instances have been brought forward of failure on the part of any railroad to observe these policies and the complaints which have been brought forward have been and are being properly adjusted.

Administration's Purchasing Power.

It must be remembered that the purchasing power immediately available of the Railroad Administration with respect to coal is by no means as great as is generally assumed in discussions on this subject. To a large extent the Railroad Administration's current supply of coal must be taken on unexpired contracts which were made many months ago and which have yet several months to run. Again, the volume of coal currently consumed by the Railroad Administration at the present time is decidedly below the normal because in the present readjustment period the business handled is below normal. A further factor which cannot be ignored is that the railroads, like enterprises generally, stored unusually large quantities of coal last April to be prepared for the exigencies of a long continued war. To meet the present situation the railroads are using this stored coal with caution so as not to interfere unduly with current coal production, but a considerable storage of coal still exists which eventually will have to be used by the railroads.

This general statement is made at this time because the discussion of this subject at the moment is apt to provide a fertile soil for the growth of misconception unless the general attitude of the Railroad Administration is now put before the public.

NEW YORK EMPLOYMENT DIRECTOR.

Dr. George W. Kirchwey, of New York City, has been appointed Federal Director of the United States Employment Service for New York State. He has been serving as Acting Federal Director since the resignation of Henry Bruere several months ago.

MORGAN AND COMPANY OFFER $100,000 TO HELP MAINTAIN U. S. EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

It is officially announced that J. P. Morgan and Company are among those aiding in the maintenance of the U. S. Employment Service, pending the next session of Congress and the appropriation of national funds. That firm has authorized the Federal Director of the United States Employment Service for the State of New York to draw upon it to the extent of $100,000, needed to maintain the Federal Employment Service system in the Empire State for the next three months.

In notifying Dr. George W. Kirchwey, Federal Director of New York, of its willingness to assist the Service, J. P. Morgan and Company said in part:

"We are impressed with the importance of the United States Employment Service and quite agree with you that it would be most unfortunate that the service should now be cut down, owing to the failure of the deficiency bill in the last Congress."

The letter concluded:

"You have informed us that it must be cut down, unless you can obtain up to $100,000 between now and the first of July of this year. In order to avoid this, we will pay you at such time as you call upon us between now and July 1st, such amounts as you may need to continue the service, up to $100,000."

UNIT ON BOARD POWHATAN.

The War Department authorizes publication of the following cabled correction:

On the Transport Powhatan, which sailed from St. Nazaire March 28th and is due to arrive at Charleston April 10th, the 213th Supply Train should read "105th Supply Train, Headquarters and Sanitary Detachment, Companies A to F, inclusive, 160 officers, 433 men."

SOLDIERS WHO DIED LAST WEEK

(Continued from Page Fifteen.)

Pistilli, 561 New Brunswick Street., Perth-Amboy, N. J.

Richmond, Va.—Private Vanderbilt Smith, R. F. D. 1, Midville, Ga.*

Schenectady, N. Y.—Private Fred A. Dunbar, Route No. 4, Boston, Ga.*; Private Abe Lee, Route No. 2, Box No. 49, Hufsmith, Tex.*

Spartanburg, S. C.—Private J. Casey, 332 W. Washington Street, Milwaukee, Wis.; Horseshoer Emit Edmonds, R. F. D. 3, Box 8, Clinton, Tenn.*

Spokane, Wash.—Private Thomas P. Gloster, 5136 S. Homan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.*

Staten Island, N. Y.—Private Corbett Huddleston, Augusta, Ark.

Takoma Park, D. C.—Private Howard Allen, Charles Town, Jefferson County, W. Va.; Private Hermon Irion, R. F. D. No. 1, Montourville, Pa.; Private Jesse C. Joyner, Richmond, Ark.*; Private First Class Eugene A. Lowe, 12 Preston Avenue, Houston, Tex.; Private William C. Travillion, 115 Payne Avenue, Danville, Ill.*

Valley, Neb.—Chauffeur Elmer L. Dodson, Valley, Neb.

Wilmington, Del.—Private Samuel Reading, 222 West Street, Washington, Del.*

Yonkers, N. Y.—Private Valentine Heyerdahl, 634 Lafayette Avenue, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.*

IMPROVED GENERAL BUSINESS INDICATED IN MARCH REPORTS TO FEDERAL RESERVE BOARD

UNDERTONE ONE OF CONFIDENCE

Faith in Essential Strength and Soundness of Nation's Economic Position Shown, Although Waiting Attitude is Apparent in Some Sections—Agriculture, Finance, Prices and Labor.

The Federal Reserve Board authorizes the following:

Improvement in general business conditions and the continuance of an undertone of confidence in the essential strength and soundness of the country's economic position are indicated by the reports of Federal Reserve agents as representative of the business situation toward the close of March. The actual situation itself has not changed very fundamentally, but there are symptoms pointing to improvement in future prospects and to a more complete readjustment of business to normal conditions.

Reports from Districts.

According to the report from the First District, "satisfactory progress is being made * * * in adjusting business to prevailing conditions," retail trade being generally good, savings deposits increasing, and stagnant businesses beginning to recover. In the Second District there is "a general belief that fundamental conditions are sound," although there is still a waiting attitude and uncertainty as to prices. In the Third District declines in prices during the past few weeks have "improved the business situation and indicate that progress is being made in the process of readjustment."

In the Fourth District.

In the Fourth District, "Industry may be said to be 'looking up,' that is, it is glancing upward toward greater activity rather than downward, as formerly, to a further period of stagnation, depression, and decline. The optimism which has been constantly in evidence during the whole period of transition is being slowly but surely substantiated by facts." The Fifth District states that "While reports still show cross-currents from dullness and uncertainty, there are very few that do not indicate some improvement, present or prospective, and the spirit generally is confident of overcoming difficulties."

In District No. 6 "No great progress has been made during the past few weeks toward a return to normal conditions," but the general status of business is fairly satisfactory and it is felt that "As soon as cotton begins to move at a satisfactory price, trade in all lines will revive."

"Proceeding on Conservative Lines."

In District No. 7 business men, "While proceeding along conservative lines, reflect less apprehension regarding the immediate future than a month ago." It is also stated that "There is every reason to expect increased activity all through the Middle West." In District No. 8 "Business is rapidly resuming a normal basis in many lines." District No. 9 reports that "Trade in all the principal wholesale lines is satisfactory and retail trade is likewise good. Collections are good." In District No. 10 "Reports from all sections * * * point to a year of activity and prosperity, while business is far less inclined than heretofore to wait for the development of new conditions."

No Important Changes.

In District No. 11 no changes of importance have occurred in the general trade situation during the past 30 days, but "Further progress is evident in the readjustment period, and less is heard of the uncertainties following the turn of the new year." In District No. 12 "Manufacturing and industry have been, on the whole, fair," while prospects are good, exports the largest ever reported, and the principal source of anxiety is due to the labor situation.

Prices Still Important Factor.

From all Federal Reserve districts it is reported that the price situation is still the controlling factor in business conditions and outlook. Several developments of importance are evident in this connection. There has been a continuous though moderate decline in prices. Practically all of the standard index numbers show a falling off. Bradstreet's number for March 1 was $17.2244, a decrease of 2 3-10 per cent from February 1; Dun's index number was $217.037 on March 1, as compared with $220.050 on February 1, a decline of 1 4-10 per cent. Sauerbeck's British index number indicates a parallel falling off of about 2 per cent.

Attitude of Public.

Almost equally important with the decline in prices is the fact that the public at large has apparently given up expectations of immediate and decisive declines. From some districts it is reported that, in the opinion of the local business community, "Whatever change in prices is yet to come will come slowly," and that in consequence the business community has decided that further postponement of activity, in the belief that drastic declines will occur, is not warranted. During the latter part of March there were further downward revisions of prices in important lines. The steel industry sent a representative committee to Washington which, in consultation with a board representing the Government, agreed upon standard quotations for the principal steel products, representing a reduction of about $5 per ton. Some further revision in copper and other metal prices has likewise occurred. The problem of working off the Government's surplus copper stocks is still unsettled or only partially settled.

Cotton Prices.

Cotton prices have continued to decline somewhat during the early part of the month, but the prospects of a resumption of free export trade have materially strengthened them. According to the prevailing opinion in most districts, rapid and general decline of the prices of local products are not to be expected. Very great diversity of conditions exists in the manufacturing field. From Philadelphia it is reported that in a number of lines conditions are still unsettled at mills. This is distinctly true of cotton manufacturing and of iron and steel. The iron and steel output is still relatively small and probably does not exceed more than 60 to 66 per cent of capacity in the case of the independent mills, although the United States Steel Corporation reports about 95 per cent of full operation for February, as compared with 97 per cent for January. During March conditions have improved somewhat, as shown by reports received by the board from some of the principal producing districts.

General Manufacturing.

In general manufacturing the situation is reported as "somewhat mixed." Manufacturers of boots and shoes report from various districts that their business is almost normal and in some cases up to capacity. In groceries retailers are buying slowly, while large stocks on hand have caused sharp declines in price. In some parts of the country, however, wholesalers find business improving. In the Middle West activity in many lines is all that could be asked, while elsewhere production is still far from normal.

Labor and Employment.

In connection with the manufacturing situation there is to be noted a distinct improvement in the labor and employment outlook. From District No. 1 it is reported that except in certain centers where strikes have been in progress conditions are not alarming, while many of those who have been released from war work are finding it comparatively easy to shift to other occupations. In Chicago the employment situation is noticeably improving. Returning soldiers are being generally reemployed, although there is difficulty in placing those who desire higher wages and better appointment than they had before entering the Army.

In the agricultural districts a large demand for labor is now opening, due to the prospects of excellent crops. Reports from the producing districts continue to be very satisfactory.

Interest and discount rates have not varied materially in any of the markets during the month of March. The board's reports show minor variations at different points.

COMMERCE DEPARTMENT REPORTS COVERING NEWS OF WORLD'S TRADE MARTS

EUROPE.

Consul General Skinner, at London, cables that the Shipping Controller establishes maximum freight rates for coal from British to Belgium ports, rates inclusive of war-risk insurance. On ship rates from East coast and Bristol channel, 31s. 6d; from Mersey Forth and Fife ports, 33s. 9d; from Clyde, 36s. Rates for time-chartered vessels trading with Belgian ports, per ton gross register, per month: Not exceeding 500 tons gross, 51s.; exceeding 500 and not exceeding 750 tons, 43s. 6d; from 750 to 1,500 tons, 32s.; from 1,500 to 2,500 tons, 21s.; from 2,500 to 3,600 tons, 26s.; inclusive war-risk insurance.

Consul Mahin, Amsterdam, reports that during the war thousands of horses have been exported from Holland to Germany, partly as a purely business transaction and partly to get rid of animals for which there was insufficient fodder.

The tide has now turned. According to reports from the eastern frontier of Holland a lively trade in horses imported from Germany is being carried on there.

Consul General Skinner, London, cables that the Minister of Munitions from March 18 licenses all persons to sell, purchase, and deal in seeds, oils, and fats, subject only to condition that no sale or dealing shall be at price in excess of fixed maximum price as set out in orders of May 9 and June 19, 1917. This order affects coconut oil, cotton oil, tallow, and various other seed oils.

Vice Consul Leaf, at Norrkoping, reports that practically all shovels, spades, and forks now displayed by Swedish hardware dealers are of Swedish manufacture, but it is believed that before the war some of these tools were imported from the United States. The hardware dealers say that they would prefer the American-made tools, as they have better handles.

As to prices American manufacturers can probably compete with the domestic product. An example of the prices asked may be given from a Swedish catalogue which quotes an American model three-tine hay fork at $25.73 per dozen retail, on which the hardware dealers enjoy a discount of 25 per cent when buying 50 dozen or more at one time. The price of a certain spade is $23.48 per dozen. The duty on these tools is $2.44 per 100 kilos (220.46 pounds).

Ambassador Davis, at London, reports:

Additional modifications of the British export embargoes are announced by the Board of Trade Journal of March 20, the following articles being transferred to list C: Santonin and its preparations, bichromate of soda, casein and preparations thereof, gallnuts, jute thread, pulpboard waste, and strawboard waste. In the list of headings altered, the following articles are also placed in list C: Articles containing asphalt not otherwise prohibited, articles containing bitumen not otherwise prohibited, hempseed oil, kapoc-seed oil, maize oil, mowrah-seed oil, niger-seed oil, olive oil, poppy-seed oil, rapeseed oil, peanut butter, and sunflower oil.

Consul Ingram, Bradford, England, reports:

The declared value of the exports to the United States from the Bradford consular district amounted in January, 1919, to $452,299, as compared with $579,435 in January, 1918. With the exception of March, 1918, this is the smallest monthly total of exports for very many years past, and when compared with $2,687,234, the total for January, 1914, it is seen how greatly conditions have altered since the war.

Business has been very quiet ever since the armistice, and local firms say that there is a very marked absence of new American business, which foreshadows a continuance of small exports to the United States.

Consul General Skinner, at London, reports:

At the winter fur sale in London it is reported that French buyers were in large numbers, the home trade being also well represented, while a considerable number of the finer furs were sold for American account.

Musquash skins were limited in quantity, but other staple fur offerings were large in number.

Consul General Halstead, at Stockholm, Sweden, reports that much eagerness is shown by many business firms to establish American connections. For this there are two reasons: One is the depleted condition of all stocks in Sweden and the natural desire of each Swedish firm to be first in the market with needed supplies—the profit that will accompany a firm's success in first furnishing this market with its necessities need not be emphasized. The other reason is the desire of many firms to establish direct connections with American manufacturers and not to import through other countries. Many Swedish firms see no present necessity of having their goods shipped by way of another country, which adds to the cost through transit charges or through the commission the agent requires for his services. These firms regard the Swedish market as large enough to warrant the direct connection, and many plan for trade in American goods with Finland and Russia. The advantages to the American shipping interests of direct shipments to Sweden of goods for Swedish consumption need not be emphasized.

Consul Washington, at Liverpool, reports:

The first attempt is to be made by British manufacturers to embark upon the mass production of motor cars, a plan which the Daily Mail states has met with so much success in the United States. A New-Castle-on-Tyne firm of manufacturers will shortly place on the market a standardized 12-horsepower car assembled from parts manufactured by a number of well-known engineering firms throughout the country.

Vice Consul Honaker, Johannesburg, South Africa, reports:

The Union Miniere du Haut Katanga, whose extensive mining properties in the Belgian Kongo make it one of the most important producers of copper in the world, awarded recently a large contract to a British firm, which it is estimated will involve a sum in the neighborhood of £50,000 ($243,325). The order consists of two 5,000-kilowatt turbo-alternator sets, with condensing plants.

The company awarded the contract is Messrs. Dick, Kerr & Co. (Ltd.), with offices at Abchurch Yard, Cannon Street, London, E. C.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Vice Consul Momsen reports from Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, that the director of the Central Railway of Brazil recently reported to the Government the intention of the directorate of this company to install in its workshops an electric furnace for the smelting of ferromanganese, utilizing for this purpose the mineral products of the country. A small chemical laboratory will also be installed for guidance in the manufacture of steel.

Consul McConnico, at Corinto, reports:

The coffee situation in Nicaragua is more favorable to-day than at any time during the last five years. The present market price of approximately $20 per quintal has given encouragement to all the planters, and has served to rehabilitate many of the estates of fincas. The former price of $6 or $8 per quintal was about to bring ruin and bankruptcy, for coffee can not be produced in this section profitably at 6 or 8 cents a pound.

It is estimated that the production this season of 1919 will amount to 300,000 quintals, or 30,000,000 pounds, which quantity, if realized, will exceed that of 1918 by 50,000 quintals, or 5,000,000 pounds. The increased production with the present market price, $20 per quintal, will bring into the Republic $2,000,000 more than is usually realized from the coffee crop. The present indications are that much of the coffee exported this season will go to Europe.

Swift & Co. are reported to have purchased two small Argentine meat-packing plants located at San Julienne and Rio Gallegos in the southern part of the country.

Help the Victory Liberty Loan.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION REPRESENTED AT HOSPITALS

The War Department authorizes the following statement from the office of the Surgeon General:

Information concerning opportunities for employment in the Federal civil service to soldiers who are to be discharged from Army general hospitals is to be disseminated by the Civil Service Commission. This work of aiding discharged soldiers to return to civilian occupations has been postponed by the Commission in the case of general hospitals in the expectation that there would be legislative provision which would permit some degree of release from the civil service regulations as to physical requirements in favor of men who were injured in the service. Such a measure having failed of definite consideration before the adjournment of Congress, the Commission now desires to proceed in the matter and to appoint its representatives at Army hospitals to inform the men as to the facts relating to civil service employment.

In a letter to Surgeon General Ireland, President Morrison, of the Civil Service Commission requests that the commanding officers of the Army general hospitals co-operate with the Commission in this work. General Ireland has directed commanding officers of all base and general hospitals to give the fullest co-operation in the work and to render every possible assistance to the representatives of the Commission.

At camps in this country, in which base hospitals are located, the Commission has already appointed camp representatives, either a Y. M. C. A. or other organization secretary, and in some instances Army officers. The Commission will determine by communication with its camp representatives whether or not it will be necessary to appoint a separate representative at the base hospital.

In its work at general hospitals, the Commission plans to communicate with or have one of its traveling representatives call upon the commanding officer at each hospital, inviting him to suggest some person permanently located at the hospital, to undertake the work of representing the commission. The Commission will fully instruct these representatives so selected, and keep them advised as to changes and new positions open to discharged men. The work is to be expedited, as it is realized that the extension of the civil service activities to hospitals has been somewhat delayed.

The following are the Army general hospitals, at which this work will be carried on:

Army and Navy general hospital, Hot Springs, Ark.

Letterman General Hospital, San Francisco, Cal.

Walter General Hospital, Takoma Park, D. C.

General Hospitals: No. 1, Williamsbridge, N. Y.; No. 2, Fort McHenry, Md.; No. 3, Colonia, N. J.; No. 5, Fort Ontario, N. Y.; No. 6, Fort McPherson, Ga.; No. 9, Lakewood, N. J.; No. 10, Boston, Mass.; No. 11, Cape May, N. J.; No. 12, Biltmore, N. C.; No. 14, Fort Oglethorpe, Ga.; No. 15, Corpus Christi, Texas; No. 22, Philadelphia, Pa.; No. 23, Hot Springs, N. C.; No. 24, Park View, Pa.; No. 26, Fort Des Moines, Iowa; No. 27, Fort Douglas, Utah; No. 28, Fort Sheridan, Ill.; No. 29, Fort Snelling, Minn.; No. 31, Carlisle, Pa.; No. 32, Chicago, Ill.; No. 33, Fort Logan H. Roots, Ark.; No. 35, West Baden, Ind.; No. 36, Detroit, Mich.; No. 37, Madison Barracks, N. Y.; No. 38, East View, N. Y.; No. 39, Long Beach, Long Island, N. Y.; No. 40, St. Louis, Mo.

Convalescent hospital, Lawrenceville, N. J.

Amendment to the War Revenue Act Affecting Tax Collected by Carriers

UNITED STATES RAILROAD ADMINISTRATION.

ACCOUNTING CIRCULAR NO. 84

Washington, D. C., Mar. 21, 1919.

The war revenue act of October 3, 1917, providing for collection of war taxes on the use of facilities furnished by carriers of persons and property has been amended and section 500, paragraph A, which is effective April 1, 1919, now provides:

> That from and after April 1, 1919, there shall be levied, assessed, collected, and paid in lieu of the taxes imposed by section 500 of the revenue act of 1917, (a) a tax equivalent to 3 per centum of the amount paid for the transportation on and after such date by rail or water or by any form of mechanical motor power when in competition with carriers by rail or water of property by freight transported from one point in the United States to another, and a like tax on the amount paid for such transportation within the United States of property transported from a point without the United States to a point within the United Etates.

In order that carriers may collect the war tax on the transportation within the United States of property transported from a point without the United States, to a point within the United States, carriers receiving shipments at ports of entry or border points will place on waybill at port of entry, border point, or at a transfer point most convenient to port of entry or border point, the necessary information to enable destination carriers to collect the proper war tax. This information should be shown by using a rubber stamp, size 1 by 1½ inches, placed in lading column of waybill reading as follows:

> IMPORT TRAFFIC
> Division of transportation charges
> Fgn.
> U. S.

The amount shown opposite Fgn. should be the proportion of transportation charges based on established divisions that accrue to carriers outside of the United States and is not subject to war tax. The amount shown opposite U. S. should be the proportion of transportation charges based on established divisions that accrue to carriers within the United States and is subject to the war tax, provided, however, that in any cases where there are no established divisions of through rates on shipments received via all rail from Canadian points the transportation charges within the United States may be determined on a mileage basis, then in all such cases the mileage without the United States should be placed after Fgn., thus "Fgn. miles" and the mileage within the United States placed after U. S., thus "U. S. Miles" in all such cases the destination carriers at time transportation charges are collected shall make a mileage prorate of the transportation charges and collect war tax on such proportion as is allocated for the transportation within the United States.

If any shipment transported from a point without the United States to a point within the United States is reconsigned after leaving port of entry or border point the destination carrier must see that the proper proportions of transportation according to new destination are determined and used in collecting war tax.

Any transportation charges that accrue within the United States in addition to through freight charges should not be included in amounts divided as herein described, but should be treated as transportation charges within the United States and tax collected accordingly.

The taxes due under paragraph 500, paragraph A, shall be collected as and when the transportation charges thereon are collected if such charges be collected within the United States. If such charges be prepaid outside the United States and not paid at port of entry, such tax shall be collected on delivery of the consignment.

If in any cases the carrier receiving shipments at port of entry or border point fails to place on the waybill the information necessary to determine the transportation within the United States, the destination carrier should determine the proper proportions and assess and collect war tax accordingly.

All other features of the act, section 500, paragraph A, with respect to assessments and collection of the tax on transportation of property are covered by Regulations No. 42, issued by Commissioner of Internal Revenue on March 18, 1918, prescribing rules and regulations for collection of taxes on transportation of persons and property.

Carriers receiving shipments at ports of entry or border points on which the transportation charges will be taxed as herein described should make such arrangements as will insure that their instructions be followed as of April 1, 1919.

C. A. PROUTY,
Director.

DESERTERS FROM THE U. S. ARMY WHO LATER JOINED ALLIED FORCE

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, March 8, 1919.
Bulletin No. 10.

I.—Deserters from the United States Army who later joined the forces of cobelligerents.—Any man who deserted from the United States Army before the United States entered the war and joined the forces of one of the cobelligerents against Germany is guilty of desertion. Such a man, on returning to this country, should surrender himself to the military authorities. The War Department does not promise such men any immunity or leniency as a matter of right or general amnesty. However, the officer concerned having general court-martial jurisdiction should make very careful investigation to determine whether such soldier may be properly restored to duty without trial or to what extent, if any, leniency should be shown. If such soldier left the United States Army prior to the declaration of war against Germany by the United States with a clean record, save for leaving it in order to join the forces of a cobelligerent, and did join such forces and received an honorable discharge therefrom, the presumption that he should be restored to duty without trial is strong. Each individual case, however, must be considered on its merits. Each man must return and surrender himself to military jurisdiction before his case will be considered at all, and even if the man surrenders himself, the Government is under no obligation to restore him to duty without trial, or if it should bring him to trial, to treat him with special clemency.

In case of a man ordered restored to duty without trial by the competent authority, he will be held to serve out the time of the full original enlistment period for which he contracted. Any soldier deserting from the United States Army subsequently to the declaration of war against Germany by the United States, is not entitled to any consideration because he later joined the forces of one of the cobelligerents against Germany.

[251.2, A. G. O.]

PEYTON C. MARCH,
General, Chief of Staff.

Money Orders May Now Be Sent to Luxemburg

Office Third Ass't P. M. Gen'l,
Washington, Mar. 29, 1919.

While there has been no formal suspension of the exchange of money orders between the United States and Luxemburg, it was impracticable to dispatch money-order lists to that country after the declaration of war with Germany because of the suspension of the mail service with the Central Powers, which served as intermediary for the transmission of mail to various other countries in Europe.

Since February 15, 1919, mail service between the United States and Luxemburg has been resumed; hence, postmasters are now at liberty to accept the applications of intending remitters for money orders payable there and to issue such orders in the same manner as those intended for payment in Italy or Belgium.

A. M. DOCKERY,
Third Ass't P. M. Gen'l.

Sales of Leaf Tobacco to Consumers, Except by Farmers, Made Unlawful

The Treasury Department issues the following:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMMISSIONER OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
Washington, D. C.

To Collectors of Internal Revenue and Others Concerned:

Section 704 of the revenue act of 1918, approved February 24, 1919, provides in part:

"That section 35 of the act entitled 'An act to provide revenue, equalize duties, and encourage the industries of the United States, and for other purposes,' approved August 5, 1909, be, and is hereby, repealed, to take effect April 1, 1919."

The said section 35 relates to retail dealers in leaf tobacco. In view of its repeal every person, other than a farmer or grower, who, on or after April 1, 1919, is engaged in the business of selling leaf tobacco will be regarded as a dealer amenable to the provisions of section 3244 R. S. as amended. Dealers are also amenable to the provisions of section 3360 R. S., which is amended by section 704 of the new act to provide, in part, as follows:

"(c) Sales or shipments of leaf tobacco by a dealer in leaf tobacco shall be in quantities of not less than a hogshead, tierce, case, or bale, except loose-leaf tobacco comprising the breaks on warehouse floors, and except to a duly registered manufacturer of cigars for use in his own manufactory exclusively.

"Dealers in leaf tobacco shall make shipments of leaf tobacco only to other dealers in leaf tobacco, to registered manufacturers of tobacco, snuff, cigars or cigarettes, or for export.

"(d) Upon all leaf tobacco sold, removed or shipped by any dealer in leaf tobacco in violation of the provisions of subdivision (c), * * * there shall be levied, assessed, collected, and paid a tax equal to the tax then in force upon manufactured tobacco, such tax to be assessed and collected in the same manner as the tax on manufactured tobacco.

"(e) Every dealer in leaf tobacco, * * * who ships or delivers leaf tobacco, except as herein provided; * * * shall be fined not less than $100 or more than $500, or imprisoned not more than one year, or both.

"(f) For the purposes of this section a farmer or grower of tobacco shall not be regarded as a dealer in leaf tobacco in respect to the leaf tobacco produced by him."

On and after April 1, 1919, dealers will be allowed to make shipments only to other dealers in leaf tobacco, or registered manufacturers of tobacco, cigars, or cigarettes or for export. Any dealer who makes shipments of leaf tobacco to consumers will be liable to fine and imprisonment as provided by section 704 (e) of the new act, and unless he has qualified as a manufacturer, and put up the tobacco in packages of statutory size containing not more than 16 ounces each, properly labeled and stamped, and cancelled the stamps, he will be regarded as having incurred the penalties imposed against illegal manufacturers.

However, a retail dealer in leaf tobacco, who has not disposed of all his stock of leaf tobacco before April 1, 1919, will be permitted to hold such tobacco without qualifying as a dealer, provided he does not sell or offer such tobacco for sale. He will also be allowed to dispose of such tobacco, after that date, in one lot only, to a duly registered dealer in leaf tobacco or to a manufacturer of tobacco or cigars without himself being charged with liability as a dealer, upon making application to the collector of internal revenue for the district, who will detail a deputy collector to supervise the transaction and make report thereof to him.

DANIEL C. ROPER,
Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

Approved, March 24, 1919.

CARTER GLASS,
Secretary of the Treasury.

FIREMEN'S BODIES RECOVERED.

Three Taken from U. S. S. Westbridge and Buried at Brest, France.

The Navy Department has received a dispatch from Admiral Sims, stating that the bodies of William I. Porter, fireman, first class, U. S. N.; Robert J. McConkey, fireman, second class, U. S. N.; and Jens P. G. Nielson, fireman, third class, U. S. N., have been taken from the fire room of the U. S. S. Westbridge and buried at Brest, France. These men lost their lives when the Westbridge was torpedoed on August 15, 1918. Next of kin:

William I. Porter, fireman, first class, U. S. N.; wife, Mrs. May E. Porter, 8114 Sixty-sixth Avenue, Southeast, Portland, Oreg.

Robert J. McConkey, fireman, second class, U. S. N.; mother, Mrs. Ella Little, R. F. D. No. 5, Mount Vernon, Washington.

Jens P. G. Neilson, fireman, third class, U. S. N.; mother, Mrs. Johanna Marie Sorensen, Olstrup pr Lervang Jylland, Denmark.

PARCEL-POST SERVICE TO ITALY.

Office of the 2d Asst. P. M. G.,
Washington, March 29, 1919.

Notice has been received that parcel-post service has been resumed to the post office of Feltre, Province of Belluno, Italy.

The notice of this office of January 6, 1919, published in Section 11, on pages 2 and 3 of the February, 1919, Postal Guide, is modified accordingly.

OTTO PRAEGER,
Second Ass't P. M. Gen'l.

Help the Victory Liberty Loan.

FIRING ORDERS BY RADIOPHONE GIVEN BY OBSERVER IN AIRPLANE

The Division of Aeronautics authorizes the following:

A Field Artillery brigade in action, with its artillery commander 2,000 feet up in the air observing and giving firing commands direct, is the latest situation in aerial adjustment brought about by the use of the radio telephone.

Obviously, it cuts the time in field artillery response. Under the old system of airplane observation, it took from an hour to an hour and a half to adjust the fire of one gun, the time being taken in giving commands to the battery. By using the radio telephone and giving the firing commands direct, as can be done by the aviator if he is a trained artilleryman, the time for making all shifts and range changes can be more than quartered; and in this same less-than-one-fourth of the time, more than one gun can be brought into the action, and even the fire of a whole platoon.

These are actual results from recent experiments with the radio telephone between an airplane from Rockwell Field, San Diego, Cal., and a battery of field artillery training at Camp Kearney.

The airplanes used in these experiments have been the Curtis JN4-H, equipped with SCR 68 sets. An SCR 59 set has been used on the ground with SCR 53 antenna unit. (Radiophone.) The practice work is being carried on at regular intervals.

Brig. Gen. Hand's Report.

Brig. Gen. Hand, commanding the 16th Field Artillery Brigade, in giving his report of two days of cooperation between airplane and battery in the earlier days of this practice, has shown incidentally of what stuff aviators are made. Following is an extract from the general's report:

"Yesterday and today we have had firing by aerial adjustment from airplane using the telephone. The ground aerials were set up right at the battery, the executive officer wearing the telephone headdress. All the conduct of fire was by an aviator.

"The aviator who did the adjustment received the first lesson in adjusting fire by me 15 minutes before he went up, and that is all he knew about artillery fire. He was very bright, however, and on his first problem gave the proper commands for shifting his gun into its target and all the proper range changes throughout precision adjustment, including improvement fire.

"We were all greatly pleased with the results, and to my mind it means a revolution in aerial adjustment. If the aviator is a trained artilleryman, he can handle this fire with the ease, speed and facility which one could do under the very easiest of terrestial observation conditions.

Communication Both Ways.

"However, to sum up my whole observation so far, I believe from now on, where the telephone can be used, and we have trained observers, they should give the firing commands direct instead of sending sensings down and waiting for the ground people to transpose them to the battery. The ship we used had only one-way communication, but in a few days they expect to have apparatus so that we can also talk from the ground. That will make everything simple.

"I forgot to tell you that we purposely gave him a good error in deflection each time he was up, and he had no difficulty in making the proper shift. The accuracy of firing speaks for itself. In one problem he had three target hits during improvement and in another one two."

THE DISPOSITION OF FUNDS ON HAND AT DISBANDMENT OF ORGANIZATIONS

Circular No. 129.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, March 17, 1919.

Disposition of Funds on Hand at Disbandment of Organizations—Recission of Circular No. 143, War Department, 1918.

Circular No. 143, War Department, 1918, as amended by Circular No. 29, War Department, 1919, rescinded and the following substituted therefor:

1. All funds accruing from ration savings will, upon the disbandment of an organization, be sent as prescribed in paragraph 4 to the Director of Finance, Washington, D. C., for deposit to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States, account "General appropriations, Quartermaster Corps."

2. a. Other funds of whatever nature, on hand after all indebtedness of the disbanded organizations has been paid, will be similarly sent to the Director of Finance, Washington, D. C., with a statement showing the sources from which the funds are derived, stating separately the amount derived from each organization involved.

b. These funds will be deposited with the Treasurer of the United States, to the credit of a special deposit account. The officer who deposits these funds will be accountable for them and will maintain a record of all funds so deposited and the source from which the funds were received.

c. On December 31, 1919, and every six months thereafter, the officer designated by the Director of Finance to be accountable for these funds will render a report, through proper channels to The Adjutant General of the Army, stating the total amount of funds on hand at the date of the rendition of the report.

d. These funds will be used only for such purposes as may hereafter be directed by the Secretary of War.

3. Upon arrival in the United States, the exchanges of units that have been serving overseas and that are designated for demobilization will not be allowed to conduct further business, but will, under the superivision of the exchange council, immediately proceed to finally dispose of and sell all their property, including any Liberty bond. The proceeds, together with any cash on hand after the settlement of all just claims, will be disposed of as provided in paragraph 2 of this circular. There will be forwarded with these funds a closing statement of the accounts of the exchange, audited as required by paragraph 5, Special Regulations No. 59, and bearing the action thereon of the exchange council and of the commanding officer.

4. All funds sent to the Director of Finance under the provisions of this circular will be forwarded through the commanding officer of the post, camp, or station by certificate of deposit, certified check, or postal, or express money money order.

(123.7, A. G. O.)

By order of the Secretary of War:
FRANK McINTYRE,
Maj. Gen., Acting Chief of Staff.

Official:
P. C. HARRIS,
The Adjutant General.

LOSS OF MAIL ON S. S. GITANO.

Sacks From New York for Sweden Go Down With Vessel.

Office of the 2d Asst. P. M. G.,
Washington, March 29, 1919.

By the sinking of the "S. S. Gitano," which sailed from Hull, England, on December 18, 1918, for Goteborg, Sweden, there were lost 201 sacks of mail containing letters, newspapers and registered articles, addressed for delivery in Sweden, which accumulated at New York between November 9 and November 16, 1918.

OTTO PRAEGER,
Second Ass't P. M. Gen'l.

TRADE COMMISSION SECRETARY.

J. P. Yoder, Former Examiner and Army Captain, Appointed.

J. P. Yoder, formerly special examiner of the Federal Trade Commission, was sworn in as secretary to the commission to succeed Leonidas L. Brackon, who resigned recently.

Mr. Yoder, left the commission in February, 1918, being commissioned a captain in the army Sanitary Corps. He has but recently returned from service in France. He was born in Kansas, but has lived mostly in Washington. He did newspaper work also in Boston, New York, and Chicago.

MAILING OF TELEGRAMS.

Postmasters are advised that hereafter undeliverable "night letters" or telegrams in the mails shall be promptly returned to the telegraph companies through regular delivery channels, after being indorsed to show the reason for nondelivery. In this connection your attention is invited to Telegraph and Telephone Service Bulletins No. 19 and 21, in the Postal Bulletins dated, respectively, December 5 and December 3, 1918.

J. C. KOONS,
First Asst. P. M. Gen.

RECENT CHANGES IN EXPORT LICENSE RULES

The War Trade Broad announces (W. T. B. R. 684), that the Export Conservation List as of April 4, 1919, is as follows (it will be noted that cinchona bark and products, quinine and its compounds and quinine salts are no longer on the list; and the regulation set forth in W. T. B. R. 567 issued February 1, 1919, has been withdrawn. These products may now be shipped under any general RAC. license):

*Ammunition, X-2: Cartridges and shells, loaded and unloaded, X-2. *Shot in bulk, X-2.
*Coal.
*Coke.
*Explosives, X-2.
Films, moving-picture, as follows: *Unexposed, X-20. Exposed, but undeveloped. *Exposed and developed, X-30 or X-30.
*Firearms, all types, X-2.
Flour, as follows: Wheat.
Gold, as follows: Manufactured (except dental), and articles containing more than 45% of fine gold in value, X-29.
Grains, as follows: Wheat, except seed wheat.
Jewelry, containing more than 45% of fine gold in value, X-29.

*Individual licenses not required to Canada and Newfoundland. Shipment of these commodities to those destinations may be made under Special Export License RAC-63. Where shipments of grain are made for seed purposes, shippers are cautioned to state that fact on the shipping papers.

Special Export License RAC-77.

The Board announces (W. T. B. R. 683), that Special Export License RAC-77 has been granted to the Customs Service, affective April 7, authorizing the exportation by freight or express, without individual export license, of all commodities, except those mentioned below, when destined to Mexico, Cuba, Haiti, San Domingo, or to any country in Central America or South America (excluding the colonies of Great Britain and France, to which shipments of certain commodities are now made under Special Export License RAC-63).

Arms, ammunition and explosives.
Machinery intended for the manufacture of munitions.
Material intended for the manufacture of munitions.
Canvas bagging.
Coal and coke.
Copper wire and rods.
Electrical generators over 20 kilowatts.
Electrical motors over 25 horsepower.
Electrical transformers over 50 kilowatts.
Graphite crucibles.
Moving-picture films.
Manufactured gold (except dental), and articles containing more than 45% of fine gold in value.
Jewelry containing more than 45% of fine gold in value.
Jute and jute bags.
Machetes.
Manila fiber.
Fuel oil and gas oil.
Radio and wireless apparatus.
Wheat, except seed wheat.
Wheat flour.

The shipment of any commodity mentioned in the preceding list when destined to the countries above will not fall within the provisions of Special Export License RAC-77, but will require an individual export license, application for which should be made to the War Trade Board at Washington, D. C., or any of its branch offices, on Application Form X-A, together with Supplemental Form X-2 for arms, ammunition and explosives; Supplemental Form X-30 for exposed and developed moving-picture films destined to Mexico; and Supplementary Form X-29 for manufactured gold and jewelry as specified in the above list.

Exporters who desire to make shipments under Special Export License RAC-77 need only present their shipper's export declaration (Customs Cat. 7525), in quadruplicate to the Collector of Customs at the port of exit for indorsement to permit the shipment to proceed.

RAC-77 is solely an export license and not a license to trade with the enemy, and shipments made thereunder may not be consigned to persons on the Enemy Trading List as issued on April 4 or subsequently amended.

Exporters are advised to acquaint themselves with the import requirements of the countries of destination, and it is suggested that they avail themselves of the facilities of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce of the Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C., in obtaining information regarding the import regulations of foreign countries.

Small Shipments by Freight.

The Board announces (W. T. B. R. 682), that Special Export License RAC-54 (W. T. B. R. 654), which was issued to the Customs Division of the Treasury Department and to the branch offices of the War Trade Board, permitting the exportation of small shipments of unconserved commodities to certain destinations, has been revised and reissued.

The revised Special Export License RAC-54 becomes effective April 7, 1919, and permits the exportation, via freight or express, by indorsement of the shipper's export declaration and without individual export license of shipments as follows:

Shipments of commodities not on the Export Conservation List, provided:

(a) The value of no one commodity, including its container, exceeds $100.
(b) The shipment is consigned to a consignee not on the Enemy Trading List.
(c) The shipment is destined to one of the following countries:
Abyssinia.
Afghanistan.
China.
Liberia.
Monaco.
Morocco.
Nepal.
Oman.
Persia.
Portugal, its colonies, possessions and protectorates.
San Marino.
Siam.
Spain.
The colonies, possessions and protectorates of the Netherlands, except in South America.

Shippers should note that Special License RAC-54 pertains only to shipments by freight or express and that it is unnecessary to apply to the War Trade Board for permission to ship under that license, and no special document issued by the War Trade Board is necessary. Exporters who desire to make shipments of the character outlined above need only present their shipper's export declaration (Customs Cat. 7525), in quadruplicate to a Collector of Customs or to a branch office of the War Trade Board for indorsement to permit the shipment to proceed under RAC-54.

The attention of exporters is called to the fact that the use of Special License No. RAC-54 does not relieve the shipper of the responsibility of complying with the import restrictions of the country of destination, and it is suggested that exporters avail themselves of the facilities of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce of the Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C., in obtaining information respecting the import regulations of foreign countries.

Shipments of the character outlined above to be shipped by mail may be forwarded under Special Export License RAC-52, as described in W. T. B. R. 618.

Shipments to Neutral Countries.

The Board announces (W. T. B. R. 685), that further relaxations have been made with reference to the exportation of the commodities mentioned below to the northern neutral countries. Applications for export licenses will now be considered by the War Trade Board for the shipment of these commodities to the countries mentioned, if accompanied by the proper import certificate number.

Norway: Fish of all kinds.
Sweden: Rice.
Holland: Beef casings, rounds and middles.

Canned fish have been removed from the "rationed list" for Sweden, as published in W. T. B. R. 649, issued March 15, 1919, and from the "rationed list" for Norway, as published in W. T. B. 672, issued April 1, 1919, and licenses therefor will be granted in accordance with the procedure set forth in those announcements regarding licenses for "non-rationed commodities."

New General Export License.

The Board announces (W. T. B. R. 678), that a general import license, to be known as PBF. No. 36, has been issued, effective April 7, 1919, covering the importation into the United States from Mexico, Cuba, Haiti, Santo Domingo, and all countries of Central and South America, except British and French possessions, of all commodities except those specified in the following list:

1. Pin tin.
2. Tin ore.
3. Tin concentrates.
4. All metal alloys containing tin.
5. Nitrate of soda.
6. Emery, except that mined in Canada.
7. Salvarsan, neosalvarsan, arsphenamine and lal substitutes therefor and equivalents thereof.
8. Sugar.
9. Wheat.
10. Wheat flour.
11. Rice.

(Continued on Page 23.)

INTERPRETATION OF ORDER ON THE CONTROL OF ARMY MOTOR VEHICLES

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, Feb. 27, 1919.

General Orders, No. 30.

IV—Control of motor vehicles—Interpretation of General Orders, No. 75, War Department, 1918.—Under the provisions of General Orders, No. 75, War Department, 1918, motor vehicles are grouped into two classes. The principles embodies in the following instructions relative to the control of motor vehicles of the second class under the jurisdiction of the Ordnance Department will be applied to all motor vehicles of the second class.

1. The Motor Transport Corps controls the operation of the first class of vehicles, and those in the second class are under the control of the staff corps or department for which they have been purchased, and the Motor Transport Corps merely supervises the maintenance and repair and has no authority to determine the use to which they are to be put. Even in the question of maintenance and repair it is merely a supervision which is performed by the Motor Transport Corps. The actual repair should be done by the personnel of the corps or department to which the vehicle pertains, by the use of spare parts furnished by the Motor Transport Corps, and they should only be actually turned over to the Motor Transport Corps for such major repairs as are unable to be performed efficiently by the personnel. The Motor Transport Corps guarantees that these vehicles shall perform as efficiently as possible as motor vehicles whatever work they are called upon to do. When the special apparatus, such as the artillery repair features, are installed on the chassis the unit automatically becomes second class and the upkeep of the chassis and engine rests with the Motor Transport Corps. The upkeep of the remainder of the unit is with the Ordnance Department. The camp or post commander will determine the place of storage and purpose for which used.

2. The Motor Transport Corps is responsible that the unit is kept in such a condition that it is efficient as a motor vehicle. The Ordnance Department is responsible that the unit is kept in such a condition it will properly function as a repair truck, repair shop, etc. The provision in paragraph 7, General Orders, No. 75, War Department, 1918, which specifies that the Motor Transport Corps will provide parking facilities for second-class vehicles should not be interpreted to mean that all second-class vehicles, wherever located, will be stored and distributed by the Motor Transport Corps, but only that where vehicles are in actual use all should be parked or stored in one place for efficient care and use under one head, which would logically be the Motor Transport Corps officer of the command. This will not, however, remove them from the jurisdiction of the Ordnance Department. Where such vehicles are to be kept in depots in dead storage or awaiting issue they will be stored either by the Storage Branch, Purchase and Storage, or by the department to which they pertain, according as instructions may be issued by the Director of Purchase, Storage and Traffic.

3. General Orders, No. 75, War Department, 1918, specifically states that the issue of these second-class vehicles is under the control of the department for which purchased, which in this case is the Ordnance Department.

[451, A. G. O.]

By Order of the Secretary of War.
PEYTON C. MARCH,
General, Chief of Staff.

EXPORT LICENSE RULES CHANGES.

(Continued from Page 22.)

12. Peanuts.
13. Nitrate of potash.
14. Cocoa.
15. Coffee.
16. Rubber.
17. Tungsten ore.
18. Wool.

The first ten commodities named on the above list comprise the present list of restricted imports that are excluded from the provisions of this as well as the provisions of all other general import licenses, with the exception of sugar, which is covered by General Import License PBF. No. 33, when coming from Cuba consigned to the United States Sugar Equalization Board. Items 11, 12 and 13 (rice, peanuts and nitrate of potash), are licensed freely under individual import licenses when coming from the country of origin or primary overseas market, but are excluded from the provisions of all general import licenses. The other commodities named, although excluded from this general license, will be licensed freely, as heretofore, when the applicatons therefor are otherwise in order.

It is to be noted that British and French possessions in Central and South America are not covered by this general license, since importations from such possessions are covered by General Import License PBF. No. 34. (See W. T. B. R. 632, issued March 6, 1919, and W. T. B. R. 653, issued March 17, 1919).

It is to be further noted that General Import License PBF. No. 36 is not to be construed as authorizing firms in the United States to trade with firms on the Enemy Trading List, as announced April 4, 1919.

CONDITIONS IN PETROGRAD.

Potatoes Only Food and No Medicines, Swedish Press Reports Say.

Advices to the State Department say that Swedish press reports from Helsingfors state that the situation in Petrograd is becoming worse, the only available article of food being frozen potatoes. The hospitals still lack medicines.

Help the Victory Liberty Loan.

TRAINING COURSE FOR FLYERS IN MARINE AERONAUTIC CORPS

The Navy Department authorizes the following:

The first aviation unit organized in America and sent abroad using American-made material was the First Marine Aeronautic Company, equipped for water flying only, which is now stationed abroad at a naval base. This information is given in an announcement of the progress of Marine Corps aviation which has just been made public at Marine Corps headquarters.

In addition to the flying field maintained at Miami, Fla., where all training in actual flying is given, the Aviation Section of the Marine Corps gives candidates instruction in ground work at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Boston, Mass., and has two schools for instruction in aviation mechanics.

At present the Marine Corps aviation forces in France, equipped for land flying only, are performing pursuit, combat, bombing, and reconnoissance duty. In addition, they are performing duties which involve actual flying with heavier and lighter than air craft, the former consisting of pursuit, combat, and gunnery machines, seaplanes and flying boats. Kite balloons are used in performing the duties connected with lighter than air craft.

Selection of Personnel.

An Aviation Section is maintained at headquarters, United States Marine Corps. All selections for the personnel of the Marine Reserve Flying Corps are made by this office. It also makes all requests for material for the use of the Aviation Section, obtained from the Army and Navy. It is estimated that in addition to the personnel at present attached to aviation, it will need 1,500 officers and 6,000 enlisted men to carry on the work assigned to the Aviation Section of the Marine Corps during the next year.

The Aviation Section of the Marine Corps will be called upon to furnish replacements for duties abroad. Since the recent arrival of marine aviation forces in France, the operations have been very successful. One officer has been recommended for the distinguished service cross and medal of honor for bringing down enemy planes.

Physical Standard High.

The standard of the Marine Reserve Flying Corps is very high. No men are accepted for entrance into its ground school with the prospect of becoming officers unless they are as nearly physically perfect as possible. Applicants must weigh not less than 135 pounds and not over 165 pounds. The enlisted personnel has been selected from the very best in the Marine Corps. They are highly trained and given every opportunity for promotion to a commission.

Consul General Hurst has cabled from Barcelona that a royal order published March 16 authorizes the exportation from Spain of 2,000 tons of raw and hackled hemp, including hemp tow.

RED CROSS HOME SERVICE

Information for Soldiers' and Sailors' Families, Issued by Department of Civilian Relief.

Regulations Governing the Filing of Applications for Class B Allowances.

On April 1, 1919, the regulation of the Bureau of War Risk Insurance of December 9, 1918, providing that no claims for Class B allowances based on allotments running through the service departments will be recognized or accepted after January 1, 1919, was rescinded.

Hereafter, therefore, the bureau will consider claims from Class B relatives for Government family allowance based on allotments made by the enlisted man through his service department when such claims are supported by the claimant's affidavit showing actual dependency of the claimant and sufficient previous habitual contribution to sustain an allowance. It is not necessary for the claimant to show previous habitual contribution **where dependency arose after the enlisted man entered the service;** provided that the circumstances showing such dependency are set forth in the affidavit.

Home service sections should in every case make sure that the claimant is actually receiving an allotment through the service department, and that the number of such allotments is stated in the application. It must be kept in mind that there can be no Class B allowance without a Class B allotment to support it.

Although the earlier practice may have been to the contrary, it is now the rule that a Class B relative to whom the man has made no allotment, either separately or jointly with others, may not procure an allowance, even though the man has made a sufficient allotment to other Class B relatives.

In preparing and filing an application for a family allowance, a Class B relative should carefully observe the instructions printed on the back of A. R. C. Form 667 (revised). When such application is sent through Red Cross channels it should be accompanied by A. R. C. Form 667 (revised). No form for Class B applications for family allowances has been prescribed. A suitable form of application is as follows:

Private John Howard Smith, Army Serial No. 79654, Co. L, 125th Infantry, American Expeditionary Forces. Age, 26 years. Entered service October 20, 1917. Allotment No. 346870.

Bureau of War Risk Insurance,
Attention, Division of Allotments and Allowances,
Treasury Department,
Washington, D. C.

State of New York, County of New York, ss.

I, Mary Hunter Smith, being first duly sworn, depose and say that I am the mother of the above enlisted man. Before he entered service, I was wholly (or partially) dependent upon him for support. He contributed an average of $40 per month to my support and received board from me of the value of $10 per month, making a net monthly contribution of $30.

He made an allotment to me of $15 per month (see note a) through the Bureau of War Risk Insurance (see note b). I hereby make application for a family allowance of $10 per month for myself in accordance with the War Risk Insurance Law.

MARY HUNTER SMITH,
(Mrs. Joseph Walker Smith),
732 West 13th Street,
New York City, N. Y.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 12th day of August, 1918.

JAMES BLACK,
Notary Public, New York County.

(N. B.—It must be borne in mind that the above is only a sample form and must not be blindly followed so as to cause the incorporation of untrue statements in any paper or document filed with the bureau.)

(a) The allotment need be only $5 if the enlisted man has made a compulsory allotment to Class A beneficiaries.

(b) If the allotment was made through a service department (e.g., the War Department), the affidavit should be amended to show this difference.

Separate Application to be Filed for Each Adult to Receive Allowance.

A separate application in the above form must be filed for each **adult** for whom an allowance is requested. Thus, an enlisted man's father may not file an application on behalf of both himself and the mother of the enlisted man, nor could a sister file an application on behalf of both herself and another adult sister. A separate application in affidavit form is required for each. But a mother may apply for both herself and her **minor** children, and one award will be made for all.

Each application for a Class B allowance may be supported by the affidavits of two persons who have knowledge of the extent of the previous habitual contribution by the enlisted man to the applicant, or have knowledge of the fact that dependency has recently arisen. The heading and the conclusion of such an affidavit should be in the same form as that given for the application. The body of the affidavit may read as follows:

I, James Harvey Brown, of 730 West 13th Street, New York City, N. Y., being first duly sworn, depose and say that I have known the above-named enlisted man and his family, consisting of his mother, Mrs. Joseph Walker Smith, and his sister, Mary Elizabeth Smith, for five years last past. I know that before the above enlisted man entered the service his mother was wholly [or partially] dependent upon him for support. He was employed by me at a wage of $80 per month. I have been informed and verily believe that he contributed an average of $40 per month to the support of his mother and received from her board of the value of $10 per month, and that his mother has no income from any other source except the wages which I paid him. [See warning under preceding form.]

It is generally preferable that the supporting affidavits be made by persons who are not related to the enlisted man or the one asking for the Class B allowance.

Home service workers, when called upon to assist in procuring a Class B allowance, should exercise the greatest care to determine whether the applicant is entitled to the allowance. The person making such application should be advised as to the law and procedure, and no assistance in procuring the allowance should be given unless it clearly appears that the allowance is due. This course should be so rigidly followed by home serrvice workers that the Bureau of War Risk Insurance can safely take it for granted that no investigation whatever need be made by the bureau as to the facts in cases where the allowance was procured with the assistance of the Red Cross.

A supplementary statement signed by a home service worker who has investigated the financial condition of the family would probably have more weight than the above described supporting affidavits. This need not be a sworn statement. It should be of the same general character as suggested in par. 131 in connection with applications for reinstatement of allowances.

Early Copy Requested.

Heads of the various Government departments, administrations. commissions, committees, and all other United States agencies are hereby earnestly requested to forward to this office, at the earliest possible moment all matter intended for publication in the UNITED STATES BULLETIN, so as to insure insertion in the current issues. The limitations of time and space are such that it is only through the fullest cooperation of all concerned that these orders and other important official pronouncements may find their places in the paper promptly and in their proper sequence.

All communications should be addressed to the new offices of the BULLETIN, 10 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C.

When you buy war-savings stamps you do not give—you receive.

Victory Loan April 21 May 10

United States Bulletin

Buy Victory Bonds

CONTINUING THE OFFICIAL U. S. BULLETIN ESTABLISHED under an order of THE PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES, May 10, 1917
AUTHORITATIVE RECORD of all U. S. GOVERNMENT ACTIVITIES. ISSUED MONDAYS and THURSDAYS

VOL. 3. No. 578. WASHINGTON, THURSDAY, APRIL 10, 1919 $10.00 A YEAR

SLOWNESS OF CONTRACTORS IN PRESENTING THEIR CLAIMS EMBARRASSING DEPARTMENT

ONLY HALF RECEIVED

Munitions Director Gives Notice That Method of Handling Adjustments Will Be Changed After May 15—Impossible to Retain Services of Civilian Personnel.

The War Department authorizes publication of the following letter from the Assistant Secretary of War, Director of Munitions, to the Secretary of the Treasury:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
April 3, 1919.

Hon. Carter Glass, Secretary of the Treasury, Washington, D. C.

My Dear Mr. Secretary:

I have been asked by your department as to the basis of compensation which contractors receive on the termination of war contracts and the method by which that compensation may be secured. I have gone into this matter at some length in the memorandum which I enclose.

Failure to Present Claims.

Immediately upon the cessation of hostilities it became necessary for the War Department to reduce production on many thousands of its contracts for production of supplies for the army. The department immediately set up an organization to handle these adjustments so that the matter could be handled in a prompt and business-like manner. Some thirty-six local boards were established throughout the country composed of civilians and officers drawn from civil life who were famaliar with what had been done under the contracts to be adjusted, and whose training and experience were such as to make it possible for them to handle these adjustments in a broad, business-like way. It is now nearly five months since these organizations were set up and since their machinery was available for the process of adjustment. Nevertheless, claims aggregating nearly one-half in the amount of money involved of the total to be ad-

(Continued on Page 6).

WAR FINANCE CORPORATION BONDS ARE DISTRIBUTED

The War Fnance Corporation authorizes the following:

The subscriptions for bonds of the War Finance Corporation, aggregating $185,000,000, were distributed among the Federal Reserve Districts as follows:

Boston	$ 26,666,000
New York	74,033,000
Philadelphia	8,670,000
Cleveland	19,441,000
Richmond	3,327,000
Atlanta	1,785,000
Chicago	28,560,000
St. Louis	4,148,000
Minneapolis	5,714,000
Kansas City	2,687,000
Dallas	604,000
San Francisco	10,058,000
Total	$185,693,000

It is believed that the best possible distribution is being made in the bonds.

GEORGE WASHINGTON TO SAIL FOR THE PRESIDENT TOMORROW

Acting Secretary of the Navy Roosevelt Tuesday afternoon received a cable from Admiral Benson in Paris requesting that the sailing of the U. S. S. George Washington be expedited at once by direction of the President.

The U. S. S. George Washington will therefore leave New York at the earliest opportunity, probably on Friday afternoon, April 11.

EXPORTATION TO SWITZERLAND.

The War Trade Board announces (W. T. B. R. 688), that it has been advised that, by decision of the military authorities of the Associated Governments, the Rhine River has now been opened for traffic with Switzerland, and shipments from the United States may be forwarded to Switzerland via that route.

. The philosophy of the W. S. S. is save, save, save.

LIEUT. COL. ANSELL IS ASKED TO SUBMIT BILL EMBODYING CHANGES URGED BY HIM IN MILITARY JUSTICE SYSTEM

ONE COMMUNICATION IS RETURNED TO HIM

Memorandum From Adjutant General to Judge Advocate Made Public—Secretary Baker, in Press Interview, Tells of Study Being Made of Court Martial Regulations.

The War Department authorizes publication of the following:

April 5, 1919.

From: The Adjutant General of the Army:

To: Lieut. Col. S. T. Ansell, Judge Advocate.

Subject: Endorsement of April second.

The Secretary of War acknowledges the receipt, through military channels, of the first paragraph of the endorsement made by Lieut. Col. Ansell, under date of April second, dealing with the subject of proposed changes in the system of military justice. The suggestions made by Lieut. Col. Ansell are entirely appropriate in form and substance and merit earnest consideration, which they will receive. With many of the suggestions the Secretary of War finds himself in hearty concurrence, if, in fact, existing statute law is defective in the particulars suggested by the proposed changes. In order that the subject may be fully considered and the views of Lieut. Col. Ansell adequately studied, it is directed that Lieut. Col. Ansell prepare and submit to the Secretary of War at the earliest possible date a draft of such a bill as in his opinion would be adapted to carry into effect the ideas expressed in the first paragraph of his endorsement.

With regard to the second paragraph of the endorsement which calls for this memorandum, the Secretary of War declines to receive officially the communication herewith returned. The communication in question has already been published, and there is, therefore,

no point in seeking to use the Secretary of War as a medium of publicity. The resort to personal comment in connection with this subject matter was not begun by Gen. Crowder. It plainly would have been more fitting and appropriate if never begun by anybody. It has certainly been carried far enough by everybody. The Secretary of War assumes Lieut. Col. Ansell's earnest desire to concentrate public attention and official attention upon the improvement of the system of military justice, and is quite sure that a single-minded and unbiased consideration of that subject can best be assured by the abatement of further personal discussion and unanimity of effort to work out the best results for the system which we all desire to improve.

P. C. HARRIS,
The Adjutant General.

Press Interview by Mr. Baker.

Press interview by the Secretary of War, April 5, 1919:

General Crowder has made a number of recommendations for modifications in court martial regulations which have grown up in his mind. General Kreger is studying these recommendations with a board of officers, and I have myself gone over some of them and approved the principles of some of the recommendations. In addition to this, I am taking a copy of the Articles of War and court martial regulations abroad with me so that I can devote as much time as I can on the boat to that general subject, and when I am in Europe I am going to make some inquiry as to French and British systems; and Colonel Rigby is being sent abroad to make a particular study of the French and British systems, so that we can have all the light we can get from that side.

Seeking Best of Opinions.

I hope to be able to get together the best body of opinion I can, from civil lawyers, American Bar Association Committee, from Judge Advocates and those who have had experience in the administration of military justice, and from officers who have commanded in the field and have had military experience in dealing with the subject, so that from all points of view, I am trying to get every suggestion possible for the analysis of our military code. Many of the criticisms which have been made have been very helpful, and so far as I know I have taken advantage of each criticism. I have sought to test each criticism to find out whether it dealt with a mere breakdown of the human element, or whether the regulation which it concerned itself needed changing.

Suggestions to Congress.

I hope that by the time Congress reassembles to have constructive suggestions to make to them about the substance of the military code and about the procedure, and without waiting for Congressional action, wherever it seems that regulations need improvement, I am authorizing those regulations to be changed.

With regard to the 77th Division, it is the desire of the Department to have just as large a part of the Division parade as a unit as can be effected without injustice to other men. We can not keep other people from coming to New York by filling up the camps around the port, and the whole question depends upon the ability to get the units of the Division back at relatively the same time.

I have followed the career of the 77th, both in this country and abroad, with a great deal of interest, and they deserve the warmst and heartiest sort of welcome, and all that we can do to accomplish that we ought to do and will do.

CABLEGRAM TO ADMIRAL SIMS ON HIS ARRIVAL IN WASHINGTON FROM SECRETARY OF THE NAVY

The following message from Secretary Daniels, who is now in France, was delivered to Admiral Sims upon his arrival in Washington:

"I regret that absence from the United States prevents my greeting you upon your arrival home and extending in person the thanks of the Navy and the whole country, too, upon the signal ability you have shown in the important and delicate duty entrusted to you, as commander of the U. S. Naval forces in European waters during the great war, in which the Naval forces under your direction won the praise and commendation of the world.

"The American people will give you the great welcome your distinguished service merits. In the new duty you are to assume as President of the War College, which assignment I was glad to make at your request, you will have the largest opportunity for usefulness. To your leadership in that great position, the Navy looks for that initiative and direction which will impress the whole service with the spirit of progress and decision which have marked Naval performances during this war.

"With my congratulations upon your great work in these years of trial and success, and with sentiments of esteem and high regard.

"JOSEPHUS DANIELS."

Early Copy Requested.

Heads of the various Government departments, administrations, commissions, committees, and all other United States agencies are hereby earnestly requested to forward to this office, at the earliest possible moment all matter intended for publication in the UNITED STATES BULLETIN, so as to insure insertion in the current issues. The limitations of time and space are such that it is only through the fullest cooperation of all concerned that these orders and other important official pronouncements may find their places in the paper promptly and in their proper sequence.

All communications should be addressed to the new offices of the BULLETIN, 10 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C.

WINTER WHEAT CONDITION 99.8; 837,000,000 BUSHELS FORECAST

The Bureau of Crop Estimates Department of Agriculture, issues the following:

The condition of winter wheat in the United States April 1 was 99.8 per cent, the highest of record, on the largest acreage ever planted in this country. The condition improved during the winter, an unusual occurrence, due to the very favorable winter weather, particularly the absence of alternate freezing and thawing, which appears also to have resulted in a minimum of winter killing. A striking feature of the present situation is uniformly good condition in practically all important wheat producing States, ranging from 104 in Ohio down to 96 in North Carolina, among the States having one million acres or more. The lowest figure reported from any State is 89 in Wisconsin.

The present moisture conditions thruout the entire country, with unimportant local exceptions, are very favorable.

The winter wheat promise on April 1 of 837,000,000 is nearly double the yearly average production in United States for five years before war (442,000,000 in 1909-13), and is nearly 50 per cent larger than the production during the war years, 1914-18, when the average was 562,000,000.

The condition of the crop is higher than has been reported on April 1 since 1882, and the indicated yield is higher than any actual yield in any year with the exception of 1914, when the yield per acre was 18.5 bushels per planted acre following on April 1 condition of 95.6.

Additional Army Units Assigned To Early Convoy

The War Department authorizes the publication of the following information:

The following organizations have been assigned to early convoy:

Bakery Companies Nos. 388 and 398.
Evacuation Hospital No. 18.
Air Service Casual Company No. 4.
Following organizations of 42d Division: Headquarters and Headquarters Troop, 149th, 150th and 131st Machine Gun Battalions, 83d Infantry Brigade Headquarters, 165th and 166th Infantry, 84th Infantry Brigade Headquarters, 128th and 168th Infantry, 67th Field Artillery Brigade Headquarters, 149th, 150th and 151st Field Artillery, 117th Engineers and Train, 117th Field Signal Battalion, 117th Train Headquarters and Military Police, 117th Supply Train, 117th Sanitary Train and 117th Ammunition Train.
First Corps Headquarters and Headquarters Troops.
Base Hospital No. 63.
Photo Sections Nos. 7, 8, 25, 102, 103, 106, 107 and 109; United States Army Ambulance Service Sections Nos. 511, 513, 511, 516, 533, 554, 567, 575, 577, 581, 585, 591, 621, 622, 623, 624, 637, 639, 640, 643, 645 and 648.
Evacuation Hospital Company No. 2.
Aero Squadrons Nos. 199 and 648.
Photo Section No. 14.

IMPORTATION OF STORED GOODS IN HOLLAND AND SCANDINAVIA LICENSED UNDER CONDITIONS

APPLICATION METHOD

War Trade Board Announces Procedure Concerning Commodities Fully Paid For and Stored Prior to April 6, 1917—Origin in Former Enemy Territory.

The War Trade Board announces (W. T. B. R. 686), that it is prepared to extend favorable consideration to applications to import goods, owned by American citizens, not on the list of restricted imports, although originally of enemy origin, now stored in Holland and Scandinavia, providing the transaction falls within either one of the following categories:

Stored Prior to April 6, 1917.

1. Goods fully paid for and stored in Holland and Scandinavian countries prior to April 6, 1917, in accordance with the previous regulations.

2. Goods not fully paid for but stored in Holland and Scandinavian countries prior to April 6, 1917, provided the unpaid balance of the purchase price is deposited in a bank in the country where the goods are stored to the credit of the Interallied Trade Committee in that country.

Wholly or Partly Paid For.

3. Goods wholly or partly paid for of origin within territory formerly "enemy" or "ally of enemy" but now open to American trade, provided no individual firm or corporation within territory still closed to American trade has an interest in the goods or in any part of the purchase price thereof.

Applications for licenses to import such goods into the United States should be made on Import Form M.

THE SERVICES OF U. S. AVIATORS AS INSTRUCTORS IN ARGENTINE

In view of many inquiries to the American Embassy at Buenos Aires from aviators in the United States wishing to become aviation instructors in Argentina, the State Department has been advised that the Argentine Government does not entertain at the present time the idea of utilizing the services offered by American aviators.

The Argentine Minister of War in communicating this statement in reply to an inquiry from the United States Embassy at Buenos Aires, gives as a reason that Argentina now has officers in France studying aviation and that the plan is to utilize these Argentine officers in the Argentine military aviation school as soon as they terminate their studies abroad.

Help the Victory Liberty Loan.

OFFICIAL COMMUNIQUES ON PEACE CONFERENCE

The following official communiques on the Peace Conference were issued at Paris:

"Paris, April 1.—A meeting at which Mr. Lansing, Mr. Balfour, Mr. Pichon, Baron Sommino, and Baron Makino were present, was held today at the Quai D'Orsay from 3 to 5:30 o'clock.

"The conclusions of the commission on Czecho Slovak affairs was examined."

Gen. Smuts' Mission to Hungary.

"April 3. — General Smuts is proceeding to Hungary with a view to investigating certain problems arising out of the armistice, on which the Supreme Council desires further information."

Spain's Attitude on League.

"April 1.—Letter dated March 31, from the Spanish Ambassador in Paris to President Wilson.

"Mr. President: The Government of His Majesty has charged me to make to your excellency, in the capacity of President of the Special Commission of the Peace Conference for the League of Nations, the following declaration:

" 'The Spanish delegate, present at the meeting held in Paris on the 20th and 21st of this month, notified the government of His Majesty of the sentiment held at these meetings by the members of the Special Commission of the Peace Conference for the preparation of the League of Nations, and of the explanation given concerning the various articles in the project of the covenant upon certain aspects of which this Spanish commission entrusted with the study of this matter thought it expedient to shed light. This delegate also said that Lord Robert Cecil, the British delegate, at the end of the session, stated that he did not think it premature to declare that the allied governments would welcome into the League of Nations all the neutral countries represented at said meetings. The government of his Majesty has noted all of these declarations with satisfaction and is happy to be able to give its adhesion to this covenant as far as the essentials are concerned. With the hypothesis that the new draft of the essentials, which is to be submitted to the conference, will not be changed in its general outlines, and also that the examination of the proposed amendments will facilitate the introduction of some changes of certain matters of detail considered worthy of special attention, his Majesty's government will take great satisfaction is seconding an undertaking of such transcendental importance. At the proper time it will solicit the necessary authorization of the Cortes to join in the collaboration of the governments represented at the Peace Conference, by becoming a member of the society of nations.

"Please accept becoming, etc.,

"Signed QUINONES DE LEON."

NEW RULE ON MONEY TRANSFER TO LETTLAND AND LITHUANIA

Federal Reserve Board Regulation Superseding Ruling Concerning "Persons Not Enemies."

The Federal Reserve Board has issued the following regulation, effective April 2, superseding its ruling of April 1, in that transfers of funds to persons not enemies or allies of enemies, resident in Lettland and Lithuania, will not be permitted; but transfers of funds may be made to persons not enemies or allies of enemies, resident in the Austrian Hungarian monarchy as it existed previous to August 1, 1914, with the exception of Hungary.

"Notice is hereby given that 'dealers' as defined under the Executive Order of the President of January 26, 1918, until otherwise instructed may make transfers of funds to persons not enemies or allies of enemies, resident in Esthonia, Poland and the Austrian Hungarian monarchy as it existed previous to August 1, 1914, with the exception of Hungary."

CURRENT WAR RISK INSURANCE CHECKS NOW BEING SENT OUT

The Bureau of War Risk Insurance completed the issuance of all checks which fell due during the month of March on time. During the month of March a total of 1,159,623 checks were mailed, consisting of 1,062,566 allotment and allowance checks, 77,677 insurance checks, and 19,389 compensation checks. These checks represented an approximate total of $39,148,323.05.

Issuance of checks by the Bureau of War Risk Insurance is now practically current. Checks which fell due on April 1 are being written and will be mailed before the end of the month.

No Regular Day for Issue.

It is impossible for the Bureau to assure that any given check will be issued at the same time each month. All checks are issued between the first and last days of each month, but the order in which they are mailed is not the same each month, and there is no method by which the Bureau is able to make certain that any person will receive a check due at the same time each month.

United States Bulletin

Continuing The Official U. S. Bulletin Established May 10, 1917, Under an Order of the President of the United States. Since April 1, 1919, Published by Roger W. Babson. Issued Every Monday and Thursday.

Office: No. 10 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C. Tel. Main 5600.

The United States Bulletin is dedicated to the faithful presentation of the official acts of the Government that the people may know and understand precisely and accurately just what the Government is doing day by day. The Bulletin expresses no opinions, indulges in no conjecture or speculation. Published under the same executive management, the same editorship.

The Bulletin is in itself a complete record of all the important activities of the United States Government through its various departments, Legislative, Judicial, and Executive. Official Orders, Statements, and Rulings printed textually as issued by accredited Government officials, and, therefore, an authoritative guide to the business interests of the Nation; a virtual necessity to the Government itself in acquainting the various departments with the official acts of one another; to the Judiciary; to the Manufacturers; Miners and Traders; to Corporations, Railroads, Steamship, Telegraph and Cable Companies; Exporters and Importers; to Diplomats, Consular Agents, Statesmen, and men of affairs generally who wish to keep accurately informed of what the Government is doing and to preserve for reference authentic copies of public announcements issued by the Government's own officials and agents. Entered at the post office at Washington, D. C., as second-class mail matter. **Edward S. Rochester, Editor.**

SUBSCRIPTION RATES BY MAIL

Twice a Week	One year	$10.00
	Six months	6.00
	One year, postage prepaid to foreign countries	15.00
	Six months, postage prepaid to foreign countries	8.50
	Back numbers and extra copies ... each	.10

NO ADVERTISEMENTS ACCEPTED.

Make all checks, money orders, and drafts payable to C. J. Knight, 10 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C.

MEETS WITH INDUSTRIAL BOARD.

Railroad Administrator's Advisory Committee Attends Conference.

The Industrial Board of the Department of Commerce authorizes the following:

The Industrial Board of the Department of Commerce held a meeting April 5 with Judge R. S. Lovett and Mr Henry Walters, the Advisory Purchasing Committee of the Railroad Administration, also Mr. H. B. Spencer, Director of the Division of Purchases, and Commissioner McChord, of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Mr. Hines, Director General, was unable to be present and was represented by his Advisory Committee above mentioned.

The committee will report to Mr. Hines, and, at a further meeting, Mr. Hines and Mr. Peck, chairman of the Industrial Board, will give the matters discussed further consideration.

FREIGHT CARS ACCEPTED.

During the week ended March 29 a total of 671 new freight cars were accepted by various railroads, according to report to the United States Railroad Administration.

ORDER BY PRESIDENT WILSON DISSOLVING AIRCRAFT BOARD

Director Selected by the Secretary of War Hereafter to Have Charge of Production.

EXECUTIVE ORDER.

By virtue of the authority in me vested as Commander-in-Chief of the Army, and by virtue of further authority upon me specifically conferred by "An Act authorizing the President to co-ordinate or consolidate executive bureaus, agencies and offices, and for other purposes, in the interest of economy, and the more efficient concentration of the Government," approved May 20, 1918, I do hereby make and publish the following order:

I.

The Aircraft Board, created by Act of Congress, approved October 1, 1917, having accomplished the important purposes for which it was created, is hereby dissolved.

The last paragraph of Section 3, Article I, of the Executive Order of May 20, 1918, is hereby revoked and the following paragraph substituted therefor:

"A director of Aircraft Production, selected and designated by the Secretary of War, shall hereafter have direct charge, under the direction of the Director of Air Service, of the Bureau of Aircraft Production, and he shall perform such duties in connection with the activities, personnel and properties of said Bureau as may, from time to time, be assigned him by the said Director of Air Service, or as may be prescribed by law."

II.

All unexpended funds of appropriations heretofore made for the Signal Corps of the Army and already specifically allotted for use in connection with the functions of the Aviation Section of the Signal Corps and specifically placed under the jurisdiction of the Director of Military Aeronautics, as well as all such funds already specifically allotted for use in connection with the functions bestowed upon the Bureau of Aircraft Production and specifically placed under the jurisdiction of the Director of Aircraft Production are hereby transferred to and placed under the jurisdiction of the Director of Air Service for the purpose of meeting the obligations and expenditures authorized by law or Executive Order in the field of activity of the Aviation Section of the Signal Corps and the obligations and expenditures authorized by the Bureau of Aircraft Production.

WOODROW WILSON.

The White House, March 19, 1919.

FRIENDSHIP OF VENEZUELA.

By way of evincing the desire of the Venezuelan Government to have more cordial relations with the United States Government, official announcement has been made at Caracas of the creation of the officer of Consulate-General of Venezuela at New Orleans.

GEN. PERSHING'S APPRECIATION QUARTERMASTER CORPS WORK

The War Department authorizes publication of the following from the Commanding General of the American Expeditionary Forces to the Deputy Chief Quartermaster, A. E. F.:

American Expeditionary Forces,
Office of the Commander-in-Chief,
February 20, 1919.

Brig. Gen. John M. Carson,
Deputy Chief Quartermaster, A.E.F.

My Dear General Carson: As the activities of our Army in France draw to a close and the actual return home of our troops has begun, I desire to express to you, and through you to the officers and enlisted men of the Quartermaster Corps, my appreciation of their loyal and energetic work, which has contributed so greatly to our success.

The task of supplying an army of the size of the American Expeditionary Forces in a field of operations so many thousand of miles from home depots was never before attempted. The quartermaster Corps carried this task to a triumphant conclusion, and thereby made possible the successes of our fighting troops on the Marne, at St. Mihiel, and in the Argonne.

All members of the Corps, whether of the commissioned or enlisted personnel, can return to America with the assurance gained by the knowledge of duty well performed and confident that they have won the thanks and respect of their comrades in the American Expeditionary Forces.

Sincerely yours,
JOHN J. PERSHING.

Export Trade Papers Filed With Commission

The following concerns have filed statements with the Federal Trade Commission in connection with the export trade act (Webb-Pomerene law) since March 26, 1919:

Florida Hard Rock Phosphate Export Association, Ralph Barker, president, 106 East Bay Street, Savannah, Ga

Florida Pebble-Phosphate Export Association, Fred C. Noyes, secretary, 99 John St., New York City.

Getz Brothers & Company, of the Orient, Limited, Inc., Louis Getz, President, 530 Davis St., San Francisco, California.

Flying Field Fatalities In Week Ending March 27

The War Department authorizes publication of the following statement of fatalities which occurred at flying fields, camps, etc., in the United States during the week ended March 27, 1919:

Place.	No.
Carlstrom Field, Arcadia, Fla	2
Post Field, Fort Sill, Okla	2
Total	4

Better than money because they earn money; buy a WAR-SAVINGS STAMP to-day.

"ADMISSIBILITY" OF BONDS OF WAR FINANCE CORPORATION

Those, the Principal of Which Does Not Exceed $5,000, Are Inadmissible as Assets.

Bonds of the War Finance Corporation, the principal of which does not exceed $5,000, are inadmissible assets. Bonds of the War Finance Corporation, the principal of which exceeds $5,000, are admissible assets. This ruling was issued by the Bureau of Internal Revenue in response to numerous inquiries as to whether such bonds are admissible or inadmissible assets.

"Inadmissible assets" is a term used in the Revenue Act of 1918 to indicate certain assets of a corporation which may not be included in calculating its invested capital.

War Finance Corporation bonds are issued under the authority of the Act of April 5, 1918, which provides that the interest on the amount of such bonds, the principal of which does not exceed $5,000, shall be exempt from normal taxes, surtaxes, excess profits and war profits taxes, and that the interest received by a taxpayer, independent of the amount of his holdings, is exempt from normal Federal tax.

INDUSTRIAL BOARD CHAIRMAN DENIES REPORT AS TO POLICIES

The Industrial Board, Department of Commerce, authorizes the following:

George N. Peek, chairman of the Industial Board of the Department of Commerce, denies statements attributed to him that the Board had adopted hard and fast policies that would not be subject to change under any circumstances.

"I have never said nor intimated that the Industrial Board would 'stand pat' on the prices formulated with the steel industry, no matter what objections were brought by other departments," Mr. Peek asserted. "Shown good and sufficient reason for doing so, the Board will reconsider. With wisdom it could pursue no other course."

On the other hand Mr. Peek did say: "I have but little respect for any man who will not change his mind when convinced he is wrong."

COMMISSION ON NUTRITION.

Neutral Physicians to Investigate Conditions in Germany and Austria.

A commission of physicians selected by their representative organizations in neutral countries is about to inquire into the existing nutrition conditions in Germany and Austria, as a result of an invitation to them for that purpose by university faculties in Germany and Austria. Norway, according to a dispatch to the State Department, has responded to this invitation and Dr. Brandt has already left Christiania for Germany to represent Norway in this commission.

SOUTHERN PINE ASSOCIATION INDORSES INDUSTRIAL BOARD

The Industrial Board of the Department of Commerce authorizes the following statement:

"In view of the dispatch from New Orleans dated April 2 to the effect that the Southern Pine Lumber manufacturers had declined a proposal of the Industrial Board of the United States Department of Commerce that they enter into a joint price agreement as a means for stabilizing market conditions, Mr. Peek, chairman of the Industrial Board, states that the Southern Pine Association or any other representatives of industry have never been invited to enter into a price agreement, but have been invited to cooperate with the Industrial Board in an effort to stabilize prices by getting industry voluntarily to make prices as low as present cost and labor condition will justify. Below is quoted a letter received from the Southern Pine Association, signed by Mr. J. E. Rhodes, Secretary, endorsing the plan:

Southern Pine Association,
New Orleans, La., Mar. 7, 1919.

Mr. William C. Redfield, Secretary,
Department of Commerce,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir: I am instructed to submit to you the resolution below which was adopted by the manufacturers of Southern Pine in the annual meeting of this association, held in New Orleans, February 25 and 26:

Be it resolved, That this Association endorses the general purpose of the plan of Secretary Redfield as announced in the public press and pledges itself to lend its efforts to the furtherance of a program that looks to the betterment of industrial conditions.

It is further resolved, That this organization recommend to Secretary Redfield for his consideration the selection of John H. Kirby as a man well qualified to advise on matters of national import wherein lumber products are involved.

This matter is respectfully submitted for your earnest consideration. I beg to state that the lumber manufacturers of the South not only appreciate and endorse the plan which you have proposed for the stabilization of prices, but would be glad to do anything within their power to assist you in carrying out same.

Yours truly,
SOUTHERN PINE ASSOCIATION,
J. E. Rhodes, Sec.-Mgr.

FINNISH DIET ORGANIZED.

All of Old Cabinet Members Resign Before Opening of Session.

American Consul Haynes at Helsingfors advises the State Department that all of the old cabinet members presented their resignations before the formal opening of the Finnish Diet on April 4. The Diet organized by the selection of these officers:

Speaker Lauri Relander, an Agrarian; Vice Speaker Anton Kotonen, a Socialist; Second Vice Speaker Dr. Paavo Virkkunen, a member of the Coalitionist Party.

SPECIFICATIONS FOR AIRPLANES FOR CARRYING MAILS ARE ISSUED

The Post Office Department on Monday issued specifications for multimotored airplanes of strictly commercial type and particularly adapted for the carrying of mails. The specifications are general in their terms, and are designed to allow airplane builders the widest latitude of design and construction to give the performance required for carrying the mails. They are the result of a symposium of views of pilots, airplane mechanics, aeronautical engineers and practical airplane builders on what should be the qualifications of a practical commercial plane. Consideration will be given to a plane of two, three or more motors connected on one shaft or set in the wings or central fuselage, or both, and carrying a minimum of 1,500 pounds of mail. While the needs of the department are preferably for a plane carrying a ton or one and a half tons of mail, consideration will be given to a machine of 1,500 pounds mail carrying capacity.

What the Deaprtment Desires.

What the department especially desires is an airplane of the lowest possible landing speed, whether that speed is structurally inherent in the machine or accompanied through mechanical devices, and a cruising speed of between 90 and 100 miles an hour, with a top speed of between 110 and 115 miles and a cruising radius of about six hours with normal load prescribed. A serviceable ceiling of at least 15,000 feet is wanted. If the planes are built around Liberty or Hispano-Suiza engines the department will furnish the motors.

According to the views of postal officials, a plane with a mail-carrying capacity of one and a half tons, with a six-hour cruising radius, should not exceed 100 feet in the wing span. Engines if placed in the wing must be made accessible with safety to the mechanic for minor repairs in the air. Each engine is to be equipped with independent and, as far as possible, dual gas, oil and ignition systems to minimize engine failure.

The bids are to be opened on June 2d, and it is expected that planes will be ready for delivery within six months after letting the contract.

MEDAL FOR ADMIRAL COWIE.

Receives First Treasury Award for Services in Liberty Bond Campaign.

The first of the Treasury Department special medals for distinguished service in connection with the Liberty Loans was presented by Secretary of the Treasury Glass to Rear Admiral Thomas J. Cowie, U. S. N., whose leadership was responsible for the exceptional records made by the Navy in the Third and Fourth Liberty Loans. The first three of these medals, which have been made from captured German guns, will go to President Wilson, former Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo and Secretary of the Treasury Glass. These three have not yet been presented.

PAYMENT OF CLAIMS ON ARMY CONTRACTS

(Continued from Page 1).

justed have not yet been formally presented. This failure on the part of the contractors to present their claims promptly is occasioning the department great embarrassment. The organization which is handling this matter is essentially civilian in character, and composed of men who have come into the department merely for the purpose of the war, and who remain in this work only at a very great personal sacrifice and at the urgent request of the department.

May 15, Limit Set.

I do not feel that I can continue indefinitely to impose that hardship, and have determined that all contractors who desire to avail themselves of the existing organization in the department for the settlement of their claims must present them prior to May 15, 1919, as after that date the method of handling these claims will necessarily be changed through the impossibility of continuing the present personnel.

Very Truly yours,
BENEDICT CROWELL,
The Assistant Secretary of War,
Director of Munitions.

War Department's Method Of Adjusting and Paying Contracts is Explained

The War Department authorizes publication of the following memorandum sent to the Secretary of the Treasury by the Assistant Secretary of War, Director of Munitions:

Adjustment and Payment of War Department Contracts.

The following questions have been asked by the Treasury Department:

First: What compensation may contractors safely expect to receive on the termination of war contracts, and

Second: How may that compensation be secured?

Shortly after the signing of the armistice, thousands of contractors were asked to reduce or suspend production under war contracts and to negotiate the terms of their final settlement.

Many of these contracts were formal written agreements, but others had not been drawn or signed in the exact manner prescribed by law. While payments were made for finished articles or supplies delivered under both formal and informal agreements, it was impossible, in the absence of remedial legislation, to recognize any obligation to contractors on account of anything done in connection with any part of an informal agreement which had not been fully performed. The remedial legislation was introduced in Congress on December 7, 1918, and became a law on March 2, 1919.

As a result of this legislation, the War Department is now able to adjust and settle all of its war obligations, both formal and informal, and is prepared to do so with the greatest possible speed. The department desires to make these settlements by voluntary agreement wherever possible, and to avoid litigation.

The department is ready to adjust every agreement on the basis set out in paragraph 7 hereof. If the contractor agrees to that basis he can secure payments with little or no delay because the department is prepared to make partial payments in the manner set out in paragraphs 8 and 9 hereof, in those cases where a final adjustment of every item would involve considerable delay.

The department is prepared to carry on negotiations with great speed, and has stationed in the leading cities of the United States, negotiating officers, agencies or boards, so that each contractor can adjust his own contract near his own place of business. A list of these boards is attached hereto. No final adjustment of War Department obligations can be secured, however, unless the contractors will cooperate with the department.

Effecting a Settlement.

The process and basis of effecting a settlement is as follows:

1. Every contractor should present a statement or claim which should set out the amount of his expenditures and obligations, the amount and character of materials, supplies and property which he has, the amount which he believes the United States should pay if it takes title to all this material and property in its present condition, and the amount which the contractor believes the United States should pay if the contractor retains this material and property.

2. If any sub-contracts or other items or elements are involved with reference to which the contractor cannot, at the present time, state any final and definite figure, he should at least give such information in connection therewith as is presently available.

3. Where the original contract is a formal one, executed in the manner prescribed by law, this statement or claim should be presented in such place and form as the Supply Bureau which made the contract shall designate. Information as to form and place of filing can be secured from any contracting officer, board or agency within that bureau.

4. If the original agreement is an informal one and an adjustment thereof is to be made under the act of Congress of March 2, 1919, the contractor should file with the Claims Board of the bureau with which the agreement was made, a formal claim, setting out the nature, terms and conditions of the agreement and the amount of money claimed. Proper addresses of these Claims Boards are as follows:

Ordnance Claims Board, War Department, Washington, D. C.

Claims Board, Air Service, War Department, Washington, D. C.

Claims Board, Chemical Warfare Service, War Department, Washington, D. C.

Claims Board, Construction Division, War Department, Washington, D. C.

Claims Board, Director of Purchase, War Department, Washington, D. C.

Claims Board, Signal Corps, War Department, Washington, D. C.

Claims Board, Office Chief of Engineers, War Department, Washington, D. C.

(Claims based on agreements with the Quartermaster Corps should be addressed to the Claims Board, Director of Purchase, as above.)

5. Forms for stating claims on informal agreements can be secured from any contracting officer, supply officer, Claims Board or negotiating body of any bureau at any part of the United States, and these officers, boards or bodies will give the contractors information and instruction concerning the manner of filling out these claims.

6. After the contractor's claim is presented, the facts therein stated are investigated and verified and negotiations are carried on to fix the terms of final settlement. When these negotiations are completed, the final settlement is made by a supplemental agreement based upon the original contract, if that contract is a formal one executed in the manner prescribed by law, or by an award under the act of Congress of March 2, 1919, if the original agreement is within the terms of that act.

7. In case any contractor is in doubt as to whether or not his agreement does or does not come under the terms of the act, he can get immediate information by inquiring from the appropriate Procurement Bureau in Washington, or from any of its agencies throughout the United States.

8. If the contractor has agreed to terminate production to the extent requested by the War Department, and will waive all claims to prospective profits which he might have made had the uncompleted portion of his contract been performed, he will be paid:

(a) For raw materials, component parts and work in process on hand in an amount not to exceed the requirements of the uncompleted portion of the contract, the cost thereof plus inward handling charges, plus overhead directly applicable. If this full payment is made, title and possession of the materials, parts and work in process shall be transferred to the United States. If by agreement the contractor retains title to any of this material, parts or work in process, the agreed value thereof shall be deducted from the amount otherwise payable.

(b) A remuneration or reward ordinarily fixed at

(1) Interest at the rate of six per cent (6 per cent) per annum on money invested in raw materials and component parts, or if the money was borrowed, then interest actually paid, and

(2) Ten per cent (10 per cent) profit on work in process.

(c) An amount equal to all money which the contractor is compelled to expend to terminate and discharge unperformed sub-contracts or commitments properly made for the purpose

PAYMENT OF CLAIMS ON ARMY CONTRACTS

of performing the uncompleted portion of the contract.

(d) Such amounts as are necessarily spent in connection with the care and custody of property involved from the date that the contractor has suspended production down to the time of settlement.

(e) On account of facilities, machinery and equipment acquired for the purpose of performing the contract, and the cost of which would have been recouped had the contract been performed—an amount which shall be computed as follows: From the cost deduct the present value, and of the balance take the same proportion that the uncompleted part of the contract bears to the whole.

(f) Any other special item of expenditure which, in the opinion of the Secretary of War or any duly authorized officer, is proper.

For the purpose of determining the exact amount payable under paragraphs (a) and (b) above, raw materials and component parts have been defined, for the purpose of contract termination, as follows:

"All of those materials, parts articles and supplies, direct and indirect, which are in substantially the same condition, nature or state of fabrication that they were in when they were acquired by the contractor, and in the production, fabrication or assembling of which the contractor has neither employed nor performed labor other than labor connected with custody and handling."

(8) It frequently happens that the determination of all of the amounts which may be payable in accordance with the terms of the foregoing paragraphs, and the determination of the most economic disposition which can be made of all property involved in final settlement, requires a considerable time, but that there are many items with respect to which a final adjustment can readily be made. It further happens that it is often of economic value to make an immediate adjustment and payment of some of the items involved without waiting for an adjustment and payment of all. Under such circumstances, if the contract is a formal one, a supplemental agreement will be entered into which will fix the basis of final adjustment as outlined in paragraph 7, and will provide for the payment of each item involved just as rapidly as the amount payable is determined. In this way, various raw materials, supplies and work in process can be put to an immediate use, and the contractor's plant kept in production, and labor retained in employment and the contractor's obligations on different sub-contracts and commitments finally disposed of just as rapidly as tentative agreements are reached with the sub-contractors and commitment men.

9. When the agreement is an informal one and is paid by award under the act of Congress of March 2, 1919, if it is found that a situation exists similar to that described in paragraph 8, partial awards are made, and items are adjusted and discharged just as rapidly as the amounts to be paid are determined.

10. The attention of all contractors should be directed to the fact that where their agreements are informal, their claims must be filed prior to June 30, 1919; otherwise they are, by the Act of Congress of March 2, 1919, forever barred from any relief.

11. There is no occasion for any contractor to have any doubt about his ability to secure an adjustment on the basis above outlined. Although several months have passed since the contractors were requested temporarily to suspend production, there are thousands of contractors who have as yet presented no statement or claim showing what they want. If there are any reasons why any contractor cannot state his full claim and the disposition which he desires to have made with reference to every item thereof, there is no reason why he should not present as much of his claim as possible in order that the necessary investigations and negotiations can be proceeding. The organization which is handling this matter is essentially civilian in character, and composed of men who have come into the Department merely for the purposes of the war and who remain in this work only at a very great personal sacrifice and at the urgent request of the Department. Contractors who desire to avail themselves of the existing organization in the Department for the settlement of their claims must present them prior to May 15, 1919, as after that date the method of handling these claims will necessarily be changed through the impossibility of continuing the present personnel.

12. For the purpose of supervising and securing uniformity in regard to settlement of formal contracts, and for the purpose of making awards under the Act of Congress of March 2, 1919, the War Department Claims Board has been created, and this board, or its members, are in constant duty in Washington. From time to time this board issues detailed instructions and directions governing the methods of making settlements. These are available to any contractor at any time. Actual negotiations under these instructions and rules are, however, carried on with the contractor by the various agencies scattered throughout the country.

For your information, there is enclosed herewith a copy of Supply Circular No. 17 showing the method and form of making awards, and a copy of Supply Circular No. 19, showing the method, and a typical form of contract for partial payments.

BENEDICT CROWELL,
The Assistant Secretary of War,
Director of Munitions.

List of Supervising Boards.

War Department Claims Board, Washington, D. C., Munitions Building.

Board of Contract Adjustment, Munitions Building, Washington, D. C.

Ordnance Claims Board, War Department, Washington, D. C.

Claims Board, Air Service, War Department, Washington, D. C.

Claims Board, Chemical Warfare Service, War Department, Washington, D. C.

Claims Board, Construction Division, War Department, Washington, D. C.

Claims Board, Signal Corps, War Department, Washington, D. C.

Claims Board, Office Chief of Engineers, War Department, Washington, D. C.

Claims Board, Director of Purchase, War Department, Washington, D. C.

Board of Review for Medical and Hospital Supplies Division, War Department, Washington, D. C.

Board of Review for Machinery and Engineering Materials Division, War Department, Washington, D. C.

Board of Review for Motors and Vehicles Division, War Department, Washington, D. C.

District and Zone Boards.

Ordnance District Claims Boards:

Baltimore, Md.; Bridgeport, Conn., 945 Main Street; Boston, Mass., 19 Portland Street; Chicago, Ill., 155 E. Superior Street.

Cincinnati, 229 E. Sixth Street, Cincinnati, Ohio; Cleveland, Plymouth Bldg., Cleveland, Ohio; Detroit, 35 Washington Blvd., Detroit, Mich; New York, 1107 Broadway, New York City; Philadelphia, 1710 Market Street, Philadelphia, Pa.; Pittsburgh, Chamber of Commerce Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.; Rochester, 82 St. Paul Street, Rochester, N. Y.; St. Louis, Equitable Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

Chemical Warfare Service.

Board of Review, Gas Defense, New York City; Board of Review, Gas Defense, Edgewood Arsenal; Board of Review, Gas Development, Cleveland. Ohio.

Zone Boards of Contract Review.

Zone No. 1, Boston, Mass., 108 Massachusetts Ave.; Zone No. 2 New York City, 461 8th Avenue; Zone No. 3, Philadelphia, Pa., 21st and Oregon Avenue; Zone No. 4, Baltimore, Md., Coca-Cola Bldg., Zone No. 5, Atlanta, Ga., Transportation Bldg; Zone No. 6, Jeffersonville, Ind., Meigs Avenue; Zone No. 7, Chicago, Ill., 1819 W. 39th Street; Zone No. 8, St. Louis, Mo., 2nd and Arsenal Streets; Zone No. 9, New Orleans, La., Audubon Building; Zone No. 10, San Antonio, Texas, General Supply Depot; Zone No. 11, Omaha, Neb., Army Building; Zone No. 12, El Paso, Texas; Zone No. 13, San Francisco, Cal., Fort Mason; Zone No. 14, Washington, D. C., 17th and F Streets,

The District Offices of Air Service Finance.

Lt. L. S. Landers, Dist. Finance Manager, Boston, Mass., Little Bldg., Boylston and Tremont Streets.

Capt. A. B. Berger, First Finance Manager, New York, N. Y., 360 Madison Avenue, Abercrombie and Fitch Bldg., 9th Floor.

Mr. J. E. Cole, Dist. Finance Manager, Buffalo, N. Y., P. O. Box 56.

Capt. Fred White, Dist. Finance Manager, Detroit, Mich., 1550 Woodward Avenue.

(Continued on Page 9).

List of Transports and Army Units Sailing From France for United States

The War Department authorizes the publication of the following information:

The transport Martha Washington sailed from St. Nazaire April 1 and is due to arrive at Charleston, S. C., about April 12, with the following troops:

One hundred and twentieth Infantry, Headquarters Second and Third Battalions, Sanitary Detachment, Companies E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M; 37 officers, 1,957 men, divided as follows:

Camp Jackson, 30 officers, 1,048 men; Camp Dix, 1 officer, 51 men; Camp Shelby, 1 officer, 41 men; Camp Dodge, 1 officer, 142 men; Camp Taylor, 3 officers, 592 men; Camp Pike, 1 officer, 83 men.

One hundred and fifth Engineers, Headquarters, Headquarters Company, Companies A and B; Medical Detachment, First Battalion, 28 officers, 655 men, divided as follows:

Camp Jackson, 11 officers, 461 men; Camp Taylor, 46 men; Camp Gordon, 2 officers, 27 men; Camp Upton, 4 officers, 21 men; Camp Grant, 1 officer, 20 men; Camp Sherman, 1 officer, 15 men; scattered, 9 officers, 65 men.

Casual Co. No. 614, Wisconsin, 1 officer, 28 men.

Special Casual Co. No. 624, discharges, 1 officer, 31 men.

Special Casual Co. No. 630, discharges, 1 officer (white), 3 men (colored).

51 casual officers classified as follows: Coast Artillery, 2; Medical, 19; Air Service, 19; Infantry, 5; Ordnance, 1; Field Artillery, 1; Veterinary, 1; Quartermaster, 1; Transportation, 1; Signal, 1.

Other casuals: Army field clerks, 1; civilians, 2.

Transport Personnel Adjutant Second Lieutenant Edward A. James.

The Transport Mauretania sailed from Brest April 1, and is due to arrive at New York about April 10 with the following troops:

Following detachments of 337th Infantry, totaling 7 officers, 826 men, divided as follows: Camp Funston, 1 officer, 145 men; Camp Gordon, 1 officer, 164 men; Camp Lee, 1 officer, 67 men; Camp Devens, 1 officer, 85 men; Camp Wadsworth, 1 officer, 80 men; Camp Sherman, 1 officer, 106 men; Camp Dodge, 1 officer, 179 men.

Aero Squadron Company No. 12, complete, 4 officers, 197 men.

19 casual officers, classified as follows: Air Service, 1; Field Artillery, 1; Engineers, 1; Infantry, 3; Marines, 4; Medical, 1; Quartermaster, 4; Transportation, 1; Judge Advocate, 1; Intelligence, 1; Aide de Camp, 1.

Other casuals: Enlisted men, 3; civilians, 2.

Sick and wounded, 22, classified as follows: Bed ridden, 1 officer, 6 men; requiring special attention, 6 officers, 4 men, 3 nurses; requiring no special attention, 2 officers.

Also following Navy personnel: 12 officers, 1 civilian. Included in the above is Brigadier General Eli K. Cole, Marine Corps, traveling as a casual.

The transport Carrillo sailed from Bordeaux April 3 and is due to arrive at New York April 16 with the following troops:

Bordeaux Convalescent Detachments Nos. 231, 232, 241 and 242, 1 officer, 1 man, 26 nurses.

Special Casual Company No. 68, discharges, 1 officer, 1 man.

10 casual officers, classified as follows: Medical, 4; Field Artillery, 1; Ordnance, 1; Infantry, 1; Transportation, 3.

Casual enlisted men for duty, 4. Other casuals: 2 nurses, 13 civilians.

Included in above are sick and wounded classified as follows: Tubercular, 1 officer; requiring no special attention, 1 enlisted man, 26 nurses. Also 1 Naval officer and 1 Naval Intelligence woman.

The transport Hampden sailed from La Pallice Rochelle April 3 and is due to arrive at Norfolk April 20, with the following troops:

Detachment A, Casual Co. No. 67, Illinois, 1 officer, 18 men.

Medical Detachment for duty, 2 men.

The transport Mexican sailed from St. Nazaire April 3 and is due to arrive at New York April 16, with the following troops:

Three hundred and sixty-first Infantry, Headquarters, Second and Third Battalions, Machine Gun Company, Companies D, E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, 24 officers, 2,303 men, divided as follows: Camp Upton, 1 officer, 34 men; Camp Dix, 83 men; Camp Lee, 27 men; Camp Sherman, 260 men; Camp Taylor, 2 officers, 143 men; Camp Grant, 1 officer, 131 men; Camp Dodge, 1 officer, 129 men; Camp Funston, 2 officers, 241 men; Camp Lewis, 8 officers, 723 men; Camp Kearney, 7 officers, 405 men; scattered, 2 officers, 127 men.

Casual Co. No. 727, Ohio, 1 officer, 75 men.

Casual Co. No. 615, Virginia, 1 officer, 75 men.

Special Casual Co. No. 634, Marines, for discharge, 1 officer, 2 men.

The transport Edward Luckenbach sailed from St. Nazaire April 3 and is due to arrive at New York April 16 with the following troops:

Twenty-sixth Mobile Ordnance Repair Shop, 3 officers, 51 men, divided as follows: Camp Kearney, 20 men; Camp Lewis, 14 men; scattered, 3 officers, 17 men.

Three hundred and sixty-second Infantry, Regimental Headquarters, Medical Detachment, First Battalion, Headquarters Company, First Battalion Headquarters; Companies A, B, C, D; 34 officers, 1,289 men, divided as follows: Camp Dix, 1 officer, 44 men; Camp Dodge, 1 officer, 84 men; Camp Funston, 3 officers, 494 men; Camp Grant, 2 officers, 77 men; Camp Kearney, 13 officers, 176 men; Camp Lewis, 3 officers, 77 men; Camp Sherman, 159 men; Camp Taylor, 2 officers, 137 men; scattered, 9 officers, 41 men.

Three hundred and sixty-first Infantry, First Battalion Headquarters; Companies A, B, and C; 31 officers, 739 men, divided as follows: Camp Lewis, 6 officers, 178 men; Camp Dodge, 2 officers, 4 men; Camp Sherman, 82 men; Camp Kearney, 6 officers, 95 men; Camp Dix, 28 men; Camp Taylor, 2 officers, 39 men; Camp Grant, 3 officers, 56 men; Camp Funston, 6 officers, 133 men; scattered, 7 officers, 70 men.

Special Casual Co. No. 631, discharges, 1 officer, 36 men.

1 casual civilian.

The transport Floridian sailed from St. Nazaire April 3 and is due to arrive at New York April 16 with the following troops:

Three hundred and forty-sixth Machine Gun Battalion, Headquarters Detachment, Medical Detachment; Companies A and B, 8 officers, 383 men, divided as follows: Camp Kearney 4 officers, 132 men; Camp Funston, 2 officers 141 men; Camp Dodge, 45 men; Camp Lewis 1 officer, 41 men; scattered, 1 officer, 24 men

Three hundred and sixty-second Infantry, Third Battalion, Headquarters, Medical and Ordnance Detachments, Supply Company, Companies H, I, K, L and M; 29 officers, 1,325 men, divided as follows: Camp Dix, 1 officer, 52 men; Camp Dodge, 5 officers, 100 men; Camp Funston, 3 officers, 495 men; Camp Grant, 1 officer, 101 men; Camp Kearney, 11 officers, 139 men; Camp Lewis, 5 officers, 95 men; Camp Pike, 175 men; Camp Taylor, 1 officer, 107 men; scattered, 2 officers, 61 men.

Casual Co. No. 620, Kansas, 1 officer, 77 men.

Civilians: 1.

The transport Rotterdam sailed from Brest April 2 and is due to arrive at New York today (April 10), with the following troops:

Three hundred and tenth Supply Train, Headquarters, Medical Detachment, Companies C to F inclusive; 15 officers, 936 men, divided as follows: Camp Custer, 9 officers, 642 men; Camp Jackson, 1 officer, 61 men; Camp Funston, 1 officer, 73 men; Camp Lee, 1 officer, 46 men; Camp Dix, 1 officer, 26 men; Camp Sherman, 1 officer, 59 men; Camp Devens, 1 officer, 29 men.

Three hundred and twenty-eighth Machine Gun Battalion, complete; 11 officers, 457 men, divided as follows: Camp Custer, 7 officers, 344 men; Camp Travis, 1 officer, 31 men; Camp Funston, 1 officer, 25 men; Camp Upton, 1 officer, 26 men; Camp Dodge, 1 officer, 31 men.

Three hundred and tenth Sanitary Train, Headquarters, Ambulance Section Headquarters and Field Hospital Section Headquarters, 340th Ambulance Company and 340th Field Hospital, Division Medical Supply Units, Camp Infirmary Ambulance Section, Camp Custer, 10 officers, 262 men.

Three hundred and tenth Train Headquarters, Camp Custer, 4 officers, 23 men.

Eighty-fifth Division Military Police Company, Camp Custer, 2 officers, 190 men.

Fifth Corps Headquarters, scattered, 22 officers 6 field clerks.

Detachments 52nd Pioneer Infantry, Camp Dix, 40 officers.

Casual Companies as follows: No. 718, New York, 1 officer, 18 men; No. 2475, Marines, 1 officer, 6 men; No. 2919, Marines, 1 officer, 10 men; Special Casual Co. No. 2922, discharges, 2 officers, 116 men.

14 casual officers, classified as follows: Air Service, 1; Engineers, 2; Medical, 2; Quartermaster, 3; Tank Corps, 2; Adjutant General, 1; Judge Advocate, 1; Embarkation, 1; Transportation, 1.

Other casuals: Enlisted man, 1; nurses, 132; civilians, 7.

The transport Lancaster sailed from St. Nazaire April 2 and is due to arrive at New York April 18 with the following troops:

Three hundred and sixty-second Infantry, 2d Battalion Headquarters and Medical Detachment, Companies E, F and G; 24 officers, 701 men, divided as follows: Camp Sherman, 1 officer, 97 men; Camp Taylor, 98 men; Camp Funston, 6 officers, 199 men; Camp Dodge, 50 men; Camp Grant, 3 officers, 69 men; Camp Lewis, 2 officers, 46 men; Camp Kearney, 7 officers, 69 men; Camp Dix, 46 men; scattered, 3 officers, 27 men.

Three hundred and sixteenth Field Signal Battalian, Headquarters, Supply Section and Medical Detachment, and Companies A, B and C; 10 officers, 441 men, divided as follows: Camp Kearney, 4 officers, 224 men; Camp Lewis, 78 men; Camp Funston, 2 officers, 58 men; Camp Dodge, 20 men; scattered, 4 officers, 61 men.

Casual Detachment No. 23, Ordnance Convoy, 1 officer, 5 men.

Casual Detachment No. 22, Ordnance Convey, 2 officers, 4 men.

Other casuals: Civilians, 1.

St. Nazaire Convalescent Detachments Nos. 125 and 126, 260 men.

Medical Detachment for duty, 2 officers.

Included in the foregoing are sick and wounded classified as follows: Bed-ridden, 10 men; requiring no special attention, 250 men.

Transport Personnel Adjutant First Lieut. Milo E. Beck, Field Artillery.

The transport Wampum sailed from Brest April 2 and is due to arrive at Baltimore with the following troops April 19:

Casual Co. No. 622, New York, 2 officers, 19 men.

1 casual officer, Air Service.

STOCKS OF WOOL IN THE HANDS OF GOVERNMENT DISTRIBUTOR

The War Department authorizes the following from the office of the Director of Purchase and Storage:

The stocks of wool in the hands of the Government Wool Distributor, as of March 29, 1919, were as follows:

Greasy combing wools	98,056,000	lbs.
Tops	2,322,000	"
Greasy carding wools	109,508,000	"
Scoured wool	28,530,000	"
Greasy sundries	687,000	"
	239,103,000	lbs.
Carpet wool (including 855,000 lbs. Iceland wool	23,923,000	"
Total in distributors' hands Mar 29, 1919	263,026,000	lbs.

Australasian Purchase.

Not included in the above stocks are the 300,000 bales of Australasian wool bought last fall from the British Government. Arrangements had been made for shipping when the armistice was signed sufficient to move 100,000 bales of these wools, and these 100,000 bales are being brought forward. Negotiations are still proceeding with a view to securing the consent of the British Government to cancel the purchase of the remaining 200,000 bales.

Amount in Transit.

In addition to the 300,000 bales of Australasian referred to, which are not included in the Government wool stocks as of March 29, 1919, there was a quantity of wool in the process of passing from the Wool Purchasing Quartermaster to the Government Wool Distributor, the amount of which cannot be stated with exactness at this time, but it is estimated to be in the neighborhood of 20,000,000 pounds.

Status of Army at Home and Oversea On Second Anniversary of Entrance Of the United States Into the War

GEN. MARCH'S REVIEW

Speed in Getting Men to Battle Front Now Exceeded in Returning Them to Homes—Total Discharged Up to April 5, 1,624,171 Officers and Men—Estimated Strength on April First 2,055,718.

Press interview by the Chief of Staff, April 5, 1919.

Tomorrow, April 6th, is the second anniversary of the entrance of the United States into the World War. One year ago we were starting a tremendous drive to get troops to France. When I took charge of the office of Chief of Staff on March 4th of last year I found that February had touched bottom in the number of troops shipped abroad—only 43,000 men having sailed. We built ships; we bought ships; we begged ships; we commandeered ships, and on last April 6th the flood of men across seas had definitely begun, increasing in volume until we reached our maximum of 309,000 men in one month. Now on our second anniversary the great problem confronting us is to get our men back to their homes from across the seas.

Return Mark 310,000 a Month.

I have set as a mark to be reached—310,000 men in one month. Each month is showing a steady increase over the month before, and we will do our best to break our record in trans-Atlantic shipments. Demobilization has been speeded up at home. One camp has established a camp record of demobilizing over 4,000 men in one day and we can easily handle the maximum number of men per month which the available shipping permits us to bring back. Every state in the Union is now welcoming its returning sons—the finest types of American manhood, clean and virile, and deserving the thanks of the American people.

Total Discharged April 5.

The total number of officers and enlisted men discharged, up to and including April 5, the returns of April 5 being the early returns for the week ending that date, 1,624,171, of this number 91,674 are officers, and 1,532,497 enlisted men. The total number of men ordered demobilized is 1,836,500. There have been discharged from their emergency rank 203 officers of the Regular Army.

The estimated strength of the army on April 1 was 2,055,718. We have demobilized 44 per cent of the men that were in the service on November 11, 1918, and 48 per cent of the officers.

Thirty thousand, six hundred and thirty-six officers have been appointed to commissions in the Reserve Corps on their own application. Fifteen thousand, one hundred and one of these officers have applied for appointment in the Regular Army.

There has been some comment in one of the morning papers about the conditions with regard to typhoid in the American Expeditionary Forces, and a quotation from a circular of the Chief Surgeon of the American Expeditionary Forces enjoining upon doctors to carefully watch the preventives to see that no laxity was permitted by the doctors themselves. That statement apparently has given rise to a misconception of what the facts are. In the American Expeditionary Forces in 1918 the admission rate was .356 per thousand. As compared with the Spanish-American War—the admission rate in the Spanish War was 85 per thousand. The highest death rate experienced in any week in the American Expeditionary Forces was the week ending February 6, 1919, when the rate was 3.94 which was less than 1-25 of the rate through the Spanish War. The total number of deaths from typhoid in the American Expeditionary Forces during the whole year of 1918 was only 90, a death rate which is just about 1-3 of the civilian death rate from typhoid in the United States during that year.

Aircraft Production Director.

I have been asked something about the Executive Order which was released on April 5 concerning the Director of Aircraft Production. It was necessary to issue this order because the original order establishing the Air Service specifically put Mr. John D. Ryan as the man who could perform certain functions, and as the head of the Aircraft Board he had other functions to perform; and this order simply gives General Menoher the same status with regard to these matters that Mr. Ryan had. There is no change in the actual system that is going on.

Demobilization of Foe Powers.

We have received from France some rather intresting figures about the demobilization of the Central Powers and the demobilization of the entire allied forces to include February. The demobilization has been going on, of course, since then, but the figures show what has been happening over there. The Central Powers' figures are:

	Nov. 11.	Reduced to.
Bulgaria	500,000	129,000
Germany	4,500,000	820,000
Turkey	400,000	70,000
Austria	2,230,000	106,000

The total force of the Central Powers on November 11, was estimated as 7,630,000. This had been reduced, to include to February, to 1,125,000, or to 15 per cent of their strength. On the same day on which this report was made, the strength of the Allied forces was 13,366,000, or 75 per cent of the strength which they had on November 11.

The Department has found it necessary definitely to decide that we can not parade the Forty-second Division in Washington. The original plan of having the Forty-second here was based upon the fact that this Division was composed of units from all over the United States, and it was proposed that the President would review the Division himself, but as time has gone on the President finds it impossible to be here when the Forty-second arrives, and the Secretary of War himself will be absent. It would be necessary to retain the Division in camp for entirely too much time to make it possible to parade that Division here, so we have notified General Pershing by cable yesterday that this Division would not be paraded in Washington.

Review in Washington.

As the Secretary stated to you yesterday, perhaps, we intend to have some one big Division review in Washington by the President of the United States. The parade will be a typical force, representing all branches of the service; and if possible, troops drawn from all sources, regulars, marines, national guard and national army.

The Forty-second Division, when it comes, is scheduled to go to Camp Meade for preliminary delousing and cleaning up, and then each regiment will be sent immediately to the State from which it came, where it will be demobilized. These regiments will be paraded in some of the cities, so that each State can see their own part of that very extraordinary organization.

The Secretary of War had intended to come back with the last unit of the Forty-second, but General Pershing has put the Division forward on the priority list, and the result is that we expect to have the whole outfit here before the last of this month. It will probably come in at New York and go to Meade.

As we have said, we are going to withdraw the troops from Archangel and bring them back to the United States. We will bring those people back certainly by June, according to our present plan. They are repairing the railroads, and waiting for the ice to break up to get them out. Just as soon as we can we will get them out.

AIR SERVICE OFFICERS.

(Continued from Page. 7).

Mr. C. S. Hamilton, Dist. Finance Manager, Chicago, Ill., Room 1216 Consumers Bldg.

Lt. N. L. MacLeod, Dist. Finance Manager, Pittsburgh, Pa., 7th and Liberty Avenues, 11th floor Kennan Bldg.

Capt. D. G. Ong, Dist. Finance Manager, Dayton, Ohio, 810 Mutual Home Bldg.

Mr. C. C. Campbell, Dist. Finance Manager, Portland, Ore., Yeon Bldg.

Regulations for Wearing of Uniform By Discharged Officers and Soldiers

The War Department authorizes publication of the following circular:

War Department.
Washington, April 2, 1919.

Circular No. 166.

Uniform for Discharged Officers and Enlisted Men.

1. The following circulars are rescinded: Circulars Nos. 30, 105, 139 and 156, War Department, 1918, and Circular No. 7, War Department, 1919. The following circulars are amended in so far as they conflict with the provisions of this circular: Circulars Nos. 43 and 85, War Department, 1919, and sub-paragraph c, paragraph 15, Circular No. 73, War Department, 1918, as amended by Circular No. 169, War Department, 1918.

2. The following articles of clothing and equipment may be permanently retained by enlisted men upon discharge and the clothing may be worn by them thereafter:

a. 1 oversea cap (for all enlisted men who have had service overseas) or, 1 hat and 1 hat cord (for all other enlisted men).

b. 1 olive drab shirt.

c. 1 woolen service coat and ornaments.

d. 1 pair woolen breeches.

c. 1 pair shoes.

.f. 1 pair canvas or spiral leggins (canvas if available).

g. 1 waist belt.

h. 1 slicker.

i. 1 overcoat.

j. 2 suits underwear.

k. 4 pairs stockings.

l. 1 pair gloves.

m. 1 gas mask and helmet (for all officers and enlisted men to whom they were issued overseas).

n. 1 set toilet articles, this includes 1 hair brush, 1 comb, 1 toothbrush, 1 shaving brush, 1 razor, 1 small steel mirror, and 2 towels (if in possession of soldier at time of discharge).

o. 1 barrack bag.

p. 3 scarlet chevrons, to be sewed on uniform prior to discharge when practicable.

3. a. Form No. 637, A. G. O., will be used to record the list of articles of clothing and equipment taken by a discharged enlisted man to his home, under the provisions of this circular.

b. The form will be prepared as directed in the instructions on the form for a man detached from his company with the following exceptions:

(1) Missing articles for which he was responsible and for which he is indebted to the United States will be charged to him as prescribed in Circular No. 169, War Department, 1918.

(2) Invoices on Form No. 600, A. G. O., as required in paragraph 5 of the instructions on the form will not be prepared.

(3) The following certificate will be stamped or written on page 2 of the form and signed by the enlisted man:

"I certify that I have received to take to my home all of the items listed in the 'Issued' column bearing the date of my discharge."

(4) When page 1 does not give sufficient room to enter all of the items, the list may be extended in the blank space on page 2.

c. Hereafter all individual equipment records of men discharged from the service, after being closed as indicated above and in Circular No. 169, War Department, 1918, will be forwarded with the service records to the Adjutant General of the Army, as prescribed for the service in Circular No. 73, War Department, 1918.

4. Any enlisted man who served in the United States Army during the present war, honorably discharged or furloughed to the reserve since April 6, 1917, who has restored to the Government any of the above articles, or to whom for any reason they were never issued, may make application for such articles to the Domestic Distribution Branch, Office of the Director of Storage, Washington, D. C., whereupon similar clothing and uniform in kind and value as near as may be will be returned to him. The application will state sizes required, and will be accompanied by an affidavit made before any civil or military officer authorized to administer oaths, setting forth the soldier's record of service since April 6, 1917, the date and place of his discharge or furlough to the reserve, and certifying that none of the articles applied for were retained by him at the time of his discharge or furlough to the reserve, or if retained that they have been restored to the Government. Officers and enlisted men who have returned the gas mask and helmet may make similar application for these articles, and they will be reissued if available.

5. The articles enumerated in paragraph 2 will be kept on hand by each enlisted man furloughed to the reserve since April 6, 1917, and will be retained by him upon his separation from active service, and may be worn thereafter. When worn out these articles may be discarded.

6. The act of Congress approved February 28, 1919, provides that any person who served in the United States Army during the present war may wear the uniform after discharge, provided that it shall include some distinctive mark to be prescribed by the Secretary of War. The red chevron has been prescribed to be worn by discharged enlisted men as a recognition of duties performed in the service of the country. This is now also designated as the distinctive mark required by the before-mentioned act, and will be worn by discharged officers and enlisted men alike. This also applies to discharged officers who accept commissions in the Officers' Reserve Corps, until called to active duty, when the red chevron will be removed. A chevron will be worn point up mid-way between the elbow and shoulder on the left sleeve of the coat and overcoat and on the shirt when worn without the coat. It is unlawful under the National Defense Act for the uniform to be worn by discharged officers or enlisted men without this distinctive mark, and the offender renders himself liable to civil prosecution and punishment by a fine not exceeding $300 or by imprisonment not exceeding six months, or by both such fine or imprisonment. A supply of these chevrons will be kept on hand at all demobilization camps and at all quartermaster sales rooms for sale to honorably discharged officers.

7. All commanding officers are enjoined to see that all officers and enlisted men about to be discharged are informed of the provisions of this circular.

By order of the Secretary of War:
PEYTON C. MARCH,
General, Chief of Staff.

NEW PLAN TO SAFEGUARD OWNERS OF SAVINGS STAMPS FROM THEFT

To protect the owners of War-Savings Stamps from fraud and theft, the Post Office Department has established new safeguards for redemption of stamps, which make it still more difficult for other than owners to get cash for them.

Must Be Attached to Certificates.

Hereafter, Thrift Stamps and War-Savings Stamps of the 1919 issue, the Savings Division of the Treasury announces, will be redeemed only when attached to bona fide certificates. All applications for 1918 certificates on which to place loose 1918 stamps for redemption will be scrutinized locally and then forwarded to the Post Office authorities at Washington for final action. In the case of each application, careful inquiry into the ownership of the stamps will be made.

Outstanding Stolen Stamps.

Burglaries in several localities last year resulted in placing a total of about $60,000 worth of loose stamps in the hands of illegitimate owners. Thousands of other stamps have come into the hands of stamp scalpers or brokers, who in many cases have used misrepresentation to induce people to part with their stamps at a discount. As these illegitimate holders will have to secure certificates before they can redeem the stamps, their applications will give the Post Office an opportunity to take necessary action.

GREAT BRITAIN AND BRAZIL SIGN ARBITRATION TREATY

Acting Secretary of State Phillips announces that the State Department has been advised that Brazil and Great Britain have signed a treaty to submit to an international commission matters which cannot be diplomatically adjusted otherwise.

The submission is for the purpose of investigation of all the facts and a year is allotted as the maximum time for the investigation.

CASH RECEIPTS OF RAILROADS AND DISBURSEMENTS IN MARCH

Statement of the Central Administration Finances as Authorized by the Director General.

Director General Hines authorizes the following statement in connection with cash receipts and disbursements by the United States Railroad Administration Treasurer at Washington, for the month of March, 1919:

The cash receipts from all sources, including payments on account of transportation furnished the War and Navy Departments, loans by War Finance Corporation, repayments of loans by the railroad companies, amounts transferred from railroad treasuries, and collections from express companies, aggregated $176,973,719.

Cash Disbursements.

Cash disbursements, including payments to railroad companies on compensation, and on account of loans, advances to Federal treasurers, payments to waterways and canals, and for stndardized equipment, amounted to $98,487,977.

Of the foregoing amount, $78,142,925 represented payments to Federal treasurers for current requirements, and these are still being further supplemented.

Total Loaned $231,911,459.

The total amount loaned the railroad companies by the Director General for the fifteen months of Federal control, ended March 31, 1919, was $231,911,359, and of this amount $61,356,000 has been repaid. All of the balance, practically speaking, can be deducted in settlement of the compensation, so that these items, while termed loans, can be regarded substantially as payments on account of compensation. The total disbursements on account of compensation and loans substantially of that character, aggregated for the fifteen-month period $494,478,265.

Payments For Equipment.

The total payments for standardized equipment during the fifteen-month period amounted to $163,950,402.

The above relates to the cash receipts and disbursements of the Central Administration, and does not include the receipts and disbursements of the Federal treasurers in connection with the operation of the properties under Federal control, as these figures are not yet available.

TROOP MOVEMENT MANAGER.

The United States Railroad Administration, Division of Operation, issues the following:

Washington, April 1, 1919.

Circular No. 29.

Effective this date, Mr. C. F. Stewart is appointed Manager of the Troop Movement Section, vice Mr. George Hodges, deceased.

W. T. TYLER,
Director, Division of Operation.

CONCENTRATION OF PATIENTS TO ECONOMIZE AT HOSPITAL

The War Department authorizes the following from the Office of the Surgeon General:

To economize in personnel, the commanding officers of all hospitals have been directed to concentrate patients in as few wards as possible consistent with good management. This will make possible a reduction in personnel, particularly of medical officers and nurses, and a general decrease in overhead costs.

In line with the policy to reduce personnel at army hospitals, orders have been issued to cut down the bed capacity of a number of base hospitals. The capacity of the hospital at Camp Gordon, Ga., will be reduced from 1,642 beds to 1,200; that at Camp Lewis, Washington, from 1,200 to 1,000; that at Camp Meade, Md., from 1,784 to 1,300, and that at Fort Riley, Kansas, from 2,000 to 1,500.

SULTAN OFFERS $2,500 PRIZE FOR THE BEST ESSAY ON EGYPT

The Department of State has been informed that the Sultan of Egypt through the Egyptian Institute has offered prizes aggregating about $2,500 for the best works on Egypt under the reign of Khedive Ismail. The first prize will be $1,500.

The work which takes the first prize will be published at the expense of the institute. Works submitted for these prizes should be written in either English, French, Arabic or Italian.

Sultan Urges American Exhibit.

At Boustan Palace recently the Sultan of Egypt expressed the hope to the American Diplomatic Agent at Cairo, Mr. Gary, that there might be established in Cairo a permanent exhibition of American agricultural machinery. The Sultan pointed out the great advantage of holding such an exhibition, in view of the undoubted demand that would soon develop in Egypt for larger quantities and better type of all modern agricultural machinery.

Quotes Exhibit in Spain.

The Sultan said he had been informed that an exhibition of American agricultural machinery and tools had been held recently at Seville, Spain, and that he understood it would be made permanent. He thought that America would find Egypt a valuable field. He hoped that interested Americans would set up a permanent exhibition of the kind in Cairo, where American manufacturers would, through this exhibition, be brought into closer touch with Egypt, Sudan, Palestine and Syria, as the latter two countries are now linked to Cairo by a standard gauge railway.

Vice Consul Augustus I. Hasskarl reports from Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, under date of February 21, that the Federal Government of Brazil has conceded authorization to the National City Bank of New York to establish a new agency in Porto Alegre, State of Rio Grande do Sul, and a new subagency in the city of Rio Grande in the same State.

INAUGURAL CEREMONY OF NEW PRESIDENT OF SAN SALVADOR

The inaugural ceremonies of the new President of San Salvador, Mr. George Melendez, were celebrated on March 1 throughout the entire republic with great enthusiasm, according to mail advices from the American Legation to the Department of State. The new government as officially announced is as follows:

Minister for Foreign Affairs, Public Instruction, Justice and Charity, Dr. Juan Francisco Paredes.

Sub-Secretary of Foreign Affairs and Justice, Dr. Miguel Gallegos.

Sub-Secretary of Public Instruction and Charity, Dr. Hermogenes Alvarado, Jr.

Minister of Government, Public Works and Agriculture, Dr. Miguel Tomas Molina.

Sub-Secretary of Government, Public Works and Agriculture, Dr. Arturo Arguello Loucel.

Minister of Finance and Public Credit, Mr. Jose E. Suay.

Sub-Secretary of Finance and Public Credit, Dr. Hector David Castro.

Minister of War and Marine, Dr. Pio Romero Bosque, Sr.

Sub-Secretary of War and Marine, Dr. Francisco Tomas Miron.

ITINERARY IN U. S. ANNOUNCED FOR FIVE GERMAN SUBMARINES

The Navy Department has arranged the itinerary for the five German submarines now en route to the United States convoyed by the Bushnell and manned by American crews. The U-boats, which are being brought over for the double purpose of exhibition to the public during the Liberty Loan drive and for study by American naval experts, are expected to reach port the latter part of the month.

Proceed First to New York.

The submarines will proceed first to New York, and from there will proceed on the following itineraries:

U-111 to Portland, Portsmouth, Boston, New Bedford, Newport, Providence, New Haven, and then lay up at New London.

U-117 to Philadelphia, Wilmington, Del.; Charleston, S. C.; Wilmington, N. C.; Norfolk, Baltimore, Annapolis, and then lay up at Washington.

UB-88 to Savannah, Jacksonville, Tampa, Pensacola, Mobile, up Mississippi River to St. Louis, then Galveston, Key West, through Panama Canal, up Pacific Coast to Puget Sound District, then lay up at San Pedro.

Up the Hudson River.

UB-148 exhibit at various places in and about New York, then up Hudson River as far as draft will safely permit, thence Bridgeport, and lay up at New London.

UC-97 from New York to Halifax, up St. Lawrence River, exhibit in Lake Ports, and finally lay up at Naval Training Station, Great Lakes.

The philosophy of the W. S. S. is save, save, save.

Revised Enemy Trading List Covering Latin America Superseding All Previous Lists and Their Supplements

The War Trade Board announces that the annexed revised Enemy Trading List for Mexico, Cuba, Haiti, San Domingo and the countries of Central and South America supersedes all previous editions of the Enemy Trading List and its supplements for the foregoing countries, and that persons within the United States may now trade and communicate with individuals, firms, or corporations whose names were contained in previous editions or supplements of the list but which are not included in the present revision, provided such individuals, firms, or corporations are not believed to be trading directly or indirectly for or on behalf or on account of any of the individuals or firms now listed.

Enemy Trading Act in Force.

The provisions of the Trading with the Enemy Act continue in full force and effect with respect to the houses included in this revised list and parties acting on their behalf, and the Bureau of War Trade Intelligence is prepared to answer inquiries concerning any parties to a proposed transaction when any doubt in that regard may arise.

REVISED ENEMY TRADING LIST FOR LATIN AMERICA.

Argentina.

Aachen & Munchen Insurance Company, Calle Cangallo 319, Buenos Aires.

Accumulatoren Fabrik Aktiengellschaft, Calle Tucuman 900, Buenos Aires.

Agencia Maritima "Kosmos" (Kosmos Steamship Line), Calle Sarmiento 442, Buenos Aires.

"Alemana, La," Compania de Seguros Sobre la Vida en Lubeck, Calle Cangallo 770, Buenos Aires.

Allegemaine Electricitats Gesellschaft (Compania Sudamericana de Electricidad), Calle Alsini 434, Buenos Aires.

Amme, Giesecke & Konegen, Calle Alsina 1110, Buenos Aires.

Argentina Electricity Company (Compania Argentina de Electricidad), Calle Sarmiente 961, Buenos Aires.

Argentina-Germanica de Abonos (Socieded), Limitada, Calle Peru, 1183-1189, Buenos Aires.

Argentina Real Estate & Finance Corporation, Limited, Calle Alsina 902, Buenos Aires.

Austro-American Steamship Company, Calle 25 de Mayo 347, Buenos Aires and all branches in Argentina.

Banco Aleman Transatlantico (Deutsche Ueberseeische Bank), Calle Reconquista, cornor of Bartolome Mitre, Buenos Aires .

Banco Germanico de la America del Sud (Deutsche Sud-Amerikanische Bank), Calle Reconquista 33-41, Buenos Aires.

Banque Hypothecaire Transatlantique, Societe Anonyme, Calle Florida 171, Buenos Aires.

Bayer, Federico, & Company, Rivadavia 2203, Buenos Aires.

Berger, Curt, & Company, Calle 25 de Mayo 382-392; Calle Corientes 344; and Colon 1384, Buenos Aires.

Boeker & Company, Calle Maipu 463, Buenos Aires.

Bunge, Ernesto A., & Born, J., Calle Sarmiento, corner of 25 de Mayo, Buenos Aires.

Compania Alemana de Depositos de Carbon (see German Coal Depot), Buenos Aires.

Compania Alemana Transatlantica de Electricidad, Calle Sarmiento 961, Buenos Aires.

Compania Argentina de Electricidad (Argentina Electricity Company), Calle Sarmiento 961, Buenos Aires.

Compania Argentina Hidraulico-Agricola, Calle Moreno 411, Buenos Aires.

Compania Explotadora de Usinas de Gas, SA., Bernal and Quilmes.

Compania General de Obras Publicas, Calle Bernardo Irigoyen 330, Buenos Aires.

*Compania Luz y Fuerza, Mendoza.

Compania Mercantil y Ganadera (Alfredo Hirsch), Limitada, Buenos Aires.

Compania Rural Bremen, Buenos Aires.

Compania de Seguros Sobre la Vida en Lubeck "La Alemana," Calle Cangallo 770, Buenos Aires.

Compania Sudamericana de Electricidad, Buenos Aires.

Compania Transatlantica de Caoutchouc "Continental," Calle Viamonte 738, 752, and 766, Buenos Aires.

"Continental," Compania Transatlantica de Caoutchouc, Calle Viamonte 738, 752 and 766, Buenos Aires.

Curt Berger & Company. See Berger, Curt, & Company).

Delfino, A. M., & Hermano, Calle Reconquista 335-339, Calle Bouchard 484, and Calle Paraguay 1858, Buenos Aires.

*No connection with Compania Mercantil y Ganadera del Sud, San Martin 186, Buenos Aires.

Deutsche Dampfschiff Gesellschaft. (See Hansa Steamship Line).

Deutsche-Argentina Zucker Plantagen, Buenos Aires.

Deutsche Sud-Amerikanische Bank (see Banco Germanico de America del Sud), Buenos Aires.

Deutsche Ueberseeische Bank. (See Banco Aleman Transatlantico).

Deutsche Ueberseeische Electricitats Gesellschaft, Calle Sarmiento 961, Buenos Aires.

Deutsche Kohlen Depot. (See German Coal Depot).

Fuhrmann, H., & Company, Calle Peru 1182-1188, Calle Cochabamba 102-120, and Calle Azopardo 1303-1335, Buenos Aires.

Gasmotorenfabrik Deutz, Paseo Colon 476-482, Calle General Urquiza 350, Buenos Aires, and all branches.

Gas, Compania Explotadora de Usinas de, SA., Bernal and Quilmes.

German Coal Depot Compania Alemana de Depositos de Carbon, (or Deutches Kohlen Depot), Calle Peru 375, Buenos Aires.

"Germano Argentina, La," Insurance Company, Calle Reconquista 37, Buenos Aires.

Hamburg-American Steamship Company, Calle Sarmiento 442-448, Buenos Aires.

Hamburg-South American Steamship Company, Calle Sarmiento 442-448, Buenos Aires.

Hansa Mining Company ("Hansa" Sociedad Anonima de Minas), Calle Maipu 463, Buenos Aires and Concaron, San Luis.

Hansa Steamship Line (Deutsche Dampfschiff Gesellschart, Bremen), Calle Sarmiento 320, Buenos Aires .

Hardt, Engelbert, & Company, Calle Bartolome Mitre 853-871, Calle Patricios 1937, Calle Mejics 342, and Calle Cochabamba 153-175, Buenos Aires.

Hasenclever & Company, Calle Belgrano 673 and Calle Ayolas 458, Buenos Aires.

Horn & Company, Calle Sarmiento 385, Buenos Aires.

Hirsch, Alfredo, Calle Sarmiento, corner of Calle 25 de Mayo, and Calle Conde 2084, Buenos Aires.

Ingenio Azucarero Germano Argentino, Buenos Aires and Cruz Alta.

Kosmos Steamship Line (Agencia Maritima "Kosmos").

Lahusen & Company, Calle Defensa 542 and Calle Pedro Mendoza 2457, Buenos Aires.

Lasker & Company, Calle Florida 355, Buenos Aires.

Luz y Fuerza, Compania de, Mendoza.

Mannesmann, Sociedad Tubos, Limitada, Calle Defensa 383, Buenos Aires.

Meyer, D., & Company, Calle San Martin 222 and Calle Belgrano 139, Bahia Blanca; Trelew, Chubut; and Peurto Madryn, Patagonia

Nolle, Usinas de, Calle Florenico Varela 69, Buenos Aires.

North German Lloyd (Steamsip Company), Calle Sarmiento 324, Buenos Aires.

Orenstein & Koppel, Calle San Martin 66, Buenos Aires.

Potasa, Sindicato Aleman de, Calle Colon 135, Codoba.

Refinadora de Buenos Aires, La, Calle Peru 1182, Buenos Aires.

Rhodius & Company, Calle Rivadavia 842, Buenos Aires.

Roehrs, E., & Company, Calle San Martin 170 and Avenida Montes de Oca 604, Buenos Aires.

Rural Bremen, Compania, Buenos Aires.

Siemens Schuckert Companies, Calle Bernardo de Irigoyen 330, and Calle Sarmiento 1401, and Avenida Velez Sarsfield 318, Bunos Aires.

Sindicato Aleman de Potasa, Calle Colon 135, Cordoba.

Sociedad Anonima Argentina Hidraulico-Agricola, Buenos Aires.

Sociedad Anonima de Minas "Hansa" (Hansa Mining Company), Calle Maipu 463, Buenos Aires, and Caroaron, San Luis.

Sociedad Argentina-Germanica de Abonos, Limitada, Calle Peru 1183-1188, Buenos Aires.

Sociedad Tubos Mannesmann, Limitada, Calle Defensa 383, Buenos Aires.

Staudt & Company, Calle Bernardo de Irigoyen 330, Avenida Montes de Oca 1599, and Calle General Hornos 1720, Buenos Aires.

Stofen, Schnack, Muller & Company, Buenos Aires.

Sudamericana (Compania) de Electricidad. (See Allgemeine Electricitats Gesellschaft).

Thyssen, Compania Comercial Alemana Transatlantica de las Fabricas, Calle Reconquista 37 and Rivadavia 654, Buenos Aires.

Usinas de Gas, SA., Compania Explotadora, Bernal and Quilmes.

Usinas de Nolle, Calle Florencio Varela 69, Buenos Aires.

Weil, Hermanos, & Company, Calle Reconquista 450, Buenos Aires.

Wertheim Exporting Society (Wertheim Sociedad Importadora y Exportadora Limitada), Calle Alsina 1644, Buenos Aires.

Weygand, Enrique, & Company, Calle Peru 1037, Buenos Aires.

Weygand & Zum Felde, Calle Venekuela 441, Buenos Aires.

Wolf, Buchholz, & Company, Calle Cangallo 321, Buenos Aires.

GAL 2—REVISED ENEMY TRADING LIST

Bolivia.

Araca Mining Company, Oruro, La Paz and Cochabamba.

Ballerstaedt, Pabla, Potosi.

Banco Aleman Transatlantico (Deutsche Ueberseeische Bank).

Barber, Alfred W., & Company, Cochabamba and Riberalta.

Bottiger, Trepp & Company, La Paz.

Colsman, Boehme & Company, La Paz and Oruro.

Companhia (or Sociedade) Commercial Mattogrossense and Boliviana, Limitada, Puerto Suarez, and Guajara-Mirim.

Compania Boliviana de Wolfram, La Paz.

Compania Minera y Agricola Huari-Huari, Potosi.

Dauelsberg & Company, La Paz and Oruro.

Demmer (or Demner), Guillermo, Riberalta

Deutsche Ueberseleische Bank (Banco Aleman Transatlantico).

Fricke, Arturo, Oruro.

Hardt, E. and W., & Company.

Huari-Huari, Compania Minera y Agricola, Potosi.

Mattogrossense & Boliviana, Companhia (or Sociedade) Commercial, Limitada, Puerto Suarez and Guajara-Mirim.

Moerch, Bauer & Company, Sucre, Potosi, and Colquechaca.

Sociedade Commercial Mattogrossense and Boliviana, Limitada. (See Companhia Commercial Mattogrossense and Boliviana, Limitada).

Staudt & Company, Villa Montes (Rio Pilcomayo), Tarija, etc.

Stofen, Schnack, Muller & Company, Santa Cruz, Puerto Suarez, etc.

Weisser Brothers, Ocuri.

Wolfram, Compania Boliviana de, La Paz.

Zeller, Villinger & Company, Santa Cruz, Trinidad, Yacuiba, Porto Suarez, Guajara-Mirim, etc.

Brazil.

Banco Aleman Transatlantico (Deutsche Ueberseeische Bank).

Banco Germanico da America de Sul (Deutsche Sud-Amerikanische Bank).

Berringer and Company, Para.

Barber, Alfred W. and Company, Para.

Brasilianische Bank fur Deutschland, Bahia, Porto Alegre, Rio de Janeiro, Santos, and Sao Paulo.

Brazileira de Electricidade, Companhia (branch of Siemens Schuckert Werke), Rio de Janeiro and Bahia.

Revised Enemy Trading List Covering Latin America

Companhia Brazileira de Electricidade (branch of Siemens Schuckert Werke), Avenida Rio Branco 79 and 81, Rua General Camara 87, Rua de Hospicio 29, Rio de Janeiro, Rua Sao Jose, Bahia, and Porto Alegre.

Companhia (or Sociedade) Commercial Mattogrossense and Boliviana Limitada, Corumba.

Deutsche Sud-Amerikanische Bank. See Banco Germanico da America do Sul.)

Deutsche Sud-Amerikanische Telegraphen Gesellschaft A. G., Rua da Assemblea 8, Rua General Camara 62, Rio de Janeiro, and Pernambuco.

Deutche Ueberseeische Bank. (See Banco Aleman Transatlantico.)

Kiebold and Company, Rua Santo Antonio 86, Santos.

Gasmotorenfabrik Deutz, Avanida Rio Branco 11, Rio de Janeiro, and Rua Floriano Peixoto 11, Pernambuco.

Hasenclever and Company, Rio de Janeiro and Rua L Badaro 70, Sao Paulo.

Mannesmann Limited, Socieded Tubos, Rua do Rosario 64, Rio de Janeiro.

Mattogrossense and Boliviana, Companhia (or Sociedade) Commercial, Limitada, Corumba.

Nossack and Company, Rua Frei Gaspar 22, Santos.

Ohlinger and Company, Manos.

Seligman and Company, Para.

Siemens Schuckert Werke, Rio de Janeiro, Bahia, Porto Alegre, and Sao Paulo.

Sociedad Commercial Mattogrossense and Boliviana, Limitadad. (See Companhia Commercial Mattogrossense and Bolviana, Limitada.)

Sociedade Tubos Mannesmann Limited, Rua do Rosairo 64, Rio de Janeiro.

Stofen, Schnack, Muller and Company, Corumba.

Stolz, Hermann and Company, Santos, Sao Paulo, and Pernambuco.

Sul Americana de Electrioidade (Companhia) A. E. G., Rio de Janeiro.

Trinks, Peter and Company, Rua do Santo Antonio 38, Santos.

Wille, Theodoro and Company, Sao Paulo, Rio de Janeiro, and Santos.

Chile.

Agencia Maritima "Kosmos" (Kosmos Steamship Line).

Aachener y Munchener de Aachen (insurance company), Valparaiso.

Allgemeine Electricitats Gesellschaft, Santiago and Valparaiso.

Albingia de Hamburgo (Insurance company), Valparaiso.

Allianz Insurance Company, Valparaiso.

Banco Aleman Transatlantico (Deutsche Ueberseeische Bank), Santiago, Taloa.

Banco de Chile y Alemana (Bank fur Chile and Deutschland), Antofagasta, Santiago, Valparaiso, Concepcion, Temuco, and Valdivia.

Banco Germanico de la America del Sud (Deutsche Sud Amerikanische Bank), Valparaiso.

Compania de Seguros la Aachener y Munchener de Aachen, Valparaiso.

Compania de Seguros la Albingia de Hamburgo, Valparaiso.

Compania de Seguros la Allianz, Valparaiso.

Compania de Seguros la Frankfurter de Frankfurt, Valparaiso.

Compania de Seguros la Mannheimer de Mannheim, Valparaiso.

Compania de Seguros la Norddeutsche de Hamburgo, Valparaiso.

Compania Salitrera Alemana, Taltal.

Compania de Tranvias Electricos de Valparaiso, Valparaiso.

Daube and Company, Prat 12, Valparaiso; Merced 798, Santiago; Arana 530, Concepcion; Latorre-Baquecano; and Antofagasta.

Dauelsberg and Company, Antofagasta.

Deutsche Sud-Amerikanische Bank. (See Banco Germanico de la America del Sud.)

Deutsche Ueberseeische Bank. (See Banc Aleman Transatlantico.)

Folsoh, H., and Company, Casilla 16a, Valparaiso.

Frankfurter de Frankfurt (insurance company), Valparaiso.

Gildemeister and Company.

Hardt, E, and W., and Company, Valparaiso, Punta Arenas, Santiago, etc.

Kosmos Steamship Line (Agencia Maritima "Kosmos").

Mannheimer de Mannheim (insurance company), Valparaiso.

Norddeutsche de Hamburgo (insurance company), Valparaiso.

Roland Steamship Line, Valparaiso.

Saavedra, Benard and Company, San Augustin 6, Valparaiso; Santiago; and Concepcion.

Salpeterwerke Gildemeister Aktiengesellschaft, Valparaiso.

Siemens Schuckert, Limited, Esmeralda 5, Valparaiso; Barros Arana 350, Concepcion; and Calle Sucre 231-241, Antofagasta.

Sloman, H., and Company, Tocopilla and Valparaiso.

Vorwerk and Company, Prat 231-239, Valparaiso.

Weber and Company, Valparaiso, Santiago, and Concepcion.

Wertheim Sociedad Exportadora (Ltd.).

Colombia.

Agencia Maritima "Kosmos" (Kosmos Steamship Line).

Banco Aleman Antioqueno, Barranquilla.

Beckmann and Company, Cucuta.

Bohmer and Linzen, Cali and Pasto.

Breuer, Moller and Company, Barranquilla, Cucuta, and all branches.

Dissel (Van), Rode and Company, Cucuta.

Empresa Hanseatica, Barranquilla.

Heimann, Max, and Company, Tumaco.

Held, A., Barranquilla, Bogota, Manizales, Medellin.

Kosmos Steamship Line (Agencia Maritima "Kosmos").

Steinvorth and Company, Cucuta.

Van Dissel, Rode and Company, Cucuta.

Costa Rica.

Hubbe, O. J., Successors, San Jose.

Knohr, Edgar, and company, San Jose and Port Limon.

Knohr, Juan, Hijos, San Jose and Port Limon.

Steinvorth, W., and Hno., Cartago, San Jose, etc.

Cuba.

Heilbut, Enrique, Calle San Ignacio 54, Habana.

Upmann, H., and Company (bankers), Amargura 1, Habana.

Upmann, H., and Company (cigars and leaf-tobacco dealers), Carlos Tercera 159, Habana.

Dominican Republic.

Hohlt and Company, Santo Domingo.

Kampen (Van), Schumacher and Company, San Pedro de Macoris.

Lembcke, F., and Company, Monte Christi.

Lemos, J. E. de, Sucesores, Santo Domingo.

Van Kampen, Schumacher and Company, San Pedro de Macoris.

Ecuador.

Agencia Martima "Kosmos" (Kosmos Steamship Line).

Kosmos Steamship Line (Agencia Maritima "Kosmos").

Kruger and Company, Avenida Segunda 4001402, Calle 11A 118 and 120, and Pichincha 400, Guayaquil; and Quito.

Orenstein and Koppel, Quito.

Poppe, Adolfo, Guayaquil and Quito.

Rickert and Company, Guayaquil.

Tagua Handels Gesellschaft, Manta, Esmeraldas, and Bahia de Caraquez.

Guatemala.

"Armenia" Plantation, Pie de la Cuesta.

Candelaria Plantations, Xolhuitz, Quezaltenango.

Chocola Plantagen Gesellschaft, Mazatenango, Schitepequez.

Compania Cecelia de Plantaciones (Cecelia Plantation Company), Guatemala City.

Compania Anonima de Plantaciones en Centro Americano, Guatemala City.

Compania de Plantaciones Ozuna, Rochela.

Compania Hamburguesa de Plantations, San Andres.

Compania Plantacion Cerro Redondo (Cerro Redondo Plantation), Barbarena.

Concepcion Plantagen Gesellschaft, Guatemala City.

Cecelia Plantation Company, Guatemala City.

Cerro Redondo Plantation, Barbarena.

"Esmeraldas" Plantation, Costa Cuca.

Finca "Armenia," Pie de la Cuesta.

Finca "Esmeraldas," Costa Cuca.

Hanseatische Plantagens Gesellschaft.

Libertad Plantation, Costa Cuca.

Luttman, Juan, Guatemala City.

Nottebohm Hermanos, Guatemala City.

Sapper and Company, Coban.

Schlubach, Dauch and Company, Guatemala City.

Sociedade Anonima de Plantaciones en Centro Americano, Guatemala City.

Haiti.

Munchmeyer, H., and Company, Aux Cayes and Jeremie.

Oloffson, Lucas and Company, Port au Prince, Gonaives, Petit Goave, Miragoane, and Saint Marc.

Reinbold and Company, Port au Prince, Saint Marc, Petit Goave, Gonaives, and Miragoane.

Monduras.

Kohncke, Teodoro, and Company, Amapala

Rossner, J., and Company, Amapala.

Siercke, Francisco, Choluteca, Tegucigalpa, and branches.

Aachen and Munchen Insurance Company of Aix la Chappelle, Mexico City.

Agencia Maritima de Puerto Angel, Puerto Angel.

Albert, Julio, y Compania, Mexico City.

Albingia Insurance Company of Hamburg, Mexico City.

Allianz Insurance Company of Berlin, Mexico City.

Allgemeine Electricitats Gesellschaft, Mexico City.

Antigua Drogueria de la Palma (branch of Johannsen, Felix, and Company), Mexico City.

Banco Germanico de la America del Sur, Mexico City.

Banco Mexicana de Comercio y Industria, Mexico City.

Compania Ferreteria Mexicana S-A., Mexico City.

Compania Mexicana de Electricidad, S-A. (A. E. G.), Mexico City.

Compania Petrolera Germano Mexicana, S-A., Mexico City.

Compania de Seguros la Aachen y Munchen de Aix la Chappelle, Mexico City.

Compania de Seguros la Albingia de Hamburg, Mexico City.

Compania de Seguros la Allianz de Berlin, Mexico City.

Compania de Seguros Contra Incendio de 1877 de Hamburg, Mexico City.

Compania de Seguros la Hamburg-Bremense de Hamburg, Mexico City.

Compania de Seguros Hanseatica Norddeutsche de Hamburg, Mexico City.

Compania de Seguros la Magdeburguesa de Magdeburg, Mexico City.

Compania Seguros la National Prussian de Stettin, Mexico City.

Drogueria (Antigua) de la Palma (branch of Johannsen, Felix, and Company), Mexico City.

Fabrica de Acidos la Vega (branch of Johannsen, Felix, and Company), Mexico City.

Gasmotoren Fabrik Deutz, Mexico City.

Hamburgo-Bremense Insurance Company of Hamburg, Mexico City.

Hanseatica Norddeutsche Insurance Company of Hamburg, Mexico City.

Holck, C., and Company, Monterey.

Johannsen, Felix, and Company, Mexico City.

Koppel, A., Mexico City.

Korff, Honsberg and Company, Mexico City.

Korting Gebr, Aktiengessellschaft, Mexico City.

Lehmann and Company, Mexico City.

Magdeburguesa Insurance Company of Magdeburg, Mexico City.

Mannheimer Versicherungs Gesellschaft, Mexico City.

Melchers Sucs., Mazatlan, Mocorito, Guadalajara, Culiacan, Guamuchil, San Blas, Sinaloa, Villa nion, and Acaponeta.

National Prussian Insurance Company of Stettin, Mexico City.

Negociacion Mercantil Alemana, Mexico Mexico City.

Orenstein and Koppel, Mexico City.

Petrolea Germano Mexicana, S-A., Compania, A. E. G., Mexico City.

Schmidt and Ziegler, Mexico City.

Siemens and Halske, Mexico City.

Siemens Schuckert Werke, Mexico City.

Sommer, E., Sucs., Mexico City.

Struck, Gustavo, and Company, Vera Curz and Mexico City.

Theiner, Janowitzer and Company, Mexico City.

Wertheim Sociedad Importadora y Exportadora, Mexico City.

Nicaragua.

Bahlcke, Julio C., Managua.

Brockmann, Francisco, and Company, Managua.

Tefel, J. R. E., and Company, Managua.

Panama.

Friese, Carl, and Company, Bocas del Toro.

(Continued on Page 14.)

THE FUNCTION AND PERSONNEL OF INTER-ALLIED AIR COMMITTEE NOW HOLDING SESSION IN PARIS

HELP IN PEACE WORK

Charged With Consideration of Any Aviation Questions Requested By the Conference—Sub-Committees on Technical Matters.

The Department of State issues the following:

The International Air Conference now in session in Paris is officially designated as the Inter-Allied Aeronautical Commission of the Peace Conference. The President of the Commission is Col. Pauldhe, the director of French Military Aeronautics. The Commission is charged with the consideration of any aviation questions which may be requested by the Peace Conference, and to draft a convention relative to internation air navigation during peace. The Commission has appointed sub-committees on technical matters, on commercial, legal and financial matters, and on military operations. The sub-ocmmittees are in continuous session.

The following are the official delegates:

United States—Rear Admiral H. S. Knapp, U. S. N.; Major General M. T. Patrick, U. S. A.

Great Britain—Major General J. Seely, Royal Air Force; Major General Sir S. H. Sykes, Royal Air Force.

France—Colonel Pauldhe, French Military Aeronautics; Capitaine de Vaisseau Chauvin, French Naval Aeronautics.

Italy—Mr. S. E. Chiesa, Italian Parliamentary Deputy for Aviation; General Moris, Italian Military Aeronautics.

Japan—Major General K. Tanaka, Imperial Japanese Army; Mr. Kamakawa.

Belgium—Colonel de Crombrugghe.

Brazil—Capitaine de Fregate, Armando Burlamqui, Brazilian Navy.

Cuba—Mr. De Boustamente.

Greece—Colonel A. Mazarakis.

Portugal—Colonel J. M. R. Norton de Mattos.

Roumania—Colonel D'Etat Major, Thomas Dimitresco.

Serbia—Chef d'Escadron, Mirko Marinkovitch.

SEA JOBS FOR EX-SERVICE MEN.

Twenty-five hundred jobs for ex-service men were made available by the United States Shipping Board, when it ordered its Recruiting Service to accept at once that number of young Americans between 18 and 35 for training as sailors, firemen and stewards in the Merchant Marine. Notices were mailed to the Board's 3,000 recruiting agents ordering them in accepting men under the call to give preference to ex-soldiers and sailors.

Weekly Arrivals of U. S. Troops Which Have Sailed From Oversea From November 11 to March 25

The Statistics Branch, General Staff, War Department, issues the following:

Arrival of troops which have sailed from overseas since November 11. Figures include officers, enlisted men, army field clerks and nurses.

Weekly Arrivals at United States Ports.

Week ended	Week.	Cumulative.
November 26	3,294	3,294
December 3	6,237	9,531
December 10	11,388	20,919
December 17	14,721	35,640
December 24	29,765	65,405
December 31	8,335	73,740
January 7	32,851	106,591
January 14	15,679	122,270
January 21	28,189	150,459
January 28	24,197	174,656
February 4	37,615	212,271
February 11	27,502	239,773
February 18	37,770	277,543
February 25	34,424	311,967
March 4	36,689	348,656
March 11	57,279	405,935
March 18	37,500	443,435
March 25	59,395	502,830

ENEMY TRADING LIST

(Continued from Page 13.)

Paraguay.

Allgemeine Electricitats Gesellschaft (Compania Sudamericana de Electricidad).

Austro-American Steamship Company.

Compania Sudamericana de Electricidad (Allgemeine Electricitats Gesellschaft).

Staudt and Company, Asuncion.

Stofen, Schnack, Muller and Company, Asuncion.

Peru.

Agencia Maritima "Kosmos" (Kosmos Steamship Line), Callao.

Algondera Simbila, Compania, Piura.

Banco Aleman Transatlantico (Deutsche Ueberseeische Bank), Lima.

Casa Grande Zuckerplantagen Actiengesellschaft, Trujillo.

Compania Algondera Simbila, Piura.

Compania Irrigadora de Piura, Piura.

Compania Minera Wolfram, Lima.

Deutche Ueberseeische Bank. (See Banco Aleman Transatlantico.)

Gildemeister and Company, Apartado 388, Lima; and Trujillo.

Hardt, E., and W., and Company, Lima, Trujillo, Mollendo, and Cuzco.

Hilbck, F., and Company, Paita, Piura, and Sullanco.

Hilbck, Kuntze and Company, Cajamarca, Chiclayo, Pacasmayo.

Irrigadora de Piura, Compania, Piura.

Kosmos Steamship Line (Agencia Maritima "Kosmos").

Mannesmann, Limitada, Sociedad Tubos, Lima.

Sociedad Casa Grande Zuckerplantagen A-G., Trujillo.

Sociedad Tubos Mannesmann Limitada, Lima.

Weiss, Carlos, and Company, San Pedro 111, Lima; and Callao.

Wolfram, Compania; Minera, Lima.

Salvador.

Agencia Maritima "Kosmos" (Kosmos Steamship Line).

Davidson Hermanos, Ahuschapan, Sonsonatc, Santa Ana, and San Salvador.

Goldtree, Liebes and Company, Sonsonate, Santa Ana, and San Salvador.

Kosmos Steamship Line (Agencia Maritima "Kosmos").

Uruguay.

Allgemeine Electricitats Gesellschaft (Compania Sudamericana de Electricidad).

Austro-American Steamship Company.

Banco Aleman Transatlantico, Montevideo.

Clausen and Company, Calle Uruguay 949, Montevideo.

Compania Alemana de Depositos de Carbon, Montevideo.

Compania Rural Bremen.

Compania Transatlantica de Tranvias, Montevideo.

Heardt, Engelbert, and Company, Montevideo.

Lahusen and Company, C. Orillas del Plata 927, Montevideo.

Lasker and Company, Calle Misiones 1430, Montevideo.

Roehrs, E., and Company, Calle Agraciada 2414, Montevideo.

Staudt and Company, Calle Rincon 458, Montevideo.

Sudamericana (Compania) de Electricidad. (See Allgemeine Electricitats Gesellschaft.)

"Transatlantica, La," Compania de Tranvias, Montevideo.

Venezuela.

Beckmann and Company, Maracaibo.

Blohm and Company, Ciudad Bolivar, Caracas, La Guaira, Puerto Cabello, Valencia, Barquislmeto, and Maracaibo.

Breuer, Moller and Company, Maracaibo and San Cristobal.

Christern, Zingg and Company Maracaibo.

Fensonn, C., and Company, Caracas and Curacao.

Steinvorth and Company, Maracaibo and San Cristobal.

Van Dissel, Rode and Company, Maracaibo and San Cristobal.

CORRECTED LIST OF SAILINGS.

Units On Board the Transports Mexican and Edward Luckenbach.

The War Department authorizes publication of the following cabled correction:

Release No. 13, April 5, giving information concerning the sailings, etc., of the transport Mexican with Casual Company No. 727, Ohio, 1 officer, 75 men, should be corrected to read "Casual Company No. 613, Ohio, 1 officer, 75 men."

Same release concerning the transport Edward Luckenbach, which reads "26th Mobile Ordnance Repair Shop, 3 officers, 51 men," etc., should be corrected to read "316th Mobile Ordnance Repair Shop, 3 officers, 51 men."

COMMERCE DEPARTMENT REPORTS COVERING NEWS OF WORLD'S TRADE MARTS

Europe.

British Yarn Exports.

At a meeting of the Wool Council a resolution was adopted that an aggregate limit for the export of yarn should be fixed and that rationing by countries should be abandoned. A further resolution fixed the limit at 3,500,000 pounds per month. The resolution now goes to the War Trade Department as a guide to action in that department. These announcements were cabled from London on March 29 by Consul General Skinner.

Trade Committees in Spain.

Consul General Hurst, at Barcelona, reports:

By royal order the Spanish Ministry of Supplies dissolved, on February 6, the committee created by royal order of October 30, 1918, for the importation and distribution of ferromanganese.

On February 8 the committee created on June 4, 1918, for the distribution of tin of domestic as well as of foreign production was also dissolved. The committee has done much to stimulate domestic production of tin, regulate consumption in Spain, and stabilize prices, enabling competition with foreign producers.

On February 10 the committee formed August 11, 1918, for the importation, distribution, and consumption of raw jute was dissolved, after having rendered valuable service.

Exportation of Spanish Products.

El Eco de las Aduanas says:

A royal decree issued under date of January 21, 1919, authorizes the exportation of not more than 1,200 tons of honey during 1919, subject to an export duty of 50 pesetas per 100 kilos ($4.38 per 100 pounds). The exportation of canary seed to the extent of 2,500 tons is authorized, subject to an export duty of 40 pesetas per 100 kilos ($3.50 per 100 pounds). Peanuts may be exported during 1919 to the extent of 10,000 tons upon payment of an export duty of 13 pesetas per 100 kilos ($1.14 per 100 pounds).

The above duties may be automatically decreased or increased according to variations in the domestic market prices.

British Advance in Pig Iron Price.

Consul General Skinner, at London, cables as follows:

Ministry of Munitions gives notice, in consequence of arrangements with manufacturers, whereby certain existing subsidies payable on cold-blast pig iron are withdrawn. He authorizes an advance of 11s. per ton in the maximum price effective from April 1. This advance, added to the increase of 15s. effective January 1, will raise the maximum price for home sales to £10 8s. 6d. per ton f. o. b. maker's works. The export price remains unchanged at £11 12s. 6d., but the export drawback will be reduced by amount of increase in home price.

British Stock Issues.

Consul General Robert P. Skinner, at London, cables:

The Chancellor of the Exchequer states that an amendatory regulation will be issued exempting from the requirement of treasury license all capital issues of companies established in this country where the issuing company certifies that no part of the proceeds of the issue will be applied outside the United Kingdom. As regards issues of stock by British companies for capital purposes abroad, and issues on behalf of persons resident abroad, the restriction upon investment outside the United Kingdom continues in force, unless such issues are permitted under special license.

Manchester Spinning Trade.

Vice Consul Marion E. Cloud, at Manchester, reports:

Decision reached April 1 by joint special meeting of a subcommittee of the Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' Association and the executive of Cardroom and Operative Spinners' Amalgamations to close spinning mills here using American cotton for 14 working days from the 10th instant. This action is due to bad state of trade. It affects two-thirds of the Lancashire spinning mills, and 100,000 operatives will be temporarily idle.

The philosophy of the W. S. S. is save, save, save.

Canada.

Railway Construction in Alberta.

Consul Samuel C. Reat, at Calgary, Alberta, reports:

In petitioning the Dominion Government for the power to extend various branch lines in the West, the Canadian Pacific Railway makes the usual request that it should be permitted to issue securities secured upon those undertakings. The lines which the company asks leave to construct are as follows:

From Duchess, on the Bassano easterly branch in Alberta, in a general northerly direction; from Archive, on the Moose Jaw southwesterly branch, in a southwesterly and westerly direction to Wymark, on the Swift Current southeasterly branch in Saskatchewan; from a point on the Moose Jaw northwesterly branch at or near either Fortune or Rosetown, Saskatchewan, in a general southerly direction for 50 miles, then on a general easterly direction for 30 miles in Saskatchewan; from a point on the Weyburn-Stirling branch in Saskatchewan in a general southerly direction across two townships and thence in a general westerly direction; from Lanigan, on the Pheasant Hills branch, in a general northeasterly direction to a point between Carroll and Saskatchewan River and then to a point near Cumberland House, Saskatchewan; from Leader, on the Swift Current northwesterly branch, in a southwesterly direction 50 miles, and then easterly to a point on Big Stick Lake in Saskatchewan; from a point on the Manitou Lake branch to a point on the Whitford Lake branch in Alberta.

Consul Norton F. Brand, Fernie, British Columbia, reports that J. A. McDonald, of Nelson, British Columbia, is about to construct a $25,000 addition to his jam and candy factory at that point. With the completion of this addition the factory will be one of the largest of its kind in Canada and will employ at least 100 workers the year round.

Construction in Saskatchewan.

According to the Monetary Times, Toronto, Saskatchewan is looking forward to a big year in industry. Builders and those engaged in construction work generally are only waiting until the frost gets out of the ground in order that they may get at it. The announcements made by the railways alone assure a great deal of activity, and, on top of this, comes large appropriations from the provincial government for new construction work. All this is in addition to what municipalities and private business enterprises will do.

A great deal of that portion of the $60,000,000 which the Canadian National Railways proposes to spend on extension and betterments this year will be spent in this Province. The Goose Lake line, which runs from Saskatoon to Calgary, will receive much attention; indeed, the first steps in the double-tracking of it will be taken. Steel will probably be laid on a couple of hundred miles of extensions, for which the roadbed was prepared some time ago.

BREAD RATION IS INCREASED.

All Restrictions on Tobacco Also Removed at Helsingfors.

Swedish press reports from Helsingfors say that bread rations there have now been increased from 160 to 240 grams per individual weekly, beginning next Sunday, and that all restrictions that have been enforced on the tobacco trade will be removed.

A Helsingfors press report states that the Finnish Cabinet decided to participate in the Scandinavian Conference at Copenhagen on April 6, to plan a social political cooperation between the countries of the north. The report also states that a new temporary customs tariff has been adopted for grain and export of wooden goods and paper.

When you buy war-savings stamps you do not give—you receive.

South America.

Money for Aviation in Brazil.

Vice Consul Momsen, at Rio de Janeiro, reports:

The Vice President, ad interim, has officially authorized, by decree No. 13417, of January 15, 1919, the opening of a special credit to the Ministry of War for an amount of 2,000 contos of reis (about $500,000 in American currency), to be used in organizing an aviation service, buying aeroplanes, establishing aviation schools, and purchasing various accessories.

The Chilean Nitrate Market.

The following comment on the present situation in Chile in regard to possible markets for nitrate is taken from El Industrial, Antofagasta, Chile, dated January 24, 1919:

At present there occurs a phenomenon analogous to that presented the first few weeks following the declaration of war in 1914. A considerable portion of the public sentiment was very pessimistic over the future of the nitrate industry, stating that it was nearly paralyzed, and so on. Now that matters are again looking dark it is easy for some men to become alarmed. There were phophets then as there are now who predicted the economic ruin of Chile. The upshot of it all was that war did not bring the ruin of the industry; on the contrary, as military needs substituted those of agricultural, there grew up an unheard-of demand for nitrate.

Now that peace has come, we are once more face to face with this phenomenon, and peace, not war, is the greatest enemy of our nitrate industry. Since the Allies do not need the product for making ammunition there will not be a demand for it for many months. But we must also take into consideration the demand for fertilizer for the farms and waste places that have been out of cultivation for so long a time, which places will require the most intensive cultivation in order to feed a hungry Europe. * * * We are not wild optimists nor are we lifeless pessimists. But a world demand still exists for our nitrate and it must be guarded day by day.

Flour Mill at Santa Fe, Argentine.

Commercial Attache Barrett, Buenos Aires, reports:

According to a press dispatch from Santa Fe, the firm of Marconnetti and others of that city, with a capital of 4,000,000 paper pesos (1 Argentine paper peso equals $0.425 United States currency), has petitioned for a concession of 300 meters of land in the port zone, with the object of constructing a large flour mill and grain elevators, the necessary legal formalities having already been fulfilled. The Provincial Government authorized the port administration to sign an ad referendum contract for a period of 10 years, renewable for a further like term. Work is to be commenced within eight days of approval of the plans, and the concessionaires have deposited the sum of $50,000 as a guaranty that the mill will start operations during the current year.

Bridge Building in Uruguay.

Consul William Dawson, at Montevideo, reports:

Among the recommendations voted by the Fifteenth Annual Rural Congress of Uruguay was one providing for the building of three bridges, the most important of these being that over the bar of the Santa Lucia River in the vicinity of Montevideo. The width of the river at the point to be bridged is some 500 meters (1,640 feet).

Silk Industry in Brazil.

The director of the agricultural colony in Brazil, known as Rodrigo Silva, at Barbacena, State of Minas Geraes, has begun an investigation of the conditions surrounding silk worm culture in the country, states Vice Consul A. I. Hasskarl, of Rio de Janeiro. A questionnaire comprising inquiries relating to the chief phases of the industry has been sent to all persons cultivating silk worms. On the basis of the information to be obtained from these questionnaires, the director of the station plans to issue a treatise on the silk industry in Brazil.

Easy to buy, convenient to handle, no red tape—Get a WAR-SAVINGS STAMP to-day.

CASUALTIES IN U. S. EXPEDITIONARY FORCES

The following casualties are reported by the commanding general of the American Expeditionary Forces:

List of April 5

Killed in Action.

CALAGERO, Pasquale. Charles Genoveso, 239 East One hundred and Thirteenth Street, New York, N. Y.
HALL, Arnold D. Mrs. Clara Mullinex, Dalton, Pa.
MOORE, Day Dalton. Mrs. Sarah Moore, Wakeeney, Kans.
OLSON, Victor. Mrs. Carolina Olson, Falconer, N. Y.
PIERCE, Harry Allen. Mrs. Ida Pierce, 510 North Prospect Street, Kansas City, Mo.

Died from Accident and Other Causes.

CORPORAL.

KRUG, Edward A. Mrs. Emma Krug, 257 Division Street, Grantwood, N. J.

PRIVATE.

KATZ, Adolph. Morris Kohn, 1723 Lexington Avenue, New York, N. Y.

Wounded Severely.

LIEUTENANTS.

MITCHELL, Reginald T. Mrs. Esther Mitchell, 958 Brooklyn Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

PRIVATES.

BRAZOSKI, Walter. Alex Brazoski, 618 West Twenty-third Street, West Pullman, Ill.
ALLEN, Milton J. K. Allen, Almond, N. Y.
BARRY, Millard. John Barry, Yatesville, Ky.
GAY, Creston King. James B. Gay, Columbus, Tex.
GREEN, Thomas. Mrs. Elizabeth Green, Pleasant Hill, La.
HARRIS, Richmon. Mrs. Della Cambero, 2926 Third Avenue, Columbus, Ga.
MILLER, Simon. Morris Fehr, Tremont, Schuylkill County, Pa.
PETERS, Joseph A. Antone Peters, 100 Mount Hope Avenue, Bristol, R. I.
QUINN, Harry F. Mrs. Anna Burkhardt, 74 Day Street, Orange, N. J.
QUIRK, Frank J. David H. Quirk, 146 Orange Street, Albany, N. Y.
RUSH, Walter Franklin. Mrs. Lessey M. Rush, Hightower, Tex.

Wounded (Degree Undetermined).

BOOTH, Albert B. Mrs. Mary Booth, 47 West State Street, Jacksonville, Fla.
SMITH, William J. Mrs. Ellen Smith, 96 Franklin Street, New Britain, Conn.
STERCHI, Lloyd J. Mrs. Kate Sterchi, 3515 Prospect Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.
SELF, William A. Joe H. Self, Eldon, Okla.

CORPORALS.

HERMAN, Theodore Harold. Louis Theodore Herman, 845 Cherry Street, Grand Rapids, Mich.
DUNN, Roy. Mrs. Tillie Lennon, 739 Sutter Street, San Diego, Cal.
MILLER, John. Mrs. Margaret Miller, box 413, Iron River, Mich.

WAGONERS.

RICE, Peter. John Cider, 8 Washington Street, Utica, N. Y.

COOK.

KRANERT, Edward P., jr. Mrs. Louis Kranert, 300 West One hundred and Twentieth Street, New York, N. Y.

PRIVATES.

ASH, John H. Mrs. Mary Ash, R. F. D. 3, Piqua, Ohio.
DE CLUTE, Fred Earl. Miss Mabel Bennett, 1920 Hubbard Street, Flint, Mich.
DUNN, William F. Frank J. Dunn, 35 Johnson Street, Lynn, Mass.
DUNN, William W. Mrs. Ida Dunn, Porum, Okla.
DUNNICK, William. Cornelius Dunnick, Manning, Iowa.
KOEHLER, Herbert W. Mrs. Rose Koehler, 439 East One hundred and thirty-fifth Street, New York, N. Y.
RAWLINS, John M. Mrs. Mary W. Rawlins, Willow Shoals, Ky.
REED, Samuel Asa. Ollie Block, box 33, Yellow Pine, Ala.
RICE, William E. Mrs. J. J. Lewis, sr., Whistler, Ala.
SPAUR, Harry. Mrs. Daisy McMain, 1522 Bridge Avenue, Spokane, Wash.
STEPHENS, John. Mrs. Mary Stephens, 1064 Garfield Avenue, Jersey City, N. J.
COLAHAN, Joseph E. Mrs. Mary Colahan, 3738 North Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
DIVITO, Gerado. Michael Divito, 1229 Gilpin Place, Chicago, Ill.
ENGEL, Henry. Mrs. Alma Engel, 251 Irving Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
GULLINGSRUD, Theodore. Olaf Guillingsrud, R. F. D. 2, Edinburg, N. Dak.
O'BRIEN, Francis P. John C. O'Brien, 63 West Spruce Street, Washington, Pa.
PALMER, Joseph R. Mrs. Elizabeth Palmer, Englishtown, N. J.
PEFFLEY, Paul. J. B. Peffley, general delivery, Wilbur, Wash.

Missing in Action.

WILCOX, John. Mrs. Ada Wilcox, 58 Climax Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

PRIVATES.

BRADLEY, Peter R. Mary A. Tighe, 38 Wall Street, Lowell, Mass.
CASE, Elmer L. George Case, Lewistown, Mo.
NEWINGTON, Roy E. Mrs. Kate Newington, R. F. D. J, box 244, Fresno, Cal.
THRAUM, Henry A. Mrs. Lena Thraum, 4421 Chippewa Street, St. Louis, Mo.
WALSH, Martin. J. Walsh, 11 Washington Avenue, Richmond, Calif.
HOGAN, Andrew V. James Patrick Hogan, 156 Cady Street, Rochester, N. Y.
WILLIAMS, Porter. Mrs. Laura M. Williams, 213 D Street, Lindale, Ga.

WAGONER.

MICHAL, John. Joseph B. Michal, Table Rock, Neb.

CABLED CORRECTIONS.

The following cabled corrections are issued as an appendix to the regular casualty lists:

Returned to Duty, Previously Reported Died of Wounds.

PRIVATES.

DICKSON, John Andrew. John J. Dickson, R. F. D. 3, Mechanicsville, N. Y.
FEASEL, Alvin E. William Feasel, R. F. D. 4, Fostoria, Ohio.
TROUP, Roy A. Harry Troup, Schenley, Armstrong County, Pa.

Killed in Action, Previously Reported Died.

LIEUTENANT.

CROUSE, Samuel S. Miss Marie Crouse, Somerset, Pa.

SERGEANT.

BROWN, Paul Russell. Mrs. Florence Brown, Holton, Kans.

CORPORALS.

BOYLES, Arthur Lee. Mrs. Matilda Carolina Boyles, Luray, Kans.
MAGRANE, Francis J . Mrs. Mary Magrane, 26 Market Square, Lynn, Mass.

WAGONER.

DRAKE, Edwin L. Horatio S. Drake, R. F. D. 5, Gage, Okla.

PRIVATES.

BOYKIN, Robert B. C. A. Boykin, Mist, Ark.
CRAWFORD, Charlie. Mrs. Mary Reed, 509 East Ninth Street, Hanford, Calif.
BROOKS, William H. Mrs. Callie E. Brooks, 32 Arthur Street, Lynchburg, Va.
HUGHES, Charles M. William G. Hughes, 130 Thrd Avenue, Long Island Cty, N. Y.

Killed in Action, Previously Reported Missing in Action.

SERGEANT.

WILSON, Harvey V. Mrs. Amanda Wilson, Pocono Lake, Pa.

PRIVATE.

JAEGER, Charles. Mrs. Mary Jaeger, 1639 East Ninth Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Killed in Action, Previously Reported Wounded Slightly.

HAWLEY, Dwight Herman. Mrs. Cora Hawley, Horton, Kans.
NOEL, William Byron. Mrs. Lula Noel, Dearborn, Mo.

Returned to Duty, Previously Reported Missing in Action.

CORPORALS.

LAFLECHE, Bernard F. Henry Lafleche, 43 Elm Street, Chicopee, Mass.
McCOWEN, Robert Stehman. Miss Anna Mann, R. F. D. 44, Brookfield, Conn.

PRIVATES.

ADAMS, William. Mrs. Cora Cooper, 215 Catherine Street, Springfield, Ohio.
ALFRED, James H. Mrs. Lilly Alfred, Crimora, Va.
BARLETT, Frank James. Boyd Barlett, 115 West Third Street, Lewistown, Pa.
BISCHOFF, Albert W. Mrs. Anna Bischoff, 1126 Hudson Street, Hoboken, N. J.
BRAINARD, Myron A. Alte Brainard, Kingston, Ill.
COGAN, John R. Mrs. Margaret Reimer, 1845 Holsted Street, Chicago, Ill.
COLF, Charles Elmer. Charles Frederick Colf, Canadaigua, N. Y.
DEVINCENTIS, Ciro. Antonio Devincentis, 113 Elm Street, Lawrence, Mass.
DILLINGHAM, William H. Mrs. Julia Dillingham, 79 Waters Avenue, Laurel Hill, N. Y.
KEYSER, Frederick. Samuel Keyser, 2432 Hudan Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
KIMMELMAN, Abraham. Mrs. Nettie Kimmelman, 263 Division Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
LOVEJOY, Homer. Grant Lovejoy, Burney, W. Va.
McQUISTON, Burton D. William A. McQuiston, R. F. D. 4, Emlenton, Pa.
MODIN, John E. Mrs. Inga Modin, R. F. D. 1, Boring, Oreg.
MOGENSEN, Magnus. John Thompson, 127 Keller Street, Petaluma, Cal.
PAPAMICHAEL, Epaminondas. Harry Pappas, 610 Park Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
STRAUSBAUGH, Arthur. Mrs. Katherine Strausbaugh, 502 Princess Street, York, Pa.
UNVERFORTH, Louis A. Mrs. Mary Unverforth, Frielandville, Ind.
ZAKSIEFSKY, John. Ava Grier, 2 Elbridge Street, Chelsea, Mass.
LAVINSKY, Benjamin. Miss Mary Schvanda, 423 Fourth Street, Milwaukee, Wis.
McELVEEN, Leahmon P. Dave McElveen, 1429 Magazine Street, New Orleans, La.

Wounded Severely, Previously Reported Died of Disease.

PRIVATE.

MASON, John. Mrs. Mattie Mason, Jackson, Tenn.

Killed in Action, Erroneously Reported.

PRIVATE.

PIERCE, Henry Harrison. Mrs. Mary Pierce, Twenty-fourth and South Streets, Lexington, Mo.

Wounded (Degree Undetermined), Previously Reported Missing in Action.

PRIVATES.

KELLEY, Newton B. Rev. Newton B. Kelley, sr., Washington, Kans.
LARSON, Ole J. Lars Lee, Manfred, N. Dak
MONROE, Elmer L. Charles M. Monroe, R. F. D. 1, Enterprise, Kans.

List of April 6.

Killed in Action.

SERGEANT.

McLEAN, Douglas. George R. McLean, 915 East Fifth Street, Duluth, Minn.

CORPORAL.

CONRAD, Rex H. James Conrad, Ponca, Mich.

PRIVATE.

LARSEN, Marshall O. John Larsen, Clarendon, Pa.

Died from Accident and Other Causes.

LIEUTENANTS.

GLENN, George P. Miles W. Blake, 1401 Grace Street, Lynchburg, Va.
HECKMAN, Walter. Mrs. Charles Heckman, 208 West Fordham Road, New York, N. Y.

SERGEANT.

CHAPTINSKI, Theodore. Joseph Chaptinski, 4001 East Sixty-fourth Street, Cleveland, Ohio.

PRIVATES.

BEANCHIONELLE, Guiseppe. Mrs. Maria Seano, 350 Simpson Street, West Philadelphia, Pa.
EDGMON, Hessie. Edward Edgmon, Mossville, Ark.

OVERSEAS CASUALTY LIST

FREEMAN, Frank F. Mrs. Addie Bourdella, 34 Green Street, Lynn, Mass.
GIBSON, Hugh Hillery. Mrs. Grace Olive Burdett, Esbon, Kans.
KELLEY, John Francis Mrs. Mary Kelley, 2101 Freeman Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.
KERR, John S. Mrs. Ida Kerr, 316 North Seventh Street, Federick, Okla.
PARNELL, Edwin. George Parnell, Choudrant, Iowa.

Died from Accident and Other Causes.

CORPORALS.

JOHNSON, Howard W. Miss Bertha Johnson, 220 Jefferson Street, Wilmington, Del.
BERRY, William. Mrs. Mary J. Berry, 237 Washington Avenue, Oil City, Pa.
GLASGOW, Edward L. C. E. Glasgow, 2719 Girard Avenue south, Minneapolis, Minn.

NURSE.

McGURTY, Catherine. Mrs. Margaret McGurty Prettyman, 155 Baldwin Avenue, Jersey City, N. J.

PRIVATES.

BENTZ, Edward F. Mrs. Edward F. Bentz, 118 Mosher Street, Baltimore, Md.
DAVIS, Thomas J. Mrs. Mary Davis, 301 East Third Street, Wilmington, Del.
FARRELL, Charles F. Lawrence R. Farrell, 56 Winchester Avenue, New Haven, Conn.
HELL, Joseph. Joseph Hell, sr. R. F. D. 2, box 23, Antigo, Wis.
OWENS, Will. Mrs Millie Owens, Iago, Tex.
PATTWELL, Michael. Miss Margaret Pattwell, Berkshire Farm, Mentor, Ohio.
PENN, Howard. William Penn, 386 Fair Street, Trenton, N. J.
VOLK, Edward. Mrs. Barbara Volk, 29 Darcy Street, Newark, N. J.

Missing in Action.

LIEUTENANTS.

BELL, Allen. Allen Bell, 408 North Michigan Street, South Bend, Ind.

CORPORAL.

WALLACE, Fred. Miss Maybell Wallace, general delivery, Pilot Point, Tex.

PRIVATES.

BACH, James Nicholi. Nels Bach, 413 East Forest Avenue, Neenah, Wis.
BUCK, Leon F. Miss Alice Buck, 14 State Street, Schenectady, N. Y.
BUSACKINO, Martin. Mrs. Frances Busackino, 1019 North Sixth Street, St. Louis Mo.
CUMBRIDGE, Charles. S. B. Cumbridge, Dean, Wetzel County, W. Va.
GILL, Harland. P. Q. Gill, Wenatchee, Wash.
GREEN, John M. Christopher Green, Camden, Ill.
HARTMAN, Edgar J. Mrs. Harry Dirkse, Oostburg, Wis.
HAYTON, Lester D. Jacob A. Hayton, Palouse, Wash.
PARKS, John L. Sam W. Parks, Burnt Prairie, Ill.
SLOAN, Charles G. Mrs. T. M. Sloan, 4343 Avenue B, Birmingham, Ala.

Wounded Severely.

CORPORAL.

JOHNSON, Nathaniel. Miss Mamie Woodson, general delivery, Milan, Mo.

PRIVATES.

JOHNSON, Leonard M. Mrs. Anna Magmuson, 661 Erie Street S. E., Minneapolis, Minn.
KELLY, John. William Kelly, 110 Bedford Street, New York, N. Y.
LAMBES, George M. Jim Scovolas, 2221 East Ninth Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
LE MASTER, John Andrew. Mrs. Ida Le Master, 801 Madison Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
LIEBENSPERGER, Victor. Mrs. Caroline Liebensperger, 202 South Second Street, Emaus, Pa.
MARRA, Raffaele. Joseph Marra, 613 Scott Street, Wilmington, Del.
NELSON, Frederick C. Mrs. Peter Nelson, 311 West Fourth Street, Clinton, Ohio.
OLIVER, Archibald B. Mrs. A. M. Oliver, 236 Massachusetts Street, Lawrence, Kans.
PARKER, Edwin. Robert Parker, Harrodsburg, Ind.
REGGIO, Frank. Nicholas Reggio, 2102 Fourth Avenue, Troy, N. Y.
SCHMIDT, Adolph. A. W. Cheeley, 539 Sixty-eighth Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Wounded (Degree Undetermined).

SERGEANT.

FORREST, John W. Mrs. John W. Forrest, 92 Lackville Street, London, Ontario, Canada.

CORPORALS.

FRANCIS, William S. Andy J. Mercer, Sidney, Mont.
ULLOM, Shelby H. Robert Ullom, Steubenville, Ohio.

COOK.

MERRIMAN, Walter. Miss Winifred M. Cox, Lisbon, N. H.

PRIVATES.

BOOTH, James W. C. E. Booth, Van Meter, Iowa.
BOZE, Earl. Miss Belle Boze, Geneva, Ind.
DOYLE, Ralph J. John M. Doyle, 1329 C Street, Lincoln, Neb.
FOROMCKY, Stanley. Mrs. Anna Foromcky, Gremali Russia, Poland.
FORTENBERRY, Henry P. E. J. Fortenberry, Columbia, Miss.
FOWLER, Tyre Boon. Mrs. T. M. Fowler, Boonville, Mo.
LAHEY, Westley E. Mrs. Mary E. Lahey, 25 First Street, Sharpsburg, Pa.
LEPOIDEVIN, John W. Mrs. Ellen Lepoidevin, 1235 West Sixth Street, Plainfield, N. J.
MILLER, Roy K. Mrs. Adeline Miller, Lititz, Pa.
NEAL, Earl. William Fix, R. F. D. 1, Flat Rock, Ind.
SMITH, William L. Mrs. Ella Engle, R. F. D. 1, Chillicothe, Ohio.
UTTER, Elizah J. L. S. Utter, Greenwood, Kans.

CABLED CORRECTIONS.

The following cabled corrections are issued as an appendix to the regular casualty lists:

Killed in Action, Previously Reported Missing in Action.

LIEUTENANT.

MOOMAW, Clovis. Daniel C. Moomaw, R. F. D. 3, Roanoke, Va.

CORPORAL.

GOWAN, Henry T. Mrs. Mary Dacey, 1621 East Fourth Street, Duluth, Minn.

PRIVATE.

TURNER, James W. Mrs. Mary W. Turner, R. F. D., Culpeper, Va

Wounded Slightly, Previously Reported Missing in Action.

PRIVATE.

BOYLE, Joseph. Mrs. Marie Boyle, 3130 Mount Hope Road, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Wounded (Degree Undetermined), Previously Reported Missing in Action.

PRIVATE.

WILLIAMS, Walter. George T. Williams, Dry Creek, W. Va.

Died of Wounds, Erroneously Reported Missing in Action.

PRIVATE.

LAREZZA, Angelo. Alfonso Larezza, 25 Summer Avenue, Newark, N. J.

Wounded Severely, Erroneously Reported Missing in Action.

PRIVATE.

KELLY, John. Mrs. Milgen, 322 East Forty-second Street, New York, N. Y.

Prohibition of Rouble Bank Notes to Sweden

Office Second Ass't. P. M. Gen'l,
Washington, Apr. 4, 1919.

This Department has been advised that rouble bank notes are prohibited importation into, exportation from and transit through, Sweden.

Postmasters will cause due notice of the foregoing to be taken at their offices.

OTTO PRAEGER,
Second Ass't. P. M. Gen'l.

PLANS BETTER THAN PEDLER JOB FOR EX-SOLDIERS IN UNIFORM

Col. Arthur Woods, Special Assistant to the Secretary of War and Chairman of the Emergency Employment Committee for Soldiers and Sailors of the Council of National Defense, has requested all State and municipal officers having power to issue licenses to pedlers to furnish him or his representatives with a list of all discharged soldiers and sailors who have applied for licenses of this kind, and to keep him informed of any future application for pedlers' licenses from men discharged from the service.

Purpose of Request.

In explanation of this request Colonel Woods said: "The growing number of pedlers among discharged men in uniform has become very noticeable in many of the larger cities. It is my belief that, in many instances, this is due to the fact that the discharged soldier or sailor has not been able to secure suitable employment immediately, and has turned to peddling as the quickest and easiest way to become immediately self-supporting. The sight of a man in uniform peddling on the streets is extremely undesirable and suggests to the public that he has been neglected, and that no effort is being made to obtain suitable employment for him.

"It is my purpose to get in touch with every discharged soldier and sailor who has taken out a peddler's license, and see that he has the opportunity to engage in some form of more suitable work. This, of course, will determine at once whether the discharged man has taken up peddling from choice or from necessity. If local authorities will cooperate with me in this matter, I am very confident that we will find that in the majority of cases it has been a matter of necessity rather than choice, and that the discharged soldier or sailor who has engaged in this sort of work will welcome an opportunity of obtaining employment which is more dignified and in all probability more remunerative. I feel sure that the men of the American Army and Navy hold the uniform in very high regard and will do nothing to bring it into disrepute if it can possibly be avoided."

Interest Shown in Norway In American Universities

The American Consul General at Christiania, Norway, has written the Secretary of State of the greatly stimulated interest in American higher institutions among the Norwegians. He suggests that colleges and universities be requested to send copies of their catalogues to his office and also to the University of Christiania.

EVENTS IN GERMAN AUSTRIA.

Advices to the State Department emanating indirectly from Vienna say that a communistic revolution is imminent in German Austria.

LIST OF GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS AND PURCHASE ORDERS

Purchase and Storage.

The following is a list of purchase orders and contracts, passed by the board of review, Office of Director of Purchase and Storage, War Department:

MARCH 31, 1919.

Purchase orders made on open market purchase, or let to lowest bidder, and submitted to the Board for consideration after execution and delivery.

398. Fred S. Bennett, New York, N. Y., dying Army Duck, $16,498.31.

2800. Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., Akron, Ohio, 4,000 31x4-in. Endless Tubes @ $2.09; 207 boxes, packing above, @ $2.99; $6,987.93.

2845. Firestone Tire & Rubber Co., Akron, Ohio, 1,000 30x3-in. Fabric Clincher non-skid casings @ $9.86, plus $1.11 per hundred tires for packing for export shipment, $9,871.10.

2846. Firestone Tire & Rubber Co., Akron, Ohio, 230 38x5 Solid Pressed on tires @ $32.37 each, $7,445.10.

2848. Firestone Tire & Rubber Co., Akron, Ohio, 8,600 30x3½ Endless Tubes @ $1.68, plus packing, @ $1.62 per hundred, $14,501.32.

2891. Timken Roller Bearing Co., Cantou, Ohio, Cone and Roller Bearing, $6,092.80.

2-21009. Ideal Chocolate & Cocoa Co., New York, N. Y., 36,000 cakes, Choc., plain, $5,040.

2-21019. Austin-Nichols Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., 24,000 cans Coffee, St. Nicholas, $8,880.00.

20788. Globe Mills, San Francisco, Cal., 250 tons No. 1 tame red oat Hay, $5,000.

20790. Nicholls, Loomis Co., Los Angeles, Cal., 300 tons No. 1 alfalfa Hay, $5,685.

25913-PH. Morris & Co., Chicago, Ill., 10,676 Pork Hams, 9,151 Pork Loins, $6,402.59.

20787. Globe Mills, San Francisco, Cal., 300 tons No. 1 tame red oat Hay, $6,000.

20801. Heid Bros., Inc., El Paso, Texas, 500 tons No. 1 alfalfa Hay, $9,500.

20803. Heid Bros., Inc., El Paso, Texas, 500 tons No. 1 alfalfa Hay, $10,750.

20804. Heid Bros., Inc., El Paso, Texas, 500 tons No. 1 alfalfa Hay, $10,750.

20802. Heid Bros., Inc., El Paso, Texas, 500 tons No. 1 alfalfa Hay, $9,500.

1436. Ludwig & Ludwig, Chicago, Ill., Musical Supplies, $8,376.27.

13-688. A. Rupert Company, Portland, Ore., 60,096 cans Beans, Stringless, $7,512.

Mtrs. 2951. The Mathers Spring Company, Toledo, Ohio 170 cart 1523-XS Front Springs, and 170 Part 1527-XS Rear Springs, $7,553.18.

Mtrs. 2962. Muncie Gear Works, Muncie, Ind., Misc. repair parts for maintenance; 2,000 Class "B" Std. Military Trks., $17,671.40.

691. John Lucas & Co., Inc., Philadelphia, Pa., 8,000 gals. Bright Red Oxide Paint, $9,600.

PURCHASE TRANSACTIONS APPROVED.

M&E 367. Harrison Safety Boiler Works, Philadelphia, Pa., 1 Heater, 1,000 H. P. 5,000 Series R. H. Cochrane Feed Water, $778.

M&E 370. Jas. H. Channon Mfg. Co., Chicago, Ill., Shackles, Heavy Steel, Hand or drop forge (no weld) Screw Pin Type, $1,000.

PURCHASES APPROVED BY TELEGRAM.

1578. Miller Candy Company, Boston, Mass., 840,000 bars Candy, Choc. Bars, $28,700.

1579. Massachusetts Chocolate Co., Boston, Mass., 2,400,192 bars Candy, Almond Bars, $85,006.80.

1580. Massachusetts Chocolate Co., Boston, Mass., 1,200,000 bars Sweet Chocolate, "Special," $41,500.

1582. George Close Company, Cambridge, Mass., 150M lbs. asstd hard candies, $32,625.

APRIL 1, 1919.

Purchase orders made on open market purchase, or let to lowest bidder, and submitted to the Board for consideration after execution and delivery.

12139. Geo. H. Snow Co., Lowell, Mass., 2,511 pairs Shoes, $17,702.55.

11312. Plant Bros. & Co., Manchester, N. H., 2,795 Belts, Magazine Riflemen's, $8,664.50.

12157. L. C. Chase & Co., Watertown, Mass., 69,422 First Aid Pouches, $11,975.30.

2-19867. Louis Simon, Brooklyn, N. Y., 83,465 Brassards, White, $1,425.23.

11313. Plant Bros. & Co., 10,046 Pack Carriers, $6,237.72.

20845. Pratz Kime & Pratz, Waterloo, N. Y., 240 tons Std. Timothy Hay, $6,960.

20847. A. J. Peters & Co., Tempe, Ariz., 300 tons Std. Alfalfa Hay, $7,500.

25778-PH. Wilson & Company, Chicago, Ill., 40,000 Ham, S. C., $12,640.

25779-PH. Swift & Company, Chicago, Ill., 4,944 Pls. Lard, Issue, $7,786.80.

25789-PH. Oscar Mayer & Bros., Chicago, Ill., 75,000 Ham, S. C., $23,842.50.

25804-PH. Jacob Dold Packing Co., Buffalo, N. Y., 20,000 Ham, S. C., $6,450.

25853-PH. Cincinnati Abattoir Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, 10,500 Pork Hams @ .3050 lb.; 10,500 Pork Shoulders @ .2650 lb.; 9,000 Pork Loins @ .2850 lb., $8,550.

25831-PH. Wilson & Company, Chicago, Ill., 40,000 Ham, S. C., $12,680.

25858-PH. E. Hahns & Sons, Cincinnati, Ohio, 40,000 Beef, $9,948.

25878-PH. Morris & Company, Chicago, Ill., 9,000 Pork Loins, 10,500 Pork Hams, $6,223.05.

25860-PH. Cudahy Packing Company, Chicago, Ill., 30,000 Beef, fresh, $7,500.

25883-PH. Cameron Bros., Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., 25,500 Beef, fresh; 1,575 Pork, hams; 1,575 Pork Shoulders; 1,350 Pork Loins, $5,625.

20822. Geo. W. Dafoe & Co., Sandusky, Mich., 300 tons Std. Timothy Hay or Light clover mixed hay, $8,400.

2472. Riverton Canning Co., Riverton, Utah, 50,904 cans Tomatoes, $5,938.80.

20862. Globe Grain & Milling Co., San Francisco, Cal., 600 tons No. 1 red oat Hay, $12,000.

20861. Globe Grain & Milling Co., San Francisco, Cal., 400 tons No. 1 red oat Hay, $8,000.

20838. A. J. Peters & Co., Tempe, Ariz., 870 tons No. 1 alfalfa Hay, $23,490.

PURCHASE TRANSACTIONS APPROVED.

(Contracts over $25,000.)

204. Atlantic Refining Co., Philadelphia, Pa., 2,819,382 gals. Motor Gasoline, $634,360.95.

M&E. 374. Seagrave Company, Columbus, Ohio, 2 Seagrave Models 760 6-cylinder Triple combination pumping engine, Chemical Engine and Hose Car of 750 gal. cap. per minute, $20,400.

Mtrs. 2689. Locombile Co. of America, Bridgeport, Conn., Spare Parts for Maintenance of 1195 Riker Trucks, including war tax 5 per cent, $60,463.03.

Mtrs. 2832. Packard Motor Car Co., Detroit, Mich., 1 Set Misc. Spare Parts for Packard Motor Truck, including war tax 3 per cent, $37,358.85.

Mtrs. 2602. Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., Arkon, Ohio, Fabric Clincher Non-Skid Casings and boxes for exp. packing, and 5 per cent war tax, $179,558.

Mtrs. 2801. Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., Akron, Ohio, Casings, 5 per cent war tax added, $252,781.45.

Mtrs. 2803. Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., Akron, Ohio, Casings, same as above order Mtrs. 2801, $252,781.45.

Mtrs. 2798. Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., Akron, Ohio, Casings, and 5 per cent war tax, $160,993.

(Contracts under $25,000.)

203. Standard Oil Co. of N. Y., New York, N. Y., 18,000 gals. Motor Gasoline, $4,590.

202. Standard Oil Co. of N. J., New York, N. Y., 9,000 gals. Motor Gasoline, $2,295.

M&E. 326. Brandis & Sons, Inc., Brooklyn, N. Y., 5 Sextants, surveying type, U. S. Navy, $625.

M&E. 373. American Steel & Wire Co., Cleveland, Ohio, Wire Nails packed in std. Dom. Kegs of 100 lbs. net each, $585.

79. Arizona Gas & Electric Co., Nogales, Ariz., 750,000 lbs. Ice, $3,000.

83. Eugene Romney, Hachita, N. Mex., 240,000 lbs. Ice, $3,000.

APRIL 2, 1919.

Purchase orders made on open market purchase or let to lowest bidder and submitted to the board for consideration after execution and delivery.

586. Union Meat Company, North Portland, Ore., 31,500 lbs. Pork, fresh, $9,434.25.

588. Carstens Packing Company, Seattle, Wash., 8,000 Beef, fresh, 25,000 lbs. Beef, fresh, frozen, $7,920.

GSO. L. F. Grammes & Son, Allentown, Pa., 50,000 bxs. Fasteners No. 1 R. N. Brass; 4033P, 50,000 bxs. Washers, 1 in., $9,275.

728. Tidewater Oil Company, New York, N. Y., 140,000 lbs. Cup Grease, $7,700.

2496. Everfresh Food Company, Ogden, Utah, 397,999 lbs. Potatoes, $5,651.59.

16058-AM. J. A. Spoor & A. G. Leonard, Trustees, Chicago, Ill., labor and material for installing 471 Brascolite lighting fixtures, $5,746.20.

A-5. Iowa Packing Company, Des Moines, Iowa, 21,331 lbs. Beef, fresh, $5,420.21.

2853. Supply Officer, Navy Yard, Mare Island, Cal., 169,000 cns. Pears, $33,800.

3005. Western Meat Company, San Francisco, Cal., 5,000 lbs. Mutton, 2,000 lbs. Livers, beef, 200 lbs. Livers, Calves, 5,000 lbs. Ox Hearts, 2,000 lbs. Pork Loins, 5,000 lbs. Pork Sides, 500 lbs. Sausage, Bolonga, 1,500 lbs. Sausage, Frankfurter, 200 lbs. Sausage, Liver, 1,000 lbs. Sausage, Pork, 50 lbs. Tongues, Beef, 500 lbs. Tripe, fresh, 3,000 lbs. Veal Quarters, $5,002.50.

2994. Monotti Larimer & Sellie, 10,000 lbs. Butter, issue @ 54c lb., 10,000 lbs Butter, sales @ 56c lb., $11,000.

2954. California Peach Growers' Association, Fresno, Cal., 192,750 lbs. Peaches, Evap., $23,457.67.

7804. Hooper & Jennings Corp., San Francisco, Cal., Paper, Fly, "Sticky" and Paper, Fly, Tanglefoot, $7,208.24.

Mtrs. 2982. Premier Motor Car Corp., Indianapolis, Ind., (1,021) Mounting Steel Ammunition Bodies on Nash Chassis, including necessary material to be used, @ $17.19 each, $17,550.99.

Mtrs. 2981. Kissel Motor Car Company, Hartford, Wis., Mounting 406 Steel Ammunition Bodies on F. W. D. Chassis, including necessary material @ $17.19 each, $6,979.14.

Mtrs. 2929. Continental Motors Corp., Muskegon, Mich., Various parts for Motors, $5,311.16.

587. Carstens Packing Company, Seattle, Wash., 100,000 lbs. Beef, fresh, $23,250.

PURCHASE TRANSACTIONS APPROVED.

F&F 189. Atlantic Refining Co., Philadelphia, Pa., 1,250 gals. Med. Met. Oil, 150 gals. Red Eng. Oil, 400 lbs. Gear and Chain Lubricant, $557.

25841-PH. Swift & Company, Chicago, Ill., Lard, Issue @ .32275 lb., Lard, Issue @ .32775 lb., $146,137.50.

April 3, 1919.

Purchase orders made on open market purchase or let to lowest bidder and submitted to the board for consideration after execution and delivery.

25744-PH. Morris & Company, Chicago, Ill., 500 lbs. Bacon, Bkfst., 30,000 lbs. Ham, S. C., 20,000 lbs. Lard, Issue, Tubs, $15,675.

25876-PH. Oscar Mayer & Bro., Chicago, Ill., 18,000 lbs. Pork, Loins, $5,346.

25875-PH. Kohrs Packing Co., Davenport, Iowa, 21,000 lbs. Pork, Hams, 21,000 lbs. Pork, Shoulders, $11,655.

25915-PH. Cudahy Packing Co., Chicago, Ill., 13,500 cans Beef, Tongue, 13,200 cans Deviled Hams, $15,249.

18185. Morris & Company, Washington, D. C., 30,000 lbs. Butter, $17,952.

2853. George W. Hume & Co., San Francisco, Cal., 288,000 cns. Peaches, $57,600.

2916. Garcia & Maggii Co., San Francisco, Cal., 15,000 lbs. Onions, fresh, sacks, 2,000 lbs. Onions, fresh, crates, 50 lbs. Garlic, bxs., 1,000 bxs. apples, Winesaps, 1,200 lbs. Beets, crates, 2,000 lbs. Carrots, crates, 50 bxs. Grapefruit, 20 doz. Herbs, green, asstd., sacks, 2 doz. bunches, 20 doz. Leeks, crates, 5 bxs. Limes, "Mexican," 10 doz. Mint, crates, 150 bxs. Oranges, 100 lbs. Rhubarb, Strawberry, 5,000 lbs. Turnips, yellow, 10 doz. Watercress, $5,627.10.

113. The Quaker Oats Co., New York City, 1,500 cs. Puffed Rice, 1,500 cs. Puffed Wheat, $11,550.

100. Austin Nichols & Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., 1,000 cs. Corn Flakes, 16,000 lbs. Lima Beans, 75 pls. Peanut Butter, 75 pls. Peanut Butter, 1,500 cs. Shredded Wheat, $10,876.38.

2876. Timken Detroit Axle Co., Detroit, Mich., 1,925 No. 32117 (5563) Bearings, 1,925 No. 32120 (4361) Bearings, $10,841.60.

637-10. Valk Murdock Co., Charleston, S. C., Repairs, articles and services, U. S. Army Mine Planter Schofield, $6,900.

1978. Officer in Charge, Naval Supply Base, Naval Operating Base, Hampton Roads, Va., 50,000 cans Apples, $18,125.

LIST OF GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS AND PURCHASE ORDERS

PURCHASE TRANSACTIONS APPROVED.

(Coutracts over $25,000.)

206. Tidewater Oil Company, New York, N. Y., 2,476,387 gals. Motor Gasoline, $557,-187.08.

207. Midco Oil Sales Co., Chicago, Ill., 135,000 gals. Domestic Aviation Gasoline, $31,050.

M&E. 376. New Haven Clock Co., New Haven, Conn., 19,133 Clocks, Alarm, $31,536.45.

Mtrs. 2895. Fisk Tire & Rubber Co., New York, N. Y., 2,208 35x5 Cord, strt. side, non-skid casings, Packiug above for exp. shipmt. @ 79c per casing, 5 per cent war tax, $87,664.22.

(Contracts under $25,000.)

205. Sherwood Bros., Baltimore, Md., 1,500 gals. Medium Motor Oil, 300 gals. Heavy Motor Oil, $621.

212. Union Oil Company, 4,500 gals. Motor Gasoline, 100 lbs. Cup Grease, $841.50.

209. Galena Signal Oil Company, Franklin, Pa., 720 gals. Heavy Motor Oil, 4,000 gals. Medium Motor Oil, $1,864.

215. Gulf Refining Co., Pittsburgh, Pa., 10,000 gals. Gasoline, 500 gals. Kerosene Oil, $2,422.50.

208. Texas Company, New York, N. Y., 18,000 gals. Motor Gasoline, 2,250 gals. Kerosene, $4,398.75.

211. Louisiana Oil Co., Shreveport, La., 37,500 gals. Motor Gasoline, $8,250.

377. William L. Gilbert Clock Co., Winsted, Conn., Gilbert Alarm Clocks, $8,843.75.

PURCHASES APPROVED BY TELEGRAM.

15480-G. Rueckheim Bros. & Eckstein, Chicago, Ill., 750,000 pkg. Cracker Jack, $32,925.

April 4, 1919.

PURCHASE TRANSACTIONS APPROVED.

Mtrs. 2870. Pierce Arrow Motor Car Co., Buffalo, N. Y., Misc. Assortment Spare Parts for maintenance of 1,454 Trucks, plus 5 per cent war tax, $39,060.42.

Mtrs. 2875. Nash Motor Company, Kenosha, Wis., Misc. Assortment Spare Parts for maintenance of 3,827 Trucks, plus 5 per cent war tax, $126,232.98.

Mtrs. 2830. Four Wheel Drive Auto Company, Clintonville, Wis., Misc. Assortment Spare Parts for rebuilding 150 4-wheel drive Trucks, plus 5 per cent war tax, $60,737.58.

Mtrs. 2857. Cadillac Motor Car Co., Detroit, Mich., Misc. Assortment Spare Parts, plus war tax, 5 per cent (motor cars), $59,-998.85.

Mtrs. 2965. Cadillac Motor Company, Detroit, Mich., Misc. Assortment Spare Parts for Cad. Touring Cars, plus 5 per cent war tax, $18,769.08.

Mtrs. 2972. Four Wheel Drive Auto Co., Clintonville, Wis., Misc. Assortment Spare Parts for maintenance of 1,939 Trucks, plus war tax, 5 per cent, $64,825.07.

Mtrs. 2396. The Michigan Malleable Iron Co., Detroit, Mich., 500 sets Malleable Iron Wheels with skid hooks for Class "B" Std. 3-ton truck and 50 sets bxs. for 50 sets of above wheels, $74,392.12.

Mtrs. 2197. Fairmont Tool & Forging Co., Cleveland, Ohio, 8,000 Kits Tools for Std. Motor Trks., $31,200.

Sub. 4. H. B. Walker & Son, Newport News, Va., 45,000 lbs. Onions, fresh, $1,755.

332 (Services). Stoddard Dry Cleaning Est., Atlanta, Ga., For Dry Cleaning but not pressiug service hats, $1,000.

SUPPLEMENTAL CONTRACTS.

Sup. to 698-A. Cabarrus Cottou Mills, Kannapolis, N. C., Provides for change in width of portion of Duck.

Sup. 704 (7146-P). Geo. Wood Sons & Co., Provides that 28,800 Huckaback Towels be accepted at 19 1-10c instead of 19 1-3c, price in contract.

Sup. to Mtrs. 130. Lexington Motor Car Co., Counersville, Ind., Provides for extension of time of final date of delivery from 12-31-18 to 4-1-19.

Sup. 150 to Mtrs. 130. Provides for increase of $169, due to changes made during manufacturing 500 Class "AA" Mil. Trucks @ $1,225 each.

Sup. 151 (MTC 285). Dayton Engineering Laboratories, Daytou, Ohio, Provides for a decrease of $37, due to clerical errors in Schedule X for Delco Parts.

CANCELLATION AGREEMENTS WITH COMPENSATION TO CONTRACTOR APPROVED.

Sub. T-3. L. J. Upton & Company, Norfolk, Va., White Potatoes, $11,813.58.

Sub. T-1. Frank Lindsay, Portsmouth, Va., White Potatoes, $12,257.10.

PURCHASES APPROVED BY TELEGRAM.

7200-C. Marshall Field & Co., Chicago, Ill., Army Officers' Overcoats at various prices, $33,283.67.

The following contracts are approved to take the place of contracts by the same numbers previously approved, and the approval of which is hereby revoked:

Mtrs. 1051. Fisk Rubber Co., Chicopee Falls, Mass., 2,625 Casings 33x4 SS. NS. Cord @ $24.57 each, Boxing 262 Casings @ $5.30. 1 Box, $4.25, 65,889.10.

M&E. 342. Vulcan Engineering Sales Co., Chicago, Ill., 9 Hoists, Air, @ $41.60 each, 2 Hoists, Air, @ $76.80 each, 3 Hoists, Air, @ $120 each, $964.80.

Mtrs. 1277. Fisk Tire & Rubber Co., Washington, D. C., 5,650 30x3½ N. S. Clinker Fabric Casings, plus 5 per cent war tax, plus packing, $64,278.69.

Sup. 163 (Mtrs. 1616). Harley-Davidson Motor Co., Milwaukee, Wis., Shipping instructions for Spare Parts.

MEDICAL SUPPLIES.

The following is a list of contracts of the Medical and Hospital Supplies Division passed by the Board of Review of that Division:

M. & H. 386. L. D. Calk & Co., Synthetic porcelain supplies, $12,587.50.

M. & H. 371. Hires Turner Glass Co., Laboratory Glassware. $23.35.

M. & H. 388. Harmer Laboratories, Drugs, $6,037.50.

M. & H. 387. Special Chemicals Co., Inc., Drugs, $1,770.

M. & H. 389. S. B. Penick & Co., Inc., Drugs, $9,540.

M. & H. 384. S. S. White Dental Mfg. Co., Dental Equipmeut, $1,117.25.

M. & H. 379. Cleveland Dental Mfg. Co., Dental Equipment, $145.

M. & H. 378. Rassom & Randolph Co., Dental Supplies, $440.

M. & H. 394. H. J. Baker Co., Drugs, $3,076. Issued in lieu of cancellation without obligation of Wash. Contract 160, dated December 18, 1918.

GENERAL SUPPLIES DIVISION.

The following is a list of miscellaneous purchase orders of the General Supplies Division:

The Charles Parker Co., Meridian, Conn., 2,700 Army Lamp Parts.

Consolidated Lamp & Glass Co., Corapolis, Pa., 400 Porcelain Shades.

Cribben & Sexton Co., Chicago, Ill., 20 Shaker Bars.

The Wright Co., New York, N. Y., 10,000 Quires Wrapping Paper.

New Jersey Brush Co., Bloomfield, N. J., 500 Floor Polishing Brushes.

Consolidated Lamp & Glass Co., Corapolis, Pa., 48 Shades for Army Lamps.

Gurney Heater Co., Boston, Mass., 18 Stove Parts.

Victor C. Clad Co., Philadelphia, Pa., 6 Kitchen Utensils.

Duparquet, Huot & Maneuse Co., Washington, D. C., 1 Roasting Oven, 2 Sets Urns.

Aluminum Cooking Utensil Co., Baltimore, Md., 2 Aluminum Kettles.

The Charles Parker Co., Meridian, Conn., Lamp Parts.

Illinois Pure Aluminum Co., Lemont, Ill., 850 Aluminum Trays.

Illinois Pure Alumiuum Co., Lemont, Ill., 700 Aluminum Trays.

Wilkinson Bros. & Co., New York, N. Y., 30,250 Pounds Wrapping Paper.

Danville Stove Mfg. Co., Danville, Pa., 100 Heaters.

Cornelius Ford, Public Printer, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., 5,000 Letterheads.

Columbian Rope Co., Auburn, N. Y., 13,700 Pounds Manila Rope.

R. P. Andrews Paper Co., Washington, D. C., 250 Calendar Pads.

Spaulding & Metcalf, Philadelphia, Pa., 6 Rolls Wool Wire.

Noesting Pin Ticket Co., New York, N. Y., 5,000,000 Boxes Paper Clips.

Charles G. Stott & Co., Washington, D. C., 46 Calendar Pads.

R. P. Andrews Paper Co., Washington, D. C., 500 Time Books.

R. P. Clarke Co., Washington, D. C., 10,000 Cones Pins.

Metal Specialties Mfg. Co., Chicago, Ill., 48 Sealing Machines.

Baldwin Tool Works, Parkersburg, W. Va., 1,200 Shovels.

Library Bureau, Washington, D. C., 9,150 Items Office Supplies.

Plymouth Cordage Co., N. Plymouth, Mass., 500 Marline Twine, Pounds.

L. F. Grammes & Son, Allentown, Pa., 50,000 Boxes Fasteners, 50,000 Washers for same.

General Paper Goods Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., 7,500,000 Packages, Covers.

Quaker City Cordage Co., Philadelphia, Pa., 5,000 Pounds Rope.

Duparquet, Huot & Moneuse Co., New York, N. Y., 1 Set Rings and Cover for Stoves.

Defiance Mfg. Co., New York, N. Y., 75 Punches.

Evans Dollar Pen Co., Waterloo, Iowa, 100 Perforators.

Henry C. Kelley Co., New York, N. Y., 56 Pounds Cotton Line.

The Union Stove Works, New York, N. Y., 6 Stove Parts.

Bramhall Deane Co., New York, N. Y., 3 Sets Rings and Covers for Stoves.

Quaker City Cordage Co., Philadelphia, Pa., 10 Coils Manila Rope.

Cornwall Paper Mfg. Co., Cornwall-on-the-Hudson, N. Y., 20,000 Reams Paper.

J. A. Heale & Co., New York, N. Y., 2,060 Typewriter Ribbons.

Yawman & Erbe Mfg. Co., Washington, D. C., 1,000 Shannon Files.

Detroit Stove Works, Detroit, Mich., 30 Stove Parts.

General Paper Goods Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., 2,176,000 Packages, Covers.

Library Bureau, Washington, D. C., 5,000 Index Tabs.

Yawman & Erbe Mfg. Co., Washington, D. C., 176 Files.

Kalamazoo Loose Leaf Binder Co., Washington, D. C., 2,000 Binders.

Wrought Iron Range Co., St. Louis, Mo., 12 Ranges.

Richardson & Boynton Co., New York, N. Y., 299 Stove Parts.

Library Bureau, Washington, D. C., 7 Tabulating Card Units.

Union Stove Works, New York, N. Y., 554 Heaters.

J. A. Heale & Co., New York, N. Y., 3,352 Typewriter Ribbons.

Victor V. Clad Co., Philadelphia, Pa., 122 Stove Parts.

Sherman Envelope Co., Worcester Mass., 595,000 Envelopes.

Noesting Pin Ticket Co., Mt. Vernon, N. Y., 5,000,000 Clips.

Richmond Radiator Co., New York, N. Y., 8,974 Field Grates.

T. L. Hern Co., St. Louis, Mo., 3,000 Chests, Veterinary.

T. L. Horn Trunk Co., St. Louis, Mo., 3,000 Chests, Veterinary.

S. S. Stafford, Inc., New York, N. Y., 140 Bottles Ink.

Hart & Crouse Co., Utica, N. Y., 213 Stove Parts.

Barstow Stove Co., Providence, R. I., 17 Heater Parts.

United States Shipping Board, Emergency Fleet Corp., Philadelphia, Pa., 300 Typewriters.

Yawman & Erbe Mfg. Co., Washington, D. C., 2,466 Files.

The Imperial Brush Co., New York, N. Y., 1,410 Nail Brushes.

The Malleable Steel Range Mfg. Co., South Bend, Ind., 15 Stove Parts.

Walker & Pratt Mfg. Co., Boston, Mass., 184 Stove Parts.

Southard, Robertson Co., New York, N. Y., 9 Heater Parts.

The Fischer-Leaf Co., Louisville, Ky., 11 Stove Parts.

International Heater Co., Utica, N. Y., 41 Stove Parts.

Thatcher Furnace Co., New York, N. Y., Stove Parts.

Williams Brush Co., Philadelphia, Pa., 4,230 Nail Brushes.

Ordnance Department.

The Ordnance Department, War Department, has placed contracts as follows:

CONTRACT COMPLETED.

20013-MT6009. The Holt Manufacturing Co., Peoria, Ill., maintenance of ordnance motor schools, $11,832.15.

P12945-1279E. Hercules Powder Co., Wilmington, Del., sulphuric acid, $126,000.

LIST OF GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS AND PURCHASE ORDERS

19260-3656. Whiting Patterson Co., 314 N. 15th St., Philadelphia, Pa., waxed manila paper for wrapping spare parts for small arms, $2,634.72.

20227-MS6021. Artillery Fuze Co., Wilmington, Del., detonator seats and primer cases with non-delay primers, $40.00.

P18323-4522A. Mobile Stove & Pulley Mfg. Co., Mobile, Ala., 12-in. Cupro nickel bands, $872.48.

20226-MS6031A. Sargent & Co., New Haven, Conn., traps for release mechanism mark V-A, $4,500.00.

MATERIAL STILL NEEDED FOR NEW ARMY PROGRAM.

20201-MC6049. The De Vinne Press, 395 Lafayette St., New York City, N. Y., handbooks for 12-in. sliding railway mount, $1,874.50.

20199-MT6034. Henry C. Griffin & Co., 143-5 Varieck St., New York, N. Y., labor in dismantling Nash Marine Corps winch, trucks, and boxing spare parts, $1,200.00.

20187-MS6017. New England Westinghouse Co., Springfield, Mass., handbooks for Browning machine guns, model 1917, $2,620.00.

MATERIAL NEEDED FOR CURRENT BUSINESS.

P19142-2958 inc. Standard Paper Co., 440-450 South Illinois St., Indianapolis, Ind., gummed tape and tarred paper for wrapping bouchon assemblies for overseas shipment, $345.

20195-MC6043. American Car & Foundry Co., 165 Broadway, New York, N. Y., spare parts for 8-in. railway gun carriages, model 1918, $1,858.00.

20159-MC6044. Erie Railroad Shops, Meadville, Pa., rough machining of 26 recuperator forgings for 75 mm. guns, $5,200.00.

20111-MC6029. George S. Johnston Co., 5 South Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill., optics less reticules for 37 mm. telescopic sight and spares, $7,392.00.

20084-MT6030. Raleigh Iron Works, Raleigh, N. C., work, labor and materials used in repair of tanks at Camp Polk, $461.63.

20113-MC6036. Clyde Iron Works, Duluth, Minn., one set of rail clamps complete, one hood for gas driven winch (for 16-in howitzer, railway mount), $150.00.

20230-MS6027. M. G. Copeland Co., 409 11th St., Washington, D. C., fabric tool roll and envelopes for Browning machine gun, model 1917 (experimental), $6.50.

20228-MS6020. Lycoming Foundry & Machine Co., Williamsport, Pa., nose adapters, primer caps, detonators, bodies, sleeve detonators, washers, needles, primer holders, $39.80.

20297-MW6006. Gorham Mfg. Co., Providence, R. I., bouchon assemblies, hand grenades and packing boxes, $708.87.

20231-MS6024. Cygnet Mfg. Co., Buffalo, N. Y., sample tripod, experimental adapter, anti-aircraft machine gun, field mount, experimental aiming stakes, $503.50.

20189-MC6046. National Transit Pump & Machinery Co., Oil City, Pa., recuperator forgings for 75 mm. guns, $4,194.00.

20225-MS6034. Black & Decker Mfg. Co., Baltimore, Md., retainers, extensions, stop washers, detonator tubes, $115.00.

20190-MC6045. Bessemer Gas Engine Co., Grove City, Pa., rough maching of recuperators forgings for 75 mm. guns, $16,257.80.

20180-MC6042. Harrisburg Mfg. & Boiler Co., Harrisburg, Pa., 3.3-in. gun carriage limbers, model of 1919, $2,800.00.

20224-MS6036A. Black & Decker Mfg. Co., Baltimore, Md., tools for nose firing mechanisms for fragmentation drop bombs, French type, $275.00.

20181-MS6006. Black & Decker Mfg. Co., Baltimore, Md., spare parts, $474.00.

20171-MS6016. Edward G. Budd Mfg. Co., Philadelphia, Pa., shoulder rests, tripods for Browning tank gun, $1,750.00.

20232-MS6025. Colt's Patent Fire Arms Mfg. Co., Hartford, Conn., charging handles for Browning aircraft machine gun (experimental), $391.40.

20194-MS6005. Sargent & Co., traps for release mechanism, mark V, modified to include reverse actuator bar, $300.00.

20192-MC6030. General Electric Co., Schenectady, N. Y., work and labor in connection with changes in locomotives and services of operator, $3,063.56.

20177-MS6014. Black & Decker Mfg. Co., Baltimore, Md., gyroscope wheel and casing (experimental), $85.00.

20437-MC6079. Midvale Steel & Ordnance Co., Philadelphia, Pa., labor and material required in conducting test on rubber packing for recuperators of 8-in howitzer, model of 1917, $741.54.

20223-MS6033. Buffalo Forge Co., Buffalo, N. Y., Simons pack outfits, $250.00.

20202-MS6007. S. W. Fordyce, Jr., St. Louis, Mo., Pierson-Fordyce attachments for Lewis gun, $160.00.

20222-MS6015 The Stanley Works, New Britain, Conn., projector brackets for Browning machine gun, model of 1917, $32.60.

20186-MS6013. Winchester Repeating Arms Co., New Haven, Conn., spare parts for 12-gauge Winchester shot guns, $307.85.

20158-MC6047. Pittsburgh & Lake Erie Railroad Co., McKees Rock, Pa., rough machining of recuperator forgings for 75 mm. guns, $3,151.80.

20229-MS6019. Worcester Pressed Steel Co., Worcester, Mass., development of Marlin-Browning metallic belt links, $655.75.

SPECIAL.

P7993-688C. The New Britain Machine Co., New Britain, Conn., machine tools for manufacturing caterpillar trailer carriages, $125,000.

Chief of Engineers.

The office of the Chief of Engineers of the Army has placed the following orders:

Macbeth-Evans Glass Company, New York City, 24 shades, glass, $13.44.

Mayo-Skinner Co., Chicago, Ill., 90 pumps, hand tire, for automobiles, $94.50.

Western Wire Products Co., St. Louis, Mo., 90 boxes pins, Cotter assorted, $6.30.

B. F. Goodrich Rubber Co., Akron, Ohio, automobile tubes and repair kits, $664.47.

Charles H. Clark & Co., Pittsburgh, Pa., services and material in connection with the development of a 60-ft. searchlight tower, $20,000.00.

Edw. F. Terry Mfg. Co., New York City, services and material in connection with the development of a 60-ft. searchlight tower, $6,000.00.

General Electric Co., Schenectady, N. Y., services and material in connection with comparison of standard and semi-standard searchlight by the Illuminating Engineering Laboratory of the General Electric Co., $20,000.00.

General Electric Co., Schenectady, N. Y., services and material in connection with the development of a Dodge searchlight power unit, $9,000.00.

National Carbon Co., Cleveland, Ohio, searchlight carbons, $13.92.

Bureau of Yards and Docks.

The Bureau of Yards and Docks of the Navy Department has awarded the following contracts:

3472. Boat Shed, Pensacola, Fla.; Wet basin, Newport Engineering & Contracting Co. (Inc.), Newport News, Va., $47,100.

3791. San Diego, Calif.: Gasoline storage and supply system, Thomas Haverty Co., Los Angeles, $15,875.

3805. Paris Island: Extension to fresh water system, G. E. Engineering Co., New York, $10,590.

3760 Annapolis: The Seamanship and navigation building, Levering & Garrigues, New York, $662,692.

3822. Storage Shed, Boston: Electric traveling cranes, Bedford Foundry and Machinery Co., Bedford, Ind., $8,980.

3826. Newport: Erection of water tank, Pittsburgh-Des Moines Steel Co., Washington, D. C., $11,760.

Architect of Treasury.

The Supervising Architect of the Treasury has awarded the following contracts:

Philadelphia Mint: Removing tubes from east battery and installing new, Philadelphia Boiler Works, Philadelphia, Pa., $4,680.

San Francisco Customhouse: Miscellaneous alterations, John Flaherty, San Francisco, $3,412.

Hartford, Conn., post office: Mailing vestibule, James Miles & Son Co., Worcester, Mass., $1,840.

Pittsburgh Bureau of Mines: No. 5 gallery operating and storage rooms and garages, Miller Construction Co., Pittsburgh, $2,300.

Construction Division.

The Construction Division, War Department, has placed contracts as follows:

Philadelphia Q. M. Terminal; brick; $48,556.96; lowest price; Philadelphia Brick Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

Camp Jackson, S. C.; electrical material; $60.00; G. & W. Electric Specialty Co., Chicago, Ill.

Camp Jackson, S. C.; electrical material; $150.52; Standard Underground Cable Co., Washington, D. C.

Craney Island; oil separator; $29.52; Warren-Webster, Washington, D. C.

Camp Stephen Little; thermostat; $59.50; Powers Regulator Co., New York, N. Y.

Mechanical Unit No. 304; pump; $340.00; Worthington Pump & Mach. Corp., Washington, D. C.

Mechanical Unit No. 304; oil burning equipment; $1,230.00; Wilgus Mfg. Co., Los Angeles, Cal.

Craney Island; boiler; $1,670.00; Erie City Iron Works, Baltimore, Md.

Camp Jackson, S. C.; electrical material: $49.50; lowest price; Pittsburgh High Voltage Insulator Co., Derry, Pa.

Philadelphia Q. M. Terminal; piling; $3,375.00; John L. Roper Lumber Co., Norfolk, Va.

Craney Island; rolling partitions; $583.50; J. G. Wilson Corp., Norfolk, Va.

Langley Field, Va.; cement; $2,630.00; Whitehall Portland Cement Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

Craney Island, Va.; valves; $96.30; Kennedy Valve Mfg. Co., Elmira, N. Y.

Craney Island, Va.; millwork; $6,640.41; Miller Mfg. Co., Richmond, Va.

Portsmouth Water Development; fittings; $201.41; Crane Company, Baltimore, Md.

Fort Monroe, Va.; plumbing material; $102.20; Seaboard Supply Co., Norfolk, Va.

Camp Bragg, N. C.; cooler rooms; $2,210; Modern Refrigerator Co., Peru, Ind.

Reedy Island, Del.; steam engine; $200.00; Clark Engine & Boiler Wks., Kalamazoo, Mich.

Camp Knox, Ky.; copper wire; $2,703.68; American Brass Co., New York, N. Y.

Baltimore Depot Warehouse; fire alarm and watch system; $3,200.00; Kinsburg-Samuel Electric Co., Baltimore, Md.

Raritan Arsenal, N. J.; roofing; $2,600.00; Barrett Co., Washington, D. C.

Army War College, D. C.; asbestos mill board; $539.75; Baltimore Roofing and Asbestos Co., Baltimore, Md.

Craney Island; exhaust head; $15.00; Ohio Blower Co., Washington, D. C.

Craney Island; grease trap; $15.20; Keiley Mueller Co., Washington, D. C.

Fort Mason, Cal.; cast iron pipe; $2,465.00; Colorado Fuel & Iron Works, Denver, Colo.

Craney Island; float regulator and valves; $139.13; C. M. Davis, Philadelphia, Pa.

Portsmouth Water Development; fittings; $207.70; Virginia-Carolina Supply Co., Norfolk, Va.

Camp Stephen D. Little; tank; $298.00; Patterson & Kelley Co., New York, N. Y.

Philadelphia Q. M. Terminal; fire door hardware; $2,388.34; Allith-Prouty Co., Danville, Ill.

Camp Dix, N. J.; fire alarm circuits; $560; Aero Alarm Co., New York, N. Y.

Norfolk Q. M. Terminal, Va.; motors; $474; Burke Electric Company, Erie, Pa.

Army War College; Integral Waterproofing Powder; $60.00; A. C. Horn & Co., Long Island City, N. Y.

Mech. Repair Unit No. 304; reducing valve; $30.96; G. M. Davis Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

Philadelphia Q. M. Terminal; reducing valves; $848.70; G. M. Davis Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

Army Supply Base, Brooklyn; wiring for winches; $1,039.68; Clyde Iron Works, Duluth, Minn.

Army Supply Base, Charleston; wiring for winches; $173.28; Clyde Iron Works, Duluth, Minn.

Bush Terminal, N. Y.; wiring for winches; $303.24; Clyde Iron Works, Duluth, Minn.

Army Supply Base, Boston; wiring for winches; $346.56; Clyde Iron Works, Duluth, Minn.

Army Supply Base, Boston; wiring winches; $173.28; Cylde Iron Works, Duluth, Minn.

Charleston Port Terminal, S. C.; tompions; $5.00; Redwood Mfg. Co., San Francisco, Cal.

List of Government Contracts

Army Supply Base, Norfolk, Va.; wiring for winches; $433.20; Clyde Iron Works, Duluth, Minn.

Army Supply Base, Boston; coils for dock winches; $40.00; The Cutler Hammer Mfg. Co., Washington, D. C.

Fort Mason; galv. pipe; $31,301.58; H. Belfield Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

North Camp Jackson, S. C.; cast iron pipe; $1,825.00; American Cast Iron Pipe Co., Birmingham, Ala.

Camp Abraham Eustis, Va.; plumbing material; $287.89; J. L. Mott Iron Works, Washington, D. C.

Camp Bragg, N. C.; switch-board material; $1,496.00; Conduit Electric Mfg. Co., South Boston, Mass.

Fort Mason; galv. sink brackets; $32.00; Sanitary Co. of America, Linfield, Pa.

Fort Mason; steel sinks; $215.00; National Enameling & Stamping Co., New York, N. Y.

Infantry School of Arms, Ga.; hydrants; $2,628.90; Columbian Iron Works, Chattanooga, Tenn.

Mech. Repair Unit No. 304; traps; $99.00; Wright Austin Co., New York, N. Y.

Mech. Repair Unit No. 304; traps; $35.48; Wright Austin Co., New York, N. Y.

Mech. Repair Unit No. 304; governors-pumps; $69.00; Louis Steam Specialty Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

Mech. Repair Unit No. 304; pump governor; $19.44; Warren Webster Co., Washington, D. C.

Mech. Repair Unit No. 304; exhaust heads; $60.00; Ohio Blower Co., Washington, D. C.

Mech. Repair Unit No. 304; gauges; $65.45; Schaeffer & Budenberg Mfg. Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Fort Mason, Cal.; galv. iron sinks; $502.50; Salem Brass & Iron Mfg. Co., Bridgeton, N. Y.

General Hospital, N. Y.; fire alarm equipment; $300.00; Aero Alarm Co., New York, N. Y.

Camp Abraham Eustia, Va.; hair clipping machines; $64.88; Moore Electric Corp., Chicago, Ill.

Fort Monroe, Va.; repairs; $1,340.00; Heine Safety Boiler Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

Camp Stuart, Va.; lubricators; $14.08; Detroit Lubricator Co., Detroit, Mich.

General Hospital No. 28, Ill.; fire alarm circuits; $2,520.00; Aero Alarm Co., New York, N. Y.

Mech. Repair Unit No. 304; oil separator; $96.00; Ohio Blower Co., Washington, D. C.

Fort Monroe, Va.; repairs; $224.00; Heine Safety Boiler Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

Fort Monroe, Va.; plumbing material; $229.10; lowest price; Keystone Supply & Mfg. Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

Mech. Repair Unit 304; blower; $351.00; lowest price; Buffalo Forge Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

Fort Mason, Cal.; repairs; $220.00; only available source; Ridgeway Dynamo & Engine Co., Ridgeway, Pa.

Fort McPherson, Ga.; electrical material; $376.18; best price for reg. del. Sangamo Electric Co., Springfield, Ill.

MARKING OF INDIVIDUAL EQUIPMENT FOR PURPOSES OF IDENTIFICATION

Circular No. 126.
WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, March 15, 1919.

Marking Equipment.

The markings to be applied to individual equipment for the purpose of identification, as prescribed in paragraphs 257 and 295, Army regulations, are indicated as follows:

1. Bayonet and bolo scabbards and similar articles are marked by means of the steel dies issued with the outfit for marking metal, the letters being placed upon the aluminum bushing at the mouth of the scabbard, a slight interval being left between the company letter and the soldier's company number.

2. Textile articles of equipment are marked by means of a small metal tag, with three projecting prongs, which are to be inserted through the fabric and clamped securely over a washer.

3. For piercing the three holes in the fabric through which the prongs of the tag are inserted, there will be issued to all organizations who now have a metal marking outfit, model 1910, a perforating punch. This punch is so manufactured that it has three projecting lips that correspond to the three prongs on the tag. The equipment to be marked is to be placed on a wooden block and three holes punched into the fabric with the perforating punch, after which the tag can be easily inserted. Organizations which now have the metal-marking outfit on hand can, with a few minor changes and by boring an inch and a quarter hole in the container, make a place to carry the new perforating punch. This should be done by some specially designated mechanic with the organization after the punch is issued.

4. The present anvil issued with the marking outfit can be used as a base upon which to mark the tag after three holes, 13-64-inch in diameter, have been bored in one end of the anvil to correspond to the three prongs on the metal tag. Before fastening the tag to the equipment it is to be placed on the anvil and in the space left for this purpose on the tag, the company letter and the soldier's company number, with a slight space left between, are to be stamped by means of the steel dies issued with the metal-marking outfit.

5. The location of the tags on the equipment should correspond as nearly as possible to the exact position where the equipment was marked by the old stencil method. The tags should not be attached to articles of equipment in the same place, if the stencil was on the inside and did not show. Such places where the stencil was on the inside, the tag should be reversed and shown on the outside, as the appearance of the tag is more desirable than the washer. An example of this is as follows: On the garrison belt for enlisted men the stencil was on the inside and no marking showed. If the tag were placed on the inside of the belt and the prongs pierced the fabric and clamped over the washer, the washer and prongs would show on the outside of the belt, which is not to be desired. The tag should be placed on the outside of the belt and the washer on the inside, next to the man's uniform.

(457.7, A. G. O.)

By order of the Secretary of War:
FRANK McINTYRE,
Maj. Gen., Acting Chief of Staff.
Official:
P. C. HARRIS,
The Adjutant General.

SOLDIERS FREED BY GERMANS OR REPORTED AS HAVING DIED

Information Concerning Eight Men Received and Made Public By the War Department.

The War Department announces that information as indicated below has been received regarding the following named persons:

Private Alvin E. Feasel reported to have been released from German Prison Hospital, Guestrim, Germany, and to have left in hospital train for Cologne, Germany. Emergency address: William Feasel, R. F. D. No. 4, Fortoria, Ohio.

Private Roy J. Brown reported to have died September 29, 1918, in Field Hospital Ars-Mosel, France. Emergency address: Mrs. Victoria A. Brown, mother, Paris, Texas.

Private Henry H. Steinert reported to have died October 21, 1918, and to have been buried in Oches Cemetery, France. Emergency address: Mrs. Mary Steinert, mother, 322 Lee Street, Milwaukee, Wis.

Private Norman A. Waterstrat reported to have died October 28, 1918, at Field Hospital 97, Leouilly, France, and to have been buried in the military cemetery, Leouilly, France. Emergency address: Albert F. Waterstrat, 121 William Street, Tonawanda, N. Y.

The following are reported to have died at Hautmont, France:

John J. Caulfield, Private; Mrs. Helen Caulfield, wife, 1418 Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Nathan Charnin, Private; George Charnin, brother, 122 Rockaway Road, Jamaica, N. Y.

Diaz Pedro, Private; Albert Steffger, friend, 39 Front Street, New York, N. Y.

Chester A Farrell, Private 1st class; Mrs. Irene Blaney, 545 11th Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

NEW YEAR GREETING TO SHAH.

President's Message and Reply Received From the Ruler of Persia.

President Wilson and the Shah of Persia exchanged greetings recently on the occasion of the Persian New Year's Day, March 21.

Acting Secretary of State Polk in a message through the American Legation at Teheran extended "in the President's name to His Imperial Majesty, the Shah, cordial felicitations of the government and people of the United States and his own personal greetings on this Persian New Year's Day."

The reply received by the Department of State says: "Deeply sensible to the kind wishes and congratulations which your Excellency has just expressed in the name of His Excellency, the President, and the noble American nation on the occasion of the "Nowrouz," I wish to offer to you my earnest thanks and the wishes I make for the happiness of the President and the prosperity of the United States of America."

REGULATIONS FOR TAX ON DUES FOR SOCIAL CLUB MEMBERSHIP

Part 2 of Regulations 43, relating to the tax on dues under the new Revenue Act effective April 1, have been issued by the Bureau of Internal Revenue. The tax is 10 per cent of the amount paid as dues or membership fees to any "social, athletic or sporting club or organization," provided that the regular dues of an "active resident annual member" of such club or organization are in excess of $10 a year. The act imposes also a tax of 10 per cent on the amount paid as an initiation fee to any such club or organization, provided that such fee amounts to more than $10, or that the regular dues or membership fees of an "active resident annual member" are in excess of $10.

Included Within Meaning.

The purposes and activities of a club and not its name determine its character for the purpose of the tax on dues. Every club or organization having social, athletic or sporting features is presumed to be included within the meaning of the act, until the contrary has been proved, and the burden of proof is upon it. If any club or organization desires to claim that it is not in fact "social, athletic or sporting" it must submit to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue its charter or constitution and by-laws, together with a statement as to its actual purposes.

A chamber of commerce maintains offices for purely business purposes, but it has regular monthly gatherings in a rented hall for purely social purposes. It is a social club within the meaning of the act.

Y. M. C. A. and College Frats.

Neither a Young Men's Christian Association nor a Young Men's Hebrew Association is a social club within the meaning of the act, for the predominant purpose of each is religion and philanthropic social service.

Dues and fees paid to a "chapter" of a college fraternity are exempt from tax under the 1918 act, and also dues paid to a "local" of a labor union.

No tax is assessed upon the amounts paid for life memberships to clubs or organizations, but each life member is required to pay annually, at the time of payment of dues by active resident annual members, a tax equivalent to the tax upon the amount paid by such member.

DIRECTOR OF CITIZENSHIP.

New Position for R. F. Crist in the Bureau of Naturalization.

Owing to the great expansion of the Americanization and citizenship program of the Bureau of Naturalization, Department of Labor, a reorganization of the naturalization work has been effected whereby Raymond F. Crist, who has been in direct charge of that work as Deputy Commissioner of Naturalization, has been promoted to Director of Citizenship. He will be succeeded as Deputy Commissioner by Thomas B. Shoemaker, heretofore Chief Naturalization Examiner.

ENEMY TRADING LIST CHANGES ISSUED BY WAR TRADE BOARD

The War Trade Board issues the following.

The following changes in the enemy trading list will be made as of date April 5, 1919:

Additions.

Greece.
Recanati, Sam, Saloniki.

Netherlands.
Rohlsen, G., Rotterdam.

Netherlands East Indies.
Bandoengsche Warenhuis, N. V., Bandoeng.
Diament, F., Bandoeng.
Goldenberg, L., Bandoeng.
Sie Kok Tjwan, Batavia.
Unity Film Service, Bandoeng.
Warenhuis, N. V., Bandoeng.
Zeil, V. J. Van, Bandoeng.

Spain.
Botey, Joaquin, Calle Salmerol 59, Barcelona.

Removals.

Greece.
Baumann, Hermann, Athens.

Morocco.
Moryusef, Joseph and Yahia, Larache.
Ramos Espinosa de los Monteros, Antonio, Ceuta.

Netherlands.
Eiffe & Company, Rotterdam.
Landy, Ignaz, Scheveningen.

Netherlands East Indies.
Chea Cham Young, Medan.
Menadosche Handelsvereeniging (Mexdo) N. V., Medan, Menado and Macassar.

Norway.
Bjornenak, R. H., and Martin Edvartsen. Vardo.
Froisland, Anton, Kabelvaag and Bergen.
Scheuder (Schreuder), Arnold, Bergen.
Vaagen Preserving Company, A. S., Kabelvaag, Lefeten, Nordlands Amt.

Spain.
Vinals, Magin, Barcelona, Port Bou, and Irun.

Sweden.
Broms & Dam, Stockholm.
Engstrom, Knut, Gothenburg.
Harbeck, Ernst, Gothenburg.
Holmberg, Hermann, Gothenburg.
Moller. R. H., Halmstad.
Uhlin, Rich., Boras.

Demobilization Program Announced For Air Service

The War Department authorizes the following from the Office of the Director of Air Service:

Although the demobilization of the air service will continue until the enlisted personnel reaches 15,000, twenty-one aero squadrons will be retained in the service. Authority has just been granted the Director of Air Service to retain in service the following aero squadrons:

Pursuit Squadrons—27th, 94th, 95th and 147th.

Bombardment Squadrons (Day)—11th, 20th, 96th and 166th.

Army Observation Squadrons—9th, 24th and 91st.

Army Artillery Squadrons—99th, 135th and 258th.

Corps Observation Squadrons—1st, 12th, 50th and 88th.

Surveilance Squadrons—8th, 90th and 104th.

The authority granted is not to be construed as amending previous instructions directing the reduction of the enlisted personnel to 15,000 men. All men in the above organizations, who were enlisted or drafted for the emergency, will be discharged upon their return to the United States, without delay, if they so desire and are eligible for discharge.

FUEL OIL CONTRACTS AWARDED FOR SHIPPING BOARD VESSELS

The Director of Operations has thus far awarded the following fuel oil bids for United States Shipping Board vessels to be taken during the next twelve months:

New York—Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, 3,500,000 No. 1 "B," $1.15; No. 1 "C," 98 cents; No. 2 "B," $1.22; No. 2 "C," $1.05.

Baltimore—Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, 500,000 No. 1 "B," $1.15; No. 1 "C," 98 cents; No. 2 "B," $1.22; No. 2 "C," $1.05.

Norfolk—Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, 1,500,000 No. 1 "B," $1.15; No. 1 "C," 98 cents; No. 2 "B," $1.22; No. 2 "C," $1.05.

New Orleans—Standard Oil Company of Louisiana, 2,000,000 No. 2 "B," 97 cents; No. 2 "C," 80 cents.

The Pacific Coast bids are unsatisfactory on account of price and have been rejected.

COMPARISON OF PERFORMANCE OF ALLIED AND ENEMY PLANES

The Statistics Branch, General Staff, War Department, issues the following:

The following comparison shows the average performance of the five best known types of allied pursuit planes in use at the front during the last months of the war, with the average performance of the five leading types of German pursuit planes:

Average Horse-power—Allied, 186; enemy, 160.

Average Pounds Weight per Horse-power—Allied, 9.3; enemy, 12.5.

Average Feet per Minute Climb to 6,000 Feet—Allied, 1,140; enemy, 705.

Average Miles per Hour at 6,500 Feet—Allied, 126; enemy, 109.

EMPLOYMENT FOR 81,113.

Complete figures on the number of applications and placements through the United States Employment Service for the week ending March 22 show that 126,442 applications were received for employment and that 81,113 persons were secured jobs by the Federal employment agency. Of the number placed 8,326 were soldiers and sailors.

REQUESTS FOR SEALED PROPOSALS.

War Department.

The Medical and Hospital Supplies Division, War Department, has issued Circular Proposal No 10, calling for bids (to be opened April 14) for dozen furnishing 3,000 glass ribbed funnels, 1,000 steeple top jars, and 15,000 vials, one-half ounce, and Circular Proposal No 11, calling for bids (to be opeued April 15) for furnishing 500 bottles of fluidextractum ipecacuanhae.

The Paints Branch, Raw Materials Division, War Department, has issued the following requests for quotatious:

Requisition 5161-5151, Overseas Supply Division, bids receivable uutil 10 a. m., April 17, 30,000 pints of varnish, to be furnished in pint cans packed for export shipment.

Requisition 611-6, bids receivable uutil 4 p. m., April 16, 150 lineal feet 24-gauge platinum wire and 150 lineal feet of 26-gauge platinum wire.

The Procuremeut Division, Purchase Section, office of Chief Signal Officer of the Army, has invited proposals for furnishing materials as follows:

Two switchboards, special, for mortar batteries. Buyer, C. J. Hogan, Room 518.

Photographic material. 72 plate holders, Simplex, natural finish, 5x7. 6 Cranks, tripod. precision, motion pictures. 1 Camera, View, 6½x8½. 1 Camera, Speed Graphic, 5x7. 1 Background, large, black. 1 Screen, portrait, reflecting. 1 Stand, studio, 11x14. 1 case Plates, Graflex, 4x5. 1 case Plates, 4x5, Nonhalation Ortho. 1 case Plates, 5x7, Nou-balation Ortho. 1 case Plates, 5x7, regular medium. 1 case Plates, 6½x8½, Ortho Nonhalation. 1 case Plates, 6½x8½, medium speed. 1 case Plates, Lautern slide, regular. 1 case Plates, Lantern slide, slow. 10 doz. Film, cut portrait, 5x7. 10 doz. Film, cut commercial, 5x7. 10 doz. Film, cut portrait, 6½x8½. 2 doz. Plates, heavy ferrotype, 14x20. 1 Safelight, 8x10 W. & W. No. 0. 1 Safelight, 8x10 W. & W. No. 9. 1 Jar, stone, 10 gal. 1 Jar, stone, 15 gal. 15 Bottles, 1 gal. 6 Bottles, 2-quart, 1 Frame, retouching, folding. 12 Peucils, negative. 1 Tubes, Opaque, dozen, 1 doz. set Colors, spotting, 2 lbs. Motol. 1 Tank, 7 inches, kodak Film. Buyer, Charles Engel, Room 506.

United States Engineer Office, Room 710, Army Building, 39 Whitehall Street, New York, N. Y. Sealed proposals for dredging and rock removal in East River, N. Y., will be received here until 12 m., May 9, 1919, and then opened. Further information on application.

United States Engineer Office, Room 710, Army Building, 39 Whitehall Street, New York, N. Y. Sealed proposals for dredging in the Narrows of Lake Champlain, N. Y., and Vermont will be received here until 12 m., May 12, 1919, and then opened. Further information on application.

Department of Agriculture.

Bids for the following will be received in the office of the Chief Clerk of the Department of Agriculture until 2 p. m., Tuesday, April 15, 1919:

Sixty (60) more or less, transits, No. 27-A Gurley, or equal, complete.

Twenty-four (24) more or less, erecting, engineers' dumpy levels, 16½-inch telescope, Buff & Buff Mfg. Co.'s, or equal, complete.

Both transits and levels to be engraved in some suitable place on plates, "Bureau of Public Roads, No. (to be supplied in each case), U. S. Department of Agriculture." The right is reserved to increase or decrease the number of transits or levels to be ordered not more than twenty-five per cent (25%), and to purchase transits from one bidder and levels from another.

Treasury Department.

Proposals will be received by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing until 2 p. m., April 11, 1919, for furnishing and delivering the arteiles listed below:

Two barrels (approximately 500 pounds), of borate of manganese, best quality; 2 barrels (about 100 gallons), of best quality No. 0 lithographic varnish suitable for making of best grade typographic ink; 6,000 pounds of red American pressboard.

Treasury Department, Bureau of Engraving and Printing, Washington, D. C., April 7, 1919. Sealed proposals are invited to furnish postage stamp paper, internal revenue paper and castings and for the sale of waste paper, pulp, shredded trimmings, ink scrapings, scrap metal, postage stamp paper and internal revenue paper trimmiugs, and also for the cleaning of windows in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing during the fiscal year, beginning July 1, 1919. These proposals will be received up to 2 p. m. Monday, May 19, 1919, and must be delivered on or about that date. Blank forms with specifications for proposals and further information will be furnished on application to James L. Wilmeth, Director.

Department of Commerce.

Sealed proposals will be opened by the Supt. of Lighthouses, Tompkinsville, N. Y., 2 o'clock p. m., April 25, 1919, for 3,000 gals. boiled linseed oil, two 5-gal. cans per case. Information upon application to the above office.

Sealed proposals will be opened by the Lighthouse Superintendent, Portland, Oreg., 2 o'clock p. m. April 28, 1919, for constructing a dolphin of nineteen creosoted piles with platform for light at Shilshole Bay, Puget Sound, Wash. Information upon application to the above office.

Sealed proposals will be opened by the Supt. of Lighthouses, Tompkinsville, N. Y., 2 o'clock p. m., April 23, 1919, for furnishing motors and parts for converting Niles bending rolls from belt to motor drive. Information upon application to the above office.

Sealed proposals will be opened by the Lighthouse Supt., Portland, Oreg., 2 o'clock p. m., April 21, 1919, for one 3 k.w. 110-volt electric lighting outfit complete, consisting of internal combustion engine, generator, storage batteries, switches, etc. Information upon application to the above office.

Deparment of Interior.

Sealed proposals will be received at the Department of the Interior until 2 o'clock p. m., Wednesday, April 15, 1919, for the furuishing of material and labor and the erection of green house, work and dark room buildings at Howard Uuiversity, Washington, D. C., in accordance with plans and specifications, copies of which may be seen at Room 6117, Interior Department Building, 18th and F Streets N. W., or at the office of the Secretary of Howard University, Howard Pace and Georgia Avenue N. W., Washington, D. C. The right is reserved to reject any and all bids, and to accept any part of auy bid and to reject the other part if the interests of the Government shall require it.

Post Office Department.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Purchasing Agent of the Post Office Department until 2 o'clock p. m., April 17, 1919, for furnishing and delivering at and within the doors of the Mail Equipment Shops, 5th and W Streets N. E., Washington, D. C., 1 Surface grinding machine, and magnetic chuck, demagnetizer for chuck, motor generator set for chuck.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Purchasing Agent of the Post Office Departmeut until 2 o'clock p. m., April 17, 1919, for furnishing and delivering f. o. b. factory (approximately 12,500 pounds Malleable iron right-hand dog castings, and 13,000 pounds Malleable iron left-hand dog castings.

Shipping Board.

Sealed proposals will be received until 2 p. m., April 21, by the head of the purchasing branch, Supply Division, Emergency Fleet Corporation, 140 North Broad Street, Philadelphia, Pa., for furnishing 200 to 350 No. 12 sounding lines, each 600 feet long, and 1,500 to 2,500 No. 8 sounding liues, each 200 reet long. Particulars on application to above address.

The Panama Canal.

Proposals for steel, iron railing, iron pipe, boiler tubes, wire fencing, copper tubing and pipe, rivets, holts, screws, shackles, snatch and tackle blocks, conduit fittings, fiber rod, receptacles, switches, meters, and volmeter.—Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the General Purchasing Officer, The Panama Canal, Washingtou, D. C., until 10:30 o'clock a. m., April 19, 1919, at which time they will be opened in public, for furuishing the abovementioned articles. Blauks and information relating to this circular (1269) may be obtained from this office or the offices of the assistant purchasing agents, 24 State Street, New York City; 606 Common Street, New Orleans, La.; and Fort Mason, San Francisco, Cal.; also from the United States Engineer offices in the principal cities throughout the United States.—A. L. Flint, General Purchasing Officer.

Proposals for steel tank pipe and fittings, bolts, nuts, rivets, nails, screws, expansiou-bolt shells, axes, hammers, wrenches, rakes, vises, chucks, hack-saw blades, scythe blades, dies, drills, files, railroad speeder, truck and body, life rafts and boat, fire doors, copper wire and cable, copper screening, glass, torches, solder, brass tubing, electrical supplies, tape, canvas, roofing paper, asphalt shingles, furniture, millwork, lockers, cylinder oil, kerosene, tagboard and lumber.—Cir. No. 1270, opening May 1, 1919.

Army Aircraft to Fight Forest Fires With Bombs

Army airplanes and captive balloons will cover portions of the National Forests of California, Arizona, New Mexico and other States this summer, to aid in detecting and suppressing forest fires. In compliance with an order from Secretary Baker directing the Air Service to co-operate with the Forest Service of the United States Department of Agriculture in this work, conferences are under way to determine where, and to what extent the air scouts will supplement the forest rangers. Army airdromes and bases will be utilized for the experiments. Some of the bases near enough to National Forests to be used advantageously are the flying fields at San Diego, Riverside and Arcadia in Southern California. Other points in the West and in the East are under consideration, including one near the White Mountains in New Hampshire.

One of the interesting possibilites to be tested is bombing fires to put them out. It is believed that bombs charged with suitable chemicals can be used with good results.

GOVERNMENT PRINTING RULES.

Powers of Regualtion Vested in Joint Committee of Congress.

Following is the text of Section 11, Public Act No. 314, Sixty-fifth Congress, approved March 1, 1919:

"Sec. 11. That the Joint Committee on Printing shall have power to adopt and employ such measures as, in its discretion, may be deemed necessary to remedy any neglect, delayfi duplication or waste in the public printing and binding, and the distribution of Government publication; Provided, That hereafter no journal, magazine, periodical or other similar publication, shall be printed and issued by an ybranch or officer of the Government service unless the same shall have been specifically authorized by Congress, but such publications as are now being printed without specific authority from Congress, may, in the discretion of the Joint Committee on Printing, be continued until the close of the next regular session of Congress, when, if authority for their continuance is not then granted by Congress they shall not thereafter be printed: Provided further, That on and after July 1, 1919, all printing, binding, and blank-book work for Congress, the Executive Office, the judiciary, and executive department, independent office, and establishment of the Government, shall be done at the Government Printing Office, except such classes of work as shall be deemed by the Joint Committee on Printing to be urgent or necessary to have done elsewbere than in the District of Columbia for the exclusive use of any field service outside of said District."

Help the Victory Liberty Loan.

Proposed Purchases for the U. S. Navy

The Bureau of Supplies and Accounts of the Navy Department has issued notice of proposed purchases of the following material. Bidders desiring to submit proposals should request the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts Navy Department, Washington, D. C., to send schedules covering the material which they propose to offer. (The figures at the beginning of each paragraph are the schedule number, followed by the material desired, the quantity, and the Navy Yard at which delivery is to be made):

MISCELLANEOUS.

3870. Bags, jute, gunny, 22 by 42 inches; 12,000; Norfolk, Va.

3883. Brooms, corn; miscellaneous; Eastern and Western.

3870. Burlap; miscellaneous; Eastern.

3892. Cylinders, carbonic acid gas; valves; miscellaneous; Eastern and Western.

3879. Device, timing, experimental; 1; Brooklyn, N. Y.

3876. Dishes, fish, silver-plated; 100; South Brooklyn, N. Y.

3874. Gauges, depth, micrometer, with case; 30; Philadelphia, Pa.

3875. Gravel, Millville; 500 tons; Portsmouth, N. H.

3869. Machines, sewing, motor and hand-driven; miscellaneous; East and West.

3874. Tools, boilermakers (beading steel); 300; Philadelphia, Pa.

3865. Towers, screen, 60 and 120 feet high; 2 each; Indian Head, Md.

CABLE AND WIRE.

3895. Cable, brush-holder, flexible; miscellaneous; East and West.

3895. Cable, ignition, single conductor; miscellaneous; East and West.

3895. Cable, searchlight; 500 feet; Boston, Mass.

3894. Wire, brass, hard; miscellaneous; East and West.

3894. Wire, copper, soft; hard; miscellaneous; East and West.

3894. Wire, phosphor, bronze; miscellaneous; East and West.

3896. Wire, magnet; miscellaneous; East and West.

CHEMICALS, OILS, PAINTS AND SOAP.

3871. Lampblack, dry; 3,000 pounds; Boston, Mass.

3872. Oil, linseed, boiled; 15,000 gallons; Norfolk, Va.

3890. Oil, sperm, pure; 500 gallons; Portsmouth, N. H.

3886. Sal ammoniac for galvanizing purposes; 27,000 pounds; Western.

3876. Soap, cleaning, polishing; 14,400 cakes; Philadelphia, Pa.

3871. Vermilion, English, ground; 200 pounds; Boston, Mass.

ELECTRICAL.

3858. Bells and buzzers; miscellaneous; East and West.

3858. Buzzers, salvo-firing, portable; miscellaneous; East and West.

3880. Batteries, storage, 120 volts, 140 A. H.; 100; East.

3889. Cable, interior communication; 11,000 feet; Brooklyn, N. Y.

LUMBER.

3885. Basswood for template wood; 16,000 feet; Boston, Mass.

3867. Fir, douglas, No. 2 clear and better; 32,000 feet; Brooklyn, N. Y.

3668. Poles, hickory, hoop; 500 feet; Brooklyn, N. Y.

MACHINE TOOLS.

3884. Drill, vertical, sensitive, 14-inch; 1; San Diego, Cal.

3884. Grinder, knife, automatic, 24-inch; 1; San Diego, Cal.

3882. Machine, sawing, metal, cold, motor-driven, complete; 1; Norfolk, Va.

3881. Machine, woodworking, portable, with motor drive, complete for service; 1; Norfolk, Va.

3861. Machines, turret-track turning, complete with motor drive; 2; Norfolk and Philadelphia.

3884. Saw, variety, 14-inch; 1; San Diego, Cal.

3884. Saw, band; clamp, brazing; saw setter; 1 each; San Diego, Cal.

METALS.

3888. Brass, bar, naval rolled; 1,500 pounds; Brooklyn, N. Y.

3874. Copper, phosphor, ingot, 16-inch; 3,000 pounds; Brooklyn, N. Y.

3887. Lead, sheet; 5,000 pounds; Brooklyn, N. Y.

3878. Steel, bar, black; 40,000 pounds; Boston, Mass.

PIPE, PIPE FITTINGS AND TUBING.

3891. Conduit, steel, galvanized; miscellaneous; Eastern.

3891. Fittings, conduit, bushings, nipples, elbows; miscellaneous; Boston and Norfolk.

3866. Flanges, companion, drilled, malleable iron; miscellaneous; Washington, D. C.

3877. Pipe, steel, welded, regular, galvanized; miscellaneous; East and West.

3873. Tubing, copper; miscellaneous; South Brooklyn, N. Y.

3866. Valves, gate, all iron, one piece, wedge type; miscellaneous; Washington, D. C.

RAILROAD MATERIAL.

3860. Cars, box, charging, open hearth; 30; South Charleston, W. Va.

3864. Bolts, frogs, switches, guard rails, etc.; miscellaneous; Washington, D. C.

3864. Sets, timbers, switch for No. 7 turnout; 3 sets; Washington, D. C.

Dates of opening have been assigned schedules as follows:

3858	April 25, 1919
3859 and 3860.....	April 15, 1919
3861	April 11, 1919
3863	April 8, 1919
3864	April 15, 1919
3865 and 3866.....	April 18, 1919
3867	April 22, 1919
3868 to 3876, inclusive..	April 15, 1919
3877	April 29, 1919
3878	April 25, 1919
3879 and 3880.....	April 22, 1919
3881 and 3882.....	April 29, 1919
3883 and 3884.....	April 22, 1919
3885 to 3891, inclusive..	April 25, 1919
3892	April 29, 1919

CONFER ON THE DISPOSAL OF GOVERNMENT SPELTER STOCKS

The War Department authorizes the following from the office of the Director of Sales.

Tentative arrangements for the disposition of the War Department's surplus stock of spelter were made at a conference held in the office of the Director of Sales, which was attended by War Department officials and a committee representing the American Zinc Institute.

A complete report was presented by the Government, the figures of surplus shown being considerably less than anticipated by the members of the committee, and it was arranged that the War Department would dispose of its surplus spelter through the zinc committee as representing the producers of zinc. This arrangement will tend to relieve any situation which might arise in the industry from the sale of this property by the War Department itself.

The members of the committee present at the meeting were: W. A. Ogg, president American Zinc, Lead & Smelting Co.; Edgar Palmer, president New Jersey Zinc Co.; C. M. Loeb, president American Metal Co.; Edward Morshauer, Anaconda Copper Mining Company, and S. S. Tuthill, secretary American Zinc Institute. More definite arrangements will probably be made at another meeting to be held shortly.

LOCOMOTIVES SHIPPED.

Seventy-one locomotives were shipped to various railroads during the week ended March 29, according to a statement by the Railroad Administration.

CALL FOR BIDS FOR OVERSEAS SUBSISTENCE REQUIREMENTS

The following information is furnished in connection with the call for bids for Overseas Subsistence Requirements.

The Zone Supply Officers at Atlanta, Ga.; Baltimore, Md.; Boston, Mass.; Chicago, Ill.; El Paso, Tex.; New Orleans, La.; New York, N. Y.; Omaha, Neb.; San Antonio, Tex.; St. Louis, Mo., have been requested by the Subsistence Division to secure proposals for furnishing the articles shown on the attached list, in quantities indicated.

Bids are to be opened 11 a. m., April 17, 1919.

Boxing, baling, crating, packing, marking, inspection and shipping to be in accordance with Q. M. C. Form 120, Inspection Manual Bulletin No. 32, issued August 15, 1918, from O. Q. M. G., P. S. & T. Supply Circulars Numbers 21, 22 and 100, and letters of March 20 and 24, 1919, regarding asphaltum lining for cases.

Goods must be ready for shipment at port of embarkation by May 25, 1919.

Zone Supply Officers shall wire proposals to arrive at this office not later than April 21, 1919.

Awards will be approved by this office not later than April 23, 1919.

Articles Needed.

264,500 lbs. Spaghetti.
17,250 8 oz. bottles Flavoring Extract, Lemon.
17,250 8 oz. bottles Flavoring Extract, Vanilla.
1,020,000 lbs. Candy, Issue.
3,000 cans Apple Butter.
3,700 cans Beans, Lima No. 2 cans.
240,000 lbs. Candy, asstd. 2 oz. pkg., incl. Caramels, Molasses Candy, Butter Scotch, etc.
120,000 lbs. Candy, Chocolate.
1,200,000 lbs. Candy, chocolate bar.
39,000 lbs. Candy, lemon drops.
87,000 lbs. Candy, stick.
1,440,000 pkgs. Chewing Gum.
3,000 lbs. Chocolate, vanilla, ½-lb. pkgs.
103,000 cans Cocoa, breakfast.
88,000 cartons Crackers, ginger.
34,000 cartons Crackers, Graham.
34,000 cartons Crackers, soda.
30,000 lbs. Grape Nuts.
34,000 cans Hominy, lye.
22,000 cans Jelly, asstd., No. 2 cans.
34,000 cans Preserves, damson, No. 1 cans (quince or orange).
34,000 cans Preserves, raspberry, No. 1 cans (or strawberry).
31,000 lbs. Macaroni.
112,000 cans Milk, cond., sweet, No. 1 cans.
11,200 btls. Milk, malted, No. 1 btls.
2,800 cans Oysters, No. 2 cans.
59,000 btls. Pickles, mixed, pts.
1,240 cans Plum Pudding, No. 2 cans.
1,240 btls. Sauce, Chili, 8-oz. btls.
1,240 btls. Sauce, Tabasco.
31,000 btls. Sauce, Tomato Catsup, pt. btls.
19,600 btls. Sauce, Worcestershire, sm. btls.
7,000 cans Syrup, maple, ½-gal. cans.
31,000 lbs. Sugar, cut loaf.
11,200 lbs. Wheat, rolled.
97,000 cakes Soap, shaving, cakes.
59,000 sticks Soap, shaving.
59,000 tubes Soap, shaving, cream.
24,000 cakes Soap, toilet, Palm Olive.
12,000 cakes Soap, toilet, Cuticura.
24,000 cakes Soap, toilet, Oatmeal.
24,000 cakes Soap, toilet, Cold Cream.
24,000 cakes Soap, toilet, Coleo.
12,000 cakes Soap, toilet, Cashmere Boquet.
178,000 tubes Tooth Paste, tubes.
23,000 cans Tooth Powder, cans.

Help your Government and yourself at the same time—buy war-savings stamps.

Victory Loan April 21 May 10

United States Bulletin

Buy Victory Bonds

CONTINUING THE OFFICIAL U. S. BULLETIN ESTABLISHED under an order of THE PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES. May 10, 1917
AUTHORITATIVE RECORD of all U. S. GOVERNMENT ACTIVITIES. ISSUED MONDAYS

VOL. 3. No. 579 WASHINGTON, MONDAY, APRIL 14, 1919. $10.00 A YEAR

STATEMENTS ON STEEL PRICE BY DIRECTOR GENERAL HINES AND BOARD CHAIRMAN PEEK

OPPOSING VIEWS

Railroad Head Contends Schedule Fixed at Industrial Conference Is Too High—Gives Reasons For Declining to Accept Recommendations — Will Be Submitted to President For Decision, Says Mr. Peek.

Walker D. Hines, Director General of Railroads, on Thursday authorized the following:

After repeated consideration of the steel and iron prices proposed by the Industrial Board, I am still of opinion that those prices are too high, and, therefore, that the Railroad Administration can not approve them as being reasonable prices.

Position of the Administration.

It has been perfectly clear to me throughout the discussion of this matter, and I think it is now generally understood, that no power was conferred on the Industrial Board to impose any prices upon the Railroad Administration, but that it retained the power and also was under a duty to exercise its own judgment in respect to this important matter. Throughout the discussion in the Industrial Board itself, Mr. Powell, the representative of the Railroad Administration, indicated that the final approval of any prices so far as the Railroad Administration was concerned rested with the Director General himself. Mr. Powell, during the discussion, objected that not only the prices on steel rail but the prices generally were unreasonably high, and before the committee announced its action he positively stated that the Railroad Administration would not agree to buy at the proposed prices.

Conference With Advisers.

After the Industrial Board had announced the prices I took the matter under consideration and asked my advisers in purchasing matters to give me their views on the subject. A confer-

(Continued on Page 6).

Steel Corporation Report to Mr. Peek

The full text of the report of the U. S. Steel Corporation referred to in the statement of the Industrial Board appearing in today's issue follows:

U. S. Steel Corporation,
New York,
April 9, 1919.

Chairman's Office.

Dear Mr. Peek:

Answering your inquiry as to the cost of direct labor as applied to the average of all steel products manufactured by our companies for the period immediately preceding the war and the present, our books show that for 1913 the cost of direct labor from ore, coal and stone through to the finished product, inclusive, but exclusive of the cost of labor in transportation, was $15.13 per ton, and at present, on the basis of March wage scales, it is $34.61, or an increase of $19.48 per ton.

Yours sincerely,
(Signed) E. H. GARY,
Chairman.

MR. GEO. N. PEEK,
Chairman, Industrial Board of the Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C.

Drastic Modifications in Pacific Cable Rules

The chief cable censor, Navy Department, announces that, effective April 11, the restrictions imposed by the "Regulations of U. S. Cable Censorship" will no longer be enforced on normally routed cablegrams (via cable or radio) transiting between points in the United States or its possessions on the one hand and Japan or China on the other hand, excepting that the "regulations" will continue to be enforced against cablegrams to, from, or passing through Hongkong. The normal routing of cablegrams between the United States, Japan, and northern China is not via Hongkong.

AIR SERVICE STARTS CAMPAIGN FOR RECRUITING 15,000 MEN OF ALL TRADES AND VOCATIONS

DETAILS MADE PUBLIC

Opportunities For Skilled Workers to Be Explained By Special Recruiting Parties in Connection With Victory Loan Exhibitions By Noted Pilots and Aces.

The War Department authorizes the following statement from the office of the Director of Air Service:

The Army Air Service launched its first recruiting campaign April 9, in connection with the three Victory Loan flying circuses operating chiefly for the Treasury Department. These flying expeditions were organized at Ellington Field, Texas, Hazelhurst Field, Long Island, and Rockwell Field, California, to tour adjacent sections. They comprise 12 or 15 American pilots each, including an American Ace who won distinction in the air overseas and aces from the French and British air services who also distinguished themselves in their battles with the enemy. An Air Service recruiting officer is attached to each flight.

Special Recruiting Expeditions.

Authority has just been received by the Director of Air Service to send out special recruiting expeditions in airplanes from 17 air service centers and 4 balloon fields in an effort to recruit men for the Air Service. Not only will flights be made over neighboring cities, but demonstrations of assembling and taking down planes will be staged. In this drive for recruits the Air Service will cooperate with local general recruiting agencies.

The list of Air Service centers is as follows:

Rockwell Field, San Diego, Calif.
Langley Field, Hampton, Va.
Post Field, Fort Sill, Okla.
Kelly Field, San Antonio, Tex.
March Field, Riverside, Calif.
Mather Field, Sacramento, Calif.
Carlstrom Field, Arcadia, Fla.
Dorr Field, Arcadia, Fla.
Ellington Field, Houston, Tex.

(Continued on Page 8.)

RAILROAD FARM AGENTS CONFER ON A PROGRAM FOR PROMOTING THE INTERESTS OF AGRICULTURE

ADOPT GENERAL PLAN

Improvement of Marketing Conditions Among Subjects Discovered at Memphis Meeting — Cooperation with Government and State Authorities as to Methods.

The United States Railroad Administration issues the following:

More than 100 heads of agricultural development of the several railroads under Federal control held a conference in Memphis, Tenn., April 2, 3 and 4, for an exchange of views regarding methods of obtaining the best results and to make plans for their activities during the reconstruction period. The program adopted includes four general propositions, as follows:

Four General Propositions.

1. To collect the latest information about opportunities for farming, stock-raising, dairying, fruitgrowing, etc., in the several States having undeveloped resources, and furnish it free to those who wish to engage in such pursuits, special attention to be given to discharged soldiers and sailors.

2. To cooperate with county farm agents and other Government and State authorities in looking after the interests of newcomers through the dissemination of information regarding methods of soil preparation, seeding, cultivation, etc., in order that they may be successful in the localities in which they have settled.

Marketing Information.

3. To improve marketing conditions by the widest circulation of information about where and when farm products will be ready for sale and where and when there will be need of such products, thus enabling the farmer to send his stuff to markets which are not glutted, and to obtain for it a price that will mean a profit on his investment, rather than a loss.

4. To conduct a campaign in cooperation with Government and State authorities with the view of increasing the livestock output, not only because it is a profitable feature of the farming business, but also for the purpose of building of the soil.

Statement by Mr. Edwards.

J. L. Edwards, of Washington, Manager of the Agricultural Section, U. S. Railroad Administration, who called the Memphis conference, expects much good to come of the marketing feature of the program.

"While all our other work is highly essential," he said, "none of it will be worth while in the long run if we fail to find a market by means of which the farmer can carry on a profitable business. Every railroad wants every farmer on its line to be an asset to the community in which he lives, and unless he is able to conduct his farm operation at a reasonable advance over the cost of production, he will be a liability rather than an asset. The paramount subject, therefore, is the market.

Applications from Homeseekers.

"According to reports of the Agricultural Section for the first three months of 1919, approximately 12,000 homeseekers have written, asking about farm opportunities in various States. These inquiries are answered by the Homeseekers' Bureau, which is an organization of agricultural representatives of Federal controlled railroads working as State committees. The State committees are prepared to give homeseekers the specific information they want. About 15 per cent of the inquiries are from discharged soldiers and sailors."

U. S. Mint Coinage Output For the Month of March

The Bureau of the Mint issues the following:

Coinage Manufactured During March, 1919:

Denomination.	Pieces.	Value.
Half dollars	750,000	$375,000
Quarter dollars	388,000	97,000
Dimes	3,550,000	355,000
Total silver	4,668,000	$827,000
Five-cent nickels	3,448,000	$172,400
One-cent bronze	20,996,000	209,960
Total minor	24,444,000	$382,360
Total domestic coinage	29,132,000	$1,209,360

Foreign Coinage.

	Pieces.
Peru, nickel	13,750,000
Argentina-planchetts, nickel	31,675,000
Philippine, silver	1,844,000
Philippine, bronze	2,400,000

GOVERNMENT'S BRIEF IS FILED IN LEHIGH COAL REBATE CASE

The Government has filed its brief in the Supreme Court in the case of United States v Lehigh Coal & Navigation Company, a company engaged in mining and shipping anthracite coal near Mauch Chunk, Pa. The prosecution was begun in 1915 against the coal company for receiving rebates, aggregating about $400,000 a year, from the Central Railroad Company of New Jersey, out of the Lehigh region rates on anthracite coal. The railroad was previously convicted. The coal company was convicted in the District Court. The alleged rebates had been paid for a long period, being referred to in recent years as "lateral allowances," a term meaning an allowance for services rendered by a shipper in connection with the transportation of its shipments.

The Government contend that these "allowances" were not made for any such services, but were unlawful rebates out of the published Lehigh region rates for the benefit of the coal company.

REFUSAL OF AMERICAN TROOPS AT ARCHANGEL TO GO TO FRONT

The War Department authorizes publication of the following paraphrase of a code message received from Archangel, dated March 31:

Yesterday morning, March 30, a company of infantry, having received orders to the railroad front, was ordered out of the barracks for the purpose of packing sleds for the trip across the river to the railroad station. The non-commissioned officer that was in charge of the packing soon reported to the officers that the men refused to obey. At this some of the officers took charge, and all except one man began reluctantly to pack after a considerable delay. The soldier who continued to refuse was placed in confinement. Col. Stewart, having been sent for, arrived and had the men assembled to talk with them. Upon the condition that the prisoner above mentioned was released, the men agreed to go. This was done, and the company then proceeded to the railway station and entrained there for the front. That they would not go to the front line positions was openly stated by the men, however, and they would only go to Obozerskaya. They also stated that general mutiny would soon come if there was not some definite statement forthcoming from Washington with regard to the removal of American troops from Russia at the earliest possible date.

77TH DIVISION WILL PARADE IN NEW YORK CITY IF POSSIBLE

The War Department authorizes publication of the following telegram:

April 10, 1919.

Mr. George Gordon Battle,
New York, N. Y.

Answering your telegram regarding parade of 77th Division in New York. The War Department is in favor of this parade being held. One difficulty is due to the fact that a parade of the complete division might make necessary the holding of certain units which may arrive long before the date set for the balance of the division, thus preventing the demobilization of men who are anxious to get their discharges and disarranging our entire schedule of demobilization in New York district. The Department has already cabled Gen. Harbord to return in one convoy this whole division or as large a part of it as is possible with the shipping at his disposal. Should these ships arrive in New York within reasonable time of each other the Department will parade in New York City at one time either the entire division or the largest number possible of the units belonging to it and will guarantee to parade the remaining units separately if it is desired.

BENEDICT CROWELL,
Acting Secretary of War.

Help the Victory Liberty Loan.

LIST OF COUNTRIES WITH WHICH TRADE HAS NOW BEEN RESUMED

The War Trade Board has from time to time since the armistice announced the resumption of trade with certain countries in Europe with which trade was prohibited during the war by reason of the blockade.

In order that the business public may now have a complete list of these countries, the War Trade Board announces (W. T. B. R. 687) that trade has been resumed with Siberia (see W. T. B. R. 470, issued January 3, 1919), Alsace-Lorraine (see W. T. B. R. 486, issued January 8, 1919), Palestine and Syria (see W. T. B. R. 530, issued January 20, 1919), Mesopotamia (see W. T. B. R. 560, issued February 3, 1919), Servia and Roumania (see W. T. B. R. 551, issued February 4, 1919); the territory included in the line set out in Article 3 of the military clause of the armistice protocol of November 3, 1918 (see W. T. B. R. 574, issued February 4, 1919), Finland (see W. T. B. R. 590, issued February 11, 1919), Czecho-Slovakia (see W. T. B. R. 594, issued February 13, 1919), Bulgaria, Turkey and Black Sea Ports (see W. T. B. R. 602, issued February 16, 1919, and W. T. B. R. 665, issued March 24, 1919), German Colonies (see W. T. B. R. 609, issued February 21, 1919), the occupied territory of Germany (see W. T. B. R. 610, issued February 22, 1919), Adriatic Ports, Albania and Montenegro (see W. T. B. R. 623, issued February 23, 1919), Luxemburg (see W. T. B. R. 652, issued March 17, 1919), the territory adjacent to and dependent upon the Adriatic Ports, including Albania, Montenegro, Croatia, Slavonia, Bosnia, Herzegovina and Dalmatia (see W. T. B. R. 656, issued March 20, 1919), Poland (see W. T. B. R. 675, issued April 1, 1919), Esthonia (see W. T. B. R. 676, issued April 1, 1919), and German-Austria (see W. T. B. R. 679, issued April 2, 1919).

Additional Army Units Assigned To Early Convoy

The War Department authorizes publication of the following information.

The following organizations have been assigned to early convoy:

United States Army Ambulance Provisional Sections A, B, C, Quartermaster Medical Department.

Following Aero Squadrons: 26th, 369th, 641st, 642nd, 644th, 802nd, Medical Detachment.

Following organizations of 77th Division:
Division Headquarters.
Headquarters Troop.
Salvage Co. No. 18.
Sale Commissary Unit No. 307.
153rd and 154th Infantry Brigade Headquarters.
305th, 306th and 307th and 308th Infantry Regiments.
304th, 305th, 306th Machine Gun Battalions.
302nd Engineers.
302nd Engineer Train.
302nd Field Signal Battalion.
152nd Field Artillery Brigade Headquarters.
304th, 305th and 306th, 302nd Ammunition Train.
302nd Train Headquarters.
77th Military Police Company.
302nd Sanitary Train.
302nd Supply Train.
302nd Mobile Ordnance Repair Shop.
Base Hospital Number 77.
158th Field Artillery Brigade.
All organizations of 29th (sic) and 33d Divisions.

Italy's Killed in War 460,000 Officers and Men; Cost $9,264,000,000

Through the courtesy of his excellency, the Italian Ambassador to the United States, the following official information concerning Italian casualties in the war and the cost of the war to Italy is presented:

Total number killed, including 15,362 officers	460,000
Total number wounded, including 33,347 officers....	947,000
Crippled and permanently disabled (approximately)	500,000

In addition to the foregoing are a large number of men who were reported missing in action and many prisoners who died in Austrian and German camps. The average of casualties for every 1,000 men of the operating army was 259 in 1915, 285 in 1916, 252 in 1917, and 67 in 1918. The Italian army corps operating in France sustained losses of 2,391 killed and 6,886 wounded.

It is estimated that the war cost Italy 48 billion lire (approximately $9,264,000,000), the public debt of the kingdom being 15,000,000,000 lire, on August 1, 1914, and 63,000,000,000 on October 31, 1918.

Credits for Belgium and Czecho-Slovak Republic

Credits have been established in favor of Belgium for $900,000 and in favor of the Czecho-Slovak Republic for $6,330,000, making a total for Belgium of $341,455,000, and for the Czecho-Slovak Republic, $41,330,000, and for all the Allies, $9,016,229,-340.75.

Swedish Marine Notice Concerning Mine Fields

The Swedish Ministry of Marine has given notice to navigation interests that Sweden has taken up or destroyed the mines and mine fields planted during the war with certain exceptions. The Swedish government has announced that it can not guarantee that accidental explosions will not take place when craft traverse the mine zones during a storm.

Official Inquiry Office.

The Official Inquiry Office of the Department of Labor (recently consolidated with the Service Bureau of the Committee on Public Information), located at 1706 G Street N. W., Washington, D. C., and open daily (except Sunday) from 9 a. m. to 10 p. m., gives information by mail, telephone or in person regarding the work of all branches of the Government. Telephones: Main 8474, Branches 128 and 217, and Main 3250.

APPROXIMATE ALLOTMENTS OF VICTORY LIBERTY BONDS

The Secretary of the Treasury announces that while the amount of the Victory Liberty Loan was still undetermined, the percentage quotas assigned to the several Federal Reserve Districts would not vary from those assigned for the Fourth Loan, which were as follows:

First District—Boston, 8.33 1-3 per cent.

Second District—New York, 30 per cent.

Third District—Philadelphia, 8.33 1-3 per cent.

Fourth District—Cleveland, 10. per cent.

Fifth District—Richmond, 4.66 2-3 per cent.

Sixth District—Atlanta, 3.2 per cent.

Seventh District—Chicago, 14.5 per cent.

Eighth District—St. Louis, 4.33 1-3 per cent.

Ninth District—Minneapolis, 3.5 per cent.

Tenth District—Kansas City, 4.33 1-3 per cent.

Eleventh District—Dallas, 2.1 per cent.

Twelfth District—San Francisco, 6.7 per cent.

AMERICAN MURDERED IN MEXICO; IDENTITY OF SLAYERS UNKNOWN

The State Department has been advised that Edward E. Morgan, an American, and his assistant, Manuel Ruiz, Spanish, were murdered at Chivela, 47 miles from Salina Cruz, Mexico, on the Tehuantepec Railroad, on the night of April 8. Morgan and Ruiz were captured, whether by insurgents or by others is not yet established. They were searched and robbed and then shot and killed. Both bodies when found bore marks of other violence.

Morgan was manager of the Chivela estate, comprising 125,000 acres, owned by George G. Wright, of Kansas City, Mo. American Consul Burlinghame designated a member of his staff to officially represent the Consulate at the burial, which took place at San Geronimo. Morgan's wife lives at Houston, Tex., and his brother, John J. Morgan, at Columbus, Ohio.

RUSSIAN ASSEMBLY TO MEET.

Convention of District and City Representatives In May.

Advices from Archangel, Russia, state that the Provisional Government has ordered the meeting of the Zemstvo and municipal assembly for the first two weeks in May. Thirty-five representatives of the district Zemstvos and fifteen representatives from the city and village administrations will be presented.

Taxation, financial powers of the Zemstvos, unemployment and relief measures, public health and sanitation, supplies and trade and other matters will be considered.

United States Bulletin

Continuing The Official U. S. Bulletin Established May 10, 1917, Under an Order of the President of the United States. Since April 1, 1919, Published by Roger W. Babson. Issued Every Monday.

Office: No. 10 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C. Tel. Main 5600.

The United States Bulletin is dedicated to the faithful presentation of the official acts of the Government that the people may know and understand precisely and accurately just what the Government is doing day by day. The Bulletin expresses no opinions, indulges in no conjecture or speculation. Published under the same executive management, the same editorship.

The Bulletin is in itself a complete record of all the important activities of the United States Government through its various departments, Legislative, Judicial, and Executive. Official Orders, Statements, and Rulings printed textually as issued by accredited Government officials, and, therefore, an authoritative guide to the business interests of the Nation; a virtual necessity to the Government itself in acquainting the various departments with the official acts of one another; to the Judiciary; to the Manufacturers; Miners and Traders; to Corporations, Railroads, Steamship, Telegraph and Cable Companies; Exporters and Importers; to Diplomats, Consular Agents, Statesmen, and men of affairs generally who wish to keep accurately informed of what the Government is doing and to preserve for reference authentic copies of public announcements issued by the Government's own officials and agents. Entered at the post office at Washington, D. C., as second-class mail matter. **Edward S. Rochester, Editor.**

SUBSCRIPTION RATES BY MAIL

One year	$10.00
Six months	6.00
One year, postage prepaid to foreign countries	15.00
Six months, postage prepaid to foreign countries	8.50
Back numbers and extra copies ....each	.10

Make all checks, money orders, and drafts payable to C. J. Knight, 10 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C.

INCOME TAX WARNING GIVEN PRODUCERS OF OIL AND GAS

The following statement is issued by the Bureau of Internal Revenue:

It is of vital importance in connection with the income tax returns of oil and gas producers that the work of estimating reserves and calculating proper depletion deductions be taken up and pushed as rapidly as possible.

The computation of a reasonable allowance for depletion is a laborious task that necessarily involves a considerable amount of time, and procrastination is sure to lead to unsatisfactory results.

The Manual for the Oil and Gas Industry, explaining methods of estimating reserves, is now being sent to the taxpayers, and it behooves them to take up the matter at once.

DAYLIGHT SAVING IN SPAIN.

The Department of State has been advised that Spain, like the United States, has adopted a daylight saving plan. A dispatch says that a decree has been issued in Spain advancing the legal hour sixty minutes beginning April 6 and continuing until October 6th.

85 Deaths in the Navy From All Causes During Week Ending March 22

Reports received by the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery show that the deaths from all causes throughout the Navy, including the Marine Corps, for the week ending March 22, 1919, numbered eighty-five.

Of this number influenza-pneumonia claimed forty-six victims in the Navy and five in the Marine Corps were drowned, and three others died from other accidents and injuries.

PROGRAM FOR CONFERENCE OF AMERICANIZATION SPECIALISTS

The Department of the Interior, Americanization Division, issues the following:

The program for the conference of Americanization specialists and workers to be held in Washington, May 12-15, inclusive, under the auspices of the Interior Department, has been divided into four sections, each day having a special topic, according to an announcement from the Americanization Division of the Bureau of Education. Monday will be educational day, Tuesday will be given over to a consideration of Americanization in the industries, Wednesday is to have addresses on racial relationships, and Thursday will have the social aspects of the Americanization movement as its topic.

Speakers on "Racial Day."

Names of the speakers for Racial Day have been made public by Fred C. Butler, Director of Americanization and chairman of the committee on arrangements. Among those who will address the conference on that day are Felix J. Streyckmans, of the Liberty Loan organization, Chicago; Raymond F. Crist, Deputy Commissioner of Naturalization, Department of Labor; Dr. H. H. Wheaton, Director of Americanization for the Connecticut Council of Defense; A. T. Burns, Director of the Study of Americanization Methods, the Carnegie Corporation, New York City; Mrs. V. G. Simkovitch, Director of Greenwich House, New York City; Harry Lipsky, general manager of the Jewish Courier, Chicago; Nathan Peyser, Executive Director of the Educational Alliance, New York City; Albert Mamaty, President of the Slovak League of America, Pittsburgh, Pa., and H. A. Miller, of the Mid European Union, Washington, D. C.

Open Discussion on Floor.

Following each address, the floor of the conference will be opened to a forty-minute discussion of the subject matter. This is expected to result in a determination of the best methods to be used as a basis for future Americanization work.

Franklin K. Lane, Secretary of the Interior, will speak at a banquet to be held Wednesday evening.

WAR DEPARTMENT REDUCTION OF CONTRACT OBLIGATIONS

The Acting Secretary of War authorizes the following statement:

Reduction of contract obligations of the War Department.

The work of cancelling War Department contracts has now reached a stage where the figures show very definitely the steady progress that has been made. Two of the best indications of this progress are the figures for the value of material still to be delivered by the different bureaus, and the amounts that are being delivered each week.

Still to be Delivered.

The Ordnance Department has now still to be delivered about $122,000,000 worth of material on war orders. This compares with a value of something over $3,500,000,000 worth which was outstanding on November 11. This total has been reduced by deliveries and by cancellations.

At the time of the signing of the armistice, the value of weekly deliveries of the chief items of ordnance was running between $25,000,000 and $30,000,000. Those deliveries have now been reduced, so that during the last few weeks they have been between $5,000,000 and $7,000,000.

Balance on Order for Material.

The same thing is true in the other War Department bureaus. The balance on order for material controlled by the Purchase, Storage and Traffic Division has dropped from about one billion to a little over $300,000,000, and the value of weekly deliveries has fallen from between $30,000,000 and $40,000,000 to $13,000,000. These figures are exclusive of subsistence, medical supplies and raw materials.

In the air service the progress of cancellations has been even more rapid. Contracts there have been canceled and suspended to the value of nearly $500,000,000, so that practically all deliveries of important items of material have been terminated.

The Settlement of Contracts.

The final winding up of contracts has proved to be a long and arduous process, as all decisions must be preceded by careful inventories of obligations incurred by firms holding contracts. The Claims Board, which has this work in hand is, however, making very satisfactory progress.

Subscriptions to War Finance Bonds Closed

The War Finance Corporation issued the following:

The War Finance Corporation has telegraphed the Federal Reserve Banks to receive no more subscriptions for the War Finance Corporation one-year 5 per cent bonds, all bonds having been disposed of.

The distribution of the issue has been entirely successful, and a great number of small purchasers has taken advantage of the offering, which was made in the various districts from the Federal Reserve Banks, through all the banks and dealers of the districts.

VICTORY LOAN APPEAL ISSUED TO THE FARMERS OF AMERICA

Circular Address Sent Out Signed by the Officers of More Than a Score of Organizations.

To the Farmers of America:

No finer patriotic service was ever rendered than when the farmers of America, short of labor, credit and farm supplies, still grew the increased crops without which we could not have won the war. The farm women and children gave their labor in the fields and the farms sent more than a million of their best to join the colors. The more that is known about the war, the more gloriously our farmers' part in it will shine.

The Victory Liberty Loan drive begins April 21 and continues until May 1. We appeal to you, farmers of America, to finish what you have so well begun. Make this loan as superb a success as the war crops you have raised. See to it that the farmers lead in putting the Victory Loan over the top.

Measure of Devotion.

Make your participation in the Victory Liberty Loan, both in money and service, the measure of your devotion to the great cause of democracy—the democracy for which many of our boys have made the supreme sacrifice. Let your subscription and your effort be both an offering of thanksgiving for the return of peace and the means by which the world may measure the strength of your patriotism and your determination to see to it that the war shall not have been fought in vain.

Yours fraternally,

Charles S. Barrett, President National Farmers' Union, Union City, Ga.
John A. McSparran, Master Penn. State Grange, Furniss, Pa.
W. T. Creasy, Secretary National Dairy Union, Catawissa, Pa.
A. B. Thornhill, President Farmers' Union of Virginia, Lynchburg, Va.
R. D. Cooper, President Dairymen's League, New York City.
Gifford Pinchot, President Penn. Rural Progress Assn., Milford, Pa.
Charles A. Lyman, Secretary National Board of Farm Organization, Washington, D. C.
Maurice McAuliffe, President State Farmers' Union of Kansas, Salina, Kans.
J. W. Shorthill, Secretary National Council of Farmers' Co-operative Associations, York, Nebr.
Charles W. Holman, Secretary National Conference on Marketing and Farm Credits, Madison, Wis.
John D. Miller, Director The Dairymen's League, Susquehanna, Pa.
C. G. Patterson, Secretary Intermountain Assn. of Sugar Beet Growers, Salt Lake City, Utah.
Henry C. Wallace, Secretary Corn Belt Meat Producers' Assn., Des Moines, Iowa.
Richard Pattee, Secretary New England Milk Producers' Assn., Boston, Mass.
A. A. Elmore, President Washington State Farmers' Union, Spokane, Wash.
E. A. Calvin, Washington representative, Cotton States Official Advisory Marketing Board, Washington, D. C.
John C. Ketchum, Master Michigan State Grange, Hastings, Mich.
J. N. Tittemore, President American Society of Equity, Madison, Wis.
Grant H. Slocum, President National Gleaners' Association, Detroit, Mich.
John J. Farrell, President National Creamery Butter Makers' Assn., St. Paul, Minn.
N. P. Hull, President, National Dairy Union, Lansing, Mich.
Milo D. Campbell, President National Milk Producers' Federation, Coldwater, Mich.
John B. Kendrick, President American National Live Stock Assn., U. S. Senate.
J. H. Kimble, President Farmers' National Congress, Port Deposit, Md.
A. C. Townley, President National Nonpartisan League, St. Paul, Minn.
C. H. Gustafson, President Nebraska Farmers' Union, Omaha, Nebr.
Arthur Capper, Chairman Farmers' National Committee on War Finance, Topeka, Kans.
Benjamin C. Marsh, Secretary Farmers' National Committee on War Finance, Washington, D. C.
Herbert F. Baker, President Farmers' National Council, State Senate, Lansing, Mich.
Geo. P. Hampton, Managing Director, Farmers' National Council, Washington, D. C.
L. J. Taber, Master Ohio State Grange, Fredonia, N. Y.
E. M. Sweitzer, President Farmers' Society of Equity, Shippensville, Pa.
Charles McCarthy, Director National Agricultural Organization Society, Madison, Wis.
J. W. Pincus, formerly Secretary Federation of Jewish Farmers of America, New York, N. Y.
Richard T. Ely, Secretary American Association for Agricultural Legislation, Madison, Wis.

56,979 Army Patients Now in U. S. Hospitals

The War Department authorizes the following statement from the office of the Surgeon General:

A total of 38,214 patients from overseas were under treatment in Army hospitals in this country on March 31, 1919, according to statistics received from the various hospitals as of that date. There were also 18,765 domestic cases, making a total of 56,979 patients under treatment. The general hospital at Fort McHenry, Md., with 2,109 cases, had the largest number of patients of any of the hospitals.

MR. DANIELS GOING TO ENGLAND BEFORE RETURNING TO THE U. S.

Acting Secretary of the Navy Roosevelt has received a despatch from Paris stating that Secretary Daniels plans to complete his trip abroad with a visit to England, arriving April 24, and probably will sail for America about May 12.

The Secretary, the despatch stated, was recalled from Rome to Paris by important business but the other members of the Secretary's party remained in Italy and completed their visit. The entire party will meet in Chaumont next Monday and will proceed from there on a visit along the front. They expect to spend Easter with the American troops at Coblenz and then visit Brussels and Zeebrugge on their way to England.

Cordial Welcome in Rome.

The Secretary received a most cordial welcome in Rome, the Italian government extending every hospitality, following visits to the Ministers of Marine, War and Foreign Affairs. The Secretary and his party were entertained at dinner by the American Ambassador and by the Minister of Marine. At a luncheon given by the Acting Minister of Foreign Affairs, Admiral Del Bono, aroused great enthusiasm by the address in which he spoke of the work done during the war by the American Navy and its hearty co-operation with the Italian navy.

OWNERS OF WIRE SYSTEMS DO NOT BENEFIT BY RATE INCREASE

The Post Office Department authorizes the following:

The owners of the systems do not benefit in any way from the increased rates collected for either telegraph or telephone service. The increase of wages allowed employes of the wire systems under Government control aggregate for telegraph and telephone combined $34,000,000 per annum, while the total rate increases made or contemplated in the telegraph and telephone, including all increases heretofore made or now contemplated, amount to less than $40,000,000.

It is necessary to provide for the increased cost of apparatus, material and supplies, as well as for the wage increase, and the increase of rates is not as great, as applied to either service, as would be unavoidable under private control.

Floating Mines Menace Navigation in Adriatic

A dispatch from Rome says that while Italy has lifted the blockade of the Adriatic floating mines still menace navigation.

At Palermo, according to Italian advices to the State Department, 19,000 agricultural workers are striking for an eight-hour day, higher wages and elimination of use of prisoners of war as laborers. Some other strikes also have occurred in Italy.

STATEMENT ON THE STEEL PRICE SCHEDULE

(Continued from Page 1.)

ence was held, attended by Messrs. John Skelton Williams, R. S. Lovett, Henry Walters, Member of the Advisory Committee on Purchases of the Railroad Administration; T. C. Powell, Director of the Division of Capital Expenditures, and Henry B. Spencer, Director of the Division of Purchases. The conference, before taking action, consulted Chairman Culver, of the Federal Trade Commission, as to questions of cost of steel production. This conference expressed the unanimous opinion that the prices were too high.

Result of Conferences.

Subsequently, the suggestion was made to me that a further conference take place between representatives of the Railroad Administration and the Industrial Board, and I arranged for Messrs. Lovett, Walters and Spencer to rediscuss the entire subject with the Industrial Board. I requested the Interstate Commerce Commission to delegate one of its members to attend this conference, and Commissioner McChord was so designated and was present at the conference. The result of prolonged discussion was that all my advisers, including Mr. McChord, were confirmed in the opinion that the prices were too high.

Afterwards, Mr. Peek raised the question whether it would be worth while to get the views of the representatives of the steel industries, and I arranged for Messrs. Lovett, Walters and Spencer to have a conference to meet Mr. Peek, and such representatives and this conference took place April 9. As a result of this discussion, my advisers were again confirmed in the opinion that the prices were too high.

Sees No Other Course Open.

In view of these considerations, I can not do otherwise than to announce definitely that I must decline to endorse these prices as being reasonable, either for the present or for the future.

To the extent that the Railroad Administration finds it necessary to make purchases, it will continue to make them on the best terms obtainable by fair and just methods, with full recognition of the principle that a Government agency with large purchasing power must be particularly careful not even to attempt action which could be regarded as oppressive.

Object of the Administration.

The object of the Railroad Administration throughout has been to obtain a fair and reasonable price level. It has never contemplated that it should get a lower price level than the general public.

If the Industrial Board can assist in bringing about levels of prices at which the Railroad Administration will feel justified in buying its cooperation will be welcomed.

In the newspaper discussions of this matter, the suggestion has at times occurred that the principal thing is to establish some price which the Government will endorse to the end that the public will begin buying at that price, and that the mere establishment of a price for this purpose is more important than the intrinsic reasonableness of the price itself.

Cannot Accept Principle.

I can not agree with this principle. I am keenly alive to the great desirability of stimulating business in every reasonable way, but I believe in the long run that the endorsement by a Government purchasing agency of an excessive price level would be harmful to the public interest, and would not bring about confidence, and that the end sought to be obtained will come only by reaching a price level which the public itself shall consider to be reasonable.

I believe one of the greatest problems that confronts this country is that of getting prices back to a reasonable level, and I believe progress in that direction will be seriously retarded by the approval by a Government purchasing agency of prices which it deems excessive.

Industrial Board Views On Mr. Hines' Refusal to Accept Steel Schedule

On behalf of the Industrial Board of the Department of Commerce, Chairman George N. Peek made the following statement Thursday night:

The Director General of Railroads has today given to the press a statement definitely refusing to accept the prices on steel approved by the Industrial Board as representing fair prices for public buying. This statement discloses what has already been developed in repeated conferences with the Railroad Administration, that the reasons for the Director General's refusal are, first, that he denies the right of the Industrial Board to impose a price upon the Railroad Administration, and second, that he is **"of the opinion"** that the prices **"are too high."**

The public must be informed of the magnitude of the solemn responsibility assumed by the Director General in this important decision.

Policy and Methods.

The Industrial Board was formed to carry out a perfectly defined industrial policy to which the Government, represented by the President, the Cabinet and the Director General was fully committed. There is no ambiguity either in the record or in the minds of the people of the United States as to just what that policy is—it is to avoid industrial stagnation pending a return from war to peace prices, to start the wheels of industry, to give employment to labor, to reduce the cost of living, to insure prosperity. Neither is there any ambiguity as to the methods to be employed in accomplishing this end. A scientific study of costs of production is to be made. Upon these studies of costs, prices of basic commodities are to be determined which shall be as low as cost of production will permit, which shall squeeze out all speculative or opportunist profit and upon which industry can commence operations without fear of any considerable drop in the market. This policy and this method are viewed by our people as the first constructive, comprehensive and direct attempt that has been made by the Government to reduce the cost of living and secure fairness in trade. The announcement of the steel prices was immediately reflected by increased buying and the new governmental policy and method thus were far on the way toward their justification and success.

Co-operation Essential To Success.

To the complete success of this plan, however, there was one absolute essential, that the Governmental departments should express the confidence of the Government in the execution of this most important policy. Especially is this true in respect of steel rails, in the buying of which, the Government, through its control of the railroads, consumes a very large percentage of the output.

At this late date in the execution of the plan this important essential to its success has been denied by the Director General of Railroads, and by that denial the labor of the Industrial Board is set at naught and the Government is exhibited as setting up an industrial policy with one hand and destroying it with the other.

Considering the first of the Director General's reasons for refusing to accept the steel prices—that the Industrial Board has no right to impose a price on the Railroad Administration—the technical prerogative of the Railroad Administration must be and always has been cheerfully conceded by the Industrial Board. But presuming the Government to have been committed to this important industrial policy the Board feels that the Railroad Administration is under a powerful, if not a compelling, obligation, either to have the Governmental policy abandoned by the same source that announced it and to assume full responsibility for the inevitable effect of such a step, or to support the policy, or to demonstrate that the Industrial Board has failed in its function and that the prices announced by the Board are not fair.

Mr. Hines' Second Reason.

This brings us to the second of the Director General's reasons for his grave action—that **"in his opinion"** the prices are **"too high."** The significance of this expression cannot be overlooked.

A representative of the Railroad Administration is a member and a part of the Board. Contrary to Mr. Hines' impression, this representative did not maintain that the prices of steel generally were "too high." He finally dissented only on the price of rails. That is not, however, the circumstance of greatest significance which is that, throughout the discussion, from its earliest word to this latest pronouncement, the figures representing costs of production were constantly avail-

able to the Railroad Administration's representative, and the basis upon which conclusions have been reached has been repeatedly represented to the advisors of the Director General and to Mr. Hines himself. Never have those figures been contested, never has additional or contradictory data been presented, never has the argument of the Railroad Administration been addressed to those figures nor to the conclusions drawn from themy by the Board. Repeatedly all of these gentlemen have been urged to bring forward any facts which would assist the Board in reaching a conclusion on prices lower than those approved and never has this urging proved fruitful. The answer of the Railroad Administration has ever been, as it is today, that the price at which the Railroad Administration will buy is within its own discretion and that **"in its opinion"** the prices approved by the Board are **"too high."**

Might Secure Lower Prices.

In fairness to the Railroad Administration it must be admitted that, by using the full effect of its power of monopolistic buying it might secure a price on rails somewhat lower than that announced by the Industrial Board. The figures stand to prove, however, beyond all question, that such a price would be lower than production costs of any but one or two of the most highly organized powerful, and lowest cost producers. For example, the pre-war price of rails was $30. The increase over pre-war costs of production, for the U. S. Steel Corporation, in direct labor alone, excluding labor in transportation, is reported by that Corporation to be $19.48 per ton. The price approved by the Industrial Board on rails was $47, or $2.48 less than the increase of cost of labor alone would account for.

The inevitable result of the use of the enormous buying power of the Railroad Administration to reduce any price would be to create a situation which would have to be met in one of the following ways:

(a) increasing of prices to the public;

(b) throwing all railroad business into a monopoly of powerful producers;

(c) reducing wages.

In the opinion of the majority of disinterested men, all of these results are highly undesirable, and are, of themselves, gravely inimical to industry and to the public welfare. These results alone are, however, of an importance relatively incomparable to the vastly greater harm in the frustration of the industrial policy of the Government and the forced return to the period of commercial and industrial stagnation which has continued since the signing of the armistice, and which threatens to continue and grow worse in the absence of a strong governmental policy alleviating it.

Responsibility for Action.

Doubtless the Director General is within his rights in insisting upon his technical prerogative to determine prices for himself, to exercise an arbitrary discretion in making that determination, and to use all the powerful means within his control to obtain the lowest possible prices on iron, steel and coal for railroad consumption. The board insists, however, that in the exercise of that right the Director General must assume full responsibility for all the results of the course he has chosen.

It is not the opinion of the board that governmental organization is such that important policies can be so lightly frustrated. The Railroad Administration's refusal to accept the steel prices puts a temporary check on the work of the board, but before abandoning the vital industrial policy which it represents, the board will see that the whole controversy is submitted to the President for final decision.

Expeditionary Force Total Losses, Army and Marine Corps, to April 2

The Statistics Branch, General Staff, War Department, issues the following total losses in the Expeditionary Force:

The figures are as reported by name in the casualty cables from the A. E. F., except for prisoners where reports from all sources are included. All are as released for publication to April 2.

Of the total number of prisoners, 268 have died and 383 are still classified as status doubtful.

The total casualties shown do not represent individuals, but casualties reported; as most of the died of wounds were previously reported wounded and in many cases men have been wounded more than once.

	ARMY.		MARINE CORPS.			
	Net total.	Net change during week.	Net total.	Net change during week.	Net total.	Net change during week.
Killed in action	32,232	129	1,473	9	33,705	138
Died of wounds	13,412	10	742	12	14,154	22
Died of disease	22,404	226	284	2	22,688	228
Died of other causes	4,025	113	11	1	4,036	114
Total dead	72,073	478	2,510	24	74,583	502
Taken prisoner	4,702	---	75	--	4,777	---
Missing in action	4,852	245	99	8	4,951	253
Wounded	194,803	594	3,234	--	198,037	594
Grand total	276,430	827	5,918	16	282,348	843
Total without wounded	81,627	233	2,684	16	84,311	249

WAR DEPARTMENT SALES LIST MARCH 22 TO 28, INCLUSIVE

The War Department authorizes the following statement from the office of the Director of Sales:

Herewith is a list of sales reported to the office of the Director of Sales from March 22 to March 28, inclusive:

Animals	$4,445,218.47
Artillery and artillery ammunition	2,047.50
Building utilities	8,479.86
Miscellaneous building materials	60,185.04
Clothing and equipage	342,927.63
Electrical equipment	88,214.61
Ferrous metals	41,684.18
Nonferrous metals	20,557.15
Fuels	28,630.00
Hardware	6,735.51
Lumber	6,405.46
Machinery, machine tools and engineering equipment	15,774.44
Masonry materials	4,841.26
Medical and hospital supplies	1,000.00
Office equipment	4,399.79
Oils, greases, etc.	197.36
Railway materials	14,256.42
Subsistence	30,102.27
Textiles	7,928,285.10
Trench warfare materials	14.35
Unclassified	31,502.15
Total	$13,081,498.55

AMENDMENTS TO THE BRITISH LIST OF PROHIBITED EXPORTS

A cablegram of March 29 from the American Consul General in London states that further amendments have been made to the proclamation of May 10 prohibiting exports. The following articles, previously prohibited to all destinations, are to be removed from the embargo list: Asphalt and articles containing asphalt; bitumen, liquid or solid, and articles containing bitumen; casein and preparations thereof; barium sulphate; potassium chlorate and mixtures thereof; potassium cyanide and mixtures thereof; potassium perchlorate; potassium prussiates and mixtures thereof; santonin and preparations; sulphonal; jute threads; edible oils and fats, including blends thereof; pulpboard waste; strawboard waste.

Exports of bichromate of soda and gallnuts to all non-British destinations are permitted. The following headings to all destinations, should be added: Asphalt, bitumen; oils and edible fats, including blends of two or more, except the following oils: Hempseed oil, kapoc-seed oil, maize oil, mowrah-seed oil, niger-seed oil, olive oil, poppy-seed oil, rapeseed oil, shea-butter oil, and sunflower oil. The following products, to all non-British destinations, are also to be added: Barium sulphate; potassium chlorate and mixtures thereof; potassium cyanide and mixtures thereof; potassium perchlorate; and potassium prussiates and mixtures thereof.

The exportation of gold coin and bullion to all destinations is prohibited. Gold leaf and liquid gold have been transferred from list A to list C. A general license will be issued to permit the importation of gold bullion. The importation of all ruble notes other than ruble notes issued by Caisse d'Emmission of Provisional Government of Archangel, is prohibited.

TREASURY CERTIFICATE OFFER FOR $500,000,000 ANNOUNCED WITH INTEREST FROM APRIL 10

TO BEAR 4 1-2 PER CENT

Payable Sept. 9, 1919, and Books to Close April 17. Accepted at Par Whether Or Not They Are Called For Redemption.

The Secretary of the Treasury, under the authority of the act approved September 24, 1917, as amended, offers for subscription, at par and accrued interest, through the Federal Reserve Banks, $500,000,000, or more Treasury certificates of indebtedness, Series V-J, dated and bearing interest from April 10, 1919, payable September 9, 1919, with interest at the rate of four and a half per cent per annum. Applications will be received at the Federal Reserve Banks. Subscription books will close at the close of business April 17, 1919. Certificates will be issued in denominations of $500, $1,000, $5,000, $10,000 and $100,000.

Tax Exemptions.

Said certificates shall be exempt, both as to principal and interest, from all taxation now or hereafter imposed by the United States, any State, or any of the possessions of the United States, or by any local taxing authority, except (a) estate or inheritance taxes, and (b) graduated additional income taxes, commonly known as surtaxes, and excess profits and war profits taxes, now or hereafter imposed by the United States, upon the income or profits of individuals, partnerships, associations, or corporations. The interest on an amount of bonds and certificates authorized by said act approved September 24, 1917, and amendments thereto, the principal of which does not exceed in the aggregate $5,000, owned by any individual, partnership, association, or corporation, shall be exempt from the taxes provided for in clause (b) above.

Notice of Redemption.

Upon ten days' public notice, given in such manner as may be determined by the Secretary of the Treasury, the certificate of this series may be redeemed as a whole at par and accrued interest on or after any date, occurring before the maturity of such certificates, set for the payment of the first installment of the subscription price of any bonds or notes offered for subscription by the United States after the offering and before the maturity of such certificates. The certificates of this series, whether or not called for redemption, will be accepted at par, with adjustment of accrued interest, if tendered on such installment date in payment on the subscription price then payable of any such bonds or notes subscribed for by and allotted to holders of such certificates. The certificates of this series do not bear the circulation privilege and will not be accepted in payment of taxes. The right is reserved to reject any subscription and to allot less than the amount of certificates applied for and to close the subscriptions at any time without notice. Payment at par and accrued interest for certificates allotted must be made on and after April 10, 1919, and on or before April 17, 1919. After allotment and upon payment Federal Reserve Banks will issue interim receipts pending delivery of the definitive certificates.

Qualified depositaries will be permitted to make payment by credit for certificates allotted to them for themselves and their customers up to an amount for which each shall have qualified in excess of existing deposits when so notified by Federal Reserve Banks. Treasury certificates of indebtedness of Series V A maturing May 6, 1919, will be accepted at par with an adjustment of accrued interest in payment for any certificates of Series V J now offered which shall be subscribed for and allotted to any subscriber.

Air Service Recruiting Campaign

(Continued from Page 1.)

Park Field, Millington, Tenn.
Souther Field, Americus, Ga.
Selfridge Field, Mt. Clemens, Mich.
Chanute Field, Rantoul, Ill.
Scott Field, Belleville, Ill.
Bolling Field, Anacostia, D. C.
Hazelhurst Field, Mineola, L. I., N. Y.
Repair Depot, Montgomery, Ala.

Air Service recruiting parties will also be sent out from the following balloon fields:

Lee Hall, Va.
Fort Crook and Omaha, Neb.
Arcadia, Fla.
Brooks Field, San Antonio, Tex.

Open to Many Vocations.

The Air Service opens a universal training campaign besides the mere search for recruits. The personnel of the Air Service is made up literally of men in every trade and walk of life. A list of the personnel of an aero squadron or a balloon company includes several kinds of mechanics, including radio, airplane and aero motor, tool makers, metal workers, coopersmiths, and bench mechanics. Besides these men there are needed wireless telegraph and telephone operators and repair men, propeller makers, balloon fabric workers, airplane fabric workers, balloon riggers and cordage workers, instrument makers, armorers, carpenters and cabinet makers, hydrogen gas operators, balloon winch mechanics, photographers, draftsmen, electricians, and chauffeurs.

Advantages to Skilled Men.

Enlistment in the Air Service offers many advantages to the skilled man as well as the unskilled. To the skilled workman in any of these trades there become available many noncommissioned grades; master signal electricians who earn including their board, room, clothes, and savings for annuity over $2,000 per year, sergeants, first class, sergeants, and corporals. Altogether out of a squadron of 150 men 114 are noncommissioned officers, corporals or better.

Recent regulations provide that a man discharged from the service may now re-enlist for one year without further obligations. He must, however, have had experience in the Air Service. He receives upon his re-enlistment the $60 bonus accompanying his regular discharge and may secure a furlough for one month following his re-enlistment. Excellent opportunities are provided for these men and there are vacancies in every noncommissioned grade. Good opportunities for clerks, typists, and stenographers are also available.

The unskilled civilian who enlists in the Air Service is offered a course of instruction in the particular branch of the Air Service he elects. A three-year enlistment is required. General and special schools are maintained for the enlisted men; they are instructed by competent skilled teachers and, unlike the operations of a private school, the quicker and better they learn the more the Government is satisfied, because the better their instruction the more valuable they are to the Government.

Age Limits for Enlistment.

The age limits for enlistment in the Air Service range from 18 to 45 years, inclusive. Men must specify if they desire service in the Air Service and other corps organizations, in which case they will be enlisted for the Infantry but will be transferred immediately to the service they desire for assignment to duty and sent to a flying field. Out of the quota authorized for the Air Service—15,000 men—only the men re-enlisting will be accepted for the one year period; others for three years. Certain features of the plan, however, make enlistment or re-enlistment attractive.

Instructions have already been issued to the flying fields covering conditions under which enlisted men may learn to fly. The main qualifications determining whether or not an enlisted man will be taught how to fly are physical qualifications combined with the necessary mechanical knowledge which he must have before he will be allowed to participate in flights or will be allowed to receive instruction in an airplane. The average enlisted man with a high school education, who has applied himself so that he has a good knowledge of motors and airplanes, and is in such condition physically that he can pass the required examination can learn to fly. After a man learns to fly he will, if properly qualified from an educational viewpoint, be given a good opportunity to secure a commission in the Air Service. Regulations are now being compiled covering this phase of the service.

Easy to buy, convenient to handle, no red tape—Get a WAR-SAVINGS STAMP to-day.

CLASS D TELEPHONE COMPANIES' CONTROL OF GROSS REVENUES

Postmaster General's Order Extending Freedom from Federal Supervision of Operating Incomes.

The Postmaster General has issued an order authorizing Class D telephone companies to operate their properties with the maximum freedom from Federal supervision, under conditions intended to secure to their owners full possession and control of the revenues derived therefrom. At the same time he announces the intention of the Wire Control Board to make compensation contracts with Class A, B and C companies, as rapidly as possible. Every effort will be made to complete this task at the earliest possible date.

Text of the Order.

The order reads:

April 9, 1919.

Order No. 2980.

Unless and until otherwise ordered by the Postmaster General, telephone companies, including individuals and partnerships, whose gross revenues do not exceed $10,000 per annum, for which no form of accounts has been prescribed by the Interstate Commerce Commission, and which make no reports showing the financial condition of the business (that is, companies operating telephone systems falling within Class "D", I. C. C. classification), are authorized to operate and manage their properties free from direct Federal supervision, under license, upon the conditions following:

1. No company so licensed shall hereafter construct any lines or system parallel to or duplicating the lines or system of any other company without the approval of the Postmaster General, and if any company undertakes to parallel or duplicate the lines or system of a company so licensed, the latter shall report the facts to the Postmaster General.

2. Each company so licensed shall collect the service connection and other charges specified in Order Number 1931, as modified by Order Number 2352, and the toll rates specified in Order Number 2495, as modified by Order Number 2797; and

3. Each company so licensed shall put into effect when required by the Postmaster General any future orders he may issue with respect to such licensed companies.

Operating Revenues.

4. Each company so licensed shall retain for its own use its gross operating revenues and shall pay all its operating expenses.

5. The acceptance of the license herein provided for by a Class "D" company shall operate as a waiver to any claim it may have for compensation under the Joint Resolution of July 16,1918, for the use of its lines or systems during the entire period of Government control, subject, however, to the cancellation of its license on thirty days' notice from the Postmaster General in case of failure of the licensee to observe its terms, or in case the particular telephone property becomes necessary for public uses or purposes.

6. If for any reasons any Class "D" company feels that its interest requires its continuance under direct Federal supervision, it shall notify the Postmaster General within thirty (30) days from the date of this Order, and all companies not filing such notification shall be presumed to have accepted and become licensees and to be bound by the terms and conditions herein set forth. Any such licensee company may, upon thirty days' written notice to the Postmaster General, have its license cancelled, and thereupon restore the status existing prior to the date of this order.

7. If and when a Class "D" company increases its annual gross revenues above $10,000, it shall notify the Postmaster General.

A. S. BURLESON,
Postmaster General.

IMPROVEMENT IN THE HEALTH OF MEN OVERSEAS CONTINUES

The Statistics Branch, General Staff, War Department, issues the following:

The report from the A. E. F. for the week ended March 20 shows further improvement in health conditions. The number of new cases of pneumonia is 507, as against 956 the previous week. This is the lowest number reported for any week since September, 1918, while the total number of new cases of disease, 12,948, is the lowest reported since August.

During the week ended March 28, 8,808 sick and injured troops arrived in the United States. This is the largest number reported for any week. There remained overseas on March 20, 59,662 hospital cases, of which only 10,016 were sick from injury.

Health in the United States.

Influenza has disappeared from camps and stations in the United States, with the exception of the ports of embarkation and some camps in the Southern Department. Only 136 cases of pneumonia were reported for the week ended March 28; 88 deaths are reported, of which 77 were from disease. Twenty-six were from pneumonia and 24 from tuberculosis. The death rate reported is the lowest since the influenza epidemic of October.

WHEAT FLOUR FOR CUBA.

The War Trade Board has been informed that the regulations of the Director of Subsistence of the Cuban Government, providing that all persons in Cuba importing wheat flour shipped to Cuba after February 20, 1919, shall purchase an equal amount of wheat flour from the Director of Subsistence, will be in effect until May 20, 1919.

(N. B.—Through a typographical error in W. T. B. R. 689, the extended date was given as April 20, 1919, instead of May 20, 1919.)

Help the Victory Liberty Loan.

GENERAL LICENSE TO EXPORT ARTICLES TO GERMAN AUSTRIA

A general license has been issued authorizing all persons to negotiate for the supply of merchandise for German Austria. A similar license has been granted for dealings in Poland, but it is provided that in respect of any remittance or other transaction covered by the Defense of the Realm regulations a license must first be obtained. The following goods have been removed from the schedule of prohibited exports: (A) Potassium bicarbonate and mixtures containing same; (A) chronometers and component parts; (B) pickled grains and fleshes; (A) prepared foods derived wholly or partly from cereals containing milk; (A) malt sugar, maltose, and articles and preparations containing malt sugar; (A) sheepskins, haired or wooled, and pelts; and (A) wood pulp. In place of the above the following have been added to the schedule of prohibited exports: (B) Potassium bicarbonate and mixtures containing same; (A) cod-liver oil and preparations containing same; (A) malt extract and preparations containing same; (B) malt sugar, maltose, and articles and preparations containing malt sugar; and (A) sheepskins, haired or wooled.

Articles marked with the letter (A) are prohibited from exportation to all destinations and those marked (B) to any destination other than a British colony or dominion.

NEW HONOR FOR GEN. MITCHELL.

Made Companion of Order of St. Michael and St. George by King.

The War Department authorizes the following:

General Trenchard, of the British Air Ministry, has cabled that the C. M. G. (Companion of the Order of St. Michael and St. George) has been awarded to Brigadier General William Mitchell, Chief of Training and Operations Group, Army Air Service. This honor conferred by the King of England is the fourth decoration for meritorious service which General Mitchell has received during the war. He has received a Croix de Guerre, with a star and two palms designating subsequent citations, the decoration of Commander of the Legion of Honor, and the American Distinguished Service Cross.

CUBAN IMPORT RESTRICTION.

The War Trade Board announces (W. T. B. R. 689) for the information of exporters in the United States, supplementing W. T. B. R. 651, issued March 15, 1919, that it has been informed that the regulation of the Director of Subsistence of the Cuban Government providing that all persons in Cuba importing wheat flour shipped to Cuba after February 20, 1919, shall purchase an equal amount of wheat flour from the Director of Subsistence, has been extended for an additional month and will be in effect until April 20, 1919.

Help the Victory Liberty Loan.

List of Soldiers Who Died in Army Camps in United States Last Week

List of names of soldiers (not members of the American Expeditionary Forces) reported to the Adjutant General's office as having died during the week ending April 4, 1919.

(Included in this list are the names of soldiers (not members of the American Expeditionary Forces) not previously published, who died prior to the week mentioned and subsequently to March 8, 1919. These names are indicated by an asterisk).

Camp Custer, Mich.—Maj. Charles Richard Heisinger, 119 Waugoo Street, Oshkosh, Wis.; Private Chester A. Miller, R. F. D. 4, Chesaning, Mich.; Private (First Class) Clay Don R. Sheldon, Vicksburg, Mich.

Camp Devens, Mass.—Private Rosario Amoroso, 57 Lubec Street, East Boston, Mass.; Private Andor C. Nelson, Englevale, N. Dak.

Camp Grant, Ill.—Private Ed Vogel, Route 1, Box 146, Oconto, Wis.*

Camp Harry Jones, Ariz.—Private John C. Sanford, 5641 Indiana Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Camp Humphreys, Va.—Sergt. Wince Dillard, Grand Junction, Tenn.*

Camp Jackson, S. C.—Second Lieut. Andrew B. Callahan, 8201 Esther Street, Allendale, S C.

Camp Lewis, Wash.—Private James E. Reilley, 3447 Marion Street, Denver, Colo.*

Camp Merritt, N. J.—Private (First Class) Herbert V. Drake, 1358 Hildreth Avenue, Columbus, Ohio.

Camp Mills, N. Y.—Mechanic James Bailey, R. F. D. 1, Oakwood, Ill.; Private Ernest Vincent, R. F. D. 3, Gaysburg, N. C.

Camp Pike, Ark.—Private Fred Holmes, Marksville, La.; Sergt. Arthur Richard, Seyppel, Ark.

Camp Sherman, Ohio.—Sergt. (First Class) Daniel O. Gasell, 315 Walker Street, Greenville, Ohio.

Camp Stuart, Va.—Private Silas D. Dean, Seebert, W. Va.; Private Claude Frye, Statesville, N. C.; Private Ivan C. McAllister, Bemis, Me.; Private Wilmer M. Rowe, Williamston, Pa.*; Horseshoer Thomas Shockley, Route 5, Box 33, Fort Worth, Tex.; Private Joseph J. Yarbrough, Box 111, Arlington, Tex.

Camp Taylor, Ky.—Corp. Harold Thomas Brighton, Independence, Kans.; Private John Jones, Tiptonville, Tenn.; Sergt. Louis F. Sprandel, 25 Silver Street, Kendallville, Ind.

Camp Travis, Tex.—Private Harry E. Noble, 1430 N. Flores Street, San Antonio, Tex.; Sergt. William H. Ware, 135 Wallich Boulevard, San Antonio, Tex.

Camp Upton, N. Y.—Cook Joseph Duffy, 217 East Main Street, Mont Kisco, N. Y.

Fort Bayard, N. M.—Private Stanislaus Szynanski, 76 South Side Carien Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo.—Cook Bert W. Freeman, Brigham City, Utah.

Fort McPherson, Ga.—Private Alen B. Hearin, 915 West Second, Pine Bluff, Ark.

Fort Oglethorpe, Ga.—Corp. Chas. Diehl, Gettysburg, Pa.

Fort Sheridan, Ill.—Private Harvey E. Dorsey, Pidre, Mo.

Fort Worth. Tex.—Private Earl E. Brown, 507 West Main Street, Sedalia, Mo.

Kelly Field, Texas.—Second Lieut. Walter A. Bryne, 83 Dorland Street, San Francisco, Cal.

March Field, Riverside, Cal.—Second Lieut. Clement Martin Rippenger, 1410 14th Street, Moline, Ill.

Souther Field, Americus, Ga.—Maj. John W. Butts, North Avenue, New Rochelle, N. Y.; Lieut. Col. Frederick T. Dickman, Apartment 4, The Decatur, Washington, D. C.

Ancon, Canal Zone.—Capt. Edward Lambric Williams, Jr., 35 Melrose Avenue, Santa Cruz, Cal.

Aurora, Colo.—First Lieut. James M. Graham, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Biltmore, N. C.—Private Lector Brown, Clarkton, N. C.

Brooklyn, N. Y.—Private Ecta Rommier, Abbeville, La.

Charleston, S. C.—Private Albert Johnson, 510 Swan Street, Wilmington, N. C.

Chicago, Ill.—Private James P. O'Connor, 343 East 36th Street, New York City, N. Y.*

Douglas, Ariz.—Corp. Allen Christy, 2026 Los Angeles Street, Fresno, Cal.; Private William Marinaccio, 718 East 212th Street, New York, N. Y.

Eagle Pass, Tex.—Corp. Frank W. Titus, Lewiston Street, Mechanic Falls, Me.*

Fox Hills, N. Y.—Private Murry R. Goldsmith, Polk, Pa.*

Hampton, Va.—Private Arthur Anthony, 815 Brooklyn Avenue, Kansas City, Mo.; Mechanic Ernest A. Burg, 493 Gates Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Private Grover C. Dent, Hixson, Tenn.

Hoboken, N. J.—Private John C. Byers, Savage, Ky.; Private George F. Galvin, 155 West 62nd Street, New York City, N. Y.; Private John Joseph Jantzen, 3509 Reta Avenue, Chicago, Ill.*; Private William R. Wenz, 23 Fairview Street, New Britain, Conn.

Houston, Tex.—Private Willie Jackson, Willis, Tex.*

Lexington, Ky.—Private Fred Branton, Jermyn, Pa.*

Little Rock, Ark.—Wagoner Olive Talley, Compti, La.*

Marfa, Tex.—Private (First Class) Charley E. Rupe, Irving, Ill.

Memphis, Tenn.—Second Lieut. Howard Nelson Tandy, 140 Woodland Avenue, Gardner, Mass.

Newport, R. I.—Private John Simon Junturen, Alexandria, Minn.*

New York City, N. Y.—Private Willie Laller, Bullgap, Tenn.; Private Harry Naples, B 1728 A Carlton Street, Richmond, Va.*; Private George S. O'Neal, Roanoke, Ala.; Private William Russell, 20th Street, Tuscaloosa, Ala.; Private Ralph O. Shaw, R. F. D. 1, Coganhouse, Pa.; Private George Simons, 500 West 176th Street, New York, N. Y.; Corp. Tankrid A. Thoren, Granby, Conn.*; Wagoner Charlie Venson, general delivery, Collierville, Tenn.*; Private Edward Williams, 1108 Short Elm Street, Tampa, Fla.; Wagoner Stanley E. Wryn, 611 12th Street, Great Falls, Mont.

Otisville, N. Y.—Private William Duke, 13 East 131st Street, New York City, N. Y.; Private (First Class) John M. Morris, Cottondale, Fla.*

Richmond, Va.—Private William E. Johnson, R. D. Box 32, Albany, Ga.*

Salt Lake City, Utah.—Private Ernest E. Carson, 246 Lava Street, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

San Francisco, Cal.—Private Lloyd A. Wood, Eugene, Ore.

South Beach, Ore.—Private Peter Adamowiez, 110 Buckman Street, Dunkirk, N. Y.*

Washington, D. C.—Private Leonard S. Downe, 4836 Madison Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

West Haven, Conn.—Sergt. Walter R. Finn, Ellsworth, Wis.

FIREARMS TO PHILIPPINES.

Office Second Asst. P. M. Gen.,
Washington, April 8, 1919.

This office is informed that the Governor-General of the Philippine Islands has granted permits to deal in firearms during the calendar year 1919 to the following-named firms and persons, and parcels containing firearms to their addresses, when securely packed for safe transmission, should be accepted for shipment by parcel post:

C. Alkan, Inc., Manila.

Messrs. Squires-Bingham Co., Manila.

The Cosmopolitan Club, Inc., Manila.

Cebu Photo Materials Co., Cebu.

Messrs. Carmona, Simo & Co., Iloilo.

Mr. Eulogio Hernandez, Iloilo.

Messrs. Perrenoud and Dreyfus, S. C., Manila.

Firearms addressed to other firms or individuals in the Philippine Islands must not be accepted. Loaded shells or ammunition are unmailable.

OTTO PRAEGER,

53 DENTISTS AMONG ARMY DEAD; SIX WERE KILLED IN ACTION

The War Department authorizes the following statement from the office of the Surgeon General:

There have been 53 casualties among Army dentists, 6 of whom were killed in action, according to records just compiled.

The following were killed in action:

Lt. Edward M. Morrisey, Kenosha, Wis.; Lt. Joseph H. Parsons, Erie, Pa.; Lt. Alfred G. Wald, Huntington, Pa.; Lt. Leslie P. Ambelang, Cascade, Wis.; Lt. Leslie A. Stone, Pittsfield, Mass.; Lt. Walter P. Desmond (address not available).

The following died from diseases:

Maj. Merton M. Postle, Chicago, Ill.; Capt. Morrison B. Wall, Cleveland, Ohio; Capt. Earl P. Jones, Mansfield, Ohio; Capt. Melvine M. Augenstein, Hagerstown, Md.; Capt. Walter Crandage, Bridgeport, Conn.; Lt. Lester J. Allison, Iowa City, Iowa; Lt. Fred A. Ballachy, Buffalo, N. Y.; Lt. Horace R. Birdsong, Lula, Miss.; Lt. Vance W. Bliss, Santa Cruz, Cal.; Lt. Francis E. Boasman, Chapells, S. C.; Lt. Charles H. Boisseau, Smithton, Pa.; Lt. Ernst L. Casselman, Effingham, Ill.; Lt. Oliver W. Davies, Los Angeles, Cal.; Lt. Harry E. Duwe, Arlington, Iowa; Lt. Ralph H. Fickes, Vandergrift, Pa.; Lt. Lionel G. Fleming, St. Martinville, La.; Lt. Roland E. Fletcher, Mount Vernon, N. Y.; Lt. Gale Friday, Fremont, Ind.; Lt. Roy S. Glass, Frackville, Pa.; Lt. Clark B. Hannah, Los Angeles, Cal.; Lt. Roy E. Hanson, Cambridge Springs, Pa.; Lt. Winfield E. Henshaw, Peru, Ill.; Lt. John C. Higgins, McAdoo, Pa.; Lt. Wade H. Hoffman, Oil City, Pa.; Lt. Alexander H. Jones, Youngstown, Ohio; Lt. Albert L. Kreitman, New York City; Lt. Wm. M. Lubitz, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Lt. George Wm. Mattox, Elberton, Ga.; Lt. Adrian L. Morin, San Francisco, Cal.; Lt. Will C. Niles, Newton, Mass.; Lt. Loy A. Patterson, Hennessey, Okla.; Lt. Francis R. Simm, Pierre, S. D.; Lt. Cecil C. Smith, Violet Hill, Ark.; Lt. Bernard F. Staples, Boston, Mass.; Lt. Delmar H. Stocker, Tunkhannock, Pa.; Lt. Raymond A. Walker, New Haven, Conn.; Lt. Raymond M. Weidert, Wilcox, Pa.; Lt. Edwin B. Zwink, Eustis, Neb.; Lt. Alexander D. Baris, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Lt. Carl R. Henry, Cuba, Ill.; Lt. Frank S. Leonard, Indianapolis, Ind.; Lt. Frank E. McNett, La Crosse, Wis.; Lt. Samuel F. Moffett, Cotello, Tex.; Lt. Lloyd A. Osborne, Fremont, Iowa; Lt. Walter O. Reinhard, Rio, Wis.; Lt.-Col. Mortimer Sanderson; 1st Lt. John S. Simons, Henderson, Minn.

BRITISH PRICE OF SILVER BULLION.

Consul General Robert P. Skinner reports from London that the Treasury issued an order dated March 25 fixing the minimum price of silver bullion in the United Kingdom to be equivalent at the current rate of exchange to 95 cents per standard ounce 925 fine, revoking the order of February 20 fixing the maximum price at 47¾ pence per standard ounce.

NO PETITION FOR CLEMENCY HAS BEEN FILED BY E. V. DEBS SAYS THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

REVIEW OF THE CASE

Facts Such That Department of Justice "Should Not Feel Called Upon to Consider Making Any Recommendations"—Law Must Be Respected and Obeyed.

The following statement was made public by the Attorney General in reply to several communications received by him urging that he recommend the exercise of executive clemency in the case of Eugene V. Debs:

Eugene V. Debs has filed no petition with either the President or the Attorney General asking for the exercise of executive clemency. The facts in his case are such that until such petition be made by him I should not feel called upon to consider making any recommendation in his case. Debs was convicted not because of his political or economic views, but because he plainly violated the law of the land.

Debs' Canton Speech.

On June 18, 1918, during the most critical period of the war, Debs made a public speech at Canton, Ohio, in which he urged that wage-earners refrain from giving any aid to the American Nation in the war, asserting that the war was brought on and conducted solely in the interest of capitalists; told his audience that they needed to know that "they were fit for something better than slavery and cannon fodder"; held up to admiration as martyrs to the cause of labor a number of persons who had been convicted for violating the draft act, and urged wage-earners to stand together as a class to prevent the success of our country in the war. In his address to the jury, Debs said: "I have been accused of obstructing the war. I admit it. Gentlemen, I abhor war. I would oppose the war if I stood alone."

He was given a fair trial by jury. The charge of the trial judge was eminently fair and, on appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States, that court, by a unanimous decision, affirmed the judgment of conviction.

Prior and Subsequent Speeches.

Both prior and subsequent to the delivery of the speech mentioned, Debs had on numerous occasions publicly urged wage-earners to adhere to the so-called St. Louis program of the anti-war faction of the Socialist Party adopted in April, 1917. This document asserted that participation of the United States in the war against Germany could not be justified, branded the declaration of war by the American Government as a crime against the people of the United States, declared that in all modern history there had been no war more unjustifiable, and urged "continuous, active and public opposition to the war."

Following the action of the Supreme Court, the defendant has indulged in violent public criticism of the American courts of justice, and practically defied the power of the Government to administer the law against him. In a public speech made at Cleveland, March 12th, he said: "With every drop in my veins I despise their law and I defy them." A few days ago he declared that if an attempt is made to imprison him he will have a general strike called in support of his attitude.

In this situation my duty is clear. Respect for the law and our institutions is the basis upon which every application for executive clemency must rest. Open defiance of the law and threat of force to obstruct its orderly administration call for only one answer. The law must be respected and obeyed. To make sure of that, it must be enforced. I would be doing a grievous wrong to the country and striking a blow at law enforcement if I adopted any course which would interfere with the normal administration of justice in this case.

Revised Ocean Freight Tariffs To African Ports Are Announced

The Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation makes public the following:

SOUTH AFRICA TARIFF NO. 19.

Cancels Africa Tariff No. 2 and Supplements effective March 24, 1919.

Rates of freight from United States North Atlantic ports to South Africa.

	Per ton of 2240	Per ton of 2,240 lbs. or 40 cu. ft. at ship's option.		
	Flour in Bags	Iron & Steel (See Note)	Gen'l. Cargo	Dangerous and hazardous cargo on deck at Shippers' risk
SOUTH AFRICA:				
Capetown	$30.00	$20.00	$27.00	$50.00
Algoa Bay	30.60	20.60	27.60	50.60
East London	31.20	21.20	28.20	51.20
Port Natal	31.80	21.80	28.80	51.80
Delagoa Bay	32.40	22.40	29.40	52.40
Beira	33.30	23.30	30.30	53.30

These ratings are not applicable on bookings made prior to announcement.

NOTE: Iron and Steel Articles—Rails and accessories; sheets; bars; angles; plates; nails; tinplate; plain wire; barb wire; hoops; rods; bolts and nuts; horse-shoes; axles; trolley poles; staples; shafting; pipe; structual and bridge material; concrete reinforcements; pig iron.

Exceptions—The following iron and steel articles will be carried at weight rate, per ton of 2,240 lbs.: Rails and accessories; sheets; bars; angles; plates; nails; tin plates; plain wire; hoops; rods; bolts and nuts; horse-shoes; axles; trolley poles; staples; shafting.

The above rates apply on pieces and (or) packages weighing up to 4,480 lbs. weight each. For pieces and (or) packages in excess of 4,480 lbs. weight each customary heavy lift scale to be added.

Commodity rates for homeward cargo will be established and quoted upon application.

WEST AFRICA TARIFF NO. 20.

Cancelling Africa Tariff No. 2 and Supplements. Rates of freight from United States North Atlantic ports to West Coast Africa.

COMMODITIES.	Dakar, Bissao Bathurst Boulama Conakry Sierra Leone Liberia Ivory Coast Addah, Togo Dahomey.	Sherbro Monrovia Gold Coast Lagos, Iddo and all ports beyond, up to and including Calabar.	Duala and all ports South thereof, including Congo.
Bags, bricks, bolts, nuts and washers, creosoted timber, earthenware, empty casks, cement, coal, fuel, gin, iron, iron posts, lime, manure, nails, packing paper, permanent way material, rice, roofing, felt, rum, salt, shooks, steel bars and plates, soap, timber (worked and rough)	$20.00	$22.00	$28.50
Beer, bread, candies, castings, cordage, cowries, disinfectants, enamelware, felt, flour, furniture, glassware, guns, hardware, lamps, liquors, machinery, wines, machetes, mineral waters, paints, paint oils, pipes (clay), provisions, rolling stock, spirits, sugar, tar, tobacco	$23.00	$25.00	$30.00
Automobiles, beads, bicycles, brassware, canvas, cigars, cigarettes, cottons, cotton yarn, drugs, Florida water, matches (safety), mirrors, musical instruments, perfumery, woolens, sewing machines, toys, yellow metal	$28.00	$30.00	$35.00
Commodities not otherwise specified	$28.00	$30.00	$35.00
Acids, carbide of calcium and all other dangerous goods carried only by special agreement	$45.00	$45.00	$45.00
Petrol	$40.00	$40.00	$40.00

The above rates are net and at per ton gross weight or measurement, at steamer's option.

Heavy Lift Scale—Above rates apply on pieces and (or) packages weighing up to 4,480 pounds each. For pieces and (or) packages in excess of 4,480 pounds each, customary heavy lift scale to be added.

Rates for homeward cargo will be established and quoted upon application.

NORTH AFRICA TARIFF NO. 21.

Cancelling Africa Tariff No. 2 and Supplements. Effective March 24, 1919. Rates of freight from United States North Atlantic ports, to:

North Africa.....$50.00 Egypt.....$60.00

All rates are per 40 cu. ft. or 2240 pounds, ship's option.

These rates are not applicable on bookings made prior to announcement.

Heavy Lift Scale—Above rates apply on pieces and (or) packages weighing up to 4,480 pounds each. For pieces and (or) packages in excess of 4,480 pounds each, customary heavy lift scale to be added.

Rates for homeward cargo will be established and quoted upon application.

List of Transports and Army Units Sailing From France for United States

The War Department authorizes publication of the following information:

The transport Rochambeau sailed from Le Havre April 5th and is due to arrive at New York April 15th with the following troops:

Casual Companies as follows:

2931, Washington, 2 officers, 4 men; 2933, Scattered, 2 officers, 152 men, colored; 2949, Pennsylvania, 37 men; 2952, Marines, 2 men; 2957, 1 man, colored; 2958, Marines, 7 men; 2973, Alabama, 1 officer, 12 men; 2974, California, 2 officers, 10 men. Special Casual Companies as follows: 2942, discharges, 2 officers, 90 men; 2943, discharges, Marines, 2 officers, 7 men; 2944, discharges, 1 man, colored; 2950, discharges, 2 officers, 83 men; 2951, discharges, 1 man, colored; 2953, furloughs, 1 officer, 4 men; 2956, discharges, 2 officers, 103 men; 2959, discharges, 4 men. Seventy-three casual officers classified as follows: Medical, 17; Infantry, 16; Air Service, 15; Engineers, 7; Veterinary, 3; Field Artillery, 3; Transportation, 3; Dental, 2; Signal, 2; Cavalry, 1; Chaplains, 1; Ordnance, 1; Army Service Corps, 1; Sanitary, 1.

Other casuals: Civilians, 30. Also Belgians for Victory Loan; 7 officers, 108 men. Treasury Department employes, 41.

The transport Plattsburg sailed from Brest April 5th and was due to arrive at New York April 13th with the following troops:

851st Transportation Company, scattered, 2 officers, 243 men, colored; 851st Transportation Company, scattered, 2 officers, 243 men, colored; 856th Transportation Company, scattered, 2 officers, 222 men, colored.

Casual Companies as follows: 1229, Arkansas, 1 officer, 83 men, colored; 1237, Ohio, 1 officer, 39 men, colored; 1238, New York, 1 officer, 46 men, colored; 1231, Ohio, 1 officer, 76 men; 2484, Scattered, 1 officer, 71 men, colored; 2921, Kentucky, 4 men, colored; 2939, Scattered, 5 men, colored; 2488, New Jersey, 17 men; 2916, Pennsylvania, 1 officer, 11 men; 2917, Oklahoma, 9 men; 2918, New York, 31 men; 768, Scattered, 2 officers, 92 men, colored; 775, Kentucky, 1 officer, 9 men, colored; 771, Scattered, 1 officer, 14 men; 776, Scattered, 5 men.

Special Casual Company 2936, discharges; 1 man, colored.

409th Telegraph Battalion, complete, 5 officers, 203 men, divided as follows: Camp Grant, 3 officers, 63 men; Camp Dodge, 38 men; Camp Sherman, 1 officer, 30 men; Camp Custer, 22 men; Scattered, 1 officer, 50 men.

496th Aero Squadron, 2 officers, 58 men; 497th Aero Squadron, 1 officer, 59 men; 16th Aero Service Construction Company, complete, 4 officers, 205 men; Medical Detachment for duty, 6 officers, 2 men; 9 casual officers classified as follows: Field Artillery, 1; Infantry, 2; Medical, 3; Quartermaster, 2; General Staff, 1.

Other casuals: Civilians, 6; general prisoners, 13; Liverpool Convalescent Detachment No. 17, 6 officers, 93 men; Brest Convalescent Detachments Nos. 148 to 152, inclusive, 601 men.

Included in the foregoing are sick and wounded classified as follows: Bed ridden, 1 officer, 7 men; mental, 3 men; requiring special attention, 7 men; requiring no special attention, 5 officers, 677 men. Also 37 soldiers' wives and 5 children. Navy personnel, 2 officers, 150 men, and 10 sailors' wives.

The transport Silver Shell sailed from La Pallice Rochelle April 5th for New York and is due to arrive April 20th with the following troops: Casual Company No. 72, Massachusetts, 1 officer, 20 men; Medical Detachment for duty, 3 men.

The transport Dante Alighiere sailed from Marseille April 4th and is due to arrive at New York April 14th with the following troops: Casual companies as follows: 2407, North Dakota, 1 officer, 27 men; 2411, Pennsylvania, 1 officer, 117 men; 2412, New York, 2 officers, 122 men; 2413, Ohio, 1 officer, 44 men; 2414, Wisconsin, 1 officer, 29 men; 2415, Scattered, 1 officer, 90 men, colored; 2416, Texas, 1 officer, 22 men; 2417, Michigan, 2 officers, 20 men; 2420, Missouri, 1 officer, 25 men.

Special Casual Companies as follows: 2969, discharges, 2 officers, 229 men; 2971, furloughs, 2 men; 2972, discharges, 111 men, colored; 2992, discharges, 2 officers, 115 men; 2993, furloughs, 8 men; 2996, discharges, 2 officers, 136 men; 2998, discharges, 2 men, colored.

The following units of 332nd Infantry, detachment of Field and Staff, Headquarters, Machine Gun Company and Supply Company; Companies H and L, 28 officers, 687 men, divided as follows: Camp Sherman, 22 officers, 685 men; Camp Funston, 2 men; Camp Devens, 2 officers; Camp Taylor, 1 officer; Camp Dodge, 1 officer; Camp Mills, 1 officer; Camp Grant, 1 officer. Detachment of Base Hospital No. 102, 29 officers, 191 men, divided as follows: Camp Shelby, 11 officers, 103 men; Camp Devens, 56 men; Scattered, 18 officers, 32 men.

Other casuals: 1 enlisted man, embalmer, 46 civilians. Also 4 wives of American soldiers and 25 naval.

The transport Oskawa sailed from Nantes April 4th for New York with the following troops: Ordnance convoy, 2 officers, 8 men.

The transport Zeelandia sailed from St. Nazaire April 5th and is due to arrive at Charleston, S. C., April 18th with the following troops: 801st Company Transportation Corps, 4 officers, white, 246 men, colored, divided as follows: Camp Jackson, 27 men; Camp Gordon, 25 men; Camp Humphreys, 45 men; Camp Sheridan, 57 men; Scattered, 4 officers, 92 men; 802nd Company Transportation Corps, 4 officers, white, 249 men, colored, divided as follows: Camp Sheridan, 45 men; Camp Meade, 46 men; Camp Gordon, 57 men; scattered, 4 officers, 83 men; Sanitary Squad No. 28, 1 officer, 25 men, divided as follows: Camp Jackson, 23 men; Camp Pike, 2 men; Camp Kearney, 1 officer; 105th Engineers, Second Battalion, Medical Detachment, 105th Engineer Train, Band and Cos. C to F, inclusive, 24 officers, 1,156 men, divided as follows, Camp Jackson, 7 officers, 683 men; Camp Taylor, 104 men; Camp Grant, 1 officer, 108 men; Camp Gordon, 1 officer, 43 men; Camp Sherman, 2 officers, 49 men; Camp Dodge, 21 men; Camp Upton, 4 officers, 34 men; Camp Sheridan, 21 men; scattered, 9 officers, 92 men.

Casual Companies as follows: 616, Illinois, 1 officer, 65 men; 631, Georgia, 1 officer, 54 men; 627, Iowa, 1 officer, 83 men; 632, Arkansas, 1 officer, 96 men; 1234, Georgia, 1 officer, 72 men; 1235, Virginia, 1 officer, white, 45 men, colored; special Casual Companies as follows: 637, discharges, 1 officer, 21 men; 639, furloughs, 1 officer, white, 1 man, colored; detachment of Base Hospital as follows: No. 1, 12 officers; No. 26, 14 officers; No. 31, 7 officers; No. 32, 19 officers; No. 36, 21 officers; No. 47, 11 officers; No. 52, 12 officers; No. 58, 16 officers; No. 70, 8 officers; detachments of Evacuation Hospitals as follows: No. 1, 5 officers; No. 2, 6 officers; No. 4, 8 officers; No. 6, 8 officers; 10 casual officers classified as follows: Medical, 3; Coast Artillery, 1; Transportation, 2; Pioneer Infantry, 1; Machine Gun, 1; Air Service, 2.

Other casuals: Civilians, 3.

114th Company Transportation Corps, 2 officers, 233 men, divided as follows: Camp _____, 47 men; Camp Gordon, 31 men; Camp Sheridan, 21 men; Camp Sherman, 39 men; Camp Upton, 21 men; scattered, 2 officers, 74 men.

The transport Pasadena sailed from St. Nazaire April 5th and is due to arrive at New York April 22nd with the following troops:

Base Hospital No. 8, Camp Merrit, 1 officer, 2 men.

Evacuation Hospital No. 35, 1 officer, 4 men, divided as follows: Camp Upton, 2 men; Camp Bowie, 1 officer; Camp Pike, 1 man; Camp Jackson, 1 man. Casual Companies as follows: 625, New York, 3 officers, 136 men; 633, California, 1 officer, 44 men; Casual Detachment No. 25, Ordnance Convoy, 1 officer, 8 men; Bakery Co. No. 394, 1 officer, 1 man, divided as follows: Camp Lewis, 1 officer; Camp Kearney, 1 man.

1 casual officer, Air Service. Other casuals: Civilians, 1.

The transport West Durfee sailed from St. Nazaire April 4th and is due to arrive at New York April 19th with the following troops:

Casual Co. No. 626, Washington, 2 officers, 30 men; Casual Detachment No. 24, Ordnance Convoy, 1 officer, 1 man.

1 casual officer, Air Service.

The transport Ohioan sailed from Bordeaux April 4th and is due to arrive at New York April 16th with the following troops:

Special Casual Co. No. 66, discharges, 2 officers, 136 men; Pigeon Company No. 1, Camp Upton, 1 officer, 20 men.

Following detachments of 158th Infantry, and detachment of headquarters, totaling 13 officers, 1,041 men, divided as follows: Camp Kearney, 2 officers; Camp Grant, 2 officers, 226 men; Camp Gordon, 1 officer, 117 men; Camp Shelby, 1 officer, 49 men; Camp Dodge, 4 officers, 399 men; Camp Funston, 3 officers, 250 men.

115th Sanitary Train, Headquarters Company, Ambulance Company No. 160.

Medical Supply Depot Unit, Sanitary Squads Nos. 61 and 62, 18 officers, 362 men, divided as follows: Camp Kearney, 11 officers, 103 men; Camp Funston, 1 officer, 44 men; Camp Sherman, 1 officer, 50 men; Camp Meade, 1 officer, 30 men; Camp Pike, 1 officer, 32 men; Camp Jackson, 1 officer, 33 men; Camp Dix, 1 officer, 31 men; Camp Devens, 1 officer, 39 men.

Other casuals: Civilians, 2. Also 35 naval enlisted men.

The transport Otsego sailed from Bordeaux April 4th and is due at New York with the following troops:

Detachment 19th Balloon Company, 4 officers, 88 men; 20th Balloon Company, 5 officers, 168 men; 30th Balloon Company, 5 officers, 170 men; 35th Balloon Company, 2 officers, 165 men; 36th Balloon Company, 4 officers, 170 men; 45th Balloon Company, 5 officers, 163 men; Medical Detachment for duty, 10 men.

Bordeaux Convalescent Detachments Nos. 114, 154, 229, 230, 2 officers, 72 men.

Included in the foregoing are sick and wounded classified as follows: Tubercular, 8 men; requiring no special attention, 2 officers, 64 men.

1 casual officer, Medical. Other casuals: Civilians, 2.

The transport Mercy sailed from St. Nazaire April 6th and is due to arrive at New York April 20th with the following troops:

St. Nazaire Convalescent Detachments Nos. 132, 135 to 142, inclusive, 10 officers, 375 men.

Included in the foregoing are sick and wounded classified as follows: Bed ridden, 8 officers, 276 men; requiring no special attention, 2 officers, 99 men; Medical Detachment for duty, 1 officer.

The transport Calamares sailed from St. Nazaire April 6th and is due to arrive at New York April 20th with the following troops:

316th Engineers, Field and Staff, Headquarters, Veterinary, Ordnance and Medical Detachments, Engineer, Train, Companies A to F, inclusive, 47 officers, 1,605 men, divided as follows: Camp Devens, 4 officers, 24 men; Camp Dix, 2 officers, 33 men; Camp Dodge, 3 officers, 37 men; Camp Funston, 2 officers, 278 men; Camp Lewis, 7 officers, 230 men; Camp Kearney, 17 officers, 898 men; scattered, 12 officers, 105 men; Headquarters 91st Division, 27 officers, 2 Army Field Clerks.

Postal Detachment 91st Division, 1 officer, 17 men, divided as follows: Camp Kearney, 1 officer, 6 men; Camp Lewis, 7 men; scattered, 4 men.

Headquarters Troop, and Headquarters Detachment 91st Division, 3 officers, 196 men, divided as follows: Camp Lewis, 47 men; Camp Kearney, 1 officer, 66 men; Camp Funston, 34 men; scattered, 2 officers, 40 men; Train Headquarters 91st Division, 7 officers, 29 men, divided as follows: Camp Kearney, 1 officer, 20 men; scattered, 6 officers, 9 men; 91st Company Military Police, 5 officers, 188 men, divided as follows: Camp Funston, 1 officer, 28 men; Camp Kearney, 1 officer, 106 men; Camp Lewis, 2 officers, 50 men; scattered, 1 officer, 4 men.

Casual Companies as follows: No. 638, Marines, 1 officer, 45 men; No. 629, Ohio, 1 officer, 89 men. Prisoners in custody of 91st Company, Military Police, 5 men.

1 casual officer, Air Service. Other casuals: Civilians, 3. Sick and wounded, 1 officer requiring no special attention. Included in the above is Major General William H. Johnston, commanding 91st Division.

The transport West Alsek sailed from La Pallice Rochele April 6th and is due at New York with the following troops:

Casual Company, No. 74, New York, 1 officer, 25 men; Medical Detachment for duty, 1 officer, 2 men; 2 casual officers Infantry.

The transport Sierra sailed from Bordeaux April 6th and is due to arrive at New York April 18th with the following troops:

144th Machine Gun Battalion, Headquarters Detachment and Medical Detachment, Companies A to D, inclusive, 34 officers, 810 men, divided as follows: Camp Kearney, 10 officers, 150 men; Camp Grant, 2 officers, 156 men; Camp Dodge, 2 officers, 89 men; Camp Hancock, 1 officer, 68 men; Camp Sherman, 5 officers, 69 men; Camp Lee, 1 officer, 78 men; Camp Dix, 3 officers, 50 men.

143d Machine Gun Battalion, Headquarters Detachment and Sanitary Detachment, Companies A and B, 20 officers, 320 men, divided as follows: Camp Kearney, 7 officers, 33 men; Camp Dix, 1 officer, 62 men; Camp Bowie, 1 officer, 60 men; Camp Dodge, 1 officer, 69 men; Camp Grant, 1 officer, 60 men; 40th Division

(Continued on Page 13.)

REGULATIONS ON EXPORTATION OF WHEAT AND WHEAT FLOUR

The War Trade Board announces (W. T. B. R. 692), after consultation with, and at the request of, the United States Food Administration, the following rules governing the export of wheat and wheat flour:

(1) **Wheat.**—Licenses for the export of wheat will be issued only to the United States Food Administration Grain Corporation or its nominees.

(2) **Wheat Flour.**—Licenses will be issued for the export of wheat flour to all destinations in the Western Hemisphere, the East Coast of Asia, British, French, and Portuguese West Africa, Liberia, and the Belgian Congo. For the erportation of wheat flour to other destinations licenses will be issued only to the United States Food Administration Grain Corporation or its nominees.

Subject to Enemy Trading Rules.

The foregoing rules are subject to the usual regulations governing trading with the enemy:

Exporters are advised that the foregoing rules do not constitute any material modification of the regulations heretofore existing. They are now issued in consolidated form to answer the many inquiries which have recently been addressed to the War Trade Board.

Applications for licenses to export wheat flour to the Western Hemisphere, the East Coast of Asia, or the West Coast of Africa should be filed with the War Trade Board, Washington, or with any of their Branch Offices.

Inquiries regarding the policy underlying the foregoing regulations should be directed to the United States Food Administration Grain Corporation, 42 Broadway, New York City.

The War Trade Board announces (W. T. B. R. 691), supplementing W. T. B. R. 675, issued April 1, 1919, in regard to the resumption of trade with Poland, that all shipments made to Poland via Danzig should be consigned to the order of the Relief Administration, Danzig," for the account of the actual Polish importer as subconsignee. Duplicate shipping documents should be forwared to the Relief Administration at Danzig. Upon the arrival of the shipment the Relief Administration will, as promptly as possible, forward the same to Poland, and will indorse over and forward to the Polish consignee all shipping documents in its possession.

WARDEN AT LEAVENWORTH.

The Attorney General announces the appointment of August V. Anderson, of Salina, Kan., as warden of the United States Penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kan., vice Thomas W. Morgan, resigned.

During the war Mr. Anderson was a member of the Executive Committee of the Counsel of Defense for the State of Kansas. He is now a member of the Committee on Penal Institutions in the State Senate.

Transports Sailing For America

(Continued from Page 12.)

Military Police Company, 4 officers, 194 men, divided as follows: Camp Kearney, 2 officers, 64 men; Camp Bowie, 1 officer, 96 men; Camp Funston, 1 officer, 34 men; Detachment 19th Balloon Company, 1 officer, 74 men; Medical Detachment for duty, 12 men.

Bordeaux Convalescent Detachments Nos. 196, 245 to 247, inclusive; 249 to 251, inclusive, 3 officers, 252 men; 42 casual officers classified as follows: Air Service, 18; Medical, 6; Dental, 2; Coast Artillery, 3; Field Artillery, 7; Engineers, 1; Transportation, 1; Chaplains, 2; Infantry, 2 (1 white and 1 colored).

Other casuals: Civilians, 9. Included in the foregoing are sick and wounded classified as follows: Bed ridden, 15 men; mental, 130 men; requiring no special attention, 3 officers, 107 men.

The transport Iowan sailed from Bordeaux April 6th and is due to arrive at New York April 18th with the following troops:

158th Infantry, Headquarters Company, Regimental Headquarters, Sanitary Detachments, Snpply Company and Machine Gun Company, Companies B to I, inclusive, L, M, 63 officers, 1,714 men, divided as follows: Camp Kearney, 49 officers, 553 men; Camp Sherman, 2 officers, 189 men; Camp Taylor, 1 officer, 93 men; Camp Pike, 2 officers, 197 men; Camp Bowie, 2 officers, 155 men; Camp Lewis, 1 officer, 67 men; Camp Upton, 2 officers, 158 men; Camp Devens, 1 officer, 68 men; Camp Meade, 1 officer, 64 men; Camp Dix, 2 officers, 150 men; Regular Army, 20 men; Casual Company No. 69, Marines, 1 officer, 6 men.

Other casuals: Civilians, 2.

The transport Roanoke sailed from Bordeaux April 6th and is due to arrive at New York April 18th with the following troops:

First Battalion, 20th Engineers, Headquarters Detachment and Detachment of Medical Detachment 1st, 2nd, 3d and 5th Companies, 19 officers, 920 men; Cement Mill Co. No. 5, Camp Upton, 2 officers, 122 men; 115th Supply Train, Headquarters Co., Sanitary Detachment, Companies A to F, inclusive, Camp Kearney, 14 officers, 265 men; Casual Co. No. 75, Virginia, 1 officer, 40 men; Special Casual Company No. 71, discharges, Marines, 1 officer, 3 men; 4 casual officers classified as follows: Infantry, 2; Quartermaster, 2.

Other casuals: General prisoners, 1; civilians, 3.

The transport Winifredian sailed from Brest April 6th and is due to arrive at Boston April 17th with the following troops:

101st Supply Train, complete, 30 officers, 578 men, divided as follows: Camp Devens, 28 officers, 506 men; Camp Grant, 2 officers, 72 men; 101st Sanitary Train, complete, 36 officers, 915 men, divided as follows: Camp Devens, 30 officers, 760 men; Camp Sherman, 3 officers, 66 men; Camp Dodge, 32 men; Camp Funston, 27 men; Camp Jackson, 3 officers, 30 men; 101st Ammunition Train Headquarters, Motor Battalion Headquarters, Companies A and B, Camp Devens, 14 officers, 338 men; 101st Train Headquarters, Camp Devens, 9 officers, 260 men; Field Hospital No. 338, 3 officers, 80 men, divided as follows, Camp Custer, 2 officers, 42 men; Camp Grant, 1 officer, 31 men; scattered, 7 men; Casual Company No. ___, New York, 1 officer, 27 men; 27 casual officers, classified as follows: Air Service, 1; Coast Artillery, 1; Field Artillery, 3; Engineers, 1; Infantry, 6; Medical, 5; Ordnance, 5; Adjutant General, 1; Judge Advocate, 2; Chaplains, 1; Transportation, 1.

Other casuals: Nurses, 2; civilians, 15.

The transport Patricia sailed from Brest for Boston April 6th with the following troops:

102d Machine Gun Battalion, complete, 24 officers, 815 men, divided as follows: Camp Devens, 20 officers, 529 men; Camp Upton, 83 men; Camp Dix, 29 men; Camp Sherman, 46 men; Camp Grant, 3 officers, 57 men; Camp Pike, 37 men; Camp Dodge, 1 officer, 33 men; 103rd Machine Gun Battalion, complete, 27 officers, 742 men, divided as follows: Camp Deveus, 22 officers, 523 men; Camp Dix, 1 officer, 38 men; Camp Sherman, 1 officer, 37 men; Camp Grant, 1 officer, 46 men; Camp Pike, 1 officer, 42 men; Camp Dodge, 1 officer, 27 men; Camp Funston, 29 men; 101st Field Signal Battalion, complete, 20 officers, 469 men, divided as follows: Camp Dix, 1 officer, 34 men; Camp Upton, 21 men; Camp Funston, 25 men; Camp Devens, 19 officers, 389 men; 101st Mobile Ordnance Repair Shop, Camp Devens, 1 officer, 40 men; Detachment 101st Field Artillery, Camp Devens, 1 officer, 114 men; Detachment 102nd Field Artillery, Camp Devens, 9 officers, 128 men; 26th Division Sales Commissary Unit, scattered, 1 officer, 21 men; 26th Division Salvage Squad, scattered, 1 officer, 25 men; 26th Division Postal Detachment, Camp Devens, 1 officer, 26 men; Detachment 103d Field Artillery, Camp Devens, 12 officers; Casual Companies as follows: No. 2486, Massachusetts, 13 men; No. 2497, Michigan, 1 officer, 15 men; No. 2954, Regular Army, 1 officer, 27 men; No. 743, Missouri, 1 officer, 5 men; Special Casual Co. No. 2941, furloughs, 1 officer, 11 men; 222 casual officers classified as follows: Air Service, 6; Coast Artillery, 1; Field Artillery, 7; Chemical Warfare, 2; Engineers, 1; Infantry, 9; Marines, 1; Machine Gun, 3; Medical, 151; Motor Transport, 5; Ordnance, 2; Quartermaster, 2; Tank Corps, 1; Signal, 6; Adjutant General, 1; Dental, 18; Transportation, 2; Sanitary, 4.

Other casuals: Enlisted men, 4; Army Field Clerks, 1; Nurses, 1; civilians, 32.

The transport Graf Waldersee sailed from Brest April 7th and is due to arrive at New York April 22nd with the following troops:

Base Hospital No. 5, 25 officers, 120 men, divided as follows: Camp Devens, 20 officers, 120 men; scattered, 5 officers.

Base Hospital No. 14, 7 officers, 171 men, divided as follows: Camp Grant, 3 officers, 151 men; scattered, 4 officers, 20 men.

Base Hospital No. 21, 26 officers, 183 men, divided as follows: Camp Grant, 20 officers, 142 men; scattered, 6 officers, 41 men.

Base Hospital No. 44, 9 officers, 157 men, divided as follows: Camp Devens, 8 officers, 137 men; scattered, 1 officer, 20 men.

Base Hospital No. 50, 10 officers, 163 men, divided as follows: Camp Lewis, 8 officers, 130 men; scattered, 2 officers, 33 men.

Base Hospital No. 72, 8 officers, 149 men, divided as follows: Camp Dix, 1 officer, 20 men; Camp Travis, 24 men; scattered, 7 officers, 105 men.

Base Hospital No. 97, 1 officer, 4 men, scattered.

Base Hospital No. 202, 13 officers, 214 men, divided as follows: Camp Lewis, 59 men; Camp Sherman, 2 officers, 46 men; Camp Custer, 28 men; Camp Dix, 1 officer, 32 men; scattered, 10 officers, 49 men.

Field Hospital No. 42, 5 officers, 83 men, scattered.

Casual Companies as follows: No. 2493, Texas, 1 officer, 17 men; No. 2490, Marines, 7 men; No. 772, scattered, 2 officers, 35 men.

Special Casual Companies as follows: No. 2932, discharges, 1 officer, 79 men; No. 2934, discharges, 2 officers, 109 men; No. 2935, furloughs, 4 men; 18 casual officers classified as follows: Air Service, 2; Coast Artillery, 1; Field Artillery, 1; Engineers, 3; Infantry, 3; Medical, 4; Quartermaster, 3; Army Service Corps, 1.

Other casuals: Enlisted men, 4; Army Field Clerks, 3; Nurses, 44; civilians, 8; Brest Convalescent Detachmeut No. 153, 45 officers, 13 Army Field Clerks, requiring no special attention.

The transport Saxonia sailed from Brest April 7th and is due to arrive at New York April 17th with the following troops:

338th Ambulauce Company, 3 officers, 100 men, divided as follows: Camp Custer, 70 men; scattered, 3 officers, 30 men; Medical Detachmeut for duty, 17 officers, 59 men, 19 nurses; 33 casual officers classified as follows: Air Service, 1; Field Artillery, 1; Infantry, 1; Medical, 23; Quartermaster, 2; Veterinary, 1; Sanitary, 1; Dental, 2; Chaplains, 1.

Other casuals: Enlisted men, 2; Army Field Clerks, 1; civilians, 1. Brest Convalescent Detachments Nos. 157 to 165, inclusive, 50 officers, 1,098 men, 4 Army Field Clerks, 9 Nurses.

Included in the foregoing are sick and wounded classified as follows: bed ridden, 34 men; requiring no special attention, 50 officers, 1,064 men, 4 Army Field Clerks, 9 Nurses. Navy personnel, 9 officers, 1 man.

The transport Wassaic sailed from Brest April 8th for Newport News with the following troops:

Casual Company No. 73, Illinois, 12 men.

SALVAGE SALES IN 8 MONTHS.

The Statistics Branch, General Staff, War Department, issues the following:

The Salvage Division sold during the eight months ended February 28, 1919, waste material for which it received $2,019,505, and turned over to Army organizations for reuse articles of an estimated value of $1,030,323, making a total value of $3,199,828 for materils disposed of.

WAR OPERATIONS OF THE POSTAL SERVICE REVIEWED IN STATEMENT BY MR. BURLESON

Problems Met and Overcome Analyzed at Conference With Representatives of Business Interests—Suggestions Are Invited Looking to Improvement in the Public Interest.

At a conference of representatives of business organizations of the country and the Postal Service, held at Washington, April 1, Postmaster General Burleson, in a detailed statement, dwelt at length on the operation of the postal service, saying, in part:

When America entered upon this war from which we have just emerged, in April, 1917, every well-informed man knew that in order to prosecute the war to a successful conclusion we would be called upon to exert every ounce of our energy and our effort.

War Basis Overnight.

Overnight, as it were, the vast industries of our country were converted from a peace basis to a war basis in order that we might manufacture munitions and the supplies necessary for our purposes. Of course, this disorganized these great industries, and before all preparations were complete every industry in America was not only disorganized, but was demoralized, in a sense, and every household in our broad land was disturbed. So efficient an organization as our transportation system broke down completely, and the Government was compelled to take it over.

Effect on the Postal Service.

Are you surprised, can anyone be surprised, that the postal organization should have been somewhat disturbed? Consider for a moment what immediately happened upon our entrance into the war. Of the 300,000 postal employes scattered throughout the country, those within draft age were subject to military service, and with the exception of one very small class I, as Postmaster General asked for no exemption for them, because I knew that they did not want to be exempted.

The places of all these men withdrawn from the Postal Service necessarily had to be filled, and how did we fill them?

It was through no fault of ours nor that of the Civil Service Commission that we had to utilize the material at hand. We were driven to the necessity of utilizing inexperienced and untried men to fill the places theretofore filled by these highly trained expert postal employees. Of course, it was difficult to maintain the service upon that high standard of efficiency that had theretofore obtained.

But that was only the beginning of our troubles. We soon learned that every department of the Government upon which a war activity had been imposed that was national in its scope immediately, when it understood the task that was to be performed, turned to the postal establishment as the one department of the Government that had a Nation-wide organization thoroughly effective that could do things. Some of the most unusual, highly important, and extraordinary activities were imposed upon the postal establishment during this war.

Here the Postmaster General reviewed the work of the department in distributing printed matter for the several Liberty Loans, questionnaires, and other literature for the Provost Marshal General; the handling and sale of War Savings Stamps, cards for the Food Administration, the registry of alien enemies for the Department of Justice and the volume of other work growing out of the multitude of war activities of the various Government departments. Continuing, he said:

No Complaint Against Honest Critics.

Considering these conditions, are you surprised that criticism should be directed against the postal establishment? Much of it was unjust, but all of it in a way was thoroughly natural, and, "honest Injun," I have no complaint whatever to make about it.

Think for a moment: The Second Assistant Postmaster General tells me that in the months preceding the taking over by the Government of the railroads of this country there were more than 97,000 misconnections of mail trains; and yet many, when they did not get their mail promptly, just as they had before the war, denounced the postal establishment. I did not blame them. They did not stop to think. With 97,000 misconnections of trains, every one delaying quantities of mail and some of them vast quantities, what else could be expected? We exercised no control whatever over these trains; neither did the postmasters, the post office inspectors, nor the assistant postmasters general; and even the Postmaster General himself, autocratic, arbitrary, and tyrannical as he was, could not control it.

But there are criticisms that are unfair; I shall characterize them as spurious criticism.

The Parcel Post Service.

When I came to the head of the postal establishment one of the first investigations I made was of the Parcel Post Service. It was a new service, and it seemed to be starting off haltingly. There was but a little development of its growth. I concluded I would look into it and see what the trouble was. The American people had been agitating for years in favor of the Parcel Post Service, and yet it seemed that after it had been established they were not inclined to patronize and develop it. What was the matter? Now, I do not know how it was brought about, and, frankly, I do not care. I do not think there was any sinister purpose in it—well, not too sinister. I discovered that the parcel post rates were so adjusted that within certain zones, where it was profitable to carry parcels, the postal establishment got but little of the business, but in the zones beyond, where it was unprofitable and the traffic was carried at a loss, the burden was imposed upon the postal establishment. Gentlemen, what was my duty? I was here serving the Government of the United States, trying to improve the postal service and to render service to the masses of the people. Under the law I was given the authority to adjust those rates, and I did adjust them, and skimmed some of the cream of the traffic for the postal establishment.

How did I adjust those rates? Did I adjust them by raising the rates and diminishing the weights of the parcel? No. That would not have been in the interest of the American people. I readjusted them by lowering the rates and increasing the weight of the parcel. Almost instantly the result of that action was reflected in the returns of revenues, and from that moment we passed permanent from a deficiency to a surplus basis in the postal establishment.

What happened? Of course, it was perfectly natural that those adversely affected by it—and I will not say who was affected by that action of mine, but they were comparatively few and represented by about five corporations—immediately became very critical of the postal service, and especially critical of the Postmaster General.

But that has all passed away. It is true one of the great express companies "went upon the rocks," went into the hands of a receiver and closed out its affairs. Today nearly all of them are operating on a deficiency basis. I regret it. I did not want to injure them in the slightest. That was not the purpose of my action. My action was prompted by a desire to do the right by the American people and to further develop the postal establishment for their use and benefit.

"Space" Pay for Railroads.

When I came to the head of the postal establishment, the Second Assistant Postmaster General was a man by the name of Stewart, a Kansas Republican. He had made a most careful study, painstaking and earnest, covering a period of years, with a view to ascertaining what would be a just and a fair plan for compensating the great railroads for moving the mails. He recommended a change of the then existing plan. I am not going into the dry details of it, but he recommended what was called the "space basis" plan, under which the Government would pay the railroads for every inch of space they used for the purpose of carrying the mails, and not one square inch more. This to replace the antiquated, obsolete, and unscientific system which had existed for many years—since 1873, I think—and which required the weighing of the mails in one quarter of the country quadrennially, and then next year another, and the next year another, and the next year another, a system about which the railroads constantly complained, saying it was unjust, unfair, and claim-

ed they wanted a weighing all over the country each year. Of course, you gentlemen who are connected with the postal service know the impracticability of that plan, and that the cost of it alone made it economically unsound and impossible.

I entered upon that struggle. Immediately the sluice gates of criticism and denunciation—not to use the stronger terms—were opened and directed against the head of the postal department, as being a man lacking in vision and business qualifications. So successful were they in resisting what the department was contending for—and I want to say to you, gentlemen, that all the best experts of the postal establishment concurred in the views of Mr. Stewart and agreed with me that the space basis should be adopted—believing that it ought to be done, I drove forward—but in order to defeat our efforts they strangled the great appropriation bills for the postal establishment that year, and for the first time in its history the department was operated under a continuing resolution.

There was some cause for grievance, but no cause for just complaint. I told them when they laughed at me—"Gentlemen, let me tell you something. I was on that hill for 14 years, and I was not asleep. I know just exactly how the wheels go around up there, and mark my prediction, this proposition is sound, it is just, it is right, and it is going to prevail," and the next time it did prevail (applause), and under its operation legitimate, fair, just savings to the postal establishment have been effected to an amount that it takes eight figures to express.

The next thing to which I turned my attention was the pneumatic tubes. I had nothing against the pneumatic tubes. I was not a postal expert. I was just temporarily at the head of the establishment.

But when I commenced to dig into that matter I found that Mr. Justice Moody, when a Member of the House of Representatives, said at the time this service was inaugurated that it was conceived in sin and born in iniquity, and would ultimately prove a stain upon the postal establishment. So I concluded that I would recommend that they be abolished; and oh, what a contest was had! But finally, with the assistance of that wonderful man in the White House, who finally was called upon to go to the bottom of this matter, and who did go to the bottom of it, we abandoned the use of the tubes.

Increase of Postage Rates.

For years and years every Postmaster General had recommended that there be an increase of the second-class postage rate. All who were looking at it and dealing with it from the public standpoint, an unselfish standpoint, agreed that it ought to be done, but they were interfered with and obstructed. However, finally a commission was appointed, at the head of which was Mr. Justice Hughes, which unanimously reported that there should be an increase in those rates. I advocated it because I believed it was right. I continued to advocate it, and in the first revenue bill that was framed, those men on the hill were looking in every direction for revenue, and they came and said, "You have been advocating this for years, why is it not right that there should be not only an increase of the first-class postage rate, but an increase of the second, third and fourth?" I soon convinced them that an increase of the third and fourth class rate would result in a loss rather than an increase of revenue, and that idea was abandoned. I said to them, furthermore, "Gentlemen, I do not want the postal establishment to be used as a revenue producer. I do not want a surplus in the postal establishment. I want intelligent economy practiced; I want the highest standard of efficiency maintained, and, of course, if we can make it self-supporting, then I want to do that, but I do not desire a surplus." I said that because I know a large surplus would afford an attractive field for exploitation of all those selfish interests that would immediately reach out for that surplus.

I begged them not to raise the postage rate, but they were determined to do it, and when they called upon us for assistance in framing the schedules for second-class mail we assisted them as far as we could. The law was enacted. It is now on the statute books, and for the first time second-class mail is bearing a fair and only a fair proportion of the burdens that properly belong to it.

Honest Criticism Invited.

I could go on and tell you more, but I do not want to talk too long. I want to say to you that wherever the interests of the postal service are threatened by an attempt to impair its efficiency or to exploit its revenues, I do not care how highly organized or how widespread such effort may be, I shall stand against it.

I want you and invite you, gentlemen, speaking to those now who represent the business interests particularly, to make known the criticisms which you have of the postal service. I do not want you to be mealy-mouthed about it. Wherever the service needs improvement, and in your opinion you can make a suggestion that will improve it, I beg of you to make it known.

I want you not only to make criticism, but I invite you that if there are criticisms to be made they be not mild criticisms. I pledge you in advance—because I know these men; I know their earnest desire to render efficient public service—that every knock will be welcome to these men provided there is an honest desire behind it for an improvement of the postal service.

INSTRUCTIONS ON THE RETURN OF INCOME BY OR FOR NON-RESIDENT ALIEN PERSONS

The Treasury Department issues the following:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Office of Commissioner of Internal Revenue, Washington, D. C.

To Collectors of Internal Revenue and Others Concerned:

Nonresident alien individuals or their authorized agents should use Form 1040 (revised) or 1040 A (revised) in making returns of income derived from sources within the United States, regardless of amount, unless the tax on such income has been fully paid at the source. If a nonresident alien individual is not liable for any tax which has been withheld at the source, no refund of such tax will be permitted unless such a return is filed and a statement is attached thereto indicating the amounts of tax withheld and the names and post office addresses of all withholding agents. Unless a nonresident alien individual shall render a return of income, the tax will be collected on the basis of his gross income (not his net income) from sources within the nUited States.

In filling out Form 1040 (revised) or Form 1040 A (revised) the income reported in each case should be the income from sources within the United States, as defined in Article 91 of Regulation 45, and the deductions taken should be those allowed under Article 271 of the Regulations. In items 28 and 33 of Form 1040 (revised) and in items O and P of Form 1040 A (revised) the tax must be computed at 12 per cent instead of 6 per cent. No credit may be taken for item 40 in form 1040 (revised).

A nonresident alien individual, similarly to a citizen or resident, is entitled for the purpose of the normal tax to credit dividends from domestic or resident foreign corporations, interest on obligations of the United States, a personal exemption, and $200 for each dependent, except that if he is a citizen or subject of a country which imposes an income tax a personal exemption or credit for dependents is allowed him "only if such country allows a similar credit to citizens of the United States not residing in such country." "If such country allows a similar credit" means if such country in imposing its income tax allows a personal exemption or a credit for dependents, as the case may be, and allows it without discrimination to citizens of the United States not resident in such country. To satisfy the requirement of a similar credit it is not necessary that the personal exemption or credit for dependents, as the case may be, should be the same as that allowed by the United States statute. For countries that allow and do not allow similar credits see T. D. 2811 of March 22, 1919.

See generally Title II of the Revenue Act of 1918 and Regulations 45, and particularly articles 2, 91, 92, 271, 305, 311-315, 361-372, 403, 443, 1121, 1131, and 1132.

DANIEL C. ROPER,
Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

When you buy war-savings stamps you do not give—you receive.

CASUALTIES IN U. S. EXPEDITIONARY FORCES

The following casualties are reported by the commanding general of the American Expeditionary Forces:

SERIAL B, NO. 5.

CURRENT CASUALTIES.

Died of Wounds.

PRIVATES.

EVERSOLE, Ben. Mrs. Jane Clarkston, 104 East Canal Street, Hamilton, Ohio.
WILLIAMS, Tom. Mrs. Tom Williams, Hoges Store, Va.

Died from Accident and Other Causes.

CAPTAIN.

CARTER, Joseph D. Mrs. Kathleen H. Carter, Celeste, Tex.

CORPORAL.

HIGGINBOTHAM, Ernest J. Joe W. Higginbotham, R. F. D. 1, Water Valley, Miss.

PRIVATES.

McGRAW, Johnny. Mrs. Annie Williams, Baxter, Ark.
MITCHELL, Jessie R. Mrs. Willie Mitchell, 1414 Wood Street, Dallas, Tex.
PORINCHAK, Frank M. John Porinchak, 1205 Virginia Avenue, Charleston, Pa.
SCHLEIGER, William V. Mrs. W. F. Kemey, 376 Vancouver Avenue, Portland, Oreg.
SKELTON, Clarence M. George Skelton, Great Falls, Mont.
VOGT, Charles A. Mrs. F. E. Vogt, Atkins, Va.

Killed in Action.

SEYMOUR, Robert. Jacob Szinkus Seymour, 1023 North Third Street, East St. Louis, Ill.
WISEMAN, Erle Lamont. Mrs. America Wiseman, 4932 South Benton, Kansas City, Mo.

PRIVATES.

APPELEN, Ernest. Thomas Appelen, R. F. D. 2, Convy, Minn.
DODD, Arthur. Martin H. Dodd, R. F. D. 2, Crossville, Ala.
HALBERG, Arthur E. John Halberg, 325 North Church Street, Princetown, Ill.
JOHNSON, Milton. Mrs. Julia Johnson, 422 First Street N. W., Washington, D. C.
LARSON, Thedor G. Thor Larson, Garland, Minn.
LEMONDS, Luther Andrew. Mrs. Sarah Francis Lemonds, Holcomb, Mo.
LITTLETON, Charles Lee. Mrs. Alma Pearl Littleton, Haworth, Okla.
McDOWELL, Richard L. William A. McDowell, Clarksville, Tex.
McPEAK, James H. John E. McPeak, R. F. D 1, Walling, Tenn.
NYLAND, Fred. Mrs. Sophia Nyland, Menahga, Minn.
SCHIAVONE, Antonio. Nicholas Schiavone, 127 Shrewsbury Street, Worcester, Mass.
SCRIVENS, Rolla E. Edwin Scrivens, Wellington, Kans.
SPARKS, James Ralph. Mrs. Emma Vaughn, Kennett, Mo.
LEX, Edward J. Mrs. Barbara Lex, 1383 Second Street, Milwaukee, Wis.

Died of Wounds.

SERGEANT.

KLINE, William J. Mrs. Isabelle Kline, 110 West One hundred and eleventh Street, Chicago, Ill.

PRIVATES.

MULLIGAN, Francis L. James Mulligan, R. F. D. 1, Cambridge, N. Y.
PATTEN, William R. Mrs. Serilda Rosprin, Mogollon, N. Mex.

Wounded Severely.

LIEUTENANT.

McGINNIS, Charles J. Mrs. Mary McGinnis, Grove Street, Far Rockaway, N. Y.

SERGEANT.

SULLIVAN, Timothy J. Mrs. Mary Sullivan, 7 Hearsleigh Street, Worcester, Mass.

CORPORALS.

PINNY, Fred. Jerry Pinney, 718 Adams Avenue, Chilicothe, Ohio.
TURNER, William J. Thomas A. Turner, 4023 Powelton Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.
WAUFORD, George. Ike Wauford, New Middletown, Tenn.

MECHANICS.

O'BRIEN, Charles Virgil. Miss Julia Peterson, general delivery, Corsica, S. Dak.
SWASEY, John M. Mrs. M. C. Swasey, 70 St. James Avenue, Boston, Mass.

PRIVATES.

CASH, William O. Mrs. Lola T. Cash, Greenville, Va.
FOGARTY, Robert M. Mrs. Mary D. Cushing, 1 Jackson Place, Plymouth, Mass.
FORD, Joseph G. Benjamin Ford, 2114 East Nintieth Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
GALVIN, James B. Mrs. Margaret Galvin, 422 Fourth Street, Bismarck, N. Dak.
KELLY, Leo F. Mrs. Susan Kelly, 129 South Graham Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
LOMBARD, Joseph. Sabosto Lombard, box 879, New Britain, Conn.
MALCHOW, Julius. Mrs. Julius Malchow, 706 Eighth Street, Oshkosh, Wis.
MOE, Hans R. Mrs. Dora Spears, R. F. D. 1, Genoa, Wis.
MOTTERN, Charles. Mrs. Naomi M. Mottern, Liverpool, Pa.
MURPHY, Sam. Mrs. Ranny Murphy, R. F. D. 1, Davisboro, Ga.
O'CONNELL, William F. Mrs. Josephine Newberry, 638 Casa Street, Joliet, Ill.
OLSON, F. O. Martin Olson, 1207 Rogers Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
OWEN, Clarence A. Mrs. W. L. Bunning, White City, Kans.
ST. ONGE, Bert. Mrs. Malanda St. Onge, R. F. D. 1, box 7, Hermansville, Mich.
SMITH, William G. Mrs. Hester Smith, 412 East One hundred and forty-fifth Street, New York, N. Y.
SONNIER, Asie. Mrs. Onezia Sonnier, general delivery, Iota, La.
TIMMONS, Thomas K. Mrs. Sallie K. Timmons, 678 East One hundred and eighteenth Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
WALDOCH, Joseph. John Waldoch, 1353 Tenth Avenue, Milwaukee, Wis.
WALKER, William H. Mrs. Frank Boomer, 1609 Franklin Avenue, Flint, Mich.

Wounded (Degree Undetermined).

SERGEANTS.

RUSSELL, Kenneth G. P. W. Russell, 14 Wall Street, New York, N. Y.
THOMPSON, Albert W. Miss Helen Thompson, West Mansfield, Mass.

CORPORALS.

MOODY, Meredith W. Mrs. G. M. Kielle, 220 Second Street, Waukegan, Ill.
OLIVER, Edward C. James A. Gaff, Govenlock, Saskatchewan, Canada.

COOK.

MAGINES, Harry G. Mrs. Annie Mailey, 334 Field Avenue, Detroit, Mich.

PRIVATES.

O'BRIEN, John P. Mrs. A. C. O'Brien, 207 State Street, Albany, N. Y.
PHONE, Domenico. Tony Paone. Company C, Third Infantry, United States Army.
SIMS, Earl Ned. Edgar Murle Sims, South Third Street, Fredonia, Kans.
STADELMAN, Nicholas J. John Stadelman, Hays, Kans.
THOMAS, Arthur. Mrs. Cecile Thomas, 6 Maple Avenue, Dubois, Pa.
TRACY, Michael. Mrs. Kate Shanoron, 125 West Twelfth Street, New York, N. Y.
UNGER, Charles S. William F. Unger, Centennial Street, Schwenkville, Pa.
VOZZI Frank F. Mrs. Mary Vozzi, 326 West Thirty-fourth Street, New York, N. Y.
WILSON, Montie D. Mrs. Nancie A. Wilson, Vrena, Okla.

Missing in Action.

CORPORAL.

JAYES, Henry D. George H. Jayes, 13 Fostern Court, Medford, Mass.

PRIVATES.

CALDWELL, Lon S. Adue Fortner, Dudley, Mo.
CANTWELL, Lim. Elisha J. Cantwell, Wilmer, Tex.
CASSAWAY, Elbert E. Thomas Cassaway, Gracemont, Okla.
LARSON, John M. Ole Godestad, Petersburg, N. Dak.
LYNN, Raymond P. Frank E. Faniaui, Chico, Calf.
McCARTHY, Charles J. John H. McCarthy, 419 East Eighth Street, South Boston, Mass.
MANNING, James P. John J. Manning, Steamship Virginia.
MATTHEWS, Arton. George G. Matthews, Clark, Mo.
NORTHUP, Gerald Kingsley. Mrs. Eben Northup, 150 Adelaide Avenue, Providence, R. I.
SEICHEPINE, Edward C. Mrs. Victoria Seichepine, R. F. D. 1, Piper, Kans.

CABLED CORRECTIONS.

The following cabled corrections are issued as an appendix to the regular casualty list:

Wounded (Degree Undetermined), Previously Reported Killed in Action.

PRIVATE.

CHAPIN, James. Mrs. Mary E. Chapin, Chauncey, W. Va.

Missing in Action, Previously Reported Died of Wounds.

CORPORAL.

DAVIS, Charles G. Mrs. Maude Davis, 426 Debalivere Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.

Returned to Duty, Previously Reported Died of Wounds.

SERGEANT.

BUSTARD, John J. Cyrus D. H. Bustard, Scottsburg, Va.

Killed in Action, Previously Reported Died.

PRIVATE.

JOHNSON, Earl D. Mrs. Sarah Johnson, Lingle, Wyo.

Died of Wounds, Previously Reported Died.

PRIVATE.

CORTEZ, Arthur. Antoniette Cortez, Kraemer, La.

Died of Disease, Previously Reported Died.

PRIVATE.

BASSETEE, Joseph E. Moise Bassette, 42 Armyville Street, Baltic, Conn.

Killed in Action, Previously Reported Wounded Severely.

PRIVATE.

JOHNSON, Odin J. Severin Johnson, R. F. D. 2, box 86, Enumclaw, Wash.

Missing in Action, Previously Reported Wounded Severely.

PRIVATE.

TASKER, Robert E. Mrs. Emma Lowe, 2030 I Street N. W., Washington, D. C.

Killed in Action, Previously Reported Wounded Severely.

SERGEANT.

FRETTS, Charles A. Mrs. Alice Fretts, 213 East Crawford Avenue, Connellsville, Pa.

Died of Wounds, Previously Reported Wounded (Degree Undetermined).

CORPORAL.

WESTBROOK, Tant R. James W. Westbrook, R. F. D. 6, Sherman, Tex.

Killed in Action, Previously Reported Missing in Action.

CORPORAL.

BOOTH, John. Miss Florence Booth, 148 East Lauriston Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

PRIVATES.

COCKER, Herbert M. P. Mrs. Majorie Cocker, 17 McKinley Avenue, West Orange, N. J.
CORNELL, Simon. Mrs. Etta Cornell, Lloydell, Pa.
FOTH, William Fredrick. Charles Foth, Wittenberg, Wis.
YACOMO, Antonio. Joseph Zito, Matawan, N. J.

Died of Wounds, Previously Reported Missing in Action.

PRIVATE.

SPIEGEL, John. Stephen Spiegel, Johnstown, Pa.

Wounded Slightly, Previously Reported Missing in Action.

PRIVATE.

MOSKOWITZ, Morris. Mrs. Fanny Moskowitz, 146 South Second Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

CASUALTIES IN U. S. EXPECITIONARY FORCES

Wounded (Degree Undetermined), Previously Reported Missing in Action.

PRIVATE.

HEINZE, Albert. Mrs. Rose Heinze, 806 George Street, Chicago, Ill.

Returned to Duty, Previously Reported Missing in Action.

PRIVATES.

BONASSI, Attilia. Mrs. Edith Bonassi, 116 South Cincinnati Street, Indianapolis, Ind.
HOFMEISTER, Andrew S. Mrs. Theresa Hofmeister, Oakes, N. Dak.
SMITH, James. Mrs. Minnie Erwin, Sterling, Colo.
VISCARDI, Nick. Miss Angela Viscardi, Westbury, N. Y.
ZAHNER, Edward. Charles Zahner, 443 East Forty-third Street, Chicago, Ill.

Killed in Action, Erroneously Reported.

PRIVATE.

BABCOCK, Herman J. Hiram Babcock, R. F. D. 1, Johnstown, Mich.

Died of Wounds, Erroneously Reported.

PRIVATE.

PATTON, William Richardson. William John Patton, R. F. D. 1, Venetia, Pa.

Wounded (Degree Undetermined), Erroneously Reported.

SERGEANT.

PRICE, Harry H. Isidor Price, 1737 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.

CURRENT CASUALTIES.

Killed in Action.

CORPORAL.

SAPP, Frank E. Joseph L. Sapp, R. F. D. 2, Rodney, Mich.

Died of Wounds.

PRIVATE.

PLATT, Kenward. Mrs. May Platt, 831 South Preston, Louisville, Ky.

Died from Accident and Other Causes.

WAGONER.

CARTER, Dee. Mrs. Matinda Carter, 260 East Main Street, Mount Sterling, Ky.

PRIVATES.

CARNEY, Charles. Clarence Lorenzen, 3002 Albion Street, Toledo, Ohio.
CHANDLER, John A. John H. Chandler, 1630 West Second Street, Wilmington, Del.
CLAYTON, Henry H. Mrs. Mary J. Clayton, Spiegel Grove, Fremont, Ohio.
EVANS, George C. John C. Evans, Weed, Calif.
HALL, Arthur W. Lee Hall, R. F. D. 1, Evansport, Ohio.
JACK, James W. Mrs. Christiana Thompson, 1005½ Gaskill Avenue, Jeanette, Pa.
KING, James Allen. Mrs. Margaret King, 79 Atwater Street, St. Paul, Minn.
KROLL, Simon Anthony. Mrs. Sophia Kroll, 844 North Carpenter Street, Chicago, Ill.
LINEBERRY, Claude. John Lineberry, 902 North Capital Avenue, Indianapolis, Ind.
SCHULTZ, Louis. Mrs. Dola Schultz, 906 State Street, Peoria, Ill.
STANKIEWICZ, Julius. Felix Stankiewicz, 1258 Fifth Street, La Salle, Ill.
VAYDUC, Julius. Mrs. Lena Vayduc, 635 North Curtis Street, Chicago, Ill.
WHITE, Henry. Barclay White, Pawnee, Okla.

WOUNDED SEVERELY.

SERGEANT.

DYKSTRA, Henry. Mrs. Henrietta Dirske, 143 East 18th Street, Holland, Mich.

CORPORALS.

EMIG, Freeland. Mrs. Ellen Emig, general delivery, Marcellus, Mich.
SCOURAS, George S. Andrew Coladur, 190 East Jefferson Avenue, Detroit, Mich.

PRIVATES.

DOMBROWSKI, Stanley. Peter Dombrowski, 945 24th Street, Detroit, Mich.
GROUT, William L. William L. Grout, R. F. D. 2, Croswell, Mich.
HARTQUIST, Eber J. Mrs. Mary Hartquist, 914 High Street, Manistee, Mich.
SAUTRO, Alexander. Sullivan Dephlis, 149 Henry Street, Binghampton, N. Y.
SKUSNICHENKO, Theodore. John Pukalenko, 215 East Davidson Avenue, Detroit, Mich.

SERIAL B, NO. 6.

Killed in Action.

CORPORAL.

DURHAM, Rufus M. J. P. Durham, East Stone Gap, Va.

MECHANIC.

ROBERTS, Ernest L. Mrs. F. G. Roberts, 5220 King Hill Avenue, St. Joseph, Mo.

PRIVATES.

ANDERSON, Henry A. Mrs. Frank Anderson, Minot, N. Dak.
BLAYLOCK, Hervy L. Rufus Blaylock, Elvins, Mo.
EVANS, Frederick Singleton. Mrs. Mary Evans, Kennett, Mo.
HARPER, Fred B. Henry Harper, R. F. D. 3, Thorpe, Wis.
LARSON, Arthur C. Martin Larson, Bottineau, N. Dak.
MANNING, James Henry. Henry Manning, R. F. D. 3, box 41, Campbell, Mo.
ROPER, Frederick B. Harvey Roper, R. F. D. 2, Lake City, Minn.
SMITH, William Wadsworth. Mrs. Anna Smith, Newtown, Mo.
WATKINS, Harry Howard. Horace Watkins, Towner, N. Dak.
WILKINS, Frank A. Mrs. Jennie Wilkins, 1019 High Pearl Street, Petersburg, Va.
WILLIAMS, Edward V. Mrs. Margaret A. Williams, Lexington, Mo.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

PRIVATES.

CAULFIELD, John J. Mrs. Margaret Caulfield, 1156 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
FOUTCH, James M. William H. Foutch, Smithville, Tenn.
LEADER, Roy H. Herman Leader, Morristown, Minn.

DIED FROM ACCIDENT AND OTHER CAUSES.

CORPORAL.

BREMNER, William Aloysius, Jr. William Aloysius Bremner, Sr., 411 Central Avenue, Jersey City, N. J.

PRIVATES.

BLACKMAN, Robert. Mrs. Queen A. Blackman, Hon, Ark.
BOONE, Napoleon B. Mrs. Lilly Long, R. F. D. 1, box 20, Meradan, Tex.
EVANS, Samuel. William Evans, 301 Winter Street, Old Forge, Pa.
GJERDE, Almer E. Andrews Gjerde, Gary, Minn.
HASBROUCK, Harold. Mrs. Richard Hasbrouck, Marshall, Tex.
LEISGANG, George. Frank Leisgang, R. F. D. 1, La Crosse, Wis.
STEWART, George E. Mrs. Emma J. Stewart, 736 South Ninth Street, Cambridge, Ohio.
TURETZKY, Jacob L. Max Fried, 328 Bushwick Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
WEBSTER, Harold J. Mrs. E. Webster, Prout, Utah.

WOUNDED SEVERELY.

CAPTAIN.

STELLER, Edward. Mrs. Edward Steller, 115 North Benton Street, Ottumwa, Iowa.

LIEUTENANTS.

HART, Harry. Lewis Hart, 160 Victoria Street, London, England.
MERRICK, Frank W. Mrs. Frank W. Merrick, 307 Magnolia Avenue, Tampa, Fla.
REIHL, Lewis A. Mrs. Adam Reihl, corner First and A Streets, Tustin, Cal.

CORPORALS.

HALL, Noah F. William E. Hall, R. F. D. 1, Smith, N. C.
HARMON, Henry. Mrs. Grace M. Plunkett, Creede, Colo.
MUNRO, Frank. Mrs. Isabel Munro, 1020 Miller Street, Port Huron, Mich.
REDDY, Leo James. Mrs. James Reddy, Averell Street, St. Johnsville, N. Y.
STEWART, William Arthur. Mrs. Emma Edwards, R. F. D. 4, Flint, Mich.

PRIVATES.

SCHMIDT, Jacob. Mrs. Alice Schmidt, Bayliss, Mo.
SCHWEITZER, George. Mrs. Mary Schweitzer, 157 Temple Street, Paterson, N. J.
SHEYPERSKE, Thomas. Miss El Lewis, 415 Chestnut Street, Des Moines, Iowa.
STONE, Oliver E. Mrs. Leonard Buick, Breckenridge, Colo.
STROTHER, John A. Mrs. Virginia B. Strother, R. F. D. 1, Williamsburg, W. Va.
BASSHAM, Lonnie F. Washington Bassham, Leoma, Lawrence County, Tenn.
BILLINGSLEY, Jim. Mrs. Rebecca Billingsley, R. F. D. 1, Idabel, Okla.
EWING, Dean M. Martin Ewing, R. F. D. 1, Baldwin, Ill.
GLASGOW, James H. Mrs. James Glasgow, Lathrop, Cal.
GRIGGS, Albert A. Harvey Griggs, 112 Maywood Avenue, Toledo, Ohio.
HARSHBERGER, Melvin M. Mrs. Alice S. Harshberger, Montandon, Pa.
HAYES, Edwin E. George Hayes, 1220 26th Avenue, Council Bluffs, Iowa.
HESS, George. Mrs. Alice Sellinger, 313 Northview Avenue, New Castle, Pa.
HOWARD, Arthur J. Mrs. Lulu Massy Howard, R. F. D. 19, box 5, Matthews, N. C.
HUGHES, Jesse J. Mrs. Lizzie Hughes, 16 West E Street, Wellston, Ohio.
HUNTRESS, Murray M. Mrs. Sigrid M. Huntress, 620 Oakdale Avenue, St. Paul, Minn.
HUTCHISON, George T. Nathanial W. Hutchison, R. F. D. 1, Switzer, N. C.
JOHNSON, James L. Mrs. Mary S. Johnson, Crescent City, Okla.
MESSIER, Albert O. Mrs. Arthur Sheppard, Goodrich Street, Winchendon, Mass.
MILLER, Cleon E. John W. Miller, 1009 Ewing Street, Toledo, Ohio.
MOLITOR, John. Michael Molitor, general delivery, Willowdale, Kans.
NARACONG, William. Charles Naracong, R. F. D. 34, North Prairie, Wis.
RAY, Fred M. Elijah A. Ray, R. F. D. 3, Ashland, Ala.
RICHARDS, William D. Mrs. William Richards, East Main Street, Carrollton, Ohio.
ROSS, Eugene. Frank Ross, Girardville, Pa.

Wounded (Degree Undetermined).

LIEUTENANTS.

MILLER, James R. Mrs. Elizabeth W. Miller, 257 Laurel Street, Hartford, Conn.
MONTGOMERY, John. William Henry Montgomery, Spencer, W. Va.
SALLEY, Thomas E. Julian A. Salley, 137 East Runell Street, Orangeburg, S. C.
WINTERS, John F. James W. Winters, Montclare, S. C.

SERGEANTS.

GOAD, Virgil H. Mrs. Etta Goad, R. F. D. 6, Westmoreland, Tenn.
MILLER, Joe. Burton Miller, Wilder, Tenn.

CORPORAL.

MONDORE, Fred. William Mondore, 400 East 145th Street, New York, N. Y.

BUGLER.

WINGARD, Edward L. H. W. Wingard, 719 Eleventh Street, Augusta, Ga.

MECHANICS.

FOX, Charles D., Jr. Charles B. Fox, Roanoke, Va.
GUMPP, Jesse. Mrs. Pearl Pull, Water Street, Clinton, N. Y.

PRIVATES.

BARSZCZEWSKI, Anthony. Frank Barczczewski, 103 Smith Road, Plymouth, Pa.
BOREN, Arthur. O. L. Boren, 1905 Hope Avenue, Hannibal, Mo.
BOWE, Albert G., Jr. Albert G. Bowe, Sr., 1709 Broadway, Hannibal, Mo.
ENGLISH, Oliver Clifton. G. H. English, Sweet Springs, Mo.
EPLER, John F. Mrs. Frederick T. Epler, 323 Rose Street, Reading, Pa.
EVJEN, Thorleif I. Bernt Evjen, Kongensgade 98, Tronahjem, Norway.
FOSTER, Paul. Mrs. Mary Foster, 1400 East Franklin Street, Boise, Idaho.
KOCIAN, John. Mrs. Julia Kocian, Milladore, Wis.
MILLER, Jesse W. Mrs. Victoria B. Miller, Alamogordo, N. Mex.
MILLER, Joe. Mrs. Jennie Miller, 2318 Thomas Street, Chicago, Ill.
MONCRIEFF, James E. Mrs. Sarah Moncrieff, Putnam, Ala.
MORRIS, Carlos A. Edward Morris, 320 East Washington Street, Indianapolis, Ind.
PASSAVANTI, Ernesto. Enrico Passavanti, 7 Armory Court, Springfield, Mass.
RADTKE, Charles. Mrs. Henretta Radtke, 989 24th Street, Detroit, Mich.
ROBINETT, Winter W. John Robinett, R. F. D. 1, Seligman, Ark.
RUGGERIO, Suiseppo. Mrs. Concietta Noffa, Riccia, Italy.
SAMPSON, Raymond. Clid Sampson, Main Street, Easthampton, Conn.
SELVERT, William L. George Selvert, Vinton, Iowa.

CASUALTIES IN U. S. EXPEDITIONARY FORCES

SHOUP, Robert O. Mrs. Georgia Shoup, Williamston, Mo.
SORENSEN, Olaf. Victor Sorensen, 2349 East 17th Street, Oakland, Cal.
SPERGEL, Moe. Michael Spergel, 71 Marcy Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
SQUIRE, Jacob. Mrs. Lena Squire, 404 Madison Street, New York, N. Y.
STANEK, Paul. Joe S. Stanek, Yuba, Wis.
STANISLAWSKI, Frank. Mrs. Katie Stanislawski, 1822 West 21st Place, Chicago, Ill.
SULLIVAN, Mark. Mrs. C. L. Sullivan, Barneveld, Wis.
TART, Henry W. Mrs. Martha Tart, 31 Sloan Street, Pittsfield, Mass.
THURMAN, Dewitt H. Mrs. J. F. Daly, Shayville, Oreg.
TOBLINI, Andy. Mike Buduzi, Calvert, Pa.
TRIBUZIO, Arfinio. Doloveo Tribuzio, Galarenno, Italy.
TRIGAS, Louis. George Trigas, Maragia, Greece.
WILLIAMSON, James. Mrs. Demy Williamson, Accoville, W. Va.

Missing in Action.

CORPORALS.

DUNFIELD, Hiram Alexander. Allen Dunfield, R. F. D. 3, Otsego, Mich.
McGUIRE, Patrick L. John McGuire, 921 Emmett Street, Youngstown, Ohio.
RITTER, Ray W. Mrs. Minnie W. Ritter, Eminence, Kans.

PRIVATES.

BARNETT, Charles J. Mrs. Francis Mattie Barnett, Paragould, Ark.
BOGGS, Javan. William Boggs, Tamaha, Okla.
CAMPBELL, Willis. Mrs. Annie Campbell, Hempstead, Tex.
COPELAND, Ben H. T. W. Copeland, Garner, Tex.
DOWNING, Richard B. Mrs. Katie M. Downing, 260 South Mill Street, Kansas City, Kans.
GOOD, David E. Mrs. Theodore Good, Cumby, Tex.
LIEN, Chris. Gilbert Lien, R. F. D. 2, Carl, N. Dak.
LONG, John. Ben Franklin Long, Lovings, Okla.
MOTT, Marvin. Mrs. Mary Mott, Brooklyn, Tex.
OLIVER, Gabe. Aaron Oliver, Thomasville, Okla.
PERKINSON, James Curtis. Miss Eliza Perkinson, Paloa, Kans.
RIEGER, Charles A. Mrs. Sarah Rieger, 205 Block 1, Pueblo, Colo.
SEYMOUR, Edward W. Mrs. Bird W. Seymour, Rantoul, Kans.
STEPHENSON, Hugh. Leo Stephenson, Dean Lake, Mo.
STULL, Frank Marion. Jacob Stull, Brownell, Kans.
VIGOLA, George Edward. Mrs. Sarah Vigola, Osage City, Kans.
VON OERTZEN, Robert T. Mrs. E. Von Oertzen, Fayette, Mo.

CABLED CORRECTIONS.

The following cabled corrections are issued as an appendix to the regular casualty lists:

Died of Disease, Previously Reported Killed in Action.

PRIVATE.

MILLER, Arthur S. Harry A. Miller, R. F. D. 1, Thurston, Ohio.

Wounded (Degree Undetermined), Previously Reported Killed in Action.

CORPORAL.

REILLY, Michael. Mrs. Kate Whalen, 556 West 41st Street, New York, N. Y.

PRIVATE.

SMITH, James C. William D. Smith, Evening Shade, Ark.

Returned to Duty, Previously Reported Killed in Action.

MECHANIC.

BAKER, Charles H. Mrs. George H. Baker, 2 Dinswood Street, Cortland, N. Y.

PRIVATES.

BENNETT, Willis B. Mrs. Elizabeth Bennett, R. F. D. 2, box 29, Cypress, Fla.
GUTIERREZ, Paul J. Mrs. Alice Frank, 1511 B Street, Fresno, Cal.
KUEHN, Edward A. John D. Kuehn, general delivery, Elk River, Minn.

Wounded (Degree Undetermined), Previously Reported Died of Wounds.

PRIVATES.

MILLER, John. Albin Engstom, 3012 21st Avenue south, Minneapolis, Minn.
SMITH, Carl B. Robert Smith, 520 Willow Street, Bordentown, N. J.

Returned to Duty, Previously Reported Died of Wounds.

PRIVATE.

KELLY, William J. Mrs. Margaret Kelly, Glendive, Mont.

Killed in Action, Previously Reported Died.

LIEUTENANTS.

HUGHEY, Paul H. Mrs. J. W. Hughey, 423 South Fayette Street, Washington Court House, Ohio.
KRINSKY, Samuel E. Morris Krinsky, 1156 Union Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

CORPORAL.

GEIZER, William D. Mrs. Emma Geizer, 1386 East Columbia Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

PRIVATES.

BADER, John. Joseph Matthes, 60 Foxall Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
COURTWRIGHT, John. George W. Courtwright, McCracken, Pa.
HAM, William H. Thomas Ham, Valley, Pike County, Ill.
HARVEY, Mark. John Harvey, Dunlap, Tenn.
KELLER, Elmer J. Miss Florence Keller, 1015 Sixth Avenue, Beaver Falls, Pa.
LUDWIG, Charles F. Mrs. Charles F. Ludwig, 1597 East 93rd Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
McBRIDE, John. Mrs. Mary McBride, 2616 Manton Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
MENTER, Leland R. Alfred Menter, 1308 Turner Avenue, Grand Rapids, Mich.

Died of Wounds, Previously Reported Died.

PRIVATES.

BRENNEN, William Frederick. Mrs. Florence Carle, Tamworth, N. H.
HANSON, Oscar G. Mrs. Albertina Hanson, 818 Broad Street, Ridgway, Pa.

Returned to Duty, Previously Reported Died.

CORPORAL.

KAMMERER, Anton T. Mrs. Anna Kammerer Duffy, 16 Redfield Street, Rye, N. Y.

Killed in Action, Previously Reported Wounded Severely.

SERGEANT.

BYRNE, Charles Leo. Mrs. Margaret Byrne, 128 Merrill Avenue, Detroit, Mich.

CORPORAL.

WALTHER, Clarence H. Mrs. Anna D. Walther, 515 Fifth Avenue north, Great Falls, Mont.

PRIVATES.

ASLIN, Joseph. Tom Aslin, Aurora, Kans.
KANE, Thomas J. Mrs. Rose Scullion, 827 Judson Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
LAIDLAW, David C. Mrs. Isabella Laidlaw, Lammerview Terrace, East Lothian, Gullane, Scotland.

Missing in Action, Previously Reported Wounded Severely.

PRIVATE.

ROSS, James Alfred. Joseph Ross, Boonville, Mo.

Killed in Action, Previously Reported Wounded (Degree Undetermined).

PRIVATE.

OSOFSKY, Harry. Aaron Osofsky, 305 South Second Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Killed in Action, Previously Reported Missing in Action.

CORPORAL.

YARBROUGH, Glenn Garrett. Mrs. Emma Yarbrough, 318 Santa Fe Avenue, La Junta, Colo.

PRIVATES.

BOLDEN, Charlie B. Vado Bolden, R. F. D. 1, Porterville, Ala.
BRANTLEY, Hobson. Mrs. Ollie Brantley, 198 Rawson Street, Atlanta, Ga.
BRENNER, Fredrick. Mrs. Sarah Brenner, 226 Fifth Street, Jersey City, N. J.
CLOUTIER, Desire. Mrs. Odellia Fournier, 161 Alberta Avenue, Somerset, Mass.
DERFLINGER, Charlence E. Mrs. William Derflinger, Front Royal, Va.
DZIENGELESKI, Stanislaw. Bolelaw Konczek, 644 Cortlandt Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.
FINN, William J. Mrs. Elizabeth Finn, 19 Gorton Street, Buffalo, N. Y.
JACKSON, Ray D. S. Mrs. Hanna Heimer, 1519 Sixth Street, Santa Monica, Cal.
O'CONNOR, Willie. Mrs. Salio Hine, R. F. D. 4, Rummerfield, Pa.
SCHATZ, Fred John. George B. Schatz, 326 Walnut Street, St. Marys, Pa.

Died, Previously Reported Missing in Action.

CORPORAL.

BROESTEL, Anthony. Mrs. Mary Panasko, 3 St. Martins Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

PRIVATES.

BEACH, Joseph G. Mrs. Ana Beach, 150 Norman Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
BURNS, Edward A. Mrs. Ella Burns, 401 East Fourth Street, Morrill, Wis.
BUSS, Herbert D. Mrs. Liddie Buss, Stone Creek, Ohio.
COOKINGHAM, Glenn B. Charles O. Cookingham, Ayrshire, Iowa.
DALLISON, James A. Harry D. Dallison, Cady Place, Bridgeport, Ohio.
DENSON, Edgar H. Mrs. Lilly Wailor Denson, New Hope, Pa.
DMOCHOWSKI, Jan. Stanley Golankiewice, 615 East 226th Street, Bronx, N. Y.
DREWITZ, Arthur H. Herman H. Drewitz, Faribault, Minn.
DUCKWORTH, Calvin R. Oliver Duckworth, North Platte, Nebr.
FORBES, Louis Fred. Mrs. Lula F. Forbes, Lux, Nebr.
FORD, Thomas L. Mrs. Nancy Ford, 1410 Eighth Street, Wichita Falls, Tex.
FREDERICH, John C. Talestine Winkles, 710 North Third Street, Austin, Minn.
GAHAGEN, Oscar R. Mrs. Abi Gahagen, 701 Graham Avenue, Windber, Pa.
HENRY, Alvin L. Mrs. Lillie Henry, Prescott, Mich.
JALBERT, Jules. Mrs. Celina Bouchard, 590 Oxford Street, Lawrence, Mass.
JONES, Ben H. J. F. Jones, Whitesburg, Ga.
JOSHANSKI, Floyed J. Mrs. Anna Joshanski, R. F. D. 44, Weedsport, N. Y.
KAVANAUGH, John B. Mrs. Rose Kavanaugh, 71 Sixth Avenue, Haverhill, Mass.
KLASING, Matthew C. Mrs. Anna A. Klasing, 6538 Bradley Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.
LEWIS, Fred W. Mrs. Anna Lewis, 2701 Jane Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
LOGAN, Joseph Davis. Mrs. J. D. Logan, 222 North Bluff Street, Butler, Pa.
McINNIS, Virgal L. Daniel H. McInnis, Leeksville, Miss.
MORDEN, John R. David W. Morden, Kinde, Mich.
MULLIN, Thomas. Michael L. Mullin, Knocknagur, Miltown, Tuam County, Galway, Ireland.
PACK, Anthony J. Mrs. Elizabeth Pack, 131 Ormsby Street, Mt. Oliver, Pa.
PAPPARALLIS, Vaselios S. Miss Georgea Papparallis, Teacopeton, Aegaellias, Greece.
VINCENZO, Perna. Mrs. Antonia Angrassis, 2123 West Stella Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
ROGERS, Edward E. Joe Albert Rogers, Judsonia, Ark.
WARNER, George. William H. Warner, 1103 Bell Street, Pasadena, Cal.
WHYTE, Charles H. Mrs. Anna Whyte, 170 North Fourth Street, Paterson, N. J.
WIBEL, Adolph. Mrs. Elsie Roeth, 37 Virmilyea Avenue, New York, N. Y.
WOODFORD, Robert Owen. Newton Owen Woodford, Cuyler, Cortland County, N. Y.
YARBROUGH, Robert S. Albert W. Yarbrough, Watlula, Ark.
ZEHNER, Harley E. Job Zehner, Pinkstoff, Ill.

SERIAL B, NO. 7.

Killed in Action.

PRIVATES.

ADENS, James. Mrs. O'Neal, 4 West 148th Street, New York, N. Y.
TYRA, Joseph R. Mrs. Mary C. Tyra, Oxly, Mo.
VIETH, Arthur B. Henry Vieth, Gore, Mo.

Died of Wounds.

PRIVATE.

HUFFMAN, Horace C. Charlie Huffman, R. F. D. 1, Reepsville, N. C.

Died from Accident and Other Causes.

PRIVATES.

PIPPER, Walter. John Pippert, Amhurst, Ohio.
ROBINSON, Archie Lee. John W. Robinson, Cazenovia Wis.
WILLIAMS, Van. Joe Williams, Pall Mall, Tenn.

CASUALTIES IN U. S. EXPEDITIONARY FORCES

Wounded Severely.

LIEUTENANT.

DUCKWORTH, James W. Mrs. Charles G. Duckworth, 240 North Main Street, Martinsville, Ind.

SERGEANTS.

DRAGOO, Bert J. J. M. Dragoo, Sioux City, Iowa.
KORGIS, Hercules E. Mrs. Patra Korgis, Metelyme, Turkey.

CORPORALS.

PRICE, H. C. A. B. Price, 4 Popes Hill Street, Rochester, N. Y.
WHITE, Bernard J. Mrs. Bernard J. White, 225 19th Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

MECHANIC.

HAHEIR, Richard. Mrs. Mary Chaitee, 1960 North Main Street, Fall River, Mass.

MUSICIAN.

HENSLER, Edgar Lawrence. Frank Charles Hensley, 610 17th Street, Milwaukee, Wis.

HORSESHOER.

SMITH, Joseph. Mrs. Hattie Smith, Nieton, Tenn.

PRIVATES.

BESEMEN, Karl A. H. John E. Dumas, Riverdale, Ill.
ELBERT, Andrew G. George L. Elbert, R. F. D. 1, Augusta, Wis.
HANCOCK, Walter O. John W. Hancock, Blytheville, Ark.
HARTSON, Everett H. Henry Hartson, 836 West Jackson Street, Painesville, Ohio.
HERMANSON, Frank R. Gustav Hermanson, 23 Lester Street, Ansonia, Conn.
KEEGAN, Robert N. James Keegan, 1759 West 55th Street, Chicago, Ill.
KENNEDY, Edwin. Mrs. Annie Kennedy, 1572 Third Street, New York, N. Y.
LYNCH, Michael. Dennis Lynch, 33 Gifford Street, Providence, R. I.
PETERSON, Thomas P. Charles Peterson, 4336 Ohio Street, Omaha, Nebr.
POLING, Ray Kenneth. Mrs. Bertha Louise Poling, R. F. D. 7, Troy, Ohio.
POWER, Maurice. Mrs. Maurice Power, 1987 Seventh Avenue, New York, N. Y.
SHIRLEY, Albert E. Mrs. A. L. Shirley, 1309 Second Avenue north, Great Falls, Mont.
SPIRAKIS, Christopher. George Spirakis, care of Paradise Confectionery Store, East Liverpool, Ohio.
WERTH, William C. John L. Werth, R. F. D. 1, Fillmore, Mo.
WHITE, John J. Mrs. J. White, 520 Second Street east, Ashland, Wis.

Wounded (Degree Undetermined).

SERGEANTS.

DANIELL, Josiah. Mrs. Susa Daniell, 1242 South Simpkins Street, Athens, Ga.
DOHERTY, John F. Mrs. Margaret Doherty, 169 East 96th Street, New York, N. Y.
THORNTON, Ira M. John D. Thorton, R. F. D. 3, box 22, Blackshear, Ga.

CORPORALS.

DOLAN, James J. Mrs. Bridget Dolan, 10 Lind Street, Somerville, Mass.
SQUIBB, Thomas Luther. Thomas Squibb, Hemingford, Nebr.

PRIVATES.

BANORE, Francesco A. Antonio Banore, Barbara (Caeta), Italy.
BOOTH, Willie M. James W. Booth, Allen, S. C.
BORODACH, George H. John Borodach, 1946 East Main Street, Bridgeport, Conn.
FOUCAULT, Howard M. Phillip Foucault, Baraga, Mich.
FOWLER, James R. William T. Fowler, Cuthbert, Ga.
HARTNEY, James. John S. Mack, 1315 Queen Avenue, Minneapolis, Minn.
HERMAN, Charles W. Charles W. Herman, 2836 West Palethorpe Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
HOGLAND, Ace. Miss Maggie Hogland, Seary, Okla.
JOHNSON, Clarence L. Axel Johnson, Ralston, Nebr.
MOYER, Benjamin F. Mrs. Proscilla A. Moyer, R. F. D. 2, Robesonia, Pa.
PODEL, Max. Mrs. Yetta Duveinsky, 1839 South Sixth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
POE, Asa B. Mrs. Martha E. Poe, Corona, Ala.
RUBENSTEIN, Isidor. Ruben Rubenstein, 62 Forsythe Street, New York, N. Y.
SHEARER, Henry N. Mrs. Blanche Shearer, 1944 Newberry Street, Williamsport, Pa.
TRAWINSKI, Joseph. John Trawinski, 2223 Hamburg Street, Chicago, Ill.
UNIOSKEY, Bruncz. Mrs. Mary A. Wolkiswicz, 715 East 19th Street, Erie, Pa.
WOOD, James. Mrs. Nellie Wood. 207 West Second Street, Hutchinson, Kans.

CABLED CORRECTIONS.

The following cabled corrections are issued as an appendix to the regular casualty lists:

Returned to Duty, Previously Reported Killed in Action.

PRIVATE.

COON, Earl. Mrs. Elizabeth Coon, 317 Park Avenue, Medina, N. Y.

Died, Previously Reported Died of Wounds.

PRIVATE.

PAGE, Walter. Henry Page, Mount Pleasant Mills, Pa.

Returned to Duty, Previously Reported Died of Wounds.

PRIVATES.

BOHANNAN, John E. William C. Bohannan, Barnes, Ark.
PRYOR, Rudolphus. Tom Evans, Mounds, Ill.

Killed in Action, Previously Reported Died.

PRIVATE.

LYONS, Clarence. Myley L. Lyons, R. F. D. 6, Statesboro, Ga.

Died of Wounds, Previously Reported Died.

PRIVATE.

HAAG, William H. Newton Haag, 1035 North Ninth Street, Reading, Pa.

Returned to Duty. Previously Reported Died.

PRIVATE.

PARENT, Albert. Oliver Parent, 10 West Elizabeth Street, Plattsburgh, N. Y.

Killed in Action, Previously Reported Wounded Severely.

PRIVATE.

BARTLETT, Leo R. John M. Bartlett, R. F. D. 2, Jeffersonville, Ohio.

Killed in Action, Previously Reported Wounded Slightly.

PRIVATE.

CUDNEY, Edward F. Mrs. Marie Cudney, 1034 Lamberton Street, Trenton, N. J.

Killed in Action, Previously Reported Wounded (Degree Undetermined).

PRIVATE.

LARSON, Martin. Mrs. Christina Larson, R. F. D. 1, Suttons Bay, Mich.

Killed in Action, Previously Reported Missing in Action.

PRIVATES.

BEX, Curtis. Mrs. Sarah E. Bex, Huron, Ind.
DAVIS, Irving. Miss Estelle Davis, Cullman, Ala.
FIGOLI, Florian. John Figoli, 14-16 Bedford Street, New York, N. Y.
PALMER, Lonnie. Marcus F. Palmer, Milburn, Okla.
WELCH, Peter L. Mrs. Sarah J. Welch, 40 Samoset Street, Mansfield, Mass.

MARINE CORPS CASUALTIES.

The following casualties are reported by the commanding general of the Amercan Expeditionary Forces:

Killed in Action.

CORPORALS.

CREED, Carlos Dickson. Emma Creed, 752½ North Park Street, Columbus, Ohio.
DYE, William Earl. Susan V. Dye, 2007 Maine Avenue, Kenmore, Ohio.
GUILE, Noble Eric. Hilma Guile, 1903 Crystal Lake Avenue, Minneapolis, Minn.

PRIVATES.

HILES, Earl Clifton. Dorothy Hiles, 140 Beals Avenue, Detroit, Mich.
MITCHELL, Clyde. John Mitchell, Holloway, Mich.
MULLEN, Russel W. Henry Mullen, Bernardsville, N. J.
TOMPKINS, William. Coleman Tompkins, Preston, Iowa.

Died of Wounds.

SERGEANT.

KMIEC, Stanislau. Maria Kowalska, 565 Stocking Avenue, Grand Rapids, Mich.

CORPORAL.

MORSE, Clyde Webber. Elizabeth Morse, 317 Columbus Avenue, Boston, Mass.

PRIVATES.

BUTLER, Edmund Arthur. Elizabeth Butler, 2013 Irving Avenue, North Minneapolis, Minn.
CAMERON, Robert Cutber. Neil Cameron, 2944 Walnut Street, Chicago, Ill.
COOK, James Asbury. John A. Cook, 109 Poplar Street, Winston-Salem, N. C.
EATON, Robert Price. R. L. Eaton, Enid, Okla.
GRESHAM, Best William. Elva Gresham, Atlanta, Ill.
HIGGINS, Henry Edward. Elizabeth Higgins, Rockford, Ill.
MAGEE, Homer Benton. Willis J. Magee, Franklinton, La.
SALLINGER, Lloyd Arthur. Bageaus Sallinger, 121 North Hagan Avenue, New Orleans, La.

Died as Result of Accidental Shooting.

HARRISON, Bertie. Robert Harrison, Hazelhurst, Ga.

Killed in Action, Previously Reported Missing.

PRIVATES.

DUTRO, Robert Lincoln. Clarence Dutro, Groveport, Ohio.
RAMOLD, John. Andrew Ramold, Nebraska City, Nebr.

Died of Wounds, Previously Reported Missing in Action.

PRIVATES.

OLSON, Fred Carl William. Charles W. Olson, Neponset, Mass.
VANDLING, George Frederick. Susanne Klingerman, West Berwick, Pa.

In Hospital, Previously Reported Missing in Action.

PRIVATE.

SCHMIDT, Peter George. Mrs. Marvel King, Lake Pointe and Waterloo Street, Detroit, Mich.

Present for Duty, Previously Reported Missing in Action.

PRIVATES.

ATKINSON, Louis Devotie. J. M. Atkinson, Harlem, Ga.
PAQUETTE, Clifford Arthur. Delia Paquette, 491 Mount Vernon Avenue, Columbus, Ohio.
WOLFE, Russell Bernard. Mrs. R. L. Wolfe, Brookville, Ohio.

BATTLE PLANE IN MUSEUM.

First American-Built Machine Placed in National Institution at Washington.

The United States National Museum now has on exhibition the first American-built battle plane constructed in this country for the United States Government. This plane was constructed in Dayton, Ohio, by the Dayton-Wright Airplane Company, and was completed on October 29, 1917. It is the first plane flown with a Liberty 12 motor. The DeH. 4 was adopted by the United States Government in 1917 for use as a day-bomber and observation plane by the American Expeditionary Forces. It was first flown on the day of its completion at the South Field of the Dayton-Wright Company in Ohio. Since that time it has been used for all military tests and experiments intended to improve the De H. 4. In all more than 2,500 experiments, ranging from motor tests and different propellers to slight changes in control surfaces, have been made on this machine. It has been used in more than 4,000 flights; has been in the air for more than 1,078 hours, and has traveled more than 111,000 miles.

LIST OF GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS AND PURCHASE ORDERS

Shipping Board.

The United States Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation has placed orders as follows:

Crane Company, Baltimore, check valve.
John Maneely, Philadelphia, expansion joints.
Hubbard and Eagleston, Baltimore lumber checking supplies.
James Walker Co., Baltimore, engine and deck supplies.
A. A. Berliner, Baltimore, oil cans.
Graham Tinley Co., Baltimore, typewriter supplies.
Houston Drug Co., Houston, Texas, muriatic acid.
Std. Sanitary Mfg. Co., Houston, Texas, plumbing fittings.
Farrer Lumber Co., Houston, Texas, white pine.
Pittsburg Plate Glass Co., Houston, Texas, glass.
H. T. Steffee, New Orleans, La., ice house units.
W. S. Hawker Mfg. Co., Dayton, Ohio, springs.
Jos. T. Ryerson & Son, Chicago, Ill., beveled ryolite.
Ashton Mfg. Company, Newark, N. J., firepot, coil cup ond coil.
Auto Supply Company, Beaumont, Texas, rubber casings.
Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., Houston, Texas, air hose.
National Screw & Tack Co., Cleveland, Ohio, screws.
Boykin Mch. & Supply Co., Beaumont, Texas, coupling bolts.
Turnbow Lumber Co., Beaumont, Texas, lumber and nails.
Sabine Supply Co., Orange, Texas, fittings, pipe plugs and cap screws.
Oil City Brass Works, Beaumont, Texas, hose connections and caps.
Norvell-Wilder Hdw. Co., Beaumont, Texas, bushing and packing.
Moran Bolt & Nut Mfg. Co., St. Louis, Mo., copper bolts.
F. W. Heitmann Company, Houston, Texas, sheet lead, washers, fittings, wire and wire screen.
N. O. Nelson Co., Houston, Texas, lead pipe.
Peden Iron & Steel Co., sheet lead, iron, door buttons, springs, locks, hinges, hasps, hammers, staples and miscellaneous hardware.
E. L. Wilson Hardware Co., Beaumont, Texas, fittings, packing and galley outfit.
John Dollinger, Jr., Inc., material for rubber stock and cowl and ventilator parts.
Ohio Locomotive Crane Co., Bucyrus, Ohio, parts for crane.
James Bute Company, Houston, Texas, wall brushes.
Lukens Steel Co., New Orleans, La., iron.
Woodward, Wight & Co., New Orleans, La., screws, bar iron, washers, babbitt metal, steel, maul handles, wire, deck plugs and stove bolts.
San Antonio Mch. & Supply Co., San Antonio, Tex., bushings, drills, clips and ells.
Kuhn's Paint & Varnish Works, Houston, Texas, spanish whiting.
Black Hardware Co., Galveston, Tex., strap hinges, screws and bolts.
Cruver Mfg. Company, Chicago, Ill., number buttons.
Corbin Screw Corporation, New Britain, Conn., screws.
Independant Pneumatic Tool Company, Chicago, Ill., hinges, hasps and staples.
Hanchett-Swedge Works, Big Rapids, Mich., lift and feed cams and roller pins.
Alamo Iron Works, San Antonio, Texas, awning ridge, bar supports, drills and welding compound.
Menge-Marine Hardware Co., New Orleans, La., compass, scoop and spirits.
Sherwin-Williams Paint Co., Houston, Tex., raw linseed oil.
Houston Mill Supply Co., twist augers, drills, taper taps and files.
Oliver H. Van Horn Co., New Orleans, La., Glasses, gaskets, sheet copper, welding rods, lead pipe, putty, clout nails and solder nails.
Dixie Mill Supply Co., bench vise, grease cups and flanges.
S. Rubber & Belting Co., Houston, Texas, steam hose.
S. West Gen. Electric Co., Houston, Texas, lamps.
S. Brass Mfg. Co., Houston Texas, cut washers.
Bernhardt Paint Company, New Orleans, La., furniture glue.
Stauffer Eshleman & Co., New Orleans, La., padlocks.
A. Baldwin & Company, New Orleans, La., grindstones.
Schumert-Warfield-Buja, New Orleans, La., index cards and muslin stay.
Crescent Machine Co., New Orleans, La., guide holder.
Griscom-Russell Company, New York, spring loaded valve.
Hansell Bros., Ltd., New Orleans, La., index cards.
Texas Oil Company, New Orleans, La., gasoline.
Hyams Coal Company, New Orleans, La., coke.
Weil-Gutmann Supply Co., New Orleans, La., cutter wheels and pins.
The Fairbanks Company, fittings.
Rantz Eng. & Mach. Works, New Orleans, La., globe valves.
Std. Sanitary Mfg. Co., New Orleans, La., check valves.
Woodward Wight & Co., Ltd., New Orleans, La., fittings.
So. Brass Mfg. & Plating Co., Houston, Texas, brass name plate.
Baker & Holmes Co., Jacksonville, Fla., oats and hay.
Logan Coal & Supply Co., Jacksonville, Fla., coal.
Southern Menhaden Co., Jacksonville, Fla., fish oil.
City of Jacksonville, Fla., Jacksonville, Fla., bare copper wire.
Manion & Company, New Orleans, La., sheet lead.
Benjamin Electric Mfg. Co., Chicago, Ill., switch fittings, receptacle covers, switch covers and brass machine screws.
J. G. Christopher Co., Jacksonville, Fla., cone head rivets.
Merrill-Stevens Shipbuilding Corporation, Jacksonville, Fla., ship channels and angles.
Savannah Supply Company, Jacksonville, Fla., lead pipe and sheet lead.
S. B. Hubbard Co., Jacksonville, Fla., washers.
Ingalls Iron Works, Birmingham, Ala., angle iron.
Hathcock Paint Company, Jacksonville, Fla., white lead.
Consolidated Engineering Co., Jacksonville, Fla., galvanising flat iron.
Geo. E. Chase & Co., Jacksonville, Fla., boat spikes.
Texas Oil Company, Jacksonville, Fla., crude oil and Carter compound.
Lukens Steel Company, New Orleans, La., cone head rivets.
Art Hardware & Mfg. Co., Seattle, Wash., hand wheels.
Bacon & Matheson Forge Works, Seattle, Wash., steel blocks.
Chas. E. Brower & Company, Seattle, Wash., magnesia and cement.
A. M. Castle & Company, Seattle, Wash., washers and rivets.
Crane Company, Seattle, Wash., pipe and pipe fittings.
Fobes Supply Company, Seattle, Wash., electrical fittings.
Franklin Tool Works, Seattle, Wash., flanges, washers and eye bolts.
Grays Harbor Motorship Corp., Aberdeen, Wash., sheet lead.
Galbraith Bacon Co., Seattle, Wash., portland cement.
Grays Harbor Iron & Mach. Wks., Hoquiam, Wash., pipe fittings.
Hunt & Mottet Company, Tocoma, Wash., hardware.
Isaacson Co. Iron Works, Seattle, Wash., wood blocks, steel blocks, bolts and flanges.
H. W. Johns-Manville Co., Seattle, Wash., cork insulation and pipe covering.
Mill & Mine Supply Co., Seattle, Wash., steel cable.
Northwest Ice Machine Co., Seattle, Wash., ammonia gauge and valves.
J. A. Roebling's Sons Co., Seattle, Wash., cable.
J. P. Ruddy & Company, Tacoma, Wash., wire rope thimbles.
Pacific States Elec. Co., Seattle, Wash., rubber-covered wire.
Pacifis Ice Machine Co., Seattle, Wash., ammonia gauge.
Pacific Coast Coal Co., Seattle, Wash., coal.
Pacific Coast Eng. Co., Seattle, Wash., paints and hardware.
Pacific Net & Twine Co., Seattle, Wash., wood screws and wire.
Puget Sound Bridge & Dredging Co. Seattle Wash., expansion joints.
Portland Cordage Co., Seattle, Wash., manila rope.
Seattle Plumbing Supply Co., Seattle, Wash., pipe and pipe fittings.
Schwabacher Hardware Co., Seattle, Wash., Hardware.
Seattle Hardware Co., Seattle, Wash., hardware.
Seaborn Shipyards Co., Tacoma, Wash., drums, sheaves, brackets and ground joint unions.
Sunde & d'Evers Co., Seattle, Wash., blocks, ship felt and eanvas.
Steam Supply & Rubber Co., Seattle Wash., Foster reducing valves.
Standard Oil Company, Seattle, Wash., oils and grease.
Sherwin Williams Paint Co., Seattle, Wash., paints and oil.
Walsh & Gardner Co., Tacoma, Wash., gauges and plugs.
Vulcan Mfg. Company, Seattle, Wash., main engine lifting gears.
Walworth Mfg. Company, Seattle, Wash., pipe fittings.
United States Rubber Co., Seattle, Wash., packing.
Whiton Hardware Company, Seattle, Wash., hardware.
Chase Metal Company, Waterbury, Conn., copper tubing.
Upson Walton Company, Cleveland, Ohio, line carrying guns.
Bethlehem Steel Company, Philadelphia, steel rudders.
MaCambridge Company, Philadelphia, plumbing fixtures.
Flour City Ornamental Iron Works, Minneapolis, Minn., ladders and gratings.
United States Steel Products Company, New York, steel pipe.
Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company, Philadelphia, clearance indicators.
Backarach Industrial Instrument Company, Pittsburgh, pocket indicator.
Fairbanks Company, Philadelphia, test pump.

Raw Materials Division

The Raw Materials Division, War Department, has placed orders as follows:

Motor gas, 14,000 gallons at 23½ cents, to White Star Refining Co., Detroit, Mich.
Motor gas, 2,000 gallons at 25½ cents, to Texas Co., New York.
Composite cylinder oil, 100 gallons at 38 cents, to Fiske Bros. Refining Co., New York.
Kerosene, 500 gallons at 12½ cents, to Texas Co., New York.
Cup grease, 50 cans at $5.37, to Atlantic Refining Co., Philadelphia.
Gasoline, 8,100 gallons at 25½ cents, to Texas Co., New York.
Gasoline, 3,000 gallons at 24½ cents, to Standard Oil Co., New York.
Mineral cylinder oil, 50 gallons at 32 cents, to Petroleum Products Co., New York.
Gasoline, 600 gallons, at 24 cents, to Atlantic Refining Co., Philadelphia.
Gasoline, 10,000 gallons, at 25½ cents, to Texas Co., New York, N. Y.
Gasoline, 75,000 gallons, at 22.8 cents, to Standard Oil Co. of Indiana.
Kerosene, 2,500 gallons at 11.1 cents, to Standard Oil Co. of Indiana.
Motor oil, light, 500 gallons at 24 cents, to Sinclair Refining Co., Chicago.
Motor oil, medium, 750 gallons at 39 cents, to Sinclair Refining Co., Chicago.
Medium cup grease, 2,000 pounds, at 6 cents, to Sinclair Refining Co., Chicago.
Gasoline, 20,000 gallons at 22½ cents, to the Texas Co., New York.
Motor oil, medium, 2,150 gallons at 34 cents, to Sherwood Bros., Baltimore.
Medium cup grease, 1,000 pounds at 6½ cents, to Sherwood Bros., Baltimore.
Medium motor oil, 450 gallons at 36 cents, to Union Petroleum Co., Philadelphia.
Cup grease, 400 pounds at 6 cents, to Union Petroleum Co., Philadelphia.
Distillate Eng. No. 1, 2,100 gallons at 12 cents, to Standard Oil Co.
Gasoline, 3,600 gallons at 18½ cents, to Standard Oil Co.
Aero gasoline, 10,000 gallons at 26½ cents, to White Star Refining Co., Detroit.

LIST OF GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS AND PURCHASE ORDERS

Medium motor oil, 450 gallons at 36 cents, to Vortex Co., Chicago.

Heavy motor oil, 450 gallons at 41 cents, to White Star Refining Co., Detroit.

Gasoline, 50,000 gallons at 22½ cents, to Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey.

Cup grease, 800 pounds at 6½ cents, to Sherwood Bros., Baltimore.

Medium motor oil, 600 gallons at 34 cents, to Sherwood Bros., Baltimore.

Heavy motor oil, 1,500 gallons at 37 cents, to Sherwood Bros., Baltimore.

Motorcycle oil, 400 gallons at 47 cents, to Sherwood Bros., Baltimore.

Gasoline, 3,000 gallons at 25½ cents, to Standard Oil Co.

Road oil, 500 gallons at 12½ cents, to Gulf Refining Co., Pittsburgh.

Motor gasoline, 100,000 gallons at 24½ cents, to Ohio Cities Gas Co., Columbus.

Kerosene, 2,500 gallons at 12½ cents, to Ohio Cities Gas Co., Columbus.

Oil, gasoline, 5,000 gallons at 23½ cents, to Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey.

Oil, soluble, 1,500 gallons at 50 cents, to Union Petroleum Co., Philadelphia.

Oil, motor, medium, 300 gallons at 35 cents, to Fiske Bros. Refining Co., New York.

Oil, fuel, 120,000 gallons at 6.8 cents, to Texas Co., New York.

Gasoline, motor, 6,000 gallons at 25½ cents, to Texas Co., New York.

Medium motor oil, 250 gallons at 35 cents, to Fiske Bros. Refining Co., New York.

Heavy motor oil, 250 gallons at 45½ cents, to Atlantic Refining Co., Philadelphia.

Gasoline, 14,000 gallons at 24½ cents, to Gulf Refining Co., Pittsburgh.

Kerosene, 300 gallons at 20 cents, Gulf Refining Co., Pittsburgh.

Motor oil, light, 1,500 gallons at 30½ cents, to Sherwood Bros., Baltimore.

Motor oil, medium, 2,700 gallons at 34 cents, to Sherwood Bros., Baltimore.

Gasoline, 60,000 gallons at 21½ cents, to Union Petroleum Co., Philadelphia.

Fuel oil, 2,500 gallons at 15 cents, to Standard Oil Co. of Kentucky.

Gasoline, 4,500 gallons at 24 cents, to Atlantic Refining Co., Philadelphia.

Paraffin oil, 500 gallons at 21½ cents, to Atlantic Refining Co., Philadelphia.

Gear chain lubricant, 2,400 pounds at 5 cents, to Louisiana Refining Co., Shreveport.

Motor oil, 1,250 gallons at 45 cents, to Gulf Refining Co., Pittsburgh.

Gasoline, 24,000 gallons at 23 cents, to Texas Co., New York.

Fuel oil, 56,000 gallons at 4.4 cents, to Union Oil Co., Los Angeles.

Fuel oil, 54,000 gallons at 4.4 cents, to Union Oil Co., Los Angeles.

Motor gasoline, 30,000 gallons at 24½ cents, to Standard Oil Co. of Kentucky.

Kerosene, 1,000 gallons at 14 cents, to Standard Oil Co. of Kentucky.

Gasoline, motor, 6,000 gallons at 22½ cents, to Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey.

Kerosene, 500 gallons at 9½ cents, to Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey.

Gas, motor, 12,000 gallons at 24 cents, to Atlantic Refining Co., Philadelphia.

Kerosene, 1,000 gallons at 12 cents, to Atlantic Refining Co., Philadelphia.

Gasoline, 16,000 gallons at 24½ cents, to Standard Oil Co. of New York.

Medium motor oil, 400 gallons at 35 cents, to Fiske Bros. Refining Co., New York.

Kerosene, 300 gallons at 16½ cents, to Standard Oil Co. of New York.

Gasoline, 5,000 gallons at 25½ cents, to Standard Oil Co. of New York.

Light motor oil, 250 gallons at 34 cents, to Fiske Bros. Refining Co., New York.

Gasoline, 48,000 gallons at 19½ cents, to Texas Co., New York.

Fuel oil, 5,000 gallons at 11½ cents, to Texas Co., New York.

Kerosene oil, 7,500 gallons at 16½ cents, to National Oil Works.

Gasoline, 5,000 gallons at 18½ cents, to Union Oil Co., Los Angeles.

Comp. cylinder oil, 300 gallons at 55 cents, to Union Oil Co., Los Angeles.

Kerosene, 100 gallons at 8½ cents, to Union Oil Co., Los Angeles.

Gasoline, 10,000 gallons at 19 cents, to Standard Oil Co.

Distillate, engine, 323 gallons at 12 cents, to Standard Oil Co.

Kerosene, 667 gallons at 9 cents, to Union Oil Co., Los Angeles.

Motor oil, heavy, 350 gallons at 29½ cents, to Union Oil Co., Los Angeles.

Cup grease, 400 pounds at 7¾ cents, to Standard Oil Co.

Liberty aero, 350 gallons at 42½ cents, to Union Oil Co., Los Angeles.

Motor gas, 300 gallons at 24½ cents, to Gulf Refining Co., Pittsburgh.

Marine engine oil, 400 gallons at 70 cents, to Atlantic Refining Co., Philadelphia.

Motor oil, light, 500 gallons at 34 cents, to Fiske Bros. Refining Co., New York.

Motor oil, medium, 650 gallons at 35 cents, to Fiske Bros. Refining Co., New York.

Motor oil, heavy, 450 gallons at 40 cents, to Petroleum Products Co., New York.

Comp. cylinder oil, 250 gallons at 41 cents, to Petroleum Products Co., New York.

Gasoline, 45,500 gallons at 26½ cents, to Texas Co., New York.

Kerosene, 2,865 gallons at 13½ cents, to Texas Co., New York.

Cup grease, 150 pounds at 6½ cents, to Baum's Castorine Co., Rome, N. Y.

Medium cup grease, 6,500 pounds at 7½ cents, to Louisiana Refining Co., Shreveport.

Gasoline, 40,000 gallons at 24½ cents, to Texas Co., New York.

Motor oil, heavy, 2,500 gallons at 45 cents, to Gulf Refining Co., Pittsburgh.

Liberty aero oil, 2,000 gallons at 40 cents, to Louisiana Refining Co., Shreveport.

Mineral cylinder oil, 3,000 gallons at 35 cents, to Gulf Refining Co., Pittsburgh.

Motor oil, medium, 2,000 gallons at 40 cents, to Gulf Refining Co., Pittsburgh.

Gear chain lubricant, 150 pounds at 5 cents, to Louisiana Refining Co., Shreveport.

Kerosene, 1,500 gallons at 12 cents, to Louisiana Refining Co., Shreveport.

Crude oil, 4,000 gallons at 11 cents, to Texas Co., New York.

Motor gasoline, 3,284,829 gallons at 21 cents, to Export Oil Corporation.

Gasoline, 500 gallons at 24½ cents, to Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey.

Kerosene, 500 gallons at 14 cents, to Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey.

No-ox-id, 120,000 pounds at 11.3 cents, to Dearborne Chemical Co.

Engine oil, 4,000 gallons at 50 cents, to Sinclair Refining Co., Chicago.

Motor gasoline, 33,000 gallons at 19 cents, to Standard Oil Co.

Transmission lubricant, 900 110-gallon barrels at 24 cents a gallon, to Union Oil Co., Los Angeles.

Liberty aero oil, 3,800 gallons at 45½ cents, to Union Oil Co., Los Angeles.

Aviation gasoline, 80,000 gallons at 22 cents, to Union Oil Co., Los Angeles.

Kerosene, 5,000 gallons at 9½ cents, to Union Oil Co., Los Angeles.

Aviation gasoline, 70,000 gallons at 24.3 cents, to Standard Oil Co.

Distillate, engine, 10,000 gallons at 12 cents, to Dixon Oil Co.

Gasoline, 600 gallons at 24½ cents, to Texas Co., New York.

Motor gas, 8,000 gallons at 22½ cents, to Texas Co.

Gasoline, 3,800 gallons at 18½ cents, to Union Oil Co., Los Angeles.

Kerosene, 1,500 gallons at 8½ cents, to Union Oil Co., Los Angeles.

Fuel oil, 8,500 gallons at 42.35 cents, to Union Oil Co., Los Angeles.

Cup grease, medium, 1,200 pounds at 7 cents, to Gay Oil Co., Little Rock, Ark.

Motor oil, heavy, 3,600 gallons at 45 cents, to Gulf Refining Co., Pittsburgh.

Motor oil, medium, 1,200 gallons at 40 cents, to Gulf Refining Co., Pittsburgh.

Transmission lubricant, 400 gallons at 30 cents, to Gulf Refining Co., Pittsburgh.

Gasoline, 750 gallons at 24½ cents, to Texas Co., New York.

Motor oil, medium, 300 gallons at 34 cents, to Sherwood Bros., Baltimore.

Gasoline, 9,000 gallons at 22½ cents, to Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey.

Aero gasoline, 390,000 gallons at 23 cents, to Mid-Continent Oil Sales Co., Chicago.

Gasoline, 45,000 gallons at 22½ cents, to Gulf Refining Co., Pittsurgh.

Gasoline, 45,000 gallons at 22 cents, to Standard Oil Co., Baltimore.

Kerosene, 3,000 gallons at 23 cents, to Texas Co., New York.

Motor oil, heavy, 500 gallons at 40 cents, to Sherwood Bros., Baltimore.

Gasoline, 1,350 gallons at 24½ cents, to Gulf Refining Co., Pittsburgh.

Kerosene, 1,350 gallons at 17½ cents, to Standard Oil Co. of New York.

Motor gas, 3,000 gallons at 24½ cents, to Gulf Refining Co., Pittsburgh.

Kerosene, 2,000 gallons at 17½ cents, to Standard Oil Co. of New York.

Cup grease, 1,200 pounds at 5½ cents, to Fiske Bros. Refining Co., New York.

Gasoline, 2,000 gallons at 24½ cents, to Standard Oil Co. of New York.

Motor gasoline, 17,000 gallons at 24½ cents, to Gulf Refining Co., Pittsburgh.

Kerosene, 2,000 gallons at 17½ cents, to Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey.

Motor oil, medium, 800 gallons at 38 cents, to Petroleum Products Co., New York.

Composition cylinder oil, 500 gallons at 42 cents, to Atlantic Refiuing Co., Philadelphia.

PAINTS BRANCH.

The following awards have been made by Paints Branch, Raw Materials Division, to satisfy P. U. O. Hoboken Requisition 26018, on which bids closed 4 p. m. April 7, 1919:

500 pounds Medium Chrome Yellow Paste in 1 gallon cans at 24 cents per pound, to L. Born & Son, Hampton, Va. Order 862.

450 gallons Black Enamel in 1 gallon cans at $1 per gallon, to International Compositions Co., New York City. Order 863.

400 quarts Lemon Oil for Polishing, in 1 quart cans at 27 cents per quart, to Toch Brothers, New York City. Order 864.

500 gallons Asphaltum Varnish in 50 gallon wood barrels at 50 cents per gallon, to Hanline Brothers, Baltimore, Md. Order 861.

250 gallons Black Paint in 50 gallon wood barrels at $1.35 per gallon, to Toch Brothers, New York City. Order 864.

1,000 gallons Buff Smokestack Paint in 50 gallon wood barrels at $1.93 per gallon, to Goheen Mfg. Co., Warren, Ohio. Order 860.

1,500 gallons Gray Paint in 50 gallon wood barrels at $1.78 per gallon, to Goheen Mfg. Co., Warren, Ohio. Order 860.

300 gallons Orange Shellac Varnish in 5 gallon cans at $2 per gallon, to A. R. Haeuser Co., New York City. Order 866.

700 gallons Interior Floor Paint in 50 gallon wood barrels at $1.12 per gallon, to Toch Brothers, New York City. Order 867.

200 pounds Vermillion Dry Pigment in 1 gallon cans at 20 cents per pound, to Toch Brothers, New York City. Order 867.

500 pounds Burnt Sienna Paste in 1 gallon cans at .1664 cents per pound, to the Protectus Paint Co., Philadelphia, Pa. Order 865.

500 gallons Varnish in 50 gallon wood barrels at 99 cents per gallon, to Impervious Paint & Varnish Co., Philadelphia, Pa. Order 873.

200 gallons Dark Red Oxide Paint in 50 gallon wood barrels at $1.26 per gallon, to Toch Brothers, New York City. Order 867.

Order 838, 2,500 pounds Orange Shellac at 46 cents, to Wm. Zinsser & Co. Corp., New York City, on General Order Dept., Requisition 20013.

Order 839, 5,000 pounds Sal Soda at .0125, to Columbus Crystal Co., 10 Arch St., New York, N. Y., on Watertown Arsenal, Requisition 292.

The following award has been made by the Paints Branch, Raw Materials Division, on Fort Kamehameha, H. T., Requisition MA-24, on which bids closed March 31, 1919:

25 pints Black Enamel at $3.03 per gallon, f. o. b. San Francisco, Calif., to Yates & Co., Inc., San Francisco, Calif., lowest bidder. Order 786.

The following award has been made by the Paints Branch, Raw Materials Division, on Manila, P. I., Requisition 4851, on which bids closed 4 p. m. April 4, 1919, to Emil Oatman & Co., 100 William St., New York City, on Order No. 825:

30 gallons Stencil Black Paint in 1 gallon cans at $1.10 per gallon.

Purchase and Storage.

The following is a list of purchase orders and contracts, passed by the board of review, Office of Director of Purchase and Storage, War Department:

20625. Geo. W. Dafoe, Sandusky, Mich., 5,000 tons of Hay (2,000 lbs.) to be unloaded, weighed, recompressed, and reloaded at $5.50 per ton, $27,500.

PURCHASES APPROVED BY TELEGRAM.

10481. Wittenberg Coal Co., New York, N. Y., 18,000 tons Bit. Coal at $4.93 ton,

List of Government Contracts

f. o. b. Port Liberty, Port Reading, South Amboy, N. J., and Port Arlington, N. Y., coal pockets, $88,740.

10462. Corn Products Co., New York, N. Y., 178,754 cans Syrup, No. 78 Mixture, sealed cans, 6-case, $104,571.09.

10487. Croft & Allen Co., Philadelphia, Pa., 30M ctns. Almond Bars (24 ctn.) at 95 cents per ctn., $28,500.

10514. Pirika Chocolate Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., 150,000 ½-lb. ctns. Candy, Chocolate (100-case) at 28 cents per ctn., f. o. b. N. Y. L. limits, $42,000.

10511. Colgate & Co., New York, N. Y., 504,600 Tubes Colgate's Dental Ribbon Tooth Paste at 9 cents tube f. o. b. N. Y. L. limits, $45,414.

MEDICAL SUPPLIES.

The Medical and Hospital Supplies Division Office of Director of Purchase and Storage has placed orders as follows:

March 26, 1919.

M. & H. 365. Whitall Tatum Co., Laboratory Glassware, $56.

M. & H. 366. Primos Chemical Co., Chemicals, $890.

March 27, 1919.

M. & H. 369. Millville Bottle Works, Laboratory Glassware, approved on new purchase authorizations, $1,456.33.

M. & H. 395. Emil Greiner Co., balances, $200.

M. & H. 391. Schaar & Co., brushes, camel hair, $18.

M. & H. 397. D. Israel & Co., pipette boxes, $850.

New purchase authorization. Releasing U. S. from all obligations incurred under unapproved contract, Washington, August 19, 1918.

M. & H. 398. William, Brown & Earle, X-ray equipment, $250.

New purchase authorization. Releasing U. S. from all obligations incurred under the unapproved contract, Washington, 164.

M. & H. 393. Cont. Schieffelin & Co., drugs, $1,495.80.

M. & H. Cont. Heyden Chemical Works, drugs, $1,500

GENERAL SUPPLIES.

The following is a list of miscellaneous purchase orders of the General Supplies Division:

March 26, 1919.

Remington Typewriter Co., Washington, D. C., Spare Parts for Typewriters.

Sewell-Clapp Envelope Co., Chicago, Ill., 451,200 Envelopes.

American Envelope Co., West Carrolton, Ohio, 795,000 Envelopes.

United States Envelope Co., Rockville, Conn., 454,000 Envelopes.

Heywood Mfg. Co., Minneapolis, Minn., 2,000,000 Envelopes.

H. H. Harwood & Son, Natick, Mass., 1,500 Playground Balls.

Thomas E. Wilson & Co., Chicago, Ill., 200 Playground Balls.

Wright & Ditson Victor Co., New York, N. Y., 100 doz. Playground Balls.

A. J. Reach Co., Philadelphia, Pa., 375 doz. Playground Balls.

March 27, 1919.

A. J. Reach & Co., Philadelphia, Pa., 200 Catchers' Mitts.

Wright & Ditson Victor Co., New York, N. Y., 400 Catchers' Mitts.

S. S. Stafford, Inc., New York, N. Y., 825 Bottles Ink.

Kalamazoo Loose Leaf Binder Co., Washington, D. C., 3,000 Binders.

Noesting Pin Ticket Co., Mt. Vernon, N. Y., 120,000 Thumb Tacks.

The Wagner Mfg. Co., Sydney, Ohio, 500 Measures.

The Wagner Mfg. Co., Sydney, Ohio, 663 Measures.

R. Carter Ballantyue, Washington, D. C., envelopes.

Imperial Brush Co., New York, N. Y., nail brushes.

R. P. Andrews Paper Co., Washington, D. C., daily calendar pads.

The Paints Branch, Raw Materials Division, War Department, has invited proposals on the following requisitions:

Requisition 6042, Q. M. Fort Morgan, Mobile, Ala. Bids receivable until 10 a. m., April 19, 1919: 300 lbs. White Zinc Paste in 25-lb. tins. Composed of American Process Zinc Oxide Specification W. D. 54 of August 1, 1918, ground in 20 per cent of pure Raw Linseed Oil. Prices on this material desired f. o. b. your city, and f. o. b. Fort Morgan, Mobile, Ala. Packed for domestic shipment.

Requisition 112 Z. S. O. Warehouse No. 26, Fort Sam Houston, Texas. Bids receivable until 10 a. m., April 21, 1919. 100 gals. Varnish—Conforming to Army Paint Specification 6 of May 7, 1918. 25 gals. to be furnished in one-quart cans; 75 gals. to be furnished in one-gallon cans. Material to be packed for domestic shipment. Prices on this material desired f. o. b. your city, and f. o. b. Fort Sam Houston, Texas.

Signal Corps

The procurement division of the Signal Corps has placed orders as follows:

1182. Hammer Dry Plate Co., St. Louis, labor and material for packing and preparing 24 cases of photo dry plates for export, $42.

1117-2. Stromberg-Carlson Telephone Manufacturing Co., Rochester, N. Y., miscellaneous telephone material, $104.75.

1117-1. Foote, Pierson & Co., Inc., New York, binding posts for T. I. bells, $21.66.

1152-1. M. A. Leese, Washington, D. C., miscellaneous photographic equipment, $93.20.

1152-5. Williams, Browne & Earle, Inc., Philadelphia, miscellaneous photographic equipment, $30.13.

1152-14. George Murphy, Inc., New York, miscellaneous photographic equipment, $21.25.

1186. Typewriter & Office Supply Co., Washington, D. C., acco fasteners, $65.20.

1105. George B. Walbridge, construction division, Quartermaster Corps, Washington, D. C., photographic material and facilities required in development of negatives in Porto Rico, $90.09.

1189. American Institute of Electrical Engineers, New York, books, "Aeronautics in the United States," $810.

453-15. Electric Storage Battery Co., Washington, D. C., storage batteries, $560.90.

1124-4. National Electrical Supply Co., Washington, D. C., miscellaneous radio material, $200.17.

1132-10. Wireless Improvement Co., New York City, inner contacts for Leyden jars, $48.

1167-1. Washington Loose Leaf Co., Baltimore, Md., 15,000 pressboard expansion folders, $1,195.

Yards and Docks Bureau

The Bureau of Yards and Docks of the Navy Department has awarded the following contracts:

3725. Pt. Isabel: Radio buildings, James McCoy, Brownsville, Tex., $16,844.

3800. Ft. Worth, Tex.: Argon-production plant, Dawson Construction Co., Washington, D. C., $431,000.

TWO NAVY PHARMACISTS' MATES AWARDED FRENCH DECORATIONS

Secretary Roosevelt authorizes the following:

Two Pharmacists' Mates of the United States Navy, who served with the Fifth Regiment, U. S. Marines, have been honored by the French Government with the award of French war crosses for bravery in action. The men to whom the Navy has forwarded the crosses at the request of the French Government are:

Marion Lee Turner, enlisted February 11, 1915; next to kin, sister, Grace G. Zoellner, 432 Edgewood Avenue, East Milwaukee, Wis.

Frank Orrin Tibbetts, re-enlisted May 10, 1917; next to kin, father, Orrin E. Tibbetts, 11 Levant Street, Dorchester, Mass.

Exposed to Gunfire.

The Croix de Guerre with bronze star is given to Pharmacist's Mate Turner, with the following citation:

"Exposed himself daily to violent bombardment and machine gun fire in order to establish and maintain liaison between the dressing stations of the battalion, the main field hospital and the regimental surgeon. Merits highest praise."

Pharmacist's Mate Tibbetts receives the Croix de Guerre with silver star and the following citation:

"Shells having fallen on the dressing station, one of them burst in the dressing ward. He removed the wounded, then in spite of orders received, went in again and came out with articles necessary for dressing wounds, of which there was urgent need."

LIST OF REVISED EDITIONS OF U. S. LIGHTHOUSE PUBLICATIONS

Revised editions of the following publications of the United States Lighthouse Service have been issued by the Department of Commerce:

Light List, Great Lakes, United States and Canada.

This light list includes lighted aids to navigation maintained by or under the authority of the United States Lighthouse Service and the Dominion of Canada on the Great Lakes, the St. Lawrence River above St. Regis River, and on Lakes Memphremagog and Champlain, but does not include unlighted beacons or buoys.

Buoy List, 10th Lighthouse District, embracing the waters of Lake Erie, Lake Ontario and the St. Lawrence River.

Buoy List, 11th Lighthouse District, embracing the waters of Lakes St. Clair, Huron and Superior, the Detroit River, including the mouth, the St. Clair and St. Mary's Rivers, and that part of the Straits of Mackinac lying to the eastward of a line drawn across the straits just to the eastward of Old Mackinac Point Light Station.

Buoy List, 12th Lighthouse District, embracing the waters of Lake Michigan, Green Bay, and tributary waters lying west of a line drawn across the Straits of Mackinac just east of Old Mackinac Point Light Station.

These buoy lists include all aids to navigation maintained by or under the authority of the United States Lighthouse Service for the waters respectively embraced as above.

The publications referred to may be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C., and various sales agents at principal ports, including collectors of customs, lighthouse district superintendents, district offices of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, United States radio inspectors of the Bureau of Navigation, Department of Commerce. The prices of the publications are 30 cents each for light lists, and 20 cents each for buoy lists.

SPOTTED TYPHUS EPIDEMIC.

Spotted typhus is epidemic in Ukraine, Poland, Serbia, and other portions of Russia, the Department of State advices state. Because of its menace to central and western Europe the Red Cross of Austria has made an appeal for aid from outside Red Cross organizations.

REQUESTS FOR SEALED PROPOSALS.

Department of Commerce.

Separate sealed proposals will be opened by the Lighthouse Superintendent, Boston, Mass., 2 o'clock p. m., April 30, 1919, for removing old and building new wharf, and for dredging and building sea wall at Lighthouse Depot, Chelsea, Mass. Information upon application to the above office.

Sealed proposals will be opened by the Superintendent of Lighthouses, Tompkinsville, N. Y., 2 o'clock p. m., April 28, 1919, for one steel buoy body with skeleton superstructure and bottom counterweight. Information upon application to the above office.

Sealed proposals will be opened by the Lighthouse Superintendent, Baltimore, Md., at 2 o'clock p. m., May 15, 1919, for furnishing and placing rip rap stone at light stations in the Chesapeake Bay and Potomac River. Information upon application to the above office.

Sealed proposals will be opened by the Superintendent of Lighthouses, Tompkinsville, N. Y., 2 o'clock p. m., April 29, 1919, for 3,000 gallons turpentine and 3,000 gallons denatured alcohol. Information upon application to the above office.

War Department.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Chief of Ordnance, U. S. Army, until 2 p. m., April 22, for furnishing and delivering 100,000 pressure plug washers, to be made of cold-rolled polished copper.

Sale of Government-owned (new) Shovel Handles. Bids will be opened 10 a. m. April 21, 1919, for 10 doz. or more of each of the following types, f. o. b. Philadelphia, Pa., where they may be inspected; 10,000 4½ ft., regular double-bend, X and XX Grades, refer to S. P. D. No. 697 GS. and 7,500 "D," regular bend, X and XX Grades, refer to S. P. D. No. 698 GS. Bids to be on special forms, which, with particulars, can be obtained upon application to Zone Supply Officer, 21st Street and Oregon Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.

The Vehicles Branch, Motors and Vehicles Divn., office of the Director of Purchase and Storage has sent out the following:

In accordance with Purchase and Storage Notice No. 105, please be advised that the Vehicle Branch, Motors and Vehicles Division, has requested bids for 250—4-wheeled hand trucks and 25 wheelbarrows as authorized on Purchase Authorizations MV-1334 and MV-1312 respectively.

This material is needed for early shipment oversea. Purchase will be made in accordance with bids received as soon as satisfactory competition has been established.

Sale of Government-owned Bar Solder. 49,000 lbs., 3-16" sq.x14" long—45 per cent tin, 55 per cent lead, f. o. b. Baltimore, Md. Bids will be opened 10 a. m., May 1, 1919, at War Department, Surplus Property Division, Munitions Bldg., Washington, D. C., for 1,000 lbs. or more. Samples, full particulars, and special bid forms on hand at above Office and Zone Supply Offices in following cities: New York, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Boston, Chicago, St. Louis, Jeffersonville, New Orleans, Atlanta. Refer to S. P. D. No. 748 RM.

Sale of Government-owned (new) Blacksmith Chisels and Swage Blocks. Bids will be opened 10 a. m., April 25, 1919, for not less than 110 Chisels or 10 Swage Blocks, f. o.b. Warehouse, Jeffersonville, Ind., where they may be inspected; 5,000—1¼ in. cold Chisels, handled, weight 2 lbs., and 3,000—1½ in. hot Chisels, handled, weight 3¼ lbs., refer to S. P. D. No. 937 GS. 200 cast iron Swage Blocks, rough fin., 4½ in. by 14 in. by 14 in., refer to S. P. D. No. 819 GS. Bids to be on special forms which, with particulars, can be obtained upon application to War Department, Surplus Property Division, Munitions Building, Washington, D. C.

Sale of Government-owned (new) Tamping Bars. Bids will be opened 10 a. m., April 22, 1919, for not less than 25, f. o. b. Warehouse, Chicago, Ill., where they may be inspected; 638 forged steel Tamping Bars; length 8 ft.; knobbed head; round tamping face 3 in. by 5-8 in.; weight 26 lbs. Apply for special forms and particulars to Surplus Property Officer, Zone Supply Office, 1819 W. 39th Street, Chicago, Ill. Refer to S. P. D. No. 719 GS.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Rock Island Arsenal, Illinois, for furnishing and delivering the following materials:

Until 2 p. m., April 14, 1919: One hundred feet of 10-inch, 100 feet of 6-inch, and 100 feet of 4-inch extra-heavy cast-iron soil pipe, double hub; extra-heavy cast-iron soil-pipe fitting, viz., 36 quarter bends, 24 plugs, 22 Ys, 54 eighth bends; 800 feet of extra-heavy cast soil pipe; extra-heavy cast-iron soil-pipe fittings, viz., 2 12-inch 1-8 bends; 32 Ys, 3 reducers, 12 12 by 4 Ys, 2 10-inch Ys, 6 10-inch eighth bends, 3 10 by 6 reducers; 55 moline packless radiator supply valves, 55 moline 1-2 inch restricted vents, 2 moline ejector and union elbow outfits, 2 moline senior air-relief valves, 2 moline senior air-relief screens, 2 moline 6-foot anti-syphon seals, 1 moline 6-inch dial 5-pound pressure gauge, 1 moline displacement chamber, 153 moline three-fourth inch packless radiator supply valves, 93 moline one-half inch return valves, 60 moline restricted vent valves, 4 moline anti-syphon seals, 4 moline ejector and union elbow outfits, 4 moline senior air-relief valves, 4 moline air-relief screens, 2 moline displacement chambers, 2 moline 6-inch dial 5-pound pressure gauge; 10,000 pounds of lead ingot, commercially pure.

Navy Department.

The Bureau of Yards and Docks of the Navy Department has invited bids on the following projects:

3792. Brunswick, Ga.; Completion of erection of three steel seaplane hangers. Estimated cost, $75,000. Date of opening, April 28.

3830. Washington, D. C.; Navy Yard grading. Estimated cost, $8,000. Date of opening, April 21.

3772. Norfolk, Va.; Galvanizing plant and oxy-acetylene plant. Estimated cost, $108,000. Date of opening, April 21.

3850. Indian Head, Md.: Improvement of county roads. Estimated cost, $70,000. Date of opening, April 21.

3829. Charleston, W. Va.: Four officers' quarters. Estimated cost, $60,000. Date of opening, April 21.

3670. South Charleston, W. Va.: Twenty-three electric traveling bridge cranes. Estimated cost, $1,805,000.

3685. Section Base, Cape May, N. J.: A cold-storage building. Estimated cost, $50,000. Bids opened April 28.

3769. Charleston, W. Va.: Fence. Estimated cost, $25,000. Bids opened April 28.

3267. Pensacola, Fla.: An 8-inch submerged discharge pipe. Estimated cost, $12,000. Bids opened May 5.

Post Office Department.

Post Office Department, Washington, April 5, 1919. Sealed proposals will be received at the Office of the Purchasing Agent of this department until 10 o'clock a. m., April 21, 1919, for all points east of the Mississippi River, and until 10 o'clock a. m., April 30, 1919, for all points west of the Mississippi River, for furnishing No. 3 (1-ton) and No. 4 (1½-ton) automobile truck bodies as they may be ordered for use of the postal service from time to time during the period beginning immediately and ending December 31, 1919. Blanks for proposals with specifications and instructions to bidders, including blue prints, will be furnished upon application to the Purchasing Agent,—A. S. Burleson, Postmaster General.

Public Buildings.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of Public Buildings and Grounds, 1729 New York Avenue Northwest, until 2 o'clock p. m., Tuesday, April 15th, 1919, for furnishing and delivering free of delivery charges the following material: 48 gals. Floor Cleaner (Boyles Brightener, Jewel Floor or equal), 400 gals. Gasoline; 50,000 Tickets in rolls of 1,000 each; 3 Cast-Iron Buckstays; 10 bbls. Slaked Lime; 1 Gross Safety Matches.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of Public Buildings and Grounds, 1729 New York Avenue Northwest, until 2 o'clock p. m., Thursday, April 17th, 1919, for the material specified below: 200 Enameled Metal Signs; Constructing 2 Manholes in West Executive Avenue.

State, War and Navy Bldg.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Superintendent of the State, War and Navy Building, at Room 1034, Navy Building, Potomac Park, Washington, D. C., until 2 p. m., April 12, for furnishing 1,000 feet of best silk bell cord, 5 gallons of Harrison town and country paint, 600 feet of No. 1 white pine, 500 pounds of white lead in containers of 100 pounds each, 5 gallons of door check oil in 1-gallon cans.

MAY 15 EMPLOYERS' LAST DAY TO RETURN TAX STATEMENTS

Commissioner Roper, of the Bureau of Internal Revenue, has sent the following circular letter to collectors:

Please have copies of this made, with necessary inserton, and sent to each daily paper in your district for release simultaneously:

Organizations and individuals generally are advised by Collector of Internal Revenue ————, to underscore on their calendars May 15, the last day for the filing of returns of information, giving the names and addresses of all individuals to whom payments of salaries, wages, rents, interest, commissions, and other gains, profits and income of $1,000 or more were paid during the year 1918. An extension of time from March 15 to May 15 was granted by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue for the filing of these returns.

All Employers Included.

"All employers of labor, whether in large or small numbers, are required to make these returns," said Collector ————. "Organizations, such as corporations, companies, partnerships, etc., are required to file returns showing the salaries and wages paid to the officers and employes.

"A separate return for each employe whose salary for 1918 was $1,000 or more, is required.

"Banks, trust companies, and similar institutions must make returns of information showing interest paid to, or credited to the account of, an individual, if the amount so credited or paid was $1,000 or more.

Real Estate Agents.

"Real estate agents are required to report the gross amounts received in rents other income and remitted to their principals, if such amounts for 1918 were $1,000 or more. The bill provides that whenever necessary the name and address of the recipient of the income shall be furnished by the person, corporation or partnership paying them. Returns of information must be filed with the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, Sorting Division, Washington, D. C. Collectors of Internal Revenue are not authorized to receive such returns. Form 1099, upon which reports must be made, may be obtained, however, from the offices of collectors.

Returns of Information.

"Returns of information must be accompanied by a letter of transmittal on Form 1096, showing under oath the aggregate amount of the payments. These forms also may be obtained from collectors.

"The penalty for failure to make a return on time is a fine of not more than $1,000."

Help the Victory Liberty Loan.

RED CROSS HOME SERVICE

Information for Soldiers' and Sailors' Families, Issued by Department of Civilian Relief.

Discharged Soldiers Should Not Engage in Peddling While Wearing Uniform.

It is reported from many parts of the country that discharged soldiers are desecrating the uniform by engaging in peddling. By reason of the uniform, articles of slight value often sell for an excessive price. This is not selling, but begging. It has a demoralizing effect upon the man and is unfair to the public, who cannot withstand the appeal to their sympathies.

In some cities such peddling has been stopped at the instance of Red Cross representatives who appealed to the city authorities to enforce local ordnances prohibiting peddling without a license; in these cases the license fee was so high that the soldiers or their employers could not afford to pay it and the work had to be abandoned. One employer even applied to National Red Cross Headquarters to use its influence to induce such home service workers to cease their efforts to prevent this peddling. Naturally his request was refused. It was suggested to this employer that in any city in which he encountered the opposition of the Red Cross, this opposition would readily be overcome if he (1) employed only discharged men who were in civilian clothes, appealing to the Red Cross to provide such clothes if the men were unable to do so, and (2) instructed the men that they must not appeal to the prospective purchaser to buy the goods merely to help the seller because he was a discharged soldier.

It is true that Congress has authorized the retention of one uniform by each discharged man and that there is no law against wearing that uniform as long as it lasts, provided that the red discharge chevrons are worn. The good soldier, however, will honor and respect the uniform and what it represents. He will not continue to wear it in every-day tasks where it is bound to become dirty and slovenly. Above all he will not wear it if engaged in selling any article to the public. It should be cleaned and put away for parades, reunions, and other proper occasions.

Advantages of the New Government Life Insurance Policies.

The following is a statement of the advantages of the new life insurance policies presently to be issued by the Government as compared with policies generally issued by private companies. This is in no way a criticism of private insurance companies because under existing laws and conditions it is impossible for them to do what the Government is doing. The following is a brief list of some of these advantages:

1. Less expensive.
2. No medical examination required.
3. No restrictions as to residence, occupation, or military service.
4. Liberal disability benefits containing a very broad definition of disability and no restrictions as to age or occupation.
5. Disability benefits are free instead of being charged in the premium.
6. Beneficiary may be changed at will, but the insurance is protected from creditors (This cannot be done, under the law, by private companies).
7. Free from all taxation.
8. Premiums may be paid monthly, quarterly, semi-annually, or annually without extra charge for expense of collection.
9. Liberal reinstatement provisions.
10. Proceeds paid to beneficiary in instalments instead of one lump sum.
11. Non-forfeiture values are guaranteed after one year instead of three years, and paid-up insurance values will participate in dividends.
12. Policyholders will share in dividends (as do policyholders of mutual companies).

Why Monthly Instalments are Paid Instead of Lump Sum.

In all of the Endowment policies, if the insured is living at the date when the policy matures, he may draw the entire amount of insurance in one sum. In case of death, however, under any form of policy, the payments to the beneficiaries will be made in monthly instalments and not in one sum. In this way the beneficiary will not only receive more money, but will receive it in the safest and most business like way. Thousands of widows, children, and aged parents have lost large sums of insurance in past years because of unwise investments and because of uncrupulous brokers. There has, therefore, been a tendency in recent years, toward providing for monthly payments to beneficiaries. Many business men have put their insurance on a monthly income basis so that their dependents might not have to worry about these matters in which they have had little or no business experience. It is the safest and most scientific plan.

It may be objected that the 240 intalments may not last throughout the life of the beneficiary; for ecample, if the beneficiary is 50 years old at the death of the insured, the instalments would cease at age 70. To avoid this possibility the insured may request the substitution of an annuity for the 240 instalments. For example, in the supposed case, the beneficiary would receive $50.70 per month for the death of the insured until her own death, even though she lives until age 100, receiving 600 instalments. If the insured has not requested the annuity plan, the beneficiary may, on the death of the insured, elect this monthly annuity plan. Which ever plan is chosen, if the beneficiary should die before all the money due under the terms of the policy has been paid, the balance is payable to the estate of the insured.

Amount of Life Insurance Which a Man Should Carry.

The man who carries as much life insurance as he can pay for, in addition to the other necessities of life, will not be carrying too much life insurance. Most men are not adequately insured. One reason for this is that they fail to recognize the fact that the proceeds of the policy should be regarded as capital to be invested so that the family may be permanently supported by the income which it can be made to produce. For example, if the family will need after deceased's death $57.50 or more each month for its living expenses, then $10,000, the maximum amount of insurance, should be continued by the man under one of the new forms. If between $40.00 and $45.00 per month will be needed, he should keep at least $7,500 insurance; if between $25.00 and $30.00 per month is needed, he should keep at least $5,000 insurance. Having decided upon the amount of insurance actually needed for the family's protection, the kind of policy can best be determined by checking up the family budget and seeing how much money can be spared for the monthly insurance premium.

In deciding what amount of insurance to take, it is not necessary to be confident of being able to carry the entire amount for an indefinite time. The amount of Government life insurance can be reduced at any time, and if the policyholder can carry the larger amount for a few years and then is compelled to retrench, any $500 or multiple thereof may be discontinued, its cash or paid-up or extended insurance value taken, and the rest continued. On the contrary, if too little insurance is now taken, it cannot be increased at all in the case of Government insurance, and cannot be purchased in private companies unless the soldier is in good health, and even then, only at a higher cost because of age and the higher cost of private insurance.

CONFERENCE POSTPONED.

The United States Shipping Board on Thursday announced that the conference of representatives of all Great Lakes shipowners and shippers of ore and grain which was to have been held in Washington, at 10 a. m. on Friday, April 11, 1919, to consider the continuance of last year's Mobilization Committee and also the season's rates on ore and grain, has at the request of the Lake Carriers Association, **been potponed to Friday, April 18, 1919, at 10 a. m.**

Midweek Casualty Supplement

Victory Loan April 21 May 10

United States Bulletin

Buy Victory Bonds

CONTINUING the Work of THE OFFICIAL U. S. BULLETIN Established under an order of THE PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES, May 10, 1917. AUTHORITATIVE RECORD of all U. S. GOVERNMENT ACTIVITIES. ISSUED EVERY MONDAY.

VOL. 3. No. 580 WASHINGTON, THURSDAY, APRIL 17, 1919. $10.00 A YEAR

TERMS OF VICTORY LOAN ANNOUNCED IN STATEMENT BY TREASURY SECRETARY; AMOUNT IS $4,500,000,000

INTEREST RATE FOUR AND THREE-FOURTHS

Notes Will Mature in Four Years But Treasury May Redeem Them After Three Years—Can Be Converted Into 3¾ Per Cent Nontaxable Gold Bonds at Any Time Owner Desires.

The following statement was issued by Secretary of the Treasury Glass:

The Victory Liberty Loan, which will be offered for popular subscription on April 21 will take the form of 4¾ per cent three-four year convertible gold notes of the United States, exempt from State and local taxes, except estate and inheritance taxes and from normal Federal income taxes. The notes will be convertible, at the option of the holder, throughout their life into 3¾ per cent three-four year convertible gold notes of the United States, exempt from all Federal, State, and local taxes, except estate and inheritance taxes. In like manner the 3¾ per cent notes will be convertible into the 4¾ per cent notes.

Amount of Issue.

The amount of the issue will be $4,500,000,000, which, with the deferred installments of income and profits taxes payable, in respect to last year's income and profits, during the period covered by the maturity dates of Treasury certificates of indebtedness now outstanding, will fully provide for the retirement of such certificates. The issue will be limited to $4,500,000,000, except as it may be necessary to increase or decrease the amount to facilitate allotment. Oversubscriptions will be rejected and allotments made on a graduated scale

(Continued on Page 8.)

Final Allotments of War Finance Corporation Bonds

The War Finance Corporation authorizes the following:

The following is final total allotments of War Finance Corporation bonds by Federal Reserve Districts:

Boston	$26,951,000
New York	85,748,000
Philadelphia	9,241,000
Cleveland	19,548,000
Richmond	3,545,000
Atlanta	1,801,000
Chicago	29,321,000
St. Louis	4,247,000
Minneapolis	5,752,000
Kansas City	2,863,000
Dallas	658,000
San Francisco	10,325,000
Total	$200,000,000

CLEMENCY BOARD CONSIDERS THIRD OF THE CASES BEFORE IT

The Statistics Branch, General Staff, War Department, issues the following:

The special Clemency Board, appointed to review all cases of men still remaining in confinement and all other cases involving penalties of any severity, had considered, from March 1 to March 28, one-third of such cases. A total of 1,683 cases were considered in this period, out of approximately 5,027 calling for action. Five of the cases investigated called for life sentences.

In 1,521 cases, or 90 per cent of all those considered, clemency was recommended. In only 162 cases, or 10 per cent, was clemency denied.

Average Sentence Reduced.

The original sentences in the 1,678 cases, not involving life term, total 12,268 years, or an average sentence per man of 7 years and 4 months. The recommendations of the board reduced the sentences in these cases by 9,339 years, to 2,929 years, or an average sentence per man of 1 year and 9 months.

To March 28 there were five cases involving life sentence considered by the board. In two of these cases sentences were reduced, one to 2 years and the other to 20 years. Clemency was denied in the other three cases.

Help the Victory Liberty Loan.

FURTHER TIME EXTENSION FOR FILING TAX RETURNS IS GRANTED CORPORATIONS BY REVENUE COMMISSIONER

HAVE UNTIL JUNE 15 TO COMPLETE WORK

Collectors Notified of Change in Procedure—Does Not Include Personal Returns Except on Special Request and For Sufficient Reasons—Interest Charge to Be ½ of 1 Per Cent.

Notice has been given by Commissioner of Internal Revenue Daniel C. Roper of an additional forty-five day extension for the filing of complete returns in the case of corporations. The first extension was from March 15 to May 1. In announcing the further extension to June 15, Commissioner Roper calls attention to the fact that it is to the interest of corporations to file their returns at the earliest possible moment in order to avoid the interest charge of 1-2 of 1 per cent per month.

The following notice was sent to Collectors of Internal Revenue:

Notice to Collectors.

"In view of the short time between the date on which forms were available and the due date (March 15th), of calendar year returns required under the Revenue Act of 1918, notice was given thru the public press and otherwise that tentative returns (Forms 1031T and 1040T), accompanied by a first instalment of one-fourth of the estimated tax due would be accepted on that date, and returns, but that interest at the rate of one-half of 1 per cent per month upon the amounts by which such instalment payments fell short of the correct amounts would be collected.

In the case of corporations which filed Form 1030T on or before March

(Continued on Page 4.)

CASUALTIES IN U. S. EXPEDITIONARY FORCES

The following casualties are reported by the commanding general of the American Expeditionary Forces:

SERIAL B, NO. 8.

Killed in Action.

LIEUTENANTS.

RAHN, Earl E. J. P. Rahn, R. F. D. 2, Birdsboro, Pa.
WILLIAMS, James Earl. James T. Williams, 527 East 38th Street, Savannah, Ga.

PRIVATES.

ENNIS, Charles. Mrs. Theresa Ennis, 232 Rogers Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
JACKSON, Leonard Levin. Mrs. Martha Jackson, R. F. D. 4, Colfax, Wis.
LEGER, Urbain. Mrs. Amies Leger, 190 Davis Street, New Bedford, Mass.
MACKEY, Kenneth R. Mrs. Everett B. Akley, 619 Broad Street, Salamanca, N. Y.
GIBBONS, Austin. Mrs. Helen Gibbons, general delivery, El Paso, Tex.
KOVAL, Kuzma. Eeev Koval, Borono, Russia.

Died of Wounds.

CORPORALS.

SIMONSON, Selmer J. Mrs. Henry Simonson, box 34, Victory, Wis.
WILLIAMS, Francis B. Miss Florence Williams, 110 West Harris Street, Cadillac, Mich.

PRIVATES.

CHESUM, Michael. Otto Chagias, 10561 Admiral Avenue, Roseland, Ill.
EVES, John C. Amos Eves, 931 Hamilton Boulevard, Hagerstown, Md.
ORCUTT, Joseph O. Orlanda Orcutt, R. F. D. 1, Baldwin, Mich.
BAIR, James H. Mrs. Flossie Bair, Saltsburg, Pa.

Died from Accident and Other Causes.

SERGEANTS.

HOWARD, Thomas. Mrs. Margaret Collins, Munroeville, Ohio.
REHKUGLER, John G. Mrs. Emma Rehkugler, general delivery, Oberlin, Pa.

MECHANIC.

JOHNSON, George W. Mrs. Cinderalla Johnson, Somers Point, N. J.

PRIVATES.

DEJGOWSKI, Ignatz. Anton Dejgowski, 38 North Main Street, Sharpsburg, Pa.
HONEA, John T. R. E. Honea, R. F. D. 1, Woodstock, Ga.
ROHE, Lester L. Mrs. Emma Rohe, 7220 Monticello Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
CARROLL, Hugh. Mrs. H. Carroll, 68 State Street, Paterson, N. J.
GAVALAS, Leonidas. Nicholas Nomikos, 411 Amsterdam Avenue, New York, N. Y.
MESSER, William H. Thomas Henderson, R. F. D. 1, Hartford, Tenn.
MILLER, Jesse R. Clayton H. Miller, Ava, N. Y.
UMBENHOUER, Earl D. Mrs. Catherine Umbenhouer, 848 North 12th Street, Reading, Pa.
WALSH, William J. Mrs. James Walsh, Mendon Road, Cumberland, R. I.

Wounded Severely.

SERGEANT.

MONROE, Robert. Luther Monroe, R. F. D. 5, Winchester, Ky.

CORPORALS.

PETERSON, Knut A. Charles Sanberg, 234 West Ontario Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
HANKS, George T. Mrs. Fannie Hanks, Romayor, Tex.
MORGAN, Maxwell B. Charles Morgan, 222 West 61st Street, Chicago, Ill.
PLANK, David F. Mrs. Esther S. Plank, Cuba, Mo.

BUGLER.

POULOS, Alexandre G. Mrs. Viola Poulos, 912 Main Street, Greenport, N. Y.

COOK.

GREGORY, Albert G. Mrs. Sophia M. Gregory, Beckley, W. Va.

PRIVATES.

DENTON, James T. Smith L. Denton, R. F. D. 2, Bancroft, Iowa.
HATCHER, Joseph. Mrs. Sarah Hatcher, R. F. D. 2, Ararat, Va.
HENKEL, Louis. Casper Henkel, R. F. D. 4, Fennimore, Wis.
HOPKINS, Charles F. Mrs. Martha Helmer, Bellefourche, S. Dak.
KAMBERLING, Alvin. Mrs. Allie P. Kamberling, R. F. D. 2, Lisbon, Iowa.
LEACHMON, John. Mrs. Cottie Leachmon, Sarepta, Miss.
LITTLETON, Andrew Jackson. W. M. Littleton, Fultz, Ky.
MATHIS, Willie F. J. W. Mathis, Irving, Tex.
MENGINE, Charles. Mrs. Mary Mengine, 31 Garver Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
MONROE, Ralph Esler. Ellsworth Monroe, Camp Verde, Ariz.
MORGAN, Harry V. D. R. Morgan, Clarinda, Iowa.
RIECK, James G. Mrs. C. F. Rieck, 255 North Sandusky Street, Delaware, Ohio.
SABADOS, Frank M. John Sabados, Bynum, Mont.
SULLIVAN, Arthur J. Mrs. Minnie Sullivan, 1038 Shotwell Street, San Francisco, Cal.
BENNINGER, Albert. Mrs. Elizabeth Benninger, 4428 Bucyrus Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.
BUSH, Raymond B. Herbert S. Bush, Simsbury, Conn.
CIARMELLA, Angelo. John Ciaramella, 22 Almeda Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
CRANE, Bert. Mrs. Gertrude S. Cane, Goodwater, Okla.
DANGLER, Clarence M. James L. Dangler, R. F. D. 2, Fortville, Ind.
ESTEP, Elva W. Mrs. Ellen Estep, Milledgeville, Ohio.
HANSEN, Adolph J. Frederick Hansen, Coalridge, Mont.
HINTON, Sheppard M. DeKalb Hinton, Decatur, Miss.
HORVATH, Mate. Joe Horvath, Gelronica, Austria.
LEYVA, Haley Y. Mrs. Francisco Lugo, 321 East Canyon Perdido, Santa Barbara, Cal.
MARTINO, Cervono. Nick Cervone, 1221 Elm Street, Meadville, Pa.
MILLER, Otto E. Mrs. Laura Miller, 107 Racine Avenue, Waukesha, Wis.
PAPA, Petro. Mrs. Malena Papa, 1811 South 15th Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
THORPE, George J. John H. Thorpe, 89 Holyoke Street, Malden, Mass.

Wounded (Degree Undetermined).

LIEUTENANT.

CRAWFORD, John A. Mrs. John A. Crawford, Allendale, S. C.

SERGEANTS.

MAXEDON, Robert. Mrs. Mary W. Maxedon, 622 North Fourth Street, Vincennes, Ind.
PATTERSON, Paul Frank. Mrs. Frank Patterson, Burbon, Ind.

CORPORALS.

DUNPHY, James H. Mrs. H. J. Coughlin, 116 Conant Street, Roxbury, Mass.
McGARRITY, Howard P. Mrs. Mina McGarrity, 14 Auburn Street, Norwich, N. Y.

MECHANIC.

BOZEK, Antonio Lukasz. Mrs. Agnes Bozek, 75 Nicholson Street, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

PRIVATES.

PARKER, John F. Mrs. Martha C. Parker, 837 East Fifth Street, Des Moines, Iowa.
PAULUK, Arseniy. George Baba, 550 West 39th Street, New York, N. Y.
PAULUS, John Michael. Mrs. Mary Paulus, 2250 Seneca Street, Buffalo, N. Y.
PAULUS, Joseph. Joseph Paulus, 1737 Knapp Street, Oshkosk, Wis.
PERRY, Sam. Lect Tolson, Campton, Ky.
VAN HORN, William H. Mrs. Josephine Sehliehtman, Bethany, Cal.
BRADLEY, Elmer. Mrs. Alice Bradley, Chester, Iowa.
DURHAM, Darvin. Mrs. Sarah Durham, Omaha, Ill.
KINNALLY, Edwin Aloysius. Mrs. Martha Kinnally, 58 Amity Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
LAMBRECHT, Peter. Joseph Lamensky, Kimberly, Wis.
NEMEC, John L. Mrs. Anna Pobuda, R. F. D. 1, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

Missing in Action.

CORPORAL.

SPEIR, James I. Orlando S. Speir, Sand Springs, Okla.

PRIVATES.

HAWLEY, Ira A. Mrs. Mary C. Hawley, Moscow, Idaho.
VAN TASSELL, Andrew J. E. F. Van Tassell, Vinson, Okla.
ELLINGTON, John R. John Q. Ellington, Crystal Springs, Miss.
JOLLY, Nathan H. Mrs. Anna B. Basey, 2232 North Orriana Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
NEWELL, Harry Geiger. Mrs. Nellie Newell, 1319 North 61st Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
SULLIVAN, Daniel. Thomas Nolan, 7338 Fleury Way, Homewood, Pittsburgh, Pa.
TOLAND, Jabe H. Herbert S. Toland, R. F. D. 48, Mount Morris, N. Y.

CURRENT CASUALTIES.

Killed in Action.

PRIVATES.

CROOK, Alva. Jerry Crook, R. F. D. 3, Lakeview, Mich.
DIAL, Charles O. Mrs. Anna A. Dial, 1509 Mount Elliott Avenue, Detroit, Mich.

Died of Wounds.

LIEUTENANTS.

RICE, Charles A. Miss Jennie Rice, 17 Oak Street, Uxbridge, Mass.
COLLINS, Edmund R. William P. Collins, 1300 Buchannan Street, Racine, Wis.

PRIVATES.

TWEDT, William M. Erick Twedt, Calmar, Iowa.
HUNTER, Alonzo. Mrs. Mattie Hunter, Brandenburg, Ky.

Died from Accident and Other Causes.

SERGEANT.

CAMPBELL, Pelham W. Louis W. Schafer, Company I, 21st Infantry, Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo.

SADDLER.

CHRISTOPHER, John W. Charles B. Christopher, 4215 Nakomis Avenue, Minneapolis, Minn.

PRIVATES.

CHALLAND, Harry R. Bryan Challand, Chokio, Minn.
DRESSER, Stephen R. Ernest L. Dresser, care of Haskell Silk Co., Westbrook, Me.
MASSIL, William H. Henry Massil, Unadilla, Nebr.
PETERSON, Niles H. Mrs. Anna Peterson, Bonesteel, S. Dak.
GRIMES, Walter E. Mrs. Ernestine Grimes, 6226 North Paulina Street, Chicago, Ill.
HIGGINS, George T. Abe Higgins, Gilman City, Mo.
LAUVER, Samuel O. Milton Lauver, R. F. D. 1, Mount Pleasant Mill, Pa.

Wounded Severely.

CORPORAL.

PRATT, Robert M. Alonzo Pratt, Ashton, Mich.

CABLED CORRECTIONS.

The following cabled corrections are issued as an appendix to the regular casualty lists:

Died from Accident and Other Causes, Previously Reported Killed in Action.

PRIVATE.

MILLER, Charles F. Mrs. Maggie Wisch, R. F. D. 9, South Park, Ky.

Returned to Duty, Previously Reported Killed in Action.

PRIVATE.

BOHLER, William. Peter Bohler, Honey Grove, Tex.

Died of Disease, Previously Reported Died from Wounds.

PRIVATES.

FORNEK, James. Mrs. Mary Fornek, 1269 Atlantic Avenue, Camden, N. J.
CIESLICKI, Waclaw. Steve Jalonski, 1015 Hess Avenue, Erie, Pa.

Died from Wounds, Previously Reported Died of Disease.

PRIVATE.

CLAYTON, James A. Mrs. Harrett A. Clayton, New Hope, Ky.

Kileld in Action, Previously Reported Died.

CORPORALS.

RADOS, Castos P. Nick P. Rados, 1027 Locust Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
WINDSOR, Charles C. Mrs. Anna M. Windsor, 352 Durfor Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

CASUALTIES IN U. S. EXPEDITIONARY FORCES

PRIVATES.

DESHON, Floyd E. Frank D. Deshon, Logan, Kans.
DUNCAN, Henry C. Miss Agnes Duncan, Clayton, Cal.
EDGMON, Hessie. Edward Edgmon, Mossville, Ark.
KELLY, Delbert. William A. Kelly, Dorena, Oreg.
MITCHELL, Jack. Mrs. Cora Mitchell, North View Avenue, Rocky River, Ohio.
MONSTACHO, Thomas. George Basich, 418 Loyd Street, Shenandoah, Pa.
WHITE, Ray. Mrs. Mary Rebecca White, Hopwood, Fayette County, Pa.
WILSON, Wallace. Mrs. Berthe E. Bailey, 231 Elmwood Avenue, Elmira, N. Y.

Killed in Action, Previously Reported Wounded Severely.

PRIVATES.

LAVALIER, William J. Miss Exilda McLaughlin, East Eau Claire Street, Rice Lake, Wis.
VIDAILLET, Achille. Edward Vidallet, 339½ Palos Verdes, San Pedro, Cal.

Killed in Action, Previously Reported Wounded (Degree Undetermined).

PRIVATES.

FEENSTRA, Chester. Mrs. Elizabeth Feenstra, 2518 Grand Avenue, Everett, Wash.
WALSH, Thomas F. Robert W. Walsh, Leadville, Colo.

Killed in Action, Previously Reported Missing in Action.

PRIVATE.

HEAVEY, Thomas. Mrs. Anna Heavey, 32 Jane Street, New York, N. Y.

Died, Previously Reported Missing in Action.

CORPORAL.

GAMBEIAN, Raymond W. Children's Institution, room 49, City Hall, Boston, Mass.

PRIVATES.

BONCAREWICZ, Wislenty. Mrs. Katazyna Boncarewicz, Mieiszty, Poland, Russia.
CALDIERA, Joseph R. Joe S. Caldiera, R. F. D. 1, Castro Valley, Hayward, Cal.
DOTSON, Marvin. Mrs. Maggie Dotson, Amarillo, Tex.
FLANDERS, Avon D. Mrs. Ella M. Flanders, R. F. D., Springfield, Me.
FROMHOLZ, Bernard. Mrs. J. W. Clark, 25 Center Street, Hamilton, Ohio.
GOSS, Ernest C. Benjamin Franklin Goss, West, Miss.
LEAR, Fred M. Mrs. Kate Parter, Afton, Iowa.
MORRIS, John J. Mrs. Hettie Morris, Govan, S. C.
MULLEN, John H. Thomas Mullen, 6 O Street, South Boston, Mass.
RAPKO, Mike. Mrs. Anna Pahick, 10 Stewart Street, Canonsburg, Pa.
REVENEY, John W. Miss Margaret Reveney, 157 Thayer Street, Quincy, Mass.
SCHUBERT, George. Mrs. Elizabeth Myers, 422 North Eighth Street, Corvallis, Oreg.
SHOCK, Francis M. Mrs. P. M. Shock, West Frankford, Ill.
SMITH, Robert A. Mrs. Josephine B. Russell, 11 Second Street, South Boston, Va.
TEW, Leon N. James Tew, R. F. D. 26, Oakfield, Wis.
TRENT, Elige. Mrs. Anthie Collins, Vulean, W. Va.
TRUCHAN, Frank Steven. Peter Truchan, 1060 Fry Street, Chicago, Ill.
TUNISON, Julius B. Willis W. Tunison, Malvern, Iowa.
ZAHN, Alfred Fred. Albert Zahn, Gillett, Wis.

Wounded Severely, Previously Reported Missing in Action.

PRIVATE.

GOLDBERG, Louis W. Mrs. Lena Goldberg, Heyward Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Wounded (Degree Undetermined), Previously Reported Missing in Action.

PRIVATES.

AUGSTELL, William J. Mrs. Anna C. Augstell, 116 Northland Avenue, Buffalo, N. Y.
MARCCARELLA, Antonio. Louis Marcearella, 2425 Arthur Avenue, New York, N. Y.
SMITH, Miles. Russ D. Smith, Evans, La.
TEETER, Frank B. Mrs. John H. Teeter, Mount Pocono, Pa.

Returned to Duty, Previously Reported Missing in Action.

CORPORAL.

CHOJNACKL, Edward. Zygont Zochowski, 248 North 21st Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

PRIVATES.

BEARD, Chess. Robert E. Steward, Pioneer, La.
CAMPANELLO, Charles. Mrs. Rose Campanello, Belmar, N. J.
CATECHI, Thomas S. X. Cathechi, 948 Olney, San Francisco, Cal.
CRONK, Edward L. Mrs. Minnie Nelson, R. F. D. 1, box 29, Appleton, Wis.
DAVIS, Walter T. Mrs. Sallie B. Davis, R. F. D. 4, Lynchburg, Va.
DUKES, George Alvin. Mrs. Virginia Dukes, Cleaton, Ky.
DULL, Charles. Hartzel Dull, 128 State Street, Elkhart, Ind.
DUNN, John M. John Dunn, St. Peter, Minn.
ENGEL, Frank Carl. C. C. Engel, 355 Black Street, Akron, Ohio.
HALM, Stephen J. Mrs. Albertina Halm, Fremont, Ohio.
HAMPTON, John. Mrs. Rosa H. McCuthean, Sycamore, Ga.
HANSEN, Mickolai. John Hansen, 44 South Third Avenue, Mount Vernon, N. Y.
HANSON, James C. C. E. Hanson, Greenburg, W. Va.
HEALEY, James Francis. Mrs. Rose Healey, 231 Smith Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
HENRY, Ewing. Mrs. Hettie Henry, 2348 30th Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
HESTER, Roscoe W. Thomas Hester, Gaffney, S. C.
HOLMES, Fenton F. Forrest Holmes, Charles City, Iowa.
HUNT, Harrison C. Mrs. Eudora Hunt, 1748 13th Street, Oakland, Cal.
HURST, Joseph R. Harry H. Hurst, 1503 Sheridan Avenue, South Brownsville, Pa.
HYATT, Edward D. Mrs. Bessie Hatadis, 29 Bag Street, Detroit, Mich.
HYNES, Frank J. Mrs. Catherine Hynes, 469 Halsey Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
LOUIS, George. Mrs. Ashia Jabert, 127 Chestnut Street, Fond du Lac, Wis.
LOFARO, Michel A. Rocco Lofaro, 186 Cortland Street, North Tarrytown, N. Y.
MARCKS, Uriah J. Mrs. Amandia Russell, 43 North Fifth Street, Coplay, Pa.
MITCHELL, George T. Mrs. Mary Mitchell, 1147 North Mount Street, Baltimore, Md.
MORRIS, Royal E. Mrs. Martha Morris, 56 Pearl Street, Seymour, Conn.
MURPHY, Sam. Thomas Murphy, Yatesville, Ky.
SANDMANN, George E. Jacob Sandmann, Alden, N. Y.
VESETH, Mons. Andrew M. Veseth, Etter, Minn.

Erroneously Reported Died from Wounds.

PRIVATE.

WILLIAMS, Francis P. Walter Williams, 513 Jefferson Street, East Liverpool, Ohio.

Erroneously Reported Died of Disease.

PRIVATE.

KING, Willie Vince. Mrs. Ella King, R. F. D. 2, Townville, S. C.

Erroneously Reported Wounded (Degree Undetermined).

PRIVATE.

HALL, Arthur. Mrs. Lula A. Hall, R. F. D. 3, Stewart, Iowa.

SERIAL B, NO. 9.

Killed in Action.

CORPORAL.

GRANT, Frank Joseph. Alexander Henry Grant, 6448 South Mozart Street, Chicago, Ill.

PRIVATES.

CORBETT, Hiram Fred. Mrs. Alice Turner Corbett, 124 Sixth Avenue north, Fargo, N. Dak.
FRANKOWICZ, Joseph L. Mrs. Rosie Frankowicz, 1127 Cornell Street, Chicago, Ill.
HAGMAN, Julius B. John P. Hagman, 129 South Allen Street, State College, Pa.
HAHN, Martin. John Hahn, R. F. D. 28, box 25, Salem, Wis.
HAWKINS, Charlie A. Benjamin M. Hawkins, R. F. D. 1, Crystal Springs, Miss.
LAPIER, Earle H. Ernest Lapier, R. F. D. 2, Chazey, N. Y.
RILEY, Claude. Henry Riley, Advance, Mo.

Died of Wounds.

PRIVATE.

DULSKI, John A. Andrew Dulski, 2715 South Kedzie Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Died from Accident and Other Causes.

CORPORAL.

SUESS, Albert E. Mrs. Leefay Suess, 228 East Chicago Strteet, Marceline, Mo.

PRIVATES.

BOWNE, Myron. Mrs. Margaret Bowne, Morganville, N. J.
CVOCO, Mickchelo. Mrs. Alla Signora Filippa Loconte, P. Santnangelo Arianedi Priglia, Province Di Avellino, Italy.
DAVIS, Arthur. Mrs. Blanche Davis, Webber Falls, Okla.
DEVINE, Daniel P. James H. Devine, general delivery, Cherryvale, Kans.
FEARRAND, William E. Mrs. Maggie Fearrand, 604 North Kentucky Avenue, Lakeland, Fla.
GRANT, Joseph C. Charles Grant, 137 South Tennessee Avenue, Atlantic City, N. J.
HICKS, John. Thomas J. Hicks, R. F. D. 2, Staley, N. C.

Wounded Severely.

LIEUTENANTS.

EDWARDS, Richard. Charles H. Edwards, 513 South Sixth Street, La Crosse, Wis.
GUENETTE, Alexander E. Mrs. Mary P. Guenette, 5612 South Winchester Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
HILL, Raymond L. Mrs. N. F. Hill, 4321 Maryland Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.

CORPORALS.

LONG, John. John Long, Sr., Lafayette, Colo.
SBROCCO, William. Mrs. Amelia Sbrocco, 83 Baxter Street, New York, N. Y.
WHITFORD, Lawrence W. Mrs. D. F. Whitford, 106 North Swift Street, Edgerton, Wis.
WIESMANN, William Jr. William Wiesmann, 5 West 22nd Street, New York, N. Y.
WYCHE, Robert H. Mrs. Almire Wyche, R. F. D. 2, Riesel, Tex.

PRIVATES.

ARD, David. Mrs. Phoebe Ard, Elsmore, Kans.
BOLICH, Nathan C. Louis Bolich, Mount Carmel, Pa.
COSELLION, Magordich. Jerry Agasian, 179 John R Street, Detroit, Mich.
GOESTENKORS, Steve H. Mrs. Theresa S. Goestenkors, Pierron, Ill.
KLINGER, Bronislous. Mrs. Stella Klinger, 71 Kosiusko Street, Buffalo, N. Y.
KOLINSKY, Frank D. Mrs. Stender, 78 Summit Avenue, Milwaukee, Wis.
NASH, Raymond. Mrs. Emma Nash, Wismer, Bucks County, Pa.
O'TOOLE, James. Mrs. John O'Toole, 222 North Seventh Street, Brainerd, Minn.
SANTE, Topteltto. Luizie Sante, 1116 York Street, Toronto, Canada.
SHOESMITH, Herbert V. Mrs. William Shoesmith, R. F. D., Ornago, Ill.
SIERJEVITCH, John. Joe Vosoluck, 189 Allen Street, New York, N. Y.
WEILAND, John P. Mrs. Minnie Weiland, 1512 Fourth Street, Wausau, Wis.
WOLLENBERG, Alvin Ernest. Albert Wollenberg, R. F. D. 2, Almond, Wis.

Wounded (Degree Undetermined).

LIEUTENANTS.

BLAKE, Walter G. Glen P. Blake, R. F. D. 33, Oakland, Me.
SALADINO, William L. Mrs. Josephine L. Saladino, 872 New York Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
SANG, Earl E. Mrs. Nell M. Sang, 935 Eighth Street, Huntington, W. Va.

SERGEANTS.

LANSDEN, Thomas Alexander. John E. Lansden, 20th Avenue, Houston Heights, Tex.
HUBER, Warren M. Frank Pierce, Parkerford, Chester County, Pa.
PAWLOWSKI, Martin. Paul Pawlowski, 2243 South Albany Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

CORPORAL.

FRANCIS, James. S. F. Bateman, Park River, N. Dak.

MUSICIAN.

CULLER, Edgar J. John Culler, R. F. D. 4, Mercersburg, Pa.

COOK.

WARNER, Elwin G. Mrs. Calvin G. Warner, Yankton, S. Dak.

PRIVATES.

ALBIN, Ira C. C. C. Albin, Euclid, Pa.
ASH, Clarence. Mrs. Lora Ash, Elizabethtown, Ky.
BEANE, Howard S. Mrs. Martha Hazen, 2 Romsey Street, Dorchester, Mass.

(Continued on Page 5.)

United States Bulletin

Continuing the Work of The Official U. S. Bulletin Established May 10, 1917, Under an Order of the President of the United States. Since April 1, 1919, Published by Roger W. Babson. Issued Every Monday.

Office: No. 10 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C. Tel. Main 5600.

The United States Bulletin is dedicated to the faithful presentation of the official acts of the Government that the people may know and understand precisely and accurately just what the Government is doing day by day. The Bulletin expresses no opinions, indulges in no conjecture or speculation. Published under the same executive management, the same editorship.

The Bulletin is in itself a complete record of all the important activities of the United States Government through its various departments, Legislative, Judicial, and Executive. Official Orders, Statements, and Rulings printed textually as issued by accredited Government officials, and, therefore, an authoritative guide to the business interests of the Nation; a virtual necessity to the Government itself in acquainting the various departments with the official acts of one another; to the Judiciary; to the Manufacturers; Miners and Traders; to Corporations, Railroads, Steamship, Telegraph and Cable Companies; Exporters and Importers; to Diplomats, Consular Agents, Statesmen, and men of affairs generally who wish to keep accurately informed of what the Government is doing and to preserve for reference authentic copies of public announcements issued by the Government's own officials and agents. Entered at the post office at Washington, D. C., as second-class mail matter.—**Edward S. Rochester, Editor.**

SUBSCRIPTION RATES BY MAIL

One year	$10.00
Six months	6.00
One year, postage prepaid to foreign countries	15.00
Six months, postage prepaid to foreign countries	8.50
Back numbers and extra copies ..... each	.20

Make all checks, money orders, and drafts payable to C. J. Knight, 10 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C.

Victory Loan Appeal to American People by the U. S. Peace Delegates

The War Loan Organization of the Treasury Department has issued the following statement from the American Peace Commission:

"To the American People.

"*We have had the opportunity here in France to see and realize the magnitude of the accomplishment of our country in this war and the magnificent spirit with which this great task has been carried through to a triumphant issue.*

"*What has been done and what remains to be done before normal conditions are restored demand your continued and united support, with the same spirit of self-sacrifice and of determination as that which was manifested by the Nation while the German armies faced our men at the Marne, and in the Champagne, at St. Mihiel and in the Argonne. We must not relax our efforts until every soldier of the Republic is landed on the soil of America.*

"*To finish this mighty task imposes upon the Government of the United States a great financial burden. The Victory Liberty Loan must thrive. If it should fail it would indicate that the Nation is willing to leave its task uncompleted.*

"*To secure the ideals for which Americans fought and died, this great demand on national patriotism and united effort should meet a generous and universal response. Let us all do our duty to the end.*

"ROBERT LANSING.
"HENRY WHITE.
"E. M. HOUSE.
"T. N. BLISS."

AMERICAN PRISONERS RELEASED OR REPORTED DEAD IN GERMANY

The War Department announces that information as indicated below has been received regarding the following named persons:

Following are reported to have been released from German prison camps:

Lindsay, Pvt. John C. Mrs. Mary J. Lindsay, grandmother, S. Poplar Street, Ottawa, Kan.

Shock, Pvt. James. Mrs. Ida E. Shock, mother, 1300 Logan Avenue N. Y., Canton, Ohio.

Following are reported to have died in Germany:

Carlson, Cpl. Nels P. Mrs. Anna Carlson, mother, Camp Douglas, Wis.

Conti, Pvt. Joseph. Michael Conti, father, 31 Hopkins Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Stewart, Pvt. Jas. D. M. R. W. Stewart, brother, 472 Norfolk Street, Mattapan, Mass.

It is reported that machine guns opened fire on Corporal Hiram A. Dunfield while on patrol duty October 5, 1918, and that he fell and was dragged over emplacement by Germans. It is not known whether he was killed or wounded and no trace of him has since been found. Emergency address: Allen Dunfield, father, Otsego, Mich.

Corporal Arthur Prince, who was previously reported missing in action, is now reported to have been wounded, not believed to be serious, and to have been taken a prisoner of war in Russia. Emergency address: Mrs. Frank Gilbert, Onaway, Mich.

FILING OF TAX RETURNS

(Continued from Page 1.)

15, a further extension, where needed, to June 15, 1919, in which to file complete returns on Form 1120 is hereby granted, but all such corporations will be required to pay on or before June 15 a sum sufficient, with the amount paid on March 15, to equal one-half the tax due as shown by the return on Form 1120, together with interest at the rate of one-half of 1 per cent per month on any deficiency in the first instalment.

It is not deemed necessary to grant an extension of time beyond the 45 days originally granted for the completion of personal returns, except on special request therefor for sufficient reason given, but the above ruling as to interest on deficient instalments applies to them.

An extension of time in which to file returns of corporations making returns for a fiscal year ended either on January 31, or February 28, 1919, will on request be granted to June 15, 1919, but such extension shall not operate to extend the due date of any instalment of tax after the first. Interest at the rate of one-half of 1 per cent per month will be collected from the time the first instalment would have been payable if the extension had not been requested.

The time for filing returns of information (Forms 1096 and 1099), fiduciary returns (Form 1041), withholding returns (Form 1042 accompanied by Form 1098 and Form 1013), returns of partnership and personal service corporations required to file returns on a calendar year basis, and all other returns required under the income tax and profits tax provisions of the law, which are not the basis for the assessment of the tax, is also extended to June 15, 1919."

DANIEL C. ROPER,
Commissioner.

LEAVES TRADE COMMISSION.

John Walsh, of Wisconsin, first chief counsel of the Federal Trade Commission, has resigned that post to resume the private practice of law in Washington. In a statement, Mr. Walsh assigns as his reason for disconnecting himself with the work of the Commission the inability longer to make the "pecuniary sacrifice incident to government service."

The philosophy of the W. S. S. is save, save, save.

CASUALTIES IN U. S. EXPEDITIONARY FORCES

(Continued from Page 3.)

BOWES, Alfred C. Alfred C. Bowes, Sr., 58 Bradly Street, New Haven, Conn.
BROWN, William L. C. C. Brown, Elsberry, Mo.
CUNNEEN, John W. Mrs. D. W. Gibley, Painesville, Ohio.
ELLIS, John. Clarence Ellis, Smithland, Ky.
FOSTER, Leonard. W. J. Foster, South Norwalk, Conn.
LACURSIA, August. Miss Rose Lacursia, Joliet, Ill.
LAMBERTUS, John W. Mrs. Angie Lambertus, Custer City, Mich.
LONN, John C. John E. Lonn, Thompsonville, Mich.
McKEEVER, Vincent A. John A. McKeever, 550 Jackson Avenue, Jersey City, N. J.
MIRTI, Angelo. Vetorra Julia Mirti, Alerreno Romano, Provincia di Roma, Italy.
NEAL, William H. Mrs. A. H. Neal, Walter, Okla.
PASQUORALLI, Augustave. Tony Pasquoralli, 42 Boundary Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
POLLACCHI, Dante. Frank Pollacchi, 511 Central Park Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
PRESSLY, James Houston. T. A. Pressly, 403 Clarkson Street, Charlotte, N. C.
PROVENZA, Raffaela. Mrs. Annie Sebastino, 72 Navy Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
RIFFE, Harvey D. Andrew J. Riffe, R. F. D. 2, Bellingham, Wash.
TURNER, John. Miss Dorothy Turner, Beaver Meadow, Pa.
WEISS, Pierre. C. H. Weiss, 5036 44th Avenue south, Seattle, Wash.
WOERNER, Fred W. Mrs. Barbara Woerner, West Point, Nebr.
WOISARD, Eugene E. Edgar Woisard, 8 North Main Street, Pittston, Pa.
WOLD, John. John Wold, Hedenmerken, Norway.
DREDGER, Herbert E. Henry E. Dredger, 68 Ryerson Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
FLOWERS, Fred. Mrs. Maria Flowers, Bluffton, Ind.
FUSTON, Martin. Miss Dora Fuston, Adela, Ky.
GARES, George William. John Gares, Farmington, Iowa.
GLITTONI, Armilo. James Gliottoni, 204 Brown Street, Rochester, N. Y.
GOEBEL, Edward August. Mrs. Helena Goebel, 327 Varges Street, San Antonio, Tex.
GRANT, John J. Mrs. Helen A. Grant, 1625 Tremont Street, Roxbury, Mass.
SALVAGGIO, James. Miss Frances Salvaggio, 415 Lawrence Street, Rome, N. Y.
SMITH, William T. Mrs. F. W. Eaton, 650 Arapahoe Street, Boulder, Colo.
SPEIRS, Thomas R. Mrs. Mamie Alt, Effingham, Ill.

Wounded Slightly.

MAJOR.

WOOD, Eric F. Dr. William B. Wood, Onteora Club, Tannersville, N. Y.

CAPTAINS.

BOYD, Charles C. Mrs. George S. Boyd, 1212 South 51st Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
MITCHELL, James L. Mrs. Louise G. Mitchell, 829 East 28th Street, Norfolk, Va.
WAHL, George Douglas. Mrs. Lutz Wahl, 2000 S Street N. W., Washington, D. C.

LIEUTENANTS.

BRAGG, Ralph. M. F. Bragg, 1253 Clark Avenue, Roanoke, Va.
GRAHAM, Charles L. Mrs. William Ross Graham, 40 Emmett Street, Dayton, Ohio.
HANLEY, William T. Mrs. T. A. Hanley, 6 Maynesboro Block, Berlin, N. H.
MATTEWS, George, Jr. George Mattews, 333 East 26th Street, New York, N. Y.
RUNYON, George. Mrs. Sallie Irene Runyon, 2165 Central Avenue, Alameda, Cal.
WINANS, Louis. Charles Spaulding, 44 Federal Street, Boston, Mass.
WITHERINGTON, Isham F. Mrs. Annie H. Witherington, Faison, N. C.
WOOD, William H. C. Edward Wood, care of F. D. Gorham, Elbridge, N. Y.
MOLLER, William G. T. J. Moller, 207 West Washington Street, Champaign, Ill.
PETERSON, Oscar H. Mrs. O. Peterson, 10934 Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
REESE, Harold L. Mrs. Thomas J. Reese, 125 East Mahanoy Avenue, Mahanoy City, Pa.
SAMUEL, Harold M. E. M. Samuel, Lake Forest, Ill.
SMITH, Weber L. Mrs. Anna Weber Smith, 637 Harrison Street, Columbus, Ohio.

SERGEANTS.

FOGARTY, John E. Mrs. Mary E. Fogarty, 157 Somerville Avenue, Somerville, Mass.
HACKER, Glenn. Mrs. Cora Hacker, Dayton, Mont.
HINDS, Howard B. Howard Hinds, Ipava, Ill.
LOKKER, Warren W. Mrs. Warren W. Lokker, 180 South Street, Jersey City, N. J.
McLEAN, Robert S. Averitt A. McLean, Gastonia, N. C.
MUELLER, Arthur John. William Mueller, 725 National Avenue, Milwaukee, Wis.
SMITH, James R. Charles D. Smith, Bellarthur, N C.
SMITH, Thomas J. Patrick Smith, 46 Smith Street, New Britain, Conn.
MINNER, Philip E. Charles Minner, Glenwood, Iowa.
MORAN, Frank J. Mrs. Matthew J. Glass, 116 Feeder Street, Johnstown, Pa.
MOSS, William. Clay Moss, Herculaneum, Mo.
RADDITZ, Francis M. Mrs. Alma Radditz, 507 East Seventh Street, Vancouver, Wash.
SHEA, Edward Carey. Mrs. Daniel Shea, 549 South Wilbut Avenue, Syracuse, N. Y.
STARK, Bror Frithiof. Mrs. Iaa Stark, Newberry, Mich.
STASHAK, Joseph T. Felix Stashak, 420 Newport Street, Glen Lyon, Pa.
WATKINS, William R. Mrs. William Watkins, 1519 Ridge Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.
BONHERT, Wendolin P. John Bonhert, 345 West Sixth Street, Jasper, Ind.
FLAHERTY, Joe. Coleman Flaherty, Mexico, Me.
FLANAGAN, James. Miss Ethel Killer, 5151 Parrish Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
GAINES, Christopher, Jr. Christopher Gaines, 171 Howell Street, Providence, R. I.
LUBERTO, Salvadore Aloysius. Gennaro Luberto, 440 Portage Avenue, Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.
MANSFIELD, William J. Miss Emily C. Burchmore, 5314 North 27th Avenue, Omaha, Nebr.
MARGOLIS, Hymen. Joseph Margolis, 914 North Robey Street, Chicago, Ill.
MASSE, Walter J. Faybian Masse, 55 Henry Street, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.
MAUCH, Alois B. Alois B. Mauch, 12th Street, Los Angeles, Cal.

CORPORALS.

BOSSI, Constant. Joseph Bossi, 2005 North Grand Street, Springfield, Mo.
CARROLL, Joseph. Mrs. Theresa Carroll, 3052 Arthington Street, Chicago, Ill.
CARROLL, Ralph. D. A. Carroll, 607 North Carolina Avenue S. E., Washington, D. C.
DELINSKI, Frank Belasw. Henry Delinski, 75 Holmes Avenue, Hamtramck, Mich.
GATTON, Thomas. Mrs. Catherine Gatton, 28 Eaton Street, Delaware, Ohio.
GAUFFREAU, Elliot I. Mrs. Harriet Gauffreau, 55 Grace Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
HANNA, Nuge. Mrs. Sallie J. Hanna, Yoakum, Tex.
KASPARIAN, Koren D. Mrs. Mary Kasparian, 39 Pinckney Street, Somerville, Mass.
McKINLEY, William J. Mrs. I. McKinley, 18 Vernon Street, Cambridge, Mass.
McLAUGHLIN, Harry. Mrs. Rose McLaughlin, 314 West 127th Street, New York, N. Y.
MORGAN, Elmer. Mrs. Effie Morgan, Chahalis, Wash.
MUREN, Irvin A. Mrs. Louise D. Muren, 21 Sunset Avenue, Richmond Heights, St. Louis, Mo.
ROUX, Louis Tyner. Frank A. Roux, 311 Florida Avenue, Tampa, Fla.
RUSSELL, Harry C. William H. Russell, 24 Astor Place, Yonkers, N. Y.
TORG, Benjamin. Mrs. Anna Torg, 2321 South 11th Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
BARTOL, George. Dominick Bartol, Northport, Wash.
COLLINS, Roy. Mrs. Mary Collins, 127 Ross Street, Delaware, Ohio.
CROWE, James P. Mrs. Jane Crowe, 164 38th Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
CROWE, Michael L. James A. Crowe, 18 Clinton, Springfield, Mass.
CROWHURST, Willis H. Seth H. Crowhurst, Canistota, S. Dak.
CULBERTSON, Harold. Carl Culbertson, 3348 Glenmore Avenue, Cincinnati, Ohio.
DIXON, Joseph A. Andrew Dixon, 652 Adams Street, Dorchester, Mass.
JENNINGS, Joseph. Mrs. Ellen Jennings, 104 Cedar Grove, New Bedford, Mass.
JENSEN, Edwin. Mrs. D. Jensen, Agra, Kans.
LAVANDUSKY, Albert M. Tom Moses, Woodbine, Tex.
LONGSHORE, James C. H. C. Longshore, 530 Davis Street, Newberry, S. C.
McKENZIE, Donald Howard. Mrs. Alice McKenzie, Wonewoc, Wis.
McLEON, David Norman. Mrs. John Joseph Fitzgerald, 1596 Fort Street west, Detroit, Mich.
MALIA, Anthony. Mrs. Thomas Malia, 1527 South 29th Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
MANUEL, Clarence D. Mrs. A. E. Manuel, 6356 Reedland Street, West Philadelphia, Pa.
MARXMILLER, James L. Mrs. Eva Marxmiller, Smith Center, Kans.
MATHEWS, Raymond. James Mathews, Murtaugh, Idaho.
MICHELS, Carl J. Mrs. Emma R. Thompson, Warners, N. Y.
MIJAL, Anthony. Joseph Mijal, 1078 Church Street, North Adams, Mass.
MITCHELL, William H. Mrs. Mary Mitchell, 139 Cedar Street, Roxbury, Mass.
MORTIMER, Theodore. Mrs. Ellen Mortimer, 350 Audubon Avenue, New York, N. Y.
MUIR, Roy C. Mrs. M. C. Muir, 585 Main Street, Watertown, Mass.
MULCAHY, John F. Mrs. James Mulcahy, 12 Worth Street, Worcester, Mass.
MURRAY, James F. Thomas Murray, 300 Arm Street, Newburgh, N. Y.
OHMES, Wendel George. Mrs. Frank Ohmes Greeley, Kans.
OLIVER, Joe L. Albert A. Oliver, box 404, Coleraine, Minn.
PARIS, Frank Joseph. Miss Rose Paris, 729 Belvidere Avenue, Detroit, Mich.
PETRUN, Michael P. Paul Petrun, Louisville, Colo.
RHEAULT, Joseph A. Victor Rheault, 110 Bartlett Street, Lowell, Mass.
SHEA, William C. James C. Shea, 509 Broadway, Fall River, Mass.
TRUMBAUER, Henry. Mrs. Annie Trumbauer, 838 Walnut Street, Allentown, Pa.
WALKER, William B. William H. Walker, 1015 Whitney Avenue, New Haven, Conn.
WATERS, Lyman Earl. Mrs. Bertha Waters, Elroy, Wis.
WITHERSPOON, James William. Carey H. Witherspoon, Mercersburg, Pa.

BUGLERS.

MARINO, Santo. Ross Polis, 417 Semple Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
MITCHELL, William A. Mrs. Hanna Foutch, Walnut Hill, Ill.

MUSICIAN.

LEWIS, William T. Mrs. W. T. Lewis, Goshen, Utah.

MECHANICS.

JONES, Austin R. Harry Brucher, Birdville, Pa.
McMULLEN, Hugh. Mrs. Sarah Morgan, 2846 Pender Street, Vancouver, B. C., Canada.
RUNDQUIST, Daniel. Mrs. Albertina Anderson, Granyarde, Sweden.
BIGGONS, John H. Martin Gibbons, 89 Clark Street, Clinton, Mass.
MILLER, William H. Mrs. L. L. Miller, Daguschahonda, Pa.
MOLNER, Charles H. Gust Molner, Fargo, N. Dak.

WAGONERS.

FUNK, Edward C. Mrs. Mary L. Richard, Massilon, Ohio.
GALUSKA, Edward. Mrs. Arma Galuska, 155 St. Peter Street, Winoeski, Vt.

COOKS.

REICH, Christian C. Mrs. Mary L. Reich, 476 East 187th Street, Bronx, N. Y.
SALVAIL, Telesphore. Mrs. Lizzie Salvail, 6½ Van Buren Street, Nashua, N. H.
WEBSTER, Wilbur R. Norman Webster, Mattawamkeag, Me.

PRIVATES.

ARTHUR, James E. Mrs. Ethel Haller, Eighth Street, Boone, Iowa.
BARDSLEY, Robert. Mrs. Violet Zelstra, Oak Harbor, Wash.
BOWLER, Walter F. Mrs. Catherine Bowler, 796 Dorchester Avenue, Boston, Mass.
BRADLEY, Bernard Patrick. Mrs. Catherine Bradley, 1 South West Street, Shenandoah, Pa.
DALINS, Meyer. Mrs. Ettie Blackman, 49 Winthrop Street, Roxbury, Mass.
DAVENPORT, Basil L. William R. Davenport, R. F. D. 3, Phillips, Me.
DAVIS, Noah. Mrs. Ida Campbell, Mount Savage, Md.
FANTANO, Anthony. Tony Fantano, 72 Wales Avenue, Jersey City, N. J.
GRABOWSKI, John. Mrs. Steffena Ficzek, 1579 Fifth Street, La Salle, Ill.

CASUALTIES IN U. S. EXPEDITIONARY FORCES

HADENFELDT, Walter H. Mrs. Bertha Hueberer, 6122 Winchester Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
LAMONT, Daniel E. James J. Lamont, 60 Sawyer Avenue, Dorchester, Mass.
LAW, Argil G. Mrs. Argil L. Law, 21 Elmview Place, Buffalo, N. Y.
LEISSON, John H. William Leisson, Forreston, Ill.
LONGO, Francis. Miss Floris Jnourn, 26 Hawkin Street, Providence, R. I.
LOVELAND, Joseph George. Miss Lily Bushaw, 416 Barbour Street, Hartford, Conn.
LUCAS, William H. Samuel Lucas, 1019 Fruit Street, Farrell, Pa.
LUCAS, William L. Mrs. May Miller, R. F. D. 1, Gahanna, Ohio.
McLEAN, Eric. Mrs. John McLean, 12 Mason Street, Charlestown, Mass.
McLEAN, Harry S. Mrs. C. C. McLean, 503 South Cottage Street, South Portland, Me.
McMAHON, David J. Mrs. L. McMahon, 209 East 99th Street, New York, N. Y.
MALANOWSKI, Walter. Mike Malanowski, R. F. D. 2, Grafton, Ohio.
MALINOWSKI, Stanley. Anton Jackson, 128 Erie Street, Toledo, Ohio.
MANN, Rupert F. Sandy J. Mann, Jetersville, Va.
MAPES, Elbert, Jr. Mrs. Grace Mapes, 555-A Quincy Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
MARGULLIS, Louis. Harry D. Margullis, 11 Tufts Street, Medford, Mass.
MARIANELLI, Domineo. Charles Marianelli, 748 North 21st Street, San Jose, Cal.
MATECZUM, John Michael. Peter Meteczum, 13 Mason Street, Hudson, Mass.
MATWEIUK, Michael M. George Matweiuk, Samjacy Moeylelskoj, Gubernj Stobockoza, Utica Nauma Rupiackay, Poland.
MAURICI, Calogero. Andrea Maurici, via S. Lucia Zambica Zabut, Province Girgenti, Italy.
MILLER, John. Mrs. Rose Miller, 622 Schuyler Street, Utica, N. Y.
MILLS, William H. Herbert H. Mills, Westford, Mass.
MILNE, William. A. B. Culp, R. F. D. 2, Eureka, Ill.
MILOM, Earle. John K. Milom, 531 Vine Street Cincinnati, Ohio.
MOORE, Richard B. Miss Mary E. Moore, Gazette, Mo.
MORAN, John J. Mrs. Bridget Moran, box 35, Connerton, Pa.
MORRIS, James M. J. W. Morris, R. F. D. 5, Wake Forrest, N. C.
MORRISON, John E. Mrs. John E. Morrison, 152 Center Street, Middleboro, Mass.
MORROW, Edwin L. Mrs. H. B. Morrow, 119 Bolton Street, Baltimore, Md.
MUELENFELD, Arthur John. Mrs. John B. Muelenfeld, 1023 Kentucky Street, Quincy, Ill.
DONOVAN, Clark. Mrs. Bertha Mugrage, 222 East Fifth Street, Newport, Ky.
REILLY, Stephen P. George M. Reilly, 77 Andover Street, Georgetown, Mass.
SALVATORI, Mariano. Mrs. Pasqua Salvatori, Nettuno, Province Rome, Italy.
SAMSON, Hector A. Frank Samson, 53 Summer Street, Holyoke, Mass.
SHAY, Charles. Mrs. Kate Shay, Hamilton Street, New Bethlehem, Pa.
SHEA, Thomas J. Mrs. Nora Shea, 910 West 57th Place, Chicago, Ill.
WAGNER, Milford A. Mrs. Sarah Wagner, Dunbar, Kanawha County, W. Va.
WAGNER, Ray H. James H. Wagner, 206 Neil Avenue, Marion, Ohio.
WALLICE, Henry. William F. Summers, Bernie, Mo.
WALSH, Thomas. Mrs. Annie Walsh, Waterman, Pa.
WARREN, Edward. C. J. Warren, R. F. D. 2, Lockwood, Ohio.
WISEMAN, Roy L. Mrs. Susan A. Wiseman, route 1, Greenville, Va.
ALLRED, Charles L. William H. Allred, Livingston, Tenn.
BARRY, Jack. Mrs. Harry T. Field, 415 West Northern, Pueblo, Colo.
BARRY, James. Mrs. Minnie Barry, 1246 California Avenue, Northside, Pittsburgh, Pa.
BRADLEY, Arthur C. Mrs. Flora Bradley, 41 Fourth Avenue, Haverhill, Mass.
CARROTHERS, Floyd Jess. Mrs. Alice Myers, 210 King Court, Akron, Ohio.
CARTER, Guy A. W. E. Carter, Meadville, Me.
COLLINS, Robert H. Mrs. Mary O. Lawless, Woodland, Me.
CROWLEY, Louis C. Mrs. C. B. Crowley, 141 Andover Street, Lawrence, Mass.
CRUM, Jesse R. Miss Daisy Hadley, 905 Fourth Avenue, Council Bluffs, Iowa.
CUDNEY, Paul F. Frank Cudney, 8 Van Vranken Avenue, Schenectady, N. Y.
CUFF, Hugh T. Mrs. Margaret Cuff, 325 West 42nd Street, New York, N. Y.
CULLEN, Edward J. Mrs. Mary F. Cullen, 187 East 71st Street, New York, N. Y.
CUNEO, Frank J. Joseph Cuneo, 795 Saratoga Avenue, East Boston, Mass.
DANNAHY, John E. Miss Nellie E. Dannahy, 43 Washington Street, Stoneham, Mass.
DAVENPORT, Cyrus R. Mrs. Theresa Davenport, Barnard, Mont.
DAVIDSON, Carl H. Andrew Davidson, Belview, Minn.
DAVIDSON, Donald L. Roy Husband, Nashua, Iowa.
DEMACON, Charles C. Mrs. M. C. Demacon, Woodburn, Oreg.
EGAN, Charlie F. Mike Egan, 742 South St Louis Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
FALHAVER, Michael. Mrs. B. Halhaver, 137 Mulberry Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
FERGUSON, Ernest I. John Ferguson, Forest River, N. Dak.
FORBIS, Fred. Mrs. L. Ivenberger, Reynolds, Mo.
FORMICA, Costanzo. Mrs. Margaret Formica, Wilmington, Vt.
GALANIF, Stanley T. Mrs. Esther Galanif, 17 Margin Street, Hyde Park, Mass.
HADDOX, Joseph A. Samuel Haddock, Harrisville, W. Va.
HINTZ, Peter Frank. Mike Hintz, R. F. D. 1, Amherst, Wis.
KELLER, John. Mrs. Frances Keller, Richmond and Hedley Streets, Philadelphia, Pa.
LANE, John W. Mrs. Pearl R. Lane, Gillett Grove, Iowa.
LAVERTY, Chester. Mrs. R. J. Laverty, 12 Crescent Street, Worcester, Mass.
LAWSON, James. Mrs. Gussie Lawson, 204 Bush Street, Troy, Ala.
LEE, Thomas V. Mrs. W. R. Purnell, 2209 Hubbard Street, Jacksonville, Fla.
LEICHTER, Louis. Solomon Leichter, 222 Metropolitan Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
LOUDENBACK, John E. John C. Loudenback, R. F. D. 2, Wilkinson, Lnd.
LOVE, Arthur C. Mrs. Alice Love, 148 Union Street, Lancaster, Ohio.
LOVE, D. Floyd. Julius J. Love, Crowder, Okla.
LOWE, Almus Green. Jesse Love Lowe, Parsons, Tenn.
McLAUGHLIN, Wayne H. Troy L. Hunter, St. Anthony, Idaho.
McMACKIN, Robert. Mrs. Mary Merna, 5427 Thompson Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
MAIKRANTZ, William Sheardle. Harry Maikrantz, 539 Olive Street, Scranton, Pa.
MAJERUS, Nicholas. John P. Majerus, Petersburg, Nebr.
MANN, William F. H. Mann, Midland Hotel, Omaha, Nebr.
MARDORF, Stanley. Mrs. Elizabeth Mardorf, 1008 Harriet Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
MARKEY, Theodore. Jacob Seigel, 4 Hartwell Street, Roxbury, Mass.
MARTIN, Frank Patton. Mrs. Elizabeth Martin, 1668 Carlyon Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.
MARTIN, Lemuel. Mrs. Nora Williams, Mount Vernon, Ind.
MARTY, Paul J., Jr. Paul F. Marty, 188-J Cherokee Street, St. Louis, Mo.
MASCITELLI, Michele. Mrs. Letizia Incarnati, box 12, New Hamburg, N. Y.
MASON, Guffie. Mrs. Polly Mason, R. F. D. 2, Williamstown, N. C.
MASSARO, Luciano. Mrs. Masina Capuane, 518 Jay Street, Utica, N. Y.
MAY, Thomas W. Mrs. G. W. May, South Rankin Street, Natchez, Miss.
MAYBERRY, William Claude. Mrs. Rosabell Mayberry, Broseley, Mo.
MELLILO, James. Frederica Zollo, 71 Madison Avenue, Paterson, N. J.
MELNIK, George. Filec Melnik, 482 74th Street, New York, N. Y.
MELORO, Angelo. Franco Fabrizio, 145 Court Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
MAYO, Carl M. Miss Kate Mayo, Rosalia, Kans.
MEEKS, George A. Mrs. Martha Meeks, Andalusia, Ala.
MEINHOLD, Gustave C. Gustave Meinhold, 73 Spruce Street, Lawrence, Mass.
MERRELL, Preston P. A. M. Merrell, Skyland, N. C.
MERRILL, William E. Mrs. Lottie C. Grady, Hallowell, Me.
METTELL, Harry H. Mrs. Bertha Mettell, 2138 West 41st Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
MEYER, John G. Mrs. Lillian Meyer, 1307 South Compton Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.
MIKRUT, John Jacob. Mrs. Julia McElmury, 401 East Broadway Street, Winona, Minn.
MILNE, Robert L. J. Milne, Midlothian, Tex.
MIMMS, John. Mrs. B. F. Mimms, R. F. D. 2, box 23, Guthrie, Ky.
MOPE, Alva J. Joseph W. Mope, Worden, Ark.
MORIN, Ernest E. Mrs. Philias E. Morin, Biddeford, Me.
MORLIN, Gottfried Leonard. Miss Lillian Morlin, 1500 Bellevue Avenue, Seattle, Wash.
MORTON, Samuel Juels. Miss Frances Morton, 1014 North Kedzie Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
MOSLEY, Richard. Mrs. Katie Baker, Ninety Six, S. C.
MOTT, Ernest. Mrs. C. W. Rhodes, Pattonsburg, Mo.
MROTEK, Ben J. Mrs. Frank Trestek, 1222 South 15th Street, Manitowoc, Wis.
MUELLER, Walter F. Henry O'Halloran, 66 Monument Street, Charlestown, Mass.
OLICKER, Isidore. Abraham Olicker, 20 East 112th Street, New York, N. Y.
OLINGER, Guy O. E. L. Olinger, Northfield, Minn.
OLIVE, David A. Merriel G. Olive, route 4, Oaks, N. C.
OLIVEIRA, Louis. Manuel Oliveira, 704 Bedford Street, Fall River, Mass.
OLSEN, Laues A. Pete Olsen, Lalla, N. Dak.
OLSON, F. O. Martin Olson, 1207 Rogers Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
PARRIS, Henry. Miss Carrie Hills, 10519 Normand Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.
PATCHIN, Edward. E. J. Patchin, R. F. D. 7, Salem, Oreg.
PAUL, Armand. E. Paul, 13 Perham Street, Nashua, N. H.
PAXTON, William. Mrs. Vera Paxton, Oartich, Ind.
SHAVER, Henry H. S. E. Shaver, 295 West Lawrence, Albany, N. Y.
SHAW, Denis. Octave Shaw, Fort Kent, Me.
SHAW, Earl F. Dave Early Shaw, R. F. D. 15, Greenville, Tenn.
SMITH, William W. Mrs. Louise Smith, R. F. D. 2, Bridgeport, W. Va.
THILLE, Anthony Fred. Peter Thille, Cawker City, Kans.
THIRRON, Howard B. Miss Olive Thirron, 308 West First Street, New Albany, Ind.
TIERNEY, Christopher A. Mrs. M. Tierney, 5739 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
TIGHE, John L. John Tighe, 392 Norfolk Street, Cambridge, Mass.
TORESAN, Guiseppe. Alexander Pozzo, 71 McDougal Street, New York, N. Y.
TORINO, Achillo. Mrs. Rose De Rose, 414 Commercial Street, Boston, Mass.
WAGNER, Ernest B. Ernest Wagner, 1307 Fairmount Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.
WALLACE, A. Hayden. Mrs. Minnie Wallace, Clinton, Mo.
WALLACE, George L. J. J. Wallace, box 325, York, S. C.
WALOSKY, Martin. Jack Heller, general delivery, Addyston, Ohio.
WARREN, Howard. Howard Warren, 19 Stambridge Street, Norristown, Pa.
WATSON, Charles H. George E. Watson, Van Buren, Me.
WATSON, John. Mrs. Sarah Watson, Noxon, Mont.
WEAVER, Clinton Archie. Mrs. Helen Blanche Dix, 1104 South Central Avenue, Marshfield, Wis.
WEEDEN, Andrew J. Ralph Weeden, 65 Marquin Street, South Hanson, Mass.
WINTERS, Del O. Otto Winters, 2225 Marquette Avenue, Madison, Wis.
WOLFF, Ralph A. J. Wolff, Eldridge, N. Dak.
WOOD, Clarence H. Mrs. Sarah Wood, 42222 Fifth Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
WOOD, Guy C. Miss Jennatte Wood, R. F. D. 3, Marion, Ohio.
WOOD, Jessie F. Mrs. Alice Wood, Richmond, Mo.
BOYD, Elbert G. Robert U. Boyd, R. F. D. 2, Villa Rica, Ga.
BOYD, John W. William S. Boyd, R. F. D. 2, Elkmont, Ala.
BOYD, Truman Harrison. James Boyd, R. F. D. 1, Coshocton, Ohio.
BOYLE, Leo J. Mrs. Martha Boyle, 2669 Quincy Avenue, Ogden, Utah.
BRADHOLD, William. Mrs. Elizabeth Bradhold, 1103 West Eighth Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
BRADLEY, Fred. A. L. Bradley, R. F. D. 3, Marion, Ill.
BUCKLEY, James M. Mrs. Margaret Buckley, Troy, Tenn.

CASUALTIES IN U. S. EXPEDITIONARY FORCES

BUCKLEY, James P. Patrick Buckley, Brasher Falls, N. Y.
CHAPMAN, Chester C. Herbert Chapman, 10 Free Street, Skowhegan, Me.
COLLINS, Robert M. D. M. Collins, Laurel, Pa.
CRAWFORD, George. Mrs. William E. Crawford, Devils Lake, N. Dak.
CUDD, Willie. Miss Lillie Cudd, Broseley, Mo.
CUMMINS, Arthur. Mrs. Evelyn Cummins, R. F. D. 1, Donaldson, Minn.
DAVIDSON, Clarence A. Mrs. Lucinda Davidson, West Branch, Iowa.
DOYLE, Thomas R. Mrs. Cora Doyle, 41 North Eighth Street, Easton, Pa.
ERDMAN, Frederick, Jr. Frederick Erdman, Sr., box 196, Watertown, Wis.
ETTINGER, Edward S. Charles Ettinger, Burnham, Pa.
FEDERCONI, Antonio. Mrs. Ross Donati, 368 Seneca Street, Buffalo, N. Y.
FINNERTY, Bertholomew. William Connolly, 16 Bristol Street, Cambridge, Mass.
FLEMING, Will J. Miss Celia Mansfield, 439 East 121st Street, New York, N. Y.
FOLSON, Elmer J. A. B. Folson, 890 Prouty Street, Toledo, Ohio.
GADDY, John E. Thomas Gaddy, R. F. D. 2, Laken, Ill.
GETTMAN, Ernest L. W. W. Gettman, Williston, N. Dak.
GETTY, John E. Henry Klein, 218 Forest Avenue, Norristown, Pa.
GLADECK, Peter. Margaret Freis, 1773 Pacific Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
GLADWELL, Charley. George Gladwell, 1564 Gladstone Avenue, Cincinnati, Ohio.
GLASCOCK, Roy R. Chester Glascock, 318 School Street, Greenfield, Ind.
GLASS, Oscar. Mrs. Esta Glass, route 2, box 9, Reform, Ala.
GLASS, Willie. Thom Glass, Camden, Ala.
GOELTZ, Robert L. Mrs. C. G. Goeltz, Essington, Pa.
JOHNSON, Carl. Herbert Hagman, Alvarado, Minn.
KEISTER, Edward Jordan. Otto F. Keister, 13th Avenue and Front Street, Valley City, N. Dak.
KEITH, Leslie J. Mrs. J. M. Keith, box 25, Malvern, Ark.
KELECH, Michael J. John J. Kelech, 2857 Ambler Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.
KORNBAU, Clarence A. Augustus P. Kornbau, R. F. D. 3, Phelps, N. Y.
LAMB, Harry Lee. Mrs. Vina Lamb, 3177 I Street, San Diego, Calif.
LAVAL, Paul. Mrs Jennie Laval, 40 South Twelfth Street, Newark, N J.
LECELECSKI, John. Mrs. Catherine Lecelecski, 628 Kirby Street, Detroit, Mich.
LENSKI, Paul Ernest. Paul Lenski, R. F. D. 2, Jackson, Mich.
LONG, Daniel. James Long, 200 Winchester Avenue, New Haven, Conn.
LONG, Elmer E. Charles L Long, 49-A Saratoga Street, East Boston, Mass.
LONGSHORE, Haddox R. H. C. Longshore, 130 Davis Street, Newberry, S. C.
LUCAS, Robert L. Mrs. Mary W. Lucas, 307 Campbell Street, Wilmington, N. C.
McCAREY, Ernest J. Mrs. Sarah Jane McCarey, Ava, Ill.
McLAUGHLIN, Felix. Mrs. Rachel McLaughlin, 2565 Kern Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
McLAUGHLIN, John B. Mrs. Sarah McLaughlin, 7201 Saybrook Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.
McMAHON, George J. Joseph McMahan, R. F. D. 8, Washington Court House, Ohio.
McMURTREY, William E. Mrs. Boyd L. Bundesen, Hall, Mont.
McNALLY, Maurice. Mrs. Mary C. McNally, 1120 Myrtle Avenue, Baltimore, Md.
MANSFIELD, Archie F. Mrs. D. C. Mansfield, 56 North Ninth Street, San Jose, Calif.
MARINOLLI, Frank. Angelino Amberger, Colla Sam Wagena, Italy.
MARKOS, John D. Miss Blanche Sutter, McKeesport Hospital, McKeesport, Pa.
MARKOWSKI, William J. John Markowski, 1750 Green Bay Avenue, Milwaukee, Wis.
MARTINETTO, Francesco. Romano, Sonozzaro, box 38, City Crest Farm, North Haven, Conn.
MATHISEN, Carl F. Mrs. F. Mathisen, 16 Cotton Avenue, East Braintree, Mass.
MATLACK, Clarence M. G. W. Matlack, R. F. D. 4, Delaware, Ohio.
MATNEK, Pete. Louis Galembersky, 586 Main Street, Paterson, N. J.
MENDONSA, Manuel Clarence. Mrs. Julia M. Mendonza, 127 Massachusetts Avenue, North Andover, Mass.
MERRILL, Forrest E. E. A. Merrill, Livermore Falls, Me.
MERRILL, Kenneth G. George T. Merrill, 169 West 91st Street, New York, N. Y.
MERRILL, Robert E. R. E. Merrill, care of L. & N. R. R. Co., Montgomery, Ala.
MINKER, Mex. Mrs. David Sherr, R. F. D. 2, Oley, Pa.
MISZEWSKI, Theodore. Mrs. Vera Wagner, 4373 Ellison Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
MONTISANTI, Vincenzo. Mrs. Rosina Perri, 311 Patterson Avenue, Duquesne, Pa.
MORGAN, Charles E. Charles Morgan, 1109 East Front Street, Monroe, Mich.
MORRISON, Isaac F. Mrs. Clara Morrison, 1439 Thome Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
MORRISSEY, William Joseph. James Morrissey, 44 Maple Street, Springfield, Mass.
MOSS, Willie P. John Moss, R. F. D. 2, Mount Juliet, Tenn.
MOTT, Frederick. Mrs. Francis Mott, 2112 Steiner Street, San Francisco, Cal.
MUCCIGROSSE, Pasquale. Domenick Muccigrosse, 4813 Paschall Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.
NEUROHR, Frederick Noeman. George Neurohr, Perkins, Mich.
NEWBURY, Ennist R. Mrs. Louise Newberry, 1060 Caldwell Avenue, New York, N. Y.
PAQUETTE, Albert C. Mrs. S. Montath, 451½ 20th Street, Detroit, Mich.
CASTRO, Caracciolo Para. Rizardo Parra Castro, 304 West 115th Street, New York, N. Y.
PAULEY, Robert E. Samuel Pauley, Brounland, W. Va.
PAULINE, Wasile. Peter Pauline, 458 East Farnsworth Street, Detroit, Mich.
PAULSEN, John. Ole Paulsen, 134 Laquer Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
PAVEK, Edward. Mrs. Anna Pavek, R. F. D. 1, Waubun, Minn.
PAVISE, Guiseppe. Mrs. Rosie Cazel, Liberty Street, Hammonton, N. J.
PAXSON, John Wilson. Mrs. Dorothy Paxson, 1422 Mount Vernon Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
PAYNE, Harry Jay. Mrs. James Payne, 403 North Milwaukee Street, Jackson, Mich.
PEARSON, George. Ernest Kjellim, 306 Waldo Street, Marquette, Mich.
PETERSON, Sumner E. J. B. Peterson, R. F. D. 1, Montpelier, Vt.
RABINOVITCH, Nathan. Sam Rabinovitch, 2107 Evergreen Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
RANDLE, Thomas. Miss Lizzie Randal, Hellico, Okla.
RHOADS, Stanford H. Mrs. Carrie Fox, 1310 Brandywine Street, Lebanon, Pa.
RINGLER, Charles F. Jacob F. Ringler, 665 Tulpenhocken Street, Reading, Pa.
ROWSTON, Frank A. Mrs. J. O'Donald, 435 Case Avenue, Detroit, Mich.
RUDY, Harry B. Mrs. Lillie I. Rudy, 34 East Main Street, Lititz, Pa.
RUSSELL, Burr. Thur H. Russell, 112 Prospect Street, Union, N. Y.
RUSSELL, Henry B. Mrs. Margaret A. Russell, Plaistow, N. H.
RUSSELL, John. Mrs. Sally Campbell, Hazard, Ky.
SAHA, Joseph M. S. Manson Saha, general delivery, Darhoon, Syria.
SALVATI, Guiseppe. Mrs. Vincinza Salvati, 240 Lincoln Avenue, Rochester, N. Y.
SMITH, Donald Allison. Sherwood D. R. Smith, 614 Warren Avenue, Detroit, Mich.
THORSON, Thomas. John Thorson, Willow City, N. Dak.
THREAT, Walter. James Threat, Lancaster, S. C.
TILDSLEY, Horace. Mrs. Clara Tildsley, 132 East Street, Pawtucket, R. I.
TIMS, Robert E. John W. Tims, Rush Springs, Okla.
TURLEY, Cortis N. W. H. Bluee, Slaughters, Ky.
Walker, Charlie C. R. D. Walker, Charlie, Tex.
WALLBAUM, George M. Mrs. Leora Wallbaum, 823 11th Street, New Albany, Ind.
WALLEN, Charles. George Wallen, Penrose Ferry Bridge, Pa.
WALSH, James. Mrs. Evelyn Walsh, 225 Abbott Street, Grand Haven, Mich.
WATSON, John E. Richard Watson, Haledon, N. J.
WATSON, Weeden U. Mrs. John R. Watson, 1018 28th Street, Oakland, Cal.
WATSON, Willie M. W. M. Watson, Poplar Bluffs, Mo.
WATTS, George O. T. J. Bishop, Pellham, Ala.
WEIG, George E. Mrs. Erian Weig, 4729 North Maplewood Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
WEILER, Jacob A. Charles A. Weiler, 12 Ryder Avenue, Lancaster, Pa.
WITTER, Donald R. Mrs. H. Witter, 71 Pearl Street, Hartford, Conn.
WOLF, Clarence B. Ernest A. Wolf, 1[illegible] West Lanvale Street, Baltimore, Md.

Missing in Action.

CORPORAL.

CROUCH, William C. James Jesse Crouch, 78 Ardmore Street, Rochester, N. Y.

PRIVATES.

DOUGHERTY, George P. Mrs. Mary Dougherty, 1545 South 29th Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
HOSFORD, William Henry. Alexander Hosford, 1115 Eighth Street, Menomonie, Wis.
McCONNELL, Edward Jackson. Mrs. Jane McConnell, 1216 Pacific Avenue, Kansas City, Kans.

CURRENT CASUALTIES.

Died from Accident and Other Causes.

LIEUTENANT.

ROSS, William R. Mrs. K. R. Ross, Shelbyville, Tenn.

CORPORAL.

CUMMINGS, Jack. Mrs. Martha Scales, Macel, Miss.

COOK.

BROXSON, Lowell I. Mrs. Emma Broxson, 339 North Hydraulic Street, Wichita, Kans.

PRIVATES.

LAGES, Anthony. Peter Kesper, Boy Stinson Avenue, Superior, Wis.
LOUGHRAN, Peter. Mrs. Annie Loughran, 2604 Pine Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
MEALS, Robert. Mrs. Georgian Meals, Ullin, Ill.

Died of Disease.

LIEUTENANT.

BLEULER, Frank E. Mrs. E. E. Bleuler, 168 South Marengo Street, Pasedena, Calif.

MASTER ENGINEER.

FORBUSH, Robert L. Frank M. Forbush, 70 Sumner Street, Newton Center, Mass.

CORPORALS.

BEYERS, Harry L. George R. Beyers, 823 H Street, Perry, Olka.
MARESCA, Louis. Mrs. Minnie Maresca, 202 Grand Street, Hoboken, N. J.
MORTZ, Peter T. Mrs. Mary Mortz, 6 Linden Avenue, Warren, Ohio.
PRIESKEL, Robert S. Moses D. Prieskel, 173 Passaic Street, Passaic, N. J.

WAGONERS.

DAVIS, Rafford C. K. C. Davis, Cogdell, Ga.
HAHLE, Claude W. Wendell M. Hahle, Richardsville, Pa.

PRIVATES.

BARTLETT, Herbert N. Mrs. Ammaetta Bartlett, 213 Fifth Avenue, West Roselle, N. J.
BRADLEY, Albert. Mrs. I. Bradley, 101 Ash Street, Buffalo, N. Y.
CURRY, James F. Mrs. Annie Curry, 319 Centre Street, Frackville, Pa.
DALINE, Malvin. Gust Daline, 820 Fifth Avenue SE., St. Cloud, Minn.
COWERS, William. William Cowers, 211 Walker Street, Evansville, Ind.
GRUNER, Albert. Mrs. Mary Gruner, Stephenstown, N. Y.
McDERMOTT, Thomas J. Miss Nellie McDermott, 619 Devisadero Street, San Francisco, Calif.
MASON, Bluford B. Robert W. Mason, Mortons Gap, Ky.
MICKIEWICZ, Kosty. Joe Mickiewicz, 568 Dorchester Avenue, Boston, Mass.
OMANS, Paul E. Mrs. Bess Omans, R. F. D. 2, Grand Rapids, Mich.
REES, Frederick Oliver. Mrs. Maggie Pull, 629 Myrtle Avenue, Kansas City, Mo.
STREETER, Clarence W. Mrs. Caroline M. Streeter, 135 Fayette Street, Ogdensburg, N. Y.
WINTERSTEIN, Leo A. Joseph E. Winterstein, R. F. D. 5, Ottawa, Kans.
WOOLBERT, John L., jr. John L. Woolbert, sr., 11th Street, Hammonton, N. J.

Thirty-eight locomotives were shipped to various railroads during the week ended April 5, according to reports received by the Railroad Administration.

Help the Victory Liberty Loan.

REQUESTS FOR SEALED PROPOSALS.

War Department.

The paints branch, Raw Materials Division, War Department, will receive proposals on requisitions as follows:

Requisition 133-3025 .Seattle, Washington. Bids receivable until 10 a. m., April 30, 1919. 175 pounds paint, reinforced red lead. In 25 lb. containers. Conforming to Army Paint Specification 40 of May 7, 1918. 1,500 pounds Paint, White Zinc in Oil. In 50 lb. containers. Composed of American Process Zinc Oxide Specification 54A of August 1, 1918, ground in 20% of pure Raw Linseed Oil. 200 gallons Paint Buff Deck (mixed)—100 gallons in 1 gallon container and 100 gallons in 5 gallon containers. Conforming to Specification 18 of May 7, 1918, with the necessary change in Pigment to produce color to match S-W Straw No. 385. Material to be suitably packed for Domestic shipment Specifications mentioned refer to Army Paint Specifications published by General Engineer Depot and Director of Purchase. Quote prices f. o. b. Seattle, Wash.

Requisition 19-6260. Camp Jackson, S. C. Bids receivable until 10 a. m., April 22, 1919. 4,000 lbs. borax, grade suitable for use for the killing of flies. Prices on this material desired f. o. b. your city and f. o. b. Camp Jackson, S. C.

Requisition 3577. Camp Upton, N. Y. Bids receivable until 10 a. m., April 23, 1919. 24,000 lbs. borax, of grade suitable for sanitation purposes. Bidder shall state specification which will be satisfied by material offered. To be furnished in wood barrels. Quote prices f. o. b. your city, and f. o. b. Camp Upton, N. Y.

Requisition 112. Z. S. O. Warehouse No. 26, Fort Sam Houston, Tex. Bids receivable until 10 a. m., April 21, 1919 100 gallons varnish, conforming to Army Paint Specification 6 of May 7, 1918; 25 gals. to be furnished in 1-qt. cans; 75 gals. to be furnished in 1-gal. cans. Material to be packed for domestic shipment. Prices on this material desired f. o. b. your city, and f. o. b. Fort Sam Houston, Tex.

Requisition 6042. Q. M. Fort Morgan, Mobile, Ala. Bids receivable until 10 a. m., April 19, 1919. 300 lbs. white zinc paste, in 25-lb. tins. Composed of American Process Zinc Oxide Specification W D. 54 of August 1, 1918, ground in 20% of pure raw linseed oil. Prices on this material desired f. o. b. your city, and f. o. b. Fort Morgan, Mobile, Ala. Packed for domestic shipment.

The General Supplies Division, Office of the Director of Purchase, Munitions Bldg., Potomac Park, announces the following purchases to be made, quotations to be submitted on or before April 24, 1919: Casters, bed, long shank, steel wheels for 1-in. post beds, 2-in. wheels, 400 sets of 4. Procurement Branch No. 2, Section D, Buyer H. K. Ambler, Room 2813.

The Zone Supply Officer, 21st Street and Oregon Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa., will receive proposals until 11 a. m., April 18, for furnishing 12,000 feet of lumber, box grade.

The Medical and Hospitals Supplies Division, office of the Director of Purchase and Storage, has issued circular proposals as follows:

No. 12. For rubber goods. To be opened April 21.

No. 14. For drugs. To be opened April 22.

No. 15. For X-Ray supplies. To be opened April 26.

No. 16. For miscellaneous surgical supplies. To be opened April 28.

The artillery division, Administration Section, office of the Chief of Ordnance, U. S. Army, will receive, until 2 p. m., April 22, proposals for furnishing 100,000 pressure plug washers.

The procurement division, Purchase Section Signal Corps, will receive proposals for furnishing photographic material as follows: 800 cans, tin single reel, one-piece bottom, one-piece side with turned edge, inside dimensions 10¾-in. diameter, 1 11-16-in. depth; 300 cans, tin, two reel, one-piece bottom, one-piece side with turned edge, inside dimensions 10¾-in. diameter, 3¼-in. depth. Buyer Charles Engel, Room 506

Referring to request for bids on loop radio telegraph sets, spark type, No. 1130-1 c.p., from the office of the Chief Signal Officer, the opening date has been set forward from April 15 to April 21, 11 a. m.

The Construction Division, War Department, will receive proposals until April 19 for furnishing 300 pounds of one-inch wire brads, in 100-lb. kegs, for Fort Riley, Kans., price f. o. b. at mill. Proposals to be marked for attention of Mr. Knieriem.

U. S. Engineer Office, Room 710, Army Building, 39 Whitehall Street, New York, N. Y. Sealed proposals will be received here until 12 m., May 1, 1919, and then opened, for removing wreck of "Steamship Serantes," sunk in upper bay, New York Harbor. Information on application.

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received at the office of the Zone Supply Officer, U. S. Army, 108 Massachusetts Avenue, Boston, until 11 a. m., April 21, for furnishing and delivering, in whole or part, 264,000 pounds of fresh beef.

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received by the Clothing and Equipage Division, Cotton Goods Section, Munitions Building, Room 2705, until 11 a. m., April 19, for furnishing and delivering 50,000 olive drab and 50,000 bleached white handkerchiefs.

Office of the Director of Purchase, Medical and Hospital Supplies Division.

Until April 21: 45,000 rubber tips for crutches; 50,000 yards of rubber sheeting, white.

Until April 22: 50 extra cords for dental engine, 8½ feet long; 10,000 boxes of points, root canal, gutta percha, pink, round; 50 shade guides for porcelain teeth; 500 bottles of synthetic porcelain; 35 tablets, glass, frosted, aseptic, round, for cuspidor bracket arm; 12,000 bottles of adeps lanae hydrosus, U. S. P.; 5,000 tubes of apomorphine hydrochloride; 1,500 bottles of Balsamum tolutanum, U. S. P.; 1,000 bottles of fluidextractum ipecacuanhae, U. S. P.

Until April 26: 900 exposure holders for exposure of double-coated X-ray films; 150 lamps, nitrogen, blue daylite, 100-watt; 100 sets of numbers, lead, 10 numbers in set; 12,000 dozen plates, X-ray, 8 by 10, with 2 sets of envelopes; 12 reels, Coolidge, special single for Victor vertical fleuroscope; 200 reels, trolley, Coolidge, plain; 70 tunnels, plate changing.

Treasury Department.

The Bureau of Engraving and Printing will receive sealed proposals for furnishing materials as follows:

Until 2 p. m., April 18—100 pounds of Dixon's waterproof graphite grease; 20 pounds black iron rivets; 50 birch chair seats.

Until 2 p. m., April 19—25 feet of brass chain; 25,000 pounds of paste drier; 3,000 pounds of Red Lake; 200 pounds of Madder Lake; 90,000 pieces of chipboard.

Until 2 p. m., April 21—3,000 pounds of Chrome yellow, medium; 20,000 pounds of Chrome yellow, orange.

Public Buildings.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of Public Buildings and Grounds, 1729 New York Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C., until 2 o'clock p. m., Friday, April 18, 1919, for furnishing the following:

2 reams of typewriter paper, 8-in. x 12½-in., 14-lb. basis.

2 reams of typewriter paper, 8-in x 12½-in., 20-lb. basis.

Sealed proposals will be opened at the office of Public Buildings and Grounds, 1729 New York Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C., until 2 o'clock p. m., Saturday, April 19, 1919, for the following:

8 doz. 3x5 white, plain tablets; 4 doz. 8x10½ white, plain tablets; 3 doz. 8x12½ white, plain tablets; 3 doz. 8x12½ canary, ruled tablets; 6 doz. 8x10½ canary, ruled tablets; for cleaning and pressing Park Police uniforms; for delivering bicycle stockings for Park Police uniforms. Opened the 21st. Uniform clothing for park, monument and bridge watchmen.

Shipping Board.

The head of the purchasing branch, Supply Division, Emergency Fleet Corporation, 140 North Broad Street, Philadelphia, Pa., will receive proposals until 2 p. m., April 21, for furnishing 20 hawser reels. Inquiry 1338-H.

TERMS OF VICTORY LOAN

(Continued from Page 1.)

similar in its general plan to that adopted in connection with the First Liberty Loan. Allotment will be made in full on subscriptions up to and including $10,000.

Mature May 20, 1923.

The notes of both series will be dated and bear interest from May 20, 1919, and will mature on May 20, 1923. Interest will be payable on December 15, 1919, and thereafter semi-annually on June 15 and December 15, and at maturity. All or any of the notes may be redeemed before maturity at the option of the United States on June 15 or December 15, 1922, at par and accrued interest.

In fixing the terms of the issue the Treasury has been guided largely by the desire to devise a security which will not only prove attractive to the people of the country in the first instance, but the terms of which should insure a good market for the notes after the campaign is over and identical prices for the two series, and should not affect injuriously the market for the existing bonds of the Liberty Loans.

Last Liberty Loan.

This will be the last Liberty Loan. Although as the remaining war bills are presented further borrowing must be done, I anticipate that the requirements of the Government, in excess of the amount of taxes and other income can, in view of the decreasing scale of expenditure, be readily financed by the issue of Treasury certificates from time to time as heretofore, which may be ultimately refunded by the issue of notes or bonds without the aid of another great popular campaign such as has characterized the Liberty Loans.

Sure People Will Respond.

I am sure that the people of America will subscribe to this Victory Loan in the same spirit of patriotism which they have shown in the past to the end that the notes may be as widely distributed as possible, and that our banking institutions may be left free to supply the credit necessary for the purpose of industry and commerce and the full employment of labor. Let the world see that the patriots of America, out of their boundless resources and with the same enthusiasm and devotion to country with which they prosecuted the war to a victorious conclusion, are determined to finish the job.

Additional Military Units Assigned to Early Convoy

The War Department authorizes publication of the following information:

The following organizations have been assigned to early convoy: 658th Aero Squadron; 803d Company, Transportation Corps; 650th Aero Squadron; Air Service Casual Company No 7.

Three hundred and twenty-third Bakery Company.

Four hundred and first Telegraph Battalion.

Fifteenth Company, 2d Mechanics Regiment, Air Service.

When you buy war-savings stamps you do not give—you receive.

Victory Loan April 21 May 10

United States Bulletin

Buy Victory Bonds

CONTINUING the Work of THE OFFICIAL U. S. BULLETIN Established under an order of THE PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES, May 10, 1917. AUTHORITATIVE RECORD of all U. S. GOVERNMENT ACTIVITIES. ISSUED EVERY MONDAY.

VOL. 3. No. 581. WASHINGTON, MONDAY, APRIL 21, 1919. $10.00 A YEAR

RAILROAD PURCHASE ORDER PROHIBITING AGENTS' FEES CONTINGENT ON CONTRACTS IS MODIFIED BY DIRECTOR

SUPPLY HOUSES MAY CONTINUE PRACTICE

Not To Affect Firms Which Previous To U. S. Control Carried On Their Business Through Bona Fide Selling Agencies—Clause to Go in Future Contracts.

The United States Railroad Administration issues the following:

Walker D. Hines, Director General of Railroads, announces that, with the approval of Attorney General A. Mitchell Palmer, he has consented to a modification of the covenant inserted in purchase contracts under the direction of the Department of Justice issued June 18, 1918, prohibiting the payment to agents of fees contingent upon the procuring of contracts with the Government in so far as it relates to railroad contracts.

Complain of Hardships.

Since this order was promulgated by the Attorney General, there has been a good deal of complaint from railway supply houses that its provisions were working a hardship upon them, and that the Government itself was losing the benefits of a system which, previously, had proven both economical and satisfactory in every particular.

Hereafter, the Attorney General's order will not affect contracts made between the Railroad Administration and supply houses, which, previous to Government control, carried on their business through bona fide selling agencies.

Clause in Future Contracts.

At the suggestion of John Barton Payne, General Counsel for the Railroad Administration, the following clause will be inserted in appropriate cases in future railroad contracts:

"Provided, however, that this covenant shall not invalidate a contract obtained through a bona fide com-

(Continued on Page 3.)

RESERVE BOARD INSTRUCTIONS ON REDISCOUNTS SECURED BY U. S. GOVERNMENT OBLIGATIONS

LAW IS INTERPRETED

Rulings Given On Amendment To Act Contained In Sub-Section and Specific Case Cited in Illustration. Power of a State Member Bank To Make Rediscounts Within 20 Per Cent of Capital and Surplus.

The Federal Reserve Board makes public the following instructions to Federal Reserve Banks, bearing on the rediscount of paper secured by Government obligations.

"Section 3 of the act approved March 3, 1919, amends Section 11 of the Federal Reserve Act by the substitution of a new sub-section (m) which reads as follows:

Text of New Sub-Section.

"(m) Upon the affirmative vote of not less than five of its members the Federal Reserve Board shall have power to permit Federal Reserve Banks to discount for any member bank notes, drafts, or bills of exchange bearing the signature or indorsement of any one borrower in excess of the amount permitted by section nine and section thirteen of this act, but in no case to exceed twenty per centum of the member bank's capital and surplus: Provided, however, That all such notes, drafts, or bills of exchange discounted for any member bank in excess of the amount permitted under such sections shall be secured by not less than a like face amount of bonds or notes of the United States issued since April 24th, 1917, or certificates of indebtedness of the United States: Provided further, That the provisions of this sub-section (m) shall not be operative after December 31st, 1920."

Permission to Rediscount.

Under the provisions of this section, Federal Reserve Banks are permitted upon the affirmative vote of not less than five members of the Federal Reserve Board, to rediscount for any one

(Continued on Page 7.)

VICTORY!

What is Victory worth? What would we have given this time last year to have been assured of victory? What pledge would we have not made? And now that our men have won, will we hesitate to pay the bill? They paid, those boys of the Argonne, in blood and life. They will pay, many of them, through all their long lives in suffering and in weakness. Every soldier that we see is a challenge to our hearts and to our pockets. They will not be a reproof. Their eyes will never say that we are, what they never were, quitters. We, too, can carry on. Generous they were and generous we will be. Our pride we will prove by thanksgiving, not in words, but in dollars loaned to Uncle Sam to pay for bringing the boys back, for the guns that were never used, for the ships that were not sunk, for the care of the men who did not die, for the rebuilding of the men who almost "went West."

All the wise men said it will be the fall of '19 before the Kaiser will be driven into his own country. Our money would have gone throughout the year to make that hope good. But the Hun was driven back. He lost heart and cried "Kamerad" a year before the promised time. And the Kaiser fled, a fugitive from a beaten nation—and so short a time since he had been in partnership with "Gott"! How many Victory Bonds was it worth to hear that news? Victory is not ours until we have earned it, paid for it and got the receipt in the peace treaty, with a guarantee that we shall hold what we have won—the right to live in peace. Your Liberty Bond paid for the gun that drove him into exile. And your Victory Bond will make sure that he will not come back.

FRANKLIN K. LANE.

REVENUE BUREAU STATEMENT REGARDING THE ENFORCEMENT OF "WAR-TIME" PROHIBITION

FAILURE OF CONGRESS

Power Left with U. S. Attorney to Prosecute Offenders Because of "Anomalous Condition" Due to Lack of Legislation and Funds for Use of Bureau.

The Bureau of Internal Revenue authorizes the following:

In the Agricultural Bill, approved November 21, 1918, provision is made for war time prohibition, whereby the sale of distilled spirits for beverage purposes and the removal from bond of distilled spirits for beverage purposes, except for export, is prohibited after the 1st of July. The use of grain, cereals, fruit, or other food products in the manufacture or production of beer, wine, or other intoxicating malt or vinous liquors for beverage purposes is also prohibited, as is the sale of beer, wine or other intoxicating malt or vinous liquor for beverage purposes, except for export.

Enabling Bills Not Enacted.

Bills were introduced into the House and Senate at the last session of the Congress, providing for the proper administration of this provision of the law, but failed of enactment. The only provision made in the law referred to regarding the administration of this measure is that directing the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to prescribe rules and regulations, subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, in regard to the manufacture and sale of distilled spirits and removal of distilled spirits held in bond after June 30, 1919, until the act shall cease to operate for other than beverage purposes; also in regard to the manufacture, sale and distribution of wine for sacramental, medicinal, or other than beverage uses.

Left to U. S. Attorney.

Enforcement of the prohibitions contained in the Act, therefore, is not placed with the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, or lodged anywhere in the Government, but is naturally left to the United States Attorney to enforce by prosecution under the section of the Act which provides that "any person who violates any of the foregoing provisions shall be punished by imprisonment not to exceed one year, or by fine not to exceed $1,000, or both such imprisonment and fine."

An anomalous condition exists, brought about by the failure of Congress to enact at the last session the necessary legislation and provide the necessary money for the enforcement of war time prohibition.

Existing revenue laws with regard to the control of illicit manufacture and sale will, of course, remain in force until repealed by the Congress. Their enforcement will continue to be given the vigorous attention of internal revenue officers until repealed. However, the issuing of licenses for the manufacture prohibited by the war time prohibition act will naturally cease with July 1, assuming, of course, that neither the President nor the Congress stays the operation of that law.

GOVERNMENT SELLING SURPLUS LEAD STOCKS IN SMALL LOTS

The War Department authorizes the following statement from the Office of the Director of Sales:

Disposition of the surplus stocks of lead owned by the War Department is being made at current local market prices in the community in which the surplus is held. This surplus is scattered throughout the country and in no one place is there a large quantity.

Reports from the various bureaus show a total amount of 7,000 tons of lead to be in possession of the War Department. This surplus of 7,000 tons represents but a small percentage of the year's production of lead and is not sufficient in quantity to affect the market in any way.

This surplus lead is not being placed on the market in quantity at any one time, but is being sold in small quantities in various places. Instructions issued by the War Department to its selling organization provide for the sale of lead at current market prices.

ARMY AIR SERVICE TO SELL ABOUT 1,000 LIBERTY MOTORS

The War Department authorizes publication of the following statement from the office of the Director of Sales:

The Sales and Salvage Section of the Army Air Service, will shortly place on sale approximately 1,000 Liberty Motors. The motors are 12-cylinder Vee type, 5-inch bore, 7-inch stroke, of 400 H. P. at 1,700 revolutions per minute. They are equipped with a Delco Generator, Battery Type Ignition, 2 complete distributing units working independently, and with Zenith Duplex Carburators of the Special Liberty design.

All motors are new and represent a surplus over and above the anticipated requirements of the Air Service. Additional technical data and instructions to bidders may be obtained from the Sales and Salvage Section of the Army Air Service, Building "D," 6th and Missouri Avenue, Washington, D. C.

FEDERAL TRAFFIC MEETING.

The next meeting of the Federal Traffic Association will be held in the auditorium of the Interior Department Building, F Street, between 18th and 19th Streets, on Wednesday, April 23, 1919, at 8 p. m., instead of Monday, April 21. The lecture will be given by Mr. Lorin C. Nelson, of the Interstate Commerce Commission, on "Tariff Construction."

SOLDIER PLACEMENT FIGURES SHOW RESULTS OF FIELD WORK

Outside Help Acknowledged by U. S. Employment Service in Report For March 29 Week.

The Department of Labor authorizes the following:

That State, city and private support of the field organization of the United States Employment Service is sufficient to maintain the Service and its program for placing soldiers, sailors and war workers at virtually its former scale until Congress can provide necessary funds, is indicated by the placement figures for the week ending March 29. The week covered is the first since the reduction orders were issued by Director General Densmore, owing to the failure of passage of the Urgent Deficiency Bill. It also is pointed out that during the week ending March 29 placement work was hampered by the slackening of many offices for several days while arrangements for their continuance were being made.

Applications and Placements.

With the returns from the 14 largest States not yet received, the U. S. Employment Service in 34 States during the week ending March 29, received 43,512 applications for jobs. Of this number 41,972 were referred and 31-600 reported back to the Service as placed. The returns from the 14 missing States should more than double the placement record for the week.

Placement figures for soldiers for the week ending March 29 have been received from 16 of the 30 demobilization camps in which the United States Employment Service has offices. Those 16 report that of 8,470 discharged men who applied for help to jobs, 8,042 were referred to positions and 5,429 are known to have been placed immediately.

Field Offices in Operation.

While on March 22 the Employment Service was prepared to continue but 56 field offices, by March 29 it had 396 in operation; funds for their maintenance being contributed by States, cities, welfare organizations, chambers of commerce, labor organizations and private individuals. The 2,000 Bureaus for Returning Soldiers and Sailors of the Employment Service also are to be continued.

NEW EGYPTIAN CABINET.

Ruchdi Pasha Prime Minister, State Department is Advised.

Egyptian advices to the Department of State report that the new Egyptian cabinet was formed with Ruchdi Pasha as Prime Minister.

They state that demonstrations had occurred in the streets of Cairo for some time preceding this cabinet change but that order has been generally maintained.

MODIFICATIONS IN U. S. CABLE CENSORSHIP ARE ANNOUNCED

Unrestricted Communication Between This Country and Latin America Permitted

Acting Secretary of the Navy authorizes the following:

The Navy Department, through the Chief Cable Censor,. has made important and far-reaching modifications in the operations of the United States cable censorship effective April 18. As a result of these relaxations, persons in the United States or any of its possessions may now cable, without any interference whatsoever by United States censorship, to points in Central, South America and the West Indies, including Mexico and Cuba. For instance, cablegrams in private code are permitted from Chicago to Valparaiso, or from Havana to Honolulu, or from New York to Mexico City.

The United States has also stopped censoring cablegrams to or from points within British, French or Italian territory, irrespective of the route or other terminus of such cablegram, likewise cablegrams between all parts of the world and Central or South America are not censored by the United States; and in addition, cablegrams to and from the Far East, excepting only those to or through Vladivostok, are no longer subject to United States censorship.

Others Still in Operation.

It is, however, to be noted that British, French and Italian censorships are still in operation, and the fact that the United States has stopped censoring certain cablegrams does not mean that such cablegrams will not be subjected to censorship by Great Britain, France or Italy, as the case may be. The United States will not censor a cablegram between Lima and Paris, but the French will, and such a cablegram will have to conform to the rules and regulations of French censorship, whereas a cablegram between Lima and New York is subject to no censorship whatsoever. Similarly, a cablegram from Mexico City to London, or through London, must conform to the British regulations, whereas a cablegram from Mexico City to Boston is subject to no restrictions.

The British government has not yet decided whether it will permit cablegrams in private code between the United States and South America to pass via London, but it is hoped that a decision will soon be reached.

Will Hasten Trade Resumption.

The restoration of the right to use private code between United States territory and all points in the Far East (other than to or through Vladivostok), and the re-establishment of the same privilege with Central and South America are expected to prove highly beneficial to cable users, and tend materially to hasten the resumption of normal trade. Prompt notification will be given of any modifications in the rules and regulations of British, French or Italian censorships, whereby private code may be used on cablegrams to, from or through their respective territories.

Cablegrams between United States territory and points in Europe, Africa and Asia Minor which are not within British, French or Italian territory will be censored by the United States as formerly, and the same restrictions and regulations will remain in force.

Battle Deaths Indicated by Branch of Service

The Statistics Branch, General Staff, War Department, wires the following table of battle deaths by branch of service:

Number killed in battle and died of wounds as reported in the casualty cables. Marine casualties are not included. The figures are subject to correction which will reduce the total shown.

Killed in action and died of wounds:

	Officers.	*Total.*
Infantry	1,699	41,420
Tank Corps	10	72
Signal Corps	9	303
Artillery	98	1,915
Medical	68	698
Engineers	60	1,260
Cavalry	2	52
Ordnance	3	67
Air Service	180	235
Quartermaster	6	220
Other	29	604
Total	2,164	46,846

Victory Loan Tour Of Secretary Glass

Following is the itinerary of the Victory Loan tour by Secretary of the Treasury Glass: Cleveland, April 19th; Cincinnati, April 21st; Louisville, April 22d; Indianapolis, April 23d; Omaha, April 25th; Denver, April 26th; Hutchinson, April 27th; Oklahoma City, April 28th; St. Louis, April 29th; Atlanta, May 1st; Charleston, May 2d.

RAILROAD PURCHASE ORDER.

(Continued from Page 1.)

mercial representative employed under a general contract covering designated territory and shall not prohibit or penalize the employment of the same agencies, rates and methods of compensation in dealing with the United States heretofore customarily employed by the contractor in the regular course of his business in similar dealings with the railroad corporations."

CHILEAN MISSION ARRIVES IN THE INTEREST OF TRADE

The Chilean Commercial Mission, composed of Senor Don Eliodoro Yanez, Senator and Former Minister of the Interior; Senor Don Enriquo Tocornal, former Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Senor Don Augusto Villanueva, Managing Director of the Bank of Chile, and formerly Superintendent of Commerce, have arrived in Washington with their families They were met at the Union Station by Mr Henry P. Fletcher, American Ambassador to Mexico, and former Ambassador to Chile, representing the State Department; Assistant Secretary Dr. L. S. Rowe, representing the Treasury Department, and Senor Don Beltran Mathieu, the Chilean Ambassador.

The Mission will make a short visit in Washington, and proceed to New York and the other principal cities of the country, with a view to developing American investment in, and trade with, Chile.

Germans Overthrow Lettish Government

Advices from Libau, in Russia, via Copenhagen, state that the Germans succeeded in overthrowing the provisional government of Latvia on Wednesday, imprisoning the premier and other officials of the government, while the Lettish troops seized the treasury notes of the provisional government and are now in absolute control of the situation. It is stated that the coup was carried out under the guise of suppression of the Bolsheviki.

Additional Credits Extended by Treasury

The United States Treasury has established additional credits as follows: Great Britain, $100,000,000; Rumania, $5,000,000; Serbia, $268,608.-27; making a total for Great Britain of $4,236,000,000; for Rumania, $20,-000,000; for Serbia, $27,268,607.27, and a total for all the Allies of $9,138,829,124.27.

American Railway Express Employees Wages Increase

In accordance with the plan previously announced, Walker D. Hines, Director General of Railroads, has issued Supplement No. 19 to General Order No. 27, affecting employees of the American Railway Express Company, which is under Federal control.

The order provides an increase of $25 per month above the rates in ef- during January amounted to 40,044 about $15 per month per man over the rates now in effect. About 69,000 employees are covered by this order.

NAVY ENLISTMENTS.

The Navy Department's report of first enlistments for the week ending April 10 shows that a total of 1,277 men were recruited during the week.

United States Bulletin

Continuing the Work of The Official U. S. Bulletin Established May 10, 1917, Under an Order of the President of the United States. Since April 1, 1919, Published by Roger W. Babson. Issued Every Monday.

Office: No. 10 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C. Tel. Main 5600.

The United States Bulletin is dedicated to the faithful presentation of the official acts of the Government that the people may know and understand precisely and accurately just what the Government is doing day by day. The Bulletin expresses no opinions, indulges in no conjecture or speculation. Published under the same executive management, the same editorship.

The Bulletin is in itself a complete record of all the important activities of the United States Government through its various departments, Legislative, Judicial, and Executive. Official Orders, Statements, and Rulings printed textually as issued by accredited Government officials, and, therefore, an authoritative guide to the business interests of the Nation; a virtual necessity to the Government itself in acquainting the various departments with the official acts of one another; to the Judiciary; to the Manufacturers; Miners and Traders; to Corporations, Railroads, Steamship, Telegraph and Cable Companies; Exporters and Importers; to Diplomats, Consular Agents, Statesmen, and men of affairs generally who wish to keep accurately informed of what the Government is doing and to preserve for reference authentic copies of public announcements issued by the Government's own officials and agents. Entered at the post office at Washington, D. C., as second-class mail matter.—**Edward S. Rochester, Editor.**

SUBSCRIPTION RATES BY MAIL	
One year	$10.00
Six months	6.00
One year, postage prepaid to foreign countries	15.00
Six months, postage prepaid to foreign countries	8.50
Back numbers and extra copies ..... each	.20

Make all checks, money orders, and drafts payable to C. J. Knight, 10 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C.

President Congratulates King Albert of Belgium on the Latter's Birthday

The following telegram was sent from Paris by President Wilson to the King of Belgium on the occasion of the latter's birthday:

"Please accept my warmest congratulations on your birthday and my hope that you may have many another birthday in times that will rapidly grow brighter and brighter and presently witness the entire restoration of Belgium."

ARGENTINE SENATE REFUSES PURCHASE CREDITS TO ALLIES

The Senate of Argentina Thursday night voted down the convention entered into between the executive and the countries of Great Britain, France and Italy pertaining to the grant of credits to those countries for the purchase of Argentine products.

The vote was 13 to 5, the chief objection to the proposed convention being that it would be injurious to the Agrarian classes.

CONFERENCE HELD WITH BANKERS ON RAILROADS' FINANCIAL NEEDS

Walker D. Hines, Director General of Railroads; Swagar Sherley, Director of Finance of the Railroad Administration, and other members of the Director General's Staff, conferred with the railroad executives, a group of bankers from various parts of the country, and officers of the War Finance Corporation, with reference to the requirements of the railroad companies up to and including May 1, pending an appropriation by Congress.

As a result of such conference the Director General announced that the policy with reference to the April 1 needs of the companies would be followed, of issuing his certificate of indebtedness to the railroad companies for amounts due on account of rental and other transactions arising out of Federal control.

It was the unanimous opinion of all those present that the May 1 requirements would be cared for through the cooperation of all parties concerned, in the same manner that was so successful in regard to April first requirements.

151 Steamships Are Now Rushing Food to Europe

Statistics compiled Friday by the United States Shipping Board show that the Board now has 151 steamships, representing 950,000 dead-weight tonnage engaged in carrying food supplies to the starving lands of Europe.

These vessels represent the total number in service up to April 1. This is an increase of 600,000 dead-weight tons over the tonnage engaged in relief work December 1, 1918, an increase of 150,000 dead-weight tonnage over that in service up to March 1, 1919.

A large percentage of these relief ships are fast and commodious freighters, built under the stress of war in American yards by the Emergency Fleet Corporation. With their holds loaded to capacity with flour, beans, grain, beef and other supplies, they are making record runs to points in northern and southern Europe, where the specter of starvation has stalked since the beginning of the war.

Increase in Wages Of Express Employes

In accordance with the plan previously announced, Walker D. Hines, Director General of Railroads, has issued Supplement No. 19 to General Order No. 27 affecting employes of the American Railway Express Company, which is under Federal control.

The order provides an increase of $25 per month above the rates in effect January 1, 1918, or an average of about $15 per month per man over the rates now in effect. About 69,000 employes are covered by this order.

Better than money because they earn money; buy a WAR-SAVINGS STAMP to-day.

WAR SAVINGS STAMP SALES IN HAWAIIAN ISLANDS IN 1919

The Treasury Department authorizes the following:

The article published in the Official U. S. Bulletin of February 19, showing the results of the Savings Campaign in 1918, did not include any statement of sales of War Savings Stamps in the Hawaiian Islands.

The Savings Campaign in Hawaii is particularly interesting, for conditions there are entirely different from those in the States. It is estimated that 80 per cent of the population of the Islands is alien. This, and the fact that the tourists' trade, which was very profitable, has been cut off entirely by the war, are illustrative of the problems which had to be met by the War Savings Organization of Hawaii. The quota for the Hawaiian Islands in the 1918 Savings Campaign was $2,000,000. This large figure was exceeded in a big Christmas drive. The Savings Division of the Treasury Department in Washington states that the Hawaiian Savings Committee in 1918 deserves spcial praise for its excellent work of last year.

PAYMENT OF FEDERAL TAXES BY CORPORATIONS IN ADVANCE

The attention of the Bureau of Internal Revenue has been directed to published statements that the payment of Federal income and excess-profits taxes in advance of the date when due will injure taxpayers in the computation of invested capital.

This is incorrect. Accounts payable on account of such taxes for the preceding year may be included in computing invested capital up until the date when such taxes become due and payable irrespective of whether the taxes are actually paid before or after that date. The corporation cannot increase its average invested capital by postponing payment, and suffers no reduction of average invested capital by making payment in advance.

Murmansk Military Situation Satisfactory

The War Department authorizes the publication of the following cabled communication from the Commander-in-Chief of the American Expeditionary Forces:

"Following telegram from Brig. Gen. Wilds P. Richardson, Murmansk, repeated for your information 'April 13th. Military situation in this sector appears satisfactory. Force of Russians, supported by Allies, attacked and occupied Uros Ozero April 11th, killing 46, wounding 9, capturing 26 prisoners, 2 field guns, 1 machine gun and 7,000 shells. Allied casualties, 1 Canadian Sergeant killed and 1 French sergeant wounded. Am leaving with headquarters staff and replacement officers April 14th for Archangel. Expect to arrive in about six days.'

"PERSHING."

OFFICIAL SUMMARY OF THE AMENDED LEAGUE OF NATIONS COVENANT MADE PUBLIC AT PARIS

The following official summary of the covenant of the League of Nations was issued at Paris April 12:

ONE. The League of Nations is founded in order to promote international cooperation and to secure peace. The league will include (a) the belligerent States named in the document annexed to the covenant, (b) all the neutral States so named and (c) in the future any self-governing country whose admission is approved by two-thirds of the States already members of the league. A State may withdraw from the league providing it has kept its obligations to date on giving two years' notice.

TWO. The league will act through an assembly comprising not more than three representatives of each of the member States, each State, however, having only one vote, and a council comprising for the present one representative of each of the five great powers and each of four other powers as selected from time to time by the assembly. The number of powers of each class represented on the council may be increased by the unanimous consent of the council and a majority of the assembly. Other powers have the right to sit as members of the council during the decision of matters in which they are specially interested. In the council, as in the assembly, each State will have only one vote. Both these bodies are to meet at stated intervals (the council at least once a year), and at other times if required; both can deal with any matter that is of international interest or that threatens the peace of the world; the decision of both must be unanimous except in certain specified cases, matters of procedure, for instance, being decided by a majority vote. The league will have a permanent secretariat under a secretary general. The secretariat and all other bodies under the league may include women equally with men. A permanent court of international justice and various permanent commissions and bureaus are also to be established.

THREE. The member States agree: (a) To reduce their armaments, plans for such reduction being suggested by the council, but only adopted with the consent of the States themselves, and thereafter not to increase them without the concurrence of the council. (b) To exchange full information of their existing armies and their naval and military programs. (c) To respect each other's territory and personal independence, and guarantee them against foreign aggression. (d) To submit all international disputes either to arbitration or to inquiry by the council, which latter, however, may not pronounce an opinion on any dispute whose subject matter falls solely within a State's domestic jurisdiction; in no case to go to war till three months after an award or unanimous recommendation has been made; and even then not to go to war with a State which accepts the award or recommendation. (e) To regard a State which has broken the covenant (d) as having committed an act of war against the league; to break off all economic and other relations with it; and to allow free passage through their territories to the troops of those States which are contributing armed force on behalf of the league. The council is to recommend what amount of force, if any, should be supplied by the several governments concerned, but the approval of the latter is necessary. (States not members of the league will be invited to accept the obligations of the league for the purposes of particular disputes, and if they fail to comply may be forced.) (f) Not to consider any treaty binding till it has been communicated to the league, which will then proceed to publish it; to admit the right of the assembly to advise the reconsideration of treaties and international conditions which do not accord with present needs; and to be bound by no obligations inconsistent with the covenant. A State which breaks its agreements may be expelled from the league by the council.

FOUR. The covenant does not affect the validity of international engagements such as treaties of arbitration or regional understandings like the Monroe doctrine, for securing the maintenance of peace.

FIVE. The former German colonies and territories of the Ottoman Empire are to be administered in the interests of civilization by States which are willing to be mandatories of the league which will exercise a general supervision.

SIX. The member States accept certain responsibilities with regard to labor conditions, the treatment of natives, the white slave traffic, the opium traffic, the arms traffic with uncivilized and semicivilized countries, transit and trade conditions, public health and Red Cross societies.

SEVEN. The league is recognized as the central body interested in coordinating and assisting international activities generally.

EIGHT. Amendments to the covenant require the approval of all the States on the council and a simple majority of those in the assembly. States which signify their dissent from amendments thus approved are not bound by them, but in this case cease to be members of the league.

THE STATUS OF WAR CONTRACTS BY BUREAUS TO MARCH 15, 1919

Per Cent of Value Terminated as Compared to Those Outstanding November 9, 1918.

The Statistics Branch, General Staff, War Department, issues the following:

Values of contract terminations and deliveries to March 15, 1919, in per cent of value of contracts outstanding November 9, 1918.

Terminated contracts as shown represent canceled and supended contracts. The actual savings that will result depend on the amounts that must be paid the contractors in settlement.

Per cent of contracts outstanding November 9, 1918:

	Terminated.	Delivered.	Remaining.
Bureau of Aircraft Production	84	15	..
Ordnance Department	68	20	12
Military Railroads	64	26	10
Motors and Vehicles	63	24	13
Machinery & Eng. materials	38	25	37
Medical and Hospital Supplies	35	..	65
Quartermaster Supplies	17	48	35
Signal Corps Supplies	9	17	74
Total March 15	63	22	15
Total March 1	59	21	20

SPANISH CABINET RESIGNS.

The resignation of all the members of the Spanish Ministry was reported in a dispatch from Madrid received by the State Department April 15, Assistant Secretary Phillips announced.

STATE BANKS ADMITTED TO FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

The following State institutions were admitted to the Federal Reserve System during the week ending April 11, 1919:

Franklin County Trust Co., Greenfield, Mass. Capital, $200,000; surplus, $100,000; total resources, $2,721,760.

Waltham Trust Co., Waltham, Mass. Capital, $200,000; surplus, $100,000; total resources, $4,891,089.

The Fidelity Trust Company, of Buffalo, N. Y. Capital, $1,000,000; surplus, $1,000,000; total resources, $19,026,685.

The Shadyside Bank, Shadyside, Ohio. Capital, $35,000; surplus, $3,900; total resources, $306,639.

The People's Bank, New Bern, N. C. Capital, $100,000; surplus, $50,000; total resources, $1,834,599.

State Bank of Reform, Reform, Ala. Capital, $25,000; surplus, $6,000; total resources, $312,109.

Bank of Tennessee, Nashville, Tenn. Capital, $200,000; surplus, $50,000; total resources, $250,000.

Farmers' State Bank, Rice, Tex. Capital, $40,000; surplus, $11,000; total resources, $183,387.

Banks authorized to accept drafts and bills of exchange up to 100 per cent of capital and surplus:

National Newark & Essex Banking Company, Newark, N. J.

Mercantile Trust & Deposit Company, New York, N. Y.

Phoenix & Third National Bank, Lexington, Ky.

OFFICIAL COMMUNIQUES ON PEACE CONFERENCE

President Wilson gave out the following statement at Paris April 14th:

"In view of the fact that the questions which must be settled in the peace with Germany have been brought so near complete solution, that they can now quickly be put through the final process of drafting, those who have been most constantly in conference about them have decided to advise that the German plenipotentiaries be invited to meet representatives of the associated belligerent nations at Versailles on the Twenty-fifth of April.

"This does not mean that the many other questions connected with the general peace settlement will be interrupted, or that their consideration, which has long been under way, will be retarded. On the contrary, it is expected that rapid progress will now be made with these questions, so that they may also presently be expected to be ready for final settlement. It is hoped that questions most directly affecting Italy, especially the Adriatic question, can now be brought to a speedy agreement. The Adriatic question will be given, for the time, precedence over other questions and pressed by continual study to its final stage.

"The settlements that belong especially to the treaty with Germany will in this way be got out of the way at the same time that all other settlements are being brought to a complete formulation. It is realized that though this process must be followed all the questions of the present great settlement are parts of a single whole."

Paris, April 11. — The fourteenth meeting of the commission on the League of Nations was held on Thursday evening, April 10, at the Hotel Crillon, under the chairmanship of President Wilson. The commission first received a deputation from the international council of women and the suffragist conference of the allied countries and the United States.

The delegation was introduced by Lady Aberdeen. The members of the delegation raised several points of interest to women, and before leaving were thanked by the chairman, who assured them that the commission appreciated the manner of their suggestions. If all of them were not embodied in the outline of the league, this was because it was deemed inadvisable to burden the league with a multitude of details before experience had shown of what it was capable.

The commission then proceeded to discuss the redraft of the covenant received from the drafting committee, and covered the articles from 1 to 10.

The discussion of subsequent articles will take place tonight at 8.30 at the Hotel Crillon.

Paris, April 12.—The fifteenth meeting of the commission on the League of Nations was held at 8.30 Friday evening, April 11, at the Hotel Crillon under the chairmanship of President Wilson.

The commission resumed its examination of the articles of the covenant as redrafted by the Committee on Revision. Articles 11 to 26 were covered in the course of the evening, and the commission rose at 12.30, having completed its work. The appointment of a committee which should draw up plans of the league organization was authorized.

The new text contains 26 articles. The entire document has been carefully revised from the point of view of drafting and it contains in addition a specific statement of a number of principles hereto regarded by the commission as implicit as the covenant. Except for the technical task of bringing the French and English text into accord, the covenant is ready for the plenary conference. It will therefore be made public in the course of a few days.

Paris Conference Fails to Adopt Japanese Proposals

The following authoritative statement was made at Paris April 12: "At a meeting of the League of Nations Commission on Friday, April 11, the Japanese delegation proposed an amendment to the preamble of the covenant, as follows: To insert after the words 'by the prescription of open, just, and honorable relations between nations,' an additional clause to read 'by the endorsement of the principle of equality of nations and just treatment of their nationals.'

"The amendment was admirably presented by Baron Makino. In the course of his speech he emphasized the great desire of the Japanese Government and of the Japanese people that such a principle be recognized in the covenant. His argument was supported with great force by Viscount Chinda. A discussion followed in which practically all of the members of the commission participated. The decision was marked by breadth of thought, free and sympathetic exchange of opinion, and a complete appreciation by the members of the commission of the difficulties which lay in the way of either accepting or rejecting the amendment.

"The commission was impressed by the justice of the Japanese claim and by the spirit in which it was presented. Mention was frequently made in the course of discussion of the fact that the covenant provided for the representation of Japan on the executive council as one of the five great powers, and that a rejection of the proposed amendment could not, therefore, be construed as diminishing the prestige of Japan. Various members of the commission, however, felt that they could not vote for its specific inclusion in the covenant. Therefore, the commission was reluctantly unable to give to the amendment that unanimous approval which is necessary for its adoption."

WAGE INCREASE FOR SLEEPING AND DINING CAR EMPLOYEES

As already forcasted in connection with readjustment of wages for employes in train and engine service, Walker D. Hines, Director General of Railroads, has inssued Supplement Number 17 to General Order Number 27 covering employees in sleeping and parlor car service of the railroads in Pullman Car Lines and Supplement Number 18 to General Order Number 27 covering employees in dining car departments.

Sleeping Car Employees.

The order covering employees in sleeping and parlor car service provides increases of $25 per month above the basic minima in effect as of January 1, 1918. These basic minimas are practically the rates then in effect. There were some variations in monthly rates at that time and the basic minima are established for the purpose of producing uniformity.

Approximately 50 per cent of these advances were given by General Order 27 issued May 25, 1918. Approximately 12,000 employees are affected by this order.

Dining Car Schedule.

The order covering employees in dining car departments also provides approximate increases of $25 per month above basic minima as of January 1, 1919. In this case also approximately 66 2-3 per cent of the increases were absorbed by General Order 27. Approximately 10,000 employees are affected by this order.

Both orders are effective May 1.

These orders complete the "war cycle" of wage increases to railroad labor and it will be understood that the cycle of war adjustments is just completed and that further wage questions will naturally be dealt with only in the light of conditions hereafter arising.

RIFLE MATCHES AT CALDWELL.

Navy Department Selects Model Range Twenty Miles from New York.

Upon the recommendation of the National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice, the Navy Department has selected the Navy Rifle Range, Caldwell, N. J., as the place for holding this year's national matches.

This large range within 20 miles of New York City is the largest of the chain of rifle ranges operated by the Navy during the war. It is a model range in every respect.

While the range is now open and available to the general public for practice, the executive officer, Lieut.-Col. Wm. C. Harllee, will maintain an office at the offices of the National Rifle Association in Washington and all inquiries should be addressed there until July 1, when the National Match Staff will assemble at Caldwell.

ORDNANCE TO BE COMPLETED FOR THE GOVERNMENT IS NOW IN VALUE ABOUT $122,000,000

FIGURES OF MARCH 20

Statistics Branch Reports on Sales of Surplus Stocks Show Total Value to March 28 of $1,082,707—Light and Heavy Brownings Used Overseas.

The Statistics Branch, General Staff, War Department, wires the following:

Of the $133,500,000 worth of ordnance which it was proposed to complete on March 13, over $12,000,000 worth are delivered in the next week, reducing the value of the balance to be completed on March 20 to $121,350,000. Forty-four per cent of the last figure is artillery and 14 per cent smokeless powder.

The value of the deliveries of a selected group of important items for the week ended March 20 was $6,600,000, compared with $5,300,000 for the previous week, and $26,000,000 for the week just before the armistice. Such oscillations from week to week are to be expected, in spite of the general downward trend.

Sales of Surplus Ordnance.

The value of sales of surplus ordnance reported to the Director of Sales are as follows:

Prior to March 8.....$	208,527
Week ended March 14.	162,547
Week ended March 21.	638,932
Week ended March 28.	72,701
Total to March 28...$	1,082,707

The sales to date are small when compared with the total stocks of steel, copper, chemicals, tractors, and so forth, which will ultimately be sold.

Light and Heavy Brownings.

A report of the Chief Ordnance Officer, A. E. F., as of February 15, shows that, except for anti-aircraft use, Vickers and Hotchkiss machine guns with troops have been almost entirely replaced by heavy Brownings, and that Chauchat automatic rifles had been replaced by light Brownings.

An approximate computation indicates that the weight of the steel projectiles fired by the Allies in 1918 was approximately 2,200,000 tons. This may be compared with the total production of steel in the United States in 1916 of 42,800,000 tons.

ZAPATA KILLED IN ACTION.

The State Department received a dispatch from the American Embassy at Mexico City stating that the press this week published an official report of General Pablo Gonzales to President Carranza announcing that Emiliano Zapata has been killed in action and his body recovered and fully identified.

RESERVE BOARD INSTRUCTIONS

(Continued from Page 1.)

member bank, notes, drafts or bills of exchange of any one borrower in excess of those limits now imposed by Sections 9 and 13 of the Federal Reserve Act, provided that the aggregate in no case shall exceed 20 per cent, and provided that any rediscounts over and above 10 per cent shall be secured by Government obligations of the kinds specified.

Interpretation Clear.

The interpretation of this amendment is very clear as to rediscounts for national member banks, and the only question which might arise is as as to whether or not the power to rediscount an additional 10 per cent of paper secured by the proper Government obigations applies to the case of a State member bank which under the State law has already loaned under the regular line of credit in excess of 10 per cent to one borrower. Section 9, independent of the amendment, provides in substance that if a State bank has loaned in excess of 10 per cent to any one borrower, the Federal Reserve Bank can not rediscount for that bank any of the paper of that borrower, but if on the other hand it has not loaned in excess of 10 per cent, then the State member bank shall be afforded the regular rediscount privileges conferred by Section 13 up to the limits set forth in Section 13.

Amendment of March 3.

The amendment of March 3, 1919, confers powers "in excess of the amount" set forth in Sections 9 and 13, so that in order to give full force to that part of the language which refers to Section 9, it must be interpreted to mean that even though the State member bank has loaned in excess of 10 per cent to one borrower under his regular line of credit, nevertheless the Federal Reserve Bank may rediscount paper of that borrower, which is secured by the Government obligations of the kind specified, provided that the aggregate of all rediscounts does not exceed 20 per cent of the member bank's capital and surplus.

If it were intended to authorize State member banks to rediscount with their Federal Reserve Banks, paper secured by Government obligations only in the case where the State bank has loaned less than 10 per cent under its regular line of credit, there could have been no purpose in referring to Section 9 in the amendment.

Ruling of the Board.

The Board therefore rules under authority granted in this amendment that the Federal Reserve Banks may rediscount until December 31, 1920, for national and State member banks, paper secured by not less than a like face amount of bonds or notes of the United States, issued since April 24, 1917, or certificates of indebtedness of the United States, without regard to the amount the borrowing bank may have already loaned to its borrower under his regular line of credit; provided, however, that the aggregate of all rediscounts must in no case exceed 20 per centum of the capital and surplus of the member bank.

Specific Case Illustrated.

Illustration: The result in a specific case would be as follows: State member bank A has loaned 15 per cent to X on his regular line of credit, and 15 per cent to X on the security of Government obligations of the kinds specified. What and how much might the reserve bank rediscount of these items? The regular line being in excess of 10 per cent, Section 9 applies and none of that paper may be rediscounted, but the amendment of March 3, 1919, authorizes the rediscount of paper in "excess" of what could have been rediscounted heretofore under Section 9; provided, first, that the excess be secured by Government obligations of the kinds specified; and provided, second, that the aggregate in no event shall exceed 20 per cent. In the case supposed, therefore, the reserve bank could take all 15 per cent of the paper secured by the Government obligations, but none of the paper taken in X's regular line of credit. If the commercial line had been 9 per cent, for instance, the reserve bank could rediscount all of the 9 per cent, and in addition 11 per cent of the paper secured by Government obligations, making a total of 20 per cent of the capital and surplus of the member bank.

SITUATION AT ODESSA.

Belated Dispatch Describes Evacuation of City by Civilian Population.

A belated dispatch from Constantinople regarding the evacuation of Odessa, after that city had held out a long time against the attack of the Bolsheviki, states that the American Consulate at Odessa closed at noon on April 5. The civilian population continued to leave the city until the evening of April 6. Every American in the city, together with members of all the other foreign missions, and approximately 20,000 Russian refugees, got away safely. Many civilians accompanied the Allied forces in their retirement in the direction of Akermann.

AUTHORITIES IN CONTROL.

Strike Situation Throughout Spain is Reported to Be Improved.

A Madrid dispatch states that the conditions in Barcelona, and elsewhere in Spain where strikes have taken place, are very much improved. The authorities are in full control wherever the strikes have started. In Barcelona many workmen have returned to their employment and the public service corporations are in full operation. Martial law that had been proclaimed at Valencia and Alicente has now been suspended. Throughout Spain communication facilities now are practically normal.

Help the Victory Liberty Loan.

REQUESTS FOR SEALED PROPOSALS.

War Department.

Proposals for Coal and Coke. Raw Materials Division, Office Director of Purchase, Munitions Bldg., Washington, D. C. Sealed proposals will be received here until 10 a. m., May 7, 1919, and then opened, for furnishing coal and coke required at various posts, camps and stations of Army during fiscal year beginning July 1, 1919. Further information on application.

The Paints Branch, Raw Materials Division, will receive proposals to fill requisitions as follows:

Requisition 9743. Newport News, Va. Bids receivable until 10 a. m., April 26, 1919: 200 pounds Red Lead, Dry—Spec. 56A of October 10, 1918. To be furnished in 25 lb. containers; 10 pounds Powdered Aluminum—Spec. 80, of Oct. 31, 1918. To be furnished in 10 lb. containers; 10 gallons Paint Buff Smokestack—Spec. 61 of Sept 6, 1918. To be furnished in 5 gallon containers; 10 gallons Paint, Gray Battleship—Spec. 24 of May 7, 1918, with necessary change of pigment to produce a color to match S-W Slate 363. To be furnished in 5 gallon containers; 10 gallons Paint, Vermillion—Spec. 45 of May 7, 1918. To be furnished in 5 gallon containers; 150 pounds Paint, Zinc White in Oil—composed of American Process Zinc Oxide—Spec. 54-A of August 1, 1918, ground in 20 per cent of pure Raw Linseed Oil. To be furnished in 25 lb. containers; 50 pounds Kalsomine White—Spec. 79 of Oct. 15, 1918. To be furnished in 50 lb. container; 3 gallons Banana Oil—Contractor to accompany bid with specifications that will be satisfied by material offered.

Quote Prices f. o. b. Newport News, Va.—Material to be suitably packed for Domestic Shipment. Specifications mentioned unless otherwise stated refer to Army Paint Specifications published by General Engineer Depot and Director of Purchase.

Requisition 223. El Paso, Texas. Bids receivable until 10 a. m., April 28, 1919: 60 tubes Rubber Cement—Shall be made of pure Para Rubber cut in gasoline and free from foreign substance which may effect the servicability of the cement. Bidder to specify weight of tubes; 50 quarts Vulcanizing Cement—Bidders shall state specification which will be satisfied by material offered. To be furnished in either screw or friction top one quart cans; 125 gallons Vulcanizing Cement—Bidders shall state specification which will be satisfied by material offered. To be furnished in screw or friction top cans of one gallon capacity; 125 gallons Reinforced Red Lead Paint—Spec. 40 of May 7, 1918. In 5 gallon containers; 100 pounds Drop Black Paste—Pigment 50 per cent. To be calcined bone black only, free from blue or gas carbon black or grit or deleterious matter, and finely ground. Liquid, 50 per cent. To be pure Raw Linseed Oil, Spec. 1 of May 7, 1918. In 1 lb. tins; 100 pounds Prussian Blue Paste—Spec. 66 of October 10, 1918. In one-half pound tins; 300 gallons Blue Paint—Spec. 10 of May 7, 1918. In 1 gallon cans; 75 gallons Vermillion, in Japan—Pigment, 80 per cent. Spec. 46A of Oct. 10, 1918. Liquid, 20 per cent. Of Coach Maker's Grinding Japan—Spec. 5 of May 7, 1918, appended inclusion "thinner of turpentine, volatile mineral spirits or mixture thereof. Must contain 35 per cent nonvolatile of which 90 per cent is linseed oil, the remainder to be resins other than rosin. The volatile shall contain 50 per cent turpentine." In 1 gallon cans; 20 quarts Stencil Black Paint—Spec. 43 of May 7, 1918. In 1 qt. cans; 250 gallons Vermillion Paint—Spec. 45 of May 7, 1918. In 1 gallon cans; 300 gallons White Shellac—Spec. 31-A of Oct. 10, 1918, substituting White Shellac for Orange Shellac. In 1 gallon cans.

Quote prices f. o. b. El Paso, Texas. Material to be suitably packed for Domestic Shipment unless otherwise specifically stated specifications mentioned refer to Army Paint Specifications published by General Engineer Depot and Director of Purchase.

Requisition 6051. Fort Morgan, Alabama. Bids receivable 10 a. m., April 29, 1919: 35 gals. Enamel, Gray, for Engines—Spec. 47 of May 7, 1918, with the necessary change in Pigment to produce color to match S-W Pearl Gray 479. To be furnished in 1 gallon containers; 35 gals. Enamel, White, for Bedsteads—Spec. 47 of May 7, 1918. To be furnished in 1 gallon containers; 25 gals. Paint, White—Spec. 50 of May 7, 1918. To be furnished in 1 gal. containers; 25 gals. Paint, Dark Drab—Detroit Graphite Co's. No. 57; United States Graphite Co's. Special Drab; National Paint Works' No. 32, Gray Graphite; or equal. To be furnished in 5 gallon containers. (Bidder to submit satisfactory specifications.) 25 gals. Paint, Dark Olive Green—Detroit Graphite Co's. No. 38; United States Gutta Percha Co's. Spec. Olive Green; Raritan Paint Co's. No. 2 Dark Green; or equal. To be furnished in 5 gal. containers. (Bidder to submit satisfactory Specifications.) 35 gals. Paint, Dark Red—Spec. 11 of May 7, 1918, with the necessary change in Pigment to produce color to match S-W 367 Red. To be furnished in 1 gallon containers; 45 gals. Paint, Gray—Spec. 19 of May 7, 1918, with the necessary change in Pigment to produce color to match S-W 353 Light Lead. To be furnished in 1 gallon containers; 25 gals. Paint, Buff (mixed)—Spec. 50 of May 7, 1918, with the necessary change in Pigment to produce color to match S-W Straw 385. To be furnished in 5 gallon containers; 100 lbs. Paste, White Zinc, in Oil—Composed of American Process Zinc Oxide, Spec. 54A of Aug. 1, 1918, ground in 20 per cent of pure Raw Linseed Oil. To be furnished in No. 25 cans; 15 gals. Paint, White Stencil—Spec. 44 of May 7, 1918. Furnished in 1 gal. cans; 30 gals. Varnish—Spec. 6 of May 7, 1918. Furnished in 1 quart containers.

Quote Prices f. o. b. Fort Morgan, Alabama. Material to be suitably packed for Domestic Shipment. Unless otherwise specifically stated, specifications mentioned refer to Army Paint Specifications published by General Engineer Depot and Director of Purchase.

Requisition 26018. Hoboken, N. J. Bids receivable until 10 a. m., April 30, 1919: 6,000 pounds Cold Water White Paint—Specification 79 of October 15. Packed in paper lined wood barrels.

Quote Prices f. o. b. Hoboken, N. J.

The Quartermaster of the Eastern Department, Governors Island, New York, will receive sealed proposals until 11 o'clock, a. m., May 12, for printing for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1919.

The Medical and Hospital Supplies Division, will receive proposals as follows: For furnishing drugs until 10 a. m., April 26. Circular No. 19

For furnishing surgical supplies until 10 a. m., April 29. Circular No. 18.

For furnishing dental supplies until 10 a. m., April 25. Circular No. 17.

The General Supplies Division will receive proposals until April 24 for furnishing 400 sets of 4 bed casters, long shank, steel wheels for 1 in. post beds, 2 in. wheels. H. K. Ambler, Room 2813, buyer.

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received by the Frankfort Arsenal, Philadelphia, until 10 a. m., April 21, 1919, for furnishing and delivering 2,000 pounds of cartridge brass.

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received by the Rock Island Arsenal, Illinois, until 2 p. m., April 21, 1919, for furnishing and delivering materials as follows: 1,258 feet of chromium vanadium steel, 8 thirty-inch galvanized-iron ventilators with dampers, 20 pieces of flange steel, 5-16 inch thick, in sheets 36 by 160 inches.

Sale of Government-owned Monkey Wrenches. 452, wood handled, 12 in., f. o. b. Chicago. Bids will be opened 10 a. m., May 8, 1919, at Zone Supply Office, 1819 W. 39th St., Chicago. Samples may be inspected at above office and Zone Supply Offices in Jeffersonville, Ind., and St. Louis, where particulars and special bid forms are on hand. Refer to S. P. D. No. 719 G. S.

Bids will be opened 10 a. m., May 7, 1919, at War Dept., Surplus Property Div., Munitions Bldg., Washington, D. C., for the following, f. o. b. Jeffersonville, Ind., where it may be inspected: 138,800 sq. ft. class-A and 11,488 sq. ft. class-B, 10 to 15 sq. ft. each, Oiled Lace Leather in backs, refer to S. P. D. No. 1140 C. E.: also 15,277½ sq. ft. grade-A and 9,700½ sq. ft. grade-B, 5-6 oz., Russet Full Grain Bag Leather in sides, refer to S. P. D. No. 1175 C. E. Bids to be on special forms which, with particulars, can be obtained upon application to above Office and Zone Supply offices in following Cities: Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Atlanta, Jeffersonville, Ind., Chicago, St. Louis, New Orleans, San Antonio, Omaha, El Paso and San Francisco. By authority of Capt. Don H. Foster, Chief.

Navy Department.

The Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, is offering for sale the vessels named below, under provisions of the act of Congress approved March 3, 1883. Vessels have been stricken from the Navy Register after survey, condemnation and appraisal. Bids will be received until the dates indicated.

Until May 1—Yachts and Motor Boats Sea Hawk (Location: Key West), Grey Fox (Location: Fifth District), Pope Mary (Location: Key West), Thetis (Location: New London), Traveler (Location: Key West), Zig Zag (Location: Key West), Kanised (Location: Norfolk), Grey Hound (Location: Marathon, Florida), Howarda (Location: Key West), Vega (Location: Philadelphia), Fishboat Mary B. Garner (Location: Philadelphia), Barges Christine (Location: Newport, R. I.), and Raymond (Location: Newport, R. I.).

Until May 8—Schooners Robert H. McCurdy (Location: Fourth Naval District), Arabia (Location: First Naval District), and Charles Whittemore (Location: New London, Conn.).

Until May 15—Freightboat Vester (Location: Fourth Naval District), Fishboats McKeever Brothers (Location: Cape May, N. J.), E. J. McKeever (Location: Cape May, N. J.), S. W. McKeever (Location: Cape May, N. J.), Motor Boats Cossack (Location: First Naval District), Yo Ho, (Location: First Naval District), Edith M. (Location: Marine Basin, N. Y.), and Nightingale (Location: New London), Motor Yacht Shirin (Location: New Orleans).

The Bureau of Yards and Docks of the Navy Department has invited bids on the following projects:

3861. Hampton Roads. One-story storehouse. Estimated cost, $230,000.

3860. Hampton Roads. Three-story aircraft storehouse. Estimated cost, $837,000.

3767. Newport (R. I.) Torpedo Station. Development of torpedo storage. Estimated cost, $203,000.

3818. Hampton Roads: Additional permanent construction. Estimated cost, $560,000.

3846. Pensacola. Underground conduit system. Estimated cost, $114,000.

3842. Charleston Ammunition Depot. A fixed ammunition storehouse. Estimated cost, $52,000.

3858. Charleston. Concrete dry dock No. 2. Estimated cost, $3,500,000.

3835. Quantico, Va. Officers' houses and administration building. Estimated cost, $315,000.

Shipping Board.

The Division of Operations, United States Shipping Board, Emergency Fleet Corporation reinvites tenders for furnishing such quantities of Bunker Fuel Oil as may be required for one (1) year from date of award of this bid, for use by merchant ships under its ownership or control, as follows:

Quantities: (Approximate only.)

Boston, 500,000 barrels minimum to 800,000 barrels maximum; 700,000 barrels minimum to 1,000,000 barrels maximum; Galveston, 400,000 barrels minimum to 600,000 barrels maximum; Cristobal, 1,500,000 barrels minimum to 2,000,000 barrels maximum; Balboa, 500,000 barrels minimum to 1,000,000 barrels maximum.

Sealed proposals will be received by the head of the Purchase Branch, Supply Division, United States Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation, 140 North Broad St., Philadelphia, Pa., until April 23 for furnishing eight ship sets of settee cushions and backs for concrete ships.

Treasury Department.

Proposals will be received by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing for furnishing and delivering the articles listed below;

Until 2 p. m., April 22, 1919: All labor and material necessary to machine true to dimensions, 14 spindles designated by piece No. 32-33-24, print D-9, and two pieces each of number 3, 4 and 4, print A-31-X, furnished by the bureau; 100 gears, cast-iron, machine-cut; all labor and material, including patterns, for the making of 1,000 die-perforating wheels and 1,000 pin-perforating wheels, in accordance with blue-print A-1 furnished by the bureau; 8 lockfast oil or molasses gates, as described on page 664, catalog No. 75, H. Channon Co., Chicago; 100 letters, 50 each, exactly like the two samples furnished by the bureau; 30 skip-five wheels for use on numbering blocks; 2 reams of cameo plate paper.

Until 2 p. m., April 23, 1919: Four hun-

(Continued on Page 9.)

CLEMENCY FOR 52 PRISONERS HELD UNDER ESPIONAGE LAW RECOMMENDED BY MR. PALMER

179 ARE NOW CONFINED

Exaggerated Figures as to Total Number Convicted Being Used by Persons Agitating for General Amnesty, Attorney General Says.

The Attorney General has authorized the following statement:

The Department of Justice has been conducting an investigation of all convictions under the Espionage Act with a view to recommending to the President pardons and commutations in those cases where justice seems to require executive clemency of that nature. I have today (April 11) forwarded to the President recommendations of commutations in 52 cases, together with the necessary documents for the President's signature. Until these documents are returned I do not feel at liberty to publish the names of the prisoners concerned.

Exaggerated Figures.

In this connection I desire to call attention to the exaggerated figures which are being used by persons agitating for what is called a general amnesty to political prisoners; so exaggerated, in fact, that I can not help suspecting the overstatement to be deliberate.

When this investigation of the Espionage Act cases began about two months ago the total number of persons confined in jails and penitentiaries for violation of the Espionage Act was only 239. Of these the sentences of 55 have since expired and five have been paroled, leaving only 179 now in confinement. In about 30 of these cases the sentences have already been commuted, and I have now recommended commutations in 52 more. These figures do not include the I. W. W. group cases in Chicago and California, which would add 121 to the number. Of these many, however, have recently been released on bail.

Reasons for Imprisonment.

There are no men in prison because of the expression of their views on social, economic, or political questions, including the war. Besides, the above figures do not all represent men prosecuted for what they said or published. Many obstructed the draft in other ways, as for instance by armed resistance, by stirring up fraudulent claims for exemption from military service, and other methods. In fact, many of them violated the Selective Service Law as well as the Espionage Law.

It thus appears that current statements to the effect that there are 1,500 political prisoners in the penitentiaries and jails of this country are the result of either frenzied imagination or deliberate intent to deceive the public.

150,000 Men Fail to Claim War Risk Certificates

More than 150,000 men in the Army or the Navy, and insured by the United States Government through the War Risk Insurance Bureau, have failed to claim their insurance certificates.

Men who have not received their certificates of insurance should communicate with the Bureau of War Risk Insurance, Washington, D C., stating their full name, rank, army serial number, organization address at the time of application for insurance, present address and the address of the beneficiary to whom the certificate is to be sent.

SEALED BIDS INVITED

(Continued from Page 8.)

dred machine-steel plank chain links; 293 parts for use on No. 9 Boston wire stitching machine, 10-head, 3-8 inch stitch.

Until 2 p. m., April 24, 1919: One thousand machine-steel plank pins, with nuts; 1,000 machine-steel blanket bolts with nuts.

Two carloads, about 80,000 pounds, of chrome yellow, lemon; 40,000 pounds of mixed black.

Department of Commerce.

Sealed proposals marked "Proposals for laboratory, Fairport, Iowa," and inclosed in an evelope addressed "Commissioner of Fisheries, Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C.," will be received at this office until 2 o'clock p. m., May 26, 1919, and then opened for construction of a laboratory building at the biological station at Fairport, Iowa. For blank proposals, specifications, plans and particulars, address Commissioner of Fisheries, Washington, D. C.

Sealed Proposals will be opened by the Supt. of Lighthouses, Tompkinsville, N. Y., 2 o'clock p. m., April 30, 1919, for 3,000 gallons heavy mineral lubricating oil. Information upon application to the above office.

Deparment of Interior.

Proposals will be received by the United States Indian Service at the office of the Sherman Institute, Riverside, Calif., until 2 p. m., April 23, 1919, for furnishing the following articles:

One thousand yards of gingham for girls' dresses, small check, blue colors.

Two rugs, 17½ by 15 feet.

Two rugs, 9 by 12 feet.

Seventy-two yards of carpet for stairs, 27 inches wide.

Proposals will be received by the United States Indian Service at the office of the Cherokee Indian School, Cherokee, N. C., until 10 a. m., April 25, 1919, for furnishing one darning machine, complete, adapted for the darning of stockings, knit underwear, etc.

The Panama Canal.

Proposals for dynamite, blasting caps, detonators, and safety fuse. Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the General Purchasing Officer, the Panama Canal, Washington, D. C., until 10:30 'oclock a. m., April 21, 1919, at which time they will be opened in public, for furnishing the above mentioned articles Blanks and information relating to this circular (1271) may be obtained from this office or the offices of the assistant purchasing agents, 24 State Street, New York City; 606 Common Street, New Orleans, La., and Fort Mason, San Francisco, Cal.; also from the United States Engineer offices in the principal cities throughout the United States. —A. L. Flint, General Purchasing Officer.

Circular Proposal No. 2207 for furnishing drills, augers, bits, dies, punches, stocks and dies, taps, grommet sets, clamps, files, saws, planes, hammers, scrapers, shears, wrenches, brushes, gloves, chair seats, tapes, yarn, fish paper, bankers' check paper, cocoanut meal. Sealed proposals in triplicate will be received at the office of the General Purchasing Officer of the Panama Canal, Washington, D. C., not later than 10:30 a. m., April 24.

THREE WARSHIPS TO RECORD PROGRESS OF VICTORY LOAN

Will Travel from San Francisco to New York, at Rate of Speed Determined by Subscriptions.

The nation's subscription to the Victory Liberty Loan will be recorded daily by the progress of three American warships traveling from San Francisco to New York, via the Panma Canal.

The first ship will leave San Francisco on April 21 and proceed to a point off San Diego, where it will be met by a destroyer which will then make the trip southward to the Panama Canal. The third ship, which will be a destroyer of the newest and fastest type, will make the last leg of the journey from the Panama Canal to New York, which is to be called the "Harbor of Victory."

Speed Fixed by Subscriptions.

The speed of these vessels will be determined by the speed to which the country is subscribing to the Victory Liberty Loan. The faster the country subscribes the faster the vessel will travel and the sooner will the "Harbor of Victory" be reached. In this way the country will know every day by the position of the Victory Ship the exact progress of the loan.

As the Victory Ship proceeds from San Francisco to the "Harbor of Victory" its progress will be shown by maps in the newspapers and by large bulletin boards erected at the important corners in the large cities of the country. In the event that in the first week or ten days of the campaign the country does not subscribe as fast as it should, these maps will show where the Victory Ship actually is and where it would be if the country were doing its duty.

Nightly Instructions to Ships.

Every night Rear Admiral T. J. Cowie, Navy Victory Liberty Loan Officer, will obtain from the Treasury Department the day's subscription to the Loan and by radio will instruct the Commander of the Victory Ship to proceed a distance in proportion to the amount of the subscription. Therefore, on the day that the Nation's quota is subscribed the Victory Ship will put into New York—the "Harbor of Victory."

Aboard the Victory Ship will be a special representative of Admiral Cowie who will appeal to the country to bring the ship into the "Harbor of Victory." The distance to be covered is more than 5,000 miles and the trip can be made easily within the 21 days of the campaign, providing the country does its duty and subscribes rapidly to the Loan.

Admiral Cowie, in announcing the plan of the Victory Ship said, "I have no fears for the Navy Victory Ship. I know that the country will oversubscribe the Victory Loan in short order and not fail to bring the Navy safely into the "Harbor of Victory."

STEPS TAKEN TO EXPEDITE CONSTRUCTION OF HIGHWAYS

Secretary Houston Foresees Greatest Year of Road Building in History of the Country.

Many important steps have been taken to expedite road construction under the enlarged program recently authorized by Congress, and the indications are that a larger volume of highway construction will be accomplished this season than in any previous year in the history of the Nation, according to a statement issued by David F. Houston, Secretary of Agriculture. The requisite official machinery, says the Secretary, for executing this program—that is, the Department of Agriculture, through the Bureau of Public Roads on the one hand, and the 48 State highway departments on the other—is already in existence.

Conference with State Commissioners.

A conference was held by the Secretary on March 1 with the State highway commissioners of the Eastern and Middle Western States and all phases of the problem, and especially the interpretation of the liberal amendments of the Federal Aid Road Act, were considered. The regulations issued under the act have been carefully revised in the light of past experience and of the suggestions offered by the State highway departments, the standards for plans, specifications and estimates have been modified to meet special conditions existing in some of the States, and other changes in practices and procedure have been and are being made—all with the definite object of speeding up the work.

Freight Rates an Obstacle.

It developed at the conference on March 1 that the present freight rates are one of the principal obstacles to the active resumption and extension of highway activities. The situation was laid before the proper officials of the Railroad Administration on March 1 by representatives of the Department of Agriculture and of the State highway officials. They were given a sympathetic hearing, and the question is now under active consideration by the Railroad Administration. It is hoped that a favorable decision will be made in the near future. Secretary Houston also has taken up with the Secretary of War the question of releasing from the Army highway engineers in this country and abroad, in order that their services may be utilized during the coming road-construction season.

CREDIT FOR GREAT BRITAIN.

A credit of $20,000,000 has been established by the United States Treasury in favor of Great Britain, making a total for Great Britain of $4,136,323,824.75, and a total for all the Allies of $9,033,884,340.75.

Help the Victory Liberty Loan.

The New Victory Liberty Loan Issue And Its Relation to Nation's Finances Reviewed By Federal Reserve Board

Publication of the Federal Reserve Bulletin for April has been deferred for some days in order to furnish the official statement of the Secretary of the Treasury, concerning the fifth, or Victory Liberty Loan. A large part of the Review of the Month deals with the conditions of the loan and the banking situation, as affected by it. After quoting at length the statement of the Secretary of the Treasury, in which the terms of the new offering (already printed in the United States Bulletin) are stated, the Board discusses some of its salient features as follows:

New Loan Discussed.

"So clearly are the terms and conditions of the new issue set forth in the Treasury statement that comment would seem to be called for with respect only to one or two points in connection with the announcement. Of these the most important is probably the character of the new offering as an issue of 'notes' rather than of 'bonds.' The new notes, under the terms which have been fixed by the Secretary of the Treasury, are to run for not over four years. Practically, therefore, the difference between the old and the new issues is that while the Government must redeem or refund the notes after a given period it might or might not, at its option, refund the older issues.

No Warrant for View.

"There is evidently no warrant whatever for the view that the notes are essentially a different kind of investment or are to be regarded in some special or peculiar way as contrasted with the bonds. They are like the latter Government obligationss, while the period of their life is entirely sufficient to warrant the ordinary investor in putting his funds into them. Indeed, as is well known, before the war one of the most important conservative investments in the money market of the United States was offered by a series of short-term notes issued by railroads and public-service corporations. These had become a favorite investment with discriminating buyers, their maturity being from one to five years, the preferred life as a rule not exceeding two or three years. When the investor purchases a Government note with a maturity or four years he has the assurance that the obligation thus purchased will possess greater stability of value than could possibly be given by any bond whose maturity is long or which is subject to the possibility of redemption after a specified period, but which has no definite or positive claim for such redemption upon the maker or issuer of such bonds.

Adapted to Private Subscription.

"Far from its being true, therefore, that the new 'notes' are not well adapted to private subscription, they are eminently so adapted, while the conditions under which they are to be issued should bring them much closer to the requirements of the individual buyer than has been true of any of the preceding Liberty Loans."

The Review then describes the financial situation which has called forth the new offering of notes, saying that this is so well known that only a very general description of the circumstances attendant upon the placing of the issue need be furnished.

It is noted that

"The Treasury has, from the beginning of December last to the end of the month of March, issued in certificates of indebtedness intended to anticipate the proceeds of this flotation approximately $4,700,000, after deducting exchanges and redemptions. These obligations run five months from their date of issue. At the present time the expenditures of the Treasury are running at the rate of about $1,300,000,000 per month, a figure decidedly less than the rate of expenditure in January and about the same as that which was established during February. The exact outlay for March has been $1,379,811,785. Estimated expenditures up to the end of this fiscal year will bring the outlay for the fiscal year as a whole to about $18,000,000,000 or $19,000,000,000 of which sum there had been expended up to the end of March $15,164,224,227. Congress has in the meantime adopted legislation designed to afford new sources of revenue from taxation, the first installment of which was turned into the Treasury on March 15. This legislation, however, will not suffice to meet the requirements of the Department, as the figures already furnished amply show."

Attention is called to the necessity of securing a wide popular distribution of the new notes, as against the condition in which they might be left in the hands of the banks, saying:

Obligation on Community.

"It should be understood that under the plan of financing which has been pursued by the Government since the entry of the United States into the war, the direct source from which public funds are drawn is the commercial banks of the country. Precisely this same situation exists in the case of the fifth loan, and precisely the same obligation rests upon the community to participate in the purchase and absorption of the bonds needed for the funding of the certificates.

"Neglect on the part of the public fully to appreciate and fully to perform its duty in taking up and paying for the forthcoming Victory note issue," says the Review, "would have a very prejudicial effect upon the banking position by aggravating the state of credit expansion which already exists."

Help the Victory Liberty Loan.

SECRETARY OF LABOR INVITES STATE GOVERNORS TO CONFER ON EMPLOYMENT LEGISLATION

Secretary of Labor Wilson has sent a request to the Governors of all States to send representatives to a conference on employment to be held from April 23 to 25 in Washington with him and John B. Densmore, Director General of the United States Employment Service. The conference will consider a national legislative program for the creation of a permanent national employment service in cooperation with States and municipalities.

Coordination of Effort.

"The purpose of the conference," said the Secretary's letter to the Governors, "will be to define and establish the most effective form of relationship between national and State employment activities, and in general agreement bring out a definite objective toward which all may work to the end that a thorough and comprehensive public employment service may be permanently established."

Up to its entrance in the war, the United States was the only important industrial nation without a comprehensive national public employment system. During the war the United States Employment Service was developed in co-operation between the Federal and State governments. Up to the signing of the armistice, some 700 public employment offices had been established and 2,500,000 persons, largely war workers, had been placed in employment. Since the signing of the armistice, the Federal Employment Service has been placing soldiers, sailors and war workers back into peace employments at the rate of approximately 100,000 a week.

Present Employment Service.

The United States Employment Service, which is a federated service, including Federal, State and municipal services, is well established; but in its present form is technically a war emergency organization, and has not been specifically created by Congress. The purpose of the conference will be to project legislation which will have the support of the States and insure to this country a public employment system similar to those of Great Britain, France and other nations. Since the cessation of hostilities, those nations have appropriated large sums to strengthen the public employment services which they have had for some years.

Department's Policy Defined.

Secretary of Labor Wilson has defined the department's policy toward a permanent employment service for this country as follows:

"It is the policy of the Department of Labor to work toward a federated system of employment exchanges which shall jointly be financed by the Federal Government and the States (including municipalities) and managed by the States under proper supervision from the Federal Government so that every possible facility shall be given to wage earners out of employment in one locality or State to secure positions which are open in another."

At the recent reconstruction conference of Governors and Mayors, held in this city, a resolution was adopted declaring the conferees in favor of the continuance of the Federal Employment Service and its work.

SEOUL POLICE TAKE PATIENTS FROM AN AMERICAN HOSPITAL

A Tokio despatch to the Department of State reports that gendarmes last Thursday went to the Severance Hospital at Seoul, Korea, an institution maintained by Americans, and took from that institution, against the protest of a surgeon there, three Korean patients who were suffering from gunshot wounds inflicted by the police.

The superintendent of police at Seoul stated later, when asked for an explanation, that the action of the gendarmes in taking the men away from the hospital was strictly in accordance with the law on the ground that the prisoners were criminals.

IRRIGATION PROJECT CHARGES ANNOUNCED BY SECRETARY LANE

The Secretary of the Interior has issued public notice announcing that the annual operation and maintenance charge for the irrigation season of 1919 and thereafter until further notice against all lands of the Yuma irrigation project, Arizona-California, under public notice shall be a minimum charge of $2 per irrigable acre whether water is used thereon or not. This charge will permit the delivery of not to exceed two acre-feet of water per acre. Additional water will be furnished at the rate of $1 per acre-foot. All operation and maintenance charges will be due and payable on March 1 of each year for the preceding irrigation season.

Lower Yellowstone Project.

The Secretary of the Interior has issued a public notice announcing that water will be furnished during the irrigation season of 1919 to any of the lands of the Lower Yellowstone Project, Montana-North Dakota, for which irrigation works have been completed, at the rate of $1 per acre, which will entitle the water user to 1.5 acre-feet of water per acre. Additional water, if required for the proper irrigation of the land, may be obtained at the rate of 50 cents per acre-foot. All charges for water delivered in the season of 1919 shall become due March 1, 1920, and no water shall be furnished to any land in 1919 until full payment has been made of any delinquent charges on account of such land for preceding years on application heretofore made, with any interest due thereon.

Help your Government and yourself at the same time—buy war-savings stamps.

WOODEN SHIPS OFFERED FOR SALE BY THE SHIPPING BOARD

The United States Shipping Board on Thursday announced that sealed bids for the purchase of 25 wooden ships will be opened in the office of the secretary in Washington, D. C., 10 o'clock Monday morning, May 5, 1919. A certified check, payable to the United States of America for 20 per cent of the amount of the bid must accompany each bid. The balance of the successful bids is to be paid on delivery of bill of sale. Bids must be made so as to stand for at last ten days after the opening date.

Successful bidders may transfer vessels to foreign registry, if desired. The United States Shipping Board reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

Each of the twenty-five vessels placed on sale by the Board averages 3,500 tons dead-weight. Their fuel consumption is about 24 tons per day, when averaging nine knots per hour at sea.

These vessels are suitable for coastwise trans-Atlantic or trans-Pacific trading. A number of vessels of similar type have performed splendidly in the Pacific-Coast-Hawaiian trade. They have been operated between the United States and Central American, West Indian and South American ports on both coasts. Their suitability to carry dry and perishable cargoes has been demonstrated.

NO MEXICAN OIL INTERESTS.

British Legation Publishes Denial of Reports in Newspaper Press.

El Universal, at Mexico City, published on April 1 an article by Mr. H. A. Cunard Cummins, in charge of the British Legation in that country, denying press reports of acquisition by the British government of controlling interest in the Aguila Oil Company. This article quotes Mr. Cummins as follows:

"In view of the statements which have recently appeared in the press of this capital stating that the government of His Britannic Majesty has obtained control of the 'Compania Mexicana de Petroleo, El Aquila,' I would be very grateful if you should be good enough to publish in a prominent part of your newspaper the fact that I have received official authorization from my government to state that the government of His Britannic Majesty is not interested in any oil company which is operating or which may contemplate operating in this republic."

Mrs. Glass Gets $500,000 Liberty Loan Subscription

Through Mrs. Carter Glass, wife of the Secretary of the Treasury, a subscription of $500,000 to the Victory Liberty Loan was made by Mr. W. H. Woodin, president of the American Car and Foundry Company. Mr. Woodin will take this amount in the 4½ per cent bonds, the interest on which is partially taxable.

CHANGES IN IMPORT AND EXPORT RULES

British Import Restrictions.

The War Trade Board announces (W. T. B. R. 696), for the information of exporters in the United States that it has been informed that the general import license mentioned in W. T. B. R. 621, issued March 6, 1919, authorizing the importation into Great Britain of dyestuffs of bona fide French, American, or Swiss origin has been revoked as of date of April 14, 1919.

All consignments en route from the place of origin to Great Britain on through bills of lading, issued on or before April 9, 1919, will be admitted into Great Britain without special license, but in all other cases it will be necessary for British purchasers, prior to purchasing dyestuffs abroad, to obtain a permit for such purchase from the Trade and Licensing Subcommittee, whose address is Danlee Buildings, Spring Gardens, Manchester, England.

The War Trade Board announces, for the information of exporters in the United States, that it has been informed that general import licenses have been issued permitting the importation into Great Britain, without individual licenses, of the following commodities: Leather scrap, including upper leather pieces and sole leather, namely, cut lifts, counter skivings, and cut tops leather; fillet gold ores, auriferous copper ores and sweepings, and residues containing gold; dyed, colored, and printed cotton goods; oranges.

The general license heretofore issued permitting the importation of art works into Great Britain has been revoked and individual import licenses are now required for such commodities.

In making the above announcement the War Trade Board wishes to call attention to the fact that it is not in a position to speak authoritatively on foreign import restrictions, but is merely transmitting the above information for the convenience of those on the War Trade Board's mailing list. Inquiries with regard to foreign import regulations should be addressed to the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C., as that bureau endeavors to keep posted on the import regulations of foreign governments.

Trade with Latvia and Lithuania.

Acting concurrently with the competent authorities of the other Associated Governments, the War Trade Board announces (W. T. B. R. 695) that all persons in the United States are authorized, on and after April 14, 1919, subject to the rules and regulations of the War Trade Board, to trade and communicate freely with persons residing in Latvia and Lithuania.

In accordance with this authorization, applications will now be considered for licenses to export or import all commodities to consignees or from consignors in Latvia and Lithuania.

The procedure for the exportation of commodities to Latvia and Lithuania is, in all cases, as follows:

1. Exporters should apply for licenses to the Bureau of Exports, Washington, D. C., or any branch office thereof, using Form X-A.

2. Commodities contained in the "free list" for the northern neutral countries (see W. T. B. R. 648, issued March 15, 1919), may be exported freely without the necessity of obtaining import certificates.

3. For the exportation of all other commodities the exporter in the United States, before filing his application for export license, must receive advice from the prospective importer in Latvia or Lithuania that there has been issued by the Allied Blockade Committee in London a certificate stating their approval of the proposed consignment. The number of this certificate should be forwarded by the importer in Latvia or Lithuania to the American exporter, who should specify such number on the application for export license.

4. The details of all import certificates issued in London for shipment to Latvia and Lithuania will be transmitted by the American representative on the Allied Blockade Committee to the War Trade Board, Washington, D. C., where the same will be used to verify the applications that are presented for consideration.

Imports from Latvia and Lithuania to the United States will be subject to the same rules and regulations which govern the importation of commodities from other neutral countries in Europe.

Importations into Leeward Islands.

The War Trade Board announces (W. T. B. R. 694), for the information of exporters in the United States, that it has been informed that the prohibitions against importation into the British Leeward Islands have been removed, and that all commodities may now be imported into such territory without restriction.

Reapplications for Licenses.

The War Trade Board announces (W. T. B. R. 699) that the many relaxations which have been made in the export and import regulations of the Board since the armistice, and the recent changes and reductions in the enemy trading list, have made it possible that applications for export and import licenses may now be considered favorably which in the past it has been necessary to refuse. Applicants, therefore, who have heretofore received refusal notices of export or import licenses, and who are still desirous of making shipments, may reapply, and their applications will be given prompt consideration.

In-transit Shipments.

The War Trade Board announces (W. T. B. R. 693) the revision of regulations under which shipments of certain origin and destination, the importation of which has been otherwise licensed, may be exported without an individual export license, when the same are conveyed in transit through the territory or via any port of the United States. This regulation, effective April 12, 1919, rescinds W. T. B. R. 619, issued March 1, 1919.

(1) Special Export License RAC-42 has been issued through the Customs Service and authorizes the exportation of shipments of all commodities of certain origin and destination, as noted below, when the same are conveyed in transit through the territory or via a port of the United States.

(a) Shipments originating in any foreign country and destined to Great Britain, France, Italy, Belgium, Japan or Greece, or their colonies, possessions or protectorates.

(b) Shipments originating in great Britain, France, Italy, Belgium, Japan, or Greece, or their colonies, possessions, or protectorates, destined to any country of the world; provided, however, that no shipment destined to Europe shall be licensed under this paragraph unless such shipment is consigned to Great Britain, France, Italy, Belgium, or Greece.

(c) Shipments from one point in Mexico to another point in Mexico passing through the United States en route.

(2) In-transit shipments arriving at the United States by rail or vessel for re-export under RAC-42 may be consigned to the ultimate consignee at point or destination or to an agent in the United States for reshipment, and if consigned to an agent the railroad waybill or vessel's manifest must bear the name and address of the ultimate consignee at point of destination, and such notation shall be transcribed therefrom to the carrier's customs manifest or copy of vessel's manifest presented to the Collector of Customs.

(3) Upon arrival of such in-transit shipments at port of entry the railroad agent or the vessel's agent shall present to the Collector of Customs a copy of the Carrier's Customs Manifest, Form 7512, or a copy of the Ship's Manifest or portion thereof, upon which shall be clearly noted the shipments which are in transit. This copy shall bear—

(a) The name and address of the ultimate consignee, in accordance with paragraph (2) herein.

(b) The notation "Special Export License RAC-42."

(c) The number of the import license under which the shipment is to be imported into the United States.

If the shipment is not covered by a special (PBF) import license, an individual import license is required.

(4) If the shipment is by rail, the Collector of Customs will, upon giving entry, allow the shipment to proceed to port of exit accompanied by the carrier's manifest.

(5) The Collector of Customs at port of exit will allow the goods to

(Continued on Page 13.)

Revised Ocean Freight Rates Made Public By The Fleet Corporation

The Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation makes public the following:

Australian-New Zealand Tariff No. 13-A, canceling No. 13. Effective March 12, 1919. Rates of freight from United States North Atlantic ports to Australia, New Zealand: naked weight, $15; packed weight, $18; rough general cargo, $25; fine general cargo, $30.

Rates on weight cargo apply per ton of 2,240 pounds. Rates on general cargo apply per ton of 2,240 pounds or 40 cubic feet, at ship's option. Freight must be prepaid.

Exceptions—Iron and Steel.

Plain wire (galvanized and black) in bundles and coils, $15 per 2,240 pounds.

Nails and tacks, $18 per 2,240 pounds.

Wire rods and nail wire in coils, $15 per 2,240 pounds or 40 cubic feet.

Barbed wire on reels, $18 per 2,240 pounds.

Plain wire in barrels, $18 per 2,240 pounds.

Mattress wire in barrels, $18 per 2,-240 pounds.

Billets, $15 per 2,240 pounds.

Bars and plates unpacked, $15 per 2,240 pounds.

Bars and plates packed, $18 per 2,-240 pounds.

Angles, tees, channels, zees, unpacked, $15 per 2,240 pounds.

Angles, tees, channels, zees, packed, $18 per 2,240 pounds.

Piling and beams, unpacked, $15 per 2,240 pounds.

Piling and beams, packed, $18 per 2,240 pounds.

Building and bridge material, unpacked, $15 per 2,240 pounds. If weight not over 2 tons, packed, $18 per 2,240 pounds. If measurement exceeds weight, not over 2 tons weight, $25 per 2,240 pounds.

Structural iron (joists) if weight, unpacked, $15 per 2,240 pounds.

Structural Iron (joists) if weight, packed, $18 per 2,240 pounds. If measurement, $25 per 2,240 pounds.

Galvanized and currogated iron, packed or unpacked, $18 per 2,240 pounds.

Tin plates, $18 per 2,240 pounds.

Pipes, loose. Up to 4 inches internal diameter, unpacked, $15 per 2,240 pounds.

Pipes, loose. Up to 4 inches internal diameter, packed, $18 per 2,240 pounds.

Pipes, loose. Over 4 inches internal diameter, packed, $25 per 2,240 pounds or 40 cubic feet

Hoops, unpacked, $15 per 2,240 pounds.

Hoops, packed, $18 per 2,240 pounds.

Woven wire fencing, $25 per 2,240 pounds or 40 cubic feet.

Concrete reinforcement, if weight, unpacked, $15 per 2,240 pounds; if weight, packed, $18 per 2,240 pounds; if measurement, $25 per 2,240 pounds.

Light rails for elevators and conveyors, unpacked, $15 per 2,240 pounds.

Light rails for elevators and conveyors, packed, $18 per 2,240 pounds.

Shafting, $18 per 2,240 pounds.

Tinned and galvanized bottling wire, $25 per 2,240 pounds.

Car wheels, loose, if weight, $15 per 2,240 pounds; if measurement exceeds weight, $25 per 2,240 pounds.

Car wheels on axles, $25 per 2,240 pounds.

Bolts, nuts, rivets, staples, in cases, $18 per 2,240 pounds.

Fence posts, iron or steel, if weight, unpacked, $15 per 2,240 pounds.

Fence posts, iron or steel, if weight, packed, $18 per 2,240 pounds; if measurement, $25 per 2,240 pounds.

Cocoa beans, per 2,240 pounds or per 40 cubic feet at ship's option, $30. Copper wire, copper troller wire and copper rail bonds, per ton of 2,240 pounds or 40 cubic feet at ship's option, $30.

Alcohol, cartridges, safety fuses, matches (safety and wax), metal polish (liquid), primers, varnish spirit, if loaded under deck, per ton of 2,240 pounds or 40 cubic feet at ship's option, $40.

All hazardous cargo, loaded on deck, per ton of 2,240 pounds or 40 cubic feet at ship's option, $60.

Benzine, gasoline, naptha, as may be arranged.

Heavy Lift and Extra Length Scale.

Rates apply on pieces and/or packages weighing up to 4,480 pounds each. For pieces and/or packages in excess of 4,480 pounds each, customary heavy lift scale to be added.

Rates apply on pieces not exceeding 32½ feet in length. For pieces exceeding 32½ feet in length, rate to be arranged.

Pieces weighing over 2 tons, pay additional for extra weight only, and not for "extra" length.

Minimum charge: The minimum charge on any one bill of lading will be $5.00.

Rates for homeward cargo will be established and quoted upon application.

Supplement No. 4 to Pacific to Atlantic Tariff No. 14, effective April 2, 1919. Rates of freight from Pacific Coast ports to Atlantic Coast ports.

Please make the following changes in Pacific to Atlantic Tariff No. 14:

Item.	Commodities.	LCL	CL
19	Crockery, etc.	$2.10	$1.25
133	Toys, etc.	2.25	1.50
117	Eliminates the word "domestic."		
118	Cancel entirely.		

Also add the following new items:

Item.	Commodities.	LCL	CL
142	Fenders, ship, cane	$2.50	$2.50
143	Fume powder in bbls., value released to $100 per ton		.50
144	Metal, antimony, in cases, released valuation $100 per ton		.50
145	Maize, milo, min. 60,000		.60
146	Talc, in sacks		.50
147	Celuloid, in cases, ship's option carrying on deck at shipper's risk	3.50	3.50

CHANGES IN IMPORT AND EXPORT RULES

(Continued from Page 12.)

be exported under RAC-42, and forward the extra copy of Form 7512, or the extra copy of the ship's manifest, to the War Trade Board, Washington, D. C.

The attention of shippers is called to the fact that goods given entry into the United States as in-transit shipments may not be diverted for domestic consumption or reconsigned to a consignee other than the one named on the entry documents described in paragraph (2), unless authority for so doing has been obtained from the War Trade Board.

The attention of shippers is further called to the fact that RAC-42 is an export license and does not license the entry of any in-transit shipment or authorize any shipment in conflict with the Trading with the Enemy Act.

For the information of shippers their attention is drawn to W. T. B. R. 643, issued March 14, 1919, announcing the issuance of General Import License PBF No 35. This General Import License covers the importation into the United States, in bond, of all commodities which are proposed to be shipped through the United States to any foreign country.

Modification of Bunker Regulations.

Further modification of the Bunker Rules and Regulations are announced by the War Trade Board (W. T. B. R. 697) effective at once. The practice of issuing bunker licenses for each voyage to vessels of the following classes has been discontinued: 1. All vessels flying the flags of countries associated with the United States in the war. 2. All vessels owned by the United States Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation. 3. All vessels under the American flag which are engaged exclusively in the transportation of mineral oil. Henceforth, time bunker licenses will be issued to all such vessels valid until revoked and will authorize world wide trading, excepting to Germany and Soviet Russia. From the foregoing, it will be observed that a material departure has been made from the old procedure by which either a trip license for each voyage was required, or a license for a specified period of time for limited trading limits was issued. For further information regarding the filing of applications for time bunker licenses, those interested should confer with agents of the Bureau of Transportation of the War Trade Board or collectors of customs at ports where there are no such agents.

American Troops Held 21 Per Cent of Western Front on Day Armistice Was Signed, Gen. March Announces

Press interview by the Chief of Staff, April 12, 1919:

We have a report from the Murmansk district that on March 28 the Onda bridge had been rebuilt and direct communication by rail has now been established to the most southern post of the Allies.

The incident which has been referred to in the papers about the so-called mutiny of American troops up there: We have a report from Murmansk to the effect that the organization which was referred to is Company I of the 339th Infantry. The dispatch states "It is worthy to note that the questions that were put to the officers by the men were identical with those that the Bolshevik propaganda leaflets advised them to put to them."

Strength of the Army.

The strength of the Army has now fallen below 2,000,000. On April 8 the strength was 1,980,506, of whom 1,326,525 were in the American Expeditionary Forces; 686,114 troops have sailed from the American Expeditionary Forces between November 11, 1918, and April 11, 1919; 605,772 troops have arrived in the United States since the armistice; more than half of our officers have been discharged and 46 per cent of all the men.

The figures on the number of officers discharged are 94,188; the number of men, 1,607,281; or a total of 1,701,469. Troops under orders for demobilization, 1,925,000.

There have been some questions put to me about the progress of our demobilization as compared with previous American demobilizations in the Civil War and the Spanish-American War, and I have had the figures gotten together and am going to give them out.

Previous Demobilizations.

In the Civil War the Volunteer Army of the United States reached its highest figure on April 30, 1865, on which date its strength was 1,034,064 officers and men. The number of regulars in the service on that date has been computed at 26,898 officers and men. The muster-out of the troops began on May 1, 1865, following the surrender of the Confederate armies, and lasted until November 1, 1866, on which date the demobilization was practically completed with 1,023,021 men mustered out, a few volunteers being retained in the service until December 20, 1867. We have mustered out, as you see, in three months more than the entire number mustered out of the armies in the Civil War extending for a period of over a year.

In the Spanish-American War the greatest strength was reached on August 31, 1898, on which date it included 216,256 officers and men. The armistice was signed on August 12, 1898. The muster-out began on September 5, 1898, and lasted until June 22, 1899, on which date 179,397 officers and men were mustered out. Some volunteer organizations were held in the Philippines until November 23, 1899. The muster-out of the entire Army in the War with Spain consumed, as you see, more than a year. We must have mustered out in the first month of our demobilization more than that entire force.

In the demobilization of the present Army the figures are quite striking, due to the fact that such a portion of our forces has been overseas. In the other cases they were largely in the United States.

The number of officers given Reserve Corps' commissions has now reached 32,255, and of these 15,954 have applied for commissions in the Regular Army.

Enlistments have now reached a total of 7,961, to include April 10, in the Regular Army since February 28. They are about equally divided between one-year men and three-year men.

Length of American Front.

On the day the armistice was signed November 11, 1918, the United States held 134 kilometers, or 83 4-10 miles, of the Western Front—21 per cent of the entire front. The greatest extent of front held by us was on October 10, when we held 162 kilometers, or 23 per cent of the front. On November 11 the entire Western Front was held as follows:

Belgium	40	kms.	6%
France	354½	kms.	55%
Great Britain	113	kms.	18%
America	134.25	kms.	21%

Health conditions in the American Expeditionary Forces, instead of letting down after the armistice was signed, have reached the point when they can be described as remarkable. Less than 12,000 were admitted on sick report for the week ending March 27, the lowest rate yet reported in the American Expeditionary Forces. The health of the Army in the United States continues good, only 170 cases of influenza for the week ending April 4, the lowest rate for this disease since the epidemic started.

Campaign Badge.

The United States and the Allied nations have been for some time past in a conference to determine a suitable campaign badge which would be similar for all nations to represent this war, and the commission has agreed upon a design which has been called the Victory Medal, which is going to be issued to the troops of all nations on the Allied side in this war. The design of the medal will be similar in inscription on the face, but local artists will design the figures used on the medal in each country following the general specifications of the medal itself. We have already turned over to the National Arts Commission, of which Mr. Charles Dana Gibson and others are members, the design of the American face of the medal. The general design is as follows:

"A winged Victory on the obverse and on the reverse the inscription, 'The Great War for Civilization,' and the names and arms of the different allied and associated nations."

The Victory ribbon will be identical for all the nations and will be a double rainbow placed with red in the middle.

We propose to award this medal to all officers, enlisted men, field clerks, and Army nurses who served on active duty for at least 15 days at any time between April 6, 1917, and November 11, 1918, in the Army of the United States and whose service in the Army was honorable. As it will take some little time to develop the medal itself the ribbon will be awarded just as fast as it can be procured. We expect to be able to start furnishing the ribbon in a relatively short time.

To Show Battle Service.

To show battle service, there have been designated by Gen. Pershing, in orders of the American Expeditionary Forces, certain great engagements which are specially mentioned in a man's discharge. These are as follows:

Somme defensive, March 21 to April 6.

Lys defensive, April 9 to April 27.

Aisne defensive (Chemin des Dames and northeast of Rheims), May 27 to June 5.

Montdidier-Noyon defensive, June 9 to June 13.

Champagne-Marne defensive, July 15 to July 18.

Aisne-Marne offensive, July 18 to August 6.

Somme offensive, August 8 to November 11.

Oise-Aisne offensive, August 18 to November 11.

Ypres-Lys offensive, August 19 to November 11.

St. Mihiel offensive, September 12 to September 16.

Meuse-Argonne offensive, September 26 to November 11.

Battle of Vittorio-Veneto, Italy, October 24 to November 4, 1918.

To show these engagements, service clasps will be awarded. These will be indicated on the ribbon itself by a small bronze star for each engagement. Those who have been cited in orders for gallantry in action and who have not been awarded the Medal of Honor or Distinguished Service Cross for the act for which cited will be entitled to wear a small silver star on the ribbon for each citation.

For Wear on Civilian Clothes.

For wear on civilian clothes a lapel button will shortly be issued to the same personnel as those entitled to the Victory Medal. This button will be known as the Victory Button, and consists of a star on a wreath with the letters "U. S." in the center. This will show service in the war, just as a G. A. R. button shows service in the Civil War. Men who were wounded in action will be given a silver button; all others will get bronze. These but-

(Continued on Page 15.)

List of Soldiers Who Died in Army Camps in United States Last Week

List of names of soldiers (not members of the American Expeditionary Forces) reported to the Adjutant General's Office as having died during the week ending April 11, 1919. (Included in this list are the names of soldiers [not members of the American Expeditionary Forces] not previously published, who died prior to the week mentioned and subsequently to March 8, 1918. These names are indicated by an asterisk.)

Camp Custer, Mich.—Private Oscar Mattson, Forest Lake, Mich.

Camp Devens, Mass.—Private Leo Givens, Sanderson, Fla.*; Private Howard S. Wilson, Merriville, Cal.

Camp Dix, N. J.—Sergt. Edgar Salisbury, Hamburg, N. Y.; Private Thomas J. Trotter, 1618 N. 3rd Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Camp Eustis, Va.—Private Pat Garrett, Clarkshill, S. C.

Camp Grant, Ill.—Private (First Class) Jasper Gardner, Route 3, Gainesville, Texas; Private John Washicheck, 1026 Lincoln Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.

Camp Kearny, Cal.—Corp. Edward G. North, 441 S. Cummings St., Los Angeles, Cal.

Camp Lee, Va.—Private James Blackwell, Atlett, Va.; Private Oliver Brown, R. F. D. 67, Falls Church, Va.*

Camp Lewis, Wash.—Corp. Guy L. Frederick, R. F. D. 2, Armeda, Mich.

Camp Meade, Md.—Private Eddie Hargrave, Alapaha, Ga.*; Private George Lampley, R. F. D. 1, Village Ridge, Ill.

Camp Merritt, N. J.—Corp. Harry J. Hill, 1407 West Adams St., Chicago, Ill.; Private Robert Worthington, Ansley, Ala.

Camp Mills, L. I., N. Y.—Private (First Class) Marine Bishop, R. F. D. 10, Holland, Mich.; Private James Evans, Beech Island, R F. D. 3, S. C.; Private Harry Kyne, Ravenna, Nebr.

Camp Pike, Ark.—Private James Dixon, Gurdon, Ark.; Private Benjamin F. Robinson, Merrilton, Ark.*

Camp Sherman, Ohio.—Private Thomas F. Redmond, 3 Liberty St., Warren, Ohio.*

Camp Stuart, Va.—Corp. Fred McDougall, Victorville, Cal.

Camp Upton, N. Y.—Private Robert Bell, Macon, Miss.*

Fort Bliss, Texas.—Private Dennis Givens, Route 6, Athens, Texas.*

Fort McHenry, Md.—Private Joseph J. Conte, 154 Laurence St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Fort Mott, N. J.—Private Steven Vargo, 2789 E. 119th St., Cleveland, Ohio.

Fort Oglethorpe, Ga.—Sergt. George Galvin, New Brighton, Beower Co., Pa.; Private (First Class) Charles A. Radtke, 912 South California Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Fort Ontario, N. Y.—Private Frederick A. Meyers, 173 Cypress St., Rochester, N. Y.; Private (First Class) Red A. Myers, 173 Cypress St., Rochester, N. Y.*

Fort Porter, N. Y.—Private Fred D. Ayliffe, 300 School St., Syracuse, N. Y.; Private John Pipich, 22 W St., in care of Servian Consul, New York, N. Y.*

Fort Riley, Kansas.—Private John C. Butric, Gallena, Mo.*

Fort Russell, Wyo.—Sergt. Howard W. Torongo, 307 Stims St., Cadallac, Mich.*

Fort Sam Houston, Texas.—First Lieut. Verne Gardner, 223d Cavalry Post, Fort Sam Houston, Texas; Sergt. Jeremiah Sullivan, 2407 W. 7th St., Los Angeles, Cal.

Fort Sheridan, Ill.—Private Harvey E. Dorsey. Pidre, Mo.*; Private Edward W. Williams, 102 Eddington Place, Utica, N. Y.

Fort Slocum, N. Y.—Private (First Class) Elbert Billups, 3 Allard Ave., New Rochelle, N. Y.

Fort Snelling, Minn.—Sergt. Harvey B. Davis, 848 E. Chestnut St., Coshocton, Ohio*; Private (First Class) Fred LiBaire, Adrian, Minn.*; Corp. Lyle A. Smith, Finley, Wash.

Langley Field, Va.—Second Lieut. John Ernest Neely, 214 Summitt, Seattle, Wash.

Columbus Barracks, Ohio.—Sergt. Thurman E. Williams, Alexandria, Licking Co., Ohio.

Alexander, La.—Sergt. (First Class) Earl Chapman, Eureka Springs, Ark.

Aurora, Colo.—Private Sam Jones, Bokchito, Okla.; Private Glenn A. Nichols, Medfors, Oreg.; Private Frank Rhodes, Lucky, La.

Baltimore, Md.—Private Patrick J. Smith, 5 Abbot Str., Nashua, N. H.*

Boston, Mass.—First Sergt. Frank Andrew Styert, 50 corner De Wolfe and Grant St., Cambridge, Mass.

Dallas, Texas.—Private Victor E. Uhler, 55 Napoleon St., Detroit, Mich.*

Denver, Colo.—Private Charles Blank, South Byron, Wis.

Fox Hill, N. Y.—Sergt. William E. Buckley, 4828 North Broad St., Philadelphia, Pa.; Private Mearl Davis, 1219 Columbus Ave., Des Moines, Ia.; Private Clayton E. Fox, Goshen, Ohio; Private James B. Friel, 64 Providence St., Worcester, Mass.; Private Sumie Loftin, Boneville, Ga.;* Private Henry Resse, Villaridge, Ill.

Governors Island, N. Y.—Private 1st Class Jacob J. Sheats, 82 Stewart St., Washington, N. J.*

Hampton, Va.—Private Frank Kuyat, 2946 N. Avers Ave., Chicago, Ill.*

Hoboken, N. J.—Private Charles E. Cane, Ontonagon, Mich.; Corporal John Crabtree, 1911 Lucius Ave., St. Louis, Mo.; Private James A. Hagan, Fort Worth, Texas.

Lakewood, N. J.—Private Martin L. Conway, 795 Main St., Sugar Notch, Pa.

Laredo, Texas.—Mess Segt. Robert C. Holmes, Gallatin, Mo.*

New Haven, Conn.—Private Daniel C. Kelly, 72 Waverly St., Framingham, Mass.

Newport News, Va.—Private Archie J Davis, 2013 Mapleton Ave., Boulder,. Chicago, Ill.*

New York, N. Y.—Private George Coleman, 2204 Poplar St., Cairo, Ill.; Private Ernest Erwin, R. F. D. 4, Penden, S. C.; Private Edward Fitzgerald, 3213 Filbert St., Oakland, Calif.; Second Lieut. James A. Galbraith, 218 Edgecombe Ave., New York, N. Y.; Corporal Ben Harris, Courtland, Ala.* Corporal Claude Hicks, 31 Delevan St., Auburn, N. Y.; Private David Pierce, Halifax, N. C.; Musician Stevens Reynolds, 903 South 16th St., Philadelphia, Pa.; Private Hopper Smith, Miami, Fla.*

Oteen, N. C.—Captain William W. Kay, 617 No. Fant St., Anderson, S C.; Sergt. Charles T. King, Paducah, Ky.; Private Floyd Meredith, 808 Main St., Jonesboro, Ark.; Private Joe Norris, East Palatke, Fla.; Sergt. Victor E. Palmer, Saint Peter, Minn.

Otisville, N. Y.—Private John Love, 2394 7th Ave., New York City, N. Y.; Private First Class Ferdinand Muncaster, 105 University Ave., Rochester, N. Y.; Private 1st Class Ike Pope, Orlando, Fla.

Pawhuska, Okla. — Private David Ware Tinker, 14th and Clay Sts., Pawshuska, Okla.*

Rockaway Beach, N. Y.—Private First Class Chas. W. Knippel, Bangor, Wis.

San Francisco, Cal. — Private John Berti, Douglas, Alaska; First Lieut. John F. Harrity, Ivy Cottage, Whitford, Pa.; Private Donald D. Clateni, 3814 Quigley St., Oakland, Cal.; Private Aaron Taussig, 336 Day St., San Francisco, Cal.

Spartanburg, S. C. — Private Clarence J. Dawson, New Rochelle, N. Y.; Corporal Harry Demosthenes, Buckhalter Road, Savannah, Ga.; Private James A. Haning, Mobeete, Texas; Private Louis Pumarega, 1612 13th Ave., Tampa, Fla.; Private James Robertson, Watkinsville, Ga.; Private Jacinto Santiago, Corozal, Porto Rico.

Westchester, N. Y.—Mech. William Novy, 2443 Maclay Ave., Bronx, New York City, N. Y.

Fatalities on Flying Fields in United States

The War Department authorizes publication of the following statement of fatalities which occurred at flying fields, camps, etc., in the United States during the week ended April 3, 1919:

Bolling Field, Anacostia, D. C.	1
Kelly Field, San Antonio, Texas	2
March Field, Riverside, Cal.	1
Souther Field, Americus, Ga.	2
Total	6

MARCH'S INTERVIEW.

(Continued from Page 14.)

tons will be given to men on their discharge. Those already discharged can get them upon application.

There has been some question about the casualties which the American Expeditionary Forces have had in the various great engagements in which they have taken part, particularly the Argonne-Meuse offensive. An examination of the Civil War records shows that the percentage of casualties in the Argonne-Meuse was less than occurred in some of the great battles of the Civil War. For instance:

Shiloh	24%
Murfeesboro	23%
Gettysburg	20%
Chicamauga	28%
Argonne-Meuse	18.3%

Questions and Answers.

Q. General, have you any specific information regarding the questions asked by the men in Russia?

A. The dispatch mentions the questions given in the Bolshevik propaganda leaflet. I haven't seen this leaflet, but I am very anxious to get it. This is a very striking thing. I have had long experience in the Army and I do not recall ever having seen American soldiers who did not want to get into a fight. They always said, "Lead me to it," and went to it. It is a very important thing. We want to get hold of that Bolshevik pamphlet and find out just what they are up to.

Q. Would there be any difficulty in getting our troops from Archangel to Murmansk to get them out?

A. I do not think that question presents very serious difficulties. They have constant communication by land and water between these two points.

Q. General, is not the situation of our troops up there serious?

A. Of course, the situation of these small detachments is not known even to us here. They sometimes change over night, and it takes about a week for things to get through, but now that they have got the railroad straight through to the front the questions of supply and re-enforcement are all solved. There should be no trouble about it now.

Reports show that, according to the latest data on hand, the following discharges of officers and men have been accomplished. Discharges from returned oversea contingents are included:

OFFICERS.	
Total number of officers, resigned or discharged	94,188
ENLISTED MEN.	
Discharges up to and including March 29, 1919	1,488,048
Discharges for week ending April 5, 1919	83,184
Early returns, week ending April 12, 1919	36,049
	1,607,281
Total discharges, officers and enlisted men	1,701,469

Orders have been issued (November 11, 1918, to date) for the demobilization of approximately 1,925,000 men as follows:

Troops in the United States	1,334,000
Oversea Troops returned to the United States	591,000
Total ordered demobilized	1,925,000

BASIS FOR TELEGRAPH RATE RAISE EXPLAINED IN DETAIL BY WIRE CONTROL BOARD

The Post Office Department authorizes the following:

The Wire Board has made available the figures upon which is based the increase of telegraph rates made necessary by the increased wage scale and higher cost of materials used in telegraph operation.

While the price of products and service of various industrial, mercantile, and miscellaneous corporations of the United States has increased 100 per cent, telegraph service has been rendered to the country at pre-war prices throughout a period when industrial and business profits were unprecented. The increase of 20 per cent in telegraph rates should be considered in comparison with the 100 per cent increase in other prices, and it is less than that found necessary to add to the railroad freight rates, and is no greater than has been made generally in other public utility rates, in order to obviate financial collapse.

Purpose of Board.

The purpose of the Wire Control Board is to make the lowest rate that will maintain the service required by the public. In making a rate sufficient to maintain the telegraph service of the country discrimination could not be made between two companies performing this service.

A service might be maintained within certain limited fields, where the cost of operation is light in comparison with the volume of concentrated business, at a considerable less rate than is necessary to cover a service extensive enough to meet the public needs.

During the six months from August, 1918, to January, 1919, the Postal Telegraph Slystem carried only approximately one-sixth, or about 17 per cent, of the business of the country; and only about one-twelfth, or 8½ per cent, of the Government business, which is unprofitable. The Western Union therefore carried approximately five-sixths, or about 83 per cent, of the business of the country, and eleven-twelfths, or 91½ per cent, of the Government business.

The extension of the telegraph service into fields that are less profitable than are the great business centers, and the handling of Government business claimed by both companies to be at a loss of 50 per cent of the operating cost, are a charge upon the gross revenues which is escaped by a company which avoids the rendering of this necessary public service. If all telegraph operations that are not sufficiently profitable were done away with regardless of the public needs, no increase of rates would be necessary to maintain a service limited to the profitable fields as is the acknowledged plan of the Postal System. If both telegraph companies so limited their service it would be disastrous to the industries and business of the country.

If the telegraph rates were made sufficient to meet only the cost of operations covering one-sixth of all the service of the country so arranged as to tap only the most profitable business, much of the telegraph service for all the rest of the country would be destroyed. This would be advantageous to those who luxuriated in the cream of business, but would be disastrous to the public.

Increase in Expenses.

The increase of the business of the Western Union Telegraph Company in 1918 over 1916 was 38 per cent; that of the Postal System was only 9 per cent. Yet the earnings of the Postal System for the months of January last, after adjustment for depreciation and wage increase, were $222,297. During 1919 the increase in the operating expenses of the Western Union, due to an increase in the number of employees, and in the wage rate combined, will be $13,000,000 in excess of the increase in its gross revenues.

The number of employees of the Western Union was increased 59 per cent, while the gross revenues increased but 54 per cent. The reason why the increase of traffic was proportionately greater than the increase of gross revenues was that the Government business, which is carried at approximately 40 per cent of the commercial rates, was fourteen times greater in January, 1919, than in January, 1916. We are informed that the Postal Telegraph avoided carrying the unprofitable Government business as far as it was possible for it to do so; and the Western Union carried about 11-12 of the entire volume; and that in some instances instructions were issued by the officials of the Postal System to their subordinates to avoid this Government business whenever it could be done, a plausible excuse being suggested, such as shortage of operators, etc.

Less Business Since Armistice.

If the policy of operating the wire service at only such points of concentrated business as would make the service highly profitable and of eliminating Government messages, were applied to both telegraph companies there would probably be no occasion for an increase of telegraph rates to meet the increased cost of material and wages in the operation of the system.

The burden of increased cost of labor and material has been rendered heavier by the fact that the volume of business has fallen off since the signing of the armistice, and has produced a situation where it is no longer possible to render telegraph service at pre-war rates.

Under the stimulus of war-demands, American prices, as shown by the index number of wholesale prices prepared by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics, have risen steadily since the latter months of 1915. By July, 1917, the price level had risen to 185 per cent of the 1914 prices. At this point price-fixing by the Government agencies checked the rise for some months. But by January, 1918, the level of 185 per cent had been recovered and the prices continued to advance until they reached 207 per cent in September. Despite the signing of the armistice, they have receded but slightly from this point.

Prices Remained Same.

During all this period the prices for telegraph service have remained at the pre-war level. Materials and supplies which the telegraph companies purchase have, however, followed the course of general prices. Public regulation does not limit the prices which utilities must pay for material and supplies; they must therefore pay the same price upon the market as other buyers. They were confronted by a steady and enormous increase of all costs entering into their operating while retaining a fixed low price for service.

It requires only common sense and elementary arithmetic to disclose that this course inevitably brought the properties to a point where revenues were no longer adequate to cover cost. Following the signing of the armistice the telegraph business fell off.

The question of necessity for a rate increase to meet past wage increases is answered by a review of the Western Union Telegraph Company's operation. In January, 1916, the land line revenues of this company amounted to $3,805,000. The total payroll for the employees in the commercial and traffic departments and in non-functional offices amounted to $1,408,226. The payroll at that time amounted to 37 per cent of the gross revenues, and was at the rate of $51.92 per employee per month. By January, 1919, the revenues from the land line had increased to $5,860,000, and the payroll of these employees had increased to $3,300,867, or an average of $76.63 per employee. The payrolls of these employees amounted to 56.3 per cent of the total revenues, as against 37 per cent in January, 1916. The number of employees increased by 59 per cent and the gross revenues of the company by 54 per cent.

Increase in Costs.

The average increase per employee per month on commercial, traffic and non-functional payrolls was $24.71, or approximately 48 per cent. The number of employees at present averages 45,000 The increase in rate of pay therefore amounts to $13,343,400 per year. The increases since June, 1918, amount to $7,786,000, and since January, 1918, to $9,277,000. The monthly payroll has increased from $1,408,226 to $3,300,867. This is an annual increase of $22,711,692. If the rate of wages of these employees had remained the same as on January 1, 1916, the increase in the payroll would have been at the rate of $914,155 per month, or $10,969,865 per year. The company would then have had a profit larger by the difference between $22,711,692 and $10,969,865, or $11,741,827. In addition to the increase of wages for this class of employees, that for those in the plant department amounted to $2,438,830. Therefore the increases in operating expenses

REASONS FOR RAISE IN TELEGRAPH RATES

treaceable to wage increases alone amount to more than $14,000,000. The increase in operating expenses due to the larger number of employees and the higher wage rate combined will amount to $27,608,000. The gross revenues of the Western Union for 1919, under the old rates, are estimated at $68,000,000, as against $54,000,000 for 1916. The increase in the revenues is $13,000,000 short of the increase in wages The 20 per cent rate increase now made will yield approximately $12,000,000 additional revenue per annum on this property.

The wage increases during the year 1918, including the increase effective December 31, brought wages in January, 1919, to the point where they are $10,500,000 per annum in excess of a year ago, and $8,500,000 in excess of June 1918. The operations of the company have been carried on with this increased wage schedule since January 1, 1919. The increase in the telegraph rates now made is estimated to add $9,000,000 to the revenues of the Western Union for the remaining nine months of the calendar year

Postal System.

The Postal System has not had a similar increase in operation expenses. No figures are available as to the payroll, but the total operating expenses amounted in 1916 to $9,543,972; in 1917, to $10,401,876, and in 1918, to approximately $10,500,000 The smaller increase is explained principally by the smaller growth of business of the Postal System.

The following table shows the gross revenues of the Postal and of the Western Union for the years 1916, 1917 and 1918:

Land Line Gross Revenues.

Year.	Western Union.	Postal System.	Total
1916	$54,016,171	$13,644,987	$67,661,158
1917	66,528,711	14,907,097	81,435,808
1918	74,505,512	14,930,896	89,436,408

Increase, 1918 over 1916: Western Union, 38 per cent; Postal System, 9 per cent. Total, 32 per cent.

The relative growth of traffic on the Western Union was even more rapid than the figures of gross revenues indicate, because its increases in the volume of Government business carried was much more rapid than that of the Postal System.

Even with its small increase of business, it is clear that the increase in the operating expenses of the Postal Telegraph System could not have been limited to 10 per cent if the same increase in wage rate had been made by that system which was made by the Western Union.

The net earnings of the Postal Telegraph System have not fallen to the same extent as have those of the Western Union. During the six months, August, 1918, to January, 1919, the net earnings of the Postal, as shown by their accounts, were $1,832,821. After adjustment for depreciation awarded them by the Postmaster General and for the wage increase for the month of January these earnings were $1,652,821. The earnings for the month of January, after wage and depreciation adjustment, were $222,296.

Territory Covered.

Some persons jump to the conclusion, since the earnings of the Postal Telegraph System were still substantially under the old rate, that the increase in rates was unnecessary. The Postal Telegraph System is not a national system in the sense that it furnishes service at all points where it is desired in the public interests. It has approximately one-tenth as many offices as the Western Union and carries one-sixth of the telegraph business of the nation. It competes for much more than one-sixth of the nation's business, however, because its officers are located in the larger cities. Two-thirds of the telegraph business of the country originates in these business centers. The Postal Telegraph System is therefore in a position to select from all the business offered that which can be most profitably handled, and this it seems to have done in most efficient manner. The fact that the Postal Company could continue to carry business at the old rates and still earn its compensation is of practically no significance in constructing a fair schedule of rates for the country as a whole. Such rates must cover the cost of rendering service to all points, including just compensation for the property used. The Postal System reaches only a fraction of the points at which telegraph service is rendered, and at the points which it does reach it could not carry one-half the business offered. Sound public policy dictates a schedule of rates which shall give all the people telegraph service. Under such a schedule of rates the Postal System will reap the benefits that come to the competitor who strives only for the more profitable business, but this situation is inevitable as long as this condition exists in the telegraph field. The fact that the Postal Company could operate at its present rates and still make profits is of little significance in passing upon the general schedule of rates.

Comparison of Profits.

A comparison of the effect of increased prices upon general business profits with that upon the telegraph profits is enlightening. The net income of the industrial, mercantile, and miscellaneous corporations reported to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue increased from $2,897,610,000 in 1913, to $6,607,000,000 in 1916; to $8,300,000,000 in 1917; to $7,500,000,000 in 1918, and (it is estimated, will not fall below $5,000,000,000 in 1919. While there has been a raise of 70 per cent in the general wage schedule this is more than offset by the rise of 100 per cent in the price of products and service sold by the corporations. During this period our national dividend which represents income of all the people including wage-earners has increased from $35,000,000,000 to $72,000,000,000. The number of people reporting incomes of $3,000 and over increased from 357,598 to 697,055, while their incomes amounted to $7,500,000,000, in 1917, as against $3,900,000,000 in 1913.

As against this the earnings of the telegraph company, which renders a national service, have been extinguished for the year 1919, unless rates are increased. These comparisons are the more significant when we realize that 80 per cent of the telegraph service is rendered to the very industries and establishments which have made these large profits in 1916 and subsequent years. It should also be noted that it is these industries which have sold to the telegraph companies the materials and supplies at largely advanced prices, and it is their competition for labor, together with the increased cost of living brought about by the high prices of their products, which has been directly responsible for the increase in wages and has necessitated the present advance in rates.

The time has now come when it is no longer possible to render telegraph service to the industries of the country at pre-war prices.

TUBERCULOSIS LEADS IN THE AILMENTS OF MEN RETRAINING

Tuberculosis has taken the largest toll of all disabilities which the men have who are taking restraining courses under the direction of the Federal Board for Vocational Education. Amputation has occurred in only 2 per cent of the 7,710 cases which had been dealt with up to January 31, 1919. The War Risk Insurance Bureau gives out the statement that approximately 3,000 men of the A. E. F. have lost arms or legs, about 110 have been blinded, and 5,195 have been adjudged to be suffering with tuberculosis.

The following table is a distribution of the disability cases dealt with by the Board up to January 31, 1919.

Disabilities.	Total.	Per cent
Eyesight	190	2.5
Wounds and injuries to legs necessitating amputation	32	1.0
Wounds and injuries to arms necessitating amputation	84	1.0
Wounds and injuries to legs not necessitating amputation	246	3.5
Wounds and injuries to arms not necessitating amputation	73	.9
Wounds and injuries to hands not necessitating amputation	47	.6
Wounds and injuries to head	38	.5
Hernia	74	.9
Miscellaneous wounds and injuries	155	2.0
Chest complaints and tuberculosis of lungs	2,791	36.2
Tuberculosis of the bone	148	1.9
Rheumatism	258	3.4
Heart disease	843	10.9
Epilepsy	75	.9
Nervous diseases, shell shock, etc.	294	3.9
Insanity	318	4.0
Deafness	112	1.4
Miscellaneous diseases	1,174	15.4
Not stated	708	9.1
Total	7,710	100.0

The philosophy of the W. S. S. is save, save, save.

LIST OF GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS AND PURCHASE ORDERS

Purchase and Storage.

The Board of Review, office of Director of Purchase and Storage, War Department, has approved the following orders:

A. T. Williams, Miles City, Mont: Material and Labor repairing shoes, as required at Fort Keough, Mont.: Half Soles, $1.40 pr.; Heels, 50c pr.; Patches, 10c and 25c each, $350.00.

Julius Aagaard, Chicago, Ill: Laundry Work. Bed Sheets @ 7c each; Pillow Cases, 3c each; Rags (Large), 2c each; Rags (Small), 1c each; Towels, 1c each. Indefinite.

Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., Akron, Ohio: 1792 Casings, nonskid 35x5 SS. @ 37.06 each, and 224 bxs. for pkg. @ $3.29 each, plus war tax, $3,320.58. $70,469.06.

M. Piowaty & Sons, Chicago, Ill. Provides for delivery of Potatoes to the following camps in addition to various others mentioned in original contract. for 10,250,000 lbs Potatoes: Camp Sevier @ $2.86 cwt. (Greenville, S. C.); Edgewood Arsenal @ $2.55 cwt. (Md.); Camp Anatol @ $2.58 cwt. (New Jersey); Raritan Arsenal @ $2.65 cwt. (Motuchen, N. J.) Subsistence Branch, P. U. O. Pier, No. 4 @ $2.65 cwt. (Hoboken, N. J.); Columbus Barracks, @ $2.38 cwt. (Ohio).

M. Piowaty & Sons, Chicago, Ill. Provides for delivery of Potatoes to the following camps in addition to others mentioned in orig. cont. for 10,250,000 lbs Potatoes: Camp Anatol, N. J., @ $2.58 cwt.; Camp Knox, Kan., $2.47 cwt.; Fort Riley, Kan., $2.52 cwt.; Camp Sheridan, Ala., $2.93 cwt.; Camp Wadsworth, S. C., $2.86 cwt.; Edgewood Arsenal, Md., $2.55 cwt.; Raritan Arsenal, N. J., $2.65 cwt.; Madison Barracks, N. Y., $2.55 cwt.; Subsistence Branch, Pier No. 4, $2.65 cwt.; Camp Alfred Vail, N. J., $2.65 cwt.; Erie Proving Grounds, O., $2.31 cwt.; Ft. Benj. Harrison, Ind., $2.39 cwt.; Ft. Des Moines, Iowa, $2.38 cwt.

C. H. Splivalo & Co., San Francisco, Cal. 4,800 ctns. Farina No. 1 cten. @ .077 each, f. o. b. Ft. Mason, Cal., $369.60.

Kelly-Springfield Motor Trk Co., Springfield, Ohio. Spare Parts for maintenance 100 trucks for 6 mos., including 5 per cent war tax, $209,827.20.

McCord Manufacturing Co., Detroit, Mich. 116 Radiators (F-12 @ $23.70 each, plus 5 per cent war tax. Maintenance "AA" Ambulances, $30,739.46.

Kelly-Springfield Motor Trk. Co., Springfield, Ohio. Misc. Rear Parts for 3 ton trucks, including 5 per cent tax, $34,971.20.

Firestone Tire & Rubber Co., Akron, Ohio. 2,000 30x3 Endless Tubes @ $1.28 each; 18,000 30x3½ ditto @ $1.67; Packing 1st item @ $1.11 per 100; Packing 2nd item @ $1.62 per 100; 5 per cent war tax included, $34,564.80.

Firestone Tire & Rubber Co., Akron, Ohio. 13,550 28x3 Butt end Tubes @ $1.33 each; pkg. $1.11 cwt; 18,000 30x3½ Endless Tubes @ $1.67 each; pkg $1.62 cwt. plus 5 per cent war tax, $50,927.59.

Union Oil Company, Los Angeles, Calif. 24,000 gals. motor Gasoline @ 19c per gal. Tank Wagons to Camp Fremont, Cal., $4,560.00.

Texas Company, New York, N. Y. 3,300 gals. Gasoline @ 23c gal. Steel Bbls. 63,000 gals. Kerosene Oil @ 20c gal. 100 gals. Slushing Oil @ 36c gal. Wooden Bbls. Ft. Morgan, Ala., $2,055.00.

Seneca Falls Mfg. Co., Seneca Falls, N. Y. 4 Star Bench Lathes 9x4 in. @ $310 each. 3 Hartford Drill Chuck No. 2, fitted to lathe, @ $10.75 each. 4 Motor Drive Attachment @ $135 each. 4 Motors ½ HP, 1,800 RPM, 60 cycle, single phase, 110-220 v. @ $72 each, $2,100.25.

Wallace & Company, Brooklyn, N. Y. 200,000 lbs. Candy, cut stick, 1 lb. tins @ 23c lb. f. o. b. N. Y. Lighterage, $46,000.00.

Hershey Chocolate Co., Hershey, Pa. 350,000 ctns. Candy, Milk Almond Bars 1¼ oz. pkg. (24ctn.) @ 98c per ctn., $343,000.00.

Klein Chocolate Co., Elizabethtown, Pa. 120,000 ctns. Choc. Milk Almond Bars (24-ctn.) @ 85c ctn., $102,000.00.

Wilson & Company, Chicago, Ill. 148,750 lbs. Fresh Beef @ .259 lb. f. o. b. points in Washington, D. C., vicinity, $38,526.25.

Reo Motor Car Co., Lansing, Mich. 6 sets Misc. Assortment Spare Parts for Reo Trucks @ $4,899.64 per set plus 5 per cent war tax, $30,867.73.

Package Confectionary Co., Boston, Mass. 1,356,000 pgs. Candy, Newaco Wafer, @ .0275 pkg., $37,290.00.

Alfred W. Otis, Boston, Mass. 12,000 boxes fancy winesaps @ $4.60 per box, $55,200.00.

MOTORS AND VEHICLES.

Purchase orders approved by Board of Review, Motors and Vehicles Division, Office Director of Purchase and Storage:

Firestone Tire & Rubber Co., Akron, Ohio. 250-30x3 Fabric clincher NS Csgs., $2,225.00; 400-30x3½ Fabric clincher NS Csgs., $4,468.00; 500-35x5 Cord SS NS Casings, $18,320.00; 75-35x5 Cord Q. D. NS Casings, $2,765.25.

Firestone Tire & Rubber Co., Akron, Ohio. 200-30x3 Fabric clincher NS Csgs., $1,780.00; 50-30x3½ Fabric clincher NS Csgs., $558.50; 1,000-33x4 Cord NS St. Side Csgs, $23,960.00; 500-35x5 Cord SS NS casings, $18,320.00.

Firestone Tire & Rubber Co., Akron, Ohio. 150-30x3 NS fabric clincher Csgs., $1,335.00; 150-30x3½ NS fabric clincher Csgs., $1,675.50; 500-33x4 Cord NS St. Side csgs., $11,980.00; 500-35x5 Cord NS St. csgs., $18,320.00.

Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., Washington, D. C. 266-35x4½ Cord Csgs. NS St. Side, $7,655.48; 280-35x4½ Endless tubes, grey, $772.80; 3,200-28x3 Fabric NS Clincher csgs., $27,840.00.

Pierce-Arrow Motor Co., Buffalo, N. Y. 1 set spare parts for Pierce-Arrow 2 ton trucks, $44,074.98.

Pierce-Arrow Motor Co., Buffalo, N. Y. 4 sets spare parts Base stock for 2 ton Pierce-Arrow trucks, $176,299.92.

B. F. Goodrich Rubber Co., Akron, Ohio. 2,000-33x4 NS SS Cord Casings, $49,140.00.

Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., Wash, D. C. 100-35x4½ NS Cord ST Side Csgs, $2,878.00; 15-38x7 NS Cord ST Side Csgs., $1,130.70; 1,200-28x3 Fabric NS Clincher csgs., $10,440.00.

Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., Washington, D. C. 150-35x4½ Cord NS ST Side Csgs., $4,317.00; 5-38x7 Cord NS ST Side Csgs., $376.90; 5-40x8 Cord NS ST Side Csgs., $552.40; 1,000-28x3 Fabric NS Clincher Csgs., $8,700.00.

Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., Washington, D. C. 150-35x4½ St. Side NS Cord Csg., $4,317.00; 5-38x7 St. Side NS Cord Csg., $376.90; 300-28x3 Fabric NS Clincher Csg., $2,610.00.

Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., Washington, D. C. 100-35x4½ Cord NS SS Casings, $2,878.00; 15-38x7 Cord NS SS Casings, $1,130,70; 1,200-28x3 Fabric NS clincher Csg., $10,440.00.

Fisk Tire & Rubber Co., Washington, D. C. 200-33x4½ NS Cord St. Side Csgs., $6,426,00.

Firestone Tire & Rubber Co., Washington, D. C. 50-30x3 Fabric Casing clincher NS, 445.00; 100-30x3½ Fabric Casing clincher NS, $1,117.00; 150-33x4 Cord NS St Side csgs., $3,594.00; 200-35x5 Cord NS St. Side csgs., $7,328.00.

Hughes & Curren Co., Rochester, N. Y. 100 Bows Wood drivers cab. Top 76 in. Width as per contractor's letter, April 2, 1919, $80.00.

Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., Washington, D. C. 150-35x4½ SS Csgs. NS Csgs., $4,317.00; 25-38x7 SS Csgs. Cord NS Csgs., $1,884.50; 5-40x8 SS Csgs. Cord NS Csgs., $552.40.

B. F. Goodrich Rubber Co., Akron, Ohio. 100-31x4 Fabric Clinchers NS Csg., $1,495.00; 150-37x5 Q. D. Clincher Cord, Csg., $5,850.00.

B. F. Goodrich Rubber Co., Akron, Ohio. 300-30x3 Grey Endless Tubes, $384.00; 2,000-33x4 Grey Endless Tubes, $4,660.00.

B. F. Goodrich Rubber Co., Akron, Ohio. 400-30x3 Endless tubes grey, $512.00; 475-30x3½ Endless tubes grey, $793.25; 180-31x4 Endless tubes grey, $376.20; 1,500-33x4 Endless tubes grey, 3,495.00; 110-31x4 Fabric NS Casings, $1,644.50.

Fisk Tire & Rubber Co., Chicopee Falls, Mass. 2,000-28x3 Fabric NS Clincher Csg., $17,3000.00; 150-33x4½ SS NS Cord Casings, $4,819.50.

Fisk Tire & Rubber Co., Washington, D. C. 200 33x4½ cord SS NS casings, $6,426.00.

B. F. Goodrich Rubber Co., Akron, Ohio. 50 31x4 NS fabric clincher casings, $747.50; 500 33x4 NS cord SS, $12.285.00. Delivery not later than 4-15-19, $13,032.50.

Fisk Tire & Rubber Co., New York, N. Y. 150 33x4½ st SNS cord casings, $4,819.50; 2,000 28x3 fabric clinchers NS C, $17,300.00. Delivery not later than 4-15-19, $22,119.50.

Firestone Tire & Rubber Co., Wash., D. C. 150 30x3 fabric clincher NS casings, $1,335; 150 30x3½ fabric clincher NS casings, $1,675.50; 500 35x5 cord S. side NS casings, $18,320.00. Delivery not later than 4-15-19, $21,330.50.

Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., Washington, D. C. 15 32x3½ solid pressed-on tires, $236.65; 50 36x7 solid pressed-on tires, $2,006.00; 100 38x5 solid pressed-on tires, $3,000.00; 25 36x6 solid pressed-on tires, $842.50; 50 40x6 solid pressed-on tires, $1,878.00. The above tires are to meet Govt. spec. 11-1-18.

Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., Washington, D. C. 75 32x3¼ pressed-on solid tires, $1,184.25; 276 36x5 pressed-on solid tires, $7,694.88; 75 36x7 pressed-on solid tires, $3,009.00. The above tires are to meet Govt. spec. 11-1-18.

Firestone Tire & Rubber Co., Washington, D. C. 50 30x3½ fabric clincher NS casings $445.00; 100 30x3½ fabric clincher NS casings, $1,117.00; 150 33x4 cord st. side NS casings, $3,594.00; 200 35x5 pressed-on solid tires, $7,694.88; 75 36x7 pressed-on solid tires, $3,009.00. The above tires are to meet Govt. spec. 11-1-18.

Firestone Tire & Rubber Co., Washington, D. C. 50 30x3½ fabric clincher NS casings $445.00; 100 30x3½ fabric clincher NS casings, $1,117.00; 150 33x4 cord st. side NS casings, $3,594.00; 200 35x5 cord st. side NS casings, $7,328.00.

Standard Steel Casings Co. 600 steel wheels, $72,688.02.

Briscoe Motor Corporation. 1 set tools, 5,000 differentials "AA" trucks, $1,279.91.

Locomobile Co., Bridgeport, Conn. 1 lot miscellaneous assortment spare parts for Rike trucks. A. E. F. War tax clause to be included, $104,357.94.

Locomobile Co., Bridgeport, Conn. 1 lot miscellaneous assortment spart parts for Riker trucks. A. E. F. War tax clause to be included, $104,357.94.

Locomobile Co., Bridgeport, Conn. 1 lot miscellaneous assortment spare parts for Riker trucks. A. E. F. War tax clause to be included, $104,357.94.

Locomobile Co., Bridgeport, Conn. 1 lot miscellaneous assortment spare parts for Riker trucks. A. E. F. War tax clause to be added, $104,357.94.

Firestone Tire & Rubber Co., Washington, D. C. 366-30x3 Casgs. Fabric, NS, $3,257.40; 400-30x3½ Casgs. Fabric, NS, $4,468.00; 1,330-33x4 Casgs. St. Side Cord NS, $31,866.80; Camp Holabird, Md.—War tax clause to be included.

Richmond Forging Corp. 1605 Front and Rear Axles, $167,538.86.

Packard Motor Car Co. 348 lots spare parts, $137,523.00.

Lexington Motor Co. 1,000 Ten Ton Trailers, $74,882.57.

(Crating) Dort Motor Car Co. Material and labor for crating class "AA" Chassis, $1,738.17.

Winona Wagon Co. Escort Wagons and parts, $63,146.81.

Columbia Wagon Co. Escort Wagons and Wheels, $52,342.94.

Mtrs. P. O. 3148. Packard Motor Car Co., Detroit, Mich. 1 set miscellaneous assortment spare parts for maintenance of 3,896 Packard 1½ and 3 ton trucks from 4-1-19 to 7-1-19. No additional charge for overseas boxing. A. E. F. Amt, $52,524.12.

Mtrs. P. O. 3125. Peerless Motor Car Co., Cleveland, Ohio. 1 set miscellaneous spare parts for "May Automatic," covering, repair and maintenance of 421 Peerless trucks. A. E. F. Amt, $30,170.87.

Mtrs. P. O. 3124. Peerless Motor Car Co., Cleveland, Ohio. 1 set miscellaneous spare parts for April Automatic, covering, repair and maintenance 421 Peerless trucks. A. E. F. Amt, $30,170.87.

Mtrs. P. O. 3123. Peerless Motor Car Co., Cleveland, Ohio. 1 set miscellaneous spare parts for June Automatic, covering, repairs and maintenance on 421 Peerless trucks. A. E. F. Amt, $30,170.87.

Mtrs. P. O. 3117. Peerless Motor Car Co., Cleveland, Ohio. 1 set miscellaneous spare parts for March, automatic covering, repairs and maintenance 421 Peerless trucks. A. E. F. Amt., $30,170.87.

Mtrs. P. O. 3216. Pierce-Arrow Motor Car Co., Buffalo, N. Y. 1 set of spare parts for the maintenance of 100 Pierce-Arrow 2-ton trucks for six months. Camp Holabird, Md. Amt., $44,075.18.

Mtrs. P. O. 2868. Garford Motor Truck Co., Lima, Ohio. 1 set miscellaneous spare parts, covering, repair and maintenance of 899 Garford trucks. A. E. F. Amt., $46,017.62.

Mtrs. P. O. 3149. Packard Motor Car Co., Detroit, Mich. 1 lot miscellaneous assortment spare parts for Packard 3-ton trucks. A. E. F. Amt., $131,921.95.

Mtrs. P. O. 3133. Packard Motor Car Co., Detroit, Mich. 1 lot spare parts for main-

GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS AND PURCHASES

tenance of 398 Packard 1½-ton trucks from 4-1-19 to 7-1-19. A. E. F. Amt., $49,579.05.

Mtrs. P. O. 3132. B. F. Goodrich Rubber Co., Akron, Ohio. 100 31x4 fabric clinchers NS casings, $1,495.00; 150 37x5 Q. D. clincher cord casings, $5,850.00; 2,000 33x4 S. S. NS. cord casings, $49,140.00.

Mtrs. P. O. 3129. Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., Akron, Ohio. 150 35x4½ cord st. side N. S. casings, $4,317.00; 25 38x7 cord st. side N. S. casings, $1,884.50; 5 40x8 cord st. side N. S. casings, $552.40.

Mtrs. P. O. 3157. Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., Akron, Ohio. 150 31x4 endless tubes, grey, $313.50; 2,000 33x4 endless tubes, grey, $4,660.00; 200 33x4½ endless tubes, grey, $526.00; 200 35x4½ endless tubes, grey, $552.00.

Mtrs. P. O. 3220. Westfield Mfg. Co., Westfield, Mass. 1 set miscellaneous assortment of spare parts. Amt., $9,431.63.

Mtrs. P. O. 3131. Firestone Tire & Rubber Co., Washington, D. C. 250 30x3 fabric clincher N. S. casings, $2,225.00; 400 30x3½ fabric clincher N. S. casings, $4,468.00; 75 35x5 Q. D. cord clincher casings, $2,765.25.

Mtrs. P. O. 3096. Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., Washington, D. C. 30 32x3½ solid pressed-on tires, $473.70; 24 34x4 solid pressed-on tires, $499.68; 35 38x5 solid pressed-on tires, $1,050.00; 35 40x5 solid pressed-on tires, $1,079.40; 83 36x7 solid pressed-on tires, $3,329.96; 10 40x7 solid pressed-on tires, $442.60; 85 40x6 solid pressed-on tires, $3,192.60. Above tires are to meet Govt. spec. 11-1-18.

Mtrs. P. O. 3067. Packard Motor Car Co., Detroit, Mich. 1 lot miscellaneous assortment spare parts for maintenance 72 Packard 5-ton Model E trucks; no additional charge for overseas boxing. Amt., $8,340.24.

Mtrs. P. O. 3061. White Company, Cleveland, Ohio. 1 lot miscellaneous assortment spare parts for White Class "A" trucks, in quantities, descriptions and amounts as set forth on attached list. Amt., $7,233.78.

Mtrs. P. O. 3062. The White Company, Cleveland, Ohio. 1 miscellaneous assortment spare parts for White Class "A" trucks, in quantities, descriptions and amounts as set forth on list. Amt., $7,233.78.

Mtrs. P. O. 3094. Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., Washington, D. C. 200 34x3½ demountable solid tires, $3,626.00; 100 34x4 demountable solid tires, $2,184.00; 150 40x5 demountable solid tires, $5,041.50.

Mtrs. P. O. 3060. The White Company, Cleveland, Ohio. 1 miscellaneous assortment spare parts for White Class "A" trucks. Amt., $7,233.78.

Mtrs. P. O. 3059. The White Company, Cleveland, Ohio. 1 miscellaneous assortment spare parts for White Class "A" trucks. Amt., $7,233.78.

Mtrs. P. O. 3173. Firestone Tire & Rubber Co., Akron, Ohio. 50 30x3 casings N. S. clincher fabric, $445.00; 100 30x3½ casings N. S. clincher fabric, $1,117.00; 150 33x4 cord N. S. SS casings, $3,594.00; 20 35x5 casings N. S. Q. D. C. cord, $737.40.

Mtrs. P. O. 3128. Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., Washington, D. C. 150 35x4½ cord st. N. S. casings, $4,317.00; 5 38x7 cord st. N. S. casings, $376.90; 300 28x3 cord st. N. S. casings, $2,610.00.

Mtrs. P. O. 3170 Firestone Tire & Rubber Co., Washington, D. C. 50 30x3 fabric N. S. clincher casings, $445.00; 100 30x3½ fabric N. S. clincher casings, $1,117.00; 150 33x4 cord SS N. S. casings, $3,594.00; 100 35x5 cord SS N. S. casings, $3,664.00; 20 35x5 cord Q. D. N. S. casings, $737.40.

Mtrs. P. O. 2792. Whitney Mfg. Co., Hartford, Conn. 270 driving chains our 230, your AC-114 2-in. PI x1⅛-in. wide, with 1¼-in. diameter roll 71 pitches or 146-in. long, $7,287.30; 540 connecting links for chain 230, $261.90; 540 roller links for chain 230, $229.50; 540 offset links for chain 230, $523.80.

Mtrs. P. O. 1894. Federal Rubber Co., Cudahy, Wis. 2,800 tires, bicycle, single tube, your heavy, rugged tread as manufactured for your regular commercial trade, 28x1½, $5,292.00; overseas boxing charge, $65.35.

Vehicles 1529, 1787, 1826, 2401, 2722, 20037. Hackney Wagon Co. Escort wagons and miscellaneous e. w. parts, $189,196.02.

Vehicles 20322, 20582, 20583, 20297. The Pioneer Pole & Shaft Co. Escort wagon and ambulance parts, $151,019.75.

Vehicles 3349, 3362, 4505, 20177, 20286, 20294, 30308. American Car & Foundry Co. Escort wagons, wheels and miscellaneous parts, $1,219,979.59.

United States Tire Co., New York City, N. Y. 25 casings N. C. clincher fabric 26x3 4-ply motorcycle, $181.25; 50 casings N. S. Q. D. C. cord 37x5, $1,914.00; 50 casings N. S. Q. D. C. cord 36x6, $2,750.00; 75 casings N. S. Q. D. C. cord 38x7, $5,775.00; 35 tubes, grey, 26x3, butt end, $38.50; 100 tubes, grey, 36x7, endless, $882.00; 50 tubes, grey, 36x6, endless, $263.00.

Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., Washington, D. C. 150 35x4½ straight side N. S. cord casings, $4,317.00; 5 38x7 straight side N. S. cord casings, $376.90; 5 40x8 straight side N. S. cord casings, $552.40; 1,000 28x3 fabric N. S. clincher cord casings, $8,700.00.

Firestone Tire & Rubber Co., Washington, D. C. 200 30x3 fabric N. S. clincher cg., $1,780.00; 50 30x3½ fabric N. S. clincher cg., $558.50; 100 33x4 cord straight side N. S., $2,396.00; 500 35x5 cord straight side N. S., $18,320.00.

GENERAL SUPPLIES.

The following is a list of miscellaneous purchase orders of the General Supplies Division:

Richardson & Boynton Co., New York, N. Y., 24 stove parts.

Kalamazoo Loose Leaf Binder Co., Washington, D. C., 100 binders.

Mathers-Lamm Paper Co., Washington, D. C.. 15,800 sheets board.

S. S. Stafford, Inc., New York, N. Y., 145 bottles ink.

Giblin & Co., Utica, N. Y., 8 stove parts.

Detroit Stove Works, Detroit, Mich., 72 grates.

Thatcher Furnace Co., New York, N. Y., 20 ash stakes.

Abendroth Bros., Portchester, N. Y., 74 stove parts.

Hollands Mfg. Co., Erie, Pa., 36 machinists' vises.

American Shoe Polish Co., Chicago, Ill., 75,000 cans paste, 70,000 cartons paste and cleaner.

F. F. Dalley Corp., Buffalo, N. Y., 67,940 cartons shoe polish.

American Car & Foundry Co., Buffalo, N. Y., 6 stove parts.

American Radiator Co., Washington, D. C., 18 water jackets for heaters.

American Car & Foundry Co., Buffalo, N. Y., 20 side rods with nuts.

Rinek Cordage Co., Easton, Pa., 17,820 lbs. manila rope.

National Enameling & Stamping Co., New York, N. Y., 3,240 funnels and measures.

A. Kreamer, Inc., Brooklyn, N. Y., 3 boilers.

National Enameling & Stamping Co., New York, N. Y., 146 nail brushes.

The John Van Range Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, 3 items kitchen equipment.

Imperial Brush Co., New York, N. Y., 996 nail brushes.

Imperial Brush Co., New York, N. Y., 2,058 nail brushes.

Wright & Ditson-Victor Co., Springfield, Mass., 500 track suits.

Morimura Bros., New York, N. Y., 1,600 nail brushes.

Bramhall Deane Co., New York, N. Y., 7 items kitchen equipment.

Bernard Gloakler Co., Pittsburgh, Pa., 11 items for kitchen equipment.

Kewanee Boiler Co., Kewanee, Ill., 2 shakers for heaters.

The Charles Parker Co., Meriden, Conn., 24 shade holders for lamps.

The Peck, Stow & Wilcox Co., Southington, Conn., 204 auger bits.

The E. H. Hotchkiss Co., Norwalk, Conn., 997 staple presses.

The Mattatuck Mfg. Co., Waterbury, Conn., 20,175 thumb tacks.

Sargent & Co., New York, N. Y., 120 items gimlet bits, chisels, shaves.

Fuller & Warren Co., Troy, N. Y., 31 heater parts.

Michigan Stove So., Detroit, Mich., 29 heater parts.

The Bradley-Hubbard Mfg. Co., Meriden, Conn., 475 lamp parts.

Wilton Tool & Mfg. Co., Boston, Mass. Metal tags for marking equipment, $35,880.10.

MEDICAL SUPPLIES.

Purchase orders approved by Board of Review, Medical and Hospital Supplies Division, Office Director of Purchase:

Whitall Tatum Co., Philadelphia, Pa. Laboratory supplies, $1,330.56.

Whitall Tatum Co., Philadelphia, Pa. Laboratory supplies, $46.80.

Northwestern Pine Tar Co., Chicago, Ill. Pine tar, $99,96.

Prest-O-Lite Co., Indianapolis, Ind. Prest-O-Lite spare parts, $732.50.

Chicago Glass Products, Inc., Chicago, Ill. Syringes, $15,500.00.

H. C. Fry Glass Co., Rochester, N. Y. Laboratory supplies, $9,300.00.

Corning Glass Works, Corning, N. Y. Laboratory supplies, $42,937.50.

Guernsey Earthenware Co., Cambridge, Ohio. Laboratory supplies, new purchase order, $145.17.

Carbon Dioxide & Magnesia Co., Phila., Pa. 100 cylinders Co. 2. $1,500.00.

E. R. Squibb & Sons, New York City (80 Beekman St). Drugs, $530.00.

Lee S. Smith & Sons Mfg. Co., Pittsburgh, Pa. Dental instruments and supplies, $38,143.80.

National Tube Co., Inc., Pittsburgh, Pa. Oxygen cylinders, $2,342.70.

Millville Bottle Works, Millvlile, N. J. Laboratory supplies, new purchase order, $235.

A. H. Thomas Co., Philadelphia, Pa. Laboratory supplies, new purchase order, $95.20.

Cleveland Dental Mfg. Co., Cleveland, Ohio. Dental supplies, $89,395.47.

M & H 406. Crescent Glass Co., Wellsburg, W. Va. Green lantern globes, $1,666.62.

M & H 407. Detroit Dental Mfg. Co., Detroit, Mich. Dental supplies, $765.00.

M & H 405. Kny Scheerer Corp., New York City. Bougies, $5,800.00.

M & H 408. Kny Scheerer Corp., New York City. Surgical instruments, $2,734.40.

M & H 409. A. C. Clark & Co., Chicago, Ill. Dental supplies, $123.75.

Wash. 64. Cambridge Glass Co., Cambridge, Ohio. Laboratory supplies, $520.00.

RAW MATERIALS.

Purchase orders approved by Board of Review, Raw Materials Division, office Director of Purchase and Storage:

Sherwood Bros., Baltimore, Md. Lub. oil, hvy., 3502, 2,000 gals. for A. S. B., Norfolk, Va., $740.00.

Standard Oil Co. of N. J., New York. Gasoline QMS., 50,000 gals., $11,500.00.

Sherwood Bros., Baltimore, Md. Kerosene 3517, 200 gals., $31.50.

Sherwood Bros., Baltimore, Md. Cup grease 3506, 3,200 lbs., $208.00.

Sherwood Bros., Baltimore, Md. Trans. oil 3504, 600 gals., $144.00.

Gulf Rfg. Co., Pittsburgh, Pa. Motor gasoline QMS., 50,000 gals., for Camp Knox, Stithton, Ky., $36,750.00.

Gulf Rfg. Co., Pittsburgh, Pa. Med. motor oil 3502, 1,250 gals., $525.00.

Gulf Rfg. Co., Pittsburgh, Pa. Kerosene 3517, 20,000 gals., $2,500.00.

Midco Oil Sales Co., Chicago, Ill. Av. gasoline 3511, 120,000 gals., for Kelly Field, Tex., $27,600.00.

Gay Oil Co., Little Rock, Ark. Gasoline QMS. 96,000 gals., $17,760.00.

Sherwood Bros., Baltimore, Md. Liberty Aero 3501, 9,000 gals., $5,265.00.

Sherwood Bros., Baltimore, Md. Med. motor 3502, 3,000 gals., $1,365.00.

Gay Oil Co., Little Rock, Ark. Cup grease 3506, 3,000 lbs., $210.00.

Texas Co., Pittsburgh, Pa. Kerosene 3517, 24,000 gals., $3,720.00.

Texas Co., Pittsburgh, Pa. Fuel oil, 3,900 gals., $429.00.

Vertex Mfg. Co., Cleveland, Ohio. Med. motor 3502, 500 gals., for Fort Omaha, Nebr., $175.00.

Union Oil Co., Los Angeles, Cal. Cup grease No. 3, 870 lbs., for Fort Douglas, Utah, $56.55

Union Oil Co., Los Angeles, Cal. Med. mot. oil 3502, 500 gals., $132.50.

Union Oil Co., Los Angeles, Cal. Trans. lubr. 3504, 70 gals., $20.30.

Texas Co., New York City. Gasoline QMS., 120,000 gals., for Camp Travis, Tex., $29,400.

Texas Co., New York City. Kerosene 3517, 8,000 gals., $1,240.00.

Gulf Rfg. Co., Pittsburgh, Pa. Med. motor 3502, 4,500 gals., $1,800.00.

Sherwood Bros., Pittsburgh, Pa. Hvy. motor 3502, 2,500 gals, $1,212.50.

Gulf. Rfg. Co., Pittsburgh, Pa. Comp cyl. oil 3510, 700 gals., $315.00.

Gay Oil Co., Little Rock, Ark. Cup grease 3506, 1,800 lbs., $126.00.

Midco Oil Sales Co., Chicago, Ill. Fuel oil, 15,000 gals., $400.00.

Fiske Bros., New York. Med. cup grease 3506, 150 lbs., for Ft. McIntosh, Tex., $12.75.

Sherwood Bros., Baltimore, Md. Comp. cyl. oil 3510, 150 gals., $74.25.

Louisiana Rfg. Co., Shreveport, La. Lib. Aero 3501, 300 gals., $120.00.

GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS AND PURCHASES

Standard Oil Co., New York. Gasoline QMS., 6,600 gals., for Plattsburg Bks., N. Y., $1,683.00.

Fiske Bros. Rfg. Co., New York. Comp. grease 3504, 20 gals., $6.50.

Standard Oil Co., Cleveland, Ohio. Gasoline QMS., 2,500 gals., for Columbus Bks., Ohio, $612.50.

Sherwood Bros., Baltimore, Md. Trans. lub. 3504, 150 gals., for Penn. Fld., Austin, Tex., $53.25.

Fiske Bros., New York City. Med. cup grease 3506, 150 lbs., $12.75.

Louisiana Rfg. Co., Shreveport, La. Lib. Aero 2501, 75 gals., $32.25.

Sherwood Bros., Baltimore, Md. Med. motor 3502, 750 gals., $341.25.

Standard Oil Co. of N. J., New York. Gasoline QMS., 120,000 gals., for Camp Merritt, N. J., $24,000.00.

Standard Oil Co. of N. J., New York. Kerosene 3517, 1,500 gals., $142.50.

Fiske Bros. Rfg. Co., New York. Med. motor 3502, 6,000 gals., $2,100.00.

Union Petroleum Co., Philadelphia, Pa. Trans. lub. 3504, 500 gals., $115.00.

Sherwood Bros., Baltimore, Md. Fuel oil, 15,000 gals., $1,500.00.

Standard Oil Co. of N. J., New York. Kerosene 3517, 5,400 gals., Pier 4, Hoboken, N. J., $513.00.

Petroleum Products Co., New York. Min. cyl. oil 3509, 3,000 gals., $960.00.

Atlantic Rfg. Co., Philadelphia, Pa. Min. cyl. oil 3509, 675 gals., $243.00.

Fiske Bros. Rfg. Co., New York. Lt. motor 3502, 200 gals., $68.00.

Fiske Bros. Rfg. Co., New York. Med. motor 3502, 500 gals, $175.00.

Fiske Bros. Rfg. Co., New York. Comp. cyl. 3510, 500 gals., $190.00.

Fiske Bros. Rfg. Co., New York. Med. motor 3502, 150 gals., $75.00.

Texas Co., New York. Hvy. oil, black, 200 gals., $25.00.

Union Petroleum Co., Philadelphia, Pa. Marine eng. 3519, 1,800 gals., $1,296.00.

Petroleum Product Co., New York. Marine eng. 3519, 4,125 gals., $2,640.00.

Fiske Bros. Rfg. Co., New York. Lard oil, 175 gals., $201.25.

Atlantic Rfg. Co., Philadelphia, Pa. Grease Keystone No. 1, 180 lbs., $22.50.

Atlantic Rfg. Co., Philadelphia, Pa. Grease Keystone No. 2, 180 lbs., $22.50.

Atlantic Rfg. Co., Philadelphia, Pa. Grease Keystone No. 3, 180 lbs., $22.50.

Atlantic Rfg. Co., Philadelphia, Pa. Grease Albany X, 180 lbs., $22.50.

Atlantic Rfg. Co., Philadelphia, Pa. Grease Albany XX, 180 lbs., $22.50.

Atlantic Rfg. Co., Philadelphia, Pa. Grease Albany XXX, 180 lbs., $22.50.

Lubric Oil Co., Cleveland, Ohio. Motor gas QMS., 11,000 gals., for Fort Snelling, Minn., $2,282.50.

Sinclair Rfg. Co., Chicago, Ill. Kerosene 3517, 600 gals., $75.00.

Sinclair Rfg. Co., Chicago, Ill. Gasoline QMS, 30,000 gals., for Fort Omaha, Nebr., $7,200.00.

Sinclair Rfg. Co., Chicago, Ill. Kerosene, 1,200 gals., $153.00.

Continental Oil Co., Denver. Med. motor 3502, 200 gals., for Fort Logan, Colo., $129.

Continental Oil Co., Denver, Colo. Lt. motor 3502, 100 gals., $65.00.

Continental Oil Co., Denver, Colo. Gasoline QMS., 4,000 gals., $1,000.00.

Continental Oil Co., Denver, Colo. Min. cyl. oil 3509, 50 gals., $24.38.

Continental Oil Co., Denver, Colo. Cup grease 3506, 150 lbs., $21.38.

Crystal Oil orks, Oil City, Pa. Gasoline 150,000 gals., for Camp Lee, Va., $28,875.00.

Sherwood Bros., Baltimore, Md. Lt. motor oil 3502, 1,000 gals., $305.00.

Sherwood Bros., Baltimore, Md. Med. motor oil 3502, 2,500 gals., $1,190.00.

Sherwood Bros., Baltimore, Md. Hvy. motor oil 3502, 1,500 gals., $555.00.

Sherwood Bros., Baltimore, Md. Motorcycle oil 3501, 1,000 gals., $480.00.

Sherwood Bros., Baltimore, Md. Kerosene 150 FTW., 9,000 gals., $1,417.50.

Sherwood Bros., Baltimore, Md. Fuel oil, 27,000. gals., $2,700.00.

Fiske Bros. Rfg. Co., New York. Axle oil 3504, 300 gals., for Warehousing Div. Gove. Isl., $72.00.

Fiske Bros. Rfg. Co., New York. Lt. cyl. oil 3502, 800 gals., $272.00.

Fiske Bros. Rfg. Co., New York. Med. cyl. oil 3502, 2,000 gals., $700.00.

Fiske Bros. Rfg. Co., New York. Oil cyl. comp. 3510, 1,000 gals., $380.00.

Fiske Bros. Rfg. Co., New York. Oil eng. M2 1,200 gals., $432.00.

Fiske Bros. Rfg. Co., New York. Oil eng. M4, 1,200 gals., $900.00.

Union Petroleum Co., Philadelphia, Pa. Oil Marine 3519, 6,000 gals., $3,720.00.

Fiske Bros. Rfg. Co., New York. Oil trans. 3504, 3,000 gals., $720.00.

Texas Co., New York City. Gasoline QMS., 48,000 gals., for Camp Stanley, Tex., $9,600.

Gulf. Rfg. Co., Pittsburgh, Pa. Kerosene 3517, 32,000 gals., $2,560.00.

Texas Co., New York City. Distillate, 24,000 gals., $2,160.00.

Midco Oil Sales Co., Chicago, Ill. Gasoline QMS., 30,000 gals., for Ft. Benj. Harrison, Ind., $5,400.00.

Wm. F. Nye Co., New Bedford, Mass. Sperm oil, 60 gals., for Salvage Div., San Antonio, $132.90.

Fiske Bros., New York City. Neatsfoot oil, 120 gals., $246.00.

Texas Co., New York City. Fuel oil, 18,480 gals., for Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., $1,755.60.

Gulf Rfg. Co., Pittsburgh, Pa. Gasoline QMS, 2,500 gals., $562.50.

Lawton Rfg. Co., Lawton, Okla. Kerosene 3517, 2,500 gals., for Ft. Sill, Okla., $300.00.

Sinclair Rfg. Co., Chicago, Ill. Lub. gear 3508, 375 lbs., for Ft. Snelling, Minn., $22.50.

Texas Co., New York City. Kerosene 3517, 500 gals., for Brooks Fld., Tex., $72.50.

Texas Co., New York City. Gasoline QMS., 8,000 gals., $1,960.00.

Midco Oil Sales Co., Chicago, Ill. Av. gasoline 3511, 8,000 gals., $1,840.00.

Texas Co., New York. Gasoline QMS., 9,000 gals., for Debark. Hosp. No. 2, Staten Is., $2,205.00.

Texas Co., New York. Kerosene 3517, 150 gals., $18.75.

Fiske Bros. Rfg. Co., New York. Med. motor 3502, 400 gals., $140.00.

Sherwood Bros., Baltimore, Md. Fuel oil 500 gals., $50.00.

Fiske Bros. Rfg. Co., New York. Cup grease 3506, 100 lbs., $9.00.

Fiske Bros. Rfg. Co., New York. Eng. oil Marine 3519, 215 gals., for Pier 12, E River "Stanley," $150.50.

Texas Co., New York. Kerosene, 170 gals., $41.65.

Standard Oil Co. of N. J., New York. Gasoline, 1,500 gals., $532.50.

Sherwood Bros., Baltimore, Md. Crude oil, 500 gals., $50.00.

F. W. Jossup & Co., Inc., New York. Neatsfoot oil, 120 pts., $56.40.

Fiske Bros., New York. Axle grease, 120 lbs., $6.00.

Texas Co., New York. Kerosene, 900 gals., $121.50.

Standard Oil Co. of N. J., New York. Gasoline QMS., 4,500 gals., for Gen. Hos. No. 8, Otisville, N. Y., $1,147.50.

Fiske Bros. Rfg. Co., New York. Oil M. 3502 motor, 350 gals., $122.50.

Standard Oil Co., New York. Lub. kerosene 150 FTW., 450 gals., $56.25.

Fiske Bros. Rfg. Co., New York. Oil, steam 3510, 350 gals., A. R. D. Schenectady, N. Y., $133.00.

Fiske Bros. Rfg. Co., New York. Oil med. motor 3502, 1,000 gals., $350.00.

Petroleum Products Co., New York. Oil hvy. motor 3502, 500 gals., $200.00.

Petroleum Products Co., New York. Oil signal 3516, 500 gals., $380.00.

Texas Co., New York. Oil mineral 3517, 500 gals., $67.50.

Texas Co., New York. Gasoline QMS., 12,000 gals., $3,060.00.

Fiske Bros. Rfg. Co., New York. Oil eng. 3509, 100 gals., $32.00.

Fiske Bros. Rfg. Co., New York. Grease 3506, 150 lbs., $13.50.

Fiske Bros. Rfg. Co., New York. Grease hard No. 4 cup, 150 lbs., $14.25.

Petroleum Products Co., New York. Oil, mch. lt. 3507, 100 gals., $32.00.

Atlantic Rfg. Co., Philadelphia, Pa. Gear chain 3508, 100 gals., $27.00.

Lubric Oil Co., Cleveland, Ohio. Motor gasoline QMS., 6,000 gals., for Gov. Garage, Nola Park, Cleveland, Ohio, $1,470.00.

Standard Oil Co., New York. Gasoline QMS., 4,000 gals., Fort Porter, N. Y., $940.00.

Fiske Bros. Rfg. Co., New York. Trans. oil 3510, 50 gals., $19.00.

Fiske Bros. Rfg. Co., New York. Motor oil M 3502, 150 gal., $52.50.

Fiske Bros. Rfg. Co., New York. Trans. grease 3505, 50 lbs., $4.50.

Standard Oil Co., New York. Kerosene 3517, 100 gals., $12.50.

Atlantic Rfg. Co., Philadelphia, Pa. Motorcycle oil 3520, 50 gals., $24.25.

Fiske Bros. Rfg. Co., New York. Med. motor oil 3502, 400 gals., Gen. Hosp. No. 1, New York City, $140.00.

Standard Oil Co. of N. J., New York. Kerosene 3517, 300 gals., $49.50.

Texas Co., New York. Gasoline QMS., 95,000 gals., for Camp Upton, N. Y., $19,475.00.

Texas Co., New York. Kerosene 3517, 3,500 gals., $437.50.

Union Petroleum Co., Philadelphia, Pa. Motor oil, lt., 3502, 7,500 gals., $2,400.00.

Fiske Bros. Rfg. Co., New York. Motor oil, med., 3502, 2,000 gals., $700.00.

Petroleum Products Co., New York. Motor oil, hvy., 3502, 800 gals., $320.00.

Fiske Bros. Rfg. Co., New York. Trans. lubr., 3505, 20,000 lbs., $1,400.00.

Fiske Bros. Rfg. Co., New York. Grease, cup, 3506, 6,000 lbs., $330.00.

Fiske Bros. Rfg. Co., New York. Lard oil No. 1, 300 gals., for McCook Fld., Dayton, Ohio, $285.00.

Gerkins Oil Co., Dayton, Ohio. No. 1 red Eng. oil gerkins, 150 gal., $45.00.

Gerkins Oil Co., Dayton, Ohio. Motor oil FA. hvy., 500 gals., $275.00.

Gerkins Oil Co., Dayton, Ohio. Motor gasoline QMS., 20,000 gals., $4,900.00.

Gerkins Oil Co., Dayton, Ohio. Avi. gasoline 3511-B, 25,000 gals., $7,750.00.

Standard Oil Co., Dayton, Ohio. Motor oil Mobile A, 150 gals., $96.00.

Standard Oil Co., Dayton, Ohio. Motor oil med., 3502, 200 gals., $85.00.

Standard Oil Co., Dayton, Ohio. Min. cyl. oil (capital), 50 gals., $18.75.

Fiske Bros. Rfg. Co., New York. Comp. cyl. oil 3510, 150 gals., $57.00.

Lubric Oil Co., Cleveland, Ohio. Motor gas. QMS., 100,000 gals., for Camp Zachary Taylor, Ky., $20,750.00.

Lubric Oil Co., Cleveland, Ohio. Motor gas QMS., 30,000 gals., for Erie Prov. Grd. Pt. Clinton, Ohio, $6,225.00.

Texas Co., New York City. Kerosene 3517, 400 gals., $62.00.

Texas Co., New York City. Gasoline QMS. 20,000 gals., $4,900.00.

Louisiana Oil Rfg. Co., Shreveport, La. Cup grease 3506, 1,200 lbs., $90.00.

Gulf Rfg. Co., Pittsburgh, Pa. Trans. lubr. 3504, 400 gals., $120.00.

Gulf Rfg. Co., Pittsburgh, Pa. Med. motor 3502, 450 gals., $180.00.

Gulf Rfg. Co., Pittsburgh, Pa. Lt. motor 3502, 250 gals., Fort Ringgold, Tex., $93.75.

Gulf Rfg. Co., Pittsburgh, Pa. Med. motor 3502, 250 gals., $100.00.

Texas Co., New York City. Fuel oil, 1,000 gals., $110.00.

Texas Co., New York City. Gasoline QMS., 30,000 gals., for Fort Ringgold, Tex., $7,650.

Gulf Rfg. Co., Pittsburgh, Pa. Hvy. motor 3502, 3,000 gals., $1,350.00.

Texas Co., New York City. Kerosene 3517, 300 gals., for C. Q. M. San Beniti, Texas, $46.50.

Texas Co., New York City. Fuel oil, 2,500 gals., $275.00.

Sinclair Rfg. Co., Chicago, Ill. Kerosene 3517, 500 gals. Fort Wayne, Mich., $63.50.

Standard Oil Co. of N. J., New York. Motor gas. QMS., 40,000 gals., for O. D. Morgan, N. J., $8,000.00.

Petroleum Products Co., New York. Motor hvy. 3502, 1,500 gals., $600.00.

Fiske Bros. Rfg. Co., New York. Motor med. 3502, 1,500 gals., $525.00.

Fiske Bros. Rfg. Co., New York. Trans. oil hvy. 3504 500 gals., $120.00.

Fiske Bros. Rfg. Co., New York. Grease 3506, 1,200 lbs., $66.00.

White Star Rfg. Co., Detroit, Mich. Floor oil 28 deg. par., 250 gals., for Fort Brady, Mich., $50.00.

Standard Oil Co. of N. J., New York. Gasoline QMS., 1,200 gals., for Elizabethport Prov. Grd., New Jersey, $270.00.

Fiske Bros. Rfg. Co., New York. Cup grease 3506, 215 lbs., $12.90.

Standard Oil Co. of N. J., New York. Kerosene 3517, 750 gals., $131.25.

Fiske Bros. Rfg. Co., New York. Lt. motor oil 3502, 200 gals., $68.00.

Fiske Bros. Rfg. Co., New York. Med. motor oil 3502, 200 gals., $70.00.

Petroleum Products Co., New York. Hvy. motor oil 3502, 200 gals., $80.00.

Line Paint Co., Cleveland, Ohio. Black paint, 400 gals., for Warehousing Div., Governors Isl., $636.00.

Pattern Paint Co., Newark, N. J. Graphite black paint, 100 gals., $139.00.

GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS AND PURCHASES

Fred A. Schmidt Co., Washington, D. C. White enamel paint, 525 ozs., for P. D. Ord. O., Manila, P. I., $28.44.

Fiske Bros. Rfg. Co., New York. Cup grease 3506, 2,400 lbs., for Ft. Benj. Harrison, Ind., $132.00.

Vertex Mfg. Co., Cleveland, Ohio. Lib. Aero 3501, 750 gals., $382.50.

Vertex Mfg. Co., Cleveland, Ohio. Comp. cyl. 3510, 50 gals., $19.50.

Tidewater Oil Co., New York. No. 2 red eng. oil, 35,000 gals., A. E. F., $9,450.00.

Dearborn Chemical Co., Chicago, Ill. Noncorrosive mat., 262,500 gals., A. E. F., nocxide gr. A., $29,662.50.

Standard Oil Co., Chicago, Ill. Gasoline QMC., 3,000 gals., for Gen. hosp. No. 35, W. B. Boden, Ind., $690.00.

Standard Oil Co., Chicago, Ill. Kerosene 3517, 260 gals., $25.00.

The Gerkins Oil Co., Dayton, Ohio. Kerosene 3517, 1,000 gals., for McCook Field, Dayton, Ohio, $135.00.

Fiske Bros. Rfg. Co., New York. Lard oil, 50 gals. for Erie Prov. Grds., Fort Clinton, Ohio, $52.50.

Fiske Bros. Rfg. Co., New York. Cup grease. No. 4 (3506), 1,000 lbs. for Camp Knox. Stithton, Ky., $5,500.

Dearborn Chemical Co., Chicago, Ill. Ox. ld., grade B, 2,400 lbs. for Savanna Prov. Grds., Ill., $288.

Fiske Bros., New York. Lard oil, No. 1, 80 gals. for U. S. Housing Corp., Roydhouse Arey Co., Philadelphia Navy Yard, $88.

Standard Oil Co., New York. Gasoline QMS., 8,000 gals. for Madison Bks., N. Y., $2,040.

Standard Oil Co., New York. Kerosene, 3517, 100 gals., $17.50.

Atlantic Rfg. Co., Philadelphia, Pa. Lib. aero oil, 3501, 250 gals. $122.50.

Fiske Bros. Rfg. Co., New York. Med. motor, 3502, 500 gals., $175.

Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey, New York. Gasoline QMS., for Fort Hancock, N. J., $3,802.50.

Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey, New York. Kerosene, 3517, 1,500 gals., $142.50.

Fiske Bros. Rfg. Co., New York. Trans. lub., 3504, 20 gals., $5.20.

Fiske Bros. Rfg. Co., New York. Cyl. oil, 3510, 400 gals., $152.

Fiske Bros. Rfg. Co., New York. Lt. motor, 3502, 350 gals., $119.

Petroleum Products Co., New York. Marine eng., 3519, 200 gals., $128.

Atlantic Rfg. Co., Philadelphia, Pa. Min. cyl., 3509, 1,000 gals., $310.

Fiske Bros. Rfg. Co., New York. Med. motor, 3502, 550 gals., $192.50.

Standard Oil Co., New York. Gas motor QMS., 2,500 gals. for Saltville, Va., ZSO., $637.50.

Sherwood Bros., Baltimore, Md. Cyl. sup. oil, 3510, 50 gals., $18.

Sherwood Bros., Baltimore, Md. Oil, turbine, 3502, lt., 50 gals.

Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey, New York. Gasoline QMS., 10,000 gals. for C. O. Picatinny Arsenal, $2,250.

Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey, New York. Kerosene, 3517 550 gals., $96.25.

Fiske Bros. Rfg. Co., New York. Med. motor, 3502, 600 gals. $210.

Petroleum Products Co., New York. Hvy. cyl., 3502, 100 gals., $40.

Goheen Mfg. Co., Warren, Ohio. Buff smokestack paint, 1,000 gals. for S. O. Pier 4, Hoboken, N. J., $1,930.

Goheen Mfg. Co., Warren, Ohio. Gray paint, 1,500 gals., $2,670.

Hanline Bros., Baltimore, Md. Asphaltum varnish, 500 gals., $250.

L. Born & Son, Hampton, Va. Med. chrome yellow paste, 500 gals., $120.

International Comps. Co., New York. Black enamel, 450 gals., $450.

The Protectus Paint Co., Philadelphia, Pa. Burnt sienna paste, 500 lbs. for S. O. Pier 4, Hoboken, N. J., $83.20.

Toch Bros., Fifth Ave., New York. Lemon oil, 500 gals., $108.

Toch Bros., Fifth Ave., New York. Black paint, 250 gals., $337.50.

A. R. Haeuser Co., William St., Hoboken, N. J. Orange shellac varnish, 300 gals., $600.

Toch Bros., New York. Interior floor paint, 700 gals., $700.

Toch Bros., New York. Vermilion dry pigment, 200 lbs., $40.

Toch Bros., New York. Dark red oxide paint, 200 gals., $252.

Toch Bros., New York. Varnish, 500 gals., $495.

Columbus Crystal Co., Newark, N. J. Sal soda, 5,000 lbs., $78.25.

A. R. Haeuser Co., New York. Banana oil, 10 gals. for Balboa Depot, Balboa, C. Z., First St. docks, New Orleans, La., $22.50.

Toch Bros., New York. Burnt umber, 200 lbs., $18.

Heath & Milligan Mfg. Co., 1833 Seward St., Chicago. Vermilion, dry, 100 lbs., $24.

Mott Haven Color Works, New York. Chrome yellow, med., 550 lbs., $120.

Mott Haven Color Works, New York. Tuscan red paste, 500 lbs., $85.

T. H. Nevin Co., Pittsburgh, Pa. Buff paint, 50 gals., $65.

T. H. Nevin Co., Pittsburgh, Pa. Raw sienna paste, 100 lbs., $18.

Geo. D. Wetherill & Co., Philadelphia, Pa. Chrome yellow paste, 500 lbs., $131.25.

Mott Haven Color Works, New York. Chrome yellow paste, lt., 500 lbs., $150.

Chase, Roberts & Co., Long Island, New York. Japan drier, 100 gals., $78.

Goheen Mfg. Co., Warren, Ohio. Buff smokestack paint, 300 gals., $627.

A. R. Haeuser Co., New York. Orange shellac, 100 gals., $220.

M. Feigel & Bro., Inc., New York. White shellac, 75 gals., $176.25.

Geo. D. Wetherill & Co., Philadelphia, Pa Mahogany stain, 25 gals., $27.50.

PAINTS BRANCH.

The following awards have been made by Paints Branch, Raw Materials Division:

To satisfy Governor's Island Requisition 10619—

400 gallons black paint in 5 gallon cans at $1.59 per gallon, to the Lino Paint Company, Cleveland, Ohio. Order 950.

100 gallons graphite black paint in 5 gallon cans at $1.39 per gallon, to Patton Paint Company, Newark, N. J. Order 955.

To satisfy item 2 on Manila, P. I., Requisition 4851: 525 ozs. white enamel paint in 1 oz. tubes at 65 cents per dozen tubes, to the Fred A. Schmidt Company, Washington, D. C. Order 960.

To satisfy Balboa, C. Z., Requisition 2141—

10 gallons banana oil in 1 gallon tins at $2.25 per gallon, to A. R. Haeuser Company, New York City. Order 908.

200 lbs. burnt umber, dry, in 10 lb. tins at 9 cents per lb., to Toch Brothers, New York City. Order 909.

100 lbs. vermilion, dry, in 10 lb. tins at 24 cents per pound, to Heath & Milligan Company, Chicago, Ill. Order 910.

500 lbs. chrome yellow, medium, dry, in 10 lb. tins at 24 cents per lb., to Mott Haven Color Works, New York City. (5 per cent discount.) Order 911.

50 gallons buff paint in 5 gallon tins, T. H. Nevin Company, Pittsburgh, Pa., at $1.30 per gallon. Order 912. (2 per cent discount.)

500 lbs. tuscan red, paste, in 5 lb. tins at 17 cents per pound, to Mott Haven Color Works, New York City. (5 per cent discount.) Order 911.

100 lbs. raw sienna, paste, in 5 lb. tins at 18 cents per lb., to T. M. Nevin Company, Pittsburgh, Pa. Order 912.

500 lbs. chrome yellow, dark, paste, in 5 lb. tins at 26¼ cents per lb., to George D. Wetherill & Co., Philadelphia, Pa. Order 913.

500 lbs. chrome yellow, light, paste, in 5 lb. tins at 30 cents per lb., to Mott Haven Color Works, New York City. (5 per cent discount.) Order 914.

100 gallons Japan drier in 5 gallon tins at 78 cents per gallon, to Chase, Roberts & Co., Long Island City, N. Y. Order 915.

300 gallons buff smokestack paint in 5 gallon tins at $2.09 per gallon, to the Goheen Mfg. Co., Warren, Ohio. Order 916.

25 lbs. pumice powder.

100 gallons orange shellac in 1 gallon tins at $2.20 per gallon, to A. R. Heauser Company, New York City. Order 917.

75 gallons white shellac in 1 gallon tins at $2.35 per gallon, to M. Feigel & Bro., Inc., New York City. Order 918.

25 gallons mahogany stain in quart tins at $1.10 per gallon, to George D. Wetherill & Co., Philadelphia, Pa. Order 919.

Order 838, 2,500 lbs orange shellac at 46 cents, to Wm. Zinsser & Co. Corp., New York City, on General Ordnance Department Requisition 9645.

Order 839, 5,000 lbs. sal soda at .0125 cents, to Columbus Crystal Co., 10 Arch Street, New York, N. Y., on Watertown Arsenal Requisition 292.

Purchase orders approved by Board of Review, Machinery and Engineering Materials Division, office Director of Purchase:

Keuffel & Esser Co., Hoboken, N. J. 24 stadia slide rules at $3.50, f. o. b. Hoboken, domestic packing, bid requested April 10, $84, open market, only manufacturer.

Richard Dudgeon, New York, N. Y. 18 piston packings at 20 cents, 18 ram packings, 6 at 55 cents, 6 at 75 cents, 6 at 60 cents, f. o. b. New York, domestic packing, bid requested April 2; $15, open market, repair parts.

Baldwin Locomotive Works, Philadelphia, Pa. 500 hose nozzles, ¾ inch at 25 cents each, 1,200 galvanized clamps, ¾ inch at .025 cents, 100 ½ inch valves at $3.50, f. o. b. Philadelphia, packed for export, bid requested April 1, 1919. Open market, low bid on satisfactory materials. Amt., $505.

Fisher Governor Co., Marshalltown, Iowa. ⅛ inch reducing valve, 500,000 gallon capacity, f. o. b. Marshalltown, Iowa, packed for export. Telegraph request of April 11. Open market, low bid, emergency purchase. Amt., $116.21.

Judson Mfg. Co., Emeryville, Calif. 7,200 lbs. soft steel bard, $3.60 to $4.10 cwt., f. o. b. Emeryville, Calif., packed for domestic shipment, $263.45, open market, low bid.

Interstate Electric Co., New Orleans, La. L vulcaniziug plaut, f. o. b. Waupun, Wis., packed for export shipment, $60, open market.

Boston Woven Hose & Rubber Co., Boston, Mass. 2,800 lengths engine and air brake hose at $1.08 to .972 cents per length, $2,924.80, f. o. b. Boston, export packing, open market, low bid.

O. J. Childs Co., Utica, N. Y. 1 chemical and hose car equipment, f. o. b. Utica, N. Y., domestic packing, $1,000, open market, low bid.

American Nut & Bolt Fastener Co., Pittsburgh, Pa. Mattocks, $98.04 (total), f. o. b. Pittsburgh, domestic packing, open market, low bid.

Westinghouse Air Brake Co., New York, N. Y. 700 pr. hose couplings, 1,400 prs. nipples, 2,800 clamps, f. o. b. Wilmerding, Pa., domestic packing, $2,649.74, open market, low bid meeting specifications.

Edgar T. Ward's Sons Co., Philadelphia, Pa. 160,800 lbs. tool steel, from 11 cents to $1.38 per lb., f. o. b. Philadelphia, export packing, $61,762, open market, low bid on satisfactory quality.

CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS.

Purchase orders approved by Board of Review, Construction Division, office Director of Purchase and Storage:

Keystone Boiler & Foundry Co., Landsville, Pa. Boilers for Craney Island, Norfolk, Va., $386.10.

Harrison Safety Boiler Works, Philadelphia, Pa. Oil separator for Craney Island, $36.

Simplex Wire & Cable Co., Boston, Mass. Electrical material for Charleston Port Terminal, $188.80.

Standard Underground Cable Co., Washington, D. C. Electrical material for mechanical repairing, Unit 304, Texas, $599.68.

Crane Company, Baltimore, Md. Expansion joints for Philadelphia Quartermaster Terminal, $1,050.20.

U. S. E. M. Company, New York, N. Y. Fire alarm equipment for Fort Sheridan General Hospital, $734.

Allis Chalmers Mfg. Co., Washington, D. C. Air compressor for mechanical repairs, Unit 304, Texas, $375.

Wright Wire Co., Worcester, Mass. Wire screening for General Hospital 1, New York, $30.

Wright Wire Co., Worcester, Mass. Wire screening for General Hospital 34, Massachusetts, $30.

Wright Wire Co., Worcester, Mass. Wire screening for General Hospital 3, New Jersey, $450.

Wright Wire Co., Worcester, Mass. Wire screening for General Hospital 30, New York, $375.

Wright Wire Co., Worcester, Mass. Wire screening for General Hospital 5, New York, $276.

Kewanee Boiler Co., Kewanee, Ill. Air receiver for mechanical repairs, Unit 304, Texas, $218.

U. S. Cast Iron Pipe & Fdry. Co., Philadelphia, Pa. Cast iron pipe for Fort Sheridan, Ill., $8,392.30.

Houston Stanwood & Gamble Co., Cincinnati, Ohio. Boilers for Fort Mason, California, $3,760.

B. F. Sturtevant Co., Washington, D. C. Unit heaters for Camp Haucock, Georgia, $2,940.

American Wire Fabrics Co., Chicago, Ill. Wire screening for Fort Monroe, Virginia, $2,700.

Adams Bros., Luchburg, Va. Brick for Camp Abraham Eustis, Virginia, $675.

GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS AND PURCHASES

American Cast Iron Pipe Co., Birmingham, Ala. Cast iron pipe for Fort Sheridan, Illinois, $8,087.50.

Mentague Mfg. Co., Richmond, Va. Millwork for Army War College, District of Columbia, $1,912.50.

Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co., Washington, D. C. Watthour meters, Camp Dodge, Iowa, $107.24.

American Wire Fabrics Co., Chicago, Ill. Wire screening, General Hospital 24, Pennsylvania, $162.

Clinton Wire Cloth Co., New York, N. Y. Wire screening for General Hospital 38, New York, $1,023.90.

Reynolds Wire Co., Dixon, Ill. Wire screening for Fort Des Moines, Iowa, $649.60.

Wright Wire Co., Worcester, Mass. Wire screening for General Hospital 9, New Jersey, $21.

American Wire Fabrics Co., Chicago, Ill. Wire screening, General Hospital 31, Pennsylvania, $1,395.84.

Wright Wire Co., Worcester, Mass. Wire screening, General Hospital 8, New York, $30.

Wright Wire Co., Worcester, Mass. Wire screening, General Hospital 16, Connecticut, $15.

H. W. John Manville Co., Washington, D. C. Magnesia covering, Greenwich Point, Philadelphia, Pa., $3,397.

Asbestos Covering Co., Washington, D. C. Magnesia covering, Philadelphia Quartermaster Terminal, $3,394.

Westinghouse Elec. & Mfg. Co., Washington, D. C. Motor for mechanical repairs, Unit 304, Texas, $305.85.

Curtis & Yale Co., Wausau, Wis. Screen doors for Camp Sherman, Ohio, $727.32.

Curtis & Yale Co., Wausau, Wis. Screen doors for Camp Upton, Long Island, New York, $912.80.

John M. Hart Co., Chicago, Ill. Galvanized wire screening for Camp Taylor, Kentucky, $1,353.24.

Rogers Wire Works, Inc., Belleville, N. J. Galvanized wire screening for Camp Mills, New York, $2,100.

Ludlow Saylor Wire Co., St. Louis, Mo. Galvanized wire screening for General Hospital 21, Colorado, $90.

Reynolds Wire Co., Dixon, Ill. Galvanized wire screening for Fort Snelling, Minnesota, $1,130.

Oswego Shade Cloth Co., New York, N. Y. Window shades for Whipple Barracks, Arizona, $1,375.

Oswego Shade Cloth Co., New York, N. Y. Window shades for Newport News, Va., $16.75.

Oswego Shade Cloth Co., New York, N. Y. Window shades for Newport News, Va., $19.

Ansonia Contracting Co., Washington, D. C. Incinerator and can washing equipment for Camp Knox, Kentucky, $11,400.

Victor Brass Mfg. Co., Cleveland, Ohio. Plumbing material for Fort Bayard, New Mexico, $180.70.

Hays Mfg. Co., Erie, Pa. Plumbing material for Fort Bayard, New Mexico, $165.63.

Keystone Supply & Mfg. Co., Philadelphia, Pa. Plumbing material for Fort Bayard, New Mexico, $298.63.

Penn Hardware Co., Reading, Pa. Hardware for Fort McPherson, Georgia, $497.96.

Reynolds Wire Cloth Co., Dixon, Ill. Wire screening for General Hospital 36, Michigan, $145.

New Jersey Wire Cloth Co., Trenton, N. J. Wire screening for Hospital 2, Fox Hill, New York, $79.65.

Rogers Wire Works, Inc., Belleville, N. J. Wire screening for St. Mary's Hospital, Hoboken, N. J., $72.

American Radiator Co., Washington, D. C. Radiation for mechanical repairs, Unit 304, Texas, $1,827.38.

Rogers Wire Works, Inc., Belleville, N. J. Wire screening for Camp Merritt, New Jersey, $1,320.

Waclark Wire Company, New York, N. Y. Electrical material for Delaware Ordnance Depot, $314.35.

Camp Knox, Ky.; electrical material; $1,422; American Brass Co., New York, N. Y.

Portsmouth Water Development; valves; $234; Pratt & Cady Co., Inc., Hartford, Conn.

Charleston Port Terminal; electrical material; $47.08; Hubbard & Company, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Langley Field, Va.; geared trolleys; $380; Chisholm Moore Mfg. Co., Cleveland, Ohio.

Camp Bragg, N. C.; kitchen equipment; $600; Hutchinson Bros., Baltimore, Md.

Delaware Ordnance Depot; electrical material; $17.28; W. N. Matthews & Bro., St. Louis, Mo.

Charleston Port Terminal; electrical material; $306; Locks Insulator Mfg. Co., Victor, N. Y.

Fort Mason, Calif.; pipe; $4,516; John Maneely, Philadelphia, Pa.

Fort Bayard, N. Mex.; plumbing material; $28; Hoffman & Billing Mfg. Co., Milwaukee, Wis.

General Hospital 19, North Carolina; steam table; $85; S. B. Sexton Stove & Mfg. Co., Baltimore, Md.

Mechanical repairs, Unit 304; brass and iron valves; $1,265.67; Jenkins Bros., New York, N. Y.

Philadelphia Q. M. Terminal; valves; $1,507.17; Walworth Mfg. Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

Camp Eustis, Va.; plumbing material; $165.60; Keystone Supply & Mfg. Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

Camp Knox, Ky.; electrical material; $208; W. N. Matthews & Bro., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Camp Abraham Eustis, Va.; asbestos pipe covering; $159.04; Philip Craey Co., Washington, D. C.

Camp Travis, Tex.; refrigerator box; $1,060; Brecht Company; St. Louis, Mo.

Camp Knox, Ky.; transformers; $1,445.68; Packard Electric Co., Warren, Ohio.

Morgan General Ordnance Depot; chemical cars; $2,000; Prospect Mfg. Co., Prospect, Ohio.

Philadelphia Q. M. Terminal; radiator traps; $1,069.45; Warren Webster Co., Washington, D. C.

Mechanical repairs, Unit 304, Texas; blow off tanks; $67.80; Elkhart Iron Works; Elkhart, Ind.

Mechanical repairs, Unit 304, Texas; steam separator; $21.25 Wright Austin Co., New York, N. Y.

Mechanical repairs, Unit 304, Texas; steam separator; $26.40; Ohio Blower Co., Washington, D. C.

Camp Stephen D. Little, Ariz.; plumbing material; $180.45; N. O. Nelson Mfg. Co., Los Angeles, Calif.

Mechanical repairs, Unit 304, Texas; steam separators; $829.80; Harrison Safety Boiler Works, Philadelphia, Pa.

Camp Taylor, Ky.; wire screening; $7,176.87; Clinton Wire Cloth Co., New York, N. Y.

Camp Dix, N. J.; wire screening; $19,500; John M. Hart Co., Chicago, Ill.

Walter Reed General Hospital; chemical engines; $1,944; O. J. Childs Co., Utica, N. Y.

Fort Bliss, Tex.; wire screening; $113.76; Ludlow Saylor Wire Co., St. Louis, Mo.

Fort McPherson, Ga.; wire screening; $1,950; American Wire Fabrics Co., Chicago, Ill.

Fort Bayard, N. Mex.; laundry machinery; $1,535.50; Troy Laundry Machinery Co., New York, N. Y.

Fort Bayard, N. Mex.; laundry equipment; $495; The Prosperity Co., Syracuse, N. Y.

Fort Bayard, N. Mex.; laundry machinery; $156; Poland Laundry Machinery Co., Boston, Mass.

Fort Bayard, N. Mex.; laundry equipment; $1,878; American Laundry Machinery Co., New York, N. Y.

Langley Field, Va.; crushed roofing slag; $150; Keystone Slag Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

Hampton, Va.; wire screening; $61.95; New Jersey Wire Cloth Co., Trenton, N. J.

Biltmore, N. C.; wire screening; $21; New York Wire Cloth Co., New York, N. Y.

Oteen, N. C.; wire screening; $3,000; New York Wire Cloth Co., New York, N. Y.

Whipple Barracks, Ariz.; galvanized screening; $570; Ludlow Saylor Wire Co., St. Louis, Mo.

Raritan Arsenal, N. J.; gypsum wall board; $728; Hercules Plaster Board Co., Hampton, Va.

Langley Field, Va.; felt and roofing; $1,794; H. F. Watson Co., Erie, Pa.

Fort Clark, Tex.; tank heater and storage tank; $140.00; Kewance Boiler Co., Kewanee, Ill.

The Purchase Information Office, Room 2438, Munitions Building, Nineteenth and B Streets, Washington, gives information to persons desiring to sell material or supplies to the War Department and advises bidders concerning bids and awards.

Camp Dix, N. J.; screen frames; $13,300; Carr Ryder & Adams Co., Dubuque, Iowa.

Camp Stephen D. Little, Ark.; electrical material; $133.00; Sprague Electric Works, New York, N. Y.

Fort Bayard, N. Mex.; ventura fans; $243; Westinghouse Elec. & Mfg. Co., Washington, D. C.

General Hospital No. 3, N. J.; refrigerator and fish box; $1,145; Modern Refrigerator Co., Peru, Ind.

Photo. Laboratory, War College; asbestos board; $53.98; Baltimore Roofing & Asbestos Co., Baltimore, Md.

Phila. Expeditionary Depot; fire alarm material; $3,010; Holtzer-Cabot Electric Co., Baltimore, Md.

Mech. Repair Unit No. 304; oil separators; $112.00; Ohio Blower Co., Washington, D. C.

Fort Bayard, N. Mex.; steam engine; $735; Erie City Iron Works, Erie, Pa.

Fort Bayard, N. Mex.; generator; $240.00; Allis Chalmers Mfg. Co., Washington, D. C.

Signal Corps.

The Procurement Division of the Signal Corps of the army has placed orders as follows:

Western Electric Co., Inc., N. Y. C. Cable Reels, $1,675.

Western Electric Co., Inc., N. Y C. Bolts, Wing, $47.50

Eastman Kodak Co., Rochester, N. Y. Misc. Photographic Equip, $107.64.

Williams, Brown & Earle, Philadelphia, Pa. Misc. Photographic Equip, $11.43.

Geo. Murphy, Inc., N. Y. C. Misc. Photographic Equip., $21.25.

Marconi Wireless Telegraph Co. of America, New York City. Radio Telegraph, and parts for same. Sets, $10,757.86.

Barnhardt Bros. & Spindler, Washington, D. C. Black printing ink, $1.40.

Remington Typewriter Co., Washington, D. C. Overhauling and adjusting 1 Remington machine, $21.75.

M. A. Leese, Washington, D. C.: Photographic prints, $168.00.

National Carbon Co., Cleveland, Ohio: Searchlight carbons, $8.70.

Treasury Department.

The Supervising Architect of the Treasury has awarded the following contracts:

Frederick, Md., post office: Construction, D. M. Andrew Co. (Inc.), Baltimore, $76,000.

Phoenix, Ariz., post office: Remodeling passenger elevator, Kaestner & Hecht Co., Chicago, $2,444.

Portland, Ore., new post office: Bronz lamps, mail chute equipment, etc., Grant Fee, San Francisco, $6,000.

Nashville, Tenn., post office: Extension, remodeling, etc., Norman Ker Co., New York, $347,000.

Boise, Idaho, post office: Miscellaneous alterations, A. S. Whiteway, Boise, Idaho, $3,264.

Hygienic Laboratory, Washington, D. C.: Composition floors and base in South Building, Macanite Company of America, Builders' Exchange, Philadelphia, $4,900.

Decatur, Ala., post office: Construction, Samuel M. Plato, Marion, Ind., $44,492.

St. Louis Marine Hospital: Surgical dressing room, P. H. Wall Contracting Co., St. Louis, $4,980.

Liberty Loan temporary building, Washington, D. C.: Vault equipment, Art Metal Construction Co., Washington, D. C., $12,030.

Navy Department.

The Bureau of Yards and Docks of the Navy Department has awarded the following contracts:

3825. Broad and Wash Sts., Philadelphia: Yard layout for Q. M. D. Marine Corps, E. C. Fish Co., Philadelphia, $32,700.

3810. Bay Ridge: Concrete floors, sewer and water connection, Edmond F. Monahan, Manhattan Beach, N. Y., $8,545.47.

3794. Alexandria, Va.: Six additional cranes, Cameron Engineering Co., East Stroudsburg, Pa., $7,940.

3819. Wards Island: Electric conduit and switchboard installation, E. S. Downs Co., New York, $3,639.96.

3726. Coddington Point: Concrete quay wall and fill, Wm. L. Miller Co., Boston, $132,739.

3801. Norfolk: Timber wharf, Sanford & Brooks Co., Baltimore, $67,750.

COMMERCE DEPARTMENT REPORTS COVERING NEWS OF WORLD'S TRADE MARTS

Canada.

Vice Consul Claude R. Michels, Calgary, Alberta, reports:

Work on the Alberta Flour Mills (Ltd.), in the southwestern section of Calgary, will, according to reports, be pressed forward as rapidly as possible in the spring. Plans have aleady been made for this large structure, which, it is estimated will cost $3,500,000, and when completed will employ on an average of 400 men on day and night shifts. The machinery to equip this mill will cost in the neighborhood of $1,500,000 when installed.

Electric power will be used throughout the entire plant. Seven spur tracks will be run in, four to be used for loading out flour, two for receiving and one for outgoing.

Grain Delegation to England.

Consul Taggart, Fort William, Ontario, writes:

In a few days there will sail for London, England, a delegation representing the grain exchanges of Fort William and Port Arthur, Winnipeg, Montreal, and Toronto.

The object of the trip is to confer with the British officials and make arrangements for release of the 1919 Canadian wheat crop so that it may be sold in the open market as before the war.

The delegate from the grain exchange of Fort William and Port Arthur is its secretary, Mr. Charles Birkett. He has recently been elected secretary also of the association of all the grain exchanges of Canada.

The 1918 Canadian export wheat crop (about 70,000,000 bushels) is practically all yet in Canada. All the grain elevators are bulging with it, and even every possible steamer is a storehouse therefor. No vessels have wintered here this season, all being at the lower lake ports filled with wheat.

Arrangements have just been completed with the British Wheat Export Co. whereby this 1918 wheat will be sold at the price fixed by the government, namely, $2.24½ a bushel (for basis No. 1 Northern), and will be carried abroad in vessels furnished by Great Britain.

The amount of wheat in head-of-the-lakes elevators (33 in number) on March 8, 1919, was 29,387,366 bushels as compared with 5,194,293 bushels a year ago.

Motor Vehicles in Quebec.

Consul E. Verne Richardson, Quebec, reports:

At the close of the calendar year 1918 there were 27,849 motor vehicles of all kinds (including motorcycles) registered in the Province of Quebec. Of these by far the greatest number were vehicles of 10 to 25 horsepower. At the close of the year 1917 there were 21,213 motor vehicles registered in the Province; of these 6,859 were in Montreal, 1,331 in Quebec, and the remainder in the various towns and rural districts.

Of the 1917 vehicles, 17,648 were taxicabs and tourings cars, 1,121 trucks, 1,463 runabouts, 204 limousines, 133 surreys, and 644 motorcycles. Similar statistics for 1918 are not yet available. Of the 1917 machines, 15,508 were between 10 and 25 horsepower, 3,945 between 25 and 35 horsepower, 714 between 35 and 50 horsepower, and 117 between 50 and 100 horsepower, while under 10 horsepower there were 929.

Europe.

Pottery Exhibit in England.

The London Times Trade Supplement says:

The exhibition of contemporary pottery organized by the art section of the Ceramic Society has just closed, but the wares are to be transferred from Stoke on Trent to London for the British Industries Fair. (See Commerce Reports for March 29, 1919.)

The venture has proved a distinct success, and, though it has aroused vigorous controversy, that is all to the good as awakening real and practical interest in the movement for improved design.

Margarine Situation in Denmark.

Commercial Attache Erwin W. Thompson, at Copenhagen, reports:

With the coming through of the East Asiatic Co.'s motor boat Australia, laden with 10,000 tons of soy beans from Manchuria, both the cattle feed and the margarine situation have been relieved. The prospect for immediate resumption of margarine manufacture on a larger scale have caused a change to be made in the butter rationing, which will become effective April 1. The number of butter cards, says the Berlingske Tidende, will remain unchanged, but there will be an option to buy 400 grams of margarine instead of 250 grams of butter per week.

Motion Picture City in Sweden.

Consul George D. Hopper, at Stockholm, Sweden, reports:

Plans are being made for the erection and equipment of a large moving picture city, corresponding to those in California, in the vicinity of Rasunda, outside of Stockholm. The Swedish Biograph Co. (Ltd.) has bought a site of about 10 acres that is suitable for taking pictures; there is a large fir forest with a rocky area and also a lake. It is expected that the acting will begin in 1920.

In order to meet the heavy expenses connected with this project, the company has increased its capital from 2,500,000 to 10,000,000 crowns ($670,000 to $2,680,000 at normal exchange). It is the intention of the promoters to specialize in Swedish literary films, or dramatizations of Swedish books. The production will be about 3,000,000 meters of film per year.

South America.

Billing Goods to Brazil.

A cablegram from Consul A. T. Haeberle, Pernambuco, dated March 21, 1919, explains that the F. F. A. clause referred to in Commerce Reports for March 7, when inserted in contracts between exporters and steamship companies, means "Free from alongside," and relieves the vessel from all responsibility after merchandise is deposited in carriers alongside.

American Sugar Machinery Used.

Commercial Attache Robert S. Barrett, at Buenos Aires, reports:

The construction of a modern sugar mill, which will be completely equipped with American machinery, the first to be installed in Argentina, will shortly be commenced by the Compania Azucarera Concepcion of Tucuman, Argentina. A contract for the machinery, which will cost $290,000 f. o. b. New York, has just been secured by the Buenos Aires branch of an American company and is to be delivered September 15.

Brazilian Diamond Company.

Vice Consul Richard P. Momsen, Rio de Janeiro, reports:

Under the title Companhia Brazileira Diamantifera, a corporation was recently organized in Rio de Janeiro to develop the diamond mines at Moribeca and Boa Vista, in the region of Diamantina, State of Minas Geraes, Brazil.

The declared capital of the corporation is 3,000 contos of reis (about $750,000 in American currency), divided into 150,000 shares of 20,000 reis each (about $5 in American currency), 40 per cent being realized, the rest to be paid in installments of 10 per cent. Nearly the total capital is represented by properties belonging to the Syndicato Diamantino.

The directorate of the company comprises the following: Dr. Andre Gustavo Paulo de Frontin, president; Antonio Luiz dos Santos, secretary; Dr. David Draper, technical director; Dr. Zozimo Barroso and Robert Holland, directors.

Argentine Export Duties.

The commercial attache at Buenos Aires has sent by cable of April 1, 1919, the modifications in the Argentine export duties in force for April, duties payable in Argentine gold (peso, $0.965). The amounts to be collected are as follows: Quebaracho logs, 2.088 pesos per ton; quebracho extract, 5.04 pesos per metric ton (2,240 pounds); salted hides, 11.769 pesos per metric ton; maize, nothing; linseed bags, 2.77 pesos per metric ton; linseed, bulk, nothing; goatskins, 0.0768 peso per kilo; greasy wool skins, 38.85 peso per metric ton. Other duties remain the same as for several months past.

RED CROSS HOME SERVICE

Information for Soldiers' and Sailors' Families, Issued by Department of Civilian Relief.

Compensation Under the War Risk Insurance Act.

It can not be too often impressed upon men who have been injured in the service of the Army and Navy and Marine Corps that compensation is paid by the United States Government under the War Risk Insurance Act in addition to insurance payable under the policies that such men may have taken out. Applications for such compensation must be made not only by the disabled man, but by persons who are dependent upon him. Such persons are entitled to separate award of compensation from the compensation payable to the injured man himself. Under the procedure of the War Risk Insurance Bureau, applications by the injured man are made on Form 526, and such applications must in all cases be accompanied by the report of a physician made on the War Risk Insurance Form 504. A considerable supply of these forms is now being sent out to division directors, and all home service sections of the Red Cross may obtain them by writing to the division director in their respective divisions. Home service sections should make it clear to injured men and their families that separate applications may be made by the dependents of the man, and such applications are to be made on the bureau's Form 527, which will also be sent to division directors.

It should also be clearly called to the attention of injured men that the benefits of the Federal Board for Vocational Training can only be secured by those men who have received compensation from the War Risk Insurance Bureau. Home service sections should inform injured men and their families that compensation claims will probably be delayed somewhat, usually in order to obtain from the Army and Navy authorities the necessary statement to the effect that the injury for which compensation is claimed was incurred in line of duty. This requirement is a part of the act of Congress and the Bureau of War Risk Insurance can not do otherwise than comply with the legal requirements. Many claims are now awaiting action because the rates showing that the injury was incurred in line of duty have not been obtained from France. The service records of men who served overseas are kept in the headquarters of the American Expeditionary Forces in Europe, and it requires several weeks to obtain the information which it is necessary for the Bureau of War Risk Insurance to have before they can legally grant the claim. Home service sections should make these facts which cause delay very clear to the injured men and to their families, and should stand ready to assist such men and their families, pending the action of the War Risk Insurance upon their claims.

The Physician's report of Examination.

All applications of injured men must be accompanied by a physician's report on Form 504, as above mentioned. The Bureau of War Risk Insurance can in no case act upon a claim for compensation unless a proper physician's report is filed with them.

Home service sections, in seeking to obtain information through Red Cross channels through headquarters in Washington should always state in their letters of inquiry whether or not the physician's certificate has been filed with the Bureau of War Risk Insurance. In some cases these physicians' certificates may have become mislaid or detached from the proper file in the Bureau of War Risk Insurance, and such information will expedite Red Cross headquarters in obtaining the desired information. When it is remembered that the Bureau of War Risk Insurance now has on file more than 90,000 applications for compensation, it will be realized that no small task confronts the officials and personnel of the bureau.

Government Insurance Should Be Maintained.

While the terms and premiums rates of the new Government insurance policies are very important, and the announcement thereof has been of great interest, yet the most important matter for the next few months is to induce all discharged soldiers and sailors to keep up their insurance and not drop it or allow it to lapse. The present insurance certificates issued by the Government for term insurance are good for a period of five years after the declaration of peace and may be converted into permanent life or endowment policies at any time during the five-year period. But if these term policies are permitted to lapse, they can not be reinstated after six months, and during the six months they can only be reinstated after a physical examination showing insurability.

There is no cheaper insurance in the world than this five-year term policy provides. No man can make a mistake in keeping his insurance alive at least during the five-year period in which he is permitted to have this very cheap and excellent insurance.

Home service sections should for the present lay great stress upon keeping up the insurance and permit the converting of it into permanent policies to wait for a few months at least. The Insurance Division of the Bureau of War Risk Insurance is not yet prepared to convert insurance policies into the new forms. Their campaign to this end will not be started before June, and it is their desire that the converting of term insurance into permanent forms should take place gradually so that they be not swamped with hundreds of thousands of applications, which they might be unable to take care of promptly.

The main thing, in the opinion of the Insurance Division, is to keep alive the term insurance. As long as this term insurance is kept alive, there will be no trouble about converting later into the new forms of insurance.

New Insurance Policies.

Information has recently been sent to all home service sections as to the contents and desirability of the new forms of Government insurance. Home service sections have also been told that printed matter issued by the Bureau of War Risk Insurance in regard to the new policies will be sent to division directors of the Red Cross. However, this printed matter will not be ready for distribution before June, at least, and home service sections can not obtain it at present from division directors. As soon as the Insurance Division of the Bureau of War Risk Insurance has this printed matter and literature ready for distribution, it will send each division director a supply of 15,000 copies of each piece of such printed matter, and division directors will then be ready to distribute it to the various home service sections.

In the meantime, all Red Cross workers should make every possible effort to induce discharged men and their families to keep up the present term insurance by paying the premiums promptly each month in accordance with the requirements of the Insurance Division.

ALL CHURCHES IN CAMPAIGN TO FIND JOBS FOR SOLDIERS

The Department of Labor issues the following:

All the churches and church organizations in the country have enlisted in an intensive national campaign to assist the United States Employment Service and cooperating agencies in finding jobs for soldiers, sailors and war workers.

A feature of this drive will be the observance of Sunday, May 4, as "Employment Sunday" in every church in the United States. On that day, clergymen, Bible class teachers, and special speakers will appeal for support of the work of the United States Employment Service and urge employers to keep all employment openings listed with the local officers of the Federal Employment Service and its Bureaus for Returning Soldiers and Sailors.

The churches also will appoint special committees or business men to assistant in canvassing employment openings for soldiers, sailors and war-workers in their communities.

When you buy war-savings stamps you do not give—you receive.

Victory Loan April 21 May 10

United States Bulletin

Buy Victory Bonds

CONTINUING the Work of THE OFFICIAL U. S. BULLETIN Established under an order of THE PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES, May 10, 1917. AUTHORITATIVE RECORD of all U. S. GOVERNMENT ACTIVITIES. ISSUED EVERY MONDAY.

VOL. 3. No. 583. WASHINGTON, MONDAY, APRIL 28, 1919 $10.00 A YEAR

Withdrawal of Enemy Trading Lists Announced By the War Trade Board

Acting concurrently with the competent authorities of the Associated Governments, the War Trade Board announces (W. T. B. R. 711), that on April 29, 1919, all enemy trading lists heretofore issued or compiled by the War Trade Board will be withdrawn. On and after April 29, 1919, all disabilities heretofore attached to trade and communication with persons included in such lists shall cease to operate, and all persons in the United States will be authorized, subject to the other rules and regulations of the War Trade Board and except as hereinafter provided, to trade and communicate with all persons outside of the United States with whom trade and communication is prohibited by the Trading with the Enemy Act.

The foregoing action does not modify or affect in any respect the present restriction against trade and communication between the United States and Germany or Hungary, nor does this action authorize trade with respect to any property which heretofore, pursuant to the provisions of the Trading with the Enemy Act as amended, has been reported to the Alien Property Custodian or should have been so reported to him, or any property which heretofore, pursuant to the provisions of said act, the Alien Property Custodian has seized or has required to be conveyed, transferred, assigned, delivered or paid over to him.

The Associated Governments, in taking the foregoing action, have reserved the right to reissue the enemy trading list and to revive the disabilities hereinabove mentioned, should such action become necessary.

SHIPMENT OF FOOD STUFFS TO GERMANY NOW PERMITTED

Decision Made In Accordance With Request of Supreme Economic Council.

The War Trade Board announces (W. T. B. R. 707) that, at the request of the Food Section of the Supreme Economic Council and in accordance with the provisions of the agreement of March 13 and 14, 1919, between the representatives of the Associated Governments and the representatives of the German government (known as the "Brussels Agreement"), whereby Germany may import certain specified quantities of foodstuffs, shipments of foodstuffs from the United States to Germany will be permitted under license of the War Trade Board within the limits prescribed by that agreement.

Exporters should file their applications with the Bureau of Exports, War Trade Board, Washington, D. C. No other formalities are prescribed for these shipments.

This announcement does not apply to shipments of foodstuffs into that portion of the Rhine Provinces of Germany occupied by the American and Alied armies. All shipments into those provinces continue to be subject in all respects to the procedure set out in War Trade Board Ruling 630, issued on March 6, 1919.

PRESIDENT DENIES SECRET ALLIANCE

The Secretary to the President has made public the following:

In view of the fact that certain newspapers of wide circulation throughout the country have intimated that the President had entered into a secret alliance or treaty with some of the great powers I conveyed this information to the President, and am today in receipt of a cablegram from him giving positive and unqualified denial to this story.

$55,000,000 In Credits For France and Roumania

Credits have been established by the Treasury in favor of the following: France, $50,000,000, and Roumania, $5,000,000, making a total for France of $2,752,477,800, and for Roumania, $25,000,000, and a total for all the Allies of $9,188,829,124.27.

The philosophy of the W. S. S. is save, save, save.

VIOLATION OF CHILD LABOR TAX PROVISIONS OF REVENUE LAW WILL COST EMPLOYER TENTH OF PROFITS FOR YEAR

RULING OF BUREAU

Severe Penalty Provided For For Employment of One Child For One Day. Special Division to Be Created to Have Charge of Enforcement of Act.

Employment of one heild for one day in conflict with the child labor tax provisions of the new revenue bill will subject the employer's business to a tax of 10 per cent of the net profits for the taxable year. This is the interpretation of the Bureau of Internal Revenue, the administrator of the new law.

The child labor provisions of the new bill became effective April 25, 1919. On and after that date the profits of any mine or quarry in which children under sixteen years of age, or any mill, cannery, workship, factory or manufacturing establishment in which children under fourteen years of age are employed or permitted to work "during any portion of the taxable year," is subject to the 10 per cent tax. A single specific exception is made of boys' and girls' canning clubs, such as are recognized by the Department of Agriculture.

Plans For Enforcement.

Plans for the enforcement of the law have been practically completed. There is being formed in the Bureau of Internal Revenue a division to be known as the Child Labor Tax Division.

While it is the purpose of the Bureau of Internal Revenue strictly to enforce the law, its aim is to administer its provision in a way to cause as little inconvenience as possible to the business world and to offer no injusice to employes. It is the intention to accept in confirmation of the age of the child, with certain restrictions as to revocation and suspension, the age of the child, with certain restrictions as to revocation and suspension, the age certificate, working or employment certificate or permit,

or other similar permit issued under the laws of the State. In some of the States where adequate laws do not exist this will not be feasible. These States are probably North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Mississippi and Texas. The plan is that Federal agents are to visit localities in such States where establishments employ child labor and issue the certificates in person.

Penalty Provided.

The act imposes a penalty of a fine of not more than $1,000, or imprisonment for not more than three months, or both fine and imprisonment, for knowingly presenting false evidence in relation to a birth certificate or application therefor.

The law provides that in none of the industries within the scope of the law shall children within the age limits be permitted to work more than eight hours a day, or more than six days a week, or before the hour of 6 a. m. or after 7 p. m., without the assessment of the tax. Such industries will be required to keep a time record showing the hours of employment of each child between fourteen and sixteen years of age, for the information of Federal inspectors.

The Bureau of Internal Revenue will maintain a force of inspectors who are authorized to enter and inspect, at any time, any mine, quarry, mill, cannery, workshop, factory or manufacturing establishment.

Deductions Allowed.

In computing net profits, employers of child labor are allowed the following deductions:

Running expenses, including rentals, cost of repair and maintenance, heat, power, insurance, management, a reasonable allowance for salaries or other compensation for other personal services rendered, and for depreciation.

Interest paid within the taxable year on debts or loans contracted to meet the needs of the business, and the proceeds of which actually have been used to meet such needs.

Taxes of all kinds paid during the taxable year with respect to the business or property relating to the production.

Losses sustained during the taxable year in connection with the business, including losses from fire, storm, flood, or other casualties not compensated for by insurance or otherwise.

Return of the tax imposed on employers of child labor must be made on or before the "first day of the third month following the close of the taxable year." The taxable year means the calendar year, or the fiscal year ending during such calendar year. The first taxable year is for the period from April 25 to December 31, 1919, or such portion of such period as is included within the fiscal year.

Collectors of internal revenue will remit these returns to the Commissioner, who will notify the person making the return of the amount of tax due. Payment of the tax must be made on or before thirty days from the date of such notice.

The penalty for failure to make a return or pay the tax within the time specified is a fine of not more than $1,000. For "wilfully refusing," or "wilfully attempting" in any manner to defeat or evade the tax on the part of any individual, corporation or partnership, or any officer or employe of any corporation, or member or employe of a partnership, the penalty is a fine of not more than $10,000, or imprisonment for one year, or both, together with the cost of prosecution.

The 1916 act which forbade the movement in interstate commerce of the products of child labor was declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court of the United States in a decision issued June 3, 1918, on the ground that it infringed the rights of the States to control such questions.

Help the Victory Liberty Loan.

Secretary Daniels' Liberty Loan Appeal

From Coblenz, Germany, Secretary Daniels cabled to Rear Admiral Cowie, Navy Victory Loan officer, the following message to be flashed around the world to all ships and stations of the American Navy:

"The world recognizes that the Navy was not only the first line of defense in this great war but in convoying and transporting troops it made possible the coming to Europe of the 2,000,000 Americans whose valor was one of the largest contributions in winning the war. I feel sure that every man who has the honor of wearing the naval uniform sooner or later wish to have the privilege of being in the first line of defense also in subscribing to the utmost of their ability to the Victory Loan.

"War is a costly and grim business. The Navy made its sacrifice at sea. It will now increase the public gratitude by leading in paying the cost of war and the caring for the dependents of those who gave their lives and in caring for those who were disabled in the great struggle.

"I therefore appeal to every man in the service to subscribe for at least one bond that when the roll of honor is printed the names of the Navy men will be among the foremost. Let us by actions say to all America: 'Match the Navy.'

"(Signed.)

"JOSEPHUS DANIELS."

NEW MINISTERS IN SPAIN.

Advices to the Department of State say that Mr. Juan de la Cierva took the oath of office as Minister of Finance of Spain on Tuesday, April 15. General Luis Santiago was also sworn in as Minister of War on the same date.

BIDS FOR PURCHASE OF FOUR STEEL STEAMERS REJECTED

The United States Shipping Board on April 22 issued the following:

Bids were opened yesterday morning at 10 o'clock in the office of the United States Shipping Board for the purchase of the steel steamers Adrian Iselin, Lucius W. Robinson, F. P. Jones and A. D. MacTier. These vessels are reconstructed lake steamers which the Board requisitioned during the emergency. They have been operating in the New England coal trade between Portland and Boston and Baltimore and Hampton Roads ports.

The bids submitted were so low that the Board promptly decided to reject all of them and again advertise the steamers for sale. Bids have been invited and will be opened at 10 o'clock on the morning of Monday, May 5, 1919.

Below Appraised Value.

The prices offered for the ships in the bids received were about 40 per cent of the appraised value of the vessels, appraisement having been made by the Ocean Advisory Commission. The appraisement was fair and impartial, and the vessels, under the new bids, undoubtedly will bring a price more in keeping with the appraisement than the bids received and opened yesterday.

The Adrian Iselin is about 3,075 tons deadweight, the Robinson 2,825 tons deadweight, the Jones about 2,850 tons deadweight, and the MacTier about 2,925 tons deadweight. Bids received were as follows:

Bid of N. A. Iselin & Co.: Adrian Iselin, $158,000; Lucius W. Robinson, $126,000; F. P. Jones, $133,000; A. D. MacTier, $133,000.

Bid of Edward P. Farley & Co.: Adrian Iselin, $142,000; Lucius W. Robinson, $142,000; F. P. Jones, $142,000; A. D. MacTier, $142,000.

Bid of New England Fuel & Transportation Co.: Lucius W. Robinson, $101,000.

SALE OF HOUSEHOLD PROPERTY BY THE GOVERNMENT ON MAY 1

The United States Housing Corporation authorizes the following:

An unrestricted public auction sale of United States Government property will take place on Thursday morning, May 1, 1919, at No. 825 Fifteenth Street Northwest, Washington, D. C.

The sale includes household equipment used in several of the houses commandeered by the Government to house war workers. The sale is by order of the United States Housing Corporation. The terms will be cash. The property will be on exhibition Wednesday, April 30.

BRITISH IMPORT RESTRICTIONS.

The War Trade Board announces, for the information of exporters in the United States, that they have been informed that a general import license has been issued permitting the importation into Great Britain, without individual license, of leather gloves.

The philosophy of the W. S. S. is save, save, save.

PRESIDENT'S STATEMENT ON THE ADRIATIC PROBLEM AND ON THE PRINCIPLES INVOLVED

President Wilson at Paris, on April 23, in the first statement dealing directly with a contraverted question before the peace conference, issued an official statement dealing with the Adriatic problem. In issuing the statement the President let it be known that he desired once again to call attention to the fact that there were certain well defined principles which have been accepted by the peoples of the world as the basis for a lasting peace. The United States simply recalled this in order that there should be no deviation from these principles.

The statement as issued was as follows:

President's Statement.

In view of the capital importance of the questions affected and in order to throw all possible light upon what is involved in their settlement I hope that the following statement will contribute to the final formation of opinion and to a satisfactory solution.

When Italy entered the war she entered upon the basis of a definite but private understanding with Great Britain and France now known as the pact of London. Since that time the whole face of circumstances has been altered. Many other powers great and small have entered the struggle with no knowledge of that private understanding.

The Austro-Hungarian empire, then the enemy of Europe, and at whose expense the pact of London was to be kept in the event of victory, has gone to pieces and no longer exists. Not only that. The several parts of that empire, it is now agreed by Italy and all her associates, are to be erected into independent states and associated in a League of Nations not with those who were recently our enemies but with Italy herself and the powers that stood with Italy in the great war for liberty. We are to establish their liberty as well as our own. They are to be among the smaller states whose interests are to be henceforth as scrupulously safeguarded as the interests of the most powerful states.

Principles of Peace.

The war was ended, moreover, by proposing to Germany an armistice and peace which should be founded on certain clearly defined principles which should set up a new order of right and justice. Upon those principles the peace with Germany has been conceived, not only, but formulated. Upon those principles it will be executed. We cannot ask the great body of powers to propose and effect peace with Austria and establish a new basis of independence and right in the states which originally constituted the Austro-Hungarian empire and in the states of the Balkan group on principles of another kind. We must apply the same principles to the settlement of Europe in those quarters that we have applied in the peace with Germany. It was upon the explicit avowal of those principles that the initiative of the peace was taken. It is upon them that the whole structure of peace must rest.

Small States Must Have Fiume.

If those principles are to be adhered to Fiume must serve as the outlet and inlet of commerce, not of Italy but of the lands to the north and northeast of that port: Hungary, Bohemia, Roumania and the states of the new Jugo-Slav group. To assign Fiume to Italy would be to create the feeling that we had deliberately put the port upon which all those countries chiefly depend for their access to the Mediterranean in the hands of a power of which it did not form an integral part and whose sovereignty, if set up there, must inevitably seem foreign, not domestic or identified with the commercial and industrial life of the region which the port must serve. It is for that reason, no doubt, that Fiume was not included in the pact of London but there definitely assigned to the Croatians.

No Danger of Agression.

And the reason why the line of the pact of London swept about many of the islands of the eastern coast of Adriatic and around the portion of the Dalmatian coast which lies most open to that sea, was not only that here and there on those islands and here and there on that coast there are bodies of people of Italian blood and connection, but also and, no doubt, chiefly, because it was felt that it was necessary for Italy to have a foothold amidst the channels of the eastern Adriatic in order that she might make her own coast safe against the naval agression of Austria-Hungary. But Austria-Hungary no longer exists. It is proposed that the fortifications which the Austrian Government constructed there shall be razed and permanently destroyed. It is part also of the new plan of European order which centers in the League of Nations that the new states erected there shall accept a limitation of armaments which puts aggression out of the question. There can be no fear of the unfair treatment of groups of Italian people there because adequate guarantees will be given under international sanction of the equal and equitable treatment of all racial or national minorities.

In brief every question associated with this settlement wears a new aspect given it by the very victory for right for which Italy has made the supreme sacrifice of blood and treasure. Italy, along with the four other great powers, has been one of the chief trustees of the new order which she has played so honorable a part in establishing.

On the north and northeast her natural frontiers are completely restored, along the whole sweep of the Alps from northwest to southeast, to the very end of the Istrian peninsula, including all the great watershed within which Trieste and Pola lie, and all the fair regions whose face nature has turned towards the great peninsula upon which the historic life of the Latin people has been worked out through centuries of famous story ever since Rome was first set upon her seven hills. Her ancient unity is restored. Her lines are extended to the great walls which are her natural defense. It is within her choice to be surrounded by friends; to exhibit to the newly liberated peoples across the Adriatic that noblest quality of greatness, magnaminity friendly generosity, the preference of justice over interest.

America Italy's Friend.

The nations associated with her, the nations that know nothing of the pact of London or of any other special understanding that lies at the beginning of this great struggle, and who have made their supreme sacrifice also in the interest not of national adventure or defence but of the settled peace of the world, are now united with her older associates in urging her to assume a leadreship which cannot be mistaken in the new order of Europe.

America is Italy's friend. Her people are drawn, millions strong, from Italy's own fair countrysides. She is linked in blood, as well as in affection, with the Italian people. Such ties can never be broken. And America was privileged, by the generous commission of her associates in the war, to initiate the peace we are about to consummate—to initiate it upon terms she had herself formulated and in which I was her spokesman.
spokesman.

Must Be True to Principles.

The compulsion is upon her to square every decision she takes a part in with those principles. She can do nothing else. She trusts Italy and in her trust believes that Italy will ask nothing of her that

(Continued on page 4.)

United States Bulletin

Continuing the Work of The Official U. S. Bulletin Established May 10, 1917, Under an Order of the President of the United States. Since April 1, 1919, Published by Roger W. Babson. Issued Every Monday.

Office: No. 10 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C. Tel. Main 5600.

The United States Bulletin is dedicated to the faithful presentation of the official acts of the Government that the people may know and understand precisely and accurately just what the Government is doing day by day. The Bulletin expresses no opinions, indulges in no conjecture or speculation. Published under the same executive management, the same editorship.

The Bulletin is in itself a complete record of all the important activities of the United States Government through its various departments, Legislative, Judicial, and Executive. Official Orders, Statements, and Rulings printed textually as issued by accredited Government officials, and, therefore, an authoritative guide to the business interests of the Nation; a virtual necessity to the Government itself in acquainting the various departments with the official acts of one another; to the Judiciary; to the Manufacturers; Miners and Traders; to Corporations, Railroads, Steamship, Telegraph and Cable Companies; Exporters and Importers; to Diplomats, Consular Agents, Statesmen, and men of affairs generally who wish to keep accurately informed of what the Government is doing and to preserve for reference authentic copies of public announcements issued by the Government's own officials and agents. Entered at the post office at Washington, D. C., as second-class mail matter.—**Edward S. Rochester, Editor.**

SUBSCRIPTION RATES BY MAIL	
One year	$10.00
Six months	6.00
One year, postage prepaid to foreign countries	15.00
Six months, postage prepaid to foreign countries	8.50
Back numbers and extra copies each	.20

Make all checks, money orders, and drafts payable to C. J. Knight, 10 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C.

RULES DIVORCED WIFE IS NOT DISABLED SOLDIER'S DEPENDENT

Compensation is paid to disabled soldiers, sailors and marines, by the Bureau of War Risk Insurance, in proportion to the number of dependents the disabled man has. A disabled man with no dependents may receive compensation of $30 a month, while a disabled man with a wife and three children may secure $75 a month in compensation. A divorced wife is not considered as a dependent by the Bureau of War Risk Insurance in making awards for compensation.

The following ruling has been issued by the Bureau of War Risk Insurance: "A disabled soldier, having a divorced wife to whom alimony has been decreed, is not entitled to additional compensation for the divorced wife." The Bureau of War Risk Insurance holds the term "wife" as used in the War Risk Insurance Act with regard to compensation, does not include a divorced wife.

Easy to buy, convenient to handle, no red tape—Get a WAR-SAVINGS STAMP to-day.

Message to Enlisted Men In Army Medical Corps From Surgeon General

The War Department authorizes publication of the following message from the Surgeon General of the Army to the enlisted men of the Medical Department:

The department realizes that many enlisted men of the Medical Department are being retained in service who might well be considered as entitled to discharge under Circular 77, War Department, as amended.

Your sick and wounded comrades must, however, be taken care of. The department is using every endeavor to retain as many enlisted men of the Medical Department as possible from organizations undergoing demobilization. All men belonging to these organizations who are willing to remain in active service for the present or who are not entitled to discharge under Circular 77, War Department, will be retained in service and distributed to general and base hospitals in order that other men at these institutions may be discharged. The number of men procured in this way is, however, likely to be comparatively small and the department may be compelled in spite of its desires in the matter to retain many enlisted men who have given long and faithful service and who can present good reasons for asking for release.

You, who are not so fortunate as to have seen service overseas, have a deep obligation to those who fought and became casualties. They have made their sacrifice; and yours is to be retention in the service until they have been made as fit as possible for return to civil life. This is a duty you owe particularly to those who have been wounded, and you would so consider it had you been the one to return. By your service in the Army and your patient waiting, with the disappointment of not having seen overseas service, you have shown a high brand of patriotism. The same standard of unselfish devotion is more imperative now than before, if the Medical Department of the Army is to feel that its duty toward the returned wounded has been well done.

The department can only request its personnel, both commissioned and enlisted, to be patient, to do the work that is to be done to the best of its ability, and to make still further sacrifices if this is necessary in order that the sick and wounded may be given the treatment which has been promised them by the department.

It should be remembered that all officers and men now in the service came in for the emergency, and, so far as the Medical Department is concerned, the emergency is not yet over.

(Signed.)
MERRITTE W. IRELAND,
Surgeon General, U. S. Army.

BRITISH COAL MINERS ACCEPT NEW WAGE AND WORK DAY TERMS

Dr. Royal Meeker, Commissioner of the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the Department of Labor, has just received copies of the three reports of the British Coal Commission which has had under consideration the demands of the Miners Federation for increase of wages, reduction in hours and nationalization of the coal mines.

The government announced its acceptance of what is known as the Sankey report, presented by the chairman of the commission and signed by the three commissioners representing employers in general. This report proposes an advance in wages of two shillings per day, retroactive to January 9 of this year, shortening of the working day underground by one hour from July 16, 1919, and probably by a further hour from July 13, 1921, ultimately making a six-hour day for underground workers.

In the Government's announcement it was stated that if the terms were accepted by the Miners' Federation the Government would continue the commission and would direct that it present a report by May 20 on the question of nationalization of the coal mines. Members of the Miners Federation have been voting on the terms and the results of the balloting show a large majority in favor of accepting the terms, the votes standing as follows:

For acceptance, 693,004; against acceptance, 76,992. The conference of the federation, which was held to receive the result of the balloting, voted unanimously to accept the terms offered by the Government.

Two other reports were presented by the Commission, one by the three representatives of the Miners' Federation and the three representatives of workers in general, which was virtually a reaffirmation of the miners' demands, and one by the three representatives of the mine owners, which recommended certain concessions, but failed to go as far as the report accepted by the Government, and later by the miners.

PRESIDENT'S STATEMENT

(Continued from Page 3.)

cannot be made unmistakably consistent with these sacred obligations. Interest is not now in question, but the rights of peoples of States, new and old, of liberated peoples and peoples whose rulers have never accounted them worthy of a right; above all the right of the world to peace and to such settlements of interest as shall make peace secure.

These, and these only, are the principles for which America has fought. These, and these only, are the principles upon which she can consent to make peace. Only upon these principles, she hopes and believes, will the people of Italy ask her to make peace.

WOODROW WILSON.

PASSPORTS TO EUROPE BEING ISSUED ONLY IN CASES OF VERY URGENT NECESSITY FOR VISITS

REASONS ARE EXPLAINED

State Department's Position Is Based On Requests of European Countries—Space Also Needed for Returning American Soldiers and War Workers.

Applications for passports to European countries are being received in such large and daily increasing numbers by the Department of State that it is deemed necessary to emphasize the fact that passports cannot be issued for Great Britain, France, Switzerland, Belgium, or Italy unless positive documentary evidence is furnished by applicants which will satisfy the Department of the urgent necessity for visits to those countries.

It is pointed out that the Department's position is based on the urgent requests of the countries named that this Government make every effort to restrict European travel at present because of the inability of those countries to receive a great number of travelers owing to the existing abnormal living conditions and the fact that their railroad and other facilities are still inadequate for their own requirements.

Army Requirements.

Furthermore, the Army authorities have made it quite clear that Americans who go abroad now and return before November will actually occupy space that is urgently needed for our returning soldiers and war workers. It is a well known fact that at the present time officers and war workers ordered to return to the United States are compelled to wait long periods of time at French ports before they can obtain accommodations.

The Department of State is well aware that in many cases hardship is worked when passports are refused, but under existing conditions the Department cannot make exceptions where applicants are unable satisfactorily to fulfill the requirements of the regulations.

The Department of State has had its attention called to reports that passports have been granted to persons whose applications were not made in good faith, and an investigation has proved that in some instances at least these reports are true. It has been found on careful investigation that not only corporations and business houses, but certain relief organizations have certified that the service of particular individuals were urgently needed abroad and that these statements were untrue. A thorough investigation of all such cases is at present being made and all business houses or relief organizations which are found to have misstated the facts will be black-listed, and their applications refused in every instance.

Urging on the Shipyards In Victory Loan Drive

Chairman Hurley of the United States Shipping Board on Tuesday telegraphed the following message to all Shipyards engaged in work for the Shipping Board—Emergency Fleet Corporation:

Reports are reaching Washington of many yards making strong efforts to go over the top for the Victory Loan this first week of the drive. Please advise what amount your men expect to subscribe and the progress the drive is making. We want to announce from the Capital the name of the first shipyard to subscribe its quota for this loan.

Every workman who wants to finish the patriotic job he has worked at for two years will cinch victory by subscribing now.

The country knows it can depend upon all shipyard workers.

What yard will go over the top first?

EDWARD N. HURLEY,
Chairman, U. S. Shipping Board.

STENOGRAPHERS AND TYPISTS NEEDED BY THE GOVERNMENT

Large numbers of stenographers and typists are needed in the government service in Washington, D. C., notwithstanding the fact that thousands were appointed during the nineteen months of America's participation in the war, according to an announcement of the United States Civil Service Commission.

Examinations for both men and women are held throughout the country every Tuesday. Usual entrance salaries are $1,000 to $1,200 a year. Full information may be secured from the secretary of the local board of Civil Service examiners at the post office or customhouse in any city or from the U. S. Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C.

Men who have been honorably discharged from the military or naval service and who left positions in the Civil Service to take part in the war may be reinstated without examination.

Movies To Aid Delivery Of Telegrams To Soldiers

The War Department authorizees the following:

The names of soldiers receiving telegram or messages at all army camps, will from now on be flashed for a moment on the screens of all camp theaters before the beginning of the entertainment.

Friends and relatives have had delays in their efforts to get word to men in the service. The Commission on Training Camp Activities of the War Department is using this method to remedy the situation.

Help the Victory Liberty Loan.

THE HIGHWAYS TRANSPORT COMMITTEE REORGANIZED

Grosvenor B. Clarkson, Director of the United States Council of National Defense, makes the following announcement:

In harmony with the Council's reorganization to a peace-time basis, the work of the Highways Transport Committee has been broadened to include direct representation from the Office of Public Roads and Rural Engineering of the Department of Agriculture, the Bureau of Markets of the same department, the Post Office Department, and the Department of Commerce.

With this reorganization close coperation with the executive departments most vitally interested in matters of highways transportation will be brought about in such a way that the committee will be a clearing house of action for all Federal interests concerned.

The committee, as reorganized, consists of the following:

John S. Cravens, of the Council of National Defense, Chairman; James I. Blakslee, Fourth Assistant Postmaster General; J. M. Goodell, consulting Engineer, Office of Public Roads and Rural Engineering; James H. Collins, investigator in Market Survey, Bureau of Markets; R. S. MacElwee, second assistant chief, Bureau Foreign and Domestic Commerce; Charles W. Reid, executive secretary; Grosvenor B. Clarkson, Director of the Council, ex-officio.

The committee will be assisted by the Highways Transport Committee Advistory Board, consisting of:

William Phelps Eno, of Washington, D. C.; Prof. Arthur H. Blanchard, of New York; C. A. Musselman, of Philadelphia; Raymond Beck, of Akron, Ohio; John T. Stockton, of Chicago.

The Council, in addressing itself particularly to the problems growing out of the entrance of the motor truck into the commercial transportation field, will seek to determine just how the motor truck can best be fitted into the nation's existing transportation agencies.

It is the policy of the Council through its committee to cooperate with all transportation agencies with the view of determining for the people how their transportation needs can be served most efficiently, speedily and economically, and to aid in the promotion of motor express lines through rural communities which now do not have adequate transportation.

Railroad Reports 100 Per Cent Subscription

R. H. Aishton, Regional Director for the Northwestern Region, in a telegram sent to Walker D. Hines, Director General of Railroads, on April 22, states that the Waterloo, Cedar Falls and Northern Railroad reports 100 per cent Victory Loan Subscription. Three hundred and thirty-five employes subscribed $34,200. This is the first railroad to report a 100 per cent subscription to the new loan.

PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION CANCELLING THE LICENSE OF CERTAIN FOOD COMMODITIES

SIGNED AT PARIS, FRANCE

Regulation of Importing, Manufacturing, Storing or Distributing of Fresh, Canned or Cured Beef, Pork, Mutton or Lard Withdrawn as of Apr. 1.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, under and by virtue of an Act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide further for the national security and defense by encouraging the production, conserving the supply and controlling the distribution of food products and fuel," approved by the President on the 10th day of August, 1917, it is provided among other things as follows:

"That, by reason of the existence of a state of war, it is essential to the national security and defense, for the successful prosecution of the war, and for the support and maintenance of the Army and Navy, to assure an adequate supply and equitable distribution, and to facilitate the movement, of foods, feeds, fuels, including fuel oil and natural gas, fertilizer and fertilizer ingredents, tools, utensils, implements, machinery, and equipment required for the actual production of foods, feeds, and fuel, hereafter in this act called necessaries; to prevent, locally or generally, scarcity, monopolization, hoarding, injurious speculation, manipulations, and private controls, affecting such supply, distribution, and movement; and to establish and maintain governmental control of such necessaries during the war. For such purpose the instrumentalities, means, methods, powers, authorities, duties, obligations, and prohibitions hereinafter set forth are created, established, conferred, and prescribed. The President is authorized to make such regulations and to issue such orders as are essential effectively to carry out the provisions of this act."

And, Whereas, it is further provided in said act as follows:

"That, from time to time, whenever the President shall find it essential to license the importation, manufacture, storage, mining, or distribution of any necessaries, in order to carry into effect any of the purposes of this Act, and shall publicly so announce, no person shall, after a date fixed in the announcement, engage in or carry on any such business specified in the announcement of importation, manufacture, storage, mining, or distribution of any necessaries as set forth in such announcement, unless he shall secure and hold a license issued pursuant to this section. The President is authorized to issue such licenses and to prescribe regulations for systems of accounts and auditing of accounts to be kept by licensees, submission of reports by them, with or without oath or affirmation and the entry and inspection by the President's duly authorized agents of the places of business of licensees."

And, Whereas, by virtue of the above provisions certain public announcements were made by the President from time to time as a result of which the importation, manufacture, storage and distribution of certain necessaries was licensed.

And, Whereas, a changed situation has been brought about by the present armistice in the war between the United States and Germany.

Now, Therefore, I, Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the powers conferred upon me by said Act of Congress, hereby find and determine and by this Proclamation do announce that it is no longer essential in order to carry into effect the purposes of the Act that the importation, manufacture, storage or distribution of certain necessaries be subject to license, to the extent hereinafter specified.

Licenses heretofore required for the importation, manufacture, storage or distribution of certain necessaries are hereby cancelled, effective April 1, 1919, with respect to the following:

All persons, firms, corporations or associations engaged in importing, manufacturing (including packing), storing or distributing fresh, canned or cured beef, pork or mutton, or lard.

All regulations issued under the said Act covering licenses so dealing in these commodities are hereby cancelled, effective April 1, 1919.

This Proclamation shall in no way affect licenses heretofore required for the importation, manufacture, storage or distribution of necessaries, or regulations governing licenses, other than as indicated above.

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done in the City of Paris, France, this Nineteenth day of March, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Nineteen, and of the Independence of the United States of America the One Hundred and Forty-third.

(Seal.)

WOODROW WILSON.

By the President:

FRANK L. POLK,

Acting Secretary of State.

AMERICAN MINING ENGINEER KILLED BY MEXICAN BANDITS

The murder of Edward L. Dufourcq, of New York, assistant general manager in charge of mining and smelting operations of the Teziutlan Copper Company, at Teziutlan, State of Puebla, by bandits on Wednesday night, April 16, has been reported to the State Department. D. C. Brown, of New York, vice president of the company, telegraphed to the Department that Dufourcq and his assistant, A. Gaisman, were attacked while traveling on a railway motor car. Both men were wounded. Gaisman escaped but Dufourcq was seized, held for ransom and killed, his body being recovered later.

Dufourcq, Mr. Brown reported, was a native-born American citizen and a prominent mining engineer. Mrs. Dufourcq, who lives in New York City, telegraphed from there to the Department, saying that her husband was murdered and requesting that the American Consular officials be instructed to ship his body to New York.

The Department of State telegraphed instructions for investigation of the facts and for facilitation of the shipment of the body to New York.

INSURANCE AWARDS BY WAR RISK BUREAU FAR EXCEED THE TOTAL OF PREMIUMS RECEIVED

$785,613,500 FOR DEATHS

Insurance awards, made by the Bureau of War Risk Insurance, far exceed the premiums paid in by the insured man. To date death awards, for insurance, of more than $785,000,000 have been made by the Bureau of War Risk Insurance. This sum which is being paid to the beneficiaries in monthly installments greatly exceeds the amount received in premiums by the Treasury Department.

To April 15th the Bureau of War Risk Insurance had made 102,286 awards with a commuted value of $785,613,500 for death of men holding insurance. There have been made 139 awards with a commuted value of $804,500 for total permanent disability of insured men.

Awards on 87,744 Claims.

Death awards for insurance have been made on 87,744 claims, affecting 102,286 beneficiaries. In many instances the monthly insurance payments are divided among several beneficaries and in some instances single payments are divided among as many as ten beneficaries.

Under the provisions of the War Risk Insurance Act which provides compensation for dependents in case of death, exclusive of whether or not the man in service held insurance, there have been made 19,295 awards for compensation for death with monthly payments of $458,403.58.

Compensation for disability is paid by the Bureau of War Risk Insurance to more than 14,975 beneficaries. These disability awards carry monthly payments of $411,366.76.

15,000 Claims Pending.

There have been 105,800 claims for insurance awards for deaths filed with the Bureau of War Risk Insurance and but 1,604 claims have been disallowed for various reasons, and in many cases the disallowance is not final. There are approximately 15,000 claims now pending upon which awards are being made. Claims are being filed at the rate of approximately 350 a day and awards are being mde at the rate of approximately 500 a day. Awards have been made for practically all claims for insurance due to death in action.

Claims for compensation due to disability are being filed with the Bureau of War Risk Insurance at the rate of over 500 a day.

Burial expenses for men who died in the service have been paid by the Bureau of War Risk Insurance in 19,225 cases at an expense of $1,358,436.03.

Compilation of the causes of death is now being made by the Bureau of War Risk Insurance and within a short time it will be possible to state the number of deaths that were caused by action or wounds and the number of deaths which can be attributed to other causes.

PRESIDENT APPEALS BY CABLE FOR THE OBSERVANCE OF MAY 4 AS "EMPLOYMENT SUNDAY"

Secretary of Labor Asks Governors and Mayors to Endorse and Aid the Movement.

President Wilson has cabled a public appeal for the universal observance of Sunday, May 4, as "Employment Sunday," and as "a day of fresh dedication to the mutual helpfulness which will serve to work out in the months to come the difficult problems of employment and industrial reorganization."

Governors and Mayors have been asked by Secretary of Labor Wilson to proclaim or endorse "Employment Sunday" in their States and cities.

Reports reaching the United States Employment Service from all parts of the country show that churches everywhere and of all denominations are preparing not only for the observance of "Employment Sunday," but for more intensive efforts to assist the Federal Employment Service in finding employment for returning soldiers and sailors.

The President's Appeal.

Following is the text of the President's appeal:

"The church organizations of the country having generously united in an effort to assist the Employment Service of the United States in finding work for returning soldiers and sailors and war workers, and having designated Sunday, May 4, as 'Employment Sunday,' I am happy to add my voice to others in an appeal to our fellow countrymen to give their earnest and united support to this and every similar movement.

"I hope that the people of the country will universally observe 'Employment Sunday' as a day of fresh dedication to the mutual helpfulness which will serve to work out in the months to come the difficult problems of employment and industrial reorganization. In these days of victory we can make no better offering than that of service to the men and women who have won the victory."

Secretary Wilson's Appeal.

Secretary of Labor Wilson's request to Governors and Mayors for an endorsement or proclamation of May 4 as "Employment Sunday," follows:

"The national church organizations of the country have united in a campaign to assist the United States Employment Service of the Department of Labor and co-operating agencies in finding employment for returning soldiers, sailors and war workers.

"They have designated Sunday, May 4, as 'Employment Sunday,' on which day the national program of employment administered by the United States Employment Service will be the subject of sermons and Bible-class meetings and churches will institute still further work on behalf of the returning men who must find new employment. Special appeal will be made to employers to keep their needs listed with the local offices of the United States Employment Service and its Bureaus for Returning Soldiers and sailors, which are in touch with the soldiers and war workers seeking employment.

"Mindful of the endorsement by resolution of the work of the United States Employment service made at the conference of governors and mayors held on March 5 in Washington, may I ask that you issue a proclamation or endorsement of 'Employment Sunday' in order that it may be a successful occasion in your State or city and that it may mark the inauguration of a more intensive effort by all our people who have the welfare of our returning fighting men and the country at heart?"

302 Vessels Redelivered To Shipping Board By War Department Since Nov. 11

The War Department authorizes publication of the following statement from the Chief of Transportation Service:

The War Department has redelivered to the United States Shipping Board, since the signing of the armistice, a total of 302 vessels with an aggregate dead weight of two million tons.

Up to and including April 21st, 1919, a total of 731,889 personnel including Army, Navy and Marine Corps, have landed from overseas. On the same date 120,278 were on the water.

Interior Department Loan Subscriptions

The Interior Department on Tuesday issued the following statement:

With the campaign but three days old, employees of the Department of the Interior in Washington have pledged themselves to subscribe over a quarter of a million dollars to the Victory Loan. These loyal men and women have scoffed the idea that this loan would have to be floated on a strictly commercial basis, that it would be impossible to again appeal to patriotism, and the results day by day are establishing the truth of their convictions.

In several Bureaus of the Department, 75 per cent of the force have subscribed and in at least two other offices the percentage of subscriptions has gone five points higher. Secretary Lane has expressed much gratification on the showing to date.

FUNDS OF RAILROADS SUBJECT TO GARNISHMENT PROCEEDINGS

The Director General of Railroads has issued an order effective May 15, 1919, rescinding General Order No. 43 made during the war which provided that money in the possession of carriers under Federal control shall not be subject to attachment, garnishment, or like process.

This action does not make wages or other money subject to attachment or garnishment if the same are not made subject to garnishment or attachment by the laws of the State as modified or affected by the Act of Congress known as the Federal Control Act, establishing Federal control of railroads. It leaves the matter to be governed by the Act of Congress and the State statutes where applicable, so that wages and other money in the possession of carriers under Federal control will not be subject to garnishment or attachment unless the State law provides for it and the final construction by the courts of the Federal Control Act of Congress permits it. The Supreme Court of Tennessee recently held that by reason of the Federal Control Act of Congress, money in possession of the Railroad Administration is not subject to attachment or garnishment, and that this was the law regardless of General Order No. 43.

In view of this and other decisions, the Director General concluded that it was wise to leave the matter to be determined by the law, rather than by any action of his.

500,000,000 Roubles For Bolshevik Propaganda In Foreign Countries

A despatch to the Department of State from the Russian frontier reports that resolutions were passed Friday, April 18, by the Workmen's Organizations in Petrograd demanding re-establishment of the Constituent Assembly, the freedom of the press and the right to private ownership of property.

Bolsheviki statistics show that five hundred million roubles have been set aside for propaganda in foreign countries. The Bolsheviki apparently propose to send this literature by boat through the Baltic and into Finland through Lake Ladoga when navigation opens.

WOMAN ASSISTANT DIRECTOR.

Grosvenor B. Clarkson, director of the United States Council of National Defense, announces that he has appointed Miss Hannah J. Patterson, of Pennsylvania, an assistant to the director of the Council. Mr. Clarkson stated that Miss Patterson was appointed on her merits and in recognition of the part she played throughout the war in organizing and directing the work of the 18,000 units of the Woman's Committee of the Council.

NEW TREASURY CERTIFICATE ISSUE OF $500,000,000 OR MORE OFFERED FOR SUBSCRIPTION

BEAR INTEREST FROM MAY 1

Subscription Books to Close May 8—Payment at Par and Accrued Interest for Certificates Must Be Made Before Closing Date—Terms Explained.

The Treasury Department on Tuesday, April 22, made the following announcement:

The Secretary of the Treasury, under the authority of the act approved September 24, 1917, as amended, offers for subscription, at par and accrued interest, through the Federal Reserve Banks, $500,000,000, or more Treasury certificates of indebtedness, Series VK, dated and bearing interest from May 1, 1919, payable October 7, 1919, with interest at the rate of 4½ per cent per annum. Applications will be received at the Federal Reserve Banks. Subscription books will close at the close of business May 8, 1919.

Denominations.

Certificates will be issued in denominations of $500, $1,000, $5,000, $10,000 and $100,000. Said certificates shall be exempt both as to principal and interest from all taxation now or hereafter imposed by the United States, any State, or any of the possessions of the United States, or by any local taxing authority, except (a) estate or inheritance taxes, and (b) graduated additional income taxes, commonly known as surtaxes, and excess profits and war-profits taxes, now or hereafter imposed by the United States, upon the income or profits of individuals, partnerships, associations, or corporations.

Exemption From Taxation.

The interest on an amount of bonds and certificates authorized by said Act approved September 24, 1917, and amendments thereto, the principal of which does not exceed in the aggregate $5,000, owned by any individual, partnership, association, or corporation, shall be exempt from the taxes provided for in clause (b) above. Upon ten days' public notice, given in such manner as may be determined by the Secretary of the Treasury, the certificates of this series may be redeemed as a whole at par and accrued interest on or after the date set for the payment of the first instalment of the subscription price of the notes of the Victory Liberty Loan. The certificates of this series, whether or not called for redemption, will be accepted at par, with adjustment of accrued interest, if tendered on such instalment date in payment on the subscription price then payable of any such notes subscribed for by and allotted to holders of such certificates. The certificates of this series do not bear the circulation privilege and will not be accepted in payment of taxes.

The right is reserved to reject any subscription and to allot less than the amount of certificates applied for and to close the subscriptions at any time without notice. Payment at par and accrued interest for certificates allotted must be made on and after May 1, 1919, and on or before May 8, 1919. After allotment and upon payment Federal Reserve Banks will issue interim receipts pending delivery of the definitive certificates. Qualified depositaries will be permitted to make payment by credit for certificates allotted to them for themselves and their customers up to an amount for which each shall have qualified in excess of existing deposits when so notified by Federal Reserve Banks. Treasury certificates of indebtedness of Series V A maturing May 6, 1919, will be accepted at par with an adjustment of accrued interest in payment for any certificates of Series V K now offered which shall be subscribed for and allotted to any subscriber. As fiscal agents of the United States, Federal Reserve Banks are authorized and requested to receive subscriptions and to make allotment in full in the order of the receipt of applications up to amounts indicated by the Secretary of the Treasury to the Federal Reserve Banks of the respective districts.

Help the Victory Liberty Loan.

BATTLESHIP TENNESSEE WILL BE LAUNCHED ON WEDNESDAY

Acting Secretary Roosevelt authorizes the following:

The battleship Tennessee will be launched at the New York yard on Wednesday, April 30th, at 9:30 a. m. The launching party will include Secretary Roosevelt. The Governor of Tennessee and his party and a number of other guests.

This is the second of the electrically propelled battleships built by the United States, the New Mexico being the first.

The Tennessee was authorized by an Act of Congress approved March 3, 1915. When designed, the vessel represented the latest ideas in United States battleships, careful consideration having been given to the lessons of the war as then known. Special attention was given to the matter of hull design for protection against torpedo attack. The vessel has been kept well abreast of the times in matters of later knowledge from the war zone.

The general characteristics of the Tennessee are:

Length, overall 624 ft.; length, between perpendiculars 600 ft; breadth, extreme 97 ft. 5 3-4 in.; draft 30 ft. 3 in.; speed 21 knots (estimated); displacement (trial) 32,300 tons.

Armament: Main battery—Twelve 14-inch, 50 calibre guns; two 21-inch submerged torpedo tubes; secondary battery—Fourteen 5-inch, 51 calibre guns. In addition the vessel will carry four 3-inch anti-aircraft guns, together with the usual number of auxiliary weapons of small calibre.

DEATHS REPORTED IN NAVY OF DISEASE AND ACCIDENT

The Navy Department reports the following deaths:

Henry Selby Hayward, Lieutenant (JG), U. S. N. R. F., which occurred on March 31, 1919, at the Naval Hospital, Brooklyn, New York, as the result of pneumonia. Brother, Lieutenant Commander James W. Hayward, U. S. N.

Carl H. Wiegel, Ensign, U. S. N. R. F., pilot, killed in a seaplane collision at Pensacola, Fla., on March 31, 1919. Mother, Anna Grace Wiegel, 1309 North Central Avenue, Baltimore, Md.

Harold A. Robinson, Ensign, U. S. N. R. F., occupant of machine, killed in accident at Pensacola, Fla., as the result of collision of two seaplanes, on March 31, 1919. Father, A. E. Robinson, Coldwater, Mich.

Eldon Hamilton Truex, Chief Quartermaster, U. S. N. R. F., a student officer, was killed in a seaplane collision at Pensacola, Fla., on March 31, 1919.

William Claude Callback, Pharmacist's Mate (3d class), U. S. N., died in France as the result of wounds on October 3, 1918. Father, William Callback, 867 Stanley Avenue, Detroit, Mich.

Clarence Philip Hickner, Apprentice Seaman, U. S. N., died from exhaustion and exposure following the capsizing of a small boat attached to the U. S. S. Scranton, on March 28, 1919. Mother, Mrs. Sarah Hickner, Ambrose, N. Dak.

John Thomas Jones, Apprentice Seaman, U. S. N. R. F., drowned in the capsizing of a small boat from the U. S. S. Scranton, on March 28. Mother Mrs. Molly Jones, 44 Chrome Avenue, Chrome, N. J.

Elmer William Sorenson, Seaman, U. S. N., drowned in the capsizing of a small boat from the U. S. S. Scranton, on March 28. Mother, Mrs. Mathe Sorenson, Erwin, S. Dak.

The Navy Department is advised that on April 3, 1919, Ensign Harold A. Pulliam, U. S. N. R. F., sustained fatal injuries, including a broken nose, fractured thigh and internal injuries as the result of the crash of a seaplane on landing at Old Point Comfort, Va. Ensign Pulliam died the following day. Next of kin, father, Keeling G. Pulliam, 505 East Main Street, Lexington, Ky.

In the same accident, Ensign Delos Thomas, U. S. N. R. F., received a broken nose and fractured thigh, possibly broken. His next of kin, mother, Ria B. Thomas, 119 Ninth Avenue, S. E., Roanoke Va.

U. S. MISSIONARY CONVICTED.

The Department of State has received a despatch from Seoul, Korea, briefly reporting that Rev. Eli Miller Mowry, an American Missionary, recently arrested, accused of permitting Koreans to print independence propaganda on his premises at Pying Yang, has been sentenced to six months penal servitude, that he appealed from this sentence and that he has been released on bail. Mowry is from Mansfield, O.

RATION LIMITATIONS ON EXPORTS TO NORTHERN NEUTRALS ENDED

The War Trade Board announces (W. T. B. R. 710) that, pursuant to the action of the Associated Governments, all quantitive limitations heretofore imposed on exports from the Associated countries to Holland, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark have been suspended, except with respect to finished munitions of war. Accordingly, applications for licenses to export all commodities, except finished munitions of war, to the countries above mentioned will now be considered by the War Trade Board without limitation as to quantity, if accompanied by the appropriate import certificate numbers; and all such licenses hereafter issued will be valid until revoked.

The Importing Associations and the other competent authorities in the above mentioned countries have been notified of the foregoing action, and they will, therefore, now issue import certificates without reference to the quantitive limitations which have heretofore existed and which have now been suspended.

Referring to W. T. B. R. 649 issued March 15, 1919, and W. T. B. R. 672 issued April 1, 1919, all commodities, except finished munitions of war, have been transferred from the "Rationed List" to the "Non-Rationed List" and may, therefore, now be exported to Sweden and Norway in accordance with the procedure applicable to the exportation of "Non-Rationed Commodities," which is described in said W. T. B. R. 649 and W. T. B. R. 672, respectively.

All But Five American Units Have Left Italy

The War Department authorizes the publication of the following:

Cable advices indicate that all units of the American Army have left Italy with the exception of the following: 139th Military Police Battalion stationed at Rome; one S. P. Unit of the Motor Transport Corps; the 18th Sales Commissary Unit, Q. M. C.; one Quartermaster Detachment; one Quartermaster Supply Depot.

The definite number of men included in the above is not known here, a large number of casuals having sailed from the forces in Italy.

Assigned to Early Convoy.

The War Department authorizes publication of the following information:

The following organizations have been assigned to early convoy:

All organizations of 29th Division and 25th Engineers; 325th Bakery Company; Base Hospitals Numbers 60 and 81; Companies Number 99 and 100 Transportation Corps; Evacuation Ambulance Co. No. 67; Evacuation Hospital Number 11; 34th Aero Squadron; Headquarters and Company B, 501st Engineers; Base Hospitals Nos. 51, 55 and 78; Sanitarv Squad Number 1; Balloon Company Number 10.

NATIONAL BANK STATEMENT FOR WEEK ENDING APRIL 25

Application to the Comptroller of the Currency during the week ending Friday, April 25, 1919, for authority to organize National Banks and to convert State Banks into National Banks; charters issued; charters extended and reextended; increases and reductions of capital approved; changes of title approved; consolidations of National Banks approved, and National Banks placed in voluntary liquidation.

Applications for Charter.

For organization of National Banks:

The Dumont National Bank, Dumont, New Jersey, $25,000. Correspondent: Earle F. Watson, Dumont.

The First National Bank of Coats, Kansas, $30,000. Correspondent: I. N. Shriver, Coats.

The First National Bank of San Joaquin, California, $25,000. Correspondent: Herman Janss, San Joaquin.

The First National Bank of Tranquillity, California, $50,000. Correspondent: E. E. Slater, Tranquillity.

The Menard National Bank, Menard, Texas, $25,000. Correspondent: J. R. Smart, Menard.

For conversion of State Banks:

The Montana National Bank of Broadus, Montana, $25,000; conversion of the Powder River State Bank, Broadus. Correspondent: L. K. Hills, Miles City.

The Farmers & Merchants National Bank of Lake Crystal, Minnesota, $25,000; conversion of the Farmers & Merchants State Bank of Lake Crystal. Correspondent: Union Investment Company, Minneapolis.

The First National Bank of Stuart, Virginia, $25,000; conversion of the Bank of Stuart, Inc., Stuart. Correspondent: S. A. Thompson, Stuart.

Total, $230,000.

Charters Issued.

Original organizations:

The Citizens National Bank of Boston, Massachusetts, $500,000 President, Guy A. Ham; cashier, Wilbur F. Beale.

The National Bank of Munfordville, Kentucky, $25,000. President, J. H. Richardson; cashier, H. F. Mansfield.

The First National Bank of Wilsall, Montana, $25,000. President, H. F. Brink; cashier, O. E. Sahr

Conversions of State Banks:

The First National Bank of Tuttle, North Dakota, $25,000; conversion of the Farmers & Merchants Bank, Collinsville. President, O. L. Hall; cashier, J. P. Cox.

Total, $625,000.

Increases of Capital Approved.

The Kalamazoo National Bank, Kalamazoo, Michigan, $300,000. Capital increased from $200,000 to $500,000.

The Second National Bank of Malden, Massachusetts, $100,000. Capital increased from $100,000 to $200,000.

The First National Bank of Crawford, Nebraska, $10,000. Capital increased from $40,000 to $50,000.

The Citizens National Bank of Weatherford, Texas, $25,000. Capital increased from $125,000 to $150,000.

The Muskogee National Bank, Muskogee, Oklahoma, $100,000. Capital increased from $100,000 to $200,000.

The First National Bank of Marengo, Iowa, $15,000. Capital increased from $50,000 to $65,000.

American Security and Trust Company, Washington, D. C., $400,000. Capital increased from $3,000,000 to $3,400,000.

Total, $950,000.

Changes of Title Approved.

The Scott County National Bank of Oneida, Tennessee, to "The First National Bank of Oneida."

Consolidations.

The First National Bank of Abingdon, Virginia, and The Citizens National Bank of Abingdon, Virginia, under the charter and title of The First National Bank of Abingdon, with capital stock of $100,000. Combined capital of banks prior to consolidation, $125,000. Amount of reduction, $25,000.

The First National Bank of Stillwater, Minnesota, and The Lumbermens National Bank of title of The First National Bank of Stillwater, Stillwater, Minnesota, under the charter and with capital stock of $350,000. Combined capital of banks prior to consolidation, $350,000.

Voluntary Liquidations.

For consolidation with other National Banks:

The Union National Bank of Purcell, Oklahoma, $25,000. Liquidating agent: R. E. Leavitt. Absorbed by The Chickasaw National Bank of Purcell.

Other liquidations:

The National Bank of Fairfield, Maine, $50,000. Liquidating committee: R. A. Jewell, John P. Lawry and Geo. E. Wilson, Fairfield. Assets to be taken over by the Fairfield Savings and Trust Company.

ATTITUDE OF MEXICO TOWARD MONROE DOCTRINE EXPLAINED

The State Department has received a despatch from Mexico City stating that the press publishes the following statement given out by the Foreign Office Tuesday night:

"At the conference now sitting in Paris the recognition of the Monroe Doctrine was considered. Governments friendly to Mexico requested its opinion on the subject and our Department of Foreign Affairs has replied that the Mexican Government has not recognized, nor will it recognize, the Monroe Doctrine nor any other which may attack the sovereignty and independence of Mexico."

The Mexico City press also announced on April 23 that Sonor Pani, who was not permitted to present his credentials as Mexican Minister to France, has been ordered to proceed to Spain, accompanied by the personnel of his Mission.

Roumania Orders Troops To Occupy Transylvania

The Department of State has received a despatch from Bucharest, Roumania, confirming press reports that upon request of the National Transylvania Council, Roumania ordered troops to occupy Transylvania for protection of Roumanian citizens against violence.

Recently a delegation of women from various sections of Transylvania went to the Roumanian capital and urged that it extend immediate protection to them.

Surcharge on Cotton for London and Liverpool

The United States Shipping Board made the following announcement on April 23:

In view of serious delays experienced at Liverpool and London in the discharge of cotton ships, we find it necessary to establish a surcharge, in lieu of demurrage, of 25 cents per hundred pounds on cotton from Atlantic and Gulf ports for Liverpool and London until discharge conditions improve. Effective at noon April 23, but cannot be applied on prior bookings.

Liability of Persons Manufacturing, Selling or Using Stills Pointed Out In Internal Revenue Announcement

Treasury Department, office of Commissioner of Internal Revenue, Washington, D. C.

April 21, 1919.

To collectors of internal revenue, revenue agents, and others concerned:

In view of the imminence of the condition of national prohibition it is believed that all persons manufacturing, selling, or using stills should be fully advised of their liability under the Federal law. Accordingly, the following statement of the laws relating to this subject and the penalties for their violation is hereby promulgated.

Under Federal laws and regulations manufacturers of stills are required to pay an annual special tax of $50, and in addition thereto $20 for each still or worm for distilling made by them. All persons, firms, or corporations thus manufacturing a still or worm to be used in distilling are deemed manufacturers of stills. This applies to all stills capable of the production of distilled spirits but does not apply to small laboratory stills (usually glass) for legitimate laboratory purposes, or to water stills which are not capable of and intended for the production of distilled spirits. Ordinarily, laboratory stills are small, constructed of glass, and not adapted to the production of distilled spirits in commercial quantities, and many water stills are also of such construction that they are not adapted to the commercial production of distilled spirits.

Any stills or worms adapted to the production of distilled spirits for commercial or beverage purposes are presumed to be intended for such use, and in consequence the manufacture thereof involves the manufacturer in special tax liabilities as above. In order to remove such presumption in the case of stills and worms intended to be used in the manufacture of essential oils, vinegar, and like products, and in purification of water (other than small glass laboratory stills), the person for whom such still is made will be required to submit to the collector evidence under oath showing that the still is not to be used for the production of spirits and setting forth specifically the actual purpose for which it is to be used.

The manufacturer of any still, boiler, or any vessel to be used for the purpose of distilling must, before the same is removed from the place of manufacture, notify in writing the collector of the district in which such still, boiler, or other vessel is to be set up, by whom it is to be used, its capacity and the time when the same is to be removed from the place of manufacture. Manufacturers of stills for industrial distilleries are exempt from the special tax for the manufacture of such stills but they are required to obtain permit for their removal in the usual manner. Penalty for failure to file return of special tax within the time prescribed by law is 25 per centum of the amount of tax. Penalty for carrying on the business of manufacturer of stills without having paid the special tax required by law is a fine of not less than $100 or more than $5,000, and imprisonment of not less than 30 days or more than 2 years.

All stills set up, whether intended for use or not, must be registered with the collector of the dstrict on Form 26 in duplicate. This applies to all stills of whatever size or for whatever purpose intended, whether for distillation of spirits or for pharmaceutical or other purposes, except as to small glass laboratory stills. Penalty for failure to register still is forfeiture of the still or distilling apparatus which is not so registered, together with all personal property in the possession or custody or under control of such offender and found in the building or in any yard or inclosure connected with the building in which the same may be set up. The person whose duty it is to register such still, for failure to do so is subject to a penalty of $500 and a fine of not less than $100 or more than $1,000, and imprisonment of not less than one month or more than two years.

"A person who makes a mash fit for distillation is held to be a distiller, even though he does not vaporize or condense the spirit. A mash fit for distillation is a fermented beer in which alcohol is generated and from which such alcohol may be removed or separated by use of a still or otherwise. Obviously, the making of such a mash is not permissible in the home brewing of beer or home production of spirits, since it renders the manufacturer liable as an illicit distiller. Penalty for illicit distillation is forfeiture of the distillery and distilling apparatus and all distilled spirits and raw materials for the production of distilled spirits found on the dstillery premises, and a fine of not less than $500 or more than $5,000, and imprisonment of not less than six months or more than three years.

In addition to penalties above cited attention is called to Sub-section 12 of Section 1001 of the Revenue Act of 1918, which establishes additional special taxes in certain cases and which reads as follows:

"Every person carrying on the business of a brewer, distiller, wholesale liquor dealer, retail liquor dealer, wholesale dealer in malt liquor, retail dealer in malt liquor, or manufacturer of stills, as defined in Secton 3244 as amended and Section 3247 of the Revised Statutes, in any State, Territory, or district of the United States contrary to the laws of such State, Territory, or district, or in any place therein in which carrying on such business is prohibited by local or municipal law, shall pay, in addition to all other taxes, special or otherwise, imposed by existing law or by this act, $1,000."

The so-called war-time prohibition law imposes for its violation a penalty of imprisonment not exceeding one year or $1,000 fine, or both.

J. H. CALLAN,
Acting Commissioner.

VALUE OF ORDNANCE MATERIAL COMPLETED AFTER MARCH 15

The Statistics Branch, General Staff, War Department, issues the following:

Value of ordnance material to be completed after March 13.

Values shown are based on the average unit cost of items which are to be completed according to Ordnance Department plans. An approximate allowance is made for miscellaneous items for which exact figures are not given.

These entire amounts would not be saved if remaining contracts were canceled, since part of the cost may already have been paid or obligated so as to constitute a valid settlement claim.

VALUE BY CLASSES OF ITEMS.

Artillery	$55,839,486
Shell machining and forging, fuses, etc.	17,705,453
Smokeless powder	21,405,000
Explosives, chemicals, and loading	12,455,896
Trench warfare material	692,512
Automatic arms, small arms, and ammunition	15,377,226
Tanks, tractors, and trailers	10,059,566
Total	$133,535,139

PER CENT OF TOTAL VALUE OF MATERIAL PROPOSED TO BE COMPLETED.

Artillery	42%
Smokeless powder	16%
Shell machining, etc.	13%
Automatic arms, etc.	11.5%
Loading, trench warfare, etc.	10%
Tractors, etc.	7.5%

REQUESTS FOR WAR TROPHIES CANNOT BE GRANTED AT PRESENT

The War Department authorizes publication of the following circular:

War Department,
Washington, April 17, 1919.

Circular No. 193.

Disposition of War Trophies.

Captured enemy war material is the property of the United States and not of the individual or organization making the capture. The War Department, in default of action by Congress, has no authority to make distribution, either temporary or permanent, of such material to States, counties or municipalities, or to institutions, organizations or individuals, and requests for allotments thereof can not be granted.

The War Department has taken steps to insure the proper collection and listing of captured enemy war material according to the circumstances of capture, in order to make intelligent distribution in such manner as Congress may hereafter prescribe.

By order of the Secretary of War.

PEYTON C. MARCH,
General, Chief of Staff.

Help the Victory Liberty Loan.

GREAT LAKES ORE, GRAIN AND COAL RATES ARE APPROVED

A meeting held in Washington Friday, April 18, between the United States Shipping Board, the United States Grain Corporation and the representatives of the vessel owners and shippers of ore, grain and coal on the Great Lakes, at which the Shipping Board sanctioned and requested the continuance, during this year's navigation season on the Lakes, the Mobilization Committee of the Lake Carriers, and formally approved of the season's base rates on ore, grain and coal, which had been agreed to by the carriers and shippers and the Grain Corporation, and were by them presented to the Board, as follows: On ore, 80c per ton; on coal, 42½c per ton; and on grain from Lake Superior to Lake Erie and from Lake Michigan to Lake Erie, April and May loading, 3½c per bushel and 3c per bushel, respectively; June, July and August loading, 3c and 3c respectively; September, October and November loading, 3½c and 3c respectively; and December loading, including winter storage on vessel, 5c and 5c, respectively. The grain rates to Georgian Bay and Goodrich were fixed at ½c per bushel; to Port Huron, ¼c; and to Collingwood, ½c per bushel under the Lake Erie rate. The rate to Detroit was made the same as to Lake Erie ports.

The Shipping Board's action is designed to effect a stabilization in the shipping business on the Great Lakes, so as to maintain an equilibrium in the labor situation and to aid, as much as possible, the transition from war to peace basis with the minimum disturbance in all lines of business allied with Lake shipping. The meeting was held in response to a formal invitation extended by the Board to all the affected interests, and its action met with their unanimous approval. It is expected to produce extensive beneficial results in all lake industries and will assure the Grain Corporation a certain and steady movement of what will probably be the greatest grain year on the Great Lakes.

Contracts Awarded For Bunker Fuel Oil

The Division of Operations, United States Shipping Board, Emergency Fleet Corporation, on Thursday awarded contracts to the lowest bidders on bunker fuel oil, bids for which were received and opened April 22, as follows:

Galveston. Four hundred thousand to 600,000 barrels. To the Magnolia Oil Company of Texas on their low bid of 97 cents a barrel for grade "C" oil on first delivery and 80 cents for Panuco crude.

Philadelphia. Seven hundred thousand to 1,000,000 barrels. To the Pan-American Petroleum Company of New York on their low bid of $1.10 per barrel for grade "C" oil, first delivery, and $1.17 per barrel, same grade, on second delivery.

Boston. Five hundred thousand barrels. To the Pan-American Petroleum Company of New York on their low bid of $1.05 per barrel for grade "C" on first delivery and $1.10 for second delivery.

Cristobal. Twelve hundred thousand to 1,750,000 barrels. To the Pan-American Petroleum Company of New York on their low bid of $1.12 for grade "C" on first delivery and $1.20 on second delivery.

Changes In Enemy Trading List Announced By War Trade Board

(Issued April 17, 1919.)

The following changes in the Enemy Trading List will be made as of date April 18, 1919:

ADDITIONS.

NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES.

New Bombay Stores, Medan.

Weerheim (or Weerheyn), Medan.

SPAIN.

Agudo, Domingo, Pamplona.

Amilibia, Victor, Calle Mayor, Zaraus.

Amilivia, Alfredo Garcia. (See Garcia Amilivia, Alfredo.)

Armbuster, Eugenio, Calle Juan de Mena 12, Medrid.

Bascos Almundevar, Manuel, Huesca.

Almundevar, Manuel Bascos. (See Bascos Almundevar, Manuel.)

Baunach, Glassner & Company, Santa Madalena, San Feliu de Guixols.

Bergen, Federico, Valesquez 21, Madrid.

Bertran, Antonio Lopez. (See Bertran Lopez, Antonio.)

Bon, Lucien, Mallorca 321, Barcelona.

Canal Tarrets, Juan, Mallorca 321, Barcelona.

"Castillo, El," Fabrique de Jugetes, Fuencarral 10, Madrid.

Castro, Alfonso de Gomez, Seville.

C. I. B., Sociedad Anonima, Ronda San Pedro 44, Barcelona.

Daehnhardt, Errnesto, Calle O'Donnell 21, Madrid.

Devantier, Carl, Reina 39-41, Madrid.

Editorial Vizcaino, El, Calle Henao 8, Bilbao.

Fabrique de Jugetes "El Castillo," Fuencarral 10, Madrid.

Forteza Pina, Luis, Milagro 1, Palma de Mallorca.

Funcke, Otto, Fuencarral 34, Madrid, and Valdemerillo, (Province of Madrid.)

Garcia Amilivia, Alfredo (manager of Federico Schmolch), Montera 20 and Farmacia 7, Madrid.

Gebhard, Herman, Calle de Moreto 8, Madrid.

Gomez Castro, Alfonse de, Seville.

Haya, Antonio, Calle Alfornso XII 32, Seville.

Hofer, August H., Calle Santa Teresa 8 and 10, Barcelona.

Jarosch, Georg (or Jorge), Santa Catalina 5, Madrid.

John, Euduardo (alias Euduardo Ludovic), Passeo de Bonanova 14, Villa Ludovic, Barcelona.

Junyent, Juan, Santa Croz de Teneriffe.

Kalisyndicat, Barcelona and Madrid.

Kleber, Bernardo Pomar. (See Pomar Kleber, Bernardo.)

Lee Wyss, Teofilo, Llauder 1, Barcelona.

Lerbs, Hans, Torrente Serca and Celle Libreros, Valencia.

Lieby Friedrich, Paseo de Flandres, Barcelona.

Loewenstein, Fernando, Madrid.

Lopez Bertran, Antonio, Harragona.

Ludovic, Eduardo. (See John Eduardo.)

Maquinaria Moderna, La, Gran Via. 44, Bilbao.

Mederas, Compania de, Calle Maisonnave, Alicante.

Martin, Jose, Calle Julio Cesar 12, Seville.

Malagon, Francisco, Calle Mayor 71, Madrid.

Michel, Jaime, Mallorca 321, Barcelona.

Oliver, Eduardo, Calle Consejo de Ciento 325, Barcelona.

Oyarzabal y Merino, Antonio (or Oyarzabal, Antonio). Calle Serrano 9, Madrid.

Oyarzabal Nowak, Calle Valasquez 3, Madrid.

Pina, Luis Forteza. (See Forteza Pina, Luis.)

Pomar Kleber, Bernardo, Calle Milagro 11, Palma de Mallorca.

Reuter (employe of Conrad Vogt), Santa Cruz de Teneriffe; and Las Palmas, Grand Canary.

Rubli, Paul, Calle Fortuny 3 and Palace Hotel, Madrid.

Saavedra, Viudande Antonion (successor of Antonio Saavedra Hernandez), Las Palmas, Grand, Canary.

Schaefer, Dr. F., Pasaje de la Paz 10 bis, Barcelona.

Scheuber, Alwin or Alberto, Calle Andres Mellado 22, Madrid.

Sperling, Victor Georges, Calle Buenos Aires 4, Las Palmas.

Tarrats, Juan Canal. (See Canal Tarrats, Juan.)

Uria, Manuel, Calle del Carmen 28, Madrid.

Villaneuva, Hijo 7 Sobrino de M., Burgos.

Villaneuva, Justiniano M., Teatro Espolin, Burgos.

Vogel y Matas, Calle Cortes 561, Barcelona.

Wenzel, Juan, & Company, Calle Zorilla 11, Madrid.

Wischmann, Otto, Vigo.

Arteche, Emilio de, Ronde 6, Bilbao.

REMOVALS.

NETHERLANDS.

Gottschalk, I., Reyen.

Hanne, J., Reyen.

Nederlandsche Stoomlederfabriek N-V., Reyen.

Wessel, D., Rotterdaml.

NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES.

Lenshoek, Wolff (Nederlandsk Import en Export Company A-S, Kopenhagen), Sourabaya.

Nederlandsk Import en Export Company A-S. Kopenhagen (owner, Wolff Lenshoek), Sourabaya.

Smets, Mrs. A., Sourabaya.

Nieuwenhuis, Christiaan, Padang.

Fjoerstoff, Edr., Berlevaag.

NORWAY.

Fjoerstoff, Edr., Berlevagg.

SPAIN.

Potello, Angel, & Son (Bottelo Feu, Angel, & Son), Ayamonte.

Casanovas, Pedro, Barcelona.

Fabrica de Lamparas Electricas Wolfram, Barcelona.

Gallego y Valero, Malaga.

Joyero, El Trust, Madrid and San Sebastian.

Largo, Modesto, Madrid and San Sebastian.

Maestu, J., et Co., Vigo.

Trust Joyero, El, Madrid and San Sebastian.

Uhthoff, Ludolfo, Cadiz.

SWEDEN.

Deijenberg, Carl, Gothenburg.

Jurell & Company Komanditbolaget, Nykoping.

Knisslinge Skofabriks A-B. (trading as Knisslingewerken), Vanas.

Lagerlof's, Sam., Maskinbyra, Stockholm.

REMOVAL OF RESTRICTIONS ON RADIO RECEIVING STATIONS

The Acting Secretary of the Navy authorizes the announcement that, effective April 15, 1919, all restrictions are removed on the use of radio receiving stations other than those used for the receptions of commercial radio traffic. This applies to amateur stations, technical and experimental stations at schools and colleges, receiving stations maintained by jewelers or others desirous of receiving time signals, receiving stations maintained by manufacturers of radio apparatus, etc.

The restrictions on transmitting stations of all types are still in effect, as are the restrictions on stations operated regularly for the reception of commercial radio traffic. Both of the above classes of stations will be permitted to resume operation as soon as the President proclaims that a state of peace exists.

Attention is invited to the fact that all licenses for transmitting stations have expired, and that it will be necessary, when peace is declared, for the owners of these stations to apply to the Department of Commerce for new licenses.

CHANGES IN IMPORT AND EXPORT RULES

French Import Resetrictions.

The War Trade Board announces (W. T. B. R. 708) for the information of exporters in the United States, and they have been informed that the decrees of August 5, 1914, and March 16, 1916, which prohibited the temporary importation into France of raw sugar of foreign origin, have been abrogated.

As a consequenece of this abrogation, raw sugar for refining and for the manufacture of chocolate, confectionery, preserves, biscuits, dry cakes, canned fruits, liquors, and all products for human consumption can now be temporarily imported into France for re-exportation under a special guaranty that the goods will be re-exported.

In making the above announcement the War Trade Board wishes to call attention to the fact that it is not in a position to speak authoritatively on foreign import restrictions, but is merely transmitting the above information for the convenience of those on the War Trade Board's mailing list. Inquiries with regard to foreign import regulations should be addressed to the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C., as that bureau endeavors to keep informed on the import regulations of foreign governments.

"Free List" For Switzerland.

The attention of exporters is called (W. T. B. R. 706) to the fact that shipments to Switzerland of commodities on the "Free List" (see W. T. B. R. 648, issued March 15, 1919) should be consigned not to the S. S. S., but to the actual purchaser in Switzerland. Applications for export licenses for such commodities should show the actual purchaser as the proposed consignee.

Amendments to "Free List."

The War Trade Board announces (W. T. B. R. 705), effective April 22, 1919, the following additions to, and amendments of, the Revised Free List (W. T. B. R. 648, March 15, 1919) for Denmark, Norway, Sweden, European Holland, Switzerland, Finland, Luxemburg, and the occupied Rhine Territory:

Additions

Imitation Leather Goods, Tin Plates, Terne Plates and Galvanized Sheets and manufactures thereof.

Amendments.

The item "Fancy goods of paper, ivory, mother-of-pearl," etc., has been amended to read, "Fancy goods of paper, ivory, mother-of-pearl, tortoise shell, amber or amberoid, marble or other stone, paper-mache, bone, horn, celluloid casein, plaster, xylonite, ebonite and vulcanite, including fancy handbags for ladies' use."

The item "Machinery of all kinds," etc., has been amended to read, "Machinery of all kinds and parts (except textile machinery and machinery wholly or mainly made of copper or brass), including tractors for agricultural purposes."

The item "Salt, except for Norway," has been amended to read "Salt."

The item "Toilet preparations (excluding soap)" has been amended to read "Toilet preparations and requisites (excluding soap)."

Shipments to Northern Neutrals.

The War Trade Board announces (W. T. B. R. 704) that further relaxations have been made with reference to the exportation of the commodities mentioned below to the northern neutral countries. Applications for export licenses will now be considered by the War Trade Board for the shipment of these commodities to the countries mentioned, if accompanied by the proper import certificate number.

Norway—Butter.

Holland—Bones, Potato meal.

British Import Restrictions.

The War Trade Board announces (W. T. B. R. 703) for the information of exporters in the United States, that they have been informed of the following changes in the import regulations of Great Britain:

The following commodities, which have heretofore been importable only under special license, may now be imported freely under general license:

Hand-made lace.

Antimony ware.

Japanese lacquered ware.

Feathers for bedding and down, uncleaned and unpurified.

Tools and implements, as follows:

Manure forks, hand cultivators, hay forks, corn forks, potato hooks, digging forks, sheep shears, hoes, garden shears, rakes, steel-headed scythes, pruning shears, sickles, pruning hooks, awl blades, manure drags, axes, hay knives, hatchets, pliers for sheep choppers, bill hooks, cleavers.

Spirits (if produced in and exported from any part of the British Dominions); liquors, Holland gin, hair requisites.

Articles made of or containing gold (when produced in or exported from any part of the British Dominions).

Cocoa powder.

Canned lobsters.

Canned crabs, prawns, shrimps and oysters.

Dried fruits.

Ice.

General license, effective May 1, 1919, has been issued allowing the free importation of cotton yarns and gray and bleached cotton, other than cotton duck.

The general license heretofore issued for the importation of oranges has been suspended.

In making the above announcement the War Trade Board wishes to call attention to the fact that it is not in a position to speak authoritatively on foreign import restrictions, but is merely transmitting the above information for the convenience of those on the War Trade Board's mailing list. Inquiries with regard to foreign import regulations should be addressed to the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C., as that bureau endeavors to keep posted on the import regulations of foreign governments.

The War Trade Board announces (W. T. B. R. 709) for the information of exporters in the United States, that it has been informed that the Controller of Import Restrictions of Great Britain has issued notice that British import licenses will be issued admitting into Great Britain automobiles up to 50 per cent of the number (or shipping measurements) of the quantity imported up to September 1, 1913. Each importer must apply for an individual import license and submit a sworn statement as to his imports during 1913.

Under this ruling the term "automobile" covers motor vehicles of all kinds, including cycles and accessories.

In making the above announcement the War Trade Board wishes to call attention to the fact that it is not in a position to speak authoritatively on foreign import restriction, but are merely transmitting the above information for the convenience of those on the War Trade Board's mailing list. Inquiries with regard to foreign import regulations should be addressed to the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C., as that bureau endeavors to keep informed on the import regulations of foreign governments.

RULES RELAXED FOR EXPORTS TO HOLLAND AND DENMARK

The War Trade Board announces (W. T. B. R. 701) that further relaxations have been made with reference to the exportation of the commodities mentioned below to Holland and Denmark. Applications for export licenses will now be considered by the War Trade Board for the shipment of these commodities to the countries mentioned if accompanied by the proper import certificate number.

Holland—Butter, calves' stomachs and rennet, cheese, chicory, glucose, jams and marmalade, meats of all kinds and poultry, milk (condensed and powdered), seeds (vegetable), seccotine and similar preparations (such as rabbit glue), spices, vegetables.

Denmark—Chicory, meats of all kinds, vegetables.

Help your Government and yourself at the same time—buy war-savings stamps.

LIST OF BUILDING CONTRACTS AWARDED SHOWS CONTINUED IMPROVEMENT IN INDUSTRY

$60,864,085 WEEK'S TOTAL

Remarkable Evidence of Increasing Activity in Construction Field East of Mississippi and North of Ohio Rivers Presented in Department of Labor Statement.

The Department of Labor authorizes the following:

Complete figures on contracts let in the building and construction industry in the territory east of the Mississippi and north of the Ohio Rivers, for the first week in April, show a continuance of improvement in the building and construction industry, according to a statement just issued by the Division of Public Works and Construction Development of the Department of Labor.

By districts, indicated by the principal city, the contracts let for the week ending April 4, 1919, are:

District.	No.	Amount.
New York	247	$12,207,707
Pittsburgh	268	8,664,583
Boston	434	4,240,000
Philadelphia	364	5,335,871
Minneapolis	49	1,338,000
Chicago	1,351	29,007,924
Total	2,713	$60,864,085

The record for the five weeks beginning with March 1 is one of steady advance, as clearly appears from the following summary of the amounts for the five successive weeks:

Week ending March 7, 1919, $27,751,076.

Week ending March 14, 1919, $29,851,407.

Week ending March 21, 1919, $39,017,308.

Week ending March 28, 1919, $43,590,325.

Week ending April 4, 1919, $60,864,085.

Considered Remarkable Showing.

That the amount of contracts awarded in the week ending April 4 presents a really remarkable evidence of increasing activity in the construction field may be emphasized by the following statement. Ordinarily a month contains 26 business days or four and one-third weeks. If the amount involved in contracts awarded during each week was $60,000,000, as in the week for which complete statistics are just received, the total for such a month would be $260,000,000. The last named amount is in fact larger than in any month on record during the nine years for which statistics for this territory have been compiled. This actually is the same as saying that it is larger than any figure ever reached. The nearest approach in the records is the month of June, 1918, when the amount was $248,000,000, a considerable portion of it undoubtedly being Government contracts.

The following shows the division of contracts let during the week ending character or purpose of the structures contemplated.

Project.	No.	Valuation.
Bridges, culverts	32	$433,005
Clubs, hotels, inst.	37	1,969,430
Federal, State, municipal	34	10,206,192
Garages, stables	173	1,303,740
Industrial	328	13,790,162
Public work	143	8,020,275
Residential	1,644	9,293,111
Schools, churches, theaters	71	6,518,693
Stores, offices, banks	227	7,483,477
Terminals, R. R. Stns.	1	1,500,000
Miscellaneous	23	346,000
Totals	2,713	$60,864,085

It is noted here that the group "residential," which previous to the week March 28 had maintained first position and in that week took second place to the "industrial" group, has now been passed also by the group "Federal, State and municipal." This is not because of any decrease in the absolute amount of the "residential" group, which grows larger each week, but because other classes have increased still faster. Public work as a whole, including the two groups of "public work" and "Federal, State and municipal," and presumably a considerable portion of the class designated under the titles "bridges and culverts," and "schools, churches, theaters" will be seen to account for quite a large percentage of the entire work done.

List of Soldiers Who Died in Army Camps in United States Last Week

List of names of soldiers (not members of the American Expeditionary Forces) reported to the Adjutant General's Office as having died during the week ending April 18, 1919. (Included in this list are the names of soldiers (not members of the American Expeditionary Forces) not previously published, who died prior to the week mentioned and subsequently to March 8, 1918. These names are indicated by an asterisk.)

Camp Devens, Mass.—Corporal Alfred Mikesell, Pleasant Grove, Utah.

Camp Dix, N. J.—Private John Weibel, Woodward, Okla.

Camp Dodge, Iowa.—Private 1st Cl. Spot Atkins, Butler, Ala.*; Private 1st Cl. Ragnvald Nygaard, Beresford, South Dak.*

Camp Funston, Kans.—Private William Torocco, 2252 2nd Ave., New York, N. Y.*

Camp Grant, Ill.—Capt. William Peter Murray, 435½ Classon Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.*

Camp Jackson, S. C.—Private Geo. Coleman, R. F. D. 2, Silverstreet, S. C.

Camp Lee, Va.—Private Lawrence E. Gessler, 911 Ligonier St., Latrobe, Pa.

Camp Meade, Md.—Private 1st Cl. Homer L. Simmonds, 126 N. Union Ave., Havre De Grace, Md.*; Corp. Otis Taylor, Avalon, Va.*

Camp Merritt, N. J.—Private Charles L. Hycks, Piney-Flats, Tenn.

Camp Mills, L. I., N. Y.—Private Michael Saliba, 87 Washington St., New York City, N. Y.

Camp Sherman, Ohio.—Private Norman Reitzel, 419 Church St., Lockhaven, Pa.

Camp Stuart, Va.—Private Sampson Fleming, Davel Ala., via Enterprise, Ala.; Sergt. 1st Cl. John L. Griswold, Hyde Park, Pa.

Camp Taylor, Ky.—Sergt. Ernest Russell Cox, R. F. D. No. 3, Harrisburg, Ill.

Camp Travis, Texas.—Private Fred Fisher, 2715 Odin Ave., Houston, Texas; Lieut. Col. Clyde J. McConkey, Brewster, Minn.

Camp Upton, N. Y.—Private Grover C. Baker, Route 2, Roanoke, Ala.

Fort Bayard, N. Mexico.—Chauffeur Rudolph H. Waldschmidt, 1647 W. 51 Place, Los Angeles, Cal.

Fort Des Moines, Ia.—Private John Yuthas, 544 First St., Rock Springs, Wyo.

Fort George Wright, Wash.—Private Jack A. Barleson, Fort Worth, Texas.*

Fort Huachuca, Ariz.—Private Willie Prather, Coleman, Ga.

Fort McHenry, Md.—Private Heiko K. Dickman, Melvin, Ill.*; Private Will McGlanary, Augusta, Ga.*; Private John Market, 577 Eagle Ave., Bronx, N. Y.*

Fort McIntosh, Texas.—Private Benjamin T. Edwards, Big Rock, Ill.

Fort McPherson, Ga.—Private Preston C. Laborde, Marksville, La.

Fort Oglethorpe, Ga.—Rct. James Milton, Tindals, S. C.; Private John J. Moran, 650 Grant St., Jersey City, N. J.

Fort Riley, Kansas.—Saddler William N. Houser, Walnut, Kansas.

Fort Sam Houston, Texas.—Sergt. Arthur Hill, Carson City, Mich.

Frankford Arsenal, Pa.—Sergt. Zachary Entwistle, 2143 South Howard St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Aurora, Colo.—1st Lt. Ashton M. Baldwin, 614 West 12th St., Marion, Ind.; Private 1st Cl. Edward E. Linderman, Cedarville, Mich.; Private William Mays, 2017 Runnels St., Houston, Texas; Sergt. Arthur E. Nelson, Axcell, Kansas; Corp. Thomas Scott, 222 Fifth St., Milwaukee, Wis.

Biltmore, N. C.—Private Bennie Chester, 40 Essex St., New York, N. Y.; Private Grand Berry Walston, Oldstrap, N. C.

Brookline, Mass.—Private Timothy J. Leary, 110 School St., Waltham, Mass.*

Chatham, Va.—1st Lt. Oscar E. Hedrick, Museville, Pitt Co., Va.

Chicago, Ill.—Private James T. O'Connor, 343 E. 35th St., New York, N. Y.*

Ellis Island, N. Y.—Private William D. Deaver, Dixie, Perry Co., Ohio.

Gallup, N. M.—Corp. Lewis M. Kirkpatrick, R. F. D. No. 9, Rushville, Ind.

Hampton, Va.—Private Edward Gish, Henderson, Ky.*

Hoboken, N. J.—Private Sam Hurst, Roarind Fork, Va.; Mech. Frederick C. Klute, St. Marys, Ohio.*; Private Benedict Sciortino, 832 Flushing Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Java, S. Dak.—Private John J. Hartman, R. F. D. 3, Java, South Dak.*

Newport News, Va.—Private 1st Cl. Arthur Ebert, 241 East Walnut Ave., Allentown, Pa.

New York, N. Y.—Private William Cross, Mount Vernon, Ga.*; Private William L. Fletcher, Box 455, Norton, Kansas.; Cook Victor K. Hacker, Lititz, Pa.*; Private Lawrence R. Miller, Slatron Roads, New Albany, Ind.; Private James Reynolds, R. F. D. 1, Box 53, Blun, Ga.; Private Frank Thompson, Macon, Miss.; Private James Ward, 512 Boulevard, Bayonne, N. J.

Oteen, N. C.—Private William E. Craig, 1321 Broadway, Camden, N. J.; Private Robert Perjovich, 133 Anaconda Road, Butte, Montana.

Otisville, N. Y.—Private Edward J. Anderson, 552 Court St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Philadelphia, Pa.—Private 1st Cl. Hugh Gray, 441 W. 124th St., New York City, N. Y.

San Francisco, Cal.—Private Frederick R. Beyers, 300 Edgewood Lake, West Bend, Wis.; Private 1st Cl. Charlie J. Gregory, Route No. 3, Franklin, Ky.

Schenectady, N. Y.—Private Ransom Barrett, 315 Ostrander Place, Schenectady, N. Y.*

Spartanburgh, S. C.—Private Everett L. Jenkins, 440 Winchester Ave., Indianapolis, Ind.; Private Ambrose Simpson, 5124 Berman Ave., St. Bernard, Ohio.

Takoma Park, D. C.—Private William Asbury, Box 141, Elm Grove, West, Va.*; Private Angelo Buonoquisto, Macomb, Ill.

Vancouver, Wash.—Electrician George H. Wallace, Care of Port Quartermaster, Vau Couver Barracks, Wash.*

Fatalities on Flying Fields in United States.

The War Department authorizes publication of the following statement of fatalities which occurred at flying fields, camps, etc., in the United States during the week ended April 19, 1919:

Langley Field, Hampton, Virginia, one fatality.

When you buy war-savings you do not give—you receive.

NEW OCEAN FREIGHT TARIFFS ISSUED BY SHIPPING BOARD

The Division of Operations, United States Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation, has issued the following:

Supplement No. 3 to U. K. Tariff No. 8, effective March 18, 1919; cancels Supplement Nos. 1 and 2.

United States Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation rates of freight from United States North Atlantic ports to United Kingdom ports.

Refer to tariff and make changes and additions as indicated below:

Cotton waste, $3.50 per 100 lbs.

Express goods, including packed packages; small packages, miscellaneous marks and goods, 75 cents per cu. ft. or $1.50 per 100 lbs. or 1% ad. val., ship's option.

Extract, tanning, $1 per 100 lbs.

Rum, in casks, $1 per 100 lbs.

Silver, bars, eliminate specie; effective from December 15, 1918; ¾% ad. val.

Whiskey, in cases, 50 cents per cu. ft.

Wood pulp, dry—eliminate.

Wood pulp, wet—eliminate.

Wood pulp, measuring 70 ft. and under to long ton, $1 per 100 lbs.

Heavy lift scale: The following rates to be added to the base rate of 50 cents per cu. ft. of $1 per 100 lbs. for packages weighing in excess of 2 tons:

Packages weighing over 2 tons and not exceeding 3 tons, 20 cents cu. ft. or 40 cents per 100 lbs.

Packages weighing over 3 tons and not exceeding 4 tons, 30 cents cu. ft or 60 cents per 100 lbs.

Packages weighing over 4 tons and not exceeding 5 tons, 40 cents cu. ft. or 80 cents per 100 lbs.

Packages weighing over 5 tons and not exceeding 6 tons, 50 cents cu. ft. or $1 per 100 lbs.

Packages weighing over 6 tons and not exceeding 7 tons, 75 cents cu. ft. or $1.50 per 100 lbs.

Packages weighing over 7 tons and not exceeding 10 tons, $1 cu. ft. or $2 per 100 lbs.

Commodity rates for homeward cargo will be established and quoted upon application.

Coast to Coast Rates.

Supplement No. 5 to Pacific to Atlantic Tariff No. 14, effective April 17, 1919; cancels Supplement Nos. 3 and 4.

United States Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation rates of freight from Pacific Coast ports to Atlantic Coast ports.

Refer to tariff and make changes and additions as indicated below:

Items.	Commodities.	L. C. L.	C. L.
11.	Canned goods or preserves	$1.40	
*19.	Crockery, etc.	2.10	$1.25
24.	Cider, etc.	2.00	
49.	Eliminate the word rice.		
49-A.	Add rice bran, rice meal, rice polish.		
60.	Add rabbit skins.		
*117.	Eliminate the word domestic.		
*118.	Cancel entirely.		
*133.	Toys	2.25	1.50
x137.	Tractors		1.25
x138.	Magnesium chloride, 50,000 lb. minimum		.50
x139.	Cancel entirely.		
x140.	Cancel entirely.		
x141.	Sulphur		.65
*142.	Fenders, ship, cane	2.50	2.50
*143.	Fume powder, in bbls., value released to $100 per ton		.50
*144.	Metal, antimony, in cases, value released to $100 per ton		.50
*145.	Maize, milo, 60,000 minimum		.60
*146.	Talc, in sacks		.50
*147.	Celluloid, in cases, ship's option carrying on deck at shipper's risk	3.50	3.50

x Effective February 15, 1919 (in Supplement No. 2).

* Efiective April 2, 1919 (in Supplement No. 4).

Rates quoted in Tariff No. 14 and supplements apply only on wooden steamers moving from Pacific to Atlantic ports, unless steel tonnage is available at the convenience of the United States Shipping Board.

Unless otherwise specified the carload minimums will conform to those provided in Eastbound Transcontinental Tariff 3-M or as supplemented.

Minimum B|L $2.50 except when rate is higher, in which case the quoted rate per 100 lbs. will apply.

Rates to Europe.

European Tariff No. 9-B, effective April 19, 1919; cancels European Tariff No. 9-A.

United States Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation rates of freight from United States North Atlantic ports to—

Rotterdam, Antwerp, Havre, Bordeaux, $1.25 per 100 lbs. or 65 cents per cu. ft., ship's option.

Marseilles, Cette, Genoa, Naples, Bilboa, $1.60 per 100 lbs. or 85 cents per cu. ft., ship's option.

Barcelona, Valencia, $1.85 per 100 lbs. or 95 cents per cu. ft., ship's option.

Note.—Above rates apply on all bookings on Shipping Board vessels sailing on and after February 1, 1919, on all cargo except as below.

Exceptions:

Cotton (see Tariff No. 10-A).

Garbanzos to Bilbao, Spain, $45 per ton (2,240 lbs.).

Lubricating oil, in bbls., to Havre, $1.30 per 100 lbs.

Refrigerated meats to Antwerp (shippers to load at their expense), $4.50 per 100 lbs.

As to rates based upon weight or measurement at ship's option, these will be applied in principle according to the commodity list contained in Tariff No. 8. All quotations are made subject to tonnage being available.

Commodity rates for homeward cargo will be established and quoted upon application.

Above rates apply on pieces and (or) packages weighing up to 4,480 pounds weight each. For pieces and (or) packages in excess of 4,480 pounds each, customary heavy lift scale to be added.

European Coal Tariff.

European coal tariff No. 22, effective April 15:

Rates of freight from United States North Atlantic ports.

COAL.

To	Ton of 2240 Lbs.	Guaranteed Daily Discharge.
Bordeaux–Havre	$22.50	700 tons
Antwerp–Rotterdam	22.50	1,000 "
Gothenburg (Sweden)	22.50	1,000 "
Copenhagen–Ronne (Den.)	27.00	1,000 "
Landskrona–Malma (Sweden)	27.00	1,000 "
Oxelosund (Sweden)	28.00	1,000 "
Stockholm	28.00	1,500 "
Marseilles	26.00	1,000 "
Genoa	26.50	1,000 "
Naples	26.00	1,000 "
Trieste–Fiume–Venice	31.00	800 "

Conditions: Discharge as above indicated, with time counting 24 hours after arrival of vessel, whether in berth or not, Sundays and holidays only excepted. If discharge is not completed with the time specified demurrage to be paid at the rate of one dollar per net registered ton per running day, payable day by day.

These rates are not applicable on bookings made prior to announcement.

Commodity rates for homeward cargo will be established and quoted upon application.

The Purchase Information Office, Room 2438, Munitions Building, Nineteenth and B Streets, Washington, gives information to persons desiring to sell material or supplies to the War Department and advises bidders concerning bids and awards.

CHANGES IN EMERGENCY FLEET PERSONNEL ARE ANNOUNCED

The Shipping Board authorizes the following:

Important changes in the personnel of the Emergency Fleet Corporation were announced April 11 by Edward N. Hurley, chairman of the United States Shipping Board and the president of the Emergency Fleet Corporation.

Charles Piez, who succeeded Charles M. Schwab as director general, tendered his resigna ion several weeks ago. Upon his retirement on May 1, Naval Constructor J. L. Ackerson, who has been one of the vice presidents of the Fleet Corporation, will be placed in full charge of ship construction. Another vice president, yet to be appointed, will be in charge of administration, finance, contracts, adjustment of cancellations and claims. This official will succeed Howard Coonley, who has resigned.

These changes were announced from Florida, where Chairman Hurley has been enjoying a brief rest. He returned to Washington on Sunday and expects to spend the last ten days of April in Philadelphia. During the ensuing months he plans to spend the greater part of his time with the Emergency Fleet Corporation in Philadelphia, superintending the affairs of the corporation, conferring with shipbuilders and working out plans for improving the cost-determining methods in the newer shipyards.

Proposed Purchases for the U. S. Navy

The Bureau of Supplies and Accounts of the Navy Department has issued notice of proposed purchases of the following material. Bidders desiring to submit proposals should request the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., to send schedules covering the material which they propose to offer. (The figures at the beginning of each paragraph are the schedule number, followed by the material desired, the quantity, and the Navy Yard at which delivery is to be made):

Miscellaneous.

3926. Belting, leather, single and double; miscellaneous; East and West.

3917. Boiler, vertical, spiral, water-tube type; 1; Morehead City, N. C.

3935. Cloths, polishing, velvet cotton; 10,000; South Brooklyn, N. Y.

3893. Disinfector, 36 by 42 by 84 inches, with formaldehyde attachment; 1; Philadelphia, Pa.

3911. Dispensers, soap, liquid; 2,200; South Brooklyn, N. Y.

3904. Engine, fire, automobile, with equipment; 1; Miami, Fla.

3893. Incubators, bacteriological, electric, 120-volt; 3; Philadelphia and Mare Island.

3934. Lathes, engine, 16 inches by 8 feet, belt-driven; 4; Brooklyn, N. Y.

3939. Lime, slaked and unslaked; 26,000 pounds; Brooklyn, N. Y.

3924. Pipe, conduit, steel, galvanized; miscellaneous; South Brooklyn, N. Y.

3918. Pumps, gasoline, centrifugal, two-stake, steam turbine driven; 4; Boston, Mass.

3936. Rags, cotton, colored, for wiping machinery; 120,000 pounds; Philadelphia and Hampton Roads.

3938. Sacks, jute, second-hand, each to hold about 200 pounds coal; 9,000; South Brooklyn, N. Y.

3893. Set of containers and stands for sterilized dressings, 120-volt; 4 containers, 1 stand; Philadelphia, Pa.

3903. Shells, war head, bronze; 240; Newport, R. I.

3930. Shells, steel head, exercise; midship; afterbody; 650; Newport, R. I.

3893. Sterilizers, hot and cold water, steam; 3; Philadelphia and Mare Island.

3893. Sterilizer, instrument, electric, 110-volt; 1; Hampton Roads, Va.

3900. Twine, cotton; miscellaneous; Boston, Mass.

Electrical Material.

3913. Cable communication, interior; miscellaneous; Brooklyn, N. Y.

3897. Condulets, type FE, LB, LR, T, etc.; miscellaneous; South Charleston, W. Va.

3897. Copper, sheet, 98 per cent conductive; miscellaneous; South Charleston, W. Va.

3897. Fuses, inclosed ferrule clip and knife contact, 2,500-volt; miscellaneous; South Charleston, W. Va.

3897. Fuses, renewable; miscellaneous; South Charleston, W. Va.

3897. Fuses, union, renewable; refills; miscellaneous; South Charleston, W. Va.

3922. Ironers, combined, steam-heated, electrically operated, roll 18 by 8 inches; sets electrical spares; 5; Brooklyn, N. Y.

3922. Ironers, return apron, flat work, 48 or 50 by 16 inches, 120 volts direct current; sets of mechanical spares, complete; 7; Brooklyn, N. Y.

3897. Outfit battery charging direct current; 1; South Charleston W. Va.

3897. Rods, copper, solid, 98 per cent conductive; miscellaneous; South Charleston, W. Va.

3897. Sleeves, lead and splicing cable for B. & S. wire; miscellaneous; Charleston, W. Va.

3897. Sockets, tape, connectors, carbon; miscellaneous; South Charleston, W. Va.

3897. Wire, copper, trolley, bare, round; miscellaneous; Charleston, W. Va.

3916. Wire, electrical, single-conductor, stranded; miscellaneous; Washington, D. C.

3906. Wire, copper, rubber-covered, braided, stranded; miscellaneous; Pensacola, Fla.

3906. Wire, lighting and power, plain, single-conductor; miscellaneous; Philadelphia, Pa.

3897. Wire, solid, asbestos-covered, slow-burning; miscellaneous; South Charleston, W. Va.

3897. Wire spring brass; bronze; music; fuse; miscellaneous; South Charleston, W. Va.

3914. Wire weatherproof triple-braid, solid; miscellaneous; Brooklyn, N. Y.

Hardware and Hand Tools.

3928. Bolts, carriage, iron or steel; miscellaneous; East and West.

3901. Bolts, deck, iron or steel, round head; miscellaneous; East.

3928. Bolts, standard, steel, Class B; miscellaneous; East and West.

3901. Bolts, standard, steel, Class C; miscellaneous; East.

3901. Bolts, stove, iron or steel, round head; miscellaneous; East and West.

3901. Bolts, stud, steel, Class B, hexagon nut; miscellaneous; East and West.

3912. Clamps, "C"; miscellaneous; East and West.

3927. Countersinks, carbon steel, bitstock, etc.; miscellaneous; East and West.

3927. Countersinks, high-speed steel; miscellaneous; East and West.

3931. Drills, pneumatic and wood borers; miscellaneous; East and West.

3932. Drills, twist, carbon steel, etc.; miscellaneous; East and West.

3933. Drills, twist, high-speed steel, taper shank; miscellaneous; East and West.

3920. Files; miscellaneous; East and West.

3919. Hammers, copper, handled; miscellaneous; East and West.

3921. Hammers, handled, blacksmith's, chipping, mauls, ship or top riveting, etc.; miscellaneous; East.

3919. Hammers, blacksmith's and machinist's; miscellaneous; East.

3919. Hammers, handled, machinist's, blacksmith's, engineer's, napping, planishing, riveting; miscellaneous; West.

3921. Hammers, handled, carpenter's and joiner's; miscellaneous; West.

3921. Hammers, handled, carpenter's and joiner's, adze eye; miscellaneous; East.

3921. Hammers, handled; miscellaneous; West.

3910. Handles, adze, ax, coal maul, etc.; miscellaneous; East and West.

3901. Nuts, standard, iron or steel; miscellaneous; East.

3908. Ladles, plumber's, single-lip; miscellaneous; West.

3908. Ladles, plumber's, single and double lip, miscellaneous; East and West.

3909. Pots, fire, gasoline, 1-gallon; miscellaneous; East and West

3907. Punches, dies and coupling nuts; miscellaneous; East.

3925. Reamers, carbon steel; chucking, hand, pipe, bridge; arbors for shell reamers; miscellaneous; East and West.

3902. Reamers, high-speed steel; miscellaneous; East and West.

3929. Reamers, high-speed steel, shell; miscellaneous; Mare Island, Cal.

3905. Sets, rivet, for use with pneumatic tools; miscellaneous; East and West.

3909. Torches, gasoline, 1-quart; miscellaneous; East and West.

3901. Washers, iron or steel, plate, black; miscellaneous; East and West.

Metals.

3915. Brass, commercial, 12-foot lengths; bar; miscellaneous; Brooklyn and Mare Island.

3915. Brass, naval, rolled, bar, commercial lengths; miscellaneous; Brooklyn, N. Y.

3915. Bronze, manganese, ingot; 100,000 pounds; Brooklyn and Portsmouth.

3915. Copper, hard-drawn, bar, round; flat; miscellaneous; Philadelphia and Brooklyn.

3915. Copper, phosphor, ingots; 7,000 lbs.; Brooklyn, N. Y.

3898. Steel, reinforcing, square, deformed, bars; miscellaneous; Mare Island, Cal.

Dates of openings have been assigned schedules as follows:

3893 to 3895	April 22, 1919
3896	May 2, 1919
3897	April 29, 1919
3898	April 25, 1919
3900	April 22, 1919
3901	May 6, 1919
3902	May 2, 1919
3903-3904	April 29, 1919
3905	May 2, 1919
3906 to 3909 inclusive	April 29, 1919
3910	May 2, 1919
3911	April 25, 1919
3912	May 2, 1919
3913 to 3919 inclusive	April 29, 1919
3920	May 6, 1919
3921 and 3922	April 29, 1919
3923	May 6, 1919
3924	April 25, 1919
3925	May 6, 1919
3926 and 3927	May 2, 1919
3928	May 13, 1919
3929	May 2, 1919
3930	May 6, 1919
3931 to 3933 inclusive	May 13, 1919
3934	May 9, 1919
3935 and 3936	May 2, 1919
3937 and 3938	May 6, 1919

Attention is invited to the following changes:

Schedule 3889 canceled.

Schedules 3760 to 3767, opening date postponed from April 18 to April 25, 1919.

TREASURY CERTIFICATE ISSUE IS LARGELY OVERSUBSCRIBED

Secretary Glass announces that the ninth bi-weekly offering (Series 5J) of Treasury certificates of indebtedness in anticipation of the Victory Loan was oversubscribed by nearly 30 per cent. This is the largest oversubscription recorded for any issue of Treasury certificates in anticipation of the Victory Liberty Loan. The minimum amount offered was $500,000,000 and the total subscriptions aggregate $646,024,500, of which amount payment was made in the approximate amount of $16,135,000 in Treasury certificates of Series 5A dated December 5, 1918. The aggregate amount of certificates outstanding in anticipation of the Victory Liberty Loan to date is approximately $5,315,878,000.

The results by Federal Reserve Districts arranged in order of the percentage of their quotass are as follows:

Fed. Res. Dist.	Quota.	Sub. Allotted.
New York	$169,600,000	$275,355,000
Chicago	70,000,000	99,886,000
Cleveland	45,300,000	62,000,000
Philadelphia	35,300,000	39,160,500
Richmond	17,300,000	18,843,500
St. Louis	20,000,000	21,761,000
Dallas	12,000,000	12,879,000
Minneapolis	17,300,000	18,310,000
Boston	43,300,000	43,705,000
Atlanta	14,600,000	13,274,500
San Francisco	35,300,000	27,850,000
Kansas City	20,000,000	13,000,000
Totals	$500,000,000	$646,024,500

$50,000,000 Subscribed by Japan.

Included in the subscriptions reported by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York is one of $50,000,000 made by the Japanese Government. The action of the Japanese Government is very helpful in its effect upon the international exchange and is greatly appreciated by the Treasury.

The regular bi-weekly offering of Treasury certificates, which, in the ordinary course, would have been issued under date of April 24, will be deferred until May 1, and will serve for the most part to refund the balance outstanding of certificates of Series 5A which mature on May 6.

TWO KILLED ON NAVAL VESSEL.

Explosion on the U. S. S. Beaukelsdijk Reported from London.

The Navy Department has received a dispatch from Admiral Knapp in London stating that two enlisted men of the Navy were killed by a boiler explosion on the U. S. S. Beaukelsdijk.

The dead are:

William C. Hollenback, seaman, U. S. N. R. E., next of kin, William Hollenback, 935 Wilson Ave., Columbus, Ohio.

John Prender, jr., S. C. fourth class, U. S. N., father, John Prender, sr., 207 East Capitol St., Washington, D. C.

LIST OF GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS AND PURCHASE ORDERS

Purchase and Storage.

Purchase orders approved by the Board of Review, Purchase, Storage and Traffic Division, General Staff, office Director of Purchase:

Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., Washington, D. C. 26 truck tires, confirming order, tires delivered October 16 and November 24, 1917, $1,484.70.

Republic Iron & Steel Co., Philadelphia, Pa. 250,000 lbs. slab steel, f. o. b. Youngstown, Ohio, export packing, $5,692.50.

Brier Hill Steel Co., Philadelphia, Pa. 250,000 lbs. slab steel, f. o. b. Youngstown, Ohio, export packing, $5,692.50.

Jones & Laughlin Steel Co., Washington, D. C. 28 bars steel shafting, f. o. b. Pittsburgh, domestic packing, $324.00.

H. J. Potts & Co., Philadelphia, Pa. 1,075 lbs. tool steel, f. o. b. Philadelphia, domestic packing, $135.38.

Jones & Laughlin Co., Washington, D. C. 28 bars steel shafting, f. o. b. Pittsburgh, domestic packing, $360.00.

Greenfield Tap & Die Corp., Greenfield, Mass. 336 sets taps and 32 tap wrenches, f. o. b. Greenfield, Mass., export packing, $1,279.88.

Armstrong Packing Co., Dallas, Tex. 75,000 lbs. fresh beef at 24c lb. f. o. b. Dallas (Av. Rep. Dep.); 6,500 lbs. fresh beef at 24c. lb. f. o. b. Lovefield, Dallas; 100,000 lbs. fresh beef at .2425 lb. f. o. b. Camp Bowie, Tex.; 50,000 lbs. fresh beef at .2450 lb. f. o. b. Camp MacArthur; 300,000 lbs. fresh beef at .2450 lb. f. o. b. Camp Travis, $113,360.00.

A. C. Israel, New Orleans, La. 660,000 lbs. Santos Bourbon green coffee at 20⅝c. lb., $136,125.00.

W. R. Grace & Co., New Orleans, La. 1,320,000 lbs. green coffee, at 20¾c. lb., $273,900.00.

RAW MATERIALS.

Purchase orders approved by Board of Review, Raw Materials Division, office Director of Purchase and Storage:

American Platinum Works, Newark, N. J. Platinum wire, 24 gauge, 150 lineal ft., for Med. Div., Washington, D. C., $668.32.

American Platinum Works, Newark, N. J. Platinum wire, 26 gauge, 150 lineal ft., $427.12.

Standard Oil Co. of N. J., New York. Gasoline mot. QMS., 800 gals., for Camp Stuart, Va., $192.00.

Sherwood Bros., Baltimore, Md. Oil, kerosene, 150 deg., 14,000 gal., $2,205.00.

Sherwood Bros., Baltimore, Md. Oil, crude, 14,000 gals. $1,400.00.

Atlantic Rfg. Co., Philadelphia, Pa. Cup grease 3506, 75 lbs., $15.75.

Sherwood Bros., Baltimore, Md. Oil, kerosene, 5,400 gals., Camp Alexander, Va., $850.50.

Prudential Oil Corp., Baltimore, Md. Gasoline, mot., 91,000 gals., Camp Eustis, Va., $19,201.00.

Prudential Oil Corp., Baltimore, Md. Oil, kerosene, 58,500 gals., $4,972.50.

Atlantic Rfg. Co., Philadelphia, Pa. Oil, lub. (ice mch.), 100 gals., $28.00.

Sherwood Bros., Baltimore, Md. Oil, floor, 2,500 gals., D. S. O., Newport News, Va., $500.00.

Sherwood Bros., Baltimore, Md. Oil, Lib. aero 3501, 500 gals., $240.00.

Sherwood Bros., Baltimore, Md. Oil, gas. eng. 3502 M, 2,500 gals., $850.00.

Texas Co., New York. Oil, Colza., 50 gals., $12.50.

Standard Oil Co. of N. J., New York. Gasoline, mot., 10,000 gals., $2,400.00.

Sherwood Bros., Baltimore, Md. Oil, kerosene, 25,000 gals., $3,937.50.

Sherwood Bros., Baltimore, Md. Oil, mot., med. 3502, 2,200 gals., $748.00.

Sherwood Bros., Baltimore, Md. Oil, mot., hvy. 3502, 1,500 gals., $555.00.

Sherwood Bros., Baltimore, Md. Oil, crude, 6,500 gals., $650.00.

Sherwood Bros., Baltimore, Md. Oil, hvy. cyl. 3510, 500 gals., $190.00.

Fiske Bros. Rfg. Co., New York. Lard oil, No. 1, 100 gals., $95.00.

Atlantic Rfg. Co., Philadelphia, Pa. Oil, transformer, 300 gals., $72.00.

Sherwood Bros., Baltimore, Md. Oil, lub., gear, 3504, 1,000 gals., $240.00.

Sherwood Bros., Baltimore, Md. Oil, 600 W. 3510, 500 gals., $190.00.

Fiske Bros. Rfg. Co., New York. Grease, cup, 3506, 1,200 lbs., $66.00.

Sherwood Bros., Baltimore, Md. Oil, cyl., 100 gals., 3510, for D. S. O. Newport News, Va., $38.00.

Sherwood Bros., Baltimore, Md. Oil, min., hvy., 3502, 100 gals., $37.00.

Sherwood Bros., Baltimore, Md. Oil, cyl., comp., 3510, 100 gals., $38.00.

Atlantic Rfg. Co., Philadelphia, Pa. Oil, cyl., 3509, 2,000 gals., $620.00.

Fiske Bros. Rfg. Co., New York, N. Y. Oil, marine eng., 3519, 3,000 gals. $1,920.00.

Sherwood Bros., Baltimore, Md. Oil, mot., lt., 3502, 12,000 gals, $3,660.00.

Sherwood Bros., Baltimore, Md. Oil, turbine, 50 gals., $17.00.

Sherwood Bros., Baltimore, Md. Thuban comp., 3504, 150 gals., $36.00.

F. W. Jessup & Co., Inc., New York. Oil, neatsfoot, 300 gals., $1,125.00.

Sherwood Bros., Baltimore, Md. Oil, fish, 100 gals., $90.00.

Sherwood Bros., Baltimore, Md. Oil, signal QMS., 100 gals., $50.00.

Fiske Bros. Rfg. Co., New York. Arctic No. 3 cup grease, 6,000 lbs., $330.00.

Fiske Bros. Rfg. Co., New York. Axle grease, 400 lbs., $18.00.

Atlantic Rfg. Co., Philadelphia, Pa. Grease, Albany, 50 lbs., $5.25.

Standard Oil Co. of N. J., New York. Gas., mot. QMS., 6,750 gals., for S. O., Pig Point, Va., $1,620.00.

Sherwood Bros., Baltimore, Md. Oil, eng., hvy., 3,600 gals., $1,332.00.

Prudential Oil Corp., Baltimore, Md. Gas., mot. QMS., 178,500 gals., Camp Hill, Newport News (MTC), $37,663.00.

Sherwood Bros., Baltimore, Md. Oil, kerosene, 3517, 800 gals., $126.00.

Sherwood Bros., Baltimore, Md. Oil, mot., med., 3502, 1,500 gals., $510.00.

Sherwood Bros., Baltimore, Md. Oil, mot., hvy., 3502, 3,000 gals., $1,110.00.

Atlantic Rfg. Co., Philadelphia, Pa. Oil, motorcycle, 3520, 500 gals., $227.50.

Fiske Bros. Rfg. Co., Baltimore, Md. Cup grease, 3506, 500 lbs., $27.50.

Union Petroleum Co., Philadelphia, Pa. Gas., motor QMS., 66,000 gals., for Fortress Monroe, Va., $19,200.00.

Sherwood Bros., Baltimore, Md. Oil, kerosene, 3517, 2,500 gals., $551.25.

Sherwood Bros., Baltimore, Md. Oil, mot., med., 3502, 6,000 gals., $2,040.00.

Sherwood Bros., Baltimore, Md. Oil, mot., hvy., 3502, 1,500 gals., $555.00.

Atlantic Rfg. Co., Philadelphia, Pa. Oil, motorcycle, 3520, 500 gals., $250.25.

Sherwood Bros., Baltimore, Md. Oil, lub., 3504, 100 gals., $24.00.

Sherwood Bros., Baltimore, Md. Gear oil 3510, 1,550 gals., $589.00.

Fiske Bros. Rfg. Co., New York. Cup grease 3506, 700 lbs., $38.50.

Sherwood Bros., Baltimore, Md. Oil, mot., lt., 3502, 50 gals., $15.25.

Atlantic Rfg. Co., Philadelphia, Pa. Oil, lt. trans., 3509, 50 gals., for Fortress Monroe, Va., $15.50.

Crystal Oil Works, Oil City, Pa. Gasoline, QMS., 30,000 gals., for Langley Field, Hampton, Va., $5,775.00.

Union Petroleum Co., Philadelphia, Pa. Gasoline, mot., 7,000 gals., Eng. Depot, Norfolk, Va., $1,400.00.

Sherwood Bros., Baltimore, Md. Oil, kerosene, 1,700 gals., $267.75.

Sherwood Bros., Baltimore, Md. Oil, mot., med., 3502, 50 gals., $17.00.

Atlantic Rfg. Co., Philadelphia, Pa. Oil, motorcycle, 3520, 100 gals., $45.50.

Sherwood Bros., Baltimore, Md. Oil, 600 W. 3510, 50 gals., $19.00.

Fiske Bros. Rfg. Co., New York. Cup grease, 3506, 100 lbs., $5.50.

Fiske Bros. Rfg. Co., New York. Thuban comp., 3504, 25 gals., $6.00.

Fiske Bros. Rfg. Co., New York. Cup grease, article No. 2, 600 lbs., $33.00.

Sherwood Bros., Baltimore, Md. Oil, black summer, 400 gals., $66.00.

Atlantic Rfg. Co., Philadelphia, Pa. Cyl. oil 3509, 900 gals., $279.00.

Sherwood Bros., Baltimore, Md. Ebony oil, 3510, 900 gals., $342.00.

Sherwood Bros., Baltimore, Md. Oil, eng., 3502M, 300 gals., $102.00.

Sherwood Bros., Baltimore, Md. Oil, red eng., 500 gals., $125.00.

Sherwood Bros., Baltimore, Md. Oil, signal, No. 412, 500 gals., $250.00.

Sherwood Bros., Baltimore, Md. Oil, lt., 3502, 150 gals., $45.75.

Standard Oil Co. of N. J., New York. Gasoline, mot. QMS., 1,000 gals., Debark. Hosp. No. 51, Baltimore, $240.00.

Sherwood Bros., Baltimore, Md. Oil, kerosene, 3517, 200 gals., $31.50.

Sherwood Bros., Baltimore, Md. Oil, cyl., Mobile A, 3502H, 200 gals., $74.00.

Sherwood Bros., Baltimore, Md. Oil, crude, 500 gals., $50.00.

Fiske Bros. Rfg. Co., New York. Cup grease, 3506, 150 lbs., $8.25.

Sherwood Bros., Baltimore, Md. Oil, eng., red, 150 gals., $37.50.

Standard Oil Co. of N. J., New York. Gasoline, mot., QMS., 250 gals., A. S. B., Norfolk, Va., $57.50.

Sherwood Bros., Baltimore, Md. Oil, kerosene, 3517, 3,750 gals., $590.62.

Sherwood Bros., Baltimore, Md. Oil, crude, 7,500 gals., $750.00.

Sherwood Bros., Baltimore, Md. Oil, eng., red, 50 gals., $12.50.

Fiske Bros. Rfg. Co., New York. Grease, axle, 250 lbs., $11.25.

Fiske Bros. Rfg. Co., New York. Thuban, comp., 3504, 25 gals., $6.00.

Prudential Oil Corp., Baltimore, Md. Gas, motor QMS., 40,000 gals., A. D. S. O., Newport News, Va., $8,440.00.

Sherwood Bros., Baltimore, Md. Oil, kerosene, 3517, 300 gals., $47.25.

Sherwood Bros., Baltimore, Md. Oil, Mobile mot., 3502H, 1,400 gals., A. D. S. O., Newport News, Va., $518.00.

Prudential Oil Corp., Baltimore, Md. Gasoline, mot., 21,000 gals., for Camp Morrison, Va., $4,431.00.

Sherwood Bros., Baltimore, Md. Oil, kerosene, 1,200 gals., $189.00.

Sherwood Bros., Baltimore, Md. Oil, mot., hvy., 3502, 250 gals., $92.50.

Sherwood Bros., Baltimore, Md. Oil, crude, 1,000 gals., $100.00.

Sherwood Bros., Baltimore, Md. Floor oil, 300 gals., $60.00.

Sherwood Bros., Baltimore, Md. Oil, Lib. aero, 3501, 150 gals., $70.50.

Sherwood Bros., Baltimore, Md. Motor oil, lt., 3502, 2,500 gals., for Ft. Myer Depot, Wash., D. C., $762.50.

Sherwood Bros., Baltimore, Md. Motor oil, med., 3502, 4,000 gals., $1,360.00.

Sherwood Bros., Baltimore, Md. Motor oil, hvy., 3502, 4,000 gals., $1,480.00.

Atlantic Rfg. Co., Philadelphia, Pa. Trans. 3509, 2,500 gals., $775.00.

Sherwood Bros., Baltimore, Md. Cup grease, 3506, 1,500 lbs., $97.50.

Crystal Oil Wks., Oil City, Pa. Gasoline, QMS., 30,000 gals., for C. S. O., Camp Wheeler, Ga., $5,775.00.

Sherwood Bros., Baltimore, Md. Motor oil, lt., 3502, 500 gals., $152.50.

Gulf Rfg. Co., Pittsburgh, Pa. Fuel oil, 1,500 gals., for C. D. S. O., Ft. Morgan, Ala., $187.50.

Texas Co., New York. Fuel oil 18-20, 840,000 gals., for Asst. D. S. O., Newport News, Va., $45,150.00.

Texas Co., New York. Gasoline, QMS., 5,000 gals., for C. S. O., Mercedes, Tex., $1,275.00.

Texas Co., New York. Kerosene, 3517, 700 gals., $108.50.

Gulf Rfg. Co., Pittsburgh, Pa. Lt. motor, 3502, 200 gals., $75.00.

Gulf Rfg. Co., Pittsburgh, Pa. Med. motor, 3502, 50 gals., $20.00.

Gulf Rfg. Co., Pittsburgh, Pa. Hvy. mot., 3502, 100 gals., $45.00.

Gulf Rfg. Co., Pittsburgh, Pa. Trans. lubr., 3504, 50 gals., $15.00.

Texas Co., New York City. Med. cup grease, 3506, 80 lbs., $10.55.

Tidewater Oil Co., New York. Gasoline, QMS., 2,931,683.69 gals., for A. E. F., France, $6,449.50.

Standard Oil Co. of Cal., San Francisco. Eng. distillate No. 1, 8,350 gals., for Chief S. O., Seattle, Wash., $1,043.75.

Standard Oil Co. of Cal., San Francisco. Eng. distillate No. 1, 1,650 gals., $431.48.

Standard Oil Co., Chicago, Ill. Gasoline, QMS., 200 gals., for Ft. Robinson, Nebr., $51.60.

Standard Oil Co., Chicago, Ill. Motor gasoline QMS., 40,000 gals., for Camp Grant, Ill., $7,800.00.

GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS AND PURCHASES

Sherwood Bros., Baltimore, Md. Aero mch. oil, 3503, 1,475 gals., for A. E. F., France, $678.50.

Sherwood Bros., Baltimore, Md. Lib. aero, 3501, 1,530½ gals., $734.64.

Sherwood Bros., Baltimore, Md. Motor oil, lt., 3502, 858½ gals., $279.01.

Deliveries on the above material have been completed and as those amounts were in excess to the amount ordered, no other bids are shown. Excess was due to larger barrels being used than usual.

Fiske Bros. Rfg. Co., New York. Motor oil, med., 3502, 1,700 gals., for Hazelhurst Flg., Mineola, L. I., $595.00.

Petroleum Products Co., New York. Motor oil, hvy., 3502, 1,400 gals., $560.00.

Atlantic Rfg. Co., Philadelphia, Pa. Grease C. C. 3511A, 80 gals., $21.60.

Standard Oil Co., of N. Y., New York. Aero gas. 3511A, 120,000 gals., $33,600.00.

Gasoline Dist. Co., New York. Motor gas., 75,000 gals., $18,000.00.

Standard Oil Co. of N. Y., New York. Kerosene, 2,000 gals., $250.00.

Atlantic Rfg. Co., Philadelphia, Pa. Kerosene, 3517, 100,000 gals., A. E. F., $23,000.

Texas Co., New York. Eng. oil., lt., 3507, 150 gals., for Gen. Hosp. No. 24, Parkview, Pittsburgh, Mch., $54.00.

Union Petroleum Co., Philadelphia, Pa. Motor gas QMS. 16,000 gals., for MTC No. 709, Kearney, N. J., $3,200.00.

Standard Oil Co. of N. Y., New York. Motor gas. QMS., 2,400 gals., for Fort Niagara, N. Y., $588.00.

Sherwood Bros., Baltimore, Md. Crude oil, 2,400 gals., for Del. Ord. S. D., Pedricktoon, N. J., $240.60.

Sherwood Bros., Baltimore, Md. Kerosene, 3517, 900 gals., $141.75.

Atlantic Rfg. Co., Philadelphia, Pa. Kerosene, 3517, 30,000 gals., for Army of Occupation, France, $6,900.00.

Freedom Oil Works, Freedom, Pa. Mot. oil, hvy., 3502, 150 gals., for Fort Hancock, N. J., $52.50.

Fiske Bros. Rfg. Co., New York. Axle grease No. 1, 960 lbs., Army of Occupation, $76.80.

Fiske Bros. Rfg. Co., New York. Cup grease No. 4 com., 11,250 gals., $562.50.

Fiske Bros. Rfg. Co., New York. Cup grease 3506, 51,250 gals., $2,562.50.

Fiske Bros. Rfg. Co., New York. Cup grease 3506, 5,000 gals., $350.00.

Fiske Bros. Rfg. Co., New York. Cup grease 3506, 9,000 gals., $720.00. For Army of Occupation, A. E. F.

Fiske Bros. Rfg. Co., New York. Cup grease 3506, 3,000 gals., $247.50.

Fiske Bros. Rfg. Co., New York. Cup grease 3506, 37,500 gals, $1,775.00.

Atlantic Rfg. Co., Phila., Pa. Red. eng. oil. No. 1, 2,000 gals., $580.00.

Atlantic Rfg. Co., Phila., Pa. Signal oil Atl. No. 1, 1,200 gals., $756.00.

Atlantic Rfg. Co., Phila., Pa. Superheated valve oil, 3,000 gals., $1,230.00.

Atlantic Rfg. Co., Phila., Pa. Valve oil 3510, 3,000 gals., $1,170.00.

Standard Oil Co., Louisville, Ky., Kerosene 3517, 4,500 gals., $562.50. For Camp Zachary Taylor, Ky.

Standard Oil Co., Louisville, Ky. Crude oil, 4,500 gals, $585.00.

Standard Oil Co., Louisville, Ky. Kerosene 3517, 500 gals., $62.50.

Standard Oil Co., Chicago. Gasoline avia. 8,400 gals., $2,352.00. Avia. R. D. Speedway, Ind.

Standard Oil Co., Chicago, Ill. Gasoline QMS., 10,000 gals, $2,300.00.

Baum's Castorine Co., Rome, N. Y. Cup grease 3506, 2,800 lbs., $238.00. For Ft. Sill, Okla.

Crystal Oil Works, Oil City, Pa. Aero Gasoline 3511, 8,000 gals., $2,080.00. Aberdeen Prov. Gds. Md.

Union Oil Co., Los Angeles. Gasoline QMS., 20,000 gals., $3,800.00. For A. B. S., Arcadis, Cal.

Standard Oil Co., San Francisco, Cal. Distillate eng., 667 gals., $80.40.

Union Oil Co., Los Angeles. Kerosene 3517, 1,333 gals., $119.97.

Union Oil Co., Los Angeles. Cup grease No. 3, 100 gals., $48.75.

Union Oil Co., Los Angeles. Trans. Lubr. 3504, 100 gals., $24.00.

Standard Oil Co., San Francisco, Cal. Med. motor oil 3502, 300 gals., $66.00.

Union Oil Co., Los Angeles, Cal. Hvy motor oil 3502, 700 gals., $206.50.

Union Oil Co., Los Angeles, Cal. Lib. aero hvy. 3502, 700 gals., $297.50.

Texas Co., New York. Gasoline QMS., 25,000 gals., $6,125.00. For Fort McPherson, Ga.

Texas Co., New York. Kerosene 3517, 1,000 gals., $140.00.

Sherwood Bros., Baltimore, Md. Motor oil, med., 3502. 750 gals., $255.00.

Standard Oil Co., Louisville, Ky. Fuel oil, 14 gr., 600 gals., $90.00.

Wm. F. Nye, New Bedford, Mass. Clock oil, 50 ozs., $10.50. For Camp Jackson, S. C.

Wm. F. Nye, New Bedford, Mass. Sperm oil, 30 gals., $66.45.

Fiske Bros. Rfg. Co., New York. Eng. oil No. 1, 300 gals., $111.00.

Gulf Rfg. Co., Pittsburgh, Pa. Gasoline, QMS., 146,000 gals., $30,660.00.

Red "C" Oil Co., Baltimore, Md. Slushing oil, lt., 300 gals., $234.00.

Texas Co., New York. Crude oil, 2,500 gals., $337.50.

Sherwood Bros., Baltimore, Md. Motor oil, med., 3502, 19,000 gals., $6,460.00.

Sherwood Bros., Baltimore, Md. Motor oil, lt., 3502, 2,000 gals., $610.00.

Sherwood Bros., Baltimore, Md. Motorcycle oil 3502, 7,050 gals., $3,031.50.

Sherwood Bros., Baltimore, Md. Trans. lubr. 3504, 1,800 gals., $432.00.

Sherwood Bros., Baltimore, Md. Cup grease 3506, 2,450 lbs., $159.25.

Texas Co., New York City. Kerosene 3517, 6,500 gals., $877.50.

Standard Oil Co. of Cal., San Francisco. Lt. motor oil 3502, 75 gals., $24.00. Fort D. A. Russel, Wyo.

Standard Oil Co. of Cal., San Francisco. Med. motor oil 3502, 75 gals., $24.00.

Standard Oil Co. of Cal., San Francisco. Med. cup grease 3506B, 25 lbs., $2.44.

Sinclair Rfg. Co., Chicago, Ill. Fuel oil, 30–34 deg. B, 250,000 gals., $8,750.00. For Rock Island Arsenal, Ill.

Lubric Oil Co., Cleveland, Ohio. Motor gasoline, QMS., 4,500 gals., $1,102.50. A. M. T. O. Akron, Ohio.

Texas Co., New York City. Gasoline, QMS., 6,000 gals., $1,530.00. A. C. S. O., McAllen, Texas. $1,530.00.

Gulf Rfg. Co., Pittsburgh, Pa. Med. motor 3502, 260 gals., $104.00.

Midco Oil Sales Co., Chicago, Ill. Av. gasoline 3511, 120,000 gals., $27,600.00. For Park Field, Tenn.

National Oil Works, New Orleans. Lib. aero 3501, 2,000 gals., $780.00.

Vortex Manufacturing Co,. Cleveland, Ohio. M. motor oil 3502. 750 gals., $262.50.

Sherwood Bros., Baltimore, Md. Hvy. mot. oil 3502, 200 gals., $74.00.

National Rfg. Co., Cleveland, Ohio. Kerosene 3517, 3,000 gals., $375.00.

Sherwood Bros., Baltimore, Md. Med. mot. oil 3502, 175 gals., $59.50. Camp McClellan, Ala.

Sherwood Bros., Baltimore, Md. Lt. mot. oil 3502, 100 gals., $30.50.

Standard Oil Co., Louisville, Ky. Gasoline, QMS., 18,750 gals., $4,687.50.

Gulf Rfg. Co., Pittsburgh, Pa. Kerosene 3517, 1,000 gals, $155.00.

Fiske Bros. Rfg. Co., New York. Cyl. oil, med., 3502, 2,000 gals, $700.00. For Gen. Hosp. No. 38, Eastview, N. Y.

Petroleum Products Co., New York. Cyl. oil, med., 3502. 300 gals, $120.00.

Fiske Bros. Rfg. Co., New York. Oil trans. 3504, 400 gals., $96.00.

Fiske Bros. Rfg. Co., New York. Cup grease No. 2 3506, 400 gals., $22.00.

Texas Co., New York. Kerosene, 1,000 gals., $125.00.

Texas Co., New York. Mot. gasoline, 22,500 gals., $5,512.50.

Atlantic Rfg. Co., Philadelphia, Pa. Motorcycle oil 3502. 50 gals., $22.75.

Sherwood Bros, Baltimore, Md. Hvy. motor 3502, 3,276 gals., $1,588.86. For Fort Clark, Texas.

Gulf Rfg. Co., Pittsburgh, Pa. Trans. lub. 3504, 819 gals., $245.70.

Rio Grande Oil Co., El Paso, Texas. Med. cup grease 3506, 1,446 lbs., $101.22.

Texas Co., New York City. Gear ch. & wire lub., 1,446 gals., $101.22.

Sherwood Bros., Baltimore, Md. Motorcycle 3529, 50 gals., $29.25.

Rio Grande Oil Co., El Paso, Texas. Kerosene 3517, 8,400 gals., $1,155.00.

Rio Grande Oil Co., El Paso, Texas. Fuel oil, 8,000 gals., $456.00. C. S. O. Columbus, N. M.

Magnolia Petroleum Products Co., Dallas, Texas. Gasoline QMS., 10,000 gals., $2,350.00.

Pierce Oil Corp., St. Louis, Mo. Kerosene 3517, 10,000 gals., $1,400.00.

Sherwood Bros., Baltimore, Md. Gasoline mot., QMS., 20,000 gals., $4,500.00. C. S. O., Curtis Bay, Baltimore.

Sherwood Bros., Baltimore, Md. Motor oil, med., 3502, 500 gals., $170.00.

Sherwood Bros., Baltimore, Md. Mineral oil 3517, 500 gals., $52.50.

Sherwood Bros., Baltimore, Md. Min. cyl. oil 3509, 300 gals., $102.00.

Sherwood Bros., Baltimore, Md. Motor oil, lt., 3502, 300 gals., $91.50.

Sherwood Bros., Baltimore., Md. Motorcycle oil 3520, 50 gals., $21.50.

Standard Oil Co. of Kentucky, Louisville, Ky. Gasoline QMS., 15,000 gals., $3,675.00. A. M. S. Garage, Atlanta, Ga.

Sherwood Bros., Baltimore, Md. Med. motor 3502, 700 gals., $238.00.

Sherwood Bros., Baltimore, Md. Hvy. motor 3502, 1,000 gals., $370.00.

Sherwood Bros., Baltimore, Md. Trans. lub. 3504, 350 gals., $84.00.

Sherwood Bros., Baltimore, Md. Motorcycle oil 3520, 300 gals., $141.00.

Standard Oil Co. of Kentucky, Louisville, Ky. Kerosene 3517, 450 gals., $63.00.

Texas Co., New York City. Gasoline, QMS., 1,000 gals., $225.00. S. O. Fort Moultrie, S. C.

Gay Oil Co., Little Rock. Gasoline, QMS., 4,000 gals., $920.00. S. O. Fort Logan Roots, Ark.

Gay Oil Co., Little Rock, Ark. Kerosene 3517, 500 gals., $62.50.

Glidden Co., Cleveland, Ohio. Varnish for A. S. B., So. Brooklyn, N. Y., 20,000 pints, $3,412.50.

Glidden Co., Cleveland, Ohio. Varnish, 10,000 pints, $1,706.25.

H. B. Davis Co., Baltimore, Md. White Zinc Paste, 300 lbs., $47.25. For Fort Morgan, Mobile, Ala.

ENGINEERING MATERIALS.

Purchase orders approved by Board of Review, Machinery and Engineering Materials Division, Office Director of Purchase:

Youngstown Sheet & Tube Co., Youngstown Ohio. 20,900 lbs. steel sheets, f. o. b. Youngstown, Ohio, freight to be equalized, $880.00, with Pittsburgh, export packing, bid requested March 15th. Open market. Emergency purchase. Award divided between low bidders.

Turmbull Steel Co., Warren, Ohio. 20,700 lbs. steel sheets, f. o. b. Warren, Ohio, freight to be equalized with Pittsburgh, export packing, $873.70. Open market. Emergency purchase. Award divided between low bidders.

Jones & Laughlin Steel Co., Washington, D. C. 789,900 lbs. steel bars, 43,800 lbs. steel angles, 18,000 lbs. steel channels, 7,600 lbs. steel tees, f. o. b. Pittsburgh, export packing. $20,549.05.

Republic Iron & Steel Co., Philadelphia, Pa. 146,400 lbs. steel bars, f. o. b. Youngstown, Ohio, freight to be equalized with Pittsburgh, export packing. $34,222.10.

U. S. Steel Products Co., Washington, D. C. 805,500 lbs. steel bars, f. o. b. Pittsburgh, export packing, bid requested March 15th. $18,969.75.

Kirk, Latty Co., Cleveland, Ohio. 42,400 bolts and nuts, f. o. b. Cleveland, domestic packing. $1,113.36.

Crane Co., Pittsburgh, Pa. 6,250 ft. steel pipe, f. o. b. Pittsburgh, export packing. $676.26.

Horace T. Potts & Co., Philadelphia, Pa. 5,750 ft. steel bars, f. o. b. Philadelphia, export packing. $283.74.

Jones & Laughlin Steel Co., Washington, D. C. 250 bundles steel wire, f. o. b. Woodlawn, Pa., export packing. $937.50.

Smith-Courtney Co., Richmond, Va. Washers and machine bolts, f. o. b. Pittsburgh, domestic packing. $132.44.

Wright Mfg. Co., Lisbon, Ohio. F. o. b. Lisbon, Ohio, export packing, 12½ ton hoists. $420.00.

Wrought Iron Range Co., St. Louis, Mo. Two dishwashing machines, f. o. b. St. Louis, domestic packing. $1,700.00.

Scully Steel & Iron Co., Chicago, Ill. 10,000 ft. key stock steel, f. o. b. Chicago, domestic packing. $288.18.

Standard Pressed Steel Co., Philadelphia, Pa. 7,200 set screws, f. o. b. Philadelphia, domestic packing. $43.08, open market.

Mathews Engineering Co., Sandusky, Ohio. Spare parts for generator sets, f. o. b. Sandusky, Ohio, export packing. $1,528.90.

GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS AND PURCHASES

Donner Steel Co., Philadelphia, Pa. 780,000 lbs. steel bars, f. o. b. Buffalo, freight to be equalized with Pittsburgh, export packing. $18,670.00.

Youngstown Sheet & Tube Co., Youngstown, Ohio. 802,220 lbs. steel bars, f. o. b. Youngstown, Ohio, freight to be equalized with Pittsburgh, export packing. $18,616.87.

Standard Pressed Steel Co., Philadelphia, Pa. 12,400 set screws, f. o. b. Philadelphia, domestic packing. $173.04.

H. B. Sherman Mfg. Co., Battle Creek, Mich. 4,200 hose clamps, f. o. b. Battle Creek, domestic packing. $1,218.00.

Driver Harris Co., Harrison, N. J. 1,270 ft. resistance wire, f. o. b. Manila, P. I., export packing. $5.00.

Western Electric Co., New York. 700 telephone generator cranks, f. o. b. Hawthorne, Ill., export packing. $490.00.

Standard Pressed Steel Co., Philadelphia, Pa. 89,600 set screws, f. o. b. Philadelphia, domestic packing. $662.69.

Commercial Camera Co., Rochester, N. Y. 4 rolls photostat paper at $17.25, f. o. b. Rochester, domestic packing. $69.00.

Brier Hill Steel Co., Philadelphia, Pa. 337,800 lbs. steel plates, various sizes, f. o. b. Youngstown, packed for export. $11,848.80.

Baldwin Locomotive Works, Philadelphia, Pa. Material and labor used in assembling 5 201 Type Locomotives. Total value, $12,-450 00.

Wickwire Bros., Cortland, N. Y. 35 kegs nails, f. o. b. Cortland, N. Y., export packing, bid requested April 7, 1919. $135.20.

CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS.

Purchase orders approved by Board of Review Construction Division. Office Director of Purchase and Storage:

Thatcher Furnace Co., New York, N. Y. Ranges for Camp Travis, $5,474.00.

Thatcher Furnace Co., New York, N. Y. Rranges for Fort Bliss, Tex., $4,496.50.

Thatcher Furnace Co., New York, N. Y. Ranges for Camp Doniphan, Okla., $4,496.50.

Thatcher Furnace Co., New York, N. Y. Ranges for Camp Merritt, N. J., $977.50.

Worthington Pump and Mach. Corp., Washington, D. C. Pumps for Philadelphia Q. M. Terminal, $20.00.

Worthington Pump and Mach. Corp., Washington, D. C. Pumps for Camp Hancock, Ga., $163.00.

Crouse Hinds Co., Syracuse, N. Y. Electrical material for Camp Bennings, Ga., $710.83.

Ludlow Saylor Wire Co., St. Louis, Mo. Wire screening for base hospital, San Houston, $1,344.90.

Wickwire Bros., Cortland, N. Y. Wire screening for Base Hospital, Ft. Riley, Kan., $4,536.00.

Wickwire Bros., Cortland, N. Y. Wire screening for Camp Gordon, Ga., $490.08.

Clinton Wire Cloth Co., New York, N. Y. Wire screening for Camp Stuart, Va., $5,-158.29.

New Jersey Wire Cloth Co., Trenton, N. J. Wire screening for Fort Porter, N. Y., $212 40.

Hutchinson Brothers, Baltimore, Md. Dish tables for General Hospital 3, N. J., $179.00.

Purchasing Committee, Central Western Regional, Chicago, Ill. Ties for Fort Kamohamoha, Hawaii, $1,008.00.

Ludlow Saylor Wire Co., St. Louis Mo. Wire screening for Camp Travis, Texas, $2,-412.30.

American Wire Fabrics Co., Chicago, Ill. Wire screening for Camp Meade, Md., $1,-800 00.

Rogers Wire Works, Inc., Belleville, N. J. Wire screening for Camp Meade, Md., $1,-764.00.

Wright Wire Co., Worcester, Mass. Wire screening for Camp Meigs, D. C., $704.19.

Keithly Co., Houston, Texas. Plumbing material for Camp Travis, Texas, $181.86.

Quaker City Rubber Co., Philadelphia, Pa. Hose for Scanton Park, Washington, D. C., $16.00.

New Jersey Wire Cloth Co., Trenton, N. J. Wire screening for Camp Funston, Kans., $5,-900 00.

Reynolds Wire Co., Dixon, Ill. Wire screening for Camp Sherman, Ohio, $8,494.56.

Reynolds Wire Co., Dixon, Ill. Wire screening for Camp Funston, Kans., $3,480.00.

Ludlow Saylor Co., St. Louis, Mo. Wire screening for Camp Funston, Kans., $2,180.73.

Harrison Safety Boiler Works, Philadelphia, Pa. Valves for Mech. Repair Unit No. 304, Texas, $331.00.

G. M. Davis Co., Philadelphia, Pa. Valves for Mech. Repair Unit No. 304, Texas, $13.77.

Jenkins Bros., New York, N. Y. Valves for Mech. Repair Unit No. 304, Texas, $399.25.

American Radiator Co., Washington, D. C. Radiator vales, $662.00.

Reynolds Wire Co., Dixon, Ill. Galv. screening for Fort L. H. Roots, Ark., $49.30.

American Wire Fabrics Co., Chicago, Ill. Galv. wire screening for Camp Pike, Ark., $9.480.00.

New York Wire Cloth Co., New York, N. Y. Wire screening for Camp Pike, Ark., $9,480.00.

New Jersey Wire Cloth Co., Trenton, N. J. Wire screening for Camp Pike, Ark., $4,-661.00.

Rogers Wire Co., Belleville, N. J. Wire screening for Camp Pike, Ark., $4,755.29.

New Jersey Wire Cloth Co., Trenton, N. J. Wire screening for Camp Humphreys, Va., $1,037.81.

Reynolds Wire Co., Dixon, Ill. Wire screeninfg for Camp Dodge, Iowa, $1,009.20.

American Steel & Wire Co., Washington, D. C. Nails for Depot QM., Chicago, Ill., $1,045.00.

Smith, Fassett & Co., N. Tonowanda, N. Y. Lumber for Frankfort Arsenal, $3,298.00.

Prosperity Co., Syracuse, N. Y. Laundry machinery for Ft. Bayard, New Mexico, $1,-550.00.

Columbia Mfg. Co., Columbia, Pa. Laundry machinery for Ft. Bayard, New Mexico., $1,-522.50.

Troy Laundry Machinery Co., New York, N. Y. Laundry machinery for Ft. Bayard, New Mexico, $5,390.00.

American Laundry Machinery Co., New York, N. Y. Laundry machinery for Ft. Bayard, New Mexico, $2,161.00.

American Steel & Wire Co., Washington, D. C. Nails for supply officer, Chicago, Ill., $92.00.

Poland Laundry Machinery Co., Boston, Mass. Laundry machinery for Ft. Bayard, New Mexico, $2,161.00.

Buffalo Forge Co., Washington. Heaters for Mech. Repair Unit 304, Texas, $2,832.00.

American Wire Fabrics Co., Chicago, Ill. Copper wire screening for Balboa Depot, Canal Zone, $975.00.

Warren-Webster Co., Washington, D. C. Radiator Traps for Philadelphia QM. Terminal, $29.20.

Jenkins Bros., New York, N. Y. Valves for Mech. Repair Unit 304, Texas, $242.98.

J. C. Pearson Co., Boston, Mass. Nails for Woodbury Bag Loading Plant, $7.50.

Packard Electric Co., Warren Ohio. Transformers for Norfolk QM. Terminal, $733.50.

Cleveland Tack Works, Cleveland, Ohio. Tacks for Camp Humphreys, Va., $24.90.

Cleveland Tack Works, Cleveland, Ohio. Tacks for Fort Riley, Kans., $38.40.

Patterson Kelley Co., New York, N. Y. Hot water storage tank for Azalea Hospital, N. C., $198.00.

Houston, Stanwood & Gamble. Boiler for Ft. Bayard, New Mexico, $3,450.00.

John Maneely, Philadelphia, Pa. Steam fittings for Camp Eustis, Va., $141.22.

MEDICAL SUPPLIES.

Purchase Orders Approved by Board of Review Medical and Hospital Supplies Division, Office Director of Purchase:

Merch & Co., N. Y. C. Chemicals, unapproved contract to be approved—material ready for delivery before armistice was signed, and to be accepted, $35,000.00.

Kimpton Haupt Co., N. Y. C. Stationary, $1,500.00.

Sargent Steam Motor Co., N. Y. C. Laboratory equipment, $1,730.00.

Paye & Baker Mfg. Co., North Attleboro, Mass. Silver probes, $516.80.

Sargeant Steam Meter Co., Chicago, Ill. Laboratory equipment, $1,950.00.

May Flower Rubber Wks. Co., Inc., South Braintree, Mass. Rubber cushions, $2,372.00.

Durand-Koering Glass Co., Vineland, N. J. Drugs, $4,813.07.

Davol Rubber Co., Providence, R. I. Ice bags, $1,792.75.

J. T. Baker Chemical Co., Phillipburg, N. J. Chemicals, $825.00

Davol Rubber Co., Providence, R. I. Tubing, $87.57

F. W. Dorpfeld & Co., Inc., Newark, N. J. Scissors, $700.00.

Wilson Instrument & Specialty Co., Passic, N. J. Surgical needles, $696.00.

American Stove Co., Cleveland, Ohio. Laboratory equipment, $2,850.00.

R. Wallace & Sons Co., Wallingford, Ct. Surgical instruments, $4,745.50.

Bauer & Black, Chicago, Ill. Surgical dressings, $27,675.64.

Mayflower Rubber Works Co., Braintree, Mass. Tubing, $191.78.

Harmer Laboratories, Philadelphia, Pa. Chemicals, $962.50.

Harmer Laboratories, Philadelphia, Pa. Chemicals, $5,075.00

Wilson Instrument & Specialty Co., Passaic, N. J. Surgical needles, $696.00.

American Stove Co., Cleveland. Ohio. Laboratory equipment, $2,850.00.

R. Wallace & Sons Co., Wallingford, Conn. Surgical instruments, $4,745.50.

Bauer & Black, Chicago, Ill. Surgical dressing, $27,576.64.

Mayflower Rubber Works Co., Braintree, Mass. Tubing, $191.78.

Harmer Laboratories, Philadelphia, Pa. Chemicals, $962.50.

Harmer Laboratories, Philadelphia, Pa. Chemicals, $5,075.

ORDNANCE SUPPLIES.

Purchase Orders Approved by Board of Review, Ordnance Department, Office Director of Purchase and Storage:

Winchester Repeating Arms Co., New Haven, Conn. Repairing Browning Automatic Rifles, $31.99.

International Arms & Fuse Co., Bloomfield, N. J. Defective 155 m-m Mark I High Explosive Shell, $21,000.00.

W. G. Palmer, Inc., North Tonawanda, N. Y. Packing chests for Bayonets Model 1917, $7,616.00.

The Black & Decker Mfg. Co., Baltimore, Md. Marlin Tank Machine Gun Adapters for firing caliber .30 Model of 1909, blank ammunition, $437.50.

Edward G. Budd Mfg. Co., Philadelphia, Pa. Rests, Emergency shoulder, for Browning Tank Machine Gun, Model 1919 (Experimental), $400.00.

Gould Coupler Co., New York City, N. Y. M. C. B. Couplers, Buffers, Uncoupling Rods and center and side brackets with Filler castings, $30,598.40.

Remington Arms U. M. C. Co., New York City, N. Y. Processing books for manufacture of the Browning Machine Gun, water cooled, Model 1917, $5,000.00.

Remington Arms U. M. C., New York City, N. Y. Processing books for the manufacture of the Automatic Pistol, Cal. .45 and extra parts, $5,000.00.

Remington Arms U. M. C. Co., New York City, N. Y. Model Browning Machine Gun, $25,000.00.

Remington Arms U. M. C. Co., New York City, N. Y. Field Loading Clips for Automatic Pistol cal. 30, Model 1918, $350.00.

Remington Arms U. M. C. Co., New York City, N. Y. Inspection gauges for .30 cal. model 1918 pistols, $6,930.00.

Waltham Watch Co., Waltham, Mass. Sectionalized Mechanical Time Fuzes, Mark I Waltham (Ohlson) Type, $23.00.

Graton & Knight Manufacturing Co., Worcester, Mass. 5-8 in. G and K Link type V Belts 58 links long—13-16 in. G & K Link type V Belts 36 links long, $89.64.

Singer Manufacturing Co., Elizabeth, N. J. St. Chamond Recuperators complete for 3.3 in. Gun Carriage, Model 1919, $36,000.00.

McMyler Interstate Co., Bedford, Ohio. Forging and Machining of 194 m-m shells, $19,800.00.

J. Richard Jackson, Philadelphia, Pa. Repair of Rie Packing Cases, $4,800.00.

American Multigraph Co., Cleveland, Ohio. Minor Base Detonating Fuzes Frankford Arsenal Design, $21,600.00.

Russel Mfg. Co., Middletown, Conn. Browning Ammunition Belts, $212.00.

Savage Arms Corporation, Utica, N. Y. Extractors for Lewis Machine Guns, $358.00.

Federal Motor Truck Co., Detroit, Mich. Experimental rebuilding works in connection with 2 1-2 ton artillery tractors, $50,000.00.

The United States Infantry Association, 508 Union Trust Building, Washington, D. C. Hitt Brown Rules for Machine Gun Fire each with Ins. booklet, $48,116.00.

New England Westinghouse Co., Springfield, Mass. Alterations on Browning Aircraft Machine Guns, $100.00.

Gray & Davis Co., Boston, Mass. Navy Type Nose Detonating Fuses Mark VII, Model L, $4,200.00.

Frank Messberg Co., Attleboro, Mass. Spark Plug socket Wrenches, $164.48.

GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS AND PURCHASES

E. Edelmann & Co., 314 E. Ohio St., Chicago, Ill. Sets and spares for Mark VIII, $300.00.

Washington Steel & Ordnance Co., Uniontown, D. C. Cupro Nickel Bands, $60,000.00.

Natural Carbonic Gas Co., Newark, N. J. Carbonic Acid Gas, $33.00.

GENERAL SUPPLIES.

Purchase orders approved by Board of Review, General Supplies Division, Office Director of Purchase:

Wilton Tool & Mfg. Co., Boston, Mass. Metal tags for Marking equipment, $35,880.10.

MOTORS AND VEHICLES.

Purchase orders approved by Board of Review, Motors and Vehicles Division, Office Director of Purchase and Storage:

Four Wheel Drive Auto Co., Clintonville, Wis. One set miscellaneous spare parts covering June Automatic for repair and maintenance 1939 FWD Trucks—Delivery to be completed by June 1st, 1919—War tax clause to be added—Amount, $168,863.51.

Buick Motor Co., Flint, Mich. One lot miscellaneous spare parts for maintenance Model 16 "AA" Ambulances—War tax clause to be included—Delivery to reach destination by April—Amount, $24,658.86.

Pierce Arrow Motor Car Co., Buffalo, N. Y. One set miscellaneous spare parts covering repairs and mainteuance of Pierce Arrow 5-ton Trucks for British War Mission—Delivery to be made in June—Amount, $28,930.87.

General Motors Truck Co., Pontiac, Mich. One lot miscellaneous spare parts for model 16 "AA" Ambulances—Delivery 30 days—Amount, $32,193.23.

The Buick Motor Co., Flint, Mich. One lot miscellaneous repair parts for Model 16 "AA" Ambulance—Delivery by June 1st. 1919—War tax clause to be added—Amount, $24,656.86.

Buick Motor Co., Flint, Mich. One lot miscellaneous spare parts used for maintenance 16 "AA" Ambulances—No charge for overseas boxing—War tax clause to be added—Delivery to be completed in May—Amount, $24,658.86.

Walker Mfg. Co., Racine, Wis. 5,000 No. 7 Badger jacks with stationary foot lift, $9,500.00; 5,000 No. 4 Perfection screw jacks with detachable handle, $19,000.00; Delivery—500 each item within one week after receipt, $28,500.00.

Willard Storage Battery Co., Cleveland, Ohio. One set miscellaneous assortment spare parts—No charge for overseas boxing—War tax to be included—Delivery to start at once, $264,780.33.

Harley Davidson Motor Co., Milwaukee, Wis. One set miscellaneous assortment spare parts as set forth on list—No charges for overseas boxings. War tax clause to be added—Delivery during the month of April, $9,270.72.

Continental Motors Corp., Muskegon, Mich. One lot miscellaneous repair parts for light Aviation Trucks—War tax clause to be added—Delivery immediately, $7,358.96.

National Motor Car Co., Indianapolis, Ind. One lot miscellaneous assortment spare parts for National Touring Cars, Models F&K—War tax clause to be included—Delivery to be complete three weeks from receipt of order, $5,255.34.

Pierce-Arrow Motor Car Co., Buffalo, N. Y. One set miscellaneous spare parts covering repair and maintenance of Pierce-Arrow 5-ton trucks—War tax clause to be added—Delivery in June, $5,139.33.

The White Company, Cleveland, Ohio. One lot miscellaneous assortment spare parts for White 3-ton trucks—War tax clause to be added—Delivery at once, $14,756.50.

The White Company, Cleveland, Ohio. One lot miscellaneous assortment of spare parts for White 3-ton trucks—War tax clause to be added—Delivery at once, $14,756.50.

The White Company, Cleveland, Ohio. One lot miscellaneous assortment of spare parts for White 3-ton trucks—War tax clause to be added—Delivery at once, $14,756.50.

CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE.

Purchase orders approved by Board of Review, Clothing and Equipage Division, Office of Director of Purchase and Storage:

Biberman Bros., Philadelphia, Pa. 6205 Uniforms, Grey Ward, Nurse's @ $1.00 each, to include the cost of packing. The Chambray to cover this contract will be furnished by the United States Government, and all other component parts will be furnished by the contractor, finished article to be delivered to the Zone Supply Officer, Philadelphia, Pa. Number of contract was 8022-P in the amount of $6,205.00.

Chief of Engineers.

Purchase orders approved by Board of Review, Office Chief of Engineers:

Industrial Works, Bay City, Mich. Electrical spare parts for Gantry Cranes, $50.00.

Industrial Works, Bay City, Mich. Electrical spare parts for Industrial Works Gantry Cranes, $205.00.

Albert & J. M. Anderson Mfg. Co., Boston, Mass. Electrical spare parts for maintenance of Gantry Craues, $100.00.

H. W. Johns-Manville Co., Washington, D. C. Electrical spare parts for maintenance of Gantry Cranes, $39.38.

Brown Hoisting Machinery Co., Cleveland, Ohio. Electrical spare parts for maintenance ofof Brown Hoisting Machinery Co.'s Gantry Cranes, $492.00.

Link Belt Co., Chicago, Ill. Electrical spare parts for maintenance of Link Belt Gantry Cranes, $137.50.

R. D. Nuttal Co., Pittsburgh, Pa. Electrical spare parts for maintenance of Gantry Cranes, $42.84.

General Electric Co., Schenectady, N. Y. Electrical spare parts for maintenance of Gantry Cranes, $573.70.

General Electrical Co., Schenectady, N. Y. Service and material in connection with the development of one 60-inch open type searchlight, model 4, $4,500.00.

Sperry-Gyroscope Co., Brooklyn, N. Y. Services and material in connection with the development of 1-60 in. light weight searchlight for medium intensity arc from 200 to 400 amperes. Total charges not to exceed $7,000.00.

General Electric Co., Schenectady, N. Y. Parts for 60 in. Anti-Aircraft Searchlights; finders and attaching mechanism—total purchased for 60 in. Anti-Aircraft Searchlights, $450.00.

Sperry-Gyroscope Co., Brooklyn, N. Y. Parts for 60 in. Anti-Aircraft Searchlights, finders complete with necessary screws, etc. Total value $247.50.

Western Electric Co., New York City. Miscellaneous supplies for Honolulu, $53.20.

Warren Bros. Co., Boston, Mass. Miscellaneous supplies for Honolulu. (Slushing Compound), $1.35.

Vacuum Oil Co., Philadelphia, Pa. 49 Gals. of Gargoyle D. T. E., extra heavy oil, amount, $24.26. Purchased for Artillery Officer, Delaware City.

General Electric Co., Washington, D. C. Four Feeder Panels, as per B-P No. A-193-1, Total value, $880.00. Purchased for District Engineer, Balboa Heights, Canal Zone.

Corbin Cabinet Lock Co., Philadelphia, Pa. Four Padlocks No. 2883-C. Purchased for District Engineer Manilla, P. I., $8.95.

The H. I. Scharr Electric Co., Washington, D. C. For Office Supplies, $39.68.

American Machinist, New York City. Subscription to "American Machinist," $1.00.

Manufactures Record, Baltimore, Md. Subscription to "Manufactures Record," $2.00.

The Official Guide, 75 Church St., New York. Subscription (4 copies per month) "The Official Guide," $12.00.

The Industrial Press, 140 LaFayette St. New York. Subscription for "Machinery," 75 cents.

The Iron Age, 239 West 39th St., New York. Subscription for "The Iron Age," $1.25.

The Railway Age, Woolworth Building, New York. Subscription for "Railway Age," $1.25.

The American Lumberman, Chicago, Ill. Subscription for "American Lumberman," $1.00.

General Electric Co., Schenectady, N. Y. For 90 Cylindrical Tool Boxes (without tools or spare parts) for use with Cadillac Power Trucks for 60 in. Anti-Aircraft Searchlights, $2,430.00.

Pittsburgh Transformer Co., Pittsburgh, Pa. One-5 KVA 60 Cycle Transformer. Purchased for Artillery Engineer Ft. DuPont, Delaware. Competitive bids, $62.05.

Pittsburgh Transformer Co., Pittsburgh, Pa. One-5 KVA 60 Cycle Transformer. Purchased for District Engineer, Los Angeles, Calif. Competitive bids, $62.05.

Sperry-Geoscope Co., Brooklyn, N. Y. Ball Bearings for Ford Front wheels for 60 in. anti-aircraft searchlight, $5.25. Purchased for use in connection with Order No. 33366. Spare parts.

Dodge Bros., Detroit, Mich. One Chassis for use in building experimental searchlight power unit, total value, $935.00. Purchased for searchlight Investigation section, non-competitive bids experimental work.

James Stewart & Co., Inc., New York. Expenses in connection with pile driver shipped from Norfolk, Va., to Accotink Station, Va.—Total, $1,308.57. Purchased for Camp Humphreys, non-competitive bids.

Simplex Wire & Cable Co., Boston, Mass. Cable and engineer standard lighting material, $373.68. Purchased for stock on Circular Proposal No. 5.

Simplex Wire & Cable Co., Boston, Mass. Cable for Batteries Wilkinson and Calef, $271.33. Purchased for Ft. Rosecrans; Circular Proposal No. 5.

Simplex Wire & Cable Co., Boston, Mass. Cable for Batteries to Wilkinson & Calef, $271.33. Purchased for Ft. Rosecrans; Circular Proposal No. 5.

Simplex Wire & Cable Co., Boston, Mass. Supplies for interconnection of power plants at Fort Rosecrans, $83.63. Purchased for Ft. Rosecrans; Circular Proposal No. 5.

Canadian Pacific R. R. Co., Montreal, Canada. For handling charges in connection with Russian rail to Spruce Production Division, $31,142.47. Purchased for Spruce Production Division.

Signal Corps.

Purchase orders approved by Board of Review, Signal Corps:

Photo Supply Co., Rochester, N. Y. Photographic Supplies (paper), $3,829.96.

United Theatre Equip. Corp., New York City. Photographic supplies (cans), $265.00.

Western Elec. Co., Inc., New York City. 28 Cable Reels, $308.00.

Western Electric Co., Inc., New York City. Renewals B. S. C. for Type V Cells, complete, $1,353.00.

Sharlow Brothers Co., New York City, 500 Reels, Motion Picture Film, $135.00.

Paragon Films, Inc., West Fort Lee, N. J. Furnishing raw stock and printing 121071 Ft. postive film, $5,404.98.

Paragon Films, Inc., West Fort Lee, N. J. Furnishing raw stock and developing 5166 ft. of positive motion picture film and developing 454 ft., $211.98.

Leich Electric Co., Genoa, Ill. Miscellaneous Telephone Material, $197.21.

Stromberg-Carlson Tel. Mfg. Co., Rochester, N. Y. Parts for C. A. T. Sets, $64.94.

National Electrical Supply Co., Washington, D. C. Controllers, zone signal with spare parts, $2,956.57.

Zone Supply Purchases.

Purchase orders approved by Board of Review, Zone Supply Office, Zone No. 7, Chicago, Ill.:

Western Packing & Provision Co., Chicago, Ill. Beef fresh chilled shankless test No. 4—1,500,000 lbs., $383,400.00. Proposal called for 20,000,000 lbs. All bids rejected as unreasonable except this one, balance of requirement purchased in open market.

John Agar Co., Chicago, Ill. Beef fresh chilled, shankless No. 4 test—527,100 lbs., $134,726.76.

Armour & Co., Chicago, Ill. Beef fresh chilled, shankless No. 4 test—2,213,600 lbs., $565,796.16.

Chicago Packing Co., Chicago, Ill. Beef fresh chilled, shankless test No. 4—131,850 lbs., $33,700.86.

Cudahy Packing Co., Chicago, Ill. Beef fresh chilled, shankless test No. 4—1,054,200 lbs., $269,453.52.

Guggenheim Packing Co., Chicago, Ill. Beef fresh chilled, shankless test No. 4—658,850 lbs., $168,402.06.

Indianapolis Packing Co., Chicago, Ill. Beef fresh chilled, shankless test No. 4—737,900 lbs., $188,607.24.

John Morrell & Co., Ottumwa, ——. Beef fresh chilled, shaukless No. 4—922,350 lbs., $235,752.66.

Morris & Co., Chicago, Ill. Beef fresh chilled, sbankless test No. 4—2,285,200 lbs., $584,097.12.

L. Pfaelzer & Co., Chicago, Ill. Beef fresh chilled, shankless test No. 4—1,317,600 lbs., $336,778.56.

Swift & Co., Chicago, Ill. Beef fresh chilled, shankless test No. 4—3,162,200 lbs., $808,258.32.

Wilson & Co., Chicago, Ill. Beef fresh chilled, shankless test No. 4—1,167,600 lbs., $298,438.56.

Wimp Packing Co., Chicago, Ill. Beef fresh chilled, shankless test No. 4—131,850 lbs., $33,700.66.

Morris & Co., Chicago, Ill. Beef fresh chilled, shankless test No. 4—350,000 lbs., $91,875.00.

Wilson & Co., Chicago, Ill. Beef fresh chilled, shankless test No. 4—150,000 lbs., $39,375.00.

GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS AND PURCHASES

E. Kahn's Sons Co., Cincinnati, Ohio. Beef fresh chilled, shankless test No. 4—263,600 lbs., $67,613.40.

Cincinnati Abattoir Co., Cincinnati, Ohio. Beef fresh chilled, shankless test No. 4—1,054,100 lbs., $270,376.65.

Hanse Packing Co., Butte, Mont. Beef fresh chilled, shankless test No. 4—790,600 lbs., $191,720.50.

Ogden Packiug & Provision Co., Ogden, Utah. Beef fresh chilled, shankless test No. 4—263,600 lbs., $63,923.00.

Cleveland Packing & Provision Co., Cleveland, Ohio. Beef fresh chilled, shankless test No. 4—263,600 lbs., $67,903.36.

Jacob Dold Packing Co., Buffalo, N. Y. Beef fresh chilled, shankless test No. 4—263,600 lbs., $68,087.88.

Indianapolis Abattoir Co., Indianapolis, Ind. Beef fresh chilled, shankless test No. 4—790,600 lbs., $202,393.60.

Southern Cotton Oil Trading Co., 1464 West 37th St., Chieago, Ill. Lard substitutes—serial No. 106—750,000 lbs., total, $175,952.52.

Purchase order approved by Board of Review, Office of Zone Supply Officer, El Paso, Texas:

E. A. Tobres & Co., Bisbee, Arizona. For supplying fresh beef at Douglas, Nogales & Ft. Huschuca, Arizona, during the month of April, 1919, at 26 cents, 26.25 cents and 25.5 cents per lb.

Aircraft Production.

Purchase orders approved by Board of Review, Bureau of Air Craft Production:

Wright Martin Aircraft Corp., New Brunswick, N. J. Spares for Hispano Suiza Motors, $10,000.00.

Taft-Pierce Co., Woonsoeket, R. I. Additional appropriation on O-3626.

Jacob L. Kesser, Chicago, Ill. Leasing of rooms for accounting and Approvals Departments, $900.00.

Nickerson Art Metal Wks., Providence, R. I. Payment for vouchers for guages, $5,000.00.

Wright Martin Aircraft Corp. Services, $10,000.00.

American Die Moulded Casting Co. For payment of vouchers under O-422, $5,000.00.

Magnavox Company, San Francisco, Cal. Six sets loud speaking apparatus Telephones, $750.00.

Martin Wright Aircraft Corp., New Brunswick, N. J. Six engine spares, $6.00; 1 set Van Dyke prints of Hispano Suiza Motors, $500.00.

Dayton-Wright Airplane Co., Dayton, Ohio. Six Radiator Cowlings, $500.00.

Wright Martin Aircraft Corp., New Brunswick, N. J. Labor and material for rebabbitting 5 Hispano Suiza connecting rods, $50.00.

Denby Motor Co. Changes in specifications in 500 trucks, 1 1-2 tons, $5,101.76.

Shipping Board.

Diez-Roemer Brass Co., Baltimore. Installation material.

Swayne & Company, Philadelphia. Coal.

Brown Hoisting Machinery Company, Cleveland, Ohio. Crane repair parts.

Individual Drinking Cup Co., Baltimore. Drinking Cups.

The James Walker Company, Baltimore. Flags and signals.

New Orleans Stencil Works, New Orleans, La. Stamps.

The Fairbauks Company, New Orleans, La. Miscellaneous fittings.

Woodward, Wright & Co., Ltd., New Orleans, La. Miscellaneous fittings, sponges, horse hair and oil.

Standard Sanitary Mfg. Co., New Orleans, La. Slip oints and afinges.

Schumert-Warfield-Buja, New Orleans, La. Letter baskets.

H. T. Cottam Company, Inc., New Orleans, La. Candles.

Oliver H. Van Horn Co., Inc., New Orleans, La. Ball bearings.

Medart Patent Pulley Co., St. Louis, Mo. Iron pulley.

Texas Carnegie Steel Assn., Galveston, Tex. Iron.

John Dollinger, Jr., Inc., Beaumont, Tex. Material and reinforcement work on rudder stock.

Texas Waste & Fiber Mills, Houston, Tex. Waste and rags.

Alamo Iron Works, San Antonio, Tex. Sheaves, cotton pins, water deck irons, plate ring, fittings and elbows.

Sabine Supply Company, Orange, Tex. Swing check valves, pipe plugs, ship augurs, padlocks and screws.

Seaport Lumber & Coal Co., Beaumont, Tex. Coke.

Pioneer Coal & Coke Co., St. Louis, Mo. Blacksmith coal.

Gulf Refining Company, Houston, Tex. Engine oil.

Houston Mill Supply Co., Houston, Tex. Flake graphite, brass polish, planer knives and hammer handles.

Tennaut-Lovegrove Co., Houston, Tex. Throttle handles.

J. A. Fay & Egan Company, Cincinnati, Ohio. Wheel puller for saw.

Prest-O-Lite Company, Dallas, Tex. Prest-O-Lite.

Woodward, Wright & Co., New Orleans, La. Cotter keys, pins, yarn steel, fittings and wire casting brushes.

Jos. T. Ryeson & Son, St. Louis, Mo. Black steel and steel pipe.

F. W. Heitmann Company, Houston, Tex. Screws, elbows, nails and spelter metal.

Southern Brass Mfg. Co., Houston, Tex. Screws.

Peden Iron & Steel Co., Houston, Tex. Screws, saw blades, battery box fittings, tees, carriage bolts and washers.

Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co., Houston, Tex. Glass, oil and paint.

Norvell-Wilder Hardware Co., Beaumont, Tex. Clyinder for rock drill, lap links, bolt driver, wood blocks and manila rope.

Steves Sash & Door Co., Houston, Tex. Window screens.

Shipbuilders Pneumatic Tool Company, Portland, Oreg. Air planer blades.

Burke & Simms Fire Equipment, San Antonio, Tex, Recharges for fire extinguishers.

Corbin Screw Corporation, New Britian, Conn. Wood screws.

San Antonio Mch. & Supply Co., San Antonio, Tex. Fittings and pipe caps.

Corpus Christi Hardware Co., Corpus Christi, Tex. Valve grinding compound.

Black Hardware Company, Galveston, Tex. Rope thimbles and elbows.

Dixie Mill Supply Co., New Orleans, La. Screws and tees.

Menge-Marine Hardware Co., New Orleans, La. Boat spikes.

National Machinery Co., Tiffin, Ohio. Thread chasers.

National Screw & Tack Co., Cleveland, Ohio. Screws.

S. West General Electric Co., Houston, Tex. Lamps, plugs, bushings and batteries.

B. F. Goodrich Rubber Co., Houston, Tex. Casing and inner tubes.

Sherwin-Williams Paint Co., Houston, Tex. Whiting, lead and turpentine.

Tex. Builders Supply Co., Beaumont, Tex. Cement.

Oliver H. Van Horn Co., New Orleans, La. Bridge reamers and hack saws.

J. W. Thompson, New Orleans, La. Gravel and sand.

Campbell-Ware Company, Jacksonville, Fla. Pine wedges and hand steering covers.

Dozier & Gay Paint Co., Jacksonville, Fla. Paint.

Geo. E. Chase & Company, Jacksonville, Fla. Sail twine.

S. B. Hubbard Company, Jacksonville, Fla. Carriage bolts.

Florida Electric Supply Co., Jacksonville, Fla. Fuse plugs.

Logan Coal & Supply Co., Jacksonville, Fla. Coal.

Hathcock Paint Co., Jacksonville, Fla. Red lead.

Florida Metal Products Co., Jacksonville, Fla. Case for radio generator.

Cragin & Co., Seattlo Wash. Sheet brass.

A. M. Castle & Co., Seattle, Wash. Tank steel, rivets and lag screws.

Cragin & Company, Seattle, Wash. Pipe fittings.

Douglass Brothers, Aberdeen, Wash. Ash ejector grates.

Ehrlick Harrison Co., Seattle, Wash. Lumber.

W. P. Fuller & Co., Seattle, Wash. Paint.

Grays Harbor Motorship Corp., Aberdeen, Wash. Sheet iron.

Hunt & Mottet Company, Tacoma, Wash. Pipe fittings and sheet iron.

Pacific Coast Eng. Co., Seattle Wash. Gears for operating boiler check valves.

Pacific Coast Coal Co., Seattle, Wash. Coal.

Puget Sound Sheet Metal Works, Seattle, Wash. Engine room grating and ells.

Puget Sound Machinery Depot, Seattle Wash. Snifter press and valves.

Pacific Net & Twine Co., Seattle Wash. Lag screws and safety chaiu.

Puget Sound Bridge & Dredging Co., Seattle, Wash. Pipe fittiugs.

J. A. Roebling's Sons Co., Seattle, Wash. Brass wire screen, cable, wire rope, eable clamps and steel running rope.

Seattle Plumbing Supply Co., Seattle, Wash. Pipe fittings.

Schwabacher Hardware Co., Seattle, Wash. Hardware.

Stetsou Post Lumber Co., Seattle, Wash. Lumber.

Seattle Boiler Works, Seattle, Wash. Ring and strainer for sea connection.

St. Paul & Tacoma Lumber Co., Tacoma, Wash. I-beams.

Skagit Steel & Iron Works, Sedro-Wooley, Wash. Flanges.

J. Bornstein & Sons, Inc., Seattle, Wash. Steward's supplies.

T. F. Clark Company, Seattle, Wash. Rat guards.

Fobes Supply Company, Seattle, Wash. Electrical supplies.

Frederick & Nelson Co., Seattle, Wash. Linoleum and linens.

Gorham Fire Apparatus Co., Seattle, Wash. Fire extinguisher charges.

Max Kuner Company, Seattle, Wash. Nautical instruments.

Lowman & Hanford Co., Seattle, Wash. Charts and books.

Norris Safe & Lock Co., Seattle, Wash. Safes.

Pacifie Coast Biscuit Co., Seattle, Wash. Pilot bread.

Portland Cordage Co., Seattle, Wash. Rope.

Pacific Net & Twine Co., Seattle, Wash. Ship chandlery.

Stewart & Holmes Drug Co., Seattle, Wash. Medicine chest.

M. Seller Company, Seattle, Wash. Steward's supplies.

Seattle Hardware Company, Seattle, Wash. Hardware.

Sunde & d'Evers Company, Seattle, Wash. Ship chandlery.

Sherwin Williams Co., Seattle, Wash. Paint brushes.

Safety Ladder Co., Seattle, Wash. Ladders.

Steam Supply & Rubber Co., Seattle, Wash. Thermometers.

U. S. Rubber Company, Seattle, Wash. Hose, packing and candle wicking.

U. S. Flexible Metallic Tubing Company, Seattle, Wash. Steam hose.

Whiton Hardware Company, Seattle, Wash. Hardware.

Washington Mattress Co., Seattle, Wash. Pillows and mattresses.

Western Dry Goods Co., Seattle, Wash. Oil cloth.

Seaborn Shipyards Co., Tacoma, Wash. Black iron, brass rod, cement, lumber and galvanized iron.

Tacoma Shipbbuilding Co., Tacoma, Wash. Treenails and wooden plugs.

Walworth Mfg. Co., Tacoma, Wash. Pipe fittings.

Deline Engineering Co., Brooklyn, N. Y. Steel blocks.

Riggs & Brothers, Philadelphia. Engine room log books.

Phila., Roll & Machine Co., Philadelphia. Steel rudders.

Consolidation Coal Co., Philadelphia. Coal.

Bethlehem Steel Co., Philadelphia. Rudder stock forgings.

Penna. Flexible Metalie Tubing Company, Philadelphia. Oil hose.

General Electric Co., Philadelphia. Motors.

Jenkins Brothers, New York. Valves.

Power Specialty Co., New York. Superheaters.

Flour City Ornamental Iron Works, Minneapolis. Macomb strainers.

Crane Company, Philadelphia. Pipe reducers.

Carey Machinery & Supply Co., Baltimore. Spiral packing.

Conneaut Metal Works, Conneaut, Ohio. Frosted glass globes.

Alaska Copper Works, Seattle, Wash. Flanges.

A. M. Castle & Co., Seattle, Wash. Angle iron, mild steel, machine bolts and nuts.

Crane Company, Seattle, Wash. Pipe fittings.

Eagle Brass Company, Seattle, Wash. Pipe straps.

Forbes Supply Company, Seattle, Wash. Electrical materials.

Frye & Company, Seattle, Wash. Tallow.

W. P. Fuller & Co., Seattle, Wash. Paints.

Franklin Tool Works, Seattle, Wash. Lag screws, bolts and nuts.

GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS AND PURCHASES

Denny Renton Clay & Fuel Co., Seattle, Wash. Fire clay.

Heffernan Engine Works, Seattle, Wash. Coupling bolts for line shaft.

Isaacson Company Iron Works, Seattle, Wash. Flanges.

Puget Sound, Bridge & Dredging Co., Seattle, Wash. Pipe fittings.

Puget Sound Machinery Depot, Seattle, Wash. Shaft collar.

Pacific Net & Twine Co., Seattle, Wash. Chain, pipe, trunbuckles and shackles.

Pacific Coast Stamp Works, Seattle, Wash. Name plates.

Puget Sound Sheet Metal Works, Seattle, Wash. Tanks, drip pans and engine room grating.

Seaborn Shipyards Co., Tacoma, Wash. Iron, pearl oil and fir lumber.

Seattle Plumbing Supply Co., Seattle, Wash. Pipe and pipe fittings.

Steam Supply & Rubber Co., Seattle, Wash. Brackets for fire axes.

Standard Oil Company, Seattle, Wash. Pearl oil and dynamo oil.

Schwabacher Hardware Co., Seattle, Wash. Hardware.

Stewart & Holmes Drug Co., Seattle, Wash. Sal soda.

Seattle Copper Works, Seattle, Wash. Copper pipe.

Stetson Post Lumber Co., Seattle, Wash. Lumber.

Seattle Hardware Co., Seattle, Wash. Hardware.

Tacoma Shipbuilding Co., Tacoma, Wash. Decking, steel stanchions and cork insulation.

U. S. Rubber Company, Seattle, Wash. Packing and recharges for fire extinguishers.

Walworth Manufacturing Company, Seattle, Wash. Pipe and pipe fittings.

Whiton Hardware Company, Seattle, Wash. Hardware.

Washington Mattress Co., Seattle, Wash. Excelsior, horse hair and cushions.

Walstad Machinery Company, Tacoma, Wash. Strainers.

American Marine Paint Co., Seattle, Wash. Copper paint.

Max Kuner Company, Seattle, Wash. Clocks.

Lowman & Hanford Co., Seattle, Wash. Charts and books.

Woodward Wight & Co., Ltd., New Orleans. Canvas needles, plugs, nuts, wire glass, angle iron, rivets, relief valves, close nipples, flanges, rivets and welding compound.

I. L. Lyons Company, New Orleans. Powdered borax.

New Orleans Stencil Works, New Orleans. Rubber stamps.

Standard Sanitary Manufacturing Co., New Orleans. Solder.

Perry & Buckley Co., New Orleans. Paper towels and contract backs.

Menge Marine Hardware Co., New Orleans. Wire and nails.

Whitney Supply Co., New Orleans. Gauge water glasses.

Lukens Steel Company, New Orleans. Rivets, angle iron and channels.

E. S. Upton Printing Co., New Orleans. Memo. sheets and lumber schedules.

Union Porcelain Co., Brooklyn, N. Y. Name plates.

Manhattan Rubber Co., Passaic, N. J. Rubber gaskets.

National Screw & Tack Co., Cleveland. Wood screws.

P. B. Yates Machine Co., Beloit, Wis. Gear.

Adams & Westlake, Chicago. Fittings.

Anniston Steel Co., Anniston, Ala. Cast steel gudgeons.

Tenn. Coal, Iron and R. R. Co., Birmingham. Steel plates.

Florida Hardware Co., Jacksonville. Glue and brads.

Cameron & Barkley Co., Jacksonville. Cone head rivets.

S. B. Hubbard Co., Jacksonville. Brass pipe.

J. G. Christopher Co., Jacksonville. Round iron and air hose.

Jax Tent & Awning Co., Jacksonville. Canvas.

Baker & Holmes Co., Jacksonville. Oats and alfalfa hay.

Southern Iron Works, Jacksonville. Special chocks.

Stauffer-Eshleman & Co., New Orleans. Files, pliers, screw driver, wire gauge and monkey wrench.

Woodward, Wight & Co., New Orleans. Chain, wire rope, steel, wool, brooms, brick and tar.

Norvell-Wilder Hardware Co., Beaumont, Tex. Roller tube expander, chain, nails, waste and cylinder.

Beaumont Iron Works, Beaumont, Tex. Dogs and handles, tool steel and castings.

Magnolia Petroleum Co., Beaumont, Tex. Fuel oil.

Tyrell Hardware Co., Beaumont, Tex. Wood screws.

Midland Bridge Co., Houston, Tex. Wedges.

E. L. Wilson Hardware Co., Beaumont, Tex. Safety set springs, strainers, pulleys and lag screws.

Tex. Builders Supply Co., Beaumont, Tex. Portland cement.

Beaumont Paint Company, Beaumont, Tex. Lights, glass, oil and paint.

Boykin Mach. & Supply Co., Beaumont, Tex. Shaft coupling bolts.

Houston Packing Company, Houston, Tex. Tallow.

Gulf Refining Co., Houston, Tex. Oil and grease.

Peden Iron & Steel Co., Houston, Tex. Black unions, ship augers and screws.

Black Hardware Co., Galveston, Tex. Elbows and chain.

Pioneer Coal & Coke Co., Beaumont, Tex. Blacksmith coal.

Houston Mill Supply Co., Houston, Tex. Files, drills and augers.

San Antonio Machinery & Supply Co., San Antonio, Tex. Twist drills, rear arch bars for boiler, roofing and black pipe.

Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co., Houston, Tex. Linseed oil and oil cloth.

S. W. Gen'l Electric Company, Houston, Tex. Lamps.

American Warehouse Co., Houston Tex. Manila rope.

R. M. Starbuck & Sons, Hartford, Conn. Scuppers.

Texas Gravel & Sand Co., Houston, Tex. Gravel and sand.

J. T. Booth, Beaumont, Tex. Cowls.

Standard Sanitary Mfg. Co., Houston, Tex. Elbows and pipe.

Norwalk Lock Company, New Orleans. Screen door hinges.

Sabine Supply Company, Orange, Tex. Wire, flap hinges, butts and screws.

Alamo Iron Works, San Antonio, Tex. Coal scoops, davit bearing straps, gauge glasses, steel sheaves and cable clench in chain locker.

Oliver H. Van Horn, New Orleans. Spring wire.

Cargill Company, Houston, Tex. Onion sheets.

W. & J. Tiebout, New York. Fixed lights.

Fairbanks Company, New Orleans. Pipe flanges and fittings.

Precision Thermometer Co., Philadelphia. Thermometers.

General Electric Co., Philadelphia. Generating sets.

D. Van Ostrand Co., New York. Navigating books.

L. S. Starrett Co., Athol, Mass. Turbine testing tools.

Rome Wire Company, Rome, N. Y. Electric wire.

Seattle Chain Co., Seattle, Wash. Anchor chain.

Anniston Steel Co., Anniston, Ala. Boat stowage details.

Crucible Steel Company of America, Philadelphia. Rudder stock forgings.

Cruse-Crawford Manufacturing Co., Birmingham, Ala. Rudder stock forgings.

Yards and Docks.

The Bureau of Yards and Docks of the Navy Department has awarded the following contracts:

3800-B. Fort Worth, Tex.: Argon production plant, Carroll Electric Co., Washington, D. C., $71,600.

3844. Norfolk: Dredging and filling, H. P. Converse & Co., Norfolk, Va., $8,000.

3841. Chatham, Mass.: Septic tank, sewage disposal and grading, Hugh S. Roberts Co., New York, $40,925 (estimated).

3834. Philadelphia: Gasoline system for seaplane hangars, Mansfield & Savage, New York, $9,999.99.

3843. Philadelphia: Guardhouse at P. R. T. (Philadelphia Rapid Transit?), M. H. McCloskey, Jr. (Inc.), Philadelphia, $14,155.

To Aberger Pump and Condenser Co., New York, N. Y.: Porthmouth, N. H., surface condenser and accessories, $10,447; Hampton Roads, three 4,500-foot surface condensers and accessories, $47,045; Charleston, S. C., one 5,000-foot surface condenser and accessories, $20,411; Mare Island, Cal., one 9,000-foot surface condenser and accessories, $25,230; Philadelphia, one 3,900-foot aftercooler, and Norfolk, one 3,900-foot aftercooler, $8,916; New Orleans, one 1,000-foot aftercooler, $3,573, one "BK" jet condenser and accessories, $5,049, and two "CK" jet condensers and accessories, $13,480; Indian Head, Md., one "HK" jet condenser and accessories, $21,312.

To Worthington Pump and Machinery Co., New York, N. Y.: Navy Yard, Philadelphia, one surface condenser, one air ejector and one turbine-driven condensate pump for a 300 K. W. turbo alternator, $18,937; Philadelphia, one surface condensor, one air ejector and one turbine-driven condensate pump for the 8,000 c. f. m. turbo compressor, $17,636; Navy Yard, Norfolk, one surface condenser, one air ejector and one turbine-driven condensate pump for the 3,000 K. W. turbo alternator, $18,937; Norfolk, one surface condenser, one air ejector and one turbine-driven condensate pump for an 8,000 c. f. m. turbo compressor, $17,636.

To Mid-West Engine Co., Washington, D. C.: Philadelphia, booster pump for turbo compressor, $813; Norfolk, ditto, $813; Hampton Roads, fire and flushing pump for the Naval Operating Base, $6,425; New Orleans, one 5,000 g. p. m. motor-driven circulating pump, $2,550, and one 2,500 g. p. m. motor-driven circulating pump, $1,275.

3816. Naval Home, Philadelphia: Pumping equipment. W. G. Cornell Co., Philadelphia, $7,286.

3838. Mare Island, Cal.: Steel for structural shop. American Bridge Co., Washington, D. C., $591,181.

Supervising Architect.

The Supervising Architect of the Treasury has awarded the following contracts:

El Paso, Texas, new post office: Furniture. Federal Equipment Co., Carlisle, Pa., $5,148.

Dallas, Texas, old post office: New marble lobby floor. W. D. Collins Safe and Fixture Co., Denison, Texas, $3,051.

New York Marine Hospital: Sewer connections. G. E. Engineering Co., New York, $2,390.

Bloomington, Ill., post office: Miscellaneous repairs and painting. West Side Planing Mill Co., Bloomington, Ill., $4,941.

Rapid City, S. Dak., post office: Floors and painting. J. J. Hutton, Rapid City, $2,100.

Youngstown, Ohio, post office: Changes, additions, etc. William MacDonald Construction Co., St. Louis, Mo., $7,333.

LETTER POSTAGE REDUCTION.

New Rate Between United States and the Windward Islands.

Office of the Second
Asst. P. M. Gen.,
Washington, April 9, 1919.

The United States and the British Colony of the Windward Islands (including Grenada, St. Vincent, The Grenadines, and St. Lucia) having agreed thereto, notice is hereby given that, effective July 1, 1919, the prepaid rate of postage applicable to letters mailed in the Windward Islands, addressed for delivery in the United States will be the rate applicable to letters in the domestic service of the Windward Islands, and to letters mailed in the United States addressed for delivery in the Windward Islands the rate applicable to letters in the domestic service in the United States (two cents an ounce or fraction thereof). Letters unpaid or insufficiently prepaid will be dispatched to distination subject on delivery to a charge equal to double the amount of the short payment.

Postmasters will please cause due notice of the foregoing to be taken at their offices and their patrons to be correctly informed respecting the matter.

OTTO PRAEGER,
Second Ass't. P. M. Gen.

Easy to buy, convenient to handle, no red tape—Get a WAR-SAVINGS STAMP to-day.

REQUESTS FOR SEALED PROPOSALS.

War Department.

Sale of Government-owned (new) Woodworking Machinery. Sealed bids will be opened 10 a. m. May 20, 1919, at War Department, Surplus Property Division, Muuitions Building, Washington, D. C., for any or all of the following, f. o. b. Manufacturers' Plants, where they may be inspected: 1-No. 402-20 in. Plain Rip Saw Bench, 1-No. 238 P. B. Vertical Hollow Chisel Mortiser, 1-No. 353-2 Spindle Vertical Boring Machine—Greenlee Bros. & Co., manufacturers, refer to S. P. D. No. 294 M. E.; 3-No. 152 Single Surfacer, 1-No. 199-12 in. Hand Jointer and Planer, 6-No. 282 Combination Band Rip and Resaw, 1 Complete Saw Filing Outfit to sharpen band saws up to and iucluding 4 in. P. B. Yated Machine Co., manufacturers, refer to S. P. D. No. 381 M. E. All equipped with 220 volt D. C. motors. Full particulars and special bid forms can be obtained at above Office or Zone Supply Offices in the following Cities: Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Newport News, Atlanta, Jeffersonville, Ind., Chicago, St. Louis, New Orleans, San Antonio, Omaha, El Paso, and San Francisco.

Salo of Government-owned (new) Felt. Sealed bids will be opened 10 a. m. May 20, 1919, at War Department, Surplus Property Division, Muuitions Building, Washington, D. C., for any or all of following Felt, f. o. b. Chicago, where it may be inspected: 60,000 yds. 56 in., 20 oz., olive drab, refer to S. P. D. No. 1136 CE, and 72,000 yds. 60 in., 30 oz., olive drab, refer to S. P. D. No. 1137 CE; 203,000 yds. 72 in., 13 oz., grey interlining, refer to S. P. D. No. 1142 CE. Bids to be on special forms which, with particulars, can be obtained upon application to above Office and Zone Supply Offices in following Cities: Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Newport News, Atlanta, Jeffersonville, Ind., Chicago, St. Louis, New Orleaus, Sau Antonio, Omaha, El Paso and San Francisco.

Purchase, Storage and Traffic Division, Office of the Director of Storage, has invited bids on auy or all of the following: 1,101 escort wagons (until 10 a. m., May 7); 150,000 square feet of oiled lace leather (until 10 a. m., May 7); 25,000 square feet of oak tanned russet full-grain leather (until 10 a. m., May 7); 49,000 pounds of bar solder (no bids for less than 1,000 pounds) (until May 1).

Proposals will be received at Camp Upton, N. Y., for furnishing and delivering 24,000 pounds of borax, of grade suitable for sanitation purposes.

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received by the Air Service, U. S. Army, until 2 p. m., May 15, for furnishing 200 night bombing airplanes.

The Chief Signal Officer of the Army requests quotations on two switchboards, special for mortar batteries.

The Division of Purchase, Medical and Hospital Supplies Division, Room 1066, Munitions Building, will receive sealed proposals until April 29 for furnishing the following laboratory supplies: 200 anaerobic jars, 6-inch; 500 micro lamps, A-1190, Bausch & Lomb No. 1774; 1,000 micro lamp bulbs, 15 watts, 115 volts, screw plug, for use with above lamps; 75 micro lamps, Spencer 385B; 50 micro lamp resistance, Spencer 387; 25 micro lamp bulbs, 10 watts, Spencer 386; 300 micro lamps, Bausch & Lomb 1792; 200 micro lamp resistance, Bausch & Lomb 1799; 1,000 lamb bulbs, 100 wats, Bausch & Lomb 1800; 20 pipettes, Ostwald's 3 cc. capacity; 10 porcelain jars, for ball mill; 15,000 test tubes, heavy wall, without lip, 210 by 27 mm.; 50 turbidimeters, U. S. Geological Survey type, as used in water analysis.

The Medical and Hospitals Supplies Division has issued circular proposal No. 22 calling for bids for furuishing laboratory supplies to be opened May 1, and circular proposal No. 23, calling for bids for furnishing laboratory chemicals, to opened May 1.

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received at the Office of the Zone Supply Officer, 21st and Oregon Avenue, Philadelphia, until 1:30 p. m., April 28, 1919, for furnishing and delivering common wire nails as follows: 3,900 lbs. eight-penny, 3,200 lbs. six-penny, 1,000 lbs. five-penny, 100 lbs. ten-penny.

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received at the office of the Zone Supply Officer, 108 Massachusetts Avenue, Boston, until 11 a. m., April 26, for furnishing and delivering 124,000 pounds of potatoes and 8,200 pounds of onions.

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received at the office of the Zone Supply Officer, Edgewood Arsenal, Edgewood, Md., until 11 a. m., April 30, for furnishing and delivering 50,000 pounds of ice, to be sound, clear and wholesome.

Sealed proposals in duplicate, addressed to Paints Branch, Raw Materials Division, Munitions Building, Washington, D. C., are desired on the following material suitably packed for Domestic shipment. Unless otherwise stated, specifications mentioned refer to Army Paint Specifications published by General Engineer Depot and Director of Purchase.

Requisition MT-2451-R. Camp Holabird, Baltimore, Md. Bids Open 10 a. m., May 7, 1919. 62½ gals. Orange Shellac Varnish—Specification 31-A of Oct. 10, 1918. To be furnished in one-pine containers. Quote prices f. o. b. Camp Holabird, Baltimore, Md.

Requisition 13171, Fort Mason, Calif. Bids open 10 a. m., May 3, 1919. 100 gals. White Enamel Paint—Specification 47, of May 7, 1918; 60 gals. to be furnished in 5-gal. containers, 20 gals. to be furuished in 1-gal. containers; 30 gals. Asphaltum Varnish—Specification 7, of May 7, 1918; to be furnished in 1-gal. containers.

Quote prices f. o. b. Ft. Mason, San Francisco, Cal.

The Construction Division Office of Director of Purchase and Storage, is asking quotations on the following: 30 Fire Alarm Boxes "Faraday" Model AWN-2022; 33 Fire Alarm Boxes "Faraday" Model AN-2022; 10 Fire Alarm Bells "Faraday" Model A-2620-10 ohms 8-inch gong; 14 Fire Alarm Bells "Faraday" Model A-2620-10 ohms 6-inch gong.

Sale of Government-owned (new) telegraph, telephone, and other electrical materials. Sealed bids will be opened 10 a. m., May 21, 1919, at War Department, Surplus Property Division, Munitions Building, Washington, D. C., for any and all of the following: Field telegraph sets, relays, sounders and Type A buzzer connectors, aerial cable rings, linemen's test sets and climbers, No. 4 Por. knob insulators, No. 1 Buffalo grips, 6 ft. cord test leads, No. 18 Type C lamp cord, rubber and friction tape. Particulars, location of material, and special bid forms can be obtained at above office or zone supply offices, following cities: Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Atlanta, Newport News, Jeffersonville, Ind., Chicago, St. Louis, New Orleans, San Antonio, Omaha, El Paso, and San Francisco. Refer to S. P. D. No. 566 M. E.

The Medical and Hospital Supplies Division, office of Director of Purchase and Storage, has issued circular proposals as follows:

Circular No. 24, to be opened May 7, for surgical supplies.

Circular No. 25, to be opened May 3, for surgical supplies.

Circular No. 26, to be opened May 3, for laboratory chemicals.

Chief of Construction Division of the Army, 7th and B Streets, Washington, D. C., has asked for quotations by mail on followings:

San Antonio No. 60—2,400 feet 500,000 C. M.-S. Burning Cable; 1,000 feet 350,000 C. M.-S. Burning Cable; 1,000 feet 350,000 C. M.-W. P. Cable.

Camp Knox—3-D. P. S. T. Oil Break Switches, 50 ampere 2,300 volt, for use on pole top similar to General Electric Company's No. 44950, or equal. Quotation not later than April 29th, 1919.

Camp Knox—1-10 KW Constant Current Transformer 6.6 Amps 2,300 volt 60 cycle pole type, complete with all accessories similar to General Electric Company's No. 197070, or equal. Quotation not later than April 29th, 1919.

Paints Branch, Raw Materials Division, Munitions Blgs., Washington, D. C.—Circular 1396. Bids open 10 a. m., May 8, 1919. Camp Merritt, N. J.: 6,550 pounds Liquid Chlorine.

Raw Materials Division—Circular 1388. Bids open 10 a. m., May 9, 1919. Z. S. O., Philadelphia: 10 barrels Cold Water Paint, paper-lined barrels; 500 pounds Drop Black (Dry) Pigment, 400 pounds Whiting (Dry) paper-lined barrels, 100 gallons Varnish, 50 gallons Drier, 10 gallons White Shellac Varnish, 10 gallons Orange Shellac Varnish, 200 pounds Paste, White Zinc in Oil, 25 pounds Paste, Medium Chrome Yellow; 15 pounds Dry Vermillion Red.

Raw Materials Division—Circular 1384. Bids open 10 a. m., May 12, 1919. Augusta Arsenal, Ga.: 220 gallons Paint, Dark Drab; 1,000 gallons Paint, Dark Olive Green; 8 gallons Paint, Bronze Green; 40 pounds Paste, Zinc White; 700 ounces Artist's White Paint, 10 gallons White Enamel, 25 gallons Stencil Black, 25 gallons Stencil White, 250 gallons Varnish, 50 gallons Transparent Lacquer, 10 gallons Asphaltum Varnish, 700 pounds Cold Water Paint. All quotations on above list f. o. b.

Office of the Zone Supply Officer, 17th and F Streets Northwest. No. 2833. Opening date May 15, 1919: Anthracite coal, egg, 600 tons; Anthracite, stove, 400 tons; Anthracite, nut, 250 tons.

Paints Branch, Raw Materials Division, Munitions Building, Washington, D. C.—Circular 1389. Camp Dix, N. J. Opening date May 8, 1919: 10,000 pounds Lime, Air Slaked, in 50-pound bags. Quote prices f. o. b. Camp Dix, N. J.

Shipping Board.

The head of the purchasing branch, Supply Division, Emergency Fleet Corporation, 140 North Broad Street, Philadelphia, Pa., will receive proposals until 12 o'clock, noon, May 3, for furnishing fifty-five 3,500 square foot condensers, and will receive proposals until 12 o'clock, noon, May 12, for furnishing 12,000 H. P. propelling turbines and reduction gears for transports.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Fir Production Board, 508 Northwestern Bank Building, Portland, Oregon, until 11 o'clock a. m., May 6th, 1919, and then publicly opened, for ship lumber on hand as listed at the following shipyards: the amount of lumber showu at each yard is approximate aud will vary more or less:

Columbia and Williamette River District: McEachern Ship Company, Astoria, Oregon, 824,719 feet; Geo. F. Rodgers Company, Astoria, Oregon, 403,126 feet; Coast Shipbuilding Company, Portland, Oregon, 1,503,726 feet; Kiernan & Korn Shipbuilding Co., Portland, Oregon, 499,811 feet; Supple-Ballin Shipbuilding Corporation, Portlaud, Oregon, 701,541 feet; G. M. Standifer Construction Corporation, Vancouver, Washington, 1,886,370 feet; St. Helens Shipbuilding Co., St. Helens, Oregon, 551,785 feet; Wilson Shipbuilding Co., Astoria, Oregon, 728,810 feet.

Puget Sound District: Patterson-MacDonald Shipbuilding Co., Seattle, Washington, 1,014,615 feet; Allen Shipbuilding Co., Seattle, Washington, 1,065,558 feet; Puget Sound Bridge & Dredging Co., Seattle, Washington, 1,047,084 feet; Wright Ship Yard, Tacoma, Washington, 241,822 feet; Babare Bros., Tacoma, Washington, 328,448 feet.

Aberdeen, Washington, District: Grant-Smith-Porter Shipbuilding Co., Aberdeen, Washington, 501,767 feet.

Raymond, Washington, District: Sanderson & Porter Ship Yard, Raymond, Washington, 1,640,940 feet.

North Bend, Oregon, District: Kruse & Banks, North Bend, Oregon, 1,265,241 feet.

California District: Rolph Shipbuilding Co., Eureka, Calif., 723,260 feet; Benecia Shipbuilding Corporation, Benecia, Calif., 205,968 feet.

Total, 15,154,591 feet.

Bidders are invited to be present at the time bids are opened. Three classes of proposals will be received, as follows:

Class A—For the amount of ship lumber in all the above ship yards in Oregon, Washington and California.

Class B—For the entire amount of ship lumber in any one or more of the described districts.

Class C—The entire amount of ship lumber in any one shipyard. All proposals to be based on taking delivery of the ship lumber in all or any one of the following cases, our option.

A.—F. O. B. cars at each shipyard.

B.—Free along side within reach of ships tackle at each shipyard.

C.—Bid on lumber wherever situated within each shipyard whether piled on docks or on land adjoining, or rafted in the water.

Each bid must be accompanied by a certified check, bank draft, post office or express money order, payable to the U. S. Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation, in an amount equal to ten per cent of the total bid, which sum shall be retained by said Corporation as liquidated damages in the event of failure of the bidder to make good his bid, should the same be accepted. Successful bidders will be required to furnish suitable bond for faithful performance of his contract and upon receipt of such bond, deposit mentioned in this article will be returned.

The Fir Production Board reserves the right to reject any or all bids. Deposits made by unsuccessful bidders will be returned upon rejection of the bid.

All lumber is to be sold on measurement and merchantable grade made by the Pacific Lumber Inspection Bureau, free of cost to bidders. The Pacific Lumber Inspection Bu-

SEALED PROPOSALS INVITED

reau is to furnish certificates for such measurement and grade which is to be final.

Terms of payment are net cash, thirty days from date of certificate issued by the Pacific Lumber Inspection Bureau.

Lumber must be removed within a reasonable time; each bidder must specify the earliest date at which he will remove the lumber covered by his bid.

For itemized list of lumber apply to Fir Production Board, 508 Northwestern Bank Building, Portland, Oregon, or the U. S. Shipping Board, Emergency Fleet Corporation, Salvage Division, 140 North Broad Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Bids must be placed in sealed envelope addressed to Fir Production Board, 508 Northwestern Bank Building, Portland, Oregon, and marked, "This is a sealed bid to be opened at 11:00 a. m., May 6th, 1919."

Post Office Department.

Post Office Department memorandum for prospective bidders on mail airplanes, bids to be opened June 2, 1919:

Referring to paragraph G of Section 7, entitled "Safety and Comfort of Crew" of General Requirements for Mail Airplanes, it is desirable that all members in and around motor compartments be fireproofed to the greatest degree possible. To add to the efficiency of any extinguisher system, it will also be necessary to seal motor compartments from forced drafts of air by means of radiator shutters, etc. All piping should be laid so as to spray all parts of motor compartment concentrating on carbureter intake. Gasoline tanks stream lined behind motors should also be piped for spraying.

Department of Commerce.

Sealed Prooosals will be received at the office of the Commissioner of Fisheries, Washington, D. C., until 2 o'clock p. m., May 28, 1919, and then opened for furnishing general supplies for use on the Pribilof Island, Alaska. Blank proposals and particulars may be obtained by addressing the Commissioner of Fisheries, Washington, D. C.

Sealed Proposals will be opened by the Superintendent of Lighthouses, Tompkinsville, N. Y., 2 o'clock p. m., May 1, 1919, for 125,000 gals. kerosene in export cases, two 5-gal. cans per case, and 7,200 gals. mixed paints in 1-2 and 1 gal. cans. Information upon application to the above office.

Sealed proposals will be opened by the Superintendent of Lighthouses, Tompkinsville, N. Y., at 2 o'clock p. m., May 9, 1919, for 25,000 lbs. of white lead and 15,000 lbs. of white zinc, both packed in 12½-lb. cans. Information upon application to the above office.

Sealed proposals will be opened by the Lighthouse Superintendent, Milwaukee, Wis., at 2 o'clock p. m., May 9, 1919, for revocable license for the use of Kalamazoo Lighthouse Reservation, Michigan. Information upon application to the above office.

Sealed proposals marked "Proposals for power tender" and inclosed in an envelope addressed "Bureau of Fisheries, Room 1217, L. C. Smith Building, Seattle, Wash.," will be received until 2 o'clock p. m., May 12, 1919, and then opened, for the construction of a gas power tender delivered to the bureau's representative at Seattle, or at its place of construction. For blank proposals, specifications, plans, and particulars address as above indicated.

General Supply Committe

Sealed Proposals will be received by the General Supply Committee at its office in Washington, D. C., until 2 o'clock p. m., Wednesday, May 21, 1919, and then publicly opened, for furnishing, as may be ordered from time to time during the period beginning July 1, 1919, and ending October 31, 1919, Forage, Flour, and Seed, described in the General Schedule of Supplies, for use by the Executive Departments and Other Establishments of the Government of the United States of America in Washington, D. C., and for use by such field services as are included in the specifications, and for direct delivery from contractor's shipping point on Government bill of lading in accordance with paragraph 12 of the instructions. Proposals must be executed in accordance with instructions and on blanks which will be furnished upon application to the General Supply Committee. The Auditors' Building, Fourteenth and B Streets S. W., Washington, D. C.

Sealed Proposals will be received by the General Supply Committee at its office in Washington, D. C., until 2 o'clock p. m., Wednesday, May 21, 1919, and then publicly opened, for furnishing and delivering, as may be ordered from time to time during the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1919, and ending June 30, 1920, Ice, described in Class 14 of the General Schedule of Supplies, for use by the Executive Departments and Other Establishments of the Government of the United States of America in Washington, D. C. Proposals must be executed in accordance with instructions and on blanks which will be furnished upon application to the General Supply Committee, The Auditors' Building, Fourteenth and B Streets S. W., Washington, D. C.

The Panama Canal.

Proposals for the purchase of locomotives, dump and flat cars offered for sale by the Panama Canal.—Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the General Purchasing Officer, the Panama Canal, Washington, D. C., until 10.30 o'clock a. m., June 2, 1919, at which time they will be opened in public, for purchasing the above mentioned material. Blanks and information relating to this Circular (1273) may be obtained from this office or the offices of the assistant purchasing agents, 24 State Street, New York City; 606 Common Street, New Orleans, La.; and Fort Mason, San Francisco, Calif.; also from the United States engineer offices in the principal cities throughout the United States.—A. L. Flint, General Purchasing Officer.

Proposals for staybolt iron, drill rods, tool steel, sheet lead, copper and brass rods and tubing, wire nails, solder, magnesia pipe covering and boiler lagging, packing, rubber strip, storage batteries, transmitter buttons, telephone cords, hand drills, blueprint cloth, drop black, and paper clips.—Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the General Purchasing Officer, the Panama Canal, Washington, D. C., until 10.30 o'clock a. m., May 9, 1919, at which time they will be opened in public, for furnishing the above mentioned articles. Blanks and information relating to this circular (1272) may be obtained from this office or the offices of the assistant purchasing agents, 24 State Street, New York City, 605 Common Street, New Orleans, La., and Fort Mason, San Francisco, Calif.; also from the United States engineer offices in the principal cities throughout the United States.—A. L. Flint, General Purchasing Officer.

Navy Department.

The Bureau of Yards and Docks of the Navy Department has invited bids on the following projects:

3862. Coasters Harbor, Newport, R. I.: Double quarters for officers. Estimated cost, $15,000.

3851. Philadelphia: Elevator and shaft in the heavy machine shop. Estimated cost, $14,000.

3839. South Charleston, W. Va.; Roof decks and roofing. Estimated cost, $216,000.

3869. Pensacola: One 20-ton electric-traveling bridge crane for wet-basin boat-shed. Estimated cost, $10,000.

3868. Hampton Roads: One 150,000-gallon steel water-tank with tower. Estimated cost, $25,000.

Course Of Prices During The War And During Readjustment Period

The U. S. Department of Labor, through the Information and Education Service, is issuing the results of a study of prices during the war and readjustment period made by the Division of Public Works and Construction Development. Discussing the civil war period as a precedent for war prices, the report says:

"A comparison of the course of prices during the civil war and the present war shows many points of similarity during the two war periods. The course of prices during the present period of readjustment and the corresponding period following the civil war show more points of difference than of similarity.

"During both wars the wholesale prices of commodities in general rose steadily through the war period. The rise during the civil war period, taking the year 1860 as the base, runs up to somewhat higher level than the rise during the present war. In both wars, building materials rose in price, but they did not at either time reach levels as high as the price of other commodities.

"At the beginning of the year 1865, the end of the civil war being in sight, wholesale prices broke suddenly and violently. During the first six months of the year, prices in general fell off 27 per cent from the high level of January. However, the break in wholesale prices, though unprecedented in violence and accompanied by the unsettling influence of the end of the great war, produced no business crisis or depression. Through the latter half of 1865 prices recovered from the low point until in January, 1866, they stood just 16 per cent below the level of January, 1865. From the beginning of 1866 prices dropped slowly downward. They did not reach the pre-war level until the year 1878. As is well known, during that period of inflated currency, gold was at a premium. However, commodity prices remained above the prices of gold up to and including the year 1877.

"Building materials declined in price along with other commodities during the first half of the year 1865. However, the fall was less than in the case of other commodities. Whereas commodities in general dropped 27 per cent, building materials dropped only 14½ per cent. The recovery during the second half of the year was more marked, prices of building materials returning to the level of the last quarter of the year 1864, and remaining at that level for period of a year before the decline set in. The index figure for the building materials group remained higher than that for all commodities up to and including the year 1874.

"The currency was on a distinctly unsound basis in the civil war reconstruction period. The sharp fluctuations in prices gave rise to much speculation and the opportunities for development of the resources of the country, such as unused land, rivers and harbors, building of railroads, led to over-expansion of business resulting in the financial panic of 1873. This panic was not accompanied by any sharp decline in prices.

"As was stated above, it was 13 years after the civil war before prices returned to the pre-war level. The principal course of the return to the pre-war level was the fact that there was such abundant opportunity for the development of new and more economic methods of production in the shape of new forms of machinery and new kinds of business organizations. These opportunities we do not have at the present day in any measure comparable with the previous period."

RED CROSS HOME SERVICE

Information for Soldiers' and Sailors' Families, Issued by Department of Civilian Relief.

Recent Changes in Postal Regulations.

Shipment of articles to members of the American Expeditionary Forces were formerly limited to those articles which had been requested by the individual to whom they were to be shipped. The rules required that these requests had to be approved by a major or officer of higher rank. On April 14, 1919, however, this restriction was removed, so that articles may now be sent to members of the American Expeditionary Forces without any request from the individual to whom they are to be shipped, and, of course, without approval. Parcels of fourth-class mail, or domestic parcel post matter to the American forces in Europe must not exceed seven pounds in weight, and postage thereon must be prepaid at 12 cents a pound or fraction thereof.

Foreign Postage Rate. Since November 11, 1918, officers and enlisted men have furnished correspondents in this country with the name of the city or town in which they are stationed. Letters addressed to the men at these addresses come in which they are stationed. Letters addressd to the men at these addresses come automatically under the foreign postal regulations and require foreign postage at the foreign postage rate of 5 cents for the first ounce and 3 cents for each additional ounce or fraction thereof. Such letters on which postage has not been fully prepaid will be returned to the senders. If the same do not bear a return address, they will be returned to the Dead Letter Office. The three-cent rate of postage still holds good, however, on mail addressed to the men in care of their units, even though the town in which the unit is supposed to be located is given as part of the address. The postal authorities, however, prefer that the names of such towns be omitted, as the location of a unit is constantly changing.

Non-Employment and Peddling in Uniform.

Colonel Arthur Woods, formerly Police Commissioner of New York City, has been appointed Special Assistant to the Secretary of War to deal with the problem of securing employment for discharged soldiers. A special field corps consisting of about thirty-five army officers has been organized to handle the problem in the field. A list of the officers in charge of these field agents together with their location is given herewith:

Major E. C. Church, 29 West 39th Street, New York, N. Y. Eastern and Northeastern Department, comprising States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, Virginia, and Maryland.

Major John B. Reynolds, Meridian Life Building, Indianapolis, Ind. Central Department, comprising States of Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Missouri, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Colorado, Kentucky, and West Virginia.

Captain E. C. Wemple, Washington Hotel, Seattle, Washington. Western Department, comprising States of Washington, Oregon, California, Montana, Wyoming, Utah, Nevada, and Idaho.

The following special arrangements have been made with Major Wm. H. Kobbe of Colonel Woods' staff in reference to the problem of begging by soldiers in khaki:

1. The Division Director of Civilian Relief is to report each instance of begging in his division to the officer having jurisdiction of that district. A field agent will then investigate each case and take any action necessary.

2. Through its publicity channels Colonel Woods' organization will secure newspaper comment in those communities where cases of begging occur.

The following procedure is suggested for Home Service Sections:

1. That they undertake the most constructive case work possible with each man. In this connection attention is called to paragraph 4 of Section 79C of the Handbook, as follows:

"While it is highly desirable that home service workers should use every means at their disposal to discourage discharged soldiers 'begging on their uniforms' home service sections must likewise make every effort to secure for such men a suitable job, and if such position should not be obtained, home service sections should be prepared to provide for and support his family until one can be secured."

2. Fully inform yourself as to all the legislation of your State and community dealing with this problem.

3. Report all cases and instances to the Division office.

4. Secure wide publicity on all employment matters, including peddling in uiform. Be careful not to make your publicity appear to attack merchandising as such. It is the appeal to public sympathy through misuse of the uniform which is at issue. When it is necessary to present definitely the reasons why soldiers in uniform should not beg, it would seem advisable, so far as possible, to use statements and material put out by governmental departments such as the War Department and by soldiers themselves.

Ideas for publicity together with copies of some of the statements to be used and suggestions for locating other material are given below:

1. Publicity put out by Colonel Woods' organization.

2. "The Come Back," the soldier publication published at the Walter Reed Hospital, Washington, D. C., has been dealing with peddling by soldiers in uniform. The following headings have already appeared:

"BEWARE OF FAKIRS IN ARMY GARB; DISGUISED BEGGARS HOAX PBLIC; POSE AS PEDDLERS.

"Obtain Easy Money by Sale of Alleged Souvenirs and Buttons to Unsuspecting, But Sympathetic and Patriotic People."

(March 26, 1919.)

"GRAFTERS IN UNIFORM GIVEN RAZ.

"Easy Coin Days Over; Fight Started by the Come Back Against Fakirs Capitalizing the Army and the Patriotism of the Public Brings Quick Results."

(April 2, 1919.)

"OLD GENERAL PUBLICITY WINS SWEEPING VICTORY OVER HORDE OF GRAFTERS.

"Every Vigilant Strategist Stirs Up-Entire Country Against Mean Tactics of Petty Fakirs—Peddlers in Uniform. 'Undesirable Sight.' "

(April 9, 1919.)

It is suggested that quotations from these articles be used for newspaper stories in each Division. These articles can be used with considearble effectiveness since they present the real attitude of the men who have been disabled in service overseas.

3. "Where Do We Go From Here," a pamphlet being issued by Colonel Woods' organization to the returned soldier. It should be off the press in the near future. Copies will be sent to Division offices as soon as they are available.

4. An article on page 17 of the United States Bulletin of April 10, which consists of a statement issued by Colonel Woods.

5. It is suggested that each Division office encourage soldier publications issued within its territory to run a series of articles similar to that in the "Come Back."

Organizations Awarded Fourragere By France

The War Department authorizes publication of the following cabled communication from the Commander-in-Chief, of the American Expeditionary Forces:

The following organizations have been awarded French Fourragere to date. Of colors of ribbon of Croix de Guerre: 103d Aero Squadron, SSU 539 and SSU 625. Of colors of ribbon of Medaille Militaire: SSU 646.

(S. S. U. is the designation for Ambulance units, known as "Sections," serving with the French Army.)

Midweek Casualty Supplement

Victory Loan April 21 May 10

United States Bulletin

Buy Victory Bonds

CONTINUING the Work of THE OFFICIAL U. S. BULLETIN Established under an order of THE PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES, May 10, 1917. AUTHORITATIVE RECORD of all U. S. GOVERNMENT ACTIVITIES. ISSUED EVERY MONDAY.

VOL. 3. No. 584. WASHINGTON, THURSDAY, MAY 1, 1919 $10.00 A YEAR

WAR-TIME PROHIBITION ACT WILL BE ENFORCED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

NO AMNESTY POWER

Mr. Palmer Announces That He Will Enforce the Measure Like All Other Laws—Question of the Proper Construction of Act Now Before the Courts for Decision.

The following statement of A. Mitchell Palmer, Attorney General, was made public Monday, April 28, 1919:

There has been a good deal of misunderstanding of the plans and purposes of the Department of Justice with reference to the enforcement of the so-called war-time prohibition law and, I am sorry to say, some misquotation, probably unintentional, of responsible officers of the Government with respect thereto.

The Congress, as a war measure, enacted that after May 1, 1919, it shall be unlawful to use food or fruit products in the production of "beer, wine or other intoxicating malt or vinous liquor for beverage purposes," and after July 1, 1919, it shall be unlawful to sell such liquors for beverage purposes except for export. The Act is to remain in force until the termination of the period of demobilization.

Duty to Enforce All Laws.

As long as the Act remains in force under its terms, it becomes my duty to see that it is enforced like all other laws, by the prosecution of such persons as violate it. It is my duty to do this without any regard whatever for my own opinion as to the wisdom or unwisdom of the legislation, which is a matter entirely for the Congress. There has naturally been some difference of opinion as to the proper construction of the Act, but the final word with respect to its interpretation is with the courts, whose judgment will, I am sure, be cheerfully acquiesced in by all interests involved.

All the questions involved in the

(Continued on Page 4.)

Subscriptions To Victory Loan Total $984,884,150

Victory Liberty Loan sales officially reported to the Treasury Department Tuesday night totaled only $984,884,150, or 21 80-100 per cent of the country's minimum quota.

MR. HINES AGREES TO FURTHER CONFERENCE ON STEEL PRICES

The United States Railroad Administration authorizes the following:

Denver, Col., Apr. 28.—On Apr. 26 Secretary Redfield telegraphed Director General Hines suggesting that representatives of the Railroad Administration confer anew with the Industrial Board relative to steel prices with the spirit of being engaged in a common service and seeking a mutual end. Director General Hines today called attention to the fact that on Apr. 24 Judge Robert S Lovett and Mr. Henry Walters as representatives of the Railroad Administration had met with the Industrial Board for the purpose of reaching common ground in a practical sense regardless of former conceptions on either side and had been prepared to offer compromise suggestions looking to an agreement as to prices but that the board declined at the meeting to act except according to its original conceptions which, in the opinion of the Director General, were erroneous and that this attitude of the board practically closed the door to further discussion at that meeting.

The Director General in view of the renewed suggestion for conference indicated a willingness to accept the offer made by the Industrial Board in a telegram sent by Chairman Peek, on Apr. 26, to bring together representatives of the Railroad Administration and the steel producers.

Watch the Stock Peddlers.

Readers: Get the names and addresses of all persons and companies offering you speculative, doubtful stocks and securities in exchange for your Liberty Bonds with copies of their "literature." Mail them promptly for investigation to the

FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION,
Washington, D. C.

Help the Victory Liberty Loan.

RETURN OF MARINE CABLE LINES TO OWNERS MAY 2 AT MIDNIGHT IS ORDERED

PRESIDENT CONSENTS

Telegraph and Telephone Lines Will be Returned to Various Companies As Soon As Congress Passes Legislation Safeguarding Interests of Owners, Mr. Burleson Announces.

The Postmaster General issued the following order Tuesday, April 29:

Order No. 3047.

The marine cable systems of the United States, and every part thereof, including all equipment and appurtenances thereto whatsoever, and all material and supplies, the possession, control, supervision, and operation of which was assumed by the President by his proclamation of the 2d day of November, 1918, to be exercised by and through the Postmaster General, Albert S. Burleson, are hereby returned to their respective owners, managers, boards of directors or receivers to take effect on midnight, May 2, 1919.

Representatives of the Postmaster General now operating said properties will take immediate steps to carry this order into effect.

By direction of the President.
(Signed.) A. S. BURLESON,
Postmaster General.

Statement by Mr. Burleson.

Postmaster General Burleson on Tuesday gave out the following statement:

By direction of the President, the requisite orders have been issued restoring the various cable lines to their respective owners, effective May 2, 1919. The telegraph and telephone lines will be returned to the various companies as soon as legislation can be secured from Congress safeguarding the interest of the owners thereof.

For a number of years the Postmaster General has advocated the Government ownership of the telegraph and telephone systems and has urged that

(Continued on page 4.)

CASUALTIES IN U. S. EXPEDITIONARY FORCES

The following casualties are reported by the commanding general of the American Expeditionary Forces:

SERIAL B, No. 12.

Died of Wounds.

LIEUTENANT.

MAY, Victor. Mrs. Bessie May Avery, Auburn, Ala.

PRIVATES.

IMHOFF, George L. Mrs. Rosa Imhoff, 536 Louisa Street, New Orleans, La.
JOHNSON, Jense C. Mrs. Caroline Johnson, Whiting, Iowa.

Died from Accident and Other Causes.

LIEUTENANT.

HARRISON, Walter L. Walter L. Harrison, Lebanon, Ky.

PRIVATES.

GEISTER, Henry L. Mrs. Ida Kelly, R. F. D 2, Turning, Mich.
LUDWIG, Henry H. Mrs. Henrietta Ludwig, 506 Eleventh Avenue, New York, N. Y.

Wounded Severely.

LIEUTENANT.

McNAIR, Karl R. Mrs. C. W. McNair, 622 Amett Boulevard, Rochester, N. Y.

CORPORALS.

OUTSEN, Oscar O. H. H. Outsen, 979 Michigan Avenue, Detroit, Mich.
ROLLI, Joe. D. Rolli, box 122, Riverside, Calif.

PRIVATES.

BARDON, Edward J. Mrs. Maria Smith, 220 East Seventy-eighth Street, New York, N. Y.
CAROLINO, Tony. Thomas Butera, 180 Navy Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
CARLSEN, William B. Mrs. Theo Carlsen, Kent, Wash.
DOWD, Maurice T. Mrs. T. O'Shea, 78 Fox Street, Worcester, Mass.
LOFTHUS, Floyd H. O. E. Lofthus, Kloten, N. Dak.
PERKINS, Lewis R. E. J. Perkins, Pickerin, La.

Wounded (Degree Undetermined).

SERGEANTS.

CRITES, Charles L. Mrs. Flossy Crites, Hillsboro, Ill.
TRACEY, John C. John Tracey, 310 West Rose Street, Pittsburg, Kans.

COOK.

BECKER, Frank E. Mrs. Louise Seiffarth, 432 North Eleventh Street, Allentown, Pa.

PRIVATES.

MANDY, Mike. Leonard Flamigo, 907 Eleventh Street S. E., Canton, Ohio.
PLACE, Lloyd W., jr. Lloyd W. Place, sr., North Milwaukee, Wis.
PLAIN, Frank John. Mrs. Bridget Plain, Paola, Kans.
SCHWALZ, Peter. John B. Schalz, 307 Duluth Avenue, Thief River Falls, Minn.
SHER, Leo. Hyman Bernstein, 1227 West Fourteenth Street, Chicago, Ill.
STRONG, Floyd John. Mrs. Hannah Strong, 296 Hanover Street, Milwaukee, Wis.
TEACHEY, Ralph P. Bruce T. Teachey, Wallace, N. C.
TRAYNHAM, William L. Mrs. Lula Williamsam, 2604 Fourth Avenue, Columbus, Ga.
TSIKALIOTIS, Constantine M. Angelo Tsikaliotis, 21 Kneeland Street, Boston, Mass.
TURNER, Stanley G. Mrs. George Turner, 17A Paine Street, Springvale, Mass.
BALLARD, Ford. Mrs. Ida Belle Ballard, 1194 Vernon Street, Wahash, Ind.
CLAY, Alex L. John T. Clay, R. F. D. 4, Athens, Tex.
CROWLEY, John J. Mrs. Ellen Ward Crowley, 10 Asylum Street, New Haven, Conn.
DORFLEIN, William Frank, Mrs. Leo Langer, 23 Bremen Street, Newark, N. J.

Wounded Slightly.

LIEUTENANT COLONELS.

SHEPHERD, William Henry. Mrs. Mary McNeuanin Shepherd, The Argyle, 3220 Seventeenth Street, Washington, D. C.
TUCK, John B. Mrs. Anna F. Tuck, 126 Concord Place, Syracuse, N. Y.

COLONEL.

OURY, William H. Mrs. Minnie K. Oury, 1716 Forrestville Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

MAJOR.

SMITH, Dan Morgan. Mrs. Dan Morgan Smith, 356 West Sixty-fourth Street, Chicago, Ill.

CAPTAINS.

SAINT-GAUDENS, Homer. Mrs. Homer Saint-Gaudens, Windsor, Vt.
WELBOURN, Marshall A. Mrs. E. L. Welbourn, 305 North Union Street, Union City, Ind.
WING, Persons W. Mrs. Persons W. Wing, 76 Warren Street, Glens Falls, N. Y.

LIEUTENANTS.

BRUENN, John J. William A. Bruenn, 127 Prospect Street, Meriden, Conn.
LITTLEFIELD, Walter B. Frank D. Littlefield, 1025 River Street, Hyde Park, Mass.
MALLETT, Pierre. Dr. George H. Mallett, 244 West Seventy-third Street, New York, N. Y.
MOSHER, Seely. Edward Mosher, 209 Huron Avenue, Port Huron, Mich.
ROONEY, John A. William F. Rooney, 20 Pond Street, Waltham, Mass.
STANLEY, Frank. Mrs. Mary A. Stanley, 752 Sandusky Avenue, Kansas City, Kans.
STEMBRIDGE, Roger W. J. W. Stembridge, Milledgeville, Ga.
STEWART, Thomas R. Mrs. Leota Stewart, 670 Huffman Street, Fort Wayne, Ind.

SERGEANTS.

BLACHE, Andrew. John Duda, 3075, East Sixty-first Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
BRADLEY, William E. Wilson A. Bradley, Sinton, Tex.
CHRYST, William H. Mrs. C. J. Ahn, 3934 Wallace Street, West Philadelphia, Pa.
DANNER, Chester A. Mrs. O. C. Danner, 1305 East Church Street, Marion, Ohio.
McGARRY, Frank. Mrs. Anna M. McGarry, 1915 North Eighth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
McGARY, Ross. Mrs. Mary C. McGary, R. F. D. 1, Linneus, Aroostock County, Me.
McLEOD, Roderick. Malcolm McLeod, 4 Carver Street, Somerville, Mass.
McWEENEY, John. Mrs. Robert Lane, 1467 College Avenue, East St. Louis, Ill.
MAHAFFIE, Chester W. W. H. Mahaffie, 4415 Thackery Place, Seattle, Wash.
NICHOLS, Charles L. Mrs. Dora B. Nichols, Chula, Mo.
O'CONNOR, James J. John O'Connor, sr., 37 Pleasant Street, Hartford, Conn.
PIPER, Amos L. Mrs. Emma Dodge, 530 Lake Avenue, Manchester, N. H.
PLANTZ, Vernon Charles. Mrs. Vernon C. Plantz, 239 Hanover Street, Toledo, Ohio.
POINDEXTER, Cleon D. Mrs. Floyd D. Poindexter, South Boston, Va.
ROMPS, Frank R. Joseph J. Romps, 248 West Thirty-eighth Street, New York, N. Y.
SANFORD, Ralph Norman. Mrs. Noah R. Sanford, Laurinburg, N. C.
SKELTON, Earl C. John M. Skelton, Lincoln Place, Allegheny County, Pa.
SMALLWOOD, Roy B. Mrs. Ora A. Smallwood, 424 Wauhatchie Pike, Chattanooga, Tenn.
SMITH, Bill. Mrs. Minnie Smith, Nowata, Okla.
STEVENS, Bradford F. Mrs. Elnora Stevens, 39 Sprague Avenue, Lonsdale, R. I.
TEBEAU, John H. Mrs. C. A. Tebeau, 125 Newell Street, Pittsfield, Mass.
TELIA, Dan. Mrs Safta Telia, Collati, Hungaria, Roumania.
TUNSTALL, Fitz H. J. H. Tunstall, 406 Jackson Street, Greensboro, N. C.
TURGEON, Romeo. Mrs. Alix Dumas, 105 Cole Street, Berlin, N. H.
WALSH, James J. Mrs. Bella Walsh, 14 Warren Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.
WILLIAMS, Frank. Mrs. Vera Williams, 897 Gatebine Avenue, Portland, Oreg.
WISSLER, Charles W. Henry L. Wissler, Gilbert, Iowa.

CORPORALS.

BRANCH, Charles W. Miss Ruth Branch, Rosebud, Mont.
BROCKWAY, William B. Edward Brockway, Mayhass, N. Dak.
CLARK, Charles J. Mrs. Charles J. Clark, Alliceville, Ala.
DIXON, Roy T. Edward Dixon, 1737 North Kedzie Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
McMILLAN, George Angus. Mrs. Elizabeth McMillan, 120 West Spratt Street, Alpena, Mich.
MARSHALL, Howard. Mrs. Jane Marshall, 214 Montauk Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
O'KEEFE, Timothy. Mrs. John Callahan, 310 East Ninetieth Street, New York, N. Y.
OMER, Major. Mrs. Laura Ellen Omer, Gage, Okla.
POIDINCE, John. William Poidince, 7 Arthur Street, Clifton, N. J.
RIGNEY, Hubert. Mrs. Hubert Rigney, care of Southern New England Telephone Co., Cheshire, Conn.
SHEFFIELD, James E. Mrs. Buela Brown, Newell, S. Dak.
SHERRY, Claude. Mrs. Fred Sherry, 631 East High Street, Bowling Green, Ky.
SHOREY, Walter G. W. H. Shorey, Veazie, Me.
STEELE, Henry C. Mrs. Hattie M. Steele, Freeville, N. Y.
STEWART, Raymond H. John Stewart, 448 Meridan Street, Shelbyville, Ind.
STEWART, Stanley T. Thomas D. Stewart, R. F. D. 4, East Grand Forks, Minn.
TANNENHOLZ, Melville. Mrs. Ray Tannenholz, 618 Lincoln Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.
TEALL, Edward Oliver. Mrs. Esther Teall, 97 Park Avenue, Coldwater, Mich.
WEIGAND, Martin W. Mrs. Kunigunda Weigand, 1631 Zerega Avenue, New York, N. Y.
WELLS, Orthal. Mrs. Lizzy Wells, Spencer, W. Va.
WHITE, Pearl. Mrs. Ethel White, Lenapah, Okla.
WILLIAMS, Frank Joseph. Mrs. Franees Williams, 924 Cumberland Street, Richmond, Va.
WILLIAMS, Isaae M. Andrew Williams, Clinton, N. Y.
WILLIAMS, James A. Mrs. Cora Wellstein, 1161 Eddy Street, Chicago, Ill.
WILSON, John K. John K. Wilson, 218 McKibbon Street, Oxford, Ala.
WOLFF, Arthur. Fred W. Wolff, 1431 North Monticello Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
WOOD, James A. Mrs. Mary DePadue, 445 Somerville Avenue, Somerville, Mass.
WOODS, Laird V. J. N. Woods, 413 Clay Street, Dallas, Oreg.

MUSICIANS.

McGOWAN, Hugh James. William E. McGowan, South Main Street, Fond du Lac, Wis.
TANNER, Harry C. Mrs. Cleta Tanner, 729 South Lincoln, Hobart, Okla.
WORKMAN, Lloyd A. Mrs. Katie F. Firth, Duchesne, Utah.

WAGONERS.

CHRISTIANSEN, Peter. Mrs. Carrie Larsen, 166 Union Street, Bangor, Me.
PIEFER, Jesse. Mrs. Alma Christiaanse, Mount Greenwood, Ill.

COOK.

CREIGHTON, Robert L. Mrs. Elma E. Creighton, Rock Hall, Md.

PRIVATES.

CHRISTIE, Charles A. Joseph E. Christie, 11 Buttonwood Street, Darmouth, Mass.
CRAVENS, John W. Henry Cravens, Willows Road, Long Beach, Calif.
LEE, J. V. W. H. Lee, R. F. D. 1, box 32, Gaysburg, N. C.
McQUILLAN, Thomas A. Mrs. Mary McQuillan, 210 East One hundred and twenty-second Street, New York, N. Y.
MACKIN, John J. Mrs. Margaret Mackin, 426 Thirteenth Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
MOYER, Frank A. Mrs. Elizabeth J. Moyer, 316 Sanderson Street, Pottsville, Pa.
PAULBICKI, Roman J. Mrs. Mary Paulbicki, 38 Clarke Street, Milwaukee, Wis.
SMITH, Charlie K. Square S. Smith, Vandervoort, Ark.
SULLIVAN, Frank T. Mrs. Sarah M. Mawhinney, 2933 East Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
MICHEL, Chester H. Mrs. William Michel, 40 India Street, Greenpoint, Brooklyn, N. Y.
MYERS, Lowell E. Louis Myers, Crab Orchard, Nebr.
NICHOLAS, Luther. Jim W. Nicholas, R. F. D. 1, Marks, Ala.
NIELSON, Hans M. Carl Nielson, Hadson, Iowa.
OCHENRIDER, Harry E. James Ochenrider, Millersburg, Pa.
OWENS, Robert C. Newton F. Owens, Merit, Tex.
PARROTT, Leslie P. Mrs. Rosie Parrott, Endeavor, Wis.
PENSMITH, Herbert J. Charles E. Pensmith, 1610 You Street, Anacostia, Washington, D. C.

CASUALTIES IN U. S. EXPEDITIONARY FORCES

PETERSON, William O. Clyde Grimes, Small, Idaho.
PLATTNER, Edward H. Mrs. Mary A. Plattner, 2 St. Marks Street, Kingston, N. Y.
POGGI, George. Mrs. Rose Poggi, 2032 First Avenue, New York, N. Y.
PRATER, Melvin. Mrs. Lillie Gephars, 721 South Secoud Street, Terre Haute, Ind.
SIMONI, Giovanna. Sylvester Simoni, 138 Henry Street, Binghamton, N. Y.
SINGER, Benjamin Wilbur. Mrs. Laura Singer, St. Clairsville, Ohio.
SINKEWICH, Felix. Peter Gancaize, 1155 Fourth Avenue, Astoria, Long Island, N. Y.
SKELLY, William. Charles O'Neil, 734 Pierce Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
STICE, George C. Lester Stice, St. Helena, Calif.
STILLWAGONER, Esther J. Mrs. Cora B. Stillwagoner, New Martinsville, W. Va.
STRIPLING, Walter B. Mrs. Lizzie E. Price, Oliver Springs, Tenn.
STRODEL, Clarence J. Mrs. Mary Strodel, 113 Rider Avenue, Syracuse, N. Y.
STRONG, James O. Calie Strong, R. F. D. 2, Celina, Tenn.
STRUTHERS, Thomas O. Mrs. M. Struthers, Lincoln Avenue, Yakima, Wash.
STRUTTON, James R. Mrs. Mary Strutton, Leaksville, N. C.
STUEBINGER, William H. Rudolph Stuebinger, 2233 Belmont Avenue, New York, N. Y.
STUEHMEYER, Henry. Mrs. Caroliue Stuehmeyer, Hoffman, Ill.
THOMPSON, Frank. Mrs. Jennie F. Thompson, 1400 Duss Avenue, Ambridge, Pa.
THOMPSON, John P. G. E. Thompson, Rossmoyne, Ohio.
AUSTIN, Claud. Mrs. H. C. Austin, Lampson, Wis.
BECKHAM, Richard A. Mrs. L. F. Wamshec, R. F. D. 2, box 284A, Fort Smith, Ark.
BECKWITH, Charles. Mrs. Anna Green Beckwith, 503 Brady Street, Coronna, Mich.
BEEBE, George William. John S. Beebe, Huntingburg, Ind.
BERRY, Franklin B. Mrs. Eva Berry, Sumatara, Mont.
BRADLEY, Noble B. Dellie Bradley, Hickman, Ky.
BRIDGES, William Wilson. George W. Bridges, Box, Okla.
BURROUGHS, John W. Steven K. Burroughs, 307 South Glad Street, Marion, Ohio.
BURSK, Morris. Charles Scharing, 14 Vernon Street, Springfield, Mass.
CHRIST, Frank K. Mrs. Sarah Lafferty Hilferty, 28 East Logan Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
CHRISTENSEN, Oscar P. Mrs. Thea Christensen, 222 Messer Street, Rhinelander, Wis.
CHRISTIE, George Stanley. Mrs. Stella Ross, 228 Ferris Avenue, Detroit, Mich.
CLARK, Archie M. Nelson A. Clark, Millinocket, Me.
CLARK, Bruce R. George H. Clark, Ida Grove, Iowa.
CLARK, Charles H. Mrs. W. W. Clark, 2022 Border Street, Selma, Calif.
CLARKE, Aden. J. O. Clarke, R. F. D. 10, Milton, Wis.
CURLEY, Arthur Joseph. Mrs. Abbie L. Curley, 26 Thayer Street, Milford, Mass.
DI DOMENICO, Salvatore. Giuseppe Dido-Menico, 1142 West Taylor Street, Chicago, Ill.
ELDRIDGE, Frank. Mrs. Margaret Eldridge, 33 Oliver Street, New Brunswick, N. J.
GAFFRON, Carl J. Mrs. Catherine Gaffron, 717 Wesly Avenue, McKeesport, Pa.
GARDNER, Melvin A. Mrs. Elizabeth Gardner, 104 North Edgewood Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
GARNER, Ben H. Mrs. S. P. Garner, Magnolia, Miss.
GENSEMER, Walter F. Robert L. Gensemer, Avon, Pa.
GUNTER, Ammasa D. David Gunter, Malinta, Ohio.
HAKEY, Henry J. Edward Herbert, 106 Terrace Avenue, Schenectady, N. Y.
KEFFER, James A. John W. Keffer, Mountain Falls, Va.
McGILL, Arthur L. William McGill, 828 Bouston Street, Dayton, Ohio.
McGINNESS, Felix Augustine. Mrs. Annie McGinness, 155 West Lincoln Avenue, Mount Vernon, N. Y.
McGUIRE, John J. Mrs. Marian J. Whelan, 708 Ashbury Street, San Francisco, Cal.
McSHEA, Andrew. Mrs. M. McShea, 77 Marcella Street, Roxbury, Mass.
MADSON, Carl. N. P. Madson, Hunter, N. Dak.
MALONEY, Patrick. Mrs. Michael Kavanagh, 304 Wallace Street, New Haven, Conn.
MATT, Stanie. Tony Matt, Paterson, N. J.
MOSS, Deonc H. George E. Reinhardt, Ashburn, Ga.
NOWAK, Joseph H. Mrs. Hattie Nowak, Filer City, Manistee County, Mich.
OHNECK, John P. Bernard Ohneck, Eatonville, Wash.
OLSCHEWSKI, William. Mrs. Hattie Olschewski, 2037 West Twenty-first Street, Chicago, Ill.
OOLEY, Edgar W. Basum H. Ooley, Phenix, Mo.
OWENS, Walter F. Mrs. R. Owens, 97 Regent Street, Roxbury, Mass.
PASLEY, William. Mrs. Lizzie Palsey, Drake, Okla.
PENNIMAN, Frederick G. F. M. Penniman, 37 Central Street, Whitman, Mass.
PHILLIPS, Arquilious. Mrs. Rose Phillips, Lookout, Ky.
PHILLIPS, Charles R. Charles B. Phillips, Warsaw, Mo.
PICKENS, Arthur W. Mrs. Della Pickens, Glassport, Pa.
PIPPIN, Steben G. Mrs. Hariette H. Pippin, Bonifay, Fla.
PIPPIT, Elmer S. Mrs. Margaret J. Pippit, Pueblo, Colo.
PIRO, Ciriaco. Anthony Miguone, Solly Avenue, Holmesburg, Pa.
PIRO, Henry R. Mrs. Victoria Piro, 311 East Second Street, Cle Elum, Wash.
PIRONE, Pasquale. Nicholas Colleti, Kendrick Street, Wrentham, Mass.
PLEASANCE, Edgar. Allen Pleasance, Lockport, La.
PLOEGER, Alvin. Mrs. Emily Ploeger, 1178 Seventeenth Street, Milwaukee, Wis.
POIRIER, Homer W. Mrs. Leonie Poirier, 5 Waterman Avenue, Greystone, R. I.
POMEROY, Robert. Mrs. Ruth A. Pomeroy, R. F. D. 7, Carthage, Mo.
PRATT, Ralph V. Charles Shellabarger, High Street, Covington, Ohio.
ROGERS, John E. Jessie Rogers, Wickham, W. Va.
ROHRS, Henry. Dany Trusdell, Garden Grove, Calif.
ANDERSON, John. Jacob Anderson, Greenville, Montcalm County, Mich.
BORDELON, Clifton. Mrs. Octavia Bordelon, Moncla, La.
BRANSON, Otis R. Nathan Branson, Bland, Mo.
BRAS, Alaric H. Clarence C. Bras, 2111 First Avenue North, Seattle, Wash.
BRAUNGARDT, Lafayette. Frank Braungardt, Winfield, Mo.
BRAY, Elmer. Mrs. Lucy Bray, 534 North Fourth Street, Allentown, Pa.
BURTON, Charles L. Mrs. Bettie Burton, Sebee, Ky.
CALLAHAN, David. Mrs. Mary Callahan, 1253 Greylock Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
CALLAHAN, Frank William. William J. Callahan, 435 St. Paul Avenue, Beloit, Wis.
CALLAHAN, John Edward. Mrs. Julia Callahan, 9 Lafayette Street, Schenectady, N. Y.
CALLAHAN, Louis G. James Callahan, 1325 Silver Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
CALLAHAN, Raymond J. Walter C. Callahan, 414 East One hundred and thirty-ninth Street, New York, N. Y.
CALLAN, John F. Mrs. Catherine Callan, 1673 Sixty-eighth Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
CULPEPPER, Benjamin Franklin. Benjamin F. Culpepper, Pamlico, N. C.
CUNNINGHAM, Leonard J. Mrs. Anna Cunningham, 41 North Main Street, South Hadley Falls, Mass.
DELORIE, Alexander G. Mrs. Margaret DeLorie, 106 Brook Street, Brookline, Mass.
DEMPSTER, James J. Mrs. Mary Dempster, 405 South Sixth Street, Darby, Pa.
DENISE, Guiseppe. Vincenzo Denise, Curinga Province of Catangaro, Italy.
DESELLENS, John R. John Hamilton Deselens, Lock Four, Pa.
DESROCHE, Harvey. Miss Anna Renney, 445 North Montella Street, Brockton, Mass.
DEWITT, Arthur E. Mrs. Ethel Dewitt, R. F. D. 1, Plainfield, Wis.
DICKERSON, John H. Mrs. Bessie Dickerson, 5010 Kensington Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.
DI DONATO, Antonio. Mrs. Rosa Di Donato, Palena, Provincio Del Chieda, Italy.
DI DONATO, Gaetano. Mrs. Singi Di Donato, Manoppello, Province Di Chieti, Italy.
DIFFLEY, John F. Patrick F. Diffley, 61 Dora Street, Province, R. I.
DIGGINS, Harold S. P. F. Diggins, 14 South Street, Worcester, Mass.
DUCK, Reuben G. James F. Duck, R. F. D. 2, Loganton, Pa.
DUERR, Leslie. Jacob Duerr, St. Charles, Ill.
DUETT, John T. Mrs. Alice Histon, Tallassee, Ala.
ENGLAND, Clarence N. Martha Kneedler, Mammoth Springs, Ark.
FARIS, Harry P. Mrs. Ada M. Faris, R. F. D. 3, Keysville, Va.
FINNIGAN, James F. B. Ellis Eaton, Sterling Junction, Miss.
FLANAGAN, Thomas A. Mrs. Peter Flanagan, 7 Lambert Street, Marlboro, Mass.
FLEMING, Francis Leo. Mrs. Elizabeth Fleming, 149 West Street, Lawrence, Mass.
FLESHER, Phillip, John Flesher, Shelrock, Iowa.
FLINTOFT, Robert. Mrs. Theresa Flintoft, Mount Kisco, N. Y.
FLITSCH, Floyd C. Richard Flitsch, R. F. D. 1, Potosi, Wis.
FONTENOT, Raymond. Potalis Fontenot, Marmon, La.
FRENCHU, John. Mrs. Veronica Frenchu box 211, Elizabeth, N. J.
GALLIPEAU, Leander. Mrs. Mary Gallipeau, Ware Street, Mansfield, Mass.
GALLO, Albert. Mrs. Rietra Perrona, 26 Mazzradel, Vallo, Italy.
GALLO, John. Mrs. John Gallo, 121 Winters Avenue, West Hazelton, Pa.
GALVIN, Dennie M. Felix Galvin, 29 Pearl Street, Malden, Mass.
GALVIN, James H. Mrs. Ellen Galvin, 143 Bergen Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
GAMBLE, Harry Albert. Mrs. Alice Gamble, 20 Vermont Street, Otto, McKeesport, Pa.
GANEN, Paul G. Mrs. Frank Ganen, 102 Taylor Street, Boston, Mass.
GARDNER, Harold. Richard Gardner, 54 Essex Street, Lawrence, Mass.
GARDZIE, Julian. John Gardzie, 175 Charles Street, Lowell, Mass.
GARLAND, Claude. Thomas Garland, R. F. D. 1, Ivy Depot, Va.
GEMELLARO, Louis. Tony Gemellaro, 129 Park Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
GENDRON, Gilbert F. Mrs. Eugene Gendron, 73 Moody Street, Lowell, Mass.
GILL, Freach A. C. Gill, 45 Manitoba Avenue, St. Paul, Minn.
LAMB, Edward A. Mrs. John Morrissey, 257 Eleventh Avenue, Astoria, N. Y.
LOQUIST, Avlane F. Alfred Loquist, North Henderson, Ill.
MANSFIELD, George A. Mrs. Alice Mansfield, 121 West Park Street, Framingham, Mass.
MAURER, Floris Albert. Philip Maurer, R. F. D. 4, Coldwater, Mich.

Missing in Action.

PRIVATES.

GORTON, Frank. Mrs. Rebina Miller, Uniontown, Pa.
GRIMESEY, George. Mrs. Mary Grimesey, 2665 East Fifty-fifth Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
MADRID, Pantalion. Pedro A. Madrid, Santa Rosa, N. Mex.
MARTIN, Oders M. Benjamin Martin, Elba, Ala.
SHAPIRO, Harry. Mrs. Bessie Shapiro, 315 West One hundred and sixteenth Street, New York, N. Y.

CURRENT CASUALTIES.

Killed in Action.

PRIVATE.

AUSLANDER, Floyd R. Frank Auslander, R. F. D. 2, Decker, Mich.

Died of Wounds.

PRIVATE.

KOZLOUSKY, Mattios. Mrs. Martha Getz, 704 West Thirty-first Street, Chicago, Ill.

Died from Aeroplane Accident.

LIEUTENANT.

STONE, John. Hon. W. A. Stone, room 458, City Hall, Philadelphia, Pa.

Died from Accident and Other Causes.

WAGONER.

BAUMAN, George C. Mrs. George C. Bauman, 5 Tafts Court, Roslindale, Mass.

PRIVATES.

FORD, George, Jr. Mrs. Rosa Ford, Winnsboro, S. C.
GACHINSKY, Adam. John Ligueo, 160 Hudson Street, Rochester, N. Y.
INGE, John C. Miss Lena Sands, 1149 Wallace and North Avenue, Bridgeport, Conn.

(Continued on Page 5.)

United States Bulletin

Continuing the Work of The Official U. S. Bulletin Established May 10, 1917, Under an Order of the President of the United States. Since April 1, 1919, Published by Roger W. Babson. Issued Every Monday.

Office: No. 10 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C. Tel. Main 5600.

The United States Bulletin is dedicated to the faithful presentation of the official acts of the Government that the people may know and understand precisely and accurately just what the Government is doing day by day. The Bulletin expresses no opinions, indulges in no conjecture or speculation. Published under the same executive management, the same editorship.

The Bulletin is in itself a complete record of all the important activities of the United States Government through its various departments, Legislative, Judicial, and Executive. Official Orders, Statements, and Rulings printed textually as issued by accredited Government officials, and, therefore, an authoritative guide to the business interests of the Nation; a virtual necessity to the Government itself in acquainting the various departments with the official acts of one another; to the Judiciary; to the Manufacturers; Miners and Traders; to Corporations, Railroads, Steamship, Telegraph and Cable Companies; Exporters and Importers; to Diplomats, Consular Agents, Statesmen, and men of affairs generally who wish to keep accurately informed of what the Government is doing and to preserve for reference authentic copies of public announcements issued by the Government's own officials and agents. Entered at the post office at Washington, D. C., as second-class mail matter.—**Edward S. Rochester, Editor.**

SUBSCRIPTION RATES BY MAIL	
One year	$10.00
Six months	6.00
One year, postage prepaid to foreign countries	15.00
Six months, postage prepaid to foreign countries	8.50
Back numbers and extra copies ..... each	.20

Make all checks, money orders, and drafts payable to C. J. Knight, 10 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C.

ORDER ON TELEPHONE CHARGES

Office of the P. M. Gen'l,
Washington, Apr. 25, 1919.

Order No. 3035.

Order No. 2348, dated Nov. 18, 1918, is hereby amended to read as follows:

Hereafter hotels, apartment houses, clubs, and similar institutions shall not charge any guest, tenant, or member for telephone messages from stations accessible to the genral public or to guests, tenants, or members generally, an amount in excess of that charged for such service at the public pay stations in the same exchange.

A. S. BURLESON,
Postmaster General.

ENEMY TRADING LIST CHANGE.

[Issued April 26, 1919.]

The following name is removed from the Enemy Trading List as of date April 26, 1919:

Netherlands.

Pierson & Company (late Adolf Boissevain & Company), Heerengracht 237-239, Amsterdam.

Easy to buy, convenient to handle, no red tape—Get a WAR-SAVINGS STAMP to-day.

RETURN OF MARINE CABLE LINES TO THE OWNERS MAY 2

(Continued from Page 1.)

they should be blended with and become a part of the postal establishment as essential agencies of communication. He is firmly convinced if such a policy were entered upon that where there are now three telegraph and telephone pole lines and sometimes four occupying the same highway, entailing immense waste, better and cheaper service could be given by one coordinate wire agency; that by the abolition of various supervisory forces of the wire systems which would then be unnecessary; by complete unification of the systems, thereby eliminating the operating cost of the useless system; by thoroughly coordinating the remaining telegraph and telephone services; by the consolidation of offices and the utilization of post office buildings where practicable; by the use of stamps as a means of eliminating costly and complicated accountings and the utilization of the auditing and accounting forces of the Post Office Department, thereby largely eliminating those of the wire systems that such savings could be effected that would enable those in authority, during normal times, to materially reduce the cost of the wire service to the people.

Has Not Changed Views.

As to the wisdom of this course the Postmaster General has not changed his views. At the time the Government took over the control of the wires extraordinary and abnormal conditions existed, resulting in a constantly increasing and very high operating cost, which has necessarily continued. The early coming of the armistice, the accentuated cost of operation and diminishing revenues, the uncertainty in the period of Government control, presented such a situation that those in charge for the Government were able to accomplish but little by way of unification or to go forward with their policies of economy, and consequently were soon brought face to face with a very serious, but quite simple, problem, to wit: Given increasing cost of operation plus diminishing revenues equals what? There can be but one answer—increase of rates. This action was taken. It was quite unfortunate; and was taken with deepest regret, but it was imperative. To an intelligent mind this increase of rates constitutes no sound reason for a change of view on the original proposition that it is economically wise for the Government to own the wire systems as a part of the postal establishment, and in no sense tends to refute the soundness of the contention that through such ownership savings would be affected that would result in a reduction of rates. For example, street car companies and other public utility organizations throughout the country which are being operated under private control are in many cases on the verge of bankruptcy and are petitioning for an increase in rates for their services; and, when having been granted the increases sought, often return with petitions for still further increase, basing their claims upon the higher wages and increased cost of material. The Wire Administration could not escape this condition, which extended throughout the country in relation to every form of service, public or private.

There is quite a difference between Government ownership and Government control for a limited and very uncertain period. The present control affords no more a test of the virtues of Government ownership than could be had through a temporary receivership in a court proceeding.

That the contention of the Postmaster General for a complete unification of the various wire systems is both wise from an economic standpoint and supported by sound business principles has been confirmed by the ablest experts on electrical transmission in America. That it should be brought about the Postmaster General still believes, preferably through Government ownership and operation as a part of the postal establishment, but if this is not done, then through some means of unified control by private ownership, over which the Government should at all times exercise a wholesome regulatory supervision. About the desirability of this the Postmaster General has had no reason to undergo a change of mind. However, for some time it has been apparent that the first of these alternatives does not meet with the approbation of the new Congress. Such being the case, there is but one course to pursue, and that is to return the various wire properties to their respective owners after urging proper legislation to safeguard the interest of all the properties, in fairness to the investors, and to insure proper service to the public.

Having reached this conclusion the Postmaster General does not hesitate as to his line of action.

WILL ENFORCE PROHIBITION LAW

(Continued from Page 1.)

interpretation of the law have been recently argued in a suit pending in New York. I was glad to cooperate with the attorneys representing brewers in an effort to expedite that case to an authoritative decision, and I am hopeful that the proper construction of the law may be settled by the Court before it becomes necessary for either the brewers or the Government to determine without a court decision just how they shall proceed.

I have no power to grant amnesty to any who may see fit to manufacture beer pending an authoritative judicial construction of the law, and I am sure that brewers generally understand that the pendency of litigation will be no protection against prosecution for offences under the law.

Of course, I am making no reference to the Prohibition Amendment to the Constitution. The proper method of enforcement of that Amendment is a matter which will require additional legislation before it becomes effective under its terms.

CASUALTIES IN U. S. EXPEDITIONARY FORCES

(Continued from Page 3.)

KELLY, Clarence. Mrs. Ella Kelley, 65 East Clifton Avenue, Cincinnati, Ohio.
McCOY, Charles G. Wallace L. McCloy, 2013 West Second Street, Little Rock, Ark.
POLEISKO, Vendel. Victor Poleisko, box 161, Dicksonville, Ind.
QUINN, Francis Patrick. Mrs. Ennen Quinn, 1410 Cleveland Avenue, Niagara Falls, N. Y.
ROGERS, Perley F. Selden F. Rogers, Bartlett, N. H.
SCHROEDER, Ernest E. Gus D. Schroeder, 300 East Tenth Street, Newton, Kans.
SINKS, George F. Mrs. Elva Sinks, Lockman, Iowa.
WEAVER, John H. Rev. Socrates T. Weaver, Geneva, Iowa.

Died of Disease.

SERGEANTS.

BARNETT, Ben. Mrs. Hattie Barnett, 812 Garfield Street, Lawrence, Kans.
HOLMES, Samuel W. Thomas Holmes, 35 Bolston Street, Boston, Mass.
REESE, David T. Timothy E. Reese, R. F. D. 1, Thurman, Ohio.
SCHLERETH, Frank Charles. Mrs. Barbara Schlereth, 77 Jefferson Avenue, Maspeth, N. Y.
TEURCK, Herman. Mrs. Caroline Schroeder, 1408 Maryland Avenue, Steubenville, Ohio.
WHEATON, Albert B. Mrs. A. B. Wheaton, 923 Quincy Street, Rapid City, S. Dak.

CORPORALS.

BALCOMBE, Horace C. Mrs. George Balcomb, 221 Washington Street, Lynn, Mass.
BALES, Ivan J. Jonathan H. Bales, Braddyville, Iowa.
KASS, John. Peter Kass, R. F. D. 1, Menominee, Mich.

WAGONER.

McQUADE, James D. Mrs. Loretta Lowe, 409 South Des Plaines Street, Joliet, Ill.

COOKS.

LAMPE, Henry W. Henry Lampe, 362 South Sixth Street, Newark, N. J.
YORK, Edward J. Joseph S. York, 800 First Street, Merrill, Wis.

PRIVATES.

BAUMGARDT, Henry. Henry Sherman, Sterling, Ill.
BERNER, Fred W. W. E. Berner, Jamestown, N. Dak.
BOWER, Chester. Mrs. Ella Bower, Jeffers, Mont.
BRIERLY, Mark. William R. Brierly, Sardis, Ky.
BROWN, George G. Miss Molley Brown, Albany, N. Y.
FORSYTH, David. Mrs. Sarah Forsyth, Church Street, Roscoe, Pa.
HILTON, Earl G. Mrs. Lora A. Hilton, 16 Clay Avenue, Everett, Mass.
JACKSON, Lee. Mrs. Mariah Jackson, R. F. D. 2, box 112, West Point, Miss.
JILOCA, Lorenzo G. Mrs. Dionisia G. Jiloca, Cabatuan, Province of Ilo-Ilo, Philippine Islands.
JOSEPH, Eugene. David Clemens, 261 West One hundred and twenty-fourth Street, New York, N. Y.
KLASE, Ervin G. Mrs. Charles Klase, 672 Madison Street, Milwaukee, Wis.
KUEBLER, George W. Charles Kuebler, Cissna Park, Ill.
LINDQUIST, Elmer G. T. John Lindquist, Viking, Minn.
LINDSEY, Alfred. Mrs. Elizabeth Campbell, Ward, Ala.
MARTIN, Harvey. Mrs. John Martin, Mount Blanchard, Ohio.
MOBLEY, Paul D. Mrs. Dora Mobley, Punta Gorda, Fla.
PETERSEN, Walter. Jurgen Petersen, 1722 Division Street, Davenport, Iowa.
ROSS, Edward. Mrs. Emma Ross, Lagrange, Ky.
SANDERS, James. Mrs. Annie Harris, Crossett, Ark.
SWILLING, Carence. Jeff Swilling, Iradell, Tex.
TALYOR, William Thomas. Mrs. Ella J. Talyor, Attala, Ala.
TINNIN, Lem B. Mrs. Margaret Harford, 317 South Minnesota Street, Shawnee, Okla.
TRUSS, Jules Joseph. Mrs. Fred Foster, 1005 Washington Avenue, Kansas City, Mo.
ZALIKOWSKI, Stanley. Mrs. Margaret Bochat, 3611 West Wolfram Street, Chicago, Ill.

Wounded Severely.

SERGEANT.

GOODING, Laurence E. Joseph M. Gooding, 36 Sixth Street, Fond du Lac, Wis.

PRIVATES.

AMON, George W. Mrs. Minnie Amon, R. F. D. 1, Brown City, Mich.
LUCIDO Antonio. Samuel Lucido, 501 Macomb Street, Detroit, Mich.
MAIDANSKI, Jacob. Artem Maidauski, box 1, Watertown, Conn.

Wounded Slightly.

PRIVATES.

MAZZA, Thomas F. Mrs. Elizabeth Mazza, 139 Courtland Place, New Britain, Conn.
VUCOTICH, Jovo N. Mrs. Kate Vucotich, Castellastua, Austria.

Missing in Action.

PRIVATES.

PETERSON, August B. Mrs. Sophia Peterson, R. F. D. 1, White Hall, Mich.
RAMOTOWSKE, Josef. Adam Ramotowske, 232 Grand Avenue, Detroit, Mich

CHANGES IN STATUS.

The following cabled corrections are issued as an appendix to the regular casualty lists:

Wounded (Degree Undetermined), Previously Reported Killed in Action.

BUGLER.

PETTY, Hurschel W. H. B. Petty, Weazer, Idaho.

Returned to Duty, Previously Reported Died of Wounds.

PRIVATE.

LOGSTON, Bob. Mrs. Lavasta D. Logston, Burkesville, Ky.

Killed in Action, Previously Reported Died.

PRIVATE.

MUIR, Robert J. Robert Muir, 150 West Third Street, Mount Carmel, Pa.

Died of Wounds, Previously Reported Died.

PRIVATE.

RUNKLE, Fred E. Smith Runkle, Hiattville, Kans.

Died of Disease, Previously Reported Died.

FREELAND, George C. Mrs. G. C. Freeland, 194 Fountain Street, Westville, Conn.

Returned to Duty, Previously Reported Died.

CORPORAL.

KENNEDY, Charles E. Mrs. John Kennedy, 2559 West Thirty-sixth Street, Chicago, Ill.

Killed in Action, Previously Reported Wounded (Degree Undetermined).

PRIVATES.

JONES, James. Mrs. Florence Jones, R. F. D. 5, Corning, N. Y.
SILER, Conrad. George Washington Seiler, 125 Webster Avenue, Jersey City Heights, N. J.

Killed in Action, Previously Reported Missing in Action.

PRIVATES.

BREUALT, Albert. Mrs. Eva Breault, 17 Maynard Street, Putnam, Conn.
CURRY, Steve S. Mrs. Ellen Curry Jaegur, Glenwood City, Wis.
MOSCORELLO, Joseph. Mrs. Albine Moscorello, 123 Fourth Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
PREDIGER, Henry G. George W. Prediger, 3526 North Marvine Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
RATHGEBER, George L. Mrs. Helen Rathgeber, 234 Niagara Street, Tonawanda, N. Y.
WHITLEY, Joseph C. Sterling Whitley, Tecumseh, Okla.
ZAKSZEWSKY, Zurgmund. Mrs. Sophia Grossman, 1133 Hamilton Avenue, Ferrell, Pa.

Died, Previously Reported Missing in Action.

SERGEANTS.

KEATING, Maurice F. Maurice Keating, 47 Walnut Street, Hartford, Conn.
WHALEN, Lawrence J. Mrs. Mary M. Whalen, 368 Herald Avenue, Richmond Hill, N. Y.

PRIVATES.

DIERMEYER, John R. Mrs. L. Maurin, 2150 West Fifty-third Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
DURANDO, Camillo. Dominick Durando, 725 Federal Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
FORTSON, Howard L. Mrs. E. M. Fortson, 2008 Hazel Street, Texarkana, Tex.
GRIEGO, Cosme. Agustin Griego, Albuquerque, N. Mex.
HUNTER, Ambus E. Mrs. Ella Ledbetter, 137 Pembroke Avenue, Dallas, Tex.
LENARDSON, Carl C. Mrs. Lela Lenardson, general delivery, Adrian, Mich.
PARRIS, William. Joe Capps, 207 Oklahoma Avenue, Knoxville, Tenn.
SHEAR, Jasper E. Mrs. J. H. Shaines, Brook, Ind.

Wounded Slightly, Previously Reported Missing in Action.

PRIVATES.

BOYD, John. Mrs. Marion P. Boyd, 822 Pulaski Street, Columbia, S. C.
JENNINGS, James F. Mrs. Catherine Harding, 1928 South Bonsall Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Wounded (Degree Undetermined), Previously Reported Missing in Action.

PRIVATES.

ALLEN, Ervin W. Joe Allen, 700 South Fifth Street, Waco, Tex.
DELANEY, John J. Mrs. Mary Delaney, 1020 Woodycrest Avenue, New York, N. Y.
FLOYD, Add. S. P. Floyd, Delmar, Ky.
FRISCO, John F. Fred Frisco, R. F. D. 1, Ashland, Wis.
LOWERY, Kelsy. James H. Lowery, Grand Rivers, Ky.
MENENGER, Manuel S. Mrs. Martha D. Baagrio, Olion, Portugal.
NESTER, John M. John T. Nester, 406 East Seventh Street, Muscatine, Iowa.
SWANTEK, Steven. Mrs. Ara Swantek, 505 Mitchell Avenue, Detroit, Mich.
WESTLING, Henry. James Westling, R. F. D. 1, Milaca, Minn.

Sick in Hospital, Previously Reported Missing in Action.

PRIVATE.

REILLEY, James E. Mrs. Kathryn Kavanaugh, 3447 Marion Street, Denver, Colo.

Returned to Duty, Previously Reported Missing in Action.

CORPORALS.

GOODWIN, Harold R. Walter Goodwin, Lebanon, N. H.
HOFFARTH, Joseph F. Mrs. Anna Hoffarth, 446 Myrtle Avenue, Irvington, N. J.
LAMSER, Harvey W. Mrs. Emma Lamser, 2111 West Fifty-eighth Street, Cleveland, Ohio.

PRIVATES.

BALL, Joseph F. Miss Mary Ball, 178 Cabot Street, Roxbury, Mass.
BAY, John E. Mrs. Matilla Lahti, Bispala 18, Tampere, Finland, Russia.
CORVINELLI, Tony. Angelo Corvinelli, Limosana, Privingis Di Campobasso, Italy.
D'AVINO, Alfonso. Buiseppe D'Avino, Hazlett City, N. J.
DEMPSEY, John F. Mrs. Ethel Stocosky, 712 South Sixth Street, Kansas City, Kans.
DIPALMO, Gaetano. Frederick Dipalmo, Province of Salemo, Italy.
DOWLER, Ervin. Mrs. Mary Dowler, South Charleston, Ohio.
DUNSMORE, Ronald W. Mrs. Margaret Dunsmore, Curwensville, Pa.
HANSHOE, Charles A. Mrs. Mary Hanshoe, Griffin, Ind.
KELLY, John. Thomas Kelly, 11 Hill Street, Winchester, Mass.
KELLY, Roy O. Mrs. Nellie Klinglinger, Mulberry, Kans.
LINDLEY, Will E. Charlie E. Lindley, R. F. D. 3, Macon, Miss.
LITTLEFIELD, Henry. Charles Littlefield, 192½ Adams Street, Waltham, Mass.
McGOWAN, William D. James McGowan, 29 West Neptune Street, Lynn, Mass.
MERRIFIELD, Cedric R. Mrs. Lydia Merrifield, 710 American Bank Building, Seattle, Wash.
NULL, Merlin. Mrs. Cora Walker, Nursery, Tex.
OLDENBURG, Erich J. William Oldenburg, Town Line Road, Berea, Ohio.
OLIEN, Jerome. Henry Olien, Wavelghem, Belgium.
OLIVERIA, Avelardo. Celso Oliveria, 808 Adams Street, Brownsville, Tex.
OLLISON, Floys. Miss Lula Head, Wynne, Ark.
PERALES, Antonio. George L. Perales, Thelma, Tex.
PETRI, James J. Peter Petri, 3230 Hurley Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

CASUALTIES IN U. S. EXPEDITIONARY FORCES

PODGIRSKI, Marion. Mrs. Katy Falber, 613 North Calloway Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
POTTER, Walter. Miss Lena Potter, Dayton, Tenn.
RYAN, William H. Frank Ryan, 345 Essex Street, Lawrence, Mass.
SWENSEN, John. Mrs. Mary E. Jonsen, 111 Borne Street, Seattle, Wash.
TAVARES, Mariano M. Mrs. Mary M. Tavares, 1310 Eightieth Avenue, Oakland, Cal.
THOMPSON, Edward. Mrs. Ed. Thompson, Van Hock, N. Dak.
UNGER, Lloyd J. Mrs. Susan Unger, Boswell, Pa.
VANDERVELDT, Albert J. Henricus Vanderveldt, Sloten, Amsterdam, Holland.
VITCHOREK, Stanley J. William Vitchorek, 421 East Ridge Street, Nanticoke, Pa.
WALLACE, John. Mrs. Theba Wallace, Farley, Iowa.
WEINBERG, Charles. Mrs. Lynn Weinberg, 43 Humbolt Avenue, Roxbury, Mass.
WOLF, John F. Mrs. Anna Wolf, 1822 Corning Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.
WOOD, Lawrence J. Lawrence S. Wood, care of A. J. Keatney, druggist, Thirty-second Avenue and Arbor Street, Omaha, Nebr.
ZEUMER, George, Mrs. Marie Zeumer, 343 Center Street, Richmond, Queen County, N. Y.

SERIAL B, No. 13.

Killed in Action.

LIEUTENANT.

KOCH, Roland S. Mrs. Francis Koch, 324 West Broad Street, Bethlehem, Pa.

PRIVATES.

TRIPP, Edward A. George W. Tripp, Randalia, Iowa.
COOK, Travis D. Jesse P. Cook, De Kalb, Tex.
PISO, Rocco. Tony Piso, 15 Waverly Street, Framingham, Mass.
TIMMERMAN, Herman Theodore. August Timmerman, Farnham, N. Y.

Died from Wounds.

CORPORAL.

WEIS, John F. Maximilian W. Weis, 30 Evelyn Street, Mattapan, Mass.

PRIVATES.

LINDQUIST, Caleb Emanuel. Sigred O. Lindquist, Roseau, Minn.
MILLER, Ray H. Mrs. Minnie Miller, 434 Queen Ann Avenue, Seattle, Wash.
RISING, Howard S. Mrs. Grace A. Rising, 99 Cottage Street, Lockport, Niagara Co., N. Y.

Died from Accident and Other Causes.

CORPORAL.

COOPER, Charles M. Charles E. Cooper, Moro, Ill.

PRIVATES.

CONAWAY, Martin M. Roscoe Conaway, Boyers, Colo.
TOMLINSON, James W. Jim M. Tomlinson, R. F. D. 3, Rocky Ford, Colo.
SCHEIDEMANN, William F. Mrs. Barbara Scheidemann, 51 Brooklyn Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Wounded Severely.

SERGEANTS.

COLBY, William E. Mrs. W. F. Colby, 361 Sherman Street, St. Paul, Minn.
WILKERSON, Earl. Mrs. Mary E. Wilkerson, R. F. D. 1, Everton, Mo.

CORPORALS.

ELDRIDGE, George J. Mrs. Augustus G Eldridge, R. F. D. 1, Carthage, N. Y.
STEELE, Roger. Mrs. Effie A. Steele, R. F. D. B, box 221, Selma, Cal.

PRIVATES.

COLLINS, Cornelius P. Mrs. Mary Collins, 22 Rivers Street, Newtonville, Mass.
JAGGI, Arthur P. John Minder, South Adams Street, Peoria, Ill.
TROUT, Jerome B. Emanuel Trout, 3839 Park Heights Avenue, Baltimore, Md.
CLARK, James H. Albert Bapst, Colusa, Cal.
DISMUKES, George. George H. Dismukes, Lewisville, Ark.
GODWIN, Julius O. Mrs. Mary D. Godwin, 316 West North Street, Raleigh, N. C.
RECTOR, Marion Francis. Joseph Thornton, Rector, Era, Tex.

Wounded (Degree Undetermined).

SERGEANTS.

DREXLER, John Benjamin. Tina Meyers, Belton, S. C.
LEVESQUE, Ernest P. Mrs. Odna Levesque, 27 Huntington Street, Hartford, Conn.
TOLIVER, John W. Isaac H. Toliver, Beechgrove, Tenn.
REXFORD, Roland. Mrs. Julia Shacklett, 410 Ellis Street, Wichita, Kans.
SCANLON, Michael. Miss Nellie Scanlon, 50 Joy Street, Boston, Mass.

CORPORALS.

CUNNINGHAM, Joseph W. Mrs. Lydia Johnson, 17 Woodland Avenue, Stamford, Conn.
DRANE, Edward James. Mrs. Catherine Burke, 11 Homer Square, Somerville, Mass.
McKINNEY, John. George McKinney, Adel, Iowa.
RECTOR, Dewitt W. Elihu L. Rector, Andrews, N. C.

PRIVATES.

BOWEN, Harper W. Miss Effie C. Bowen, R. F. D. 4, Hoxie, Kans.
CUMMINGS, Charles J. Mrs. Elizabeth Bollard, 137 West Seymour Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
DRAPER, Harry. Nick Draper, 15½ Lock Street, Haverhill, Mass.
FARRAR, Defarest H. Mrs. May Farrar, R. F. D. 1, Kirkville, N. Y.
GOODWIN, Mack H. William T. Goodwin, R. F. D. 1, Stigler, Okla.
GORE, Leonard. Mrs. Dell McKee Gore, Fred, Tex.
LAMBERT, Glen Leroy. James L. Lambert, 314 Prospect Street, Vermilion, S. Dak.
LANE, George. Jim Lane, Route 1, Big Stone Gap, Va.
LENEHAN, David J. Mrs. Katherine Lenehan, Postdam, N. Y.
McCANN, Walter J. T. T. McCann, 48 Sherdon Street, Springfield, Mass.
McCLUSKEY, Frank W. Mrs. Minnie Rancourt, 58 Mill Street, North Adams, Mass.
McCORT, Raymond. Mrs. Maggie McCort, R. F. D. 3, Barnesville, Ohio.
McDONALD, Daniel F. Mrs. Jesse McDonald, 16 Garfield Terrace, Malden, Mass.
STACKHOUSE, Joseph H. Mrs. Mary Stackhouse, 763 Irving Avenue, Syracuse, N. Y.
STERNER, Clarence Leroy. William Henry Sterner, Chalmers, Ind.
THEIL, John N. Mrs. Joseph Theil, Webster, S. Dak.
THOMPSON, Cinter W. Ison Thompson, R. F. D. 1, Arabi, Ga.
DELANEY, Thomas J. Mrs. Annie Weierich, 81 North 14th Street, East Orange, N. J.
JOHNSON, Elmer L. Amos A. Johnson, Liverpool, Pa.
KELLEY, Robert F. Mrs. Elizabeth Kelley, North Brookfield, Mass.
KENN, Arthur P. Daniel J. Kenn, 2112 La Fontaine Avenue, New York, N. Y.
KIRK, John. Mrs. Jennie Kirk, Vison Street, South River, N. J.
KNIGHT, William C. Mrs. Susan W. Knight, Layton, Pa.
LANGAN, James Edward. Dennis Lanagan, 4622 Brown Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
LANIER, Perry. James P. Lanier, Phoenix City, Ala.
MITCHELL, Martin. Miss Mary Mitchell, 36 Raley Street, Charlestown, Mass.

Wounded Slightly.

CAPTAINS.

OGLESBY, Ruibin Hillman. Robin Duncan Oglesby, Riverview Place, Lynchburg, Va.
KNOPF, Stacy. George W. Knopf, 6038 Locust Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
LASCHE, Percival Guardian. E. J. Hadden, Chamber of Commerce, Milwaukee, Wis.

LIEUTENANTS.

BOURCIER, Charles D. Eli Bourcier, 10 Millbury Street, Grafton, Mass.
KUHNS, Frank W. Mrs. Eudorah L. Kuhns, 3330 Bosaet Avenue, Indianapolis, Ind.
LEHMANN, Walter. Mrs. Marietta Lehmann, 89 East 22nd Street, New York, N. Y.
ROGERS, James F. Mrs. Francis T. Rogers, 1002 South Massachusetts Avenue, Sedalia, Mo.
SAYLES, Seldon Rick. Mrs. George O. Rockwood, 1225 North Meridian Street, Indianapolis, Ind.
SAYLOR, Harold Durston. Henry D. Saylor, 356 High Street, Pottstown, Pa.
CALE, Orville H. Mrs. O. H. Cale, 5947A McPherson Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.
MOLL, Arch G. A. E. Moll, 100 West Santa Fe Street, Olathe, Kans.

SERGEANTS.

CALDWELL, John C. Howard Caldwell, Columbia, S. C.
KEEGAN, Lyle V. Mrs. Lyle V. Keegan, Delavan, Wis.
KELLY, John. Elias Patterson, McMinnville, Oreg.
KENNY, John J. Mrs. Mary J. Kenny, 415 West 30th Street, New York, N. Y.
KNIGHTS, Frank M. Mrs. Ida E. Knights, 5139 Chestnut Street, New York, N. Y.
LALLY, Francis P. Mrs. Elizabeth D. Lally, 3533 New Queen Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
LANFORD, Ralph E. Mrs. Carrie Lanford, 639 East Erwin Street, Tyler, Tex.
SIMONS, Harry. Mrs. Jennie Simons, 357 East 55th Place, Chicago, Ill.
LAY, William A. William J. Lay, Belmont, N. C.
MELLEN, Reuben. Mrs. Anna Mellen, 839 Ninth Street, LaSalle, Ill.
PAYNE, Albert J. Mrs. Ella Payne, 216 East Eighth Street, Middletown, Ohio.
POOLE, James E. Mrs. Inez Poole, 208 Occident Street, Portland, Oreg.
ROLLINS, Harry E. Mrs. Lois Gleason, 341 Amherst Avenue, Manchester, N. H.
ROSS, William C. George A. Ross, 17 Ashmont Street, Dorchester, Mass.
SAYER, Paul. Mrs. Elizabeth Van Nostrand, 1327 Freedom Avenue, Ozone Park, N. Y.
SCHLUTER, John, Jr. John Schluter, 552 Dean Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
THERRIEN, Alfred J. Mrs. Exilden Therrien, 91 Shepard Street, Lynn, Mass.
THOMPSON, Benjamin H. J. E. Thompson, Fairfield, Me.
WANDREY, Edward. Mrs. Rose Wandrey, Webber Street, Adams, Mass.

CORPORALS.

DRAUGHN, Ben H. John M. Hayes, Indian Head, Ky.
FERGUSON, Leon A. Mrs. Martha Ferguson, 284 Washington Street, Dorchester, Mass.
CAVE, Wayne Anthony. Mrs. Anna Rebecca Cave, 117 Water Street, Chambersburg, Pa.
GIBBONS, Vaughn. Mrs. Estella Emily Horr, 415 Strong Street, Kenosha, Wis.
JACKSON, James A. John M. Jackson, R. F. D. 4, West Burlington, Iowa.
JUNELL, Rudolph A. Gust Junell, 631 Roosevelt Court, Sycamore, Ill.
KEHL, Harold C. Mrs. E. Kehl, 16 Wheeler Avenue, Warwick, N. Y.
KELLY, Robert J. James Kelly, 54 North Water Street, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
KNUTSON, Walter G. Charles Knutson, Birch Street, Barre, Vt.
KREJCI, Joe J. Thomas Krejci, Shiner, Tex.
LAFFIN, James B. Mrs. Catherine Laffin, 259 Fulton Street, Wappingers Falls, N. Y.
LIVINGSTON, James Henry. Mrs. Beatrice Livingston, 448 Ridgewood Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
LUND, Edward S. Ernest Almen, 533 Main Street, Springfield, Mass.
FERRIS, Walter E. Mrs. Walter E. Ferris, 209 East Miami Street, Paola, Kans.
GEARY, James M. Mrs. Mary Geary, Cammett Court, Amesbury, Mass.
LEHMANN, George L. Joe Lehmann, 525 Grace Street, Elgin, Ill.
RECTOR, Pender Farday. William L. Rector, Marshall, N. C.
RIES, Arthur T. Mrs. Emma Bockstahler Ries, 511 West Second Street, Mount Vernon, Ind.
RIGDON, Charles William. George W. Rigdon, Marlow, Okla.
ROBERTS, William Ernest. Mrs. Marie Roberts, Holdenville, Okla.
ROESEL, Valentine. Mrs. Valentine J. Roesel, 211 East 40th Street, New York, N. Y.
ROHLOFF, Walter. Charles Rohloff, Fort Atkinson, Wis.
SINCLAIR, John. Mrs. Florence Sinclair, Barron, Wis.
MORRISON, Francis I. Eugene Morrison, Statesville, N. C.
TIMMINS, Harold P. Patrick J. Timmins, 129 West Street, Hyde Park, Mass.

MUSICIANS.

JOYNT, William Keith. Mrs. D. A. Marshall, 508 Mill Street, South Aberdeen, Wash.
TOMLINSON, Ernest H. Mrs. J. Tomlinson, 2757 North 29th Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

BUGLER.

ROGERS, Harley. Frank Rogers, East Mill Street, Circleville, Ohio.

MECHANIC.

LAWLER, Leo. Mrs. Leo Craft, 827 Melrose Avenue, New York, N. Y.

WAGONERS.

ROQUEMORE, Robert Arnie. Mrs. Emma Roquemore, Mansfield, Ga.
THOMPSON, Osie W. Mrs. M. E. Abbott, Remlig, Tex.

CASUALTIES IN U. S. EXPEDITIONARY FORCES

KRETZMAN, Ernest. Miss Medina Kretzman, New Ulm, Tex.
MILNES, Thomas J. John H. Milnes, 330 Osgood Street, North Andover, Mass.
MITCHELL, O. D. Mrs. Wansa Mitchell, R. F. D. 4, Okmulgee, Okla.

PRIVATES.

BOUR, George F. Mrs. William Brown, 36 Shelton Avenue, New Haven, Conn.
BRADLEY, John J. Mrs. Thomas F. Scanlon, 9 Byron Avenue, Lawrence, Mass.
BRADSHAW, Arthur. John Bradshaw, Perth Ind.
BRADSHAW, Williard L. Mrs. Nancy A. Bradshaw, 728 Uncapher Avenue, Marion, Ohio.
BRANDON, James L. John Brandon, Willisville, Ill.
BTESH, Edward. J. Dayon, 310 Grand Street, New York, N. Y.
CHRISTENSON, Christ P. Louis Christenson, 1540 Hayes Avenue, Racine, Wis.
CHRISTOS, Peter. Mrs. Vasilo Christos, Eremantha, Pratas, Greece.
DENDOOVEN, Alphonse, Maurice Dendooven, 221 Fifth Avenue, Moline, Ill.
DRAKE, Chas. L. Mrs. Sadie Drake, 103 East Columbia Street, West LaFayette, Ind.
DRAPER, Clarence. Mrs. Mary Cunningham, Ohio Street, Bangor, Me.
DRASS, Philip F. Mrs. Abbie C. Drass, Cresson, Pa.
DRESDOW, Otto P. Carl Dresdow, R. F. D. 2, box 50, Withee, Wis.
DREVSEN, George P. Henry Drevsen, Kennard, Nebr.
DREW, Douglas S. Mrs. Anna E. Drew, 619 High Street, Easton, Pa.
DREW, George Wentworth. Mrs. Ina Drew, Milton, N. H.
DREW, Irving J. Edwin T. Drew, Jackson, N. H.
DRINKWATER, John Frederick. Mrs. Auguste Drinkwater, Prospect Street, East Port Chester, N. Y.
FAJKOWSKI, Frank. Sgnac Faikowski, 735 11th Avenue, Milwaukee, Wis.
FEIS, Charles. Mrs. Lena Feis, 140 14th Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
GEARY, Frank H. Mrs. D. Gehrke, Clinton Avenue, New Haven, Conn.
GENNETTE, Leon G. Mrs. E. A. Gennette, 22 Rugg Street, St. Albans, Vt.
GODDARD, Charles B. C. H. Goddard, American Drug Syndicate, Long Island City, N. Y.
JACKSON, Lusk. Mrs. Sallie Jackson, Lacy Springs, Ala.
JANKOWSKI, Joseph. Mrs. Martin Jankowski, 6709 Baxter Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
KAZVINSKY, Fred. Mrs. J. Kazvinsky, 40[illegible] Balsam Street, Ironwood, Mich.
KEEGAN, James J. Fred Hickenberg, general delivery, St. Paul, Minn.
KOZAK, Thomas. Stanley Kozak, Penora, Depew, N. Y.
LASHURE, Roy. Mrs. Roy Lashure, R. F. D. 5, Summitville, Ind.
LASKY, Edward. Mrs. Tillie Lasky, 21 Montieth Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
LASSILA, John. Matt Lassila, Paynesville, Mich.
LASSITER, Walter R. Henry Lassiter, R. F. D. 4, Sanford, N. C.
LA VIGNE, George Henry. John La Vigne, Bruce, Wis.
LAWRENCE, Paul Andrew. Andrew Lawrence, R. F. D. 1, Mattoax, Va.
LEA, Fred Edgar. Mrs. Etta A. Myers, Bellevue, Nebr.
BERGSTEAD, John. Mrs. Bertha Bergstead, Thompson, Iowa.
BRADSHAW, Roy. Mrs. Annie E. Pepkins, Tallahassee, Fla.
CALDWELL, Carl. James M. Caldwell, R. F. D. 1, Hickory, Miss.
CAMPANELLA, Tony M. Mrs. Rose Campanella, 384 Owens Street, Marion, Ohio.
CATTONE, Charles. Salvatore Cattone, 223 Willow Avenue, Hoboken, N. J.
CHRISTENSEN, Nels M. Mrs. Marie Christensen, Tvile, Province of Holsted, Denmark.
DYKES, Thomas L. Mrs. Nina E. Dykes, Pleasant Hill, La.
ELLIS, Aaron D. Miss Madeline Ellis, 2208 Byers Street, Joplin, Mo.
ELLISON, Sherman J. Sherman J. Ellison, 657 Grand Avenue, St. Paul, Minn.
ENGLERT, Frank. Mrs. Margaret Englert, Lowellville, Ohio.
FAIRMAN, Roy M. C. A. Fairman, 2 Borneman Place, White Plains, N. Y.
FAKTOR, George E. Martin Faktor, 4780 Reid Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.
FRID, Charles J. Mrs. Mary Frid, 435 Fulton Street, St. Paul, Ramsey County, Minn.
GACZEWSKI, Sigmund. Mrs. Stanley Gaczewski, 1595 Broadway Street, Buffalo, N. Y.
GAGNON, Leo. Alfred Gagnon, Louden, N. H.
GODDARD, Roy B. Mrs. Ida M. Goddard 140 Cooper Street, South Manchester, Conn.
GOLD, Samuel C. Mrs. Sarah Gold, Youngwood, Pa.
GORDON, John. Gormack Gordon, Castle Rea, Roscommon, Ireland .
KEAN, John. Harry Kean, 23 Hammond Avenue, Passaic, N. J.
KELLY, Patrick L. George Kelly, 1330 Winghocking Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
KERR, William B. William L. Kerr, 1010 North Bruard Street, Charlotte, N. C.
KNOPP, David. Conrad Knopp, R. F. D. 4, Burlington, Iowa.
KOENIG, Tony. John Koenig, Fifield, Wis.
KRUPP, William. Peter Krupp, 514 East 83rd Street, New York, N. Y.
KUNTZ, Bertram R. Mrs. Bertha Smith, 520 North 15th Street, Allentown, Pa.
KUYPER, John C. Orie A. Kuyper, R. F. D. 2, Boyden, Iowa.
LAIRD, Albert Lee. Mrs. Adda A. Laird, Madill, Okla.
LALLY, James Patric. John Lally, 16 Austin Street, Dorchester, Mass.
LARSON George. Louis Larson, North Hudson, Wis.
LOGAN, Fred S. Mrs. Annie S. Logan, 13 Bodwell Street, Dorchester, Mass.
LUBAS, Michael. Mrs. Agnes Lubas, 47 Cottage Road, West Warren, Mass.
LYNCH, Joseph T. Mrs. Sarah Lynch, 238 Grove Street, Worcester, Mass.
McMANUS, Frank. Mrs. Bessie McManus, 15 Penn Street, Bryn Mawr, Pa.
MAKOWASKI, Mike. John Makowaski, R. F. D. 2, Ruth, Mich.
MALATESTA, Louis J. Mrs. Clara Malatesta, Sutter Creek, Cal.
MARINO, Tony. Dominick Marino, Cumberland, Wis.
MARTIN, Eugene F. Mrs. Louise Martin, Shelton, Wash.
METZ, Otto S. Mrs. Marie Metz, 24 North Main Street, Nazareth, Pa.
MITCHELL, Eugene. Mrs. Rosa Mitchell, 279 Fillmore Street, Staunton, Va.
MORTUCCI, Petro. Johnine Fermigolo, 114 Frankfort Street, Rochester, N. Y.
MUICCIE, James M. Mrs. Madaline Muiccie, 19 Dilloms Alley, Trenton, N. J.
MUMM, Fred C. Mrs. John Mumm, Logan, Iowa.
MUNN, James. James Munn, 5951 Elizabeth Street, Chicago, Ill.
O'LEACH, George Willing. Mrs. Elizabeth Leach, 1241 Cabot Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
RICKER, Alfred M. Mrs. Mary F. Law, 73 Essex Street, Lynn, Mass.
ROBERTS, John W. Mrs. Clara Roberts, Pereoleum, W. Va.
ROGERS, Kenneth. William E. Rogers, 3254 Sixth Avenue, Troy, N. Y.
ROGERS, Michael J. Michael J. Rogers, 3 Starr Mill, Middletown, Conn.
ROISTACHER, Jacob. Mrs. Ida T. Roistacher, 102 Williams Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y
SCABORA, Michael. Mrs. Mary Scabora, 638 Fourth Avenue, McKeesport, Pa.
LEAMEY, John J. Mrs. Sophia Leamey, 1219 Daly Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
LeCLAIR, Rosario J. Mrs. Mary LeClair, R. F. D. 79, Templeton, Mass.
LECOURS, Charles S Mrs. Celia LeCours, 19 Temple Street, Haverhill, Mass.
LEE, Samuel O. Mrs. W. B. Lee, Big Creek, Miss.
LEFEBVRE, Albert C. Mrs. John Lefebvre Rumford, Me.
LOCKYER, Wm. H. Mrs. Allen McLean, 249 River Street, Cambridge, Mass.
LOWERY, Robert Ernest. Oscar Robert Lowery, Atmore, Ala.
McCOLLUM, Lawrence B. Irwin R. Hazen, 5902 Midway Park, Chicago, Ill.
McCONNELL, Arthur J. Mrs. Andrew McConnell, 444 West 10th Street, Superior, Wis.
McKINNON, John. J. Johnston, 14 Fletcher Street, Winchester, Mass.
MARTELLA, John Ottavio. Nick Martella, 346 West Goodal Street, Columbus, Ohio.
MENTEL, Louis Evo. Mrs. Mary Mentel, 31[illegible] Lincoln Avenue, Monroe, Mich.
MIKALAISKY, Alexander Mrs. Mary Mikolaisky, 520 East Second Street, Erie, Pa
MILLER, John H. Mrs. Vigie Miller, Robinson, Pa.
PEEK, Arthur. James A. Peek, 2125 Cameron Avenue, La Crosse, Wis.
PETERSON, Carl L. Louis Peterson, R. F. D. 3, Lanesboro, Minn.
POINDEXTER, Eslie D. Mrs. Eslie D. Poindexter, Ringgold, Va.
RAY, Cuba. Mrs. Fannie A. Ray, R. F. D. 3, Kemp, Tex.
REBMAN, Conrad Mathias. Mrs. Rose Rebman, 26 Lafferty Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
REBMAN, Homer V. Mrs. Clara Rebman, Irving, Ill.
RECKEHOFF, Louis. John A. Rockelhoff, Huntingburg, Ind.
RECORD, Ernest E. Mrs. Ernest Record, Intervale, Me.
REDDICK, McKinley. Frank Morris, Bentonville, Ark.
REDDING, John P. Mrs. John Redding, 710 Seventh Street, South Bethlehem, Pa.
REDDING, Orlando. E. T. Redding, Russell Spring, Kans.
REDMOND, John F. Mrs. John J. Redmond, 808 North Seventh Street, Terra Haute, Ind.
RIDINGS, Olan. Mrs. Julia Ridings, Byus, Tex.
RING, Henry E. T. Mrs. Katie P. Ring, 33 Ann Street, Newport, R. I.
ROBERTS, John A. Mrs. Jennie Roberts, 6100 Cedar Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.
ROBERTSON, Luther J. C. J. Robertson, Ada, W. Va.
ROEDER, James. Mrs. Margaret Roeder, 8 Peach Alley, N. S., Pittsburgh, Pa.
ROGERS, Harry A. James T. Rogers, 902 Hawthorne Avenue, Frankfort, Ind.
ROGERS, Peter V. Patrick Rogers, 153 East 99th Street, New York, N. Y.
ROGERS, Willard S. Stephen H. Rogers, R. F. D. 2, Marysville, Ohio.
ROGGE, Lawrence L. Edward H. Rogge, 422 East Michigan Street, Evansville, Ind.
ROKITA, Stanislaw. John Margood, 947 Page Avenue, Jackson, Mich.
ROLLINS, Griffen Gold. Mrs. Mary Rollins, Shelby, N. C.
ROLLINS, Isaac Shafter. Mrs. Vergia McGaha, Hartford, Tenn.
ROLLINS, Jack. Miss Anna Rollins, 4551 Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
ROLOFF, William. Mrs. Hattie Roloff, box 66, Tonasket, Wash.
ROMANELLO, Luigi. Mrs. Marie Mangieri, Salemo Dan Pietro, Italy.
ROMANICK, Harry. Steve Romanick, Wilton, N. Dak.
RONDINELLA, Antonio. Thomas Macossaro, 111 West Schmidt Street, Herkimer, N. Y.
ROMANICK, Harry. Steve Romanick, Milton, N. Dak.
ROSS, Arthur W. Mrs. Anna Miller Ross, 147 Curley Street, Rochester, N. Y.
ROTENBERG, Joseph. Mrs. Sophia Rotenberg, 215 South Right Street, Philadelpphia, Pa.
RUSTAY, Ralph. Mrs. Margaret Smith, Belmont, N. Y.
SARNE, Franke M. Nicholas Sarne, Martin, Pa.
SARNICOLA, Biago. Pietro Sarnicola, box 57, Buena, N. J.
SARRON, Stephen. Mrs. Mary Healey, 16 Cherry Street, Woonsocket, R. I.
SAUL, Morris Jacob. David Hirschfield, 218 East 12th Street, New York, N. Y.
SAVA, Theadore. John Sava, 319 West Dule Street, Dayton, Ohio.
SBAR, Michael. Peter Sbar, 23 Center Street, New Castle, Pa.
SBRAGIA, Attilio. Antone Rochetti, 247 Bishop Avenue, Milwaukee, Wis.
SCACCIA, Guisseppe. Guisseppe Guttilla, 20 Stanton Street, New York, N. Y.
SHAW, Walter H. Mrs. Addie V. Shaw, 26 Megenicook Street, Camden, Me.
SHEEHAN, James E. Mrs. Johanna Sheehan, 160 Manhattan Avenue, New York, N. Y.
SHEEHAN, William J. Mrs. James Sheehan, 4 Newton Court, Boston, Mass.
SIMPSON, Walter. George Simpson, Baker, Mont.
STROUP, Walter P. Mrs. Henry A. Stroup, Oak Station, box 43, Pittsburgh, Pa.
THEISEN, Leo P. Peter J. Theisen, R. F. D. 1, Kimball, Minn.
THOMPSON, Wilbur D. Mrs. Mary V. Thompson, Mountain Home, Idaho.
THORN, Dennis M. Edward Cox Thorn, Morgantown, W. Va.
THORNTON, John T. George Thornton, Centerville, Ala.
TIRONI, Felix. Guildo Tironi, North Haven, Conn.

OVERSEAS CASUALTY LIST

WALSH, James S. Thomas F. Walsh, 22 Crimea Street, Providence, R. I.
WALTER, Stewart B. Joseph Walter, 81 Prospect Avenue, Wollaston, Mass.
WALTERS, Russell W. Mrs. Elizabeth Walters, 2422 Cedar Street, Easton, Pa.
WALTERS, William L. Mrs. Louisa Walters, 224 West Glenwood Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.
WALZ, Walter Joslin. Miss Agnes Walker, Melvern, Kans.
WAMBOLD, James Francis. Mrs. Agnes Wambold, 166 Mercer Street, Philipsburg, Pa.
SCAFFA, Joe. Mrs. Caterena Opromola, Auletta, Talerno Italy.
SCALF, Willie M. John Scalf, Tole, Ky.
SCHMITT, George. Frank Schmitt, Laketown, Minn.
SEVERSON, Edwin. Mrs. Anna Severson, Ellison Bay, Wis.
SMITH, Walter E. James Smith, 2553 North Moles Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
STEWART, Lee C. Mrs. H. E. Stewart, 505 Lee Avenue, Ottumwa, Iowa.
THAENS, William C. Mrs. Mary Thaens, 2003 South Boulevard, New York, N. Y.
THORLTON, Verney A. Andy E. Thorlton, Drummond, Okla.
TIRPAK, John. Mrs. Susie Tirpak, 30 Red Mountain Avenue, Torrington, Conn.
TOBONE, Mike Peter. Mrs. Madeline Pinardi, Kimball, Wis.
WARNER, William. Miss Alice Warner, box 456, Janesville, Wis.
WARREN, Frank B. Mrs. Charles G. Kendall, 10 Blackmore Avenue, Cranston, Providence County, R. I.
WEEKS, Harold M. Mrs. Mary E. Weeks, 101 Oakland Street, Wellesley Hills, Mass.
WEISSER, Albert. Gust Weisser, Brooklyn, Wis.

Missing in Action.

CORPORAL.

BOSLEY, Everett F. Mrs. Antoinette Bosley, Coburg, Mont.

PRIVATES.

LOARING, Arthur T. Simon Loaring, 1714 West Court Street, Flint, Mich.
MILLER, Otto August. Mrs. Edna May Miller, 27 East Fort Avenue, Baltimore, Md.
ZOLLER, Herbert T. Mrs. Sophia Zoller, 1520 North Leffingwell Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.

CURRENT CASUALTIES.

Died of Disease.

PEARCE, David Theodore. Miss Amy Pearce, 312 Cooper Avenue, Hancock, Mich.

SERGEANTS.

UNWIN, Chester W. Mrs. Marion Unwin, 1654 Massachusetts Avenue, Cambridge, Mass.

CORPORALS.

JONES, Fred P. J. S. Jones, 288 North Street, Logan, Ohio.
SAMUELSON, Albert. Edward Samuelson, 121 31st Street, Woodcliff-on-Hudson, N. J.

MECHANIC.

DEY, William F. John W. Dey, Cladwin, Mich.

COOK.

SMITH, Robert Lee. Mrs. Harriet Smith, Gaystore, Tex.

PRIVATES.

FIMIS, Lethy. Mrs. Elnora Dickerson, Foules, La.
REEDY, Carl. Mrs. Annie Reedy, Front Royal, Va.
CAMPBELL, Harry L. Mrs. Martha Campbell, 334 Suydan Street, New Brunswick, N. J.
JONES, Joseph. Mrs. Celia Jones, Weems, Va.
McCALL, Henry. Mrs. Mary McCall, Slidell La.
MARCH, Clarence W. Mrs. Eliz. March, Dover, Pa.
SALVINO, Marco. Mrs. Mary Salvino, Fort Lauderdale, Fla.
TOAL, Fred Lee. Mrs. Martha Anne Toal, Lake City, S. C.

Wounded (Degree Undetermined).

PRIVATE.

McMILLAN, Carl B. Mrs. Ellis McMillan, 219 South Emporia Avenue, Wichita, Kans.

CABLED CORRECTIONS.

The following cabled corrections are issued as an appendix to the regular casualty lists at the request of the several press associations:

CHANGES IN STATUS.

Returned to Duty, Previously Reported Killed in Action.

PRIVATES.

ROBINSON, Roy. Mrs. J. F. Ferguson, 337 North Sheridan Avenue, Ottumwa, Iowa.
UTNIK, Jacob Tony. Arthur Ruehrdanz, 5529 Broadway, Chicago, Ill.

Died of Disease, Previously Reported Died of Wounds.

PRIVATE.

MONTAGUE, Lee R. Willie A. Montague, R. F. D. 1, Jefferson, S. Dak.

Returned to Duty, Previously Reported Died of Wounds.

CORPORAL.

LAWSON, Enoch. J. L. Lawson, R. F. D. 1, Bristol, Va.

PRIVATE.

VOCINO, James. Matteo Vocino, 67 Webster Street, East Boston, Mass.

Returned to Duty, Previously Reported Died of Disease.

SERGEANT.

SMITH, Robert. Mrs. Alie Roberson, Sour Lake, Tex.

PRIVATES.

WAGNER, Frank. Christ Wagner, Reedsburg, Wis.
WALSH, John E. Mrs. Mary Walsh, 213 Beacon Street, Somerville, Mass.

Killed in Action, Previously Reported Died.

CORPORAL.

KIRYCZYNSKI, Andrew. Toney Brongel, Dedham, Wis.

PRIVATES.

STEWART, Carl. Eugene Stewart, Jasper, N. Y.
STRAUS, Raymond. Mrs. Rebecca Straus, 1908 Crotona Avenue, New York, N. Y.

Died of Wounds, Previously Reported Died.

SERGEANT.

BLANKS, Roscie A. James J. Blanks, R. F. D. 1, Meadville, Va.

Died of Wounds, Previously Reported Missing in Action.

CORPORAL.

CONLEY, David J. Mrs. Elizabeth Conley, 19 Glenwood Avenue, Lockport, N. Y.

Died, Previously Reported Missing in Action.

CORPORAL.

JENSEN, Peter. Jans Jensen, Sauk, Wash.

PRIVATES.

ATWOOD, Walter. Mrs. Elizabeth Atwood, 3210 Cedar Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
GROSS, Alonzo W. Othias Gross, White Co., Wolcott, Ind.
LEAVITT, James. Solomon Leavitt, 19 Allen Street, Boston, Mass.
RAYMOND, Harry. Mrs. Henrietta Raymond, 6 Calle Recinto, Rosario, Argentina.
TORTELLA, Steve W. John B. Tortella, postoffice box 305, Ernest, Pa.
UMBRINO, James. James Umbrino, 46 West Sixty-sixth Street, New York, N. Y.

Wounded Slightly, Previously Reported Missing in Action.

PRIVATE.

SLIVENSKI, Alexander. Steve Slavinski, Detroit, Mich.

Wounded (Degree Undetermined), Previously Reported Missing in Action.

PRIVATES.

PERRETTA, Andrea. Giovanni Perretta, Paoli, Province of Casserta, Italy.
SHARPE, DeWitt L. Mrs. Emma H. Sharpe, R. F. D. 1, Griswoldville, Ga.
SIZEMORE, Richard J. David Sizemore, Matewan, W. Va.
YATES, Lonnie. John Yates, Willifad, Ark.

Sick in Hospital, Previously Reported Missing in Action.

PRIVATE.

SADDISON, George H. Mrs. Roberta L. Saddison, 227 West Ewing Avenue, South Bend, Ind.

Returned to Duty, Previously Reported Missing in Action.

SERGEANT.

DONAHUE, Walter E. Mrs. Elizabeth Donaldson, 25 Hanover Street, Worcester, Mass.

MECHANIC.

PLASKETT, Ezra H. Mrs. Mary E. Plaskett, 201 Earl Place S. E., Canton, Ohio.

PRIVATES.

CARNIVALE, Tony. Mrs. Mary Negry, 147 Steiben Street, Bridgeport, Conn.
CEGLIA, Francesco. Guistuno Ceglia, 521 Madison Street, Hoboken, N. J.
CLAMANS, Anthony. Ascle Hanson, 3 State Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
EDWARDS, James. Mrs. Elizah Miller, 44 East 44th Street, Bayonne, N. J.
HICKS, Daniel F. Mrs. Eliza Hicks, R. F. D 1, Derry, N. H.
McCARTHY, William B. Mrs. Mary McCarthy, 73 Wells Street, South Manchester, Conn.
RAMOZ, Ciprian. Mrs. Felicita Ramoz, Weses, Tex.
REICHERT, Willibald J. Joseph Schweiterman, R. F. D. 2, Coldwater, Ohio.
ROSE, Henry. Mrs. Jane M. Rose, 10½ Fulton Street, Cumberland, Md.
SIMMONS, Philip U. Mrs. Mamie E. Simmons, R. F. D. 4, Station E, Toledo, Ohio.
SMITH, Vonnie V. Mrs. Emma Smith, 1706 South 17th Street, Omaha, Nebr.
STAUFFER, Bert. Edward Stauffer, R. F. D. 3, Perrysburg, Ohio.
STOCKER, John M. Mrs. Sarah Stocker, 221 West State Street, Redlands, Cal.
THACKER, Ernest. Mrs. Rose E. Thrasher, Miller, Ohio.
TITUS, Andrew J. Frank M. Titus, 98 West Rittenhouse Avenue, Battle Creek, Mich.
VAN METER, Homer V. Joseph Van Meter, Maud, Okla.
VON HAGEN, Leo P. Louis Von Hagen, 510 Maple Street, Arlington Heights, Ohio.
YATES, Fred. Robert M. Yates, Sykes, Mont.

WEEKLY BANK STATEMENT BY FEDERAL RESERVE BOARD

Increased borrowings by member banks secured by United States war obligations and further gains of gold by the Reserve banks through deposit by the United States Treasury are indicated in the Federal Reserve Board's weekly bank statement issued as at close of business on April 25, 1919.

The banks report a total increase of $39,700,000 of war paper on hand as against net liquidation of $11,600,000 of other discounts. About $91,000,000 of paper is held at present by four banks under discount for other Federal Reserve banks, compared with $98,600,000 the week before. In addition three banks hold $7,200,000 of acceptances, acquired from other Federal Reserve banks with their endorsement, compared with $10,100,000 so held on Apr. 18. Total acceptances on hand show a decline of $11,100,000. Treasury certificates increased about $2,500,000, largely the result of the issue to the banks of 2 per cent certificates to secure Federal Reserve bank notes, the circulation of which increased about $3,800,000 during the week.

Net deposits show an increase of over $17,000,000, notwithstanding the net withdrawal of $14,800,000 of Government funds reported for the week. Additions to the banks' cash reserves totaled $9,300,000, of which over $7,000,000 was gold. As the result of these gains the banks' reserve percentage of 52.1 per cent remains unchanged, notwithstanding the increase of over $17,000,000 in net deposits and of $5,800,000 in Federal Reserve note circulation.

Victory Loan April 21 May 10

United States Bulletin

Buy Victory Bonds

CONTINUING the Work of THE OFFICIAL U. S. BULLETIN Established under an order of THE PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES, May 10, 1917. AUTHORITATIVE RECORD of all U. S. GOVERNMENT ACTIVITIES. ISSUED EVERY MONDAY.

VOL. 3. No. 585. WASHINGTON, MONDAY, MAY 5, 1919 $10.00 A YEAR

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RULING MODIFYING RESTRICTIONS UPON DEALERS IN ACTING ON CABLEGRAM CONFIRMATIONS

FEDERAL RESERVE BOARD STATEMENT

Dealers Permitted to Make Transfers of Funds to Germany Through American Relief Association for the Purchase of Foodstuffs Under Agreement.

The Federal Reserve Board issues the two following regulations effective immediately:

"Until otherwise instructed, the requirement issued by the Division of Foreign Exchange on June 11, 1918, prohibiting 'dealers' as defined under the Executive Order of the President of January 26, 1918, from acting upon confirmations of cablegrams received by them where the original cablegram in part or in whole has never been delivered, and also requiring that all confirmations of cablegrams be delivered to certain Federal Reserve Banks, dependent upon their destination, is hereby revoked, with the exception of confirmations referring to any cablegrams which might cover transactions either directly or indirectly with territory not formally opened to trade and transfers of funds."

Transfer of Funds to Germany.

"The War Trade Board, at the request of the Supreme Economic Council, has issued a general license through the Bureau of Enemy Trade which authorizes the transfer of funds to Germany, provided the proceeds are used for the purchase of food to be shipped to Germany; and until otherwise instructed 'dealers' as defined under the Executive Order of the President of January 26, 1918, are permitted to make transfers of funds to Germany through the American Relief Administration in accordance with regulations issued April 22, 1919, covering the making of similar remittances to various other Central European countries."

IMPORTANT MODIFICATION OF BUNKER REGULATIONS

As a further modification of the Bunker Rules and Regulations, the War Trade Board announces (W. T. B. R. 719), that the issuance of trip bunker licenses to vessels of all flags, has been discontinued and that time bunker licenses are now being issued to all vessels regardless of flag, valid until revoked, authorizing such vessels to secure in the United States or its possessions bunker fuel, port, sea and ship's stores in appropriate quantities, whenever said vessels are engaged or about to engage in trade to any part of the world, except Germany and Soviet Russia, unless a permit to trade with said countries is issued by the War Trade Board or by the Inter-Allied Trade Committees at Copenhagen, The Hague, Christiania or Stockholm, or by the Allied Blockade Committee at London.

The War Trade Board also announces that the execution of Bunker Form B-4, which is an agreement required by Sec. 5 of General Rules No. 1, and Bunker Forms B-5a and (or) B-5c, which are agreements that vessels will return to the United States, has been discontinued. Furthermore, owners and time charterers of vessels are notified that all outstanding commitments and guarantees previously made by virtue of the execution of said agreements are hereby canceled and released, and all owners and charterers are hereby relieved of any and all their obligations thereunder.

$50,000,000 FOR ITALY.

A credit of $50,000,000 has been established by the Treasury in favor of Italy, making Italy's total $1,571,500,000, and a total for all the Allies of $9,238,829,124.27.

Official Inquiry Office.

The Official Inquiry Office of the Department of Labor (recently consolidated with the Service Bureau of the Committee on Public Information), located at 1706 G Street N. W., Washington, D. C., and open daily (except Sunday) from 9 a. m. to 10 p. m., gives information by mail, telephone or in person regarding the work of all branches of the Government. Telephones: Main 8474, Branches 128 and 217, and Main 3250.

PLANS FOR THE DISPOSITION OF GOVERNMENT'S SURPLUS STOCKS OF IRON AND STEEL ARRANGED AT CONFERENCE

ABOUT 605,000 TONS OF SCRAP ON HAND

Consensus of Opinion is That All Steel and Steel Scrap Material Should be Disposed of by Means of Sealed Proposals — Sales on "F. O. B. Cars" Basis.

The War Department authorizes the following statement from the office of the Director of Sales:

Plans for the disposition of surplus stocks of iron and steel in possession of the War Department were arranged at a series of conferences held April 24 and 25 between representatives of the Director of Sales and committees representing the American Board of Scrap Iron Dealers and the steel industries of the United States.

The meetings were called so that the government might obtain the views of the leading representatives of the steel industry in order that their ideas might be utilized in formulating a policy for the disposal of the government's surplus iron and steel. The government representatives emphasized the statement that they wanted to sell in such a way as to affect industry least and at the same time realize the maximum return for the government.

Sealed Bid Plan Favored.

It was the consensus of opinion of the meetings that all steel and steel scrap material should be disposed of by means of sealed proposals to be accompanied by a certified check for 20 per cent of the amount of the bid made, which amount would be applied against the last shipment, intermediate shipments being made with sight draft bills of lading. This method, in their opinion, would be productive of the best results to the government and was eminently fair to all bidders. As a result of a discussion as to whether or not sales should be made "on ground" or "f. o. b. cars," the latter

(Continued on Page 5.)

TRADE IN ENEMY PROPERTY HELD BY CUSTODIAN STILL ILLEGAL, AN ANNOUNCEMENT BY MR. GARVAN EXPLAINS

STATES RESTRICTIONS

Withdrawal of Enemy Trading Lists Does Not Authorize Trade With Respect to Any Property Reported to or Which Should Have Been Reported to Alien Property Custodian.

The War Trade Board authorizes the following:

At the request of the Alien Property Custodian, there is transmitted the following announcement, issued on April 28, 1919, by the Alien Property Custodian with reference to W. T. B. R. 711, captioned "Withdrawal of Enemy Trading Lists," announced by the War Trade Board April 28, 1919:

"In conformity with the action of the Associated Governments published by the War Trade Board in War Trade Board Ruling 711, April 28, 1919, withdrawing all Enemy Trading Lists heretofore issued or compiled, and abolishing all the disabilities which were heretofore attached to trade and communication with persons included in such lists, and authorizing all persons in the United States, subject to the other rules and regulations of the War Trade Board to trade and communicate with all persons outside of the United States with whom trade and communication is prohibited by the Trading with the Enemy Act, but which in no respect modifies or affects the present restrictions against trade and communication between the United States and Germany or Hungary, the Alien Property Custodian, after consultation with the War Trade Board, has made the following announcement:

The Formal Announcement.

"The action of the Associated Governments hereinabove referred to, as announced in War Trade Board Ruling 711, does not authorize trade with respect to any property which heretofore, pursuant to the provisions of the Trading with the Enemy Act as amended, has been reported to the Alien Property Custodian, or should have been reported to him, or any property which heretofore, pursuant to the provisions of said act, the Alien Property Custodian has seized, or has required to be conveyed, transferred, assigned, delivered, or paid over to him.

"Except for the foregoing reservation affecting property which, prior to April 29, 1919, and pursuant to the provisions of the Trading with the Enemy Act as amended, has been reported, or should have been reported, or has been seized, or has been required, to be conveyed, transferred, assigned, delivered, or paid over to the Alien Property Custodian, all new credits which may be established in, all new assets which may be created in, and all property which may be introduced into the United States on or after April 29, 1919, by, for, on account of, on behalf of, or for the benefit of, any person with whom trade is authorized by the action set forth in War Trade Board Ruling 711 will not be seized by, or be required to be conveyed, transferred, assigned, delivered, or paid over to the Alien Property Custodian.

Foodstuffs Pact Not Affected.

"In conformity with the action of the Supreme Economic Council and in accordance with the provisions of the agreement of March 13 and 14, 1919, between the representatives of the Associated Governments and the representatives of the German Government, known as the Brussels Agreement, and pursuant to the announcement published by the War Trade Board on April 23, 1919, in War Trade Board Ruling 707, whereby shipments of foodstuffs from the the United States to Germany will be permitted under license of the War Trade Board within the limits prescribed by the Brussels Agreement, all credits established in, all assets created in, and all property introduced into the United States which has been properly earmarked and set aside for the sole purpose of paying for such purchases of foodstuffs to be imported into Germany will not be seized or be required to be conveyed, transferred, assigned, delivered, or paid over to the Alien Property Custodian.

"The foregoing action does not in any way relieve any person from the duty imposed upon him by Section 7 (a) of the Trading with the Enemy Act, of filing reports with the Alien Property Custodian of all credits established, all assets created, and all property introduced, pursuant to either of the above-mentioned rulings of the War Trade Board.

"In making the foregoing announcement, the Alien Property Custodian reserves the right, in respect to these credits, assets and property, to exercise all authority given him by the Trading with the Enemy Act as amended and the proclamations and executive orders issued thereunder, should the authorities of the Associated Governments revoke or modify the action hitherto taken by them."

"FRANCIS P. GARVAN,
"Alien Property Custodian."

Suspended Ordnance Contracts Valued At Nearly Two and One Half Billions

The Statistics Branch, General Staff, War Department, issues the following:

The values of the unfilled portions of Ordnance Department contracts which in the process of adjustment have reached the stages indicated, is estimated to be as follows:

Cancellation negotiations completed	$375,000,000
Suspension ordered and accepted by contractor; negotiations not completed	1,670,000,000
Suspension ordered, but acceptance by contractor not on record	430,000,000
Total	$2,475,000,000

Deliveries Continue to Drop.

The value of the chief items of ordnance delivered during the week ended March 27 were only $3,700,000, as compared with a previous low figure of $5,300,000, and $26,000,000 for the week preceding the armistice.

The value of ordnance items which it is proposed to complete on war orders had been reduced by deliveries and revision of plans to about $104,000,000 on March 27, as compared with $168,650,000 a month earlier.

Artillery Ammunition Returned from France.

Artillery ammunition received in United States from France from the signing of the armistice to March 31, 1919, includes the following:

75 mm. shrapnel	2,839,500 rounds
75 mm. H. E. shell	924,153 rounds
Larger calibers	311,823 rounds

Figures summarizing these returns by tonnage are not yet available for recent months, but the total returned during January amounted to 40,044 short tons, excluding French replacement steel. Of this total 35,177 tons were artillery and small arms ammunition.

ARMY'S SURPLUS EXPLOSIVES GO TO INTERIOR DEPARTMENT

The War Department authorizes the following statement from the Office of the Director of Sales:

All surplus TNT and other explosives owned by the War Department and which can be used in clearing land, building roads, general construction work or in any way as a substitute for the ordinary commercial dynamite, have been turned over to the Department of Interior. These explosives will be used on public works, and a portion may be used for the clearing of lands for honorably discharged soldiers, provided a Soldiers' Settlement Bill is passed by the next Congress.

This material, which at one time was considered practically worthless, now has an estimated value of $15,000,000. There will be no public sale of explosives by the Army, and if any surplus of this material is found in the future, it is thought that it can be used by the Department of Interior.

Help your Government and yourself at the same time—buy war-savings stamps.

PLANS FOR SUMMER CAMPS OF RESERVE OFFICERS' TRAINING CORPS UNITS ARE ANNOUNCED

WILL BE OPENED JUNE 21

Training Will Continue for Six Weeks—Camps Devens, Lee, Taylor, Custer, Funston, and The Presidio Have Been Designated.

Col. F. J. Morrow, General Staff, War Department, Chairman of the Committee on Education and Special Training, has announced that the plans for the summer camps for the members of organized units of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps have been approved, and that camps for infantry training will be opened on Saturday, June 21st. Training in these camps will continue until Saturday, August 2nd, and the following army cantonments have been selected as the points where the student soldiers will be concentrated for the six weeks' instruction.

Camp Devens, Mass.—Units from Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island, New York and New Jersey.

Camp Lee, Va.—Units from Pennsylvania, Maryland, Delaware, Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia and Florida.

Camp Zachary Taylor, Ky.—Units from Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee, Kentucky, Texas, Arkansas, Louisiana and Kentucky and Oklahoma.

Camp Custer, Mich.—Units from Indiana, Ohio, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Illinois and Michigan.

Camp Funston, Kan.—Units from Minnesota, North and South Dakota, Iowa, Nebraska, Wyoming, Colorado, Kansas and Missouri.

Presidio of San Francisco, Cal—Units from California, Utah, Nevada, New Mexico, Washington, Oregon, Montana and Idaho.

Col. Hunt in Charge.

Col. Elvid Hunt, General Staff, whose office is in the Mills Building, Washington, D. C., is in direct charge of the detailed arrangements for these camps. The cantonments selected were designated because they offer the most complete equipment and facilities for the rapid and efficient training as well as the comfort of the students. Officers of the Regular Army who have been on duty at the various schools and colleges where R. O. T. C. units are maintained will have charge of the training and progressive courses, based on the work of the past school year, will be pursued. Regular Army cooks and mess sergeants will manage the messing arrangements, and the cooked army ration will be furnished by the Government. Mileage at the rate of three and one-half cents a mile will be paid each student who attends for the distance from the schools to the camps and return.

Appropriate courses of progressive training will be given at the camps to members of the senior division of the R. O. T. C., composed principally of college and university men. A separate course will be conducted for the junior division from the preparatory schools—members of this division who have completed two years R. O. T. C training, and are above sixteen years of age, being permitted to attend the camps.

The student soldiers will be quartered in the barracks built during the war for the use of the army, and rigid military discipline will obtain throughout the entire duration of the camps. In addition to the strictly military work, considerable time will be devoted to athletics and physical training, and provision has been made to afford suitable recreation and entertainment.

C. W. ELLIOTT,
Major, Infantry (Training Section.)

Provisions of Victory Loan Act Aimed to Stabilize Bond Market

In the Victory Liberty Loan Act, for the purpose of stabilizing the market for the 4¼ per cent Liberty Bonds, Congress provided the following additional exemptions from taxation:

(1) The interest received on and after January 1, 1919, until the expiration of five years after the termination of the war, on an amount of bonds of the First Liberty Loan converted, the Second Liberty Loan, converted and inconverted, the Third Liberty Loan and the Fourth Liberty Loan, the principal of which does not exceed $30,000 in the aggregate, owned by any individual, partnership, association or corporation, will be exempt from surtaxes, excess-profits and war-profits taxes now or hereafter imposed by the United States upon the income or profits of individuals, partnerships, associations or corporations. This exemption became effective upon the approval of the Victory Liberty Loan Act, and is in addition to all other exemptions theretofore conferred and is independent of any subscription to notes of the Victory Liberty Loan.

(2) In addition to all other exemptions provided by law, a subscriber for notes of the Victory Liberty Loan will be entitled to an exemption from surtaxes, excess-profits, and war-profits taxes as to the interest received on and after January 1, 1919, on not exceeding $20,000 in the aggregate of bonds of the First Liberty Loan converted, the Second Liberty Loan, converted and unconverted, the Third Liberty Loan, and the Fourth Liberty Loan, provided that he originally subscribes for and still holds at the date of his tax return at least one-third as many notes of the Victory Liberty Loan. This exemption does not continue for five years after the termination of the war, but extends through the life of the notes of the Victory Liberty Loan so subscribed for and held.

Navy Seaplane Afloat 20 Hours, 10 Minutes

Acting Sectetary of the Navy Roosevelt authorizes the following:

A non-stop flight of 20 hours and 10 minutes was made at the Air Station, Hampton Roads, April 25, 1919.

The seaplane used was the F-5 type flying boat fitted with two direct drive, high compressed Liberty engines. Distance covered approximately 1250 sea miles. The crew of the plane was as follows: Lieut. Comdr. H. B. Crow, U. S. N., Commanding Ensign H. S. Southern, U. S. N. R. F., Ensign D. Thomas, U. S. N. R. F., Ensign R. Irwine, U. S. N. R. F.

The wind velocity was between twenty and thirty miles per hour.

ANTI-SUBMARINE FLOTILLA WILL VISIT THE MISSISSIPPI

The Navy Department announces that arrangements are now being completed for sending to the Mississippi River of an anti-sub flotilla that will show to the people of the Middle West the types of ship and equipment used during the war against the U-boats. The unit will include the Isobel, a destroyer type, the submarine K-5, three submarine chasers and two flying boats, all of which, with their complements of men, having seen service in the war zone. The flotillas will rendezvous at New Orleans and will make the trip as far north on the Mississippi, and also its tributaries, as is practical.

The personnel of the crews will include the U. S. S. Recruit Band of the landship in New York, a crack baseball team, and motion picture outfits. Landings will be made at all towns and cities along the route and the local arrangements for the reception and entertainment of the flotilla are now in progress. The ships will be illuminated at night whether under way or anchored.

The destroyer will carry Y gun and depth charges and every detail of anti-submarine warfare will be shown. The K-5 will also be submerged. The flotilla will be in command of Lieutenant-Commander T. C. Berrien, U. S. N. For the advance arrangements of the trip, Lieutenant-Commander Wells Hawks, U. S. N. R. F., is to be sent to the cities and towns that will be visited.

United States Bulletin

Continuing the Work of The Official U. S. Bulletin Established May 10, 1917, Under an Order of the President of the United States. Since April 1, 1919, Published by Roger W. Babson. Issued Every Monday.

Office: No. 10 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C. Tel. Main 5600.

The United States Bulletin is dedicated to the faithful presentation of the official acts of the Government that the people may know and understand precisely and accurately just what the Government is doing day by day. The Bulletin expresses no opinions, indulges in no conjecture or speculation. Published under the same executive management, the same editorship.

The Bulletin is in itself a complete record of all the important activities of the United States Government through its various departments, Legislative, Judicial, and Executive. Official Orders, Statements, and Rulings printed textually as issued by accredited Government officials, and, therefore, an authoritative guide to the business interests of the Nation; a virtual necessity to the Government itself in acquainting the various departments with the official acts of one another; to the Judiciary; to the Manufacturers; Miners and Traders; to Corporations, Railroads, Steamship, Telegraph and Cable Companies; Exporters and Importers; to Diplomats, Consular Agents, Statesmen, and men of affairs generally who wish to keep accurately informed of what the Government is doing and to preserve for reference authentic copies of public announcements issued by the Government's own officials and agents. Entered at the post office at Washington, D. C., as second-class mail matter.—**Edward S. Rochester, Editor.**

SUBSCRIPTION RATES BY MAIL	
One year	$10.00
Six months	6.00
One year, postage prepaid to foreign countries	15.00
Six months, postage prepaid to foreign countries	8.50
Back numbers and extra copies ..... each	.20

Make all checks, money orders, and drafts payable to C. J. Knight, 10 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C.

HELPING SOLDIERS TO JOBS.

Fifteen Thousand Interior Department Employes Enlisted in Service.

United States Council of National Defense, through its Emergency Employment Committee for Soldiers and Sailors announces that Franklin K. Lane, Secretary of the Interior, has written to each of the 15,000 employees of the Department of the Interior, requesting each and every one to make every possible ffort to locate available positions and jobs of every character, and as soon as they have obtained lists of such jobs send them to the United States Employment Service, the local Bureau for Returning Soldiers, Sailors and Marines, or the State Director.

In his letter Secretary Lane instructs the employees to make a report direct to Colonel Arthur Woods, Special Assistant to the Secretary of War, Council of National Defense Building, Washington, D. C., reporting to him as to the success in finding or creating jobs.

Easy to buy, convenient to handle, no red tape—Get a WAR-SAVINGS STAMP to-day.

Army Demobilization And Enlistments to Date

The War Department authorizes the following statement from the office of the Chief of Staff:

Reports show that, according to the latest data on hand, the following discharges of officers and men have been accomplished. Discharges from returned oversea contingents are included:

Officers	99,295
Enlisted men	1,733,228
Total discharges	1,832,523
Enlisted men ordered demobilized since November 11, 1918	1,975,000
Oversea troops returned to the U. S.:	
Officers	32,054
Enlisted men	644,678
Total	676,732
Total enlistments to date	18,363

REPORT ON CONDITIONS AMONG AMERICAN SOLDIERS IN RUSSIA

The War Department authorizes publication of the following cabled communication from the Commander-in-Chief of the American Expeditionary Forces:

The following received from Brig. Gen. Wilds P. Richardson, Archangel: "Have visited all detachments and talked to practically every man of American forces in Russia that can be reached before breaking up of ice. Men have almost no complaint to make in respect to food, housing or equipment. Health and spirit good. No apprehension on my part respecting morale. Consider situation satisfactory, both from standpoint co-operation Allies and military operations. The high command is alert to the situation on the Dvina River, but without anxiety."

PERSHING.

IMPROVEMENT IN THE LETTING OF PUBLIC WORKS CONTRACTS

According to reports received by Col. Arthur Woods, assistant to the Secretary of War, from the Public Works Section of his office, there has been a marked improvement during the past month in the letting of contracts for public works.

About April 1st there was available for public works in 18 cities covered by the field officers attached to the Public Works Section, $41,204,100, and contracts had been let, at that time, amounting to $9,045,500.

During the ensuing two weeks contracts amounts to $3,600,000 were let, and there is every indication that during the past week an additional $12,600,000 of the present available funds in these cities has been contracted for.

Help the Victory Liberty Loan.

15 MOTION PICTURE STARS AS LOAN SPONSORS FOR WARSHIPS

The Treasury Department authorizes the following:

The following motion picture stars have been assigned as Victory Loan sponsors for the fifteen dreadnaughts now with the Atlantic Fleet in New York City:

Arizona	Clara Kimball Young.
Idaho	Billie Burke.
Pennsylvania	Anita Stewart.
Utah	Dorothy Dalton.
Arkansas	Alice Joyce.
New Mexico	Madge Kennedy.
Oklahoma	June Caprice.
Mississippi	Pearl White.
Wyoming	Geraldine Farrar.
Delaware	Marguerite Clark.
Nevada	Norma Talmadge.
New York	Florence Reed.
Texas	Mary Pickford.
Florida	Mabel Normand.
North Dakota	Theda Bara.

The services of these stars were proffered to the Navy's Victory Liberty Loan campaign by the Associated Motion Picture Advertisers, Inc., comprising the principal companies of the motion picture industry of the United States. Each star is doing her utmost to stimulate Victory Loan subscriptions on her ship by addressing rallies, and also by appealing to the public to "Match the Navy," subscriptions to be credited to the ship for which she is sponsor.

The ship reporting the largest Victory Loan will be awarded the pennant flown by the U. S. S. George Washington on her first Presidential trip.

Additional Army Units Assigned to Early Convoy

The following organizations have been assigned to early convoy:

Headquarters and Headquarters Troop, First Army; 319th Field Battalion Signal Corps; 106th Sanitary Train; Headquarters, Medical Detachment, 11th and 12th Companies of 4th Battalion, 20th Engineers; 3d Engineers' Service Company; Bakery Companies Nos. 102 and 340; 116th Train Headquarters and Military Police; 8th Air Service Casual Company; 20th Engineers' Headquarters, 5th Battalion; Headquarters 7th Battalion, 13th, 14th, 19th, 20th, and 21st Companies, Medical Detachments of 19th, 20th, and 21st Companies; 803d Pioneer Infantry; all organizations of 80th Division; Bakery Company No. 315; 23d Company and Medical Detachment of 20th Engineers; 1st Balloon Company; Aero Squadrons Nos. 25, 28, 213, 223, 91, 12, 94, 166, 100, 163, 22, 185; Photo Sections Nos. 2, 4, and 6; Mobile Ordnance Repair Shops Nos. 5, 106, 109, 114, 309, 310, and 312; all organizations of 89th Division; 504th Engineers, Headquarters, Companies A, B, C, and D; 23d Engineers, 4th Battalion, Wagon Train Headquarters, and Wagon Companies 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5; 502d Engineers; 33d Engineers, Company A; Base Hospitals 89 and 82; Evacuation Hospital 24; Evacuation Ambulance Company 8 and Sanitary Squad No. 4; Bakery Company No. 324; Photo Section No. 18; Company D, 501st Engineers.

On April 19 it was reported all organizations of the 78th Division were assigned to early convoy. Cabled information has been received to the effect that the release of Service Park Unit No. 366 with the 78th Division has been canceled.

IMMEDIATE USE WILL BE MADE OF SURRENDERED ENEMY SHIPS

Decision of Allied Maritime Council Concerning Tonnage Is Made Public.

The British, French, Italian and American delegates at the second meeting of the Allied Maritime Transport Council in executive session, agreed upon a formal announcement to be made public by their respective governments affecting the immediate disposition of surrendered enemy ships. The decision to make a formal announcement was influenced by the fact that speculative reports which have gone abroad have resulted in a misunderstanding of the policy of the associated governments with respect to the temporary disposition of the acquired enemy tonnage.

Vice Chairman Raymond B. Stevens, of the United States Shipping Board, has received by cable a copy of the announcement from the American delegates. It is as follows:

"Notice is hereby given that arrangements have been made between the associated governments for the use and management of enemy tonnage (acquired and to be acquired since the conclusion of hostilities). As to the management the position is that the allocation of vessels for management as between the associated governments has been determined according to the ability of the respective governments to bring the vessels into speedy use, and in the case of passenger tonnage, according to relative needs.

To Fly Council's Flag.

"The vessels will fly the flag of the Allied Maritime Transport Council, as well as the national flag of the country undertaking the management.

"These arrangements in no way prejudice the ultimate disposition of the vessels by the terms of peace and it has been agreed that in the discussion of the ultimate disposition no argument shall be founded on their allocation for management or service in the meantime.

"It has been further agreed that the associated governments will hold as null and void from the standpoint of the final disposition of the ships any action such as the transfer of share in enemy shipping which is calculated to render it more difficult to apply the principle that the interim allocation of enemy tonnage for management and use shall in no way prejudice its ultimate disposition."

CONGRESSMEN IN FRANCE.

The War Department authorizes publication of the following cable:

Congressional party has visited Brussels, Maline, Lille, Ypres, Cambrai, St. Quentin, Vimy Ridge, Bellicourt, Rheims, Laon and Soissons. The party is now in Paris and will go to Nice Friday night, May 2. Expect to sail May 10 on Steamship Leviathan.

Disposal of Surplus Iron and Steel

(Continued from Page 1.)

arrangement was determined upon as the best for the government to follow, for by so doing more bids would be secured and at more favorable prices. An out-of-town bidder would not know how much it would cost to place the material on cars and without such information would not be in a position to make an intelligent bid.

Quantity Smaller Than Expected.

The totals of not only scrap, but of semi-finished and finished material as well were shown, and it was conceded that the entire quantity was very much smaller than had been anticipated. For the purpose of comparison it was reported that the country consumed in 1916 about 12,000,000 tons of purchased scrap, so the present surplus of approximately 605,000 tons would represent but a small percentage of the 1916 consumption. The report of surplus follows:

Raw Materials.

(a) Iron ore, none reported.

(b) Pig iron, 5,587 N. T., probably No. 2 foundry.

(c) Ingots, 42,272 N. T., 45-65 carbon (.47 min. and .56 max. carbon reported.) 50-90 manganese (.60 min. and .80 max. mang. reported.) .06 phosphorous and sulphur (.032 min. and .05 max. reported.) .10-.35 silicon, (.12 min. and .20 max. reported.) 90 per cent tonnage represents small slug for 9.2-in. shell forgings.

(d) Speigel, 37 N. T.

(e) Ferro-manganese, none reported.

(f) Ferro-silicon, 12 N. T.

Semi-Finished Products.

(a) Billets, 114,533 N. T., analysis same as ingots. 15 per cent tonnage 82 mm. (3¼-in.) round, the balance from 4½-in to 6-in. squares, cut to length.

(b) Forgings, 261,362 N. T., analysis same as ingots. Range in size from 75 mm. (12½-in. long, 3.4-in. diameter, .4-in. wide, 21 lbs.) to 155 mm. 24.6-in. long, 6¾-in. diameter, 8-in wide, 162 lbs.

(c) Alloy steel, 2,205 N. T., mostly nickel steel, averages 3½ per cent nickel.

Finished Steel.

(a) Rails, 400 N. T.

(b) Bars, 112,376 N. T. Merchant bars, standard sizes, lengths and analyses.

(c) Bars, 10,309 N. T. Standard cold rolled, rounds, squares and flats.

(d) Plates, 40 N. T. Standard analyses.

(e) Sheets, 8,206 N. T. Standard analyses, stock sizes, 90 per cent black, 5 per cent blue annealed, 5 per cent galvanized.

(f) Bands, none reported.

(g) Shapes, 500 N. T. Structural steel, standard analyses.

(h) Hot rolled, 1,365 N. T. Standard analyses, standard sizes.

(i) Pipe, 378 N. T. black. Standard but miscellaneous sizes.

(j) Tool steel, 1,511 N. T. Standard sizes, carbon and alloy not given.

(k) Reinforcing bars, 1,300 N. T. Standard sizes, carbon and alloy not given.

(k) Reinforcing bars, 1,300 N. T. Standard lengths.

(l) Wire, black and galvanized, 8,975 N. T.

Cast Iron and Steel.

(a) Cast iron, 2,022 N. T. No. 1 cast.

(b) Cast steel, 128 N. T.

Scrap.

(a) Machine borings and turnings, 1,737 tons.

(b) Steel, heavy melting, 4,373 tons.

(c) Nickel steel, heavy melting, 10,053 tons.

(d) Nickel steel, boring and turnings, 1,539 tons.

(e) Cast and malleable iron, 484 tons.

(f) High speed B. & T. scrap tools, 83 tons.

(g) Misc. and mixed iron and steel, 1,239 tons.

(h) Low phosphorus, 3,847 tons.

(i) I. & S. scrap, P. & S., 7,962 tons.

Total scrap, 31,317 tons.

Grand total, 605,235 tons.

Those Attending Conferences.

Those present at the conference Thursday, April 24, were:

C. A. Barnes, secretary American Board of Scrap Iron Dealers; Eli Joseph, Joseph, Joseph Brothers, New York; F. Reese Phillips, Perry, Buxton, Doan, Philadelphia; W. F. Hitner, Henry A. Hitner Son's o., Philadelphia; Joseph Hyman, Hyman, Michaels Co., Chicago, Ill.

Those present at the meeting Friday, April 25, were:

J. B. Bonner, United States Steel Corporation, Washington; H. F. Knapp, Carnegie Steel Co., Washington; C. McKillips, Cargenie Steel Co., Pittsburgh; Paul Mackall, Bethlehem Steel Co., Bethlehem; E. R. Leonard, Bethlehem Steel Co., Bethlehem; R. L. Battiger, Midvale Steel & Ordnance Co., Philadelphia; Jos. B. Kind, Midvale Steel & Ordnance Co., Washington and Philadelphia; R. T. Rowles, Jones & Laughlin Steel Co., Pittsburgh; C. I. Starrett, Republic Iron & Steel Co., Youngstown; E. Armstrong, Lackawanna Steel Co., Buffalo.

AMERICAN EXHIBITS INVITED.

American breeders of blooded cattle and manufacturers of motors, trucks, agricultural machinery, tools, implements, rolling stock, and farm railways will be welcomed as exhibitors at the National Exposition of Venezuela, which will open about the middle or end of May, the U. S. Department of Agriculture has been informed by the Department of State.

"This is an opportune time as the farmers of Venezuela are very prosperous," says a telegram to the Department of State from the American Legation at Caracas, Venezuela.

Help the Victory Liberty Loan.

RELEASED U. S. PRISONERS AND OTHER SOLDIERS REPORTED DEAD

The War Department announces that information as indicated below has been received regarding the following named soldiers:

The following are reported to have been released from German prison camps and to have returned to France:

Bassoni, Giovonni, private; Domenico Bassoni, brother, Prova Regis, Emilia, Italy.

Campbell, Arthur L., private; Mrs. Mary Campbell, mother, 135 Wildey St., Tarrytown, N. Y.

Private Eugene Smith, who was previously reported missing in action, September 29, 1918, is now reported to have died of wounds October 20, 1918, in German hospital. Emergency address: Mrs. Carrie Smith, mother, Syosset, N. Y.

William Webster is reported to have died while a prisoner of war in Germany. Emergency address: Beulah Webster, 3209 Granada Ave., San Diego, Cal.

Private Leo W. Devercux is reported by German authorities to have died October 30, 1918, in a field hospital at Marville, France. Emergency address: Catherine Devereux, 5077 Wells Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

Private Earle E. Jones, previously reported missing in action, is now reported by comrades, who were with him, to have died of wounds July 15, 1918, after having been taken a prisoner of war in Germany. Emergency address: Mrs. Mary Jones, mother, Meyersdale, Pa.

Robert A. Alsleben, previously reported missing in action, is now reported to have died September 28, 1918, at field hospital, Grand Pre, France, of gunshot wounds. Emergency address: Henry Alsleben, father, New Auburn, Minn.

John Del Vecchio is reported to have died October 4, 1918, at military field hospital, Le Cateau, France, of gunshot wounds in head. Emergency address: Pasquale Del Vecchio, 233 East 111th St., New York, N. Y.

WILL CANCEL SHIP CONTRACTS.

Shipping Board to Reduce Engagements by 2,000,000 Tons.

In a statement issued Friday, Apr. 25, Chairman Hurley, of the United States Shipping Board, said:

"Since the signing of the armistice on Nov. 11, 1918, the Shipping Board has cancelled contracts for more than 2,000,000 tons of steel ships.

"In figuring out the balancing of our fleet, we now find it necessary to cancel an additional 2,000,000 tons of steel ships.

"In some of the old and established yards we are now paying from $195 to $225 per ton for cargo steamships and oil tankers. In some of the new and inexperienced yards we are paying as high as $300 per ton for cargo ships.

"As these are war prices and as we feel that we should now be building only on peace prices, we are now considering cancelling all contracts where keels have not actually been laid."

Twelve American Soldiers Killed In Wreck of a Paris-Brest Train

The War Department authorizes publication of the following cabled communication from the Commander-in-Chief of the American Expeditionary Forces:

"Following is report of wreck of Paris-Brest American Special, April 17th, submitted by Commanding General, Service of Supply:

"'At 1:15 a. m. today the Paris-Brest American Special, French Train No. B-49, ran into the rear end of French Permissionaire train 504 kilometers west of Conlie (Sarthe). The French Permissionaire train was stopped for some unknown reason on the main line, when the American Special entered the same block. Both trains were manned by French engineers and trainmen and equipped with French engines.

"'All killed and injured are in Camp Hospital No. 52, Le Mans; injured arrived at Camp Hospital No. 52, Le Mans, about 5 a. m., being brought from scene of accident, rear coach of American Special.

"'The American casualties were as follows:

Killed.

CORPORALS.

Cornelius G. Davenport, Mrs. Serefine Davenport, Fishdam, Tenn.

Douglas D. Huff, Mrs. Catherine M. Thelkeld, Wister, Okla.

PRIVATES.

John P. Davidson, Mrs. Jennie Thitle, Trilby, Fla.

William A. Glidewell, Mrs. Isabell Glidewell, R. F. D. 1, Red Level, Ala.

Orza Hawkins, Ora Hawkins, Live Oak, Fla.

Charles W. Heflin, Mrs Mary Heflin, P. O. Box 22, Napa, Cal.

Howard F. Lacey, Fred A. Lacey, 508 Oakland Bank Building, Oakland, Cal.

George F. Mullins, George W. Mullins, Tallahassee, Ala.

Virgil J. Randall, Mrs. Mary Randall, Conner, Fla.

Daniel C. Schutte, Mrs. Anna H. Schutte, Morristown, Minn.

Ezekiel N. Skipper, Mrs. Mattie Skipper, Tampa, Fla.

Oscar M. L. Thorson, Thomas Thorson, 1008 Lexington Ave., St. Paul, Minn.

Injured.

LIEUTENANT.

Marcel A. Gillis, Mrs. Lucille B. Gillis, 735 Esplanade Ave., New Orleans, La.

SERGEANT.

William F. Hill, Miss Marie Hill, R. F. D. 3, Hartwell, Ga.

CORPORAL.

Clarence V. Farley, Miss Elsie M. Farley, 2423 Howard St., San Francisco, Cal.

WAGONERS.

Walter W. Brunson, Mrs Mary Ivey Brunson Rountree, Panama Park, Fla.

Gordon M. Dollar, Frank W. Dollar, Thomasville, Ga.

PRIVATES.

William C. Anderson, Mrs. Elizabeth Johnson, 115 Prospect Ave., San Francisco, Cal.

Jesse W. Boring, William Boring, Yatkinsville, N. C.

James J. Brennan, Mrs. Ellen Brennan, 5656 South Ada St., Chicago, Ill

Charles M. Davis, Mrs. Lydia Davis, R. F. D. 1, Ellis, Neb.

John I. Ellis, Mrs. Carrie Ellis Fleming, 59 Brewer St., Waycross, Ga.

Charlie B. Herb, Miss Libbie Herb, R. F. D. "B," Lake City, Fla.

Arthur Howard, Mrs. Ella B. Howard, 1015 Pierce St., San Francisco, Cal.

Herbert V. Kemp, Mrs. Eva Kemp, Apartment 5, 1200 Pine St., San Francisco, Cal.

Robert F. Lawrence, Mrs. Sarah Lawrence, Hacoda, Ala.

Peter J. Mee, Mrs. Eliza Mee, 519 Burch St., Anaconda, Mont.

Lloyd H. Patterson, Mrs. Mary Patterson, East Pensacola Heights, Pensacola, Fla.

William J. White, Daniel J. White, R. F. D. 5, Troy, Ala.

David W. Wilson, Mrs. Sallie F. Wilson, Tolbotton, Ga.

Summary—12 killed, 18 injured.

"The cause of the accident is being investigated. As soon as it can be determined report will be cabled.

"PERSHING."

BRITISH AND SPANISH THANKED FOR SAVING AMERICAN SAILORS

Acting Secretary of the Navy Roosevelt has despatched the following cablegrams to the Naval attaches at London and Madrid expressing the Navy Department's appreciation for the rescue of officers and men of the U. S. Destroyer Lansdale, who were thrown from a liberty boat when it capsized in Tangier Harbor, Morocco, on December 6, 1918. The cablegram to the Naval attache at London follows:

"Convey to the British Admiralty Department's expression of gratification and admiration for the prompt aid rendered and timely rescue effected by the officers and crew of H. M. S. Lichens at Tangier, Morocco, December 6, 1918, whereby the lives of seaman Lord, U. S. N., and three other men of the U. S. S. Lansdale were saved."

The cablegram to the Naval attache at Madrid follows:

"Convey to the Spanish Admiralty Department's expression of gratification and admiration for the prompt aid rendered and timely rescue effected by the officers and crew of the Princess de Asturias at Tangier, Morocco, December 6, 1918, whereby the lives of nine men of the U. S. S. Lansdale were saved."

The philosophy of the W. S. S. is save, save, save.

CONFERENCE OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES OFFICIALS TO BE HELD HERE MAY 21 TO 24

WILL BE FIRST SINCE 1916

Objects of Meetings Is to Secure Exchange of Views and Secure Greater Uniformity in Work—Much Important Business Accumulated Since Last One.

Weights and measures officials of the United States will meet in annual conference at the National Bureau of Standards, Washington, D. C., for four days, May 21-24, inclusive, according to a decision of the executive committee of that association, which has power to determine the date and arrange the program. Tentative plans have been completed and invitations to send representatives have been extended to the Governors of the several States and the Commissioners of the District of Columbia. Due to the demands incident to the war upon weights and measures officials, especially those of the Bureau of Standards, some of whom are officers of the association, no annual conference has been held since 1916. This has caused much important business to accumulate, which, with the discussion of new conditions arising as a result of the war, promises to make the conference this year one of the busiest and most interesting ever held.

Objects of Conference.

The objects of these conferences are to bring an exchange of views between the men who are engaged in the important task of inspecting weighing and measuring apparatus and to secure greater efficiency and uniformity in the work. When it is remembered that each State legislates independently on the subject of weights and measures laws it will be readily seen that there will be a lack of uniformity. This condition did exist very largely before the formation of the association and one of the first things done was to endeavor to correct it. A model for a uniform State law as well as one for a city and county law and a uniform table for tolerances on weighing and measuring apparatus were drafted. These have been widely adopted throughout the country and as a consequence much has been accomplished toward eliminating the chaotic conditions relating to non-uniformity in weights and measures laws.

First One Held in 1905.

The first conference was held in January, 1905, at which time there were present, in addition to officials of the Bureau of Standards, representatives from eight States and the District of Columbia. This number has steadily increased, from year to year up to the last conference, when the representation numbered 83, comprising delegates from 21 States, the District of Columbia, Porto Rico and the Philippine Islands. In addition 57 visitors, representing all of the large railroads of the country and numerous manufacturing concerns having weights and measures problems to solve, were present, attesting to the important position the association has attained as a national organization.

Officers of Association.

The officers are: Dr. S. W. Stratton, director of the Bureau of Standards, president; W. L. Waldron, State superintendent, New Jersey, vice-president; F. G. Barnard sealer, Michigan, treasurer and Major L. A. Fisher, chief of the weights and measures section of the Bureau of Standards, secretary. These, in addition to the following, compose the executive committee: J. G. Farrell, New York; G. E. Carpenter, Vermont; C. G. Johnson, Californ; L. S. Schoenthal, District of Columbia; T. F. Egan, Connecticut; J. M. Mote, Ohio; F. G. Tighe, New York City; W. F. Cluett, Illinois; E. C. Lytton, Iowa; J. R. Smith, Tennessee; O. N. Creswell, Arizona; I. M. Howell, State of Washington, and Thure Hansen, Massachusetts.

Help the Victory Liberty Loan.

CLAUSES ON LABOR CONDITIONS INSERTED IN TREATY OF PEACE

The following clauses proposed by the Commission on International Labor Legislation and in revised form as presented by Sir Robert Borden for insertion in the treaty of peace were adopted by the Peace Conference in plenary session Monday, April 28:

The high contracting parties, recognizing that the well being, physical, moral, and intellectual, of industrial wage earners is of supreme international importance, have framed a permanent machinery associated with that of the League of Nation to further this great end. They recognize that difference of climate, habits, and customs of economic opportunity and industrial tradition make strict uniformity in the conditions of labor difficult for immediate attainment. But, holding, as they do, that labor remedies be regarded merely as an article of commerce, they think that there are methods and principles for regulating labor conditions which all industrial communities should endeavor to apply so far as their special circumstances will permit.

Important Principles.

Among these methods and principles the following seem to the high contracting parties to be of special and urgent importance.

First. The guiding principle above enunciated that labor should not be regarded merely as a commodity or article of commerce.

Second. The right of association for all lawful purposes by the employed as well as by the employers.

Third. The payment to the employed of a wage adequate to maintain a reasonable standard of life as this is understood in their time and country.

Fourth. The adoption of an eight-hour day or a forty-eight hour week as the standard to be aimed at where it has not already been obtained.

Fifth. The adoption of a weekly rest of at least 24 hours, which should include Sunday whenever practicable.

Sixth. The abolition of child labor and the imposition of such limitations on the labor of young persons as shall permit the continuation of their education and assure their proper physical development.

Seventh. The principle that men and women should receive equal remuneration for work of equal value.

Eight. The standard set by law in each country with respect to the conditions of labor should have due regard to the equitable economic treatment of all workers lawfully resident therein.

Ninth. Each state should make provision for a system of inspection in which women should take part in order to insure the enforcement of the laws and regulations for the protection of the employed.

Without claiming that these methods and principles are either complete or final, the high contracting parties are of opinion that they are well fitted to guide the policy of the League of Nations and that if adopted by the industrial communities who are members of the league and safeguarded in practice by an adequate system of such inspection they will confer lasting benefits upon the wage earner of the world.

SECRETARY DANIELS' GREETING TO THE FLEET AT NEW YORK

Acting Secretary of the Navy Roosevelt has received the following dispatch from Secretary Daniels in France:

"Present my greetings and congratulations to entire personnel of the fleet on the occasion of its reception in New York. I regret that absence from home denies me the privilege of visiting the fleet and expressing the pride of our own country in their splendid service and the appreciation on this side of the Atlantic of the efficiency and achievements of our Navy.

"Too much honor cannot be done to those who served so conspicuously abroad and to those at home who held the larger fleet in readiness for any call."

Secretary Daniels and his party will visit Gen. Pershing's headquarters Monday, then Verdun, next Gen. LeJeune's Division and will visit Zeebrugge on the way to England.

During the week ended April 19 a total of 44 locomotives were shipped to various railroads, according to a statement by the Railroad Administration.

CHANGES IN IMPORT AND EXPORT RULES

BRITISH IMPORT RESTRICTIONS.

The War Trade Board announces (W. T. B. R. 717), for the information of exporters in the United States that they have been informed of the following changes in the import restrictions of Great Britain:

All restrictions upon the importation of the following list of commodities have been removed and the same may now be imported freely under general license:

Belt hooks for machinery and sewing machines; bolts, nuts, and wood screws; chimes and whistles; cycle nipples; Edison cells (and component parts) for electricity propelled vehicles; enameled steel tanks with glass linings; Heddle steel, strip iron, hook strip, tube strip, and ground flat steel stock; machine tools and parts; tools, appliances, and parts, as follows: abrasive wheels, adjustable clamps, anvils, auger bits, bench drills, bolt clippers, boring heads, calipers, carpenter tools, chasers, chucks, cooper tools, cutting nippers, dial gauges, dies and die stocks, die heads, drills, drill presses, drill sleeves and sockets, emery wheel dressers, engineers' hammers, expanding mandrels, expansion bits, farriers' tools, furniture and dovetail bits, gauge glass cutters, hacksaw blades, hand and breast drills, hand grinders, hand screwing machines, hide hammers, iron hammer heads, joiners' tools, lathe carriers, lathe dogs, lead hammers, machine vises, mason tools, measuring tapes and rules (except wooden rules) and including verniers, micrometers, milling cutters, miter blocks and scrapers for metal miter boxes, nail pullers, pipe cutters, pipe vises, pipe wrenches, pliers, polishing heads, punches, reamers, saws, band, circular, crosscut, kitchen, and others, screwing tackle (i. e., chasers, dies, and stocks, taps, and thread milling cutters), shipwrights' tools, slide rules of metal, smiths' tools, spanners, swage shapers, tailors' shears and trimmers 6 inches or more in length, tapping attachments, taps, tap wrenches, tool holders, trench struts, tube expanders, upholsterers' hammers, welt plows, deacons, wood-boring bits, wood scrapers; treadle lathes of 3 inch centers and over; wire hooks (other than coat and hat hooks); woodworking machinery and parts thereof; rolled gold, sheet, wire, and chain; gold manufactures (except jewelry and gold nibs); liquid gold; gold leaf; precious stones (unset), real and imitation; mats and matting; musical instrument strings; musical instrument parts; time recorders; yeast.

The importation of the following commodities will be, or remains, prohibited except under special license:

Flax yarns and all manufactures thereof.

Wood rules, with exception of 12-inch school rules (latter to be admitted by license when necessary).

Slide rules other than metal.

Cycles other than motorcycles.

Portable platform weighing machines.

Wire pins and wire safety pins.

Jewelry.

The importation of the following commodities will be restricted under special license, as follows:

Carpets of all descriptions to be admitted at rate of 25 per cent of 1917 imports.

Cotton duck is to be admitted at rate of 25 per cent of 1913 imports.

Old roller steel strips to be admitted by license according to needs.

Solid drawn weldless tubing to be admitted only in very special circumstances.

Ball bearings, roller bearings, ball retainers, ball-bearing bolts, and steel balls to be allowed to be imported only under limited licenses.

Present rations of gold pen nibs to be continued.

Ration of imitation jewelry of 25 per cent of 1916 imports to be continued and extended to all countries, the permissible percentage of gold content being increased to 4 per cent by value.

For plated and gilt wares, a ration of 25 per cent of 1916 imports to be allowed from all allied and neutral countries, the permissible percentage of gold content being increased to 4 per cent by value.

The prohibition heretofore in effect against the importation of oranges and wines has been removed, and such commodities may now be imported under general license.

In making this announcement, the War Trade Board wishes to call attention to the fact that they are not in a position to speak authoritatively on foreign import restrictions, but are merely transmitting the above information for the convenience of those on the War Trade Board's mailing list. Inquiries with regard to foreign import regulations should be addressed to the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C., as that Bureau endeavors to keep informed on the import regulations of foreign governments.

New General Import License.

The War Trade Board announces (W. T. B. R. 713) that a new general import license to be known as General Import License PBF. No. 37 has been issued effective April 29, 1919, covering the importation into the United States from all countries of the world except Germany (including the Rhine Provinces), Luxemburg, Hungary, and those parts of Russia under Bolshevik control of all commodities except those herein below enumerated:

1. The following foodstuffs:
a. Sugar.
b. Wheat.
c. Wheat flour.
2. The following commodities, the importation of which continues to be controlled by reason of existing agreements:
a. Pig tin, tin ore, tin concentrates, and all metal alloys containing tin, including tin drosses, tin oxide, solder drosses, type metals, antifriction metals, waste metals, and other metals containing tin.
b. Nitrate of soda and nitrate of potash.
c. Emery and emery ore, except that mined in Canada.
3. Salvarsan, Neosalvarsan, Arsphenamine, and all substitutes therefor and equivalents thereof.
4. All commodities which have been produced or manufactured in Germany or Hungary, irrespective of the present location of such commodities.
5. The following commodities, the control of whose importation by individual import license is necessary to insure an effective control over the importation of certain commodities included under item 4 above whose origin is difficult to ascertain, unless they are shipped from the United Kingdom, France, Italy, Belgium, or Japan, or their colonies, possessions or protectorates, in which case such commodities may be imported under this general import license PBF. No. 37:
a. Dyes and dyestuffs, including dye base, crudes, and intermediates.
b. Potash.

The commodities named above comprise the present list of controlled commodities and are excluded from the provisions of this general import license.

All outstanding general import licenses are superseded by this new general import license except PBF. No. 2, PBF. No. 19, PBF. No. 33, and PBF. No. 35.

General Import License PBF. No. 2 (Bureau of Imports Ruling No. 446, W. T. B. R. No. 556, issued January 28, 1919), covers importations of all commodities into Alaska, the Canal Zone, Philippine Islands, Guam, Hawaii, Tutuila, Porto Rico, and the Virgin Islands, when for consumption in these countries or for transshipment to destinations other than the United States.

General Import License PBF. No. 19 (Bureau of Imports Ruling No. 379, W. T. B. R. No. 417, issued December 19, 1918), covers the importation into the United States of wheat and wheat flour when such wheat and wheat flour is consigned to the United States Food Administration Grain Corporation.

General Import License PBF. No. 33 (Bureau of Imports Ruling No. 474, W. T. B. R. No. 629, issued March 1, 1919), covers the importation into the United States of sugar from Cuba when consigned to the United States Sugar Equalization Board.

General Import License PBF. No. 35 (Bureau of Imports Ruling No 481, W. T. B. R. No. 643, issued March 12, 1919), covers the importation into the United States in bond of all commodities which are proposed to be shipped in transit through the United States to any foreign country, provided that the rules and regulations concerning exportations are observed and provided further that the regulations of customs authorities concerning entries and bonds are complied with.

Individual import licenses covering the importation of the commodities enumerated above as being excluded from the terms of this general import license (PBF. No. 37), if issued at all, will be issued under the rules and regulations of the War Trade Board now in force or which may be promulgated thereafter.

It is to be expressly noted that all shipments of commodities which are covered by this new general license may be entered under authority of such license if such shipments arrive in the United States on or after April 29, 1919.

Special Export License.

The War Trade Board announces (W. T. B. R. 716) that special export license RAC-77, which was granted to the Customs' Service effective April 7, 1919, W. T. B. R. 683, has been extended and reissued to the Customs' Service to become effective April 29, 1919. Special export license RAC-77 as now amended authorizes the exportation by freight or express, without individual licenses, to the countries hereinbelow mentioned of all commodities whatsoever, except (a) commodities included in the Export Conservation List; and (b) machinery or materials intended for the manufacture of munitions and radio or wireless apparatus consigned to Mexico.

A. Any country in the Western Hemisphere (excluding the possessions of England and France to which shipments may now be made under special export license RAC-63).

B. Any country in Africa (excluding the colonies, possessions, and protectorates of Great Britain, France,

CHANGES IN IMPORT AND EXPORT REGULATIONS

Italy, and Belgium to which shipments may now be made under special export license RAC-63).

C. Any country in Asia (excluding Japan and the colonies, possessions, and protectorates of Great Britain, France, Italy, Belgium, and Japan, to which shipments may now be made under special export license RAC-63), and excluding Turkey in Asia and Arabia.

D. The following countries in Europe: Spain, Portugal.

The shipment of any commodity mentioned in the Export Conservation List when destined to the countries included within the provisions of RAC-77 will require an individual export license, application for which should be made to the War Trade Board or any of its branch offices on application form X-A, together with whatever supplemental forms may be prescribed on that list.

The attention of exporters is called to the fact that inasmuch as the provisions of special export license RAC-77 now include all countries which were originally covered by special export license No. RAC-54, this latter license will be revoked on April 29, 1919, and shipments previously made under RAC-54 may now be made under RAC-77.

Exporters who desire to make shipments under special export license RAC-77 need only present their shipper's export declaration (Customs' Cat. 7525) in quadruplicate to the Collector of Customs at the port of exit for indorsement to permit the shipment to proceed.

Exporters are advised to acquaint themselves with the import requirements of the countries of destination, and it is suggested that they avail themselves of the facilities of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce of the Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C., in obtaining information regarding the import regulations of foreign countries.

Special Export License.

The War Trade Board announces (W. T. B. R. 714) the revision of regulations under which shipments of certain origin and destination, the importation of which has been otherwise licensed, may be exported without an individual export license, when the same are conveyed in transit through the territory or via any port of the United States. This regulation, effective April 29, 1919, rescinds W. T. B. R. 693, issued April 12, 1919.

(1) Special export license RAC-42 has been issued through the Customs' Service and authorizes the exportation of shipments of all commodities which are conveyed in transit through the territory or via a port of the United States when originating in any foreign country and destined to any country of the world; provided, however, that no shipment destined to Europe shall be authorized under this license unless such shipment is consigned to Great Britain, France, Italy, Belgium, Greece, Spain, or Portugal, or their possessions in Europe.

(2) In-transit shipments arriving at the United States by rail or vessel for re-export under RAC-42 may be consigned to the ultimate destination or to an agent of the United States for reshipment, and if consigned to an agent, the railroad waybill or vessel's manifest must designate the ultimate destination, and such notations shall be transcribed therefrom to the carrier's customs manifest or copy of vessel's manifest presented to the Collector of Customs.

(3) Upon arrival of such in-transit shipments at port of entry the railroad agent or the vessel's agent shall present to the Collector of Customs a copy of the carrier's customs manifest, form 7512, or a copy of the ship's manifest or portion thereof, upon which shall be clearly noted the shipments which are in-transit. This copy shall bear—

(A) The ultimate destination, in accordance with paragraph (2) herein.

(B) The notation "Special Export License RAC-42."

(4) If the shipment is by rail, the Collector of Customs will, upon giving entry, allow the shipment to proceed to port of exit accompanied by the carrier's manifest.

(5) The Collector of Customs at port of exit will allow the goods to be exported under RAC-42, and forward the extra copy of form 7512, or form 7525, or the extra copy of the ship's manifest, to the War Trade Board, Washington, D. C.

The attention of shippers is called to the fact that goods given entry into the United States as in-transit shipments may not be diverted for domestic consumption, or reconsigned to a country of destination other than the one named on the entry documents described in paragraph (2), unless authority for so doing has been obtained from the War Trade Board.

For the information of shippers their attention is drawn to W. T. B. R. 643, issued March 14, 1919, announcing the issuance of General Import License PBF. No. 35. This general import license covers the importation into the United States, under such bond as may be prescribed by the United States Customs Service, of all commodities which are proposed to be shipped through the United States to any foreign country.

Shipments By Mail.

The War Trade Board announces (W. T. B. R. 715) the revision of special export license RAC-52, covering certain shipments to foreign countries by mail. W. T. B. R. 618, issued February 28, 1919, is hereby rescinded, and in place thereof the following becomes effective:

(1) Special Export License RAC-52 has been issued to the Post Office Department to permit any local postmaster to accept without individual export license—

(A) All shipments of commodities not on the Export Conservation List;

(B) Shipments of commodities on the Export Conservation List where the value of no one commodity exceeds $200; when destined to—

Any country in the Western Hemisphere or Africa.

Any country in Asia (including Mesopotamia, Palestine and Syria), except Arabia and Turkey in Asia.

The following countries in Europe: Great Britain, France, Italy, Belgium, Greece, Spain and Portugal, their colonies, possessions and protectorates; also Iceland (except for cereals), and the Faroe Islands.

(C) Shipments without limit of value to Canada and Newfoundland of certain commodities on the Export Conservation List as noted in the list; in addition to shipments as outlined in (A) and (B) above.

(2) In making shipments under this special license (RAC-52) it is not necessary to make any application for license nor to present a license of any kind to the postmaster. If the shipment is of a commodity which may be shipped under subheadings (A), (B) and (C) of paragraph (1) above, and if the shipment is consigned to a consignee in any country named in paragraph (1), the package, insofar as the War Trade Board is concerned, need only be delivered to the postmaster with the following facts noted upon the wrapper:

1. "Shipped under Export License RAC-52."
2. List of contents.
3. Name and address of shipper.
4. Name and address of consignee.

(Where a package bears a customs tag or an invoice describing the contents, the list of contents need not be written upon the wrapper of the package.)

(3.) All shipments made under Special Export License RAC-52 must be made by mail, and are subject to the regulations of the Post Office Department. Special attention is called to the fact that there is no parcel post service at present between the United States and certain of the countries mentioned in paragraph (1).

(4) The attention of shippers is directed to the fact that RAC-52 does not permit any shipments to members of the United States Army, United States Navy, United States Marine Corps, or organizations affiliated therewith, but that all such shipments must be made under Special Export License RAC-43 and in compliance with Post Office Department.

(5) Persons desiring to export by mail any commodity which may not be exported under RAC-52 or any commodity to a country not covered by RAC-52 must apply to the War Trade Board for an individual export license. Applications should be filed on form X-A, copies of which are obtainable from the War Trade Board in Washington or any of its branch offices.

Exports to Switzerland.

The War Trade Board announces (W. T. B. R. 718) that, pursuant to the action of the Associated Govern-

(Continued on Page 10.)

NEW PLAN OF ORGANIZATION FOR DIVISION OF OPERATIONS OF THE U. S. SHIPPING BOARD

A decentralized plan of organization for the Division of Operations, United States Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation, effective May 1, delegates all problems of operation to United States Shipping Board agencies, and through such agencies, to establish direct dealings with managing and operating agents of the board. This relationship includes examination and approval of accounts, through representatives of the comptroller to insure prompt reimbursement for disbursements made by operators and managers for account of the United States Shipping Board.

It is also desired to afford exporters and importers the opportunity of dealing directly with authorized agents of the Shipping Board at all the principal ports of the United States.

Organization.

The general offices will be in Washington. Districts with headquarters and assistant directors or district agents as named, will be as follows:

North Atlantic District—Connecticut River to Cape May, Assistant Director, New York.

New England District—Atlantic Coast, Halifax, N. S., to Connecticut River, District Agent, Boston; Agent, Halifax.

Philadelphia District—Philadelphia and Delaware Bay, District Agent, Philadelphia.

Baltimore District—District Agent, Baltimore.

South Atlantic District—Ports of South Atlantic, Hampton Roads to and including Miami, Assistant Director, Norfolk, Agent — Savannah, Ga., Charleston, S. C.; Agent—Brunswick, Ga., Fernandina, Ga. Agent—Jacksonville, Fla.

Gulf Districts—Ports Key West to Mexico, Assistant Director, New Orleans. Agents—Key West, Fla., Tampa, Fla., Pensacola, Fla., Mobile, Ala., Gulfport, Miss., Port Arthur, comprising Beaumont—Orange, Texas. Galveston, comprising Texas City—Houston.

Pacific Coast District—All Pacific Coast Ports, Assistant Director—San Francisco. Agent—Seattle, Portland, Los Angeles, Honolulu.

Great Lakes District—Great Lakes, including St. Lawrence River to Montreal. Assistant Director—Cleveland.

There shall be for each district an Assistant Director or District Agent with a staff adequate to care for activities of the district. Where necessary, agencies directly under the districts will be created.

An Assistant Comptroller of District Auditor and staff sufficient to meet the volume of business of the district, with agency auditors at agencies where necessary.

An Assistant Treasurer or Cashier for each district, or agency where necessary will be appointed.

GUIDE FOR DEPENDENTS OF SOLDIERS AND SAILORS IN CORRESPONDING WITH WAR RISK INSURANCE BUREAU

Treasury Department, Bureau of War Risk Insurance, issues the following:

Responsible representatives of the various life insurance companies may render valuable service to the dependents of American soldiers and sailors by giving information regarding the activities of the Bureau of War Risk Insurance to those dependents. The following suggestions are made by the Bureau, with a view to facilitating correspondence between these dependents and the Bureau.

A large number of men having similar names, it is absolutely necessary to give identifying facts when corresponding, to enable the Bureau to locate the records. (A striking example is that the records of the Bureau show over 1,200 Smiths whose first initial is E.) The following should always be stated:

When corresponding as to allotments and allowances—

Full name of enlisted man.
Present address.
His allotment number or Army Serial Number.
Date of enlistment.
Rank and organization November, 1917, or at enlistment if subsequent thereto.
Full name of allottee.
Relationship to enlisted man.
Address.

When corresponding as to compensation—

Full name of enlisted man.
Present address.
His Army Serial Number.
Date of enlistment.
Rank and organization.
Date of death or discharge from service.
Full name of beneficiary.
Address.

When corresponding as to insurance—

Full name of insured.
Present address.
His Army Serial Number.
Rank and organization when insured.
Insurance certificate number.
Date of birth.
Date of discharge.
Full name of beneficiary.
Address.

Letters concerning the payment or nonpayment of the allotment or allowance, compensation, or insurance, should be addressed to the Accounting Division of the Bureau.

Letters concerning compensation or insurance claims due to death or disability should be addressed to the Compensation and Insurance Claims Division of the Bureau.

IMPORT AND EXPORT CHANGES

(Continued from Page 9.)

ments, all quantitative limitations heretofore imposed on exports from the Associated Countries to Switzerland have been suspended, except with respect to finished munitions of war.

Accordingly, applications for licenses to export all commodities, except finished munitions of war, to Switzerland will now be considered by the War Trade Board without limitation as to quantity, if accompanied by the numbers of the import certificates issued by the Societe Suisse de Surveillance. All such licenses hereafter issued shall be valid until revoked.

The Societe Suisse de Surveillance in Switzerland has been notified of the foregoing action and will, therefore, now issue import certificates without reference to the quantitative limitations which have heretofore existed and which have now been suspended.

The War Trade Board announces (W. T. B. R. 712) that War Trade Board Ruling 679, issued April 2, 1919, has been amended by the addition thereto of the following clause and proviso:

"The foregoing action does not authorize trade with respect to any property which, prior to April 2, 1919, pursuant to the provisions of the Trading with the Enemy Act as amended, has been reported to the Alien Property Custodian or should have been so reported to him, or any property which, prior to April 2, 1919, pursuant to the provisions of said act, the Alien Property Custodian has seized or has required to be conveyed, transferred, assigned, delivered, or paid over to him."

15,000,000 FEET OF DOUGLAS FIR LUMBER FOR SALE BY BIDS

The United States Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation authorizes the following:

We have for sale approximately 15,000,000 feet of Douglas fir lumber. This stock is located at several West Coast wood shipyards and is available due to the cancellation of certain contracts for the construction of wooden vessels.

It is the intention to dispose of this stock to the highest bidder, it being understood that any or all bids received may be rejected. The bids should be addressed to the Fir Production Board, Northwestern Bank Building, Portland, Oreg., accompanied by a certified check made payable to the order of the United States Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation, and for an amount not less than 10 per cent of the bid.

The successful bidder will be required to submit a bond guaranteeing cash settlement on removal of the lumber from its present site.

This stock of lumber does not conform to the ordinary commercial sizes, the greater part of which having been cut especially for ship schedules. Buyers will be expected to bid on this stock at its present location, and are to assume all subsequent charges for its collection and removal.

Peace Time Program for Artillery Material Production Is Outlined By the Acting Secretary of War

Press interview with the Acting Secretary of War April 28:

During the war, over $130,000,000 was expended in the building up and increasing facilities of 43 different plants and three government arsenals for the manufacture of artillery material only. This expenditure has been made in some cases in a small amount for the extension of facilities of commercial manufacturers, while in other cases, it has been used to develop large specialized manufacturing establishments like that developed under the supervision of the Dodge Brothers, Detroit, which covers 11 acres floor space and includes facilities and equipment valued at $10,000,000.

These facilities were developed for all purposes, as the manufacture of forgings for guns, the manufacture of all calibers and types of guns, gun carriages and recuperators. Especially in the manufacture of guns and recuperators, the resourcefulness and ability of the American manufacturers have been taxed to the utmost. They have succeeded to a marvelous degree in meeting the demands of the War Department for artillery material. Delays have occurred, however, in obtaining production of artillery material as many new manufacturing plants and a tremendous amount of special machinery had to be built before artillery material could be produced.

Future Requirements.

To be able to meet the manufacturing requirements under any future emergency, the Chief of Ordnance has made a study of the probable requirements for the manufacture of material and has obtained the approval of the Secretary of War for the retention of certain facilities and equipment to meet these requirements.

Under this project, facilities for the production of guns and recuperators will be held by the Ordnance Department up to a capacity estimated to meet future requirements. Very small facilities will be held for the manufacture of gun carriages and gun forgings, as these can be obtained my modification of the equipment of commercial manufacturers without serious delays. However, by saving facilities for the production of guns and recuperators, several months time will be saved at the beginning of an emergency, as this material requires entirely special manufacturing plants and special purpose machinery for its manfacture.

It is not expected to operate production plants for the material mentioned, but merely to hold them as "standby" plants. To meet the needs of peacetime manufacture and to manufacture new types of artillery material which may be developed as a result of the large amount of experience obtained during the war, the arsenals will be held equipped for the manufacture of all calibers and types of material.

To obviate the delay of getting into production from lack of knowledge of the best methods of production and to provide skilled workmen to be transferred in case of necessity to other plants, there will be built up at the arsenals small production units for each type and caliber of material. These production units will include the least number of all types of machines which it is practicable to install, and will be used from time to time for the manufacture of small quantities of artillery material, using the same jigs, fixtures and special tools as are required for large scale production. In this way, the "bugs" will be picked out from designs of artillery material and from the methods of manufacture, in order that the designs of material may be the simplest to manufacture and the methods of operation may be the best practicable under the development of the art of manufacture.

Under this policy, Watervliet Arsenal will be employed as developing center of the gun industry, Rock Island Arsenal for mobile gun carriages and recuperators, Watertown Arsenal for gun forgings, heavy siege, and railway and seacoast carriages and recuperators.

Machinery to Be Transferred.

The project as outlined above will require the transfer of much machinery to the arsenals and to the manufacturing plants which will be held for the replacement of machinery which is now worn out and for the extension of arsenal facilities. In addition a considerable quantity of special purpose machinery will be placed in storage and held available for using in case of emergency.

For the manufacture of powder and explosives, production capacity will be held in reserve for operation during an emergency, and development and experimental work will be conducted on a small scale.

Standby Plants.

Old Hickory Arsenal at Nashville, Tenn., will be held as a standby arsenal for the manufacture of smokeless powder. It will not be operated in time of peace, but will be maintained in a condition for operation when needed, and will be properly guarded against fire and theft. This plant has a capacity of 900,000 pounds of smokeless powder per day, and is located about 12 miles from Nashville, Tenn., on the Tennessee River.

Amatol Arsenal will be held in standby condition for the loading of high explosives into shell, and other containers. It will not be operated, but will be maintained in condition to operate when needed, and will be guarded against fire and theft. Amatol Arsenal is located in New Jersey, about half way between Atlantic City and Philadelphia.

Tullytown Arsenal will be held in standby condition for the loading of smokeless powder into propelling charges. It will not be operated, but will be maintained in a condition for operation when needed, and will be guarded against fire and theft. Tullytown Arsenal is located near Trenton, N. J.

For the manufacture of small arms ammunition, the present policy is to set up at Frankford Arsenal equipment sufficient for the manufacture of 1,000,000 rounds of small arms ammunition of all types per day of eight hours. This set-up will be operated only on a small scale to make such small quantities of ammunition as may be required during peace time. Experimental lots of ammunition will be made and productions methods will be studied here also.

Some Machinery to Be Stored.

In addition there will be placed in storage a considerable quantity of additional special machinery and equipment necessary for the production of ammunition of all types. This machinery will be available for installation and operation in case of necessity.

To provide reasonable facilities for the development of the best-known types of ammunition of peace times, including demonstration that their manufacture by production methods in quantity is practicable and can quickly be established on a large scale, as well as facilities from which production can be obtained quickly in case of emergency to provide, with the reserve ammunition on hand, for the maintenance of an army until private plants can be brought into production, the Department has decided to retain the following facilities for the development and manufacture of metal components of artillery ammunition.

By utilizing the buildings heretofore used at Frankford Arsenal for the manufacture of complete rounds of ammunition and by the erection of additional fabricated and government-owned buildings at that place, a plant will be installed for the manufacture in relatively small quantities of all metal components for artillery ammunition, from one-pounder to 240 milmileter, inclusive. It is expected that this plant will manufacture a considerable portion of the peace-time requirements and the machinery to be installed there will be selected with care from the large amount of the most modern government-owned machinery now in private plants. For the reason that much of the equipment at Frandkford Arsenal is old, badly worn and not of the latest design and much of it will be removed and replaced with production machinery of the latest types.

Plant at Chicago.

One of the best and largest shell plants located in Chicago has been selected for the storage of large quantities of government-owned machinery suitable for the production of artillery ammunition. This plant was built for the production of shell only and included in the machinery to be stored there will be the equipment necessary to put it quickly into operation at its full rated capacity. In addition to this

(Continued on Page 12.)

MAILS FROM U. S. DESTINED TO OCCUPIED GERMAN TERRITORY

Office Second Ass't P. M. Gen'l,
Washington, April 10, 1919.

Articles of mail conforming to the Postal Union classification will be accepted when addressed to civilians residing in that portion of the Rhine provinces of Germany which is included within the area of military occupation by the American and allied armies.

Acceptable articles will be received for registration, but no guarantee of delivery can be given. Postmasters will observe that no provision has been made for a parcel-post service, and merchandise must therefore not be accepted for transmission to the occupied territory under these instructions.

This notice in no way relates to articles of mail for members of the American Expeditionary Forces, but is intended to apply only to acceptable articles for civilians within the territory herein indicated.

OTTO PRAEGER,
Second Ass't P. M. Gen'l.

Office of the Second
Asst. P. M. Gen.,
Washington, April 22, 1919.

With reference to notice of this office of April 10th, regarding mail paid at the Postal Union rates of postage for civilians in the area of military occupation by American and Allied forces, information can not be furnished as to all the territory occupied, it being known, however, that certain places are occupied by the troops from the United States and Great Britain, those places occupied by the British forces being as follows:

Berg
Bergheim
Blankenheim
Bonn
Botranche
Burscheid
Butgenbach
Cologne
Dahlem
Deutz
Duren
Euskirchen
Frechen
Gemund
Gladbach
Goldesberg
Heimbach
Hellenthal
Malmedy
Merheim
Montjoie
Mullheim
Munstereifel
Opladen
Rheinbach
St. Vith
Schleiden
Siegburg
Solingen
Weisdorf
Wermelskirchen
Worringen
Zulpich

Places occupied by the American forces are as follows:

Adenau
Ahrdorf
Ahrweiler
Algringen
Altenahr
Andemach
Bacharach
Bad Bertrich
Bendorf
Bernkastel
Bitburg
Boppard
Braubach
Castellaun
Conz
Coblenz
Daun
Kochem
Kyllburg
Lutzerath
Mayen
Montabaur
Morbach
Nassau
Nastatten
Neuerburg
Neuwied
Niederzerf
Ob. Lahnstein
Prum
Remagen
Rengsdorf
Rennish
Rheinbollen

PEACE TIME ARTILLERY PROGRAM

(Continued from Page 11.)

equipment, all extra available space at the plant will be utilized for the storage of many other units of equipment together with tools, special fixtures and gauges, which can be removed and promptly installed in private plants having the available floor space and engineering knowledge to undertake the manufacture of metal components of artillery ammunition. The equipment stored in this plant will be capable of manufacturing approximately 50 per cent of the daily requirements of the American army in the field at the date the armistice was signed. With this equipment, it is expected that ammunition can be manufactured in quantities that with the ammunition reserve on hand, will be sufficient to provide for the needs of the United States in case of emergency until private plants can be brought into production.

In addition to the two plants referred to above, there will probably be installed very complete equipment for use in the development of new types which will in all cases be subjected to the practical test of their manufacture in small quantities by production equipment and production methods before the types are finally adopted for service use.

Level of Crop Prices Increased in March

The Bureau of Crop Estimates, Department of Agriculture, issues the following:

The level of prices paid producers of the United States for the principal crops increased about 5.5 per cent during March; in the past 10 years the price level increased about 2.1 per cent during March. On April 1 the index figure of prices was about 6.0 per cent lower than a year ago, 20.4 per cent higher than two years ago, and 70.9 per cent higher than the average of the past 10 years on April 1.

The prices of meat animals (hogs, cattle, sheep, and chickens), to producers of the United States increased 4.0 per cent from February 15 to March 15; in the past nine years prices increased in like period 5.1 per cent. On March 15 the index figure of prices for these meat animals was about 7.6 per cent higher than a year ago, 31.4 per cent higher than two years ago, and 77.3 per cent higher than the average of the past nine years on March 15.

Help the Victory Liberty Loan.

Diez
Ehrenbreitstein
Gerolstein
Hahn
Hayingen
Heddesdorf
Hohe Acht
Kaisersesch
Kempenich
Kirchberg
St. Goar
Saarburg
Schweich
Selters
Summern
Traben-Trarbach
Treves
Waxweiler
Wittlich
Zell

GENERAL SUPPLY COMMITTEE CIRCULAR TO PURCHASING AGENTS

General Supply Committee, the Auditors' Building, 14th and B Sts. Southwest, Washington, D. C., April 16, 1919.

CIRCULAR No. 103.

General Schedule of Supplies, 1919.

Page 99, Item 1604, Tablets, paper. The contractor, the Old Dominion Paper Company, Norfolk, Va., guaranteed delivery upon a specific quantity, which quantity has been supplied. The service is, therefore, advised that the contractor has accepted orders for quantity covered by contract, and purchase of the tablets covered by the above item may properly be made independently of the current General Schedule of Supplies for the balance of the fiscal year.

Page 60, Item 1074-a, Crayons, 7 colors in set; page 70, Item 1262-c-2, pencils, copying, with mouthpiece and protector, Smilax, 955; 1266-a-2, pencils, automatic, for black and colored leads, Nos. 537, 538 and 539; 1266-b, leads for automatic pencils, black, No. 3537; 1266-c, leads for automatic pencils, colored, Nos. 3538 and 3539; Item 1270-a, penholders, wooden, No. 1050; page 71, Item 1278-a-1 and b-1, pens, steel, half-gross boxes and 1-gross boxes, No. 530; page 72, Item 1304-a, protectors, metal tipped, No. 853 P. O., and 1304-b, protectors, white rubber tipped, No. 549; page 102, Item 1720-k, clasp erasers, and 1720-k-1, refills for clasp erasers. The service is hereby advised that, at the request of the Conservation Division, War Industries Board, the Eagle Pencil Company can not be held for delivery of the above-named items during the remainder of the current fiscal year, and that purchase thereof, independently of the current General Schedule of Supplies, would appear to be proper.

Page 295, Item 6570-h-3, packing, Wedgeset. The price on this item is $2 per pound, and subject to a discount of 52½ per cent. Through inadvertence there was inserted in the award notation under this item a reference to the Channel Packing & Rubber Company's catalogue C. The service is, therefore, advised that, since the Wedgeset packing offered under this item does not appear in the said catalogue, this item has been revised to read: "Wedgeset 52½ per cent discount from list price of $2 per pound."

Change of Address.

All orders drawn on George F. Muth & Co., should be addressed to 710 13th St. N. W., Washington, D. C., instead of 418 Seventh St. N. W., Washington, D. C.

Respectfully,
M. F. JACQUES,
Superintendent of Supplies.

NEW CARS CONSTRUCTED.

A total of 484 new cars, 483 freight and 1 baggage, were constructed in railroad shops during the month ended March 31, according to reports to the Railroad Administration.

Help the Victory Liberty Loan.

Total of 111,179 Deaths in Army During the War Reported to Date.

The War Department authorizes publication of the following:

(Prepared by Statistics Branch, General Staff, War Department, April 26th, 1919.)

For the third successive week the A. E. F. reports for the week ended April 10 a rate for new cases of disease lower than any previously reported. Only 9,422 were admitted to the sick report for disease, giving the remarkably low annual rate of 380 per thousand. The incidence of typhoid fever is again unduly high, 54 new cases being reported for the week.

Of the 144 deaths reported for the week, 43 were from pneumonia, 4 from typhoid and 19 from wounds received in battle prior to November 11.

Low Record for U. S.

No unusual disease prevalence at camps and stations in the United States is reported for the week ended April 18, except at Camp Devens, where the incidence of influenza and pneumonia is high among the returned troops. A total of 102 new cases of pneumonia were reported for the week, and 208 new cases of influenza. The admission rates for disease and for all causes are the lowest reported for troops in the United States for any week since September, 1917.

Only 61 deaths were reported, of which 52 were from disease.

The total number of deaths reported in the army during the war to date is 111,179, of which 56,639 or 51 per cent, were from disease, 48,168 or 43 per cent in battle or from wounds received in battle, and 6,372, or 6 per cent from other injuries. Of the disease deaths, approximately 12,000, have occurred since the cessation of hostilities.

Sick and Injured Returned.

During the week ended April 18, 3,174 sick and injured troops were returned to the United States, making more than 100,000 returned since the armistice. The total sick and injured returned during the war is 110,562.

There were in hospitals in the A. E. F. on the last date reported, 44,172 sick from disease and 9,428 from injury. The following is the estimated number of sick and injured to be returned during the next three months: May, 18,000; June, 9,000; July, 4,000.

The strength of the Army Nurse Corps on April 18 was 14,403, not including 860 under orders for discharge. Of these 6,972 were with the Expeditionary Forces, and 408 were with the British forces. The present strength represents a reduction of 33 per cent of the strength November 11.

Soldiers Who Died Last Week.

List of names of soldiers (not members of the American Expeditionary Forces) reported to the Adjutant General's office as having died during the week ending April 25, 1919. (Included in this list are the names of soldiers (not members of the American Expeditionary Forces) not previously published, who died prior to the week mentioned and subsequently to March 8, 1918. These names are indicated by an asterisk).

Camp Devens, Mass.—Sergt. Frank J. Hermans, 144 E. 144th St., Bronx, New York, N. Y.

Camp Dix, N. J.—Private Arthur Henry Aitken, 537 N. 22nd St., East St. Louis, Ill.

Camp Dodge, Iowa.—Sergt. Henry H. Bielfelt, R. F. D. 5, box 20, Boone, Iowa; Private (first class) Marshall R. Farnam, Inkston, N. Dak.; Corp. Wesley F. Guenther, Charles City, R. F. D., Iowa.

Camp Grant, Ill.—Private (first class) Louis Dietrich, 315 West Sumner St., Streator, Ill.*; Sergt. Henry Dyrdahl, R. F. D. 3, Kenyon, Minn.

Camp Humphreys, Va.—Corp. Earnest H. Hoyle, 124 Mt. Hope St., Lowell, Mass.

Camp Kearney, Cal.—Private Lynton H. Scott, Trinity Center, Cal.

Camp Lee, Va.—Private Earnest Maddox, Tree, via Blackstone, Va.; Private Spencer Tinnin, 533 Carter St., Petersburg, Va.

Camp Meade, Md.—Private John Fahey, 38 E. Hill St., Baltimore, Md.

Camp Merritt, N. J.—Private James Franklin Emerson, North Wilkesboro, N. C.*; Private Charles L. Hicks, Piney Flats, Tenn.*; Wagoner Ray E. Wadsack, Ft. Townsend, Wash.

Camp Mills, L. I., N. Y.—Private Albert Anderson, Volen, S. Dak.; Private (first class) Clarence Dunning, Cladwin, R. F. D. 5, Mich.; Private Elihue Light, Dyersburg, Tenn.; Corp. Anthony G. Zimmel, 732 Bloomfield St., Hoboken, N. J.*

Camp Pike, Ark.—Private Michel Pontiff, 2421 Second St., New Orleans, La.*

Camp Stuart, Va.—Private Quincy Vernon Crosby, Paden, Okla.; Private Herman Moore, Toney, Ala.

Camp Taylor, Ky.—First Lieut. Edwin F. Sampson, Marshfield Hills, Mass.; Private Scott R. Wallace, Nicholasville, Ky.

Camp Upton, N. Y.—Corp. Joseph Soucek, Kensington Ave., Bayport, I. I.

Camp Wadsworth, S. C.—Corp. Robert E. Black, 2129 S. Simpson St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Fort Bayard, N. M.—Private Louis A. Parker, Rockdale, Tex.; Private Samuel H. Simmons, Route 10, box 136, Eastern Ave., Oklahoma City, Okla.

Fort Bliss, Tex.—Private Darrell Harris, San Antonio, Tex.

Fort Hancock, Tex.—Private (first class) Bernard C. Coffena, Versailles, Ohio.

Fort Riley, Kans.—Capt. Fielding M. Wilhite, 3421 Highland Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

Fort Sam Houston, Tex.—Private Mafa Rose, Frankston, Tex.

Fort Sheridan, Ill.—First Lieut. Walter A. Runyan, Norborne, Mo.

Fort Sill, Okla.—Private (first class) William Ford, 5640 May St., Chicago, Ill.

Fort Snelling, Minn.—Sergt. Ray Maurer, Dillon, Mont.

Bolling Field, Anacostia, D. C.—First Lieut. Thomas E. Graves, 617 Alaska Bldg., Seattle, Wash.*

Call Field, Wichita Falls, Tex.—First Lieut. Ralph Grant Koontz, St. Louisville, Licking Co., Ohio.

Hazelhurst Field, L. I., N. Y.—Private Otto C. W. Myer, 556 Congo St., San Francisco, Cal.

Whipple Barracks, Prescott, Ariz.—Private Ossie Glass, Venice, Ill.

Brookline, Mass.—Private Fremont Watkins, Dixon, Mo.

Denver, Colo.—Private Bee Thompson, Walowa, Oreg.

Ellis Island, N. Y.—Private Joseph Williamson, West Durham, N. C.

Hoboken, N. J.—Private Millian Griffin, 653 W. John St., Savannah, Ga.; Wagoner Edward Henry Vaughan, 145 E. 30th St., New York, N. Y.

New Haven, Conn.—Private (first class) David E. Abbott, box 63, R. F. D. 1, Franklin, Me.; Private James P. Leonard, 24 Woodbury Ave., Norwalk, Conn.; Private Albert E. Vezeau, 193 Main St., Somersworth, N. H.

New York, N. Y.—Corp. William M. Barr, Grays River, Wash.; Private Thomas E. Crutcher, Elizabethtown, Ky.; Private Louis Paline, 1101 Hanger St., Little Rock, Ark.; Corp. Charles M. Patcigo, 1 Mill Lane, Schenectady, N. Y.; Private Ernest Penn, 1022 Broad St., Bristol, Tenn.; Private Samuel Varner, Faunsdale, Ala.

Oteen, N. C.—Private Linn DeWitt Cooper, Gebbets, Ala.; Corp. Walter Hergetic, 960 W. 18th St., Chicago, Ill.*; Private Frank Johnson, R. F. D. 1, box 37, Alexandria, La.; Private Will Patterson, box 144, Decatur, Ala.*; Private Claude S. Wood, 169 Davis St., Atlanta, Ga.*

Otisville, N. Y.—Private (first class) Edward Lyon, 23 Marshall St., Milwaukee, Wis.

Parkview, Pa.—Private Alex Zaitsov, 1417 Rebecca St., Pittsburgh, Pa.*

Ronceverte, W. Va.—Private Willie Grossback, Mitchell, Ind.*

Spartanburg, S. C.—Private Fount Taylor, R. F. D. 1, box 1, Crowder, Okla.

Tacoma, Wash.—Wagoner Jessie C. Epps, R. F. D. 2, Dodd City, Tex.

Texarkana, Tex.—Private Irving McClendon, Boerne, Tex.*

Washington, D. C.—Private Henry Butzback, 234 14th St., Clinton, Iowa.*

West Haven, Conn.—Private Eugene S. Gerard, 417 Central Ave., Jersey City, N. J.

MAIL RESTRICTIONS REMOVED ON PARCELS TO TROOPS OVERSEAS

Office of Postmaster General,
Washington, April 14, 1919.

Order No. 2989.

Order No. 1259, dated March 28, 1918, prohibiting the acceptance of parcels for mailing to the American Expeditionary Forces in Europe, unless accompanied with approved requests of the addresses for the articles contained therein, is hereby revoked at the request of the War Department.

A. S. BURLESON,
Postmaster General.

Office Third Ass't P. M. Gen'l,
Washington, April 14, 1919.

In connection with the foregoing Order No. 2989, postmasters are advised that hereafter parcels not exceeding 7 pounds in weight containing mailable articles, including books, may be accepted for mailing to soldiers and others, including civilians, connected with the American Expeditionary Forces in Europe without being accompanied with a request of the addressee, approved by his regimental or other commanding officer, provided the parcels are properly prepared and addressed, fully prepaid, and otherwise conform to the conditions governing the transmission of mail to those forces, as set forth in article 55, pages 15 and 16, of the August, 1918, Supplement to the Postal Guide, and the notice of this office of April 10, 1918, relative to the manner of addressing mail for the American Expeditionary Forces appearing in "The Postal Bulletin" of April 11.

Parcels for the Expeditionary Forces may not be registered, insured, or sent C. O. D.

A. M. DOCKERY,
Third Ass't P. M. Gen'l.

Fatalities at Flying Fields In United States

The War Department authorizes publication of the following statement of fatalities which occurred at flying fields, camps, etc., in the United States during the week ended April 17, 1919:

Kelly Field, San Antonio, Texas... 1

TEXT OF COVENANT OF LEAGUE OF NATIONS AS ADOPTED BY PEACE CONFERENCE AT PARIS

The following is the text of the covenant of the League of Nations as adopted at the plenary session of the Peace Conference, at Paris, Monday, April 28, 1919:

THE COVENANT OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

In order to promote international co-operation and to achieve international peace and security, by the acceptance of obligations not to resort to war, by the prescription of open, just and honorable relations between nations, by the firm establishment of the understandings of international law as to actual rule of conduct among governments, and by the maintenance of justice and a scrupulous respect for all treaty obligations in the dealings of organized peoples with one another, the high contracting parties agree to this covenant of the League of Nations.

ARTICLE ONE.

The original members of the League of Nations shall be those of the signatories which are named in the annex to this covenant and also such of those other states named in the annex as shall accede without reservation to this covenant. Such accessions shall be effected by a declaration deposited with the Secretariat within two months of the coming into force of the covenant. Notice thereof shall be sent to all other members of the league.

Any fully self governing state, dominion or colony not named in the annex, may become a member of the League of Nations if its admission is agreed by two-thirds of the assembly, provided that it shall give effective guarantees of its sincere intention to observe its international obligatons, and shall accept such regulations as may be prescribed by the league in regard to its military and naval forces and armaments.

Any member of the league may, after two years' notice of its intention so to do, withdraw from the league, provided that all its international obligations and all its obligations under this covenant shall have been fulfilled at the time of its withdrawal.

ARTICLE TWO.

The action o fthe league under this covenant shall be effectea through the instrumentality of an assembly and a council, with a permanent secretariat.

ARTICLE THREE.

The assembly shall consist of representatives of the members of the league.

The assembly shall meet at stated intervals and from time to time as occasion may require, at the seat of the league, or at such other place as may be decided upon.

The assembly may deal at its meetings with any matter within the sphere of action of the league or affecting the peace of the world.

At meetings of the assembly, each member of the league shall have one vote, and may have not more than three representatives.

ARTICLE FOUR.

The action of the league under this coven- of the United States of America, of the British empire, of France, of Italy, and of Japan, together with representatives of four other members of the league. There four members of the league shall be selected by the assembly from time to time in its discretion. Until the appointment of the representatives of the four members of the league first selected by the assembly, representatives of (blank) shall be members of the council.

With the approval of the majority of the assembly, the council may name additional members of the league whose representatives shall always be members of the council; the council with like approval may increase the number of members of the league to be selected by the assembly for representation on the council.

The council shall meet from time to time as occasion may require, and at least once a year, at the seat of the league, or at such other place as may be decided upon.

The council may deal at its meetings with any matter within the sphere of action of the league or affecting the peace of the world.

Any members of the league not represented on the council shall be invited to send a representative to sit as a member at any meeting of the council during the consideration of matters specially affecting the interests of that member of the league.

At meetings of the council, each member of the league represented on the council shall have one vote, and may have not more than one representative.

ARTICLE FIVE.

Except where otherwise expressly provided in this covenant or by the terms of this treaty, decisions at any meeting of the assembly or of the council shall require the agreement of all the members of the league represented at the meeting.

All matters of procedure at meetings of the assembly or of the council, the appointment of committees to investigate particular matters, shall be regulated by the assembly or by the council and may be decided by a majority of the members of the league represented at the meeting.

The first meeting of the assembly and the first meeting at the council shall be summoned by the President of the United States of America.

ARTICLE SIX.

The permanent secretariat shall be established at the seat of the league. The secretariat shall comprise a secretariat general and such secretaries and staff as may be required.

The first secretary general shall be the person named in the annex; thereafter the secretary gneral shall be appointed by the council with the approval of the majority of the assembly.

The secretariat and the staff of the secretariat shall be appointed by the secretary general with the approval of the council.

The secretary general shall act in that capacity at all meetings of the assembly and of the council.

The expenses of the secretariat shall be borne by the members of the league in accordance with the apportionment of the expenses of the International Bureau of the Universal Postal Union.

ARTICLE SEVEN.

The seat of the league is established at Geneva.

The council may at any time decide that the seat of the league shall be established elsewhere.

All positions under or in connection with the league, including the secretariat, shall be open equally to men and women.

Representatives of the members of the league and officials of the league when engaged on the business of the league shall enjoy diplomatic privileges and immunities.

The buildings and other property occupied by the league or its officials or by representatives attending its meetings shall be inviolable.

ARTICLE EIGHT.

The members of the league recognize that the maintenance of a peace requires the reduction of national armaments to the lowest point consistent with national safety and the enforcement by common action of international obligations.

The council, taking account of the geographical situation and circumstances of each state, shall formulate plans for such reduction for the consideration and action of the several governments.

Such plans shall be subject to reconsideration and revision at least every ten years.

After these plans shall have been adopted by the several governments, limits of armaments therein fixed shall not be exceeded without the concurrence of the council.

The members of the league agree that the manufacture by private enterprise of munitions and implements of war is open to grave objections. The council shall advise how the evil effects attendant upon such manufacture can be prevented, due regard being had to the necessities of those members of the league which are not able to manufacture the munitions and implements of war necessary for their safety.

The members of the league undertake to interchange full and frank information as to the scale of their armaments, their military and naval programs and the condition of such of their industries as are adaptable to warlike purposes.

ARTICLE NINE.

A permanent commission shall be constituted to advise the council on the execution of the provisions of Articles One and Eight and on military and naval questions generally.

ARTICLE TEN.

The members of the league undertake to respect and preserve as against external aggression the territorial integrity and existing political independence of all members of the league. In case of any such aggression or in case of any threat or danger of such aggression, the council shall advise upon the means by which this obligation shall be fulfilled.

ARTICLE ELEVEN.

Any war or threat of war whether immediately affecting any of the members of the league or not, is hereby declared a matter of concern to the whole league, and the league shall take any action that may be deemed wise and effectual to safeguard the peace of nations. In case any such emergency should arise, the secretary general shall, on the request of any member of the league, forthwith summon a meeting of the council.

It is also declared to be the fundamental right of each members of the league to bring to the attention of the assembly or of the council any circumstance whatever affecting international relations which threatens to disturb either the peace or the good understanding between nations upon which peace depends.

ARTICLE TWELVE.

The members of the league agree that if there should arise between them any dispute likely to lead to a rupture, they will submit the matter either to arbitration or to inquiry by the council, and they agree in no case to resort to war until three months after the award by the arbitrators or the report of the council.

In any case under this article the award of the arbitrators shall be made within a reasonable time, and the report of the council shall be made within six months after the submission of the dispute.

ARTICLE THIRTEEN.

The members of the league agree that whenever any dispute shall arise between them which they recognize to be suitable for submission to arbitration and which cannot be satisfactorily settled by diplomacy, they will submit the whole subject matter to arbitration. Disputes as to the interpretation of a treaty, as to any question of international law, as to the existence of any fact which if established would constitute a breach of any international obligation, or as to the extent and nature of the reparation to be made for any such breach, are declared to be among those which are generally suitable for submission to arbitration. For the consideration of any such dispute the court of arbitration to which the case is referred shall be the court agreed on by the parties to the dispute or stipulated in any convention existing between them.

ARTICLE FOURTEEN.

The members of the league agree that they will carry out in full good faith any award that may be rendered and that they will not resort to war against a member of the league which complies therewith. In the event of any failure to carry out such an award, the council shall propose what steps should be taken to give effect thereto.

The council shall formulate and submit to the members of the league for adoption plans for the establishment of a permanent court or international justice. The court shall be competent to hear and determine any dispute of an international character which the parties thereto submit to it. The court may also give an advisory opinion upon any dispute or question referred to it by the council or by the assembly.

ARTICLE FIFTEEN.

If there should arise between members of the league any dispute likely to lead to a rupture, which is not submitted to arbitration as above, the members of the league agree that they will submit the matter to the council. Any pary to the dispute may effect such submission by giving notice of the existence of the dispute to the secretary general, who will make all necessary arrangements for a full

TEXT OF COVENANT OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

investigation and consideration thereof. For tbis purpose the parties to the dispute will communicate to the secretary general, as promptly as possible, statements of their case, all tbe relevant facts and papers; the council may forthwith direct the publication thereof.

The council shall endeavor to effect a settlement of any dispute, and if such efforts are successful, a statement sball be made public giving such facts and explanations regarding the dispute, terms of settlement thereof as the council may deem appropriate.

If the dispute is not thus settled, the council either unanimously or by a majority vote shall make and publish a report containing a statement of the facts of the dispute and the recommendations which are deemed just and proper in regard thereto.

Any member of the league represented on the council may make public a statement of the facts of the dispute and of its conclusions regarding the same.

If a report by the council is unanimously agreed to by the members thereof other than the representatives of one or more of the parties to the dispute, the members of the league agreed that they will not go to war with any party to the dispute which complies with tbe recommendations of the report.

If the council fails to reach a report which is unanimously agreed to by the members thereof, other than the representatives of one or more of the parties to the dispute, the members of the league reserve to themselves the right to take such action as they shall consider necessary for the maintenance of right and justice.

If the dispute between the parties is claimed by one of them, and is found by the council, to arise out of a matter which by international law is solely within the domestic jurisdiction of that party, the council shall so report, and shall make no recommendation as to its settlement.

The council may in any case under this article refer the dispute to the assembly. The dispute shall be so referred at the request of either party to the dispute, provided that such request be made within fourteen days after the submission of the dispute to the council.

In any case referred to the assembly all the provisions of this article and of Article Twelve relating to the action and powers of the council shall apply to the action and powers of the assembly, provided that a report made by the assembly, if concurred in by the representatives of those members of the league represented on the council and of a majority of the other members of the league, exclusive in each case of the representatives of the parties to the dispute, shall have the same force as a report by the council concurred in by all the members thereof other than the representatives of one or more of the parties to the dispute.

ARTICLE SIXTEEN.

Should any member of the league resort to war in disregard of its covenants under Articles Twelve, Thirteen or Fifteen, it shall ipso facto be deemed to have committed an act of war against all other members of the league, which hereby undertake immediately to subject it to the severance of all trade or financial relations, the prohibition of all intercourse between their nationals and the nationals of the covenant-breaking state and the prevention of all financial, commercial, or personal intercourse between the nationals of the covenant-breaking state and the nationals of any otber state, whether a member of the league or not.

It shall be the duty of the council in such case to recommend to the several governments concerned what effective military or naval forces the members of the league shall severally contribute to the armaments of forces to be used to protect the covenants of the league.

The members of the league agree, further, that they will mutually support one another in the financial and economic measures which are taken under this article, in order to minimize the loss and inconvenience resulting from the above measures, and that they will mutually support one another in resisting any special measures aimed at one of their number by the covenant-breaking state, and that they will take the necessary steps to afford passage through their territory to the forces of any of the members of the league which are co-operating to protect the covenants of the league.

Any member of the league which has violated any covenant of the league may be declared to be no longer a member of the league by a vote of the council concurred in by the representatives of all the other members of the league represented thereon.

ARTICLE SEVENTEEN.

In the event of a dispute between a member of the league and a state which is not a member of the league, or between states not members of the league, the state or states not members of the league shall be invited to accept the obligations of membership in the league for the purposes of such dispute, upon such conditions as the council may deem just. If such invitation is accepted, the provisions of Articles Twelve to Sixteen inclusive shall be applied with such modifications as may be deemed necessary by the council.

Upon such invitation being given, the council shall immediately institute an inquiry into the circumstances of the dispute and recommend such action as may seem best and most effectual in the circumstances.

If a state so invited shall refuse to accept the obligations of membership in the league for the purposes of such dispute, and shall resort to war against a member of the league, the provisions of Article Sixteen shall be applicable as against the state taking such action.

If both parties to the dispute, when so invited, refuse to accept the obligations of membership in the league for the purpose of such dispute, the council may take such measures and make such recommendations as will prevent hostilities and will result in the settlement of the dispute.

ARTICLE EIGHTEEN.

Every convention or international engagement entered into henceforward by any member of the league, shall be forthwith registered with the secretariat and shall as soon as possible be published by it. No such treaty or international engagement shall be binding until so registered.

ARTICLE NINETEEN.

The assembly may from time to time advise the reconsideration by members of the league of treaties which have become inapplicable, and the consideration of international conditions whose continuance might endanger the peace of the world.

ARTICLE TWENTY.

The members of the league severally agree that this covenant is accepted as abrogating all obligations or understandings inter se which are inconsistent with the terms thereof, and solemnly undertake that they will not hereafter enter into any engagements inconsistent with the terms thereof.

In case members of the league shall, before becoming a member of the league, have undertaken any obligations inconsistent with the terms thereof, and solemnly undertake that they will not hereafter enter into any engagements inconsistent with the terms thereof.

In case members of the league shall, before becoming a member of the league, have undertaken any obligations inconsistent with the terms of this covenant, it shall be the duty of such member to take immediate steps to procure its release from such obligations.

ARTICLE TWENTY-ONE.

Nothing in this covenant shall be deemed to affect the validity of international engagements such as treaties of arbitration or regional understandings like the Monroe Doctrine for securing the maintenance of peace.

ARTICLE TWENTY-TWO.

To tbose colonies and territories which as a consequence of the late war have ceased to be under the sovereignty of the states which formerly governed them and which are inhabited by peoples not yet able to stand by themselves under the strenuous conditions of the modern world, there should be applied the principle that the well being and development of such peoples form a sacred trust of civilization and that securities for the performance of this trust should be embodied in this covenant.

The best method of giving practicable effect to this principle is that the tutelage of such peoples be entrusted to advanced nations who, by reasons of their resources, their experience or their geographical position, can best undertake this responsibility, and who are willing to accept it, and that this tutelage should be exercised by them as mandatories on behalf of the league.

The character of the mandate must differ according to the stage of the development of the people, the geographical situation of tbe territory, its economic condition and other similar circumstances.

Certain communities formerly belonging to the Turkish Empire have reached a stage of development where their existence as independent nations can be provisionally recognized subject to the rendering of administrative advice and assistance by a mandatory until such time as they are able to stand alone. The wishes of these communities must be a principal consideration in the selection of the mandatory.

Other peoples, especially those of Central Africa, are at such a stage that the mandatory must be responsible for the administration of the territory under conditions which will guarantee freedom of conscience or religion subject only to the maintenance of public order and morals, the probibition of abuses such as the slave trade, the arms traffic and the liquor traffic and the prevention of the establishment of fortifications or military and naval bases and of military training of the natives for other than police purposes and the defense of territory and will also secure equal opportunities for the trade and commerce of other members of tbe league.

There are territories, such as Southwest Africa and certain of the South Pacific islands, which, owning to the sparseness of their population or their small size or their remoteness from the centers of civilization or their geographical contiguity to the territory of the mandatory and other circumstances, can be best administered under the laws of the mandatory as integral portions of its territory, subject to the safeguards above mentioned in the interests of the indigenous population. In every case of mandate, the mandatory shall render to the council an annual report in reference to the territory committed to its charge.

The degree of authority, control or administration to be exercised by the mandatory shall, if not previously agreed upon by the members of the league, be explicitly defined in each case by the council.

A permanent commission shall be constituted to receive and examine the annual reports of the mandatories and to advise the council on all matters relating to the observance of the mandates.

ARTICLE TWENTY-THREE.

Subject to and in accordance with the provisions of international conventions existing or hereafter to be agreed upon, the members of the league (a) will endeavor to secure and maintain fair and humane conditions of labor for men, women and children both in their own countries and in all countries to which their commercial and industrial relations extend, and for that purpose will establish and maintain the necessary international organizations; (b) undertake to secure just treatment of he native inhabitants of territories under their control; (c) will entrust the league with the general supervision over the execution of agreements wth regard to the traffic in women and children, and the traffic in opium the league with the general supervision of the trade in arms and ammunition with the countries in which the control to this traffic is necessary in the common interests; (e) will make provision to secure and maintain freedom of communication and of transit and equitable treatment for the commerce of all members of the league. In this connection the special necessities of the regions devastated during the war of 1914-1918 shall be in mind; (f) will endeavor to take steps in matters of international concern for the prevention and control of disease.

ARTICLE TWENTY-FOUR.

There shall be placed under the direction of the league all international bureaus already established by general treaties if the parties to such treaties consent. All such international bureaus and all commissions for the regulation of matters of international interest hereafter constituted shall be placed under the direcion of the league.

In all matters of international interest which are regulated by general conventions but which are not placed under the control of international bureaus or commissions, the secretariat of the league shall, subject to the consent of the council and if desired by the parties, collect and distribute all relevant information and shall render any other assis-

(Continued on Page 22.)

LIST OF GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS AND PURCHASE ORDERS

Purchase and Storage

Purchase orders approved by Board of Review, Office Director of Purchase and Storage:

329. Atlantic Ice & Coal Corp., Atlanta, Ga. Storing meat, cheese, lard, etc., amount, $2,000. March 26 to June 30, 1919, in the coal storage rooms of the Contractor, except dried fruits to be delivered to and taken from warehouse by Government.

RAW MATERIALS.

Purchase orders approved by Board of Review, Raw Materials Division, Office Director of Purchase:

Texas Co., New York City,, N. Y. Algol oil, 100 gals., for Camp Jackson, S. C., $63.00.

Fiske Bros. Rfg. Co., New York, N. Y. Hydroline, 200 gals., $78.00.

Tirrill Gas Mch. Ltg. Co., New York, N. Y. Gasoline, high-proof, 6 bbls., $90.00.

Midco Oil Sales Co., Chicago, Ill. Gasoline Avi, 3511, 16,000 gals., for Taliaferro Fld, Hicks, Texas, $3,680.00.

Gulf Rfg. Co., Pittsburgh, Pa. Med. Motor 3502, 500 gals., $200.00.

Gulf Rfg. Co., Pittsburgh, Pa. Kerosene 3517, 100 gals., $14.50.

Tidewater Oil Co., New York. Gasoline QMS, 2,931,683.69 gals., for A. E. F., France, $44,970.00.

Standard Oil Co., New Orleans, La. Gasoline QMS., 15,000 gals., for Park Field, Tenn., $3,150.00.

Lawton Rfg. Co., Lawton, Okla. Motor gas. QMS., 600 gals., for Camp Doniphan, Fort Sill, Okla., $126.00.

Standard Oil Co. of Ind., Chicago. Motor gasoline QMS., 22,432 gals., for Camp Dodge, Iowa, $5,047.20.

Standard Oil Co. of Ind., Chicago. Kerosene 3517, 1,685 gals., $188.72.

Texas Co., New York City. Gasoline QMS., 15,000 gals., for New Orleans Garage, $3,300.00.

Fiske Bros. Rfg. Co., New York City. Med. cup grease 3506, 900 lbs., for Camp Benning, Columbus, Ga., $76.50.

E. F. Houghton & Co., Philadelphia, Pa. Hydroline, 50 gals., $27.50.

Texas Co., New York City. Gasoline QMS., 50,000 gals., $12,250.00.

Texas Co., New York City. Kerosene 150 FTWW, 1,450 gals., for D. E. O., Kearny, N. J., $152.25.

Petroleum Products Co., New York City. Cylinder oil 3509, 400 gals., $128.00.

Petroleum Products Co., New York City. Marine eng. oil. 3519, 450 gals., $288.00.

Fiske Bros. Rfg. Co., New York City. Journal oil 3502M, 150 gals., $52.50.

Fiske Bros. Rfg. Co., New York City. Cup grease 3506, 255 lbs., $13.50.

Chas. Pfizer & Co., New York. Borax 24,000 lbs., for C. S. O., Yaphank, L. I., $1,740.00.

Union Oil Co., Baltimore, Md. Fish oil, dark pressed, 25 gals., for Fort Sam Houston, Texas, $19.50.

Standard Oil Co., Chicago, Ill. Gasoline QMS., 45,000 gals., for M. C. S., Fort Wayne, Detroit, $10,665.00.

Standard Oil Co., Chicago, Ill. Med. motor oil 3502, 2,400 gals., $1,824.00.

Standard Oil Co., Chicago, Ill. Kerosene 3517, 100 gals., $12.70.

Standard Oil Co., Chicago, Ill. Cup grease No. 3, 200 lbs., $28.00.

Standard Oil Co., Cleveland, Ohio. Gasoline QMS., 45,000 gals., $11,025.00.

Standard Oil Co., Cleveland, Ohio. Med. motor 3502, 2,400 gals., $2,400.00.

Standard Oil Co., Cleveland, Ohio. Kerosene 3517, 100 gals., $12.50.

Standard Oil Co., Cup grease No. 3 Med., 200 lbs., $40.00.

Atlantic Rfg. Co., Philadelphia, Pa. Gasoline QMS., 56,250 gals., $13,500.00.

Atlantic Rfg. Co., Philadelphia, Pa. Med. motor 3502, 3,000 gals., for M. C. S., Fort Wayne, Detroit, $2,100.00.

Atlantic Rfg. Co., Philadelphia, Pa. Kerosene 3517, 125 gals., $15.00.

Atlantic Rfg. Co., Philadelphia, Pa. Cup grease Med. No. 3, 250 lbs., $38.75.

Standard Oil Co., New York. Gasoline QMS., 78,750 gals., $17,718.75.

Standard Oil Co., New York. Med motor 3502, 4,200 gals., $3,570.00.

Standard Oil Co., New York. Kerosene 3517, 175 gals., $18.38.

Standard Oil Co., New York. Cup grease No. 3 Med., 350 lbs., $51.33.

Continental Oil Co., Denver, Colo. Gasoline QMS., 1,500 gals., for Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., $577.50.

Continental Oil Co., Denver, Colo. Gasoline QMS., 1,500 gals., $382.50.

Continental Oil Co., Denver, Colo. Kerosene 317, 150 gals., $21.75.

Continental Oil Co., Denver, Colo. Comp. cylinder 3510, 150 gals., $92.63.

Union Petroleum Co., Philadelphia, Pa. Dyn. oil lt. 3502, 50 gals., for 21st and Oregon Ave., Philadelphia, $16.00

Union Petroleum Co., Philadelphia, Pa. Gas engine oil 3502M, 50 gals., $18.75.

Atlantic Rfg. Co., Philadelphia, Pa. Kerosene 3517, 150 gals., $27.00.

Union Petroleum Co., Philadelphia, Pa. Engine oil lt. 3502, 150 gals., $48.00.

Atlantic Rfg. Co., Philadelphia, Pa. Cyl. oil 3509, 100 gals., $31.00.

Union Petroleum Co., Philadelphia, Pa. Engine oil, heavy, 3502, 100 gals., $41.00.

Fiske Bros. Rfg. Co., Newark, N. J. Cup grease 3506, 100 lbs., $9.00.

Sherwood Bros., Baltimore, Md. Heavy motor 3502, 4,500 gals., for Camp Logan, Texas, $1,732.00.

Sherwood Bros., Baltimore, Md. Lib. Aero 3501, 900 gals., $495.00.

Gulf Rfg. Co., Pittsburgh, Pa. Trans. lub. 3504, 500 gals., Pittsburgh, Pa., $150.00.

Texas Co., New York City. Gasoline QMS., 90,000 gals., $20,250.00.

Gay Oil Co., Little Rock, Ark. Med. cup grease 3506, 450 lbs., $31.50.

Gulf Rfg. Co., Pittsburgh, Pa. Fuel oil, 42,000 gals., $4,200.00.

Texas Co., New York City. Kerosene 3517, 2,500 gals., $350.00.

Standard Oil Co., Louisville, Ky. Gasoline QMS., 4,500 gals., for S. O., Fort Dade, Fla., $1,057.50.

Standard Oil Co., Louisville, Ky. Kerosene 3517, 1,500 gals., $180.00.

Sherwood Bros., Baltimore, Md. Min. cyl. oil 3509, 200 gals., $68.00.

Sherwood Bros., Baltimore, Md. Motor oil, light, 3502, 250 gals., $76.25.

Sherwood Bros., Baltimore, Md. Trans. lub. 3504, 150 gals., $36.00.

Sherwood Bros., Baltimore, Md. Med. cup grease 3506, 200 lbs., $12.00.

Sherwood Bros., Baltimore, Md. Marine engine oil 3519, 150 gals., $90.00.

Sherwood Bros., Baltimore, Md. Motor oil, heavy 3502, 100 gals., $37.00.

Sherwood Bros., Baltimore, Md. Transformer oil 3518, 20 gals., $8.20.

Wm. F. Nye, New Bedford, Mass. Clock oil, 12 ozs., $2.52.

Fiske Bros. Rfg. Co., New York. Hydroline oil, 40 gals., $15.60.

Wm. F. Nye & Co., New Bedford, Mass. Sperm oil, 1 gal., $2.22.

Dearborn Chemical Co., Chicago, Ill. Noncorrosive material 2310 No-OX-SD, Grade A, for Jackson, Columbus, S. C., $277.20.

Texas Co., New York City. Gasoline QMS., 90,000 gals., for Camp Gordon, Ga., $19,800.00.

Sherwood Bros., Baltimore, Md. Motor oil Med. 3502, 3,200 gals., $1,088.00.

Texas Co., New York City. Fuel oil, 7,000 gals., $945.00.

National Rfg. Co., Memphis. Kerosene 3517, 3,000 gals., $375.00.

Sherwood Bros., Baltimore, Md. Med. motor 3502, 500 gals., for Taylor Field, Ala., $170.00.

Standard Oil Co., Louisville, Ky. Kerosene 3517, 500 gals., $72.50.

Continental Oil Co., Denver, Colo. Gasoline QMS., 2,875 gals., for U. S. Gen. Hosp No. 21, Denver, $733.13.

Continental Oil Co., Denver, Colo. Gasoline QMS., 2,920 gals., $730.00.

Contineutal Oil Co., Denver, Colo. Kerosene 3517, 108½ gals., $16.82.

Central Ohio Oil Co., Columbus, Ohio. Avia. gas 3511B, 2,165 gals., for QM Park Field, Tenn., $508.78.

Sinclair Rfg. Co., Chicago, Ill. Gasoline QMS., 744 gals., for T. O., Kansas City, Mo., $165.91.

Miller & Graham, Baltimore, Md. White zinc paste, 400 lbs., for S. O., Fort Washington, Md., $58.40.

Sherwood Bros., Baltimore, Md. Fuel oil, 10,000 gals., for P. S. O., Fortress Monroe, Va., $1,271.00.

Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey, New York. Gasoline QMS., 39,009 gals., for Morgan G. O. D., South Amboy, N. J., $8,775.00.

Texas Co., New York. Gasoline QMS., 13,000 gals., $2,925.00TW, $3,055.00IB.

Three-in-One Oil Co., New York. 3-in1 Oil, 1,008 bottles for G. S. D., Newport News, Va., $151.20.

Rio Grande Oil Co., El Paso, Texas. Gasoline QMS., 165,240 gals., for Fort Wingate, N. Mex., $39,657.00.

Calumet Oil Co., El Paso, Texas. Med. motor 3502, 7,020 gals., $3,194.10.

Rio Grande Oil Co., El Paso, Texas. Med. cup grease 3506, 720 lbs., $57.60.

Magnolia Petroleum Products Co., Dallas, Texas. Kerosene, 1,656 gals., $240.12.

Texas Co., New York City. Gasoline QMS., 825 gals., for A. R. D., Camp Travis, Texas, $210.38.

Texas Co., New York City. Kerosene 3517, 2,750 gals., $426.25.

Texas Co., New York City. Fuel oil, 1,650 gals., $181.50.

Sherwood Bros., Baltimore, Md. Med. motor 3502, 30 gals., $13.65.

Sinclair Rfg. Co., Chicago, Ill. Axle grease, 1,000 lbs., $35.00.

Midco Oil Sales Co., Chicago, Ill. Avia. gasoline 3511, 10,000 gals., for A. R. D. Hawes, Dallas, Texas, $2,300.00.

Sherwood Bros., Baltimore, Md. Lib. aero 3501, 900 gals., $526.50.

Sherwood Bros., Baltimore, Md. Med. motor 3502, 195 gals., $88.75.

Texas Co., New York City. Kerosene 3517, 800 gals., $124.00.

Standard Oil Co. of Kentucky, Louisville, Ky. Gasoline QMS., 5,000 gals., for QM, Augusta Arsenal, Ga., $1,250.00.

Texas Co., New York. Motor gasoline QMS., 16,000 gals., for MT 799, Kearny, N. J., $3,600.00.

Union Petroleum Co., Philadelphia, Pa. Gasoline QMS., 20,000 gals., for CO, N. J., Amatol, N. J., $4,000.00.

Fiske Bros. Rfg. Co., New York. Motor oil Med. 3502, 4,500 gals., for Camp Mills, N. Y., $1,575.00.

Fiske Bros. Rfg. Co., New York. Trans. oil 3504, 200 gals., $48.00.

Fiske Bros. Rfg. Co., New York. Motorcycle oil 3520, 200 gals., $112.00.

Union Petroleum Co., Philadelphia, Pa. Gasoline QMS., 90,000 gals., $18,000.00.

Standard Oil Co., New York. Kerosene 3517, 5,000 gals., for Warehouse Br. Gov. Isl., $875.00.

Texas Co., New York. Kerosene 3517, 1,000 gals., $245.00.

Texas Co., New York. Gasoline QMS., 9,000 gals., AMTO Hq. SED Charleston, S. C., $2,205.00.

Rio Grande Oil Co., El Paso, Texas. Gasoline QMS., 6,000 gals., for Camp Eagle Pass, Texas, $1,380.00.

Sherwood Bros., Baltimore, Md. Heavy motor 3502, 400 gals., $194.00.

Rio Grande Oil Co., El Paso, Texas. Kerosene 3517, 1,500 gals., U. S. Troops, Camp Del Rio, $206.25.

Sherwood Bros., Baltimore, Md. Heavy mot. 3502, 400 gals., $194.00.

Rio Grande Oil Co., El Paso, Texas. Med. cup grease 3506, 100 lbs., $7.00.

Gulf Rfg. Co., Pittsburgh, Pa. Trans. lub. 3504, 100 gals., $30.00.

Standard Oil Co. of Kentucky, Louisville, Ky. Gasoline QMS., 12,000 gals., Charlestown, $2,640.00.

Elk Rfg. Co., Charleston, W. Va. Avia. gasoline 3511, 135,000 gals., $33,075.00.

Sherwood Bros., Baltimore, Md. Heavy motor 3502, 650 gals., $240.50.

Sherwood Bros., Baltimore, Md. Kerosene 3517, 2,500 gals., $362.50.

Sherwood Bros., Baltimore, Md. Lib. aero 3501, 15,000 gals., $7,050.00.

Crystal Oil Works, Oil City, Pa. Gasoline QMS., 100,000 gals., for Camp Hancock, Ga., $19,210.00.

Standard Oil Co., Louisville, Ky. Kerosene 3517, 10,000 gals., $1,400.00.

Sherwood Bros., Baltimore, Md. Liberty aero 3501, 800 gals., $376.00.

Sherwood Bros., Baltimore, Md. Light motor 3502, 400 gals., $122.00.

Fiske Bros. Rfg. Co., New York. Med. cup grease, 2,000 lbs., $110.00.

Sherwood Bros., Baltimore, Md. Min. cyl. 3509, 3,000 gals., $1,020.00.

Sherwood Bros., Baltimore, Md. Med. motor 3502, 2,500 gals., $850.00.

Sherwood Bros., Baltimore, Md. Heavy motor 3502, 800 gals., $296.00.

Magnolia Petroleum Products Co., Dallas, Texas. Gasoline QMS., 45,000 gals., for Fort Bayard, N. Mex., $10,575.00.

GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS AND PURCHASES

Great Western Oil Co., El Paso, Texas. Light motor 3502, 4,000 gals., $1,520.00.

Great Western Oil Co., El Paso, Texas. Comp. cyl. oil 3510, 55 gals., $20.90.

Rio Grande Oil Co., El Paso, Texas. Cup grease 3506, 350 lbs., $28.00.

Magnolia Petroleum Products Co., Dallas, Texas. Kerosene 3517, 800 gals., $116.00.

Magnolia Petroleum Products Co., Dallas, Texas. Gr. ch. and wire rope, 1,200 lbs., $84.00.

Magnolia Petroleum Products Co., Dallas, Texas. Kerosene 3517, 4,500 gals., $652.50.

Rio Grande Oil Co., El Paso, Texas. Fuel oil, 12,000 gals., $1,290.00.

Rio Grande Oil Co., El Paso, Texas. Min. cyl. oil 3509, 500 gals., $260.00.

Rio Grande Oil Co., El Paso, Texas. Ammonia cyl., 80 gals., $33.60.

Calumet Oil Co., El Paso, Texas. Engine oil, 325 gals., for Fort Bayard, N. Mex., $260.00.

Rio Grande Oil Co., El Paso, Texas. Graphite gr., 40 lbs., $33.60.

Rio Grande Oil Co., El Paso, Texas. Cup grease 3506, 80 gals., $9.60.

Rio Grande Oil Co., El Paso, Texas. Lard oil, 10 gals., $18.40.

Interocean Oil Co., Baltimore, Md. Oil, crude, 2,000 gals., for Camp Bragg, N. C., $210.00.

Texas Co., New York City. Gasoline QMS., 10,000 gals., for Rich Field, Waca, Texas, $2,150.00.

Midco Oil Sales Co., Chicago, Ill. Avia. gas 2511, 30,000 gals., $6,900.00.

Crystal Oil Works, Oil City, Pa. Gasoline QMS., 33,500 gals., S. O., Lytle, Ga., $6,448.75.

Sherwood Bros., Baltimore, Md. Light motor 3502, 500 gals., $152.50.

Sherwood Bros., Baltimore, Md. Med. motor 3502, 1,471 gals., $500.14.

Standard Oil Co. of Kentucky, Louisville, Ky. Kerosene 3517, 2,500 gals., $362.50.

Texas Co., New York City. Gasoline QMS., 20,000 gals., for Holmwood, La., $3,900.00.

Gulf Rfg. Co., Pittsburgh, Pa. Kerosene 3517, 1,000 gals., $125.00.

Texas Co., New York City. Fuel oil, 2,600 gals., $299.00.

National Oil Works, New Orleans, La. Heavy motor 3502, 500 gals., $220.00.

Texas Co., New York City, N. Y. Kerosene 3517, 500 gals., for Camp Las Casas, Porto Rico, $122.50.

Fiske Bros. Rfg. Co., New York City. Gear ch. lub. 3508, 2,400 lbs., $144.00.

Texas Co., New York City. Gasoline QMS., 24,000 gals., $6,520.00.

Standard Oil Co. of Indiana, Chicago, Ill. Gasoline avia. 3511, 12,000 gals., for Chanute Field, Rantoul, Ill., $3,000.00.

Standard Oil Co. of Indiana, Chicago, Ill. Gasoline QMS., 8,000 gals., $1,600.00.

Standard Oil Co. of Indiana, Chicago, Ill. Kerosene 3517, 300 gals., $37.50.

Standard Oil Co. of Kentucky, Louisville, Ky. Gasoline QMS., 4,000 gals., for Key West Bks., Fla., $1,000.00.

Standard Oil Co. of Kentucky, Louisville, Ky. Kerosene 3517, 800 gals., $108.00.

Standard Oil Co. of Kentucky, Louisville, Ky. Gasoline QMS., 10,000 gals., for Chapman Field, Larkins, Fla., $2,050.00.

Sherwood Bros., Baltimore, Md. Med. motor oil 3502, 300 gals., $102.00.

Sherwood Bros., Baltimore, Md. Med. cup grease 3506, 100 lbs., $6.50.

Sherwood Bros., Baltimore, Md. Heavy motor 3502, 50 gals., $18.50.

Sherwood Bros., Baltimore, Md. Trans. lubr. 3504, 50 gals., $12.00.

National Oil Works, New Orleans, La. Kerosene 3517, 300 gals., for Fort DeLeeseps. Canal Zone, $49.50.

Sherwood Bros., Baltimore, Md. Fuel oil, 1,000 gals., for QM Ord. D. Seven Pines, Va., $100.00.

Midco Oil Sales Co., Chicago, Ill. Avia. gasoline 3511, 140,000 gals., for QM Barron Field, Everman, Texas, $32,200.00.

Sherwood Bros., Baltimore, Md. Med. motor 3502, 1,000 gals., $455.00.

Sherwood Bros., Baltimore, Md. Liberty aero 3501, 2,000 gals., $1,170.00.

Texas Co., New York City. Fuel oil, 250 gals., $27.50.

Fiske Bros. Rfg. Co., New York City. Cup grease 3506, 250 lbs., $15.00.

White Star Rfg. Co., Detroit, Mich. Heavy motor oil 3502, 2,000 gals., for Z. S. O., Jeffersonville, Ind., $820.00.

Fiske Bros. Rfg. Co., Toledo, Ohio. Med. motor oil 3502, 500 gals., $175.00.

Fiske Bros. Rfg. Co., Toledo, Ohio. Cup grease 3506, 4,500 lbs., $247.50.

Vortex Mfg. Co., Cleveland, Ohio. Trans. lub. 3504, 1,500 gals., $356.25.

Baume Castorine Co., Rome, N. Y. Trans. grease 3505, 7,000 lbs., $350.00.

Vortex Mfg. Co., Cleveland, Ohio. Light motor oil 3502, 100 gals., $32.50.

Conewange Rfg. Co., Warren, Pa. Liberty aero oil 3501, 250 gals., $112.50.

Fiske Bros. Rfg. Co., New York. Cup grease 3506, 6,000 lbs., A. E. F., $495.00.

Atlantic Rfg. Co., Philadelphia, Pa. Red eng. oil No. 1, 5,000 gals., $1,450.00.

Tidewater Oil Co., New York. Red eng. oil No. 2, 35,000 gals., $9,450.00.

Atlantic Rfg. Co., Philadelphia, Pa. Machine oil Atl. No. 1, 1,000 gals., $290.00.

Glidden Co., Cleveland, Ohio. Varnish, 25 gals., for Warehouse No. 26, Fort Sam Houston, $35.50.

Chase, Roberts & Co., Long Island, N. Y. Varnish, 71 gals., $92.25.

Sinclair Rfg. Co., Chicago, Ill. Gasoline QMS., 90,000 gals., for E. Ohio St., Chicago, Ill., $18,450.00.

Union Petroleum Co., Philadelphia, Pa. Med. motor 3502, 4,500 gals., $1,620.00.

Sinclair Rfg. Co., Chicago, Ill. Kerosene 3517, 50 gals., $6.00.

Union Petroleum Co., Philadelphia, Pa. Cup grease 3506B, 1,200 lbs., $72.00.

Union Petroleum Co., Philadelphia, Pa. Motorcycle oil 3501, 450 gals., $274.50.

MOTORS AND VEHICLES.

Purchase orders approved by Board of Review, Motors and Vehicles Division, Office Director of Purchase:

Mtrs. P. O. 3324. Ford Motor Co., Detroit, Mich. 1 lot miscellaneous assortment Ford spare parts for Model "T" cars. War tax clause to be included. Delivery to be completed during month of June, $78,904.01.

Mtrs. P. O. 3360. Continental Motor Corp., Muskegon, Mich. 1 lot miscellaneous spare parts for 2116 CMC "AA" Ambulance, war tax to be included. Delivery 40 days from receipt of order. Amt. $29,138.42.

Mtrs. P. O. 3358. Continental Motors Corp., Muskegon, Mich. 1 lot miscellaneous spare parts for 2116 CMC "AA" Amb. War tax clause to be included. Delivery 40 days from receipt of order. Amt. $29,138.42.

Mtrs. P. O. 3376. Continental Motors Corp., Muskegon, Mich. 1 lot miscellaneous spare parts for 2116 CMC "AA" Ambulances War tax clause to be included. Delivery 40 days from receipt of order. Amt. $29,138.42.

Mtrs. P. O. 3363. Pierce-Arrow Motor Car Co., Buffalo, N. Y. 1 set miscellaneous spare parts for maintenance of 899 Pierce-Arrow 2-ton trucks from 4-1-1 to 7-1-19. War tax clause to be included. Delivery during September. Amt. $26,588.67.

Mtrs. P. O. 3320. Pierce-Arrow Motor Car Co., Buffalo, N. Y. 1 set miscellaneous spare parts for Pierce-Arrow 5-ton trucks. War tax clause to be included. Delivery in August. Amt. $49,080.37.

Mtrs. P. O. 3325. Pierce-Arrow Motor Car Co., Buffalo, N. Y. 1 set miscellaneous spare parts for Pierce-Arrow 2- and 5-ton trucks. Delivery in August. $32,264.75.

Mtrs. P. O. 2888. Willard Storage Battery Co., Cleveland, Ohio. 1 set miscellaneous spare parts. Delivery to be completed three weeks after date of receiving order, $5,905.72.

Mtrs. P. O. 3089. Pierce-Arrow Motor Car Co., Buffalo, N. Y. 1 lot miscellaneous assortment spare parts for Pierce-Arrow trucks. War tax clause to be included. Delivery to be completed during June. $71,573.28.

Mtrs. P. O. 3085. Pierce-Arrow Motor Car Co., Buffalo, N. Y. 1 lot miscellaneous assortment spare parts for Pierce-Arrow 5-ton trucks. War tax clause to be included. Delivery to be completed during August, 1919. $110,638.50.

Mtrs. P. O. 3084. Pierce-Arrow Motor Car Co., Buffalo, N. Y. 1 lot miscellaneous assortment spare parts for Pierce-Arrow 5-ton trucks. War tax clause to be included. Delivery to be completed during July, 1919. $110,638.50.

Mtrs. P. O. 3149. Packard Motor Car Co., Detroit, Mich. 1 lot miscellaneous assortment spare parts for Packard 3-ton trucks. War tax clause to be included. Delivery to be completed by May 1, 1919. $118,116.19

Mtrs. P. O. 3349. Grand Rapids School Equip. Co., Grand Rapids, Mich. 250 Class "B" Wood Cargo Bodies, $31,000.00; 250 Class "B" Troop Seats attached to bodies, $5,000.00; 250 Crating for Domestic Shipment, $1,250.00. $37,250.00.

Mtrs. P. O. 3083. Pierce-Arrow Motor Car Co., Buffalo, N. Y. 1 lot miscellaneous assortment spare parts for Pierce-Arrow 5-ton trucks. War tax clause to be included. Delivery to be completed during August. $110,638.50.

Mtrs. P. O. 3069. Pierce-Arrow Motor Car Co., Buffalo, N. Y. 1 lot miscellaneous assortment spare parts for Pierce-Arrow 5-ton trucks. War tax clause to be included. Delivery to be completed during the month of June. $110,638.50.

Mtrs. P. O. 3087. Pierce-Arrow Motor Car Co., Buffalo, N. Y. 1 lot miscellaneous assortment spare parts for Pierce-Arrow trucks. War tax clause to be included. Delivery to be completed during June. $71,573.28.

Mtrs. P. O. 3086. Pierce-Arrow Motor Car Co., Buffalo, N. Y. 1 lot miscellaneous assortment spare parts for Pierce-Arrow Model 2-ton 4X Special. War tax clause to be included. Delivery to be completed in May. $71,573.28.

Mtrs. P. O. 3088. Pierce-Arrow Motor Car Co., Buffalo, N. Y. 1 lot miscellaneous assortment spare parts for Pierce-Arrow trucks. War tax clause to be included. Delivery to be completed during the month of June. $71,573.26.

MEDICAL SUPPLIES.

Purchase orders approved by Board of Review, Medical and Hospital Division, Office Director of Purchase:

M. & H. 453. Dentists' Supply Co., New York City. Dental supplies, $5.00.

M. & H. 455. Specialty Mfg. Co. Dental supplies, $15.00.

M. & H. 456. White Dental Mfg. Co., Philadelphia, Pa. Dental equipment, $87.50.

M. & H. 450. Harmer Laboratories Co., Philadelphia, Pa. Chemicals, $1,512.50. New purchase order issued to effect complete cancellation.

M. & H. 437. Marion Bottle Co., Marion, Ind. Vials, $1,937.50.

M. & H. 426. Eastman Kodak Co., Rochester, N. Y. X-Ray supplies, $3,830.00.

M. & H. 445. Randall Faichney Co., Boston, Mass. Surgical needles, $1,000.00.

M. & H. 434. Eli Lilly Co., Indianapolis, Ind. Drugs, $975.00.

M. & H. 430. H. Reeve Angel Co., New York City. Filter paper, $3,100.00.

M. & H. 447. Lillibridge Weeks Thurlow Co., New York City, N. Y. Laboratory glassware, $350.00.

4309 N. Y. C. Standard Glass Co., Marion, Ind. Vials, $2,511.49.

Wash. 134. Chicago Glass Products Co., Chicago, Ill. Laboratory supplies, $5,835.00.

ENGINEERING MATERIALS.

Purchase orders approved by Board of Review, Machinery and Engineering Materials Division, Office Director of Purchase:

ME 60. Lake Erie Iron Co., Cleveland, Ohio. Machine bolts and lag screws, f. o. b. Cleveland, export packing, bid requested April 7th, $1,085.40, open market, low bid, emergency purchase.

ME 60. Oliver Iron & Steel Co., Pittsburgh, Pa. Wrought washers, f. o. b. Pittsburgh, export packing, bid requested April 7th, $193.35, open market, low bid meeting spec.

R 5632. B. F. Goodrich Co., Akron, Ohio. Pneumatic Tool hose, f. o. b. Akron, export packing, bid requested April 7th, $1,146.30, open market, low bid, emergency purchase.

ME 1267. John A. Roebling Sons, Trenton, N. J. Steel rope and thimbles, f. o. b. Trenton, export packing, bid requested April 12th, $46.29, open market, low bid.

ME 18. American Type Founders Co., Baltimore, Md. Printing press and supplies, f. o. b. Baltimore, domestic packing, bid requested April 18th, $497.24, open market, low bid, emergency purchase.

ME 19. American Type Founders Co., Baltimore, Md. Printing press and supplies, f. o. b. Baltimore, domestic packing, bid requested April 18th, $564.34, open market, low bid, emergency purchase.

ME 103. U. S. Steel Products Co., Washington, D. C. Steel rope, f. o. b. Worcester, Mass., export packing, bid requested April 10th, $4,545.30, open market, low bid, emergency purchase.

ME 26. Clinton Wire Cloth Co., Boston, Mass. Fly screening, f. o. b. Clinton, export packing, bid requested April 21st, $13,497.18, open market, award divided between low bidders, emergency purchase.

ME 26. Wickwire Bros., Cortlaud, N. Y. Fly screening, f. o. b. Cortland, N. Y., export packing, bid requested April 21st, $30,000.00, open market, award divided between low bidders, emergency purchase.

GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS AND PURCHASES

R 5632. Cleveland Pneumatic Tool Co., Cleveland, Ohio. Hose couplings, nipples and clamps, f. o. b. Cleveland, domestic packing, bid requested April 11th, $341.79, open market, only manufacturer of type desired.

R 5482. B. F. Goodrich Co., Akron, Ohio. 2,000 lengths sprinkler hose @ $3.24, f. o. b. Akron, export packing, bid requested April 1st, $6,480.00, open market, low bid, emergency purchase.

ME 1280. H. A. Hitner's Sons Co., Philadelphia, Pa. 1,350 lbs. iron washers, f. o. b. Philadelphia, domestic packing, bid requested April 14th, $77.30, open market, low bid.

ME 11. Buffalo Chemical Fire Extinguisher Co., Buffalo, N. Y. 3,100 extinguisher charges, f. o. b. Buffalo, domestic packing, bid requested April 9th, $1,346.50, open market, low bid meeting specifications.

ME 60. Pittsburgh-Des Moines Steel Co., Pittsburgh, Pa. 26 pieces cold roll steel (approx. 575 lbs.), f. o. b. Neville Island, Pa., export packing, bid requested April 15th, $24.44, open market, low bid.

ME 1. Crance Co., Washington, D. C. Bushings, tees, etc., f. o. b. Chicago, export packing, bid requested April 12th, $3,284.61, open market, low bid, emergency purchase.

ME 16. Bridgeport Brass Co., New York. 6,000 condenser tubes @ 34 cents lb., f. o. b. Bridgeport, Conn., export packing, bid requested April 19th, $11,783.04, open market, low bid, emergency purchase.

MT 2457. Oliver Iron & Steel Co., Pittsburgh, Pa. 57,800 carriage bolts and nuts, f. o. b. Pittsburgh, domestic packing, bid requested April 14th, $730.36, open market, low bid, emergency purchase.

MT 2535. Wrought Washer Mfg. Co., Milwaukee, Wis. 896 lbs. iron washers, f. o. b. Milwaukee, domestic packing, bid requested April 14th, $84.93, open market, low bid, emergency purchase.

ME 1265. Belden Mfg. Co., Chicago, Ill. 240 feet copper wire, f. o. b. Chicago, export packing, bid requested April 4th, $12.08, open market, low bid.

ME 1265. Standard Underground Cable Co., Pittsburgh, Pa. 4,000 feet cable, f. o. b. Perth Amboy, N. J., export packing, bid requested April 7th, 1919, $1,773.00, open market, low bid.

ME 60. Bryant Electric Co., Bridgeport, Conn. 100 cutouts @ $.189 and 500 fuses @ $.0441, f. o. b. Bridgeport, Conn., export packing, bid requested April 14th, $40.95, open market, low bid.

R 5632. Wright Mfg. Co., Lisbon, Ohio. 42 chain hoists, f. o. b. Lisbon, Ohio, export packing, $2,460.50, open market.

ME 67. Jos. T. Ryerson & Son, New York. 190,000 lbs. staybolt iron, f. o. b. Dover, N. J., export packing, bid requested March 24th, $11,460.00, open market, emergency purchase, low responsible bidder.

ME 67. U. S. Steel Products Co., Washington, D. C. 130,000 lbs. round steel @ $2.90 C lbs., f.o.b. Pittsburgh, export packing, bid requested March 26th, $3,770.00, open market, low bid, emergency purchase.

ME 7. Clayton & Hessell, Philadelphia, Pa. 100 fire hose adapters, $275.00, open market, low bid.

ME 23. American Laundry Machinery Co., Cincinnati, Ohio. 1 marking machine, 1 sewing machine, spool, needles and patches, $873.81, confirming order, supplies delivered.

O 1745. Ajax Fire Engine Works, Brooklyn, N. Y. 2 chemical fire engines, f. o. b. New York, domestic packing, bid requested April 12th, $2,770.00, open market, low bid, emergency purchase.

ME 1287. Kirk Latty Co., Cleveland, Ohio. 8,100 stove bolts and nuts, f. o. b. Cleveland, export packing, bid requested April 14th, $20.26, open market, low bid.

ME 22. Novo Mfg. Co., New York. 5,400 Ever-Ready batteries, f. o. b. New York, domestic packing, bid requested 15th, $672.30, open market, low bid.

CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS.

Purchase orders approved by Board of Review, Construction Division:

American Sterilizer Co., Erie, Pa. Disinfector for Fort McDowell, Cal., $5,100.00.

Aero Alarm Co., New York, N. Y. Fire alarm Circuits for Camp Dix, N. J., $560.00.

Robinson Clay Products Co., Akron, Ohio. Plumbing material for Charleston Q. M. Terminal, $691.00.

Industrial Lumber Co., Elizabeth, La. Lumber for Fort Huachuca, Ariz., $1,224.00.

California Steam and Plumbing Supply Co., San Francisco, Cal. Enameled iron lavatories for Fort Mason, Cal., $648.00.

California Steam & Plumbing Supply Co., San Francisco, Cal. Beuds for Fort Mason, Cal., $104.00.

California Steam & Plumbing Supply Co., San Francisco, Cal. Lavatories and bibbs for Fort Mason, Cal. $357.00.

Keystone Gypsum Fire Proofing Corp., New York, N. Y. Gypsum roof for Langley Field, Va., $16,598.40.

Allith-Prouty Co., Danville, Ill. Fire door hardware for Phila. Q. M. Terminal, $6,510.00.

Shelby Spring Hinge Co., Shelby, Ohio. Coil door springs for Camp Humphreys, Va., $25.00.

Interstate Iron & Steel Co., Chicago, Ill. Brads for Fort Riley, Kan., $21.66.

American Sterilizer Co., Erie, Pa. Disinfector for Camp Dodge, Iowa, $3,050.00.

American Sterilizer Co., Erie, Pa. Disinfector for Camp Funston, Kan., $3,050.00.

American Sterilizer Co., Erie, Pa. Disinfector for Camp Custer, Mich., $3,050.00.

American Sterilizer Co., Erie, Pa. Disinfector for Camp Gordon, Ga., $3,050.00.

American Sterilizer Co., Erie Pa. Disinfector for Camp Grant, Ill., $3,050.00.

American Sterilizer Co., Erie, Pa. Disinfector for Camp Lewis, Wash., $3,050.00.

Jenkins Brothers, New York, N. Y. Valves for Camp Knox, Ky., $589.50.

Moore Electric Co., Chicago, Ill. Hair clipping machine for Camp Lee, Va., $64.88.

Harris Structural Steel Co., New York, N. Y. Structural steel for Langley Field, Va., $125.00.

L. J. Mueller Furnace Co., Milwaukee, Wis. Room heaters for Fort Leavenworth, Kan., $18,480.00.

Williamson Heater Co., Cincinnati, Ohio. Room heaters for Camp McClellan, Ala., $11,430.00.

Williamson Heater Co., Cincinnati, Ohio. Room heaters for Camp Doniphan, Okla., $10,586.00.

Williamson Heater Co., Cincinnati, Ohio. Room heaters for Camp Pike, Ark., $10,590.00.

Williamson Heater Co., Cincinnati, Ohio. Room heaters for Camp Travis, Texas, $10,590.00.

Williamson Heater Co., Cincinnati, Ohio. Room heaters for Camp Abraham Eustis, Va., $10,590.00.

Johnson & Winsatt, Washington, D. C. Lumber for Portsmouth, Norfolk Roads, Va., $459.99.

American Sterilizer Co., Erie, Pa. Disinfector for Camp Meade, Md., $3,050.00.

American Sterilizer Co., Erie, Pa. Disinfector for Camp Pike, Ark., $3,050.00.

American Sterilizer Co., Erie, Pa. Disinfector for Camp Sherman, Ohio, $3,050.00.

American Sterilize Co., Erie, Pa. Disinfector for Camp Taylor, Ky., $3,050.00.

American Sterilizer Co., Erie, Pa. Disinfector for Camp Travis, Texas, $3,050.00.

Keithly Co., Houston, Texas. Plumbing material for Fort Clark, Texas, $166.90.

Whitehall Portland Cement Co., Philadelphia, Pa. Cement for Charleston Port Terminal, $7,830.00.

Whitehall Portland Cement Co., Philadelphia, Pa. Cement for Charleston Port Terminal, $3,915.00.

CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE.

Purchase orders approved by Board of Review, Clothing and Equipage Division, Office Director of Purchase:

8035 P. Cont. Wm. Horstmann Co., 5th and Cherry Sts., Philadelphia, Pa., for 100,000 Hat Cords for Student Army Training Corps. (Olive Drab), @ $.0734 each, to include the cost of packing, total amount of contract $7,340.00 f. o. b. point Philadelphia Zone Supply Office, Philadelphia, Pa.

8026 B Cont. Scoville Mfg. Co., Waterbury, Conn. 3,300,000 Buttons, Coat, Lapel, Bronze, at $.015 each, to include the cost of packing, total $49,500.00 f. o. b. cars, Waterbury, Conn.

Wm. Horstmann Co., 5th and Cherry Sts., Philadelphia, Pa. 100,000 Hat Cords for Student Army Training Corps (Olive Drab), at $.0734 each, to include the cost of packing, total amount of contract $7,340.00 f. o. b. point Philadelphia Zone Supply Office, Philadelphia, Pa.

Scoville Manufacturing Co., Waterbury, Conn. 3,300,000 Buttons, Coat, Lapel, Bronze, @ $.015 each, to include the cost of packing, total amount of contract $49,500.00 f. o. b. cars Waterbury, Conn.

Contract 8023 B. Scoville Mfg. Co., Waterbury, Conn. 200,000 Silver Buttons, Coat, Lapel, 15 cents each, to include the cost of packing, total amount of contract $30,000 f. o. b. cars Waterbury, Conn., to be shipped to the Zone Supply Office, Boston, Mass.

GENERAL SUPPLIES.

Purchase orders approved by Board of Review, General Supplies Division, office Director of Purchase:

H-354-C. Arcade Mfg. Co., Freeport, Ill. Increase in price owing to change in packing specifications from domestic to overseas packing, $623.65.

Zone Supply Officers.

Purchase orders approved by Board of Review, office Zone Supply Officer, Zone 7, Chicago, Ill.

Vestey Bros., Chicago, Ill. Mutton, fresh frozen, 809,000 lbs., $165,845.00.

Cudahy Packing Co., Chicago, Ill. Mutton, fresh, 30,000 lbs., $7,800.00.

Swift & Co., Chicago. Ham, S. C., 22,000 lbs., $7,836.40.

J. Reyner & Son, Chicago. Bacon, breakfast, 7,500 lbs., $2,819.25.

Levinson Packing Co., Chicago. Lard, 20,000 lbs., $6,100.00.

Goodenough & Russell, Chicago. Bacon, breakfast, 100 lbs., $37.44.

Arthur E. Door & Co., Chicago. Ham, S. C., 200 lbs., $69.00.

Morris & Co., Chicago. Lard, 125 lbs., $32.16.

Arthur E. Door & Co., Chicago. Ham, S. C., 300 lbs., $103.50.

Goodenough & Russell, Chicago. Bacon, breakfast, 100 lbs., $37.44.

Armour & Co., Chicago. Bacon, breakfast, 100 cans, $41.67.

Arthur E. Dorr & Co., Chicago. Ham, S. C., 200 lbs., $69.00.

Armour & Co., Chicago. Bacon, breakfast, 100 cans, $41.67.

Arthur E. Dorr & Co., Chicago. Ham, S. C., 200 lbs., $69.00.

Morris & Co., Chicago. Lard, 240 pails, $321.60.

Goodenough & Russell, Chicago. Bacon, breakfast, 500 lbs., $187.20.

Arthur E. Dorr & Co., Chicago. Ham, S. C., 1,200 lbs., $414.00.

Goodenough & Russell, Chicago. Bacon, breakfast, 50 lbs., $18.72.

Arthur E. Dorr & Co., Chicago. Ham, S. C., 150 lbs., $51.75.

North Packing & Prov. Co., Chicago. Lard, 1,500 lbs., $472.50.

Goodenough & Russell, Chicago. Bacon, breakfast, 400 lbs., $149.76.

Arthur E. Dorr & Co., Chicago. Ham, S. C., 500 lbs., $172.50.

North Packing & Prov. Co., Chicago. Lard, 900 lbs., $283.50.

Armour & Co., Chicago. Bacon, breakfast, 240 cans, $100.00.

Goodenough & Russell, Chicago. Bacon, breakfast, 1,000 lbs., $374.40.

Arthur E. Dorr & Co., Chicago. Ham, S. C., 1,500 lbs., $517.50.

Swift & Co., Chicago. Ham, S. C., 300 lbs., $107.13.

Morris & Co., Chicago. Lard, 200 lbs., $63.64.

Swift & Co., Chicago. Ham, S. C., 600 lbs., $214.26.

Baker Bros., Schenectady, N. Y. Bacon, breakfast, 100 lbs., $33.00.

Baker Bros., Schenectady, N. Y. Lard, 600 lbs., $177.00.

Swift & Co, Chicago. Ham, S. C., 600 lbs., $214.26.

Swift & Co., Chicago. Ham, S. C., 1,000 lbs., $357.10.

Morris & Co., Chicago. Lard, 1,200 lbs., $381.84.

Armour & Bros., Newburgh, N. Y. Bacon, breakfast, 400 lbs., $192.00.

Swift & Co., Chicago. Ham, S. C., 8,000 lbs., $2,856.80.

Morris & Co., Chicago. Lard, 720 No. 5 pails, $964.80.

Cincinnati Abattoir Co., Chicago. Bacon, breakfast, 2,000 lbs., $836.40.

John Morrell & Co., Chicago. Lard, 8,000 lbs., $2,537.60.

Morris & Co., Chicago. Mutton, fresh frozen, 5,000 lbs., $1,390.00.

J. McAteer, Philadelphia, Pa. Bacon, breakfast, 400 lbs., $134.00.

Morris & Co., Chicago. Mutton, fresh frozen, 1,500 lbs., $355.95.

Swift & Co., Chicago. Ham, S. C., 1,000 lbs., $357.10.

Swift & Co., Chicago. Ham, S. C., 5,000 lbs., $1,785.50.

Cincinnati Abattoir Co., Chicago. Bacon, breakfast, 5,000 lbs., $2,091.00.

John Morrell & Co., Chicago. Lard, 2,000 lbs., $634.40.

GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS AND PURCHASES

Swift & Co., Chicago. Ham, S. C., 1,000 lbs., $357.10.
Morris & Co., Chicago. Lard, 400 lbs., $127.28.
Swift & Co., Chicago. Ham, S. C., 30,000 lbs., $10,713.00.
Cincinnati Abattoir Co., Chicago. Bacon, breakfast, 500 lbs., $209.10.
John Morrell & Co., Chicago. Lard, 10,000 lbs., $3,172.00.
Swift & Co., Chicago. Ham, S. C., 8,000 lbs., $2,856.80.
John Morrell & Co., Chicago. Lard, 8,000 lbs., $2,537.60.
Swift & Co., Chicago. Ham, S. C., 500 lbs., $357.10.
Morris & Co., Chicago. Lard, 240 lbs., $76.36.
Morris & Co., Chicago. Lard, 12 pails, $16.08.
Swift & Co., Chicago. Ham, S. C., 300 lbs., $107.13.
A. Gobel, Brooklyn, N. Y. Bacon, breakfast, 200 lbs., $92.00.
Armour & Co., Chicago. Bacon, breakfast, 3,000 lbs., $1,440.00.
Swift & Co., Chicago. Ham, S. C., 2,500 lbs., $892.75.
Armour & Co., Chicago. Bacon, breakfast, 300 lbs., $144.00.
Morris & Co., Chicago. Lard, 1,000 lbs., $318.20.
Swift & Co., Chicago. Ham, S. C., 400 lbs., $142.84.
L. Heyman, Brooklyn, N. Y. Bacon, breakfast, 100 lbs., $43.98.
Swift & Co., Chicago. Ham, S. C., 1,500 lbs., $535.65.
Swift & Co., Chicago. Ham, S. C., 500 lbs., $178.55.
John Morrell & Co., Chicago. Bacon, breakfast, 400 lbs., $189.76.
Swift & Co., Chicago. Ham, S. C., 1,000 lbs., $357.10.
Morris & Co., Chicago. Mutton, fresh frozen, 1,800 lbs., $500.40.
Swift & Co., Chicago. Ham, S. C., 500 lbs., $178.55.
Armour & Co., Chicago. Bacon, breakfast, 200 lbs., $96.00.
Morris & Co., Chicago. Lard, 500 lbs., $159.10.
Morris & Co., Chicago. Mutton, fresh, 5,000 lbs., $137.00.
Swift & Co., Trenton, N. J. Ham, S. C., 22,000 lbs., $7,451.00.
Swift & Co., Chicago. Ham, S. C., 500 lbs., $178.55.
Swift & Co., Chicago. Mutton, fresh, 200 lbs., $63.72.
Armour & Co., Chicago. Bacon, breakfast, 100 lbs., $48.00.
Morris & Co., Chicago. Lard, 200 lbs., $63.64.
Swift & Co., Chicago. Ham, S. C., 20,000 lbs., $7,142.00.
John Morrell & Co., Chicago. Lard, 1,200 lbs., $380.64.
Conron Bros. Co., New York. Bacon, breakfast, 20,000 lbs., $7,980.00.
J. McAteer, Philadelphia, Pa. Ham, S. C., 300 lbs., $103.50.
Excelsior Meat Market. Bacon, breakfast, 100 lbs., $41.00.
Excelsior Meat Market. Ham, S. C., 900 lbs., $299.97.
Morris & Co., Chicago. Lard, 3,000 lbs., $954.60.
Morris & Co., Chicago. Lard, 144 lbs., $192.96.
Swift & Co., Chicago. Ham, S. C., 3,000 lbs., $1,071.30.
Armour & Co., Chicago. Bacon, breakfast, 800 lbs., $384.00.
Morris & Co., Chicago. Lard, 120 No. 5 pails, $160.80.
Swift & Co., Chicago. Ham, S. C., 1,000 lbs., $357.10.
Swift & Co., Chicago. Ham, S. C., 300 lbs., $107.13.
Armour & Co., Chicago. Bacon, breakfast, 100 lbs., $48.00.
Morris & Co., Chicago. Lard, 48 pails, $64.32.
Swift & Co., Chicago. Ham, S. C., 100 lbs., $35.71.
Armour & Co., Chicago. Bacon, breakfast, 125 lbs., $60.00.
Morris & Co., Chicago. Lard, 200 lbs., $63.64.
Swift & Co., Chicago. Ham, S. C., 500 lbs., $178.55.
Swift & Co., Chicago. Ham, S. C., 500 lbs., $178.55.
Morris & Co., Chicago. Lard, 48 pails, $64.32.
Morris & Co., Chicago. Lard, 200 lbs., $63.64.
Swift & Co., Chicago. Ham, S. C., 200 lbs., $71.42.
Armour & Co., Chicago. Bacon, breakfast, 30 lbs., $14.40.
Morris & Co., Chicago. Lard, 12 pails, $16.08.
L. L. Brahn & Co., Pittsburgh, Pa. Ham, S. C., 500 lbs., $168.75.
Morris & Co., Chicago. Lard, 900 lbs., $286.38.
Swift & Co., Chicago. Ham, S. C., 1,000 lbs., $357.10.
M. J. Kelly, Philadelphia, Pa. Bacon, breakfast, 1,000 lbs., $392.30.
M. J. Kelly, Philadelphia, Pa. Mutton, fresh, 1,000 lbs., $254.30.
Swift & Co., Chicago. Ham, S. C., 600 lbs., $205.98.
Morris & Co., Chicago. Mutton, fresh, 400 lbs., $108.80.
Swift & Co., Chicago. Ham, S. C., 1,000 lbs., $358.40.
Cockran Hill, Baltimore, Md. Bacon, breakfast, 500 lbs., $180.00.
Cockran Hill, Baltimore, Md. Bacon, breakfast, 100 lbs., $36.00.
Frank Wood, Chicago. Lard, 700 lbs., $213.50.
Swift & Co., Chicago. Ham, S. C., 50,000 lbs., $17,975.00.
Swift & Co., Chicago. Ham, S. C., 15,000 lbs., $5,376.00.
Cockran Hill, Baltimore, Md. Bacon, breakfast, 7,000 lbs., $2,520.00.
Frank Wood, Chicago. Lard, 10,000 lbs., $3,050.00.
Swift & Co., Chicago. Ham, S. C., 2,000 lbs., $716.80.
Cockran Hill, Baltimore. Bacon, breakfast, 500 lbs., $180.00.
Frank Wood, Chicago. Lard, 1,000 lbs., $305.00.
Swift & Co., Chicago. Ham, S. C., 300 lbs., $107.52.
Cockran Hill, Baltimore, Md. Bacon, breakfast, 304 lbs., $108.00.
Frank Wood, Chicago, Ill. Lard, 5,000 lbs., $1,562.50.
Swift & Co., Chicago, Ill. Ham, S. C., 1,200 lbs., $430.08.
Cockran Hill, Baltimore, Md. Bacon, breakfast, 200 lbs., $72.00.
Frank Wood, Chicago. Lard, 297 pails, $93.55.
Swift & Co., Chicago. Ham, S. C., 1,000 lbs., $358.40.
Morris & Co., Chicago. Mutton, fresh, 4,000 lbs., $1,112.00.
Cockran Hill, Baltimore, Md. Bacon, breakfast, 500 lbs., $180.00.
Frank Wood, Chicago, Ill. Lard, 800 lbs., $244.00.
Cockran Hill, Baltimore, Md. Bacon, breakfast, 8,000 lbs., $2,880.00.
Frank Wood, Chicago. Lard, 10,000 lbs., $3,225.00.
Swift & Co., Chicago. Ham, S. C., 4,000 lbs., $1,433.60.
Swift & Co., Chicago. Ham, S. C., 3,000 lbs., $1,075.20.
Armour & Co., Chicago. Bacon, breakfast, 100 lbs., $48.25.
Swift & Co., Chicago. Ham, S. C., 300 lbs., $107.52.
Morris & Co., Chicago. Lard, 24 pails, $32.16.
Swift & Co., Chicago. Ham, S. C., 400 lbs., $143.88.
Swift & Co., Chicago. Oil, cooking, 48 gals., $79.20.
Armour & Co., Chicago. Bacon, breakfast, 800 lbs., $386.00.
Swift & Co., Chicago. Ham, S. C., 1,200 lbs., $431.64.
Swift & Co., Chicago. Ham, S. C., 400 lbs., $143.88.
Morris & Co., Chicago. Lard, 12 pails, $16.08.
Armour & Co., Chicago. Bacon, breakfast, 125 lbs., $60.31.
Swift & Co., Chicago. Ham, S. C., 500 lbs., $179.20.
Armour & Co., Chicago. Bacon, breakfast, 50 lbs., $24.12.
Swift & Co., Chicago. Ham, S. C., 1,200 lbs., $430.08.
Swift & Co., Chicago. Oil, cooking, 24 gals., $39.60.
Armour & Co., Chicago. Bacon, breakfast, 600 lbs., $289.50.
Swift & Co., Chicago. Ham, S. C., 600 lbs., $215.04.
Swift & Co., Chicago. Ham, S. C., 3,000 lbs., $1,075.20.
Armour & Co., Chicago. Bacon, breakfast, 300 lbs., $144.75.
Armour & Co., Chicago. Lard, 396 pails, $127.71.
Swift & Co., Chicago. Ham, S. C., 250 lbs., $89.60.
Swift & Co., Chicago. Ham, S. C., 1,500 lbs., $537.60.
Morris & Co., Chicago. Lard, 1,200 lbs., $385.32.
Armour & Co., Chicago. Bacon, breakfast, 150 lbs., $72.35.
Swift & Co., Chicago. Ham, S. C., 2,000 lbs., $716.80.
Armour & Co., Chicago. Bacon, breakfast, 300 lbs., $144.74.
Swift & Co., Chicago. Ham, S. C., 1,500 lbs., $539.55.
Armour & Co., Chicago. Bacon, breakfast, 400 lbs., $193.00.
Morris & Co., Chicago. Lard, 120 lbs., $385.32.
Morris & Co., Chicago. Oil, cooking, 48 cans, pt., $25.44.
J. H. Allison Co., Chicago. Ham, S. C., 8,000 lbs., $2,569.60.
J. H. Allison Co., Chicago. Lard, 495 pails, $153.45.
Swift & Co., Chicago. Ham, S. C., 300 lbs., $107.52.
Morris & Co., Chicago. Lard, 12 pails, $16.08.
Swift & Co., Chicago. Ham, S. C., 800 lbs., $288.88.
Armour & Co., Chicago. Oil, cooking, 187½ gals., $47.34.
Morris & Co., Chicago. Lard, 48 pails, $64.32.
Armour & Co., Chicago. Bacon, breakfast, 250 lbs., $120.62.
Swift & Co., Chicago. Ham, S. C., 200 lbs., $71.68.
Armour & Co., Chicago. Bacon, breakfast, 125 lbs., $60.31.
Armour & Co., Chicago. Bacon, breakfast, 200 lbs., $96.50.
Armour & Co., Chicago. Bacon, breakfast, 300 lbs., $144.75.
Armour & Co., Chicago. Ham, S. C., 500 lbs., $178.55.
Morris & Co., Chicago. Lard, 120 lbs., $38.18.
Morris & Co., Chicago. Lard, 24 pails, $32.16.
Armour & Co., Chicago. Bacon, breakfast, 100 lbs., $48.25.
Swift & Co., Chicago. Ham, S. C., 300 lbs., $106.35.
Armour & Co., Chicago. Bacon, breakfast, 400 lbs., $193.00.
Morris & Co., Chicago. Lard, 300 lbs., $95.46.
Armour & Co., Chicago. Cheese, 2,000 lbs., $624.00.
Morris & Co., Chicago. Lard, 60 pails, $80.40.
J. T. McMillan, St. Paul, Minn. Bacon, breakfast, 1,000 lbs., $410.00.
J. T. McMillan, St. Paul, Minn. Lard, 600 lbs., $190.50.
Iowa Packing Co., Chicago. Bacon, breakfast, 200 lbs., $79.60.
Kohrs Packing Co. Lard, 300 lbs., $91.50.
Morris & Co., Chicago. Lard, 120 lbs., $160.80.
Swift & Co., Chicago. Ham, S. C., 1,000 lbs., $354.50.
Columbus Packing Co. Bacon, breakfast, 1,000 lbs., $417.50.
Hammond Standish. Bacon, breakfast, 100 lbs., $38.00.
Hammond Standish. Ham, S. C., 600 lbs., $204.00.
Hammond Standish. Lard, 600 lbs., $189.00.
Morris & Co. Mutton, fresh, 1,000 lbs., $262.00.
Swift & Co. Ham, S. C., 8,000 lbs., $2,836.00.
Cincinnati Abattoir Co. Bacon, breakfast, 5,000 lbs., $2,066.00.
Swift & Co. Ham, S. C., 1,500 lbs., $531.75.
Morris & Co. Lard, 480 lbs., $152.73.
Morris & Co. Lard, 24 pails, $32.16.
Columbus Packing Co. Bacon, breakfast, 250 lbs., $103.12.
Swift & Co. Ham, S. C., 5,000 lbs., $1,760.50.
Iowa Packing Co. Bacon, breakfast, 5,000 lbs., $1,990.00.
Kohrs Packing Co. Lard, 4,000 lbs., $1,220.00.
Swift & Co., Chicago. Ham, S. C., 600 lbs., $214.26.

GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS AND PURCHASES

Morris & Co., Chicago. Lard, 48 pails, $64.32.
Swift & Co., Chicago. Ham, S. C., 100 lbs., $35.45.
Morris & Co., Chicago. Bacon, breakfast, 100 lbs., $47.42.
Morris & Co., Chicago. Lard, 200 lbs., $63.64.
Morris & Co., Chicago. Lard, 24 pails, $32.16.
Swift & Co., Chicago. Ham, S. C., 6,000 lbs., $2,166.60.
Armour & Co., Chicago. Bacon, breakfast, 3,600 lbs., $1,737.00.
C. F. Vissman. Bacon, breakfast, 5,000 lbs., $2,000.00.
Louisville Provision Co. Ham, S. C., 25,000 lbs., $8,525.00.
Louisville Provision Co. Lard, 12,000 lbs., $3,660.00.
Armour & Co., Chicago. Bacon, breakfast, 48 cans, $20.00.
Cudahy Packing Co. Ham, 800 lbs., $291.00.
Becker Provision Co. Bacon, breakfast, 2,000 lbs., $900.00.
Swift & Co. Bacon, breakfast, 100 lbs., $49.21.
Swift & Co. Oil, cooking, 50 gals., $82.50.
R. E. Vissman. Bacon, breakfast, 1,500 lbs., $603.75.
Louisville Provision Co. Ham, S. C., 4,000 lbs., $1,364.00.
J. H. Belz Provision Co. Bacon, breakfast, 1,000 lbs., $400.00.
J. H. Belz Provision Co. Ham, S. C., 1,000 lbs., $340.00.
Swift & Co. Ham, S. C., 1,000 lbs., $352.10.
Morris & Co. Bacon, breakfast, 1,000 lbs., $481.00.
Armour & Co. Bacon, breakfast, 200 lbs., $96.50.
Swift & Co. Ham, S. C., 600 lbs., $215.70.
Armour & Co. Bacon, breakfast, 1,000 lbs., $182.50.
W. D. Cooper. Ham, S. C., 1,000 lbs., $335.00.
Armour & Co., Chicago. Bacon, breakfast, 300 lbs., $144.75.
Armour & Co., Chicago. Bacon, breakfast, 200 lbs., $96.50.
W. D. Cooper. Ham, S. C., 6,000 lbs., $2,040.00.
Swift & Co. Ham, S. C., 8,000 lbs., $2,876.00.
Swift & Co. Ham, S. C., 2,000 lbs., $719.00.
Armour & Co. Bacon, breakfast, 3,000 lbs., $1,447.50.
Armour & Co., Chicago. Bacon, breakfast, 500 lbs., $241.25.
Swift & Co., Chicago. Ham, S. C., 12,000 lbs., $4,314.00.
Armour & Co., Chicago. Bacon, breakfast, 1,200 lbs., $579.00.
Swift & Co., Chicago. Ham, S. C., 35,000 lbs., $12,582.50.
Armour & Co., Chicago. Bacon, breakfast, 9,000 lbs., $4,342.50.
Morris & Co., Chicago. Lard, 1,200 pails, $1,608.00.
Swift & Co., Chicago. Ham, S. C., 100 lbs., $35.95.
Armour & Co., Chicago. Bacon, 100 lbs., $48.25.
Swift & Co., Chicago. Ham, S. C., 100 lbs., $35.95.
Morris & Co., Chicago. Lard, 120 lbs., $38.18.
Armour & Co., Chicago. Bacon, 50 lbs., $24.12.
J. W. Hammond & Co., Cheyenne, Wyo. Bacon, 300 lbs., $144.00.
J. W. Hammond & Co., Cheyenne, Wyo. Ham, S. C., 50 lbs., $24.12.
J. W. Hammond & Co., Cheyenne, Wyo. Lard, 1,800 lbs., $562.50.
Swift & Co. Ham, S. C., 3,500 lbs., $1,232.35.
Kohrs Packing Co. Lard, 10,000 lbs., $3,050.00.
Iowa Packing Co., Des Moines, Iowa. Bacon, 3,000 lbs., $1,194.00.
Raymond P. & P. Co., Denver Col. Bacon, 500 lbs., $190.00.
K. & B. P. & P. Co., Denver, Col. Ham, S. C., 500 lbs., $171.25.
K. & B. P. & P. Co., Denver, Col. Bacon, 300 lbs., $114.00.
Raymond P. & P. Co., Denver, Col. Bacon, 300 lbs., $114.00.
K. & B. P. & P. Co., Denver, Col. Ham, S. C., 1,200 lbs., $411.00.
Swift & Co., Chicago. Bacon, 200 lbs., $96.42.
Cudahy & Co. Bacon, 200 lbs., $80.00.
Cudahy & Co. Ham, S. C., 1,200 lbs., $426.00.
Cudahy & Co. Lard, 800 lbs., $252.00.
Swift & Co. Lard, 1,200 pails, $1,695.37.
Peyton Packing Co. Ham, S. C., 30,000 lbs., $10,500.00.

BOSTON ZONE SUPPLY OFFICE.

Purchase orders approved by Board of Review, Zone Supply Officer, Zone No. 1, Boston, Mass.:

S. S. Pierce Co., Boston, Mass. For furnishing 10,339 2-lb. cans; f. o. b., Boston, Mass.; 62 cents per can; total, $6,410.18.

Cox Confectionery Co., 150 Orleans Street, East Boston. Mass. For delivery 75,000 lbs. (1-lb. tins) candy, chocolate; f. o. b. cars or dock, Boston, Mass.; 42 cents per lb.; total, $31,500.00.

Massachusetts Chocolate Co., 193-7 Norfolk Ave., Boston, Mass. For delivering 40,000 ½-lb. packages chocolate, vanilla, f. o. b. cars or dock, Boston, Mass.; 13 cents per package; total, $5,200.00.

F. H. Roberts Co., 128 Cross Street, Boston, Mass. For delivering 3,000 lbs. candy, chocolate No. 33, 1-lb. cartons, at 42 cents per lb. and 3,000 lbs. candy, chocolate, distinctive, 1-lb. cartons, at 45 cents per lb.; total, $2,610,00; f. o. b. warehouse No. 2, South Boston, Mass.; lowest bid not accepted for reason that the quality was inferior to that desired.

Walter Baker Co., Ltd., 45 Broad Street, Boston, Mass. For delivering 30,000 packages chocolate, plain, premium No. 1, ½-lb. packages; 15 cents per package; total, $4,500,00; f. o. b., Mill Siding, Dorchester, Mass. Lowest bid not accepted for reason that quality was inferior to that desired.

Shipping Board.

Report of purchases by the United States Shpiping Board, Emergency Fleet Corporation:

American Steamship Assn., New York, coal.
American Split Pulley Co., New York, steel split shaft and pulleys.
American Standard Shipfitting Corporation, New York, steel bulkhead palms and shackles.
American Brass Company, Providence, R. I., brass rod.
American Blower Company, Detroit, cross head and crank pin brasses.
Air Reduction Sales Co., New York, oxygen and welding tip.
American Everready Works, Long Island City, N. Y., flashlights and batteries.
Atwood Machine Company, Stonington, Conn., machine steel.
American Petroleum Products Company, New York, vaseline.
Ashcraft Mfg. Company, New York, steam gauges.
Armstrong Mfg. Company, New York, pipe cutter.
American Hoist & Derrick Co., St. Paul, valve stem, crank pin box, and piston rod and rings.
American Radiator Co., New York, radiators.
Wm. P. Bindloss, Stonington, Conn., gasoline.
Bachmann & Company, New York, leather belting.
J. Bachmann & Company, New York, leather belting.
L. Barth & Sons, New York, kitchen utensils.
Burns Brothers, Brooklyn, pea coal.
Charles Backus, Mystic, Conn., friction tape.
Bruce & Cook, New York, zinc.
C. E. Brayton & Company, Stonington, Conn., disinfectant.
Benjamin Electric Co., New York, buzzers.
Belcher & Loomis, Providence, R. I., clinch rings.
Bridgeport Safety Emery Wheel Co., Bridgeport, Conn., emery wheels.
C. H. Bradley Axe & Tool Mfg. Co., New York, wood axe.
Brooklyn Fire Brick Works, Brooklyn, fire brick.
Bliss Brothers, Boston, head spikes.
Barker Chadsey Co., Providence, R. I., wire nails.
J. A. Baker, Providence, R. I., pattern for injector valves.
Boss Electric Supply Co., Providence, R. I., condulet bushings.
Bridgeport Screw Company, Bridgeport, Conn., wood screws.
Botts Marking Ink Co., New York, stencil ink.
Brass Goods Mfg. Co., Brooklyn, brass brackets.
Chesebro Grocery, Stonington, Conn., kerosene.
Cleveland Twist Drill Co., New York, twist drill.
Colonial Works, New York, paint.
Crane & Co., New York, unions, ells, gate valves, pipe, tees, flanges, bushings and stop cock.
Century Rubber Stamp Co., New York, rubber stamp.
Chicago Pneumatic Tool Co., New York, eccentric straps, chipping hammer and tool blanks.
Columbian Rope Co., New York, rope.
John J. Canavan, New York, band saws.
Commercial Acetylene Co., New York, gas.
Chapman & Bangs, Bridgeport, Conn., soft steel.
Charles M. Childs, Brooklyn, N. Y., Japan dryer.
Columbia Ribbon & Carbon Co., New York, carbon paper.
Cottrell Lumber Co., Mystic, Conn., building paper.
Congdon & Carpenter, Providence, R. I., screws.
Corbin Screw Co., New York, screws.
Crosby Steam Gauge Co., Boston, pads for steam indicator.
Coastwise Lumber Co., New York, fittings.
Corbin Cabinet Lock Co., New York, shades.
Cross, Austin & Ireland, Brooklyn, oak wedges.
Crandell Co., New York, flax packing.
Castner, Curren & Bullitt, Boston, bituminous coal.
DeVoe & Reynolds, New York, tub putty.
R. M. Delagrange, Stonington, Conn., iron pipe, pump valve and bushings.
Dow Pump & Diesel Engine Co., Alameda, Cal., air pump parts.
Dale Brewster Co., New York, knives.
C. D. Durkee & Co., New York, sweat cloths and marline.
Darrow & Comstock, New London, Conn., screws, die, hooks, brass draw locks and hacksaw blades.
Dickerson, Van Dusen & Co., New York, tin.
W. D. Denison, Mystic, Conn., padlocks.
Dake Engine Co., Grand Haven, Mich., piston rings, eccentric straps, crank pin boxes, cross-head boxes, cross-head pins, grease cups and throttle valves.
W. & B. Douglas, New York, screen.
Electric Hose & Rubber Co., New York, steam hose and couplings.
Edison Co., Harrison, N. J., lamps.
Estey Wire Works Co., New York, mesh wire.
Economy Fuse & Mfg. Co., New York, cartridge fuses.
Empire Waste Co., New York, white rags.
H. Fisher & Co., Long Island City, bell, singles throw switch, push button switch and friction tape.
Albert Fort, Stonington, Conn., fuses.
France Packing Co., Philadelphia, metallic packing.
Forsyth Towing Line, New York, trucking.
Ford Auto Supply Co., New York, transmission bands.
J. H. Graham & Co., New York, ship auger.
Chruch E. Gates Co., New York, spruce.
Gulf Refining Co., East Providence, R. I., kerosene and gasoline.
C. C. Galbraith, New York, head spikes.
Gilbert & Bennett Mfg. Co., Georgetown, Conn., annealed wire.
General Fire Extinguisher Co., Providence, R. I., rainbow packing and oil filter.
Garlock Packing Co., New York, steam packing.
G. S. Greene Co., New York, machine bolts.
Henry-Bonnard Bronze Co., Mt. Vernon, N. Y., towing bits.
William Haskell Mfg. Co., Pawtucket, R. I., machine bolts and nuts.
R. Hoe & Company, New York, saw bits.
U. T. Hungerford Brass & Copper Co., New York, brass screws.
Harmon & Dixon, New York, screen door net.
Holland Machine Shop, South Norwalk, Conn., feed rolls.
Igoe Brothers, Brooklyn, nails.
C. E. Jennings Co., New York, carpenter set.
Jackson & Church Co., Saginaw, Mich., guide shoes.
William Littman, Brooklyn, starting crank and roller links.
J. K. Larkin, New York, steel wedges.
A. B. Lathan & Co., New York, fuses.
Lufkin Rule Co., New York, ziz-zag rules.
McKesson & Robbins, New York, rosin.

GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS AND PURCHASES

Marine Decking & Supply Co., Philadelphia, ash ejector nozzles.
Millers Falls Co., New York, belly brace, carpenter's brace and hack saw blades.
John Munro & Son, Brooklyn, screws, hinges, nuts, wire nails, benzine and tacks.
Manning, Maxwell & Moore, New York, monkey wrenches.
Nelson & Brothers, Brooklyn, N. Y., coal.
Patterson Brothers, New York, lead wire.
Peck, Stow & Wilcock, New York, pliers.
Jos. T. Ryerson & Son, New York, dock spikes and steel plate.
Raymond Brothers, South Norwalk, Conn., sand.
Stevens-Aylesworth Co., New York, cast steel.
J. Simmons & Co., New York, flanges.
Swift & Co., New York, tallow.
Standard Machinery Co., Mystic, Conn., pipe castings.
Topping Bros., New York, lag screws, wrench, machine screws and round head rivets.
U. S. Bung Mfg. Co., Brooklyn, bungs.
U. S. Rubber Co., New York, couplings.
Underwood & Underwood, New York, panoramic views.
United Brass Mfg. Co., East Orange, N. J., valves.
Vough & Williams, New York, spikes and steel plates.
Western Electric Co., New York, fuses and friction tape.
Weaver & Co., Providence, R. I., seam brushes.
Williams & Ackerman, New York, house brooms.
Yale & Towne Mfg. Co., New York, padlocks.
Kells, Mills Lumber Co., Brooklyn, oak.
Acme Forge Co., Seattle, Wash., shackles and pins.
Bowles Co., Seattle, Wash., globe valves and ells.
Chas. R. Bower & Co., Seattle, Wash., pipe covering.
Crane Co., Seattle, Wash., pipe fittings.
Ehrlich Harrison Co., Seattle, Wash., lumber.
Franklin Tool Works, Seattle, Wash., bolts and nuts.
Hofius Steel & Equipment Co., Seattle, Wash., angle iron.
Hendricks Mfg. Co., Seattle, Wash., chock filler pieces.
Hunt & Mottet Co., Tacoma, Wash., hardware.
H. W. Jons-Manville Co., Seattle, Wash., pipe covering.
Pacific Coast Coal Co., Seattle, Wash., coal.
Pacific Net & Twine Co., Seattle, Wash., screws, bolts and ship chandlery.
J. A. Roebling's Sons Co., Seattle, Wash., wire rope.
Tacoma Shipbuilding Co., Tacoma, Wash., sheet copper.
Stewart & Holmes Drug Co., Seattle, Wash., sal soda.
Stetson Post Lumber Co., Seattle, Wash., lumber.
Schwabacher Hardware Co., Seattle, Wash., hardware.
Seattle Plumbing Supply Co., Seattle, Wash., pipe fittings.
Seattle Hardware Co., Seattle, Wash., hardware.
Sunde & d'Evers Co., Seattle, Wash., screw pin schackles.
Steam Supply & Rubber Co., Seattle, Wash., brackets for fire axes.
Standard Oil Co., Seattle, Wash., storm oil.
Skagit Steel & Iron Works, Sedro Woolley, Wash., flanges.
U. S. Rubber Co., Seattle, Wash., charges for fire extinguishers.
Whiton Hardware Co., Seattle, Wash., hardware.
Max Kuner Co., Seattle, Wash., nautical instruments and charts.
Walworth Mfg. Co., Seattle, Wash., pipe fittings.
Lowman & Hanford Co., Seattle, Wash., charts.
American Marine Paint Co., Seattle, Wash., copper paint.
Wells Butcher's Supply Co., Seattle, Wash., meat blocks.
Fobes Supply Co., Seattle, Wash., electrical goods.
Woodward, Wight & Co., Ltd., New Orleans, La., nails, bolts, fittings, ladders and globe valves.
Stauffer, Eshleman & Co., Ltd., New Orleans, La., flat head screws.
National Lead Co., New Orleans, La., sheet lead.
Dixie Mill Supply Co., New Orleans, La., unions.
Weil-Gutman Supply Co., New Orleans, La., black pipe.
The Fairbanks Co., New Orleans, La., pipe, angle valves and elbows.
Anniston Steel Co., Anniston, Ala., stanchions and hangers.
Indiana Brass Co., Rockford, Ind., deck plates, plugs and wrenches.
C. J. Tagliabue Mfg. Co., Brooklyn, thermometers.
Keithly Co., Houston, Tex., elbows and pipe.
Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co., Houston, Tex., glass.
Houston Mill Supply Co., Houston, Tex., hand taps.
C. L. & Theo. Bering, Houston, Tex., machine screws.
Chicago Pneuamtic Tool Co., Chicago, valves and wood boring machine parts.
Phoenix Oil Co., Cleveland, oil.
Menge-Marine Hardware Co., New Orleans, La., manila rope and padlock.
Woodward, Wight & Co., New Orleans, La., spun yarn, houseline, steel and and steel bars.
Oliver H. Van Horn Co., New Orleans, La., wire nails.
Jos. T. Ryerson & Son, St. Louis, long steel.
The Burr Company, Champaign, Ill., awning stanchions.
Eggberg's Electric & Mechanical Works, St. Joseph, Mich., valves and bushings.
A. C. Norton, Inc., Boston, gears.
So. West Gen. Electric Co., Houstou, Texas, fuses and lamps.
F. W. Heitmann Co., Houston, Texas, steel rope, nails, battery box fittings and missing links.
R. M. Starbuck & Sons, Hartford, Conn., steering wheels.
So. Brass Mfg. Co., Houston, Texas, brass angle and hexagon brass.
Tel-Electric Company, Houston, Texas, batteries.
Bering-Cortes Hardware Co., Houston, Texas, glass bottles.
Louisiana Oxygen Co., New Orleans, La., oxygen gas.
Nixdorff-Krein Mfg. Co., St. Louis, twisted chain.
E. L. Wilson Hdw. Co., Beaumont, Texas, twist packing and rope.
Shipbuilders Pneumatic Tool Co., Beaumont, Texas, parts for airplane.
Moran Bolt & Nut Mfg. Co., St. Louis, nails.
Machinery Company of America, Big Rapids, Mich., parts for band saw grinder, anvil and die.
Texas Builders Supply Co., Beaumont, Texas, cement.
So. Rubber & Belting Co., Houston, Texas, canvas belting.
Sabine Supply Co., Orange, Texas, ship augers.
Corpus Christi Hardware Co., Corpus Christi, Texas, lantern globes.
J. A. Fay & Eagen Co., Cincinnati, planer knives.
San Antonio Mch. & Supply Company, San Antonio, Texas, leather belting.
Norvell-Wilder Hardware Company, Beaumont, Texas, fittings.
Peden Iron & Steel Co., Houston, Texas, oakum.
Sinclair Gulf Refining Co., Houston, Texas crude oil.
Air Reduction Co., New York, tip for vulcan torch, oxygen, torch and welding.
Allen & Reed, Providence, R. I., flanges.
American Brass Co., Providence, R. I., round brass.
American Gar. & Mch. Works, Brooklyn, gasoline and oil.
American Hoist & Derrick Co., New York, valves and throttle.
American Shipfitting Corp., New York, curtains, drains, deck fittings, windlass linings, boiler door, hooks and pelican.
American Steamship Association, New York, coal.
American Steel & Wire Co., New York, clamps.
Atlas Valve Co., New York, diaphragms.
Baker Smith & Co., New York, shields.
C. I. Barstow, Mystic, Conn., cards.
Belcher & Loomis, Providence, R. I., wicking, nails, padlocks, hasps, bolts, nuts, screws and sulphuric acid.
Wm. P. Bindloss, Stonington, Conn., gasoline.
Birnbaum's Sons, Brooklyn, receipts.
Borne, Scrymner Co., Philadelphia, stearine.
J. J. Canavan, New York, saws.
The Carborundum Co., New York, valve grinding compound and emery powder.
Carnegie Steel Company, New York, steel.
Castner, Curran & Bullitt, Boston, coal.
Central Stamping Co., New York, buckets.
Century Rubber Stamp Co., New York, stamps.
Charles M. Childs & Co., Brooklyn, paint, oils and varnishes.
Clark & Reach, New London, Conn., payroll receipts.
Coastwise Lumber Co., New York, lumber.
Colonial Works, Brooklyn, paints.
Columbian Rope Company, New York, manila rope.
Commercial Acetylene Co., New York, acetylene gas.
Congdon & Carpenter, Providence, R. I., solder, iron, nails and welding compound.
Consolidated Packing & Supply Co., New York, packing.
L. M. Cotton, Inc., Brookline, Mass., automobile bodies.
Crane Co., New York, piping, bushings, tees, nipples and valves.
Dale, Brewster & Co., New York, files, taps, dies and hammers.
Darrow and Comstock, New London, Conn., saws.
I. W. Denison, Mystic, Conn., brooms, rakes, scoops and forks.
Devoe and Reynolds, New York, shellac.
A. P. Dieust & Co., Inc., New York, lag screws, bits, duplicator roll and brass deck plates.
Electric Hose & Rubber Co., New York, rubber hose and couplings, blueprinting and drafting.
American Linseed Oil Co., New York, oil.
Albert Fort, Stonington, Conn., electrical appliances.
Foundation Company, Kearney, N. J., hatch cleats.
Fairbanks Company, New York, scales.
Fairbanks Soap Company, New York, soap.
S. Fink Company, New York, carpentry.
H. Fisher & Company, Corona, Long Island, N. Y., paints, brooms, brushes, files, lamps, measures, spelter, washboilers, clamps, candles, deck lock, bolts, nuts and bell cord.
Fougner Concrete Shipbuilding Company, North Beach, L. I., N. Y., safe, hinges, screws and lumber.
France Packing Company, Tacony, Phila., packing.
Frank, Richard & Gardner Company, New York, washers.
Henry Frank, Jr., New York, lamps, screwdrivers, taps, soldering iron, wrenches and screws.
Frick & Company, Waynesboro, Pa., bushings.
Garlock Packing Co., New York, asbestos wick, rubber gum and packing.
General Electric Co., New York, brushes.
General Fire Extinguisher Co., Providence, locknuts.
Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company, New York, tires and tubes.
Gulf Refining Company, Westerly, R. I., engine oil.
Hammacher, Schlemmer Co., New York, piano wire.
Holland Machine Shop, South Norwalk, Conn., machine work.
Isaac D. Holmes, Mystic, Conn., coal.
A. C. Horn Company, Long Island City, N. Y., varnish and enamel.
U. T. Hungerford Brass & Copper Company, New York, brass pipe, screws, ferrules, sheet brass and round brass.
Hyde Windlass Company, New York, telemoter equipment.
Igoe Brothers, Brooklyn, nails.
Individual Drinking Cup Company, New York, cups.
H. W. Johns-Manville Co., New York, gaskets and asbestos.
John P. Kane Compauy, New York, lime.
Katzenstein & Company, New York, packing.
Kellis Mills Lumber Co., Brooklyn, lumber.
Knapp Mfg. & Supply Co., New York, torch and blower tin.
J. K. Larkin & Company, New York, spikes.
R. Leniham, Stonington, Conn., drinking glasses.
McMann & Taylor, New York, bibbs, flanges and pipe.
H. W. McCandless & Co., New York, electric lights.
McKesson & Robbins, New York, soap, soda, lye, glycerine and acid.
W. T. McMillan & Sons, New York, sheaves.
Malleable Iron Fitting Co., Branford, Conn., bolts, plates, pipe rail, nuts, steering wheel gear and lag screws.
Marine Decking & Supply Co., Philadelphia, ejector nozzles.

List of Government Contracts

Maritime Coal Company, Boston, coal.
Mill Remnants Company, New York, waste.
A. B. Miller's Sons, Stonington, Conn., hinges.
Millers-Falls Company, New York, drills.
Morgan Hardware Company, South Norwalk, Conn., file.
J. L. Mott Iron Works, New York, toothbrush holders.
John Munro & Sons, Brooklyn, clinch rings, piping, screws, ells, grease, packiug, nails, rivets, union and tacks.
National Lead Company, New York, white and pipe lead, lead wire and sheet lead.
Newport Coal Company, Newport, R. I., coal.
Osborn Manufacturing Co., New York, brushes.
The Osgood Company, Marion, Ohio, valves and drip cocks.
Para-Crude Oil Company, New York, oils and turpentine.
L. A. Potter, Stonington, Conn., paint and gold leaf.
Railway Equipment & Publication Company, New York, register.
Republic Iron & Steel Co., New York, pipe.
Richards & Chard, Stanford, Conn., heating installation.
J. A. Roeblings Sons Co., New York, sockets, rigging rope and thimble.
Joseph T. Ryerson, New York, washers.
Semon Bache & Co., New York, oil tank gauge glasses.
Thomas Sealy, New York, turpentine.
Ship Constn. & Trading Co., Stonington, Conn., time cards.
John Simmons, New York, tee.
David H. Smith & Sons, Brooklyn, iron.
South Norwalk Elec. Tel. Co., S. Norwalk, Conn., electric wiring and installation.
Standard Oil Co., New York, kerosene.
L. S. Starrett, New York, steel.
Stevens-Aylsworth Co., New York, cast iron tee, deck scuttle, cleats, discs and valve sets.
Stonington Pub. Co., Stonington, Conn., paper.
Sun. Shipbuilding Co., Chester, Pa., valves and winch equipment.
J. Tenanbaum, New London, Conn., record books.
Texas Co., New York, gasoline and valve oil.
Times Sq. Auto Sup. Co., New York, chain and pump.
Toch Bros., New York, decking fabric and cement.
Topp Shipyards Corp., Brooklyn, alcohol, putty, sandpaper, template wood, candles, iron, glass, unions, valves and miscellaneous hardware.
Topping Brothers, New York, ship mauls, axes, sledge, adzes, drills and miscellaneous hardware.
Turner Brass Works, New York, torch.
United States Rubber Co., New York, packing.
Vaught & Williams, New York, iron, washers and steel.
R. J. Wardell & Co., New York, emery cloth.
Whitman & Barnes, New York, wrenches.
John Williams, New York, black and bronze letters.
Worthington Pump & Machinery Co., New York, locks.
Dulany-Vernay Co., Baltimore, miller safes.
The Frick Co., Waynesboro, Pa., vandykes.
The James Walker Co., Baltimore, construction supplies.
American Flag Co., New York, flags and signals.
C. F. Pease Co., New York, solid carbons.
Muth Brothers & Co., Baltimore, medical supplies.
A. E. Moeller, Brooklyn, spare tins for sounding machines.
D. Ballauf, Washington, D. C., chemical sounding tubes.
Union Steel Casting Co., Boston, chain shackles.
American Chain Co., Columbus, Ohio, chain.
Union Steel Casting Co., Roxbury, Mass., chain shackles.
American Chain Co., York, Pa., anchor chain.
Anniston Steel Co., Anniston, Ala., boat stowage equipment.
Crucible Steel Co. of America, Harrison, N. J., rudder stocks.
American Engineering Co., Philadelphia, steering gear.

Ordnance Department.

Purchase orders approved by Board of Review, Contract Division, Ordnance Department:
MC20844. Bausch & Lomb Optical Co., Rochester, N. Y. Metal carrying case for 80 c. m. base range finder, $22.50.
MC20771. Burke & James, Inc., Chicago, Ill. Optics, for Collimator of quadrant sights for 37 m. m. gun, model 1916 (assembled), $5,000.00.
MS20804. American Can Co., Shonk Works, Maywood, Ill. Covers for mark I expendable cartridge belt boxes, $255.00.
MS20708. Colt's Patent Fire Arms Mfg. Co., Hartford, Conn. 40 pound magazines for Browning automatic rifle, model 1918, $500.00.
MA6027. Bartlett Hayward Co., Baltimore, Md. Fuzes and accessories, $49.89.
MA20996. Wilton Tool & Mfg. Co., Boston, Mass. Proof slugs for testing 194 m. m. guns, $9,000.00.
MA20992. American Multigraph Co., Cleveland, Ohio. Sectionalizing and charcoal loading of point detonating fuzes, mark IV, IV-A, and V, $45.00.
MA20786. Platt Iron Works, Dayton, Ohio. Navy 6 pdr. shell for use in connection with furnishing Cuban Government 6,000 rounds 57 m. m. ammunition, $17,000.00.
MA20794. American Multigraph Co., Cleveland, Ohio. Minor caliber base detonating fuzes (ring resistance), $180.00.
MA20993. Washington Steel & Ordnance, Washington, D. C. 14-inch copper bands and work of putting on and turning same on 14-inch semi-steel shells, $120.00.
MS20800. Winchester Repeating Arms Co., New Haven, Conn. Take-down shotguns, model of 1897, $470.20.

Chief of Engineers.

Purchase orders approved by Board of Review, office Chief of Engineers:
General Electric Co., Schenectady, N. Y. Finders for 60-inch anti-aircraft searchlights, purchased for Searchlight Depot; spare parts reason No. 9, $450.00.
Ellicott Machine Corp., Baltimore, Md. Material for modification of 10-inch projectile hoists for Portland, Me. Purchased for defense of Portland, Me.; spare parts reason No. 9, $938.65.
Diamond Forging & Mfg. Co., Pittsburgh, Pa. For two (2) eveners, total purchased for Troop Division, Equipment Section; noncompetitive bids, reason No. 9, $11.34.
W. B. Moses & Sons, Washington, D. C. Linoleum and cement for Manila. Purchased for Manila; competitive bids (letter quotations), $139.00.
Sperry Gyroscope Co., Brooklyn, N. Y. Searchlight parts, supplies seacoast defense for artillery engineer Fort Warren. Spare parts, reason No. 9, $20.00.
General Electric Co., Harrison, N. J. For incandescent Tungsten lamps purchased for defense of Manila, $177.50.
Washington General Supply Ordnance Depot. For office furniture (chairs, typewriters, stenographers' desks). Purchased for Searchlight Investigation Section, interbureau purchase, $472.90.

Signal Corps.

Purchase orders approved by Board of Review, Procurement Division, Signal Corps:
1185-1. Eastman Kodak Co., Rochester, N. Y. Photographic supplies, $323.70 net.
Defender Photo Supply Co., Rochester, N. Y. Motol, 2 lbs., $36, 2 per cent 10 days.
John Haworth Co., Philadelphia, Pa. Photographic supplies, $24.46, 2 per cent 10 days.
Seneca Camera Co., Rochester, N. Y. Photographic supplies, $116.75, 2 per cent 10 days.
1132-18. Whitaker Paper Co., Menasha, Wis. Paper, recorder tape. $1,437.50 net cash.
1200-1. Stormberg-Carlson Tel. Mfg. Co., Rochester, N. Y. Telephone switchboard equipment, $1,694.18.

The Purchase Information Office, Room 2438, Munitions Building, Nineteenth and B Streets, Washington, gives information to persons desiring to sell material or supplies to the War Department and advises bidders concerning bids and awards.

EXEMPTION FROM TAXATION OF INTEREST ON VICTORY BONDS

In answer to inquiries the Treasury Department, on April 20, stated that the interest on the 4¾ per cent notes of the Victory Liberty Loan is exempt from the income tax on corporations, as well as from the normal Federal income tax on individuals. The 4¾ per cent notes are exempt, under the terms of the Department Circular offering the Victory Liberty Loan for subscription "both as to principal and interest, from all taxation now or hereafter imposed by the United States, any State, or any of the possessions of the United States, or by any local taxing authority, except (a) estate or inheritance taxes, and (b) graduated income taxes, commonly known as surtaxes, and excess-profits and war-profits taxes, now or hereafter imposed by the United States, upon the income or profits of individuals, partnerships, associations, or corporations."

TEXT OF THE COVENANT OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

(Continued from Page 15.)

tance which may be necessary or desirable.

The council may include as part of the expenses of the secretariat the expenses of any bureau or commission which is placed under the direction of the league.

ARTICLE TWENTY-FIVE.

The members of the league agree to encourage and promote the establishment and cooperation of duly authorized voluntary national Red Cross organizations having as purposes improvement of health, the prevention of disease and the mitigation of suffering throughout the world.

ARTICLE TWENTY-SIX.

Amendments to this covenant will take effect when ratified by the members of the league whose representatives compose the council and by a majority of the members of the league whose representatives compose the assembly.

No such amendment shall bind any member of the league which signifies its dissent therefrom, but in that case it shall cease to be a member of the league.

ANNEX TO THE COVENANT.

One. Original members of the League of Nations.

Signatories of the Treaty of Peace.

United States of America, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, British Empire, Canada, Australia, South Africa, New Zealand, India, China, Cuba, Czecho-Slovakia, Ecuador, France, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Hedjaz, Honduras, Italy, Japan, Liberia, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Roumania, Servia, Siam, Uruguay.

States invited to accede to the covenant.

Argentine Republic, Chile, Colombia, Denmark, Netherlands, Norway, Paraguay, Persia, Salvador, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Venezuela.

Two. First Secretary General of the League of Nations.

EARTHQUAKE IN SALVADOR.

A very severe earthquake occurred in San Salvador at one o'clock on the morning of April 28 causing forty deaths and injury of many others, together with considerable damage to property. The American Legation building at San Salvador was damaged but is still standing. No Americans are reported to have been injured.

Help the Victory Liberty Loan.

REQUESTS FOR SEALED PROPOSALS.

War Department.

The Zone Supply Officer, 15th and Dodge Streets, Omaha, Neb., will receive sealed proposals until 10 a. m., May 10, on butter sales prints, butter issue in tubs, butter issue prints, lard substitutes, lard issue in tubs, lard sales in No. 5 pails, oleomargarine, cream cheese, sugar cured ham, breakfast bacon, beef tongue, sliced beef, pork sausage, vienna sausage, and deviled ham for various Army camps.

The Chief of the Construction Division has invited bids by wire on 2,500 barrels of Portland cement, f. o. b., Camp Knox, Ky.

The Chief of the Construction Division has invited bids by wire on 122,000 common hard burned red brick, f. o. b., factory, with the request for freight rates per 1,000 to Charleston, S. C.

The Medical and Hospital Supplies Division, office of the Director of Purchase and Storage, has sent our circular proposals inviting bids as follows:

Circular No. 29, to be opened May 7, proposal for crutch tips.

Circular No. 30, to be opened May 7, proposals for drugs.

Circular No. 31, to be opened May 10, proposal for dental supplies.

Circular No. 32, to be opened May 9, proposals for 100 jugs of mercury.

The Paints Branch, Raw Materials Division, has sent out the following invitations to bidders:

Requisition No. MT-2312R, circular 1447, Camp Holabird, Baltimore, Md., bids opened May 17, for 600 gals. of carbon tetrachloride.

Requisition No. 3911, Fort Sill, Okla., bids opened May 14, for 728 ozs. of glycerine, 240 small packages of insecticide, and 144 boxes of roach powder.

Requisition No. MT-2312R, circular 1437, Camp Holabird, Baltimore, Md. Bids requested by wire for 650 gals. of carbon tetrachloride.

Requisition No. ————, Panama Arsenal, Corozal, C. Z., bids opened May 12, for 120 gals. dark olive green paint and 150 lbs. of putz pomade.

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received by the Air Service, Procurement Purchases Division, until 11 a. m., May 12, for furnishing five revolvators.

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received by the Air Service, U. S. Army, until 2 p. m., May 21, for furnishing 40 chartroom trailer bodies, special balloon type.

The office of the Zone Supply Officer, Second and Arsenal Streets, St. Louis, Mo., will receive proposals until May 15 for furnishing the following:

Springfield Mo., National Cemetery, 12 cords hard wood.

Feyetteville, Ark., National Cemetery, 12 cords hard wood.

Jefferson City, Mo., National Cemetery, 12 cords hard wood.

Corinth, Miss., National Cemetery, 4 cords hard wood.

Memphis, Tenn., National Cemetery, 10,248 lbs. hay, baled; 7,686 lbs. oats, sacked; 2,440 lbs. straw, baled.

Corinth, Miss., National Cemetery, 10,248 lbs. hay, baled; 6,588 lbs. oats, sacked; 2,440 lbs. straw, baled.

Springfield, Mo., National Cemetery, 5,124 lbs. hay, baled.

Fort Scott, Kan., National Cemetery, 4,392 lbs. oats, sacked.

Mound City, Ill., National Cemetery, 1,220 lbs. straw, baled.

Fort Leavenworth, Kan., National Cemetery, 5,124 lbs. hay, baled.

Little Rock, Ark., National Cemetery, 3,294 lbs. oats, sacked.

Jefferson Barracks, Mo., National Cemetery, 1,220 lbs. straw, baled.

Fort Smith, Ark., National Cemetery.

Fort Gibson, Okla., National Cemetery, 20,150 lbs. coal, bituminous.

Keokuk, Iowa, National Cemetery, 35,072 lbs. coal, bituminous.

Memphis, Tenn., National Cemetery, 23,370 lbs. coal, bituminous.

Jefferson Barracks, Mo., National Cemetery, 23,537 lbs. coal, bituminous.

Little Rock, Ark., National Cemetery, 26,330 lbs. coal, bituminous.

Fort Smith, Ark., National Cemetery, 18,270 lbs. coal, bituminous.

Fort Scott, Kan., National Cemetery, 31,418 lbs. coal, bituminous.

Mound City, Ill., National Cemetery, 30,984 lbs. coal, bituminous.

Corinth, Miss., National Cemetery, 12,780 lbs. coal, bituminous.

Fort Leavenworth, Kan., National Cemetery, 33,732 lbs. coal, bituminous.

Sealed proposals will be received until 10 a. m., May 28, 1919, at Surplus Property Division, Munitions Building, Washington, D. C., for the sale of:

Twenty 2 h. p. Phoenix motors, location Jeffersonville, Ind. Refer to SPD. No. 596 ME.

Three 10 h. p. Westinghouse motors, location East Pittsburgh, Pa. Refer to SPD. No. 753 ME. Both 220 v., 3 phase, alternating current.

One right, also one left 50 k. w. General Electric 250 v. comp. wd. generator, direct connected to 10 by 10 in. Erie-Ball horizontal automatic engine, 300 r. p. m., location Schenectady, N. Y. Refer to SPD. No. 720 ME.

One left 50 k. w. Westinghouse d. c., 3 wire generator, 125-250 v., comp. wd., 12 by 12 in. Skinner heavy duty center crank automatic engine, location South Kearney, N. J. Refer to SPD. No. 722 ME.

Generator sets completely shop overhauled by manufacturers.

Particulars and special bid forms can be obtained upon application to above office and Zone Supply Offices following cities: Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Newport News, Atlanta, Jeffersonville, Ind., Chicago, St. Louis, New Orleans, San Antonio, Omaha, El Paso, and San Francisco.

Department of Interior.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the United States Reclamation Service, Riverton, Wyo., until May 14, for erecting two five-room frame cottages in the town of Riverton, Wyo.

Sealed Proposals will be received at the Jones Male Academy, Indian Service, Hartshorne, Okla., until May 15, for furnishing 600 sq. ft. of galvanized corrugated roofing.

Sealed proposals will be received at Haskall Institute, Indian Service, Lawrence, Kan., until May 10, for furnishing six Duroc Jersey Gilts and one Duroc Jersey Boar.

Navy Department.

Bids for the purchase of the steam tug G. H. McNeal will be received by the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, until May 22. The tug is now at Norfolk, Va. Its appraised value is $50.000.

The Bureau of Yards and Docks of the Navy Department has invited bids on the following projects:

3815. Boston. Repairing the walls of Pier No. 1. Estimated cost, $39,000.

3864. Galveston. Development of naval air station. Estimated cost, $758.000.

3855. Paris Island. Various buildings. Estimated cost. $191,870. Bids opened May 12.

Bids will be opened May 19 on the projects whose specification numbers follow: 3869, 3858, 3851.

Department of Commerce.

Sealed proposals will be opened by the lighthouse superintendent. Philadelphia, Pa., at 2 o'clock p. m., May 26. 1919, for furnishing rip rap and for building mud banks at Baker Range Front Light Station, Delaware River, Delaware. Information upon application to the above office.

LANDS RESTORED TO ENTRY.

Proclamation Signed Excluding Certain Areas from Inyo National Forest.

Upon the recommendation of Secretary of Agriculture Houston. the President on April 8, 1919, signed a proclamation excluding certain areas in eastern California and southwestern Nevada from the Inyo National Forest, and restoring the public lands subject to disposition in such areas to homestead entry in advance of settlement. Such lands will become subject to entry only under the homestead laws requiring residence at and after nine o'clock A. M., July 1, and to settlement and other disposition on and after July 8, 1919.

About 84,570 acres will be restored under this proclamation, 68,075 acres in Mono and Basin Counties in California, and 16,495 acres in Esmeralda County in Nevada.

For information concerning these lands communications should be addressed to the United States Land Office at Independence for the California lands, and Reno for the lands in Nevada.

UNEMPLOYMENT CONDITIONS ARE REPORTED IMPROVING

Using reports of labor surpluses and shortage from 3,417 representative concerns in 58 cities as a nucleus of employment conditions, labor supply and demand, according to reports of United States Employment Service for the week ending April 19, are improving.

Reports from 58 cities show 27 cities, or 46.6 per cent, reporting surplus of labor of 59,957 as compared to 73,575 the week previous. Of the 58 cities 6, or 10.3 per cent show a shortage of 3,600 skilled and unskilled laborers—an increase of 150 for the week, leaving 43.1 per cent reporting an equality of labor supply and demand.

Butte, Montana, reporting a surplus of 4,000 last week, St. Louis and New York, were dropped from the surplus employment list.

The principal decreases in surplus during the week were at Los Angeles, 1,000; San Francisco, 1,500; Meriden (Conn.), 3,000; Atlanta, 1,000; Butte, 4,000; and Portland, 1,600.

NEW WAR RISK APPOINTMENTS.

John W. Barton, N. T. Dowling and Dudley Cates Made Assistant Directors.

Announcement was made, April 23, of the appointment of John W. Barton, N. T. Dowling, and Dudley Cates as Assistant Directors of the Bureau of War Risk Insurance.

John W. Barton, of Dallas, Texas, served with the War Risk Section of the American Expeditionary Forces in France, with the rank of a Captain.

N. T. Dowling, of New York City, as a Major in the Judge Advocate General's office, has been attached to the Bureau of War Risk Insurance in a legal capacity for some months.

Dudley Cates, of San Francisco, Cal., was formerly secretary of the Capital Issues Committee, and has been more recently head of the Allotments and Allowances Division of the Bureau of War Risk Insurance.

C. H. Rennick, of New York City, formerly a Captain with the War Risk Section of the American Expeditionary Forces, was appointed an Assistant Director of the Bureau of War Risk Insurance some weeks ago.

RED CROSS HOME SERVICE

Information for Soldiers' and Sailors' Families, Issued by Department of Civilian Relief.

Cooperation with United States Public Health Service.

Commencing May 15, Miss Ruth Emerson, now in charge of Medical Social Service work in United States Hospitals, and one of the leading authorities in this field, will be in charge of the Red Cross Home Service in all of the hospitals operated by the United States Public Health Service. This appointment is in furtherance of the close cooperation between the Red Cross and that service.

At the request of Surgeon-General Rupert Blue, of the United States Public Health Service, the American Red Cross has agreed to provide supplemental comforts and recreation for persons under treatment in the thirty-two hospitals operated by the service throughout the country, the arrangement being designed primarily in the interest of discharged soldiers, sailors and marines who are being cared for at these institutions. Hospitals to which Red Cross Home Service work will be extended, under this arrangement, have a total bed capacity of close to 10,000.

In addition to the sick and disabled American fighting men who will enjoy the benefits of the latest activity of the Red Cross are patients from the following branches of government service, only persons in the employ of the Federal Government being admitted to the hospitals of the United States Public Health Service: Army and Navy nurses, male and female; patients of the War Risk Insurance Bureau; merchant marine seamen; seamen on boats of Mississippi River Commission; officers and enlisted men of the United States Coast Guard; officers and employes of the Public Health Service; keepers and assistant keepers of the Lighthouse Service; seamen of the Engineer Corps of the United States Army; the personnel of the Coast and Geodetic Survey; civilian employes entitled to treatment under the United States Employes Compensation Act; employes on Army transports not officers or enlisted men of the Army.

Red Cross workers with long training in home service work in Army cantonments will endeavor to bring all the sunshine possible into the lives of patients, supplying them with additional comforts such as bathrobes, pajamas, socks, sweaters, etc., and arranging for ward entertainments for those unable to get about and more lively entertainment for those who are convalescents. Moving pictures, vaudevilles, band concerts and motor rides will make time hang less heavily on the patients' hands.

Through cooperation with the American Library Association the Red Cross will see to it that none of the patients lack reading matter, provision having been made for a regular distribution of books and magazines. Other features of the Red Cross servivce will be daily visits to the patients, the writing of letters to their relatives and the performing of any task that may tend to cheer them. Provision has also been made for the entertainment of the nurses and attendants at the hospitals.

The hospitals of the United States Public Health Service are located at Boston; Portland, Me.; Vineyard Haven, Mass.; New York, Buffalo and Dansville, N. Y.; Waukesha, Wis.; Pittsburgh, Pa.; Baltimore, Md.; Augusta, Ga.; Jacksonville, Fla.; Savannah, Ga.; Key West, Fla.; Wilmington, N. C.; Memphis, Tenn.; Greenville, S. C.; Alexandria, La.; New Orleans, La.; Mobile, Montgomery, Ala.; Cleveland, O.; Louisville, Ky.; Evansville, Ind.; Cairo, Ill.; Chicago; Detroit, Mich.; St. Louis, Mo.; Houston, Tex.; Fort Stanton, N. M.; Palo Alto, Cal.; San Francisco, Cal., and Port Townsend, Wash. The hospitals at Evansville and Fort Stanton are for tuberculosis patients.

Apportionment of Compensation for Disability.

Under Subdivision 5, Section 302, of the War Risk Insurance Act, apportionment of compensation for disability is granted (1) where the disabled person and his wife are not living together, and (2) where the children are not in the custody of the disabled person. The Bureau of War Risk Insurance has recently issued a regulation prescribing rules as to apportionment as follows:

"Compensation for disability, payable under Section 302 of the War Risk Insurance Act, whenever so required by Sub-Division 5 of such Section, shall be apportioned in accordance with the following table:

Where there is a disabled person and	Portion for Disabled Person.	Portion for Wife.	Portion for Children.
Wife (no child)....	2-3	1-3	
Wife, 1 child	6-11	3-11	2-11
Wife, 2 children....	6-13	3-13	4-13
Wife, 3 children....	6-15	3-15	6-15
Wife, 4 children....	11-30	5-30	4-30
Wife, 5 children....	5-15	2-15	8-15
No wife, 1 child....	3-4		1-4
No wife, 2 children.	3-5		2-5
No wife, 3 children.	1-2		1-2
No wife, 4 children.	9-20		1-20
No wife, 5 children.	5-12		7-12

"As between children the compensation shall be divided in equal shares.

"The foregoing table is not applicable in cases where compensation at the rate of $100 per month is payable, but in such cases the apportionment shall be made by the Bureau on the particular facts presented."

No Compensation on Account of Divorced Wife.

Circular 184, War Department, April 12, 1919, contains the following rulings in regard to compensation when the disabled person has a divorced wife:

"1. A disabled soldier, having a divorced wife to whom alimony has been decreed, is not entitled to additional compensation for the divorced wife.

"2. The term 'wife' as used in Section 302 of the War Risk Insurance Act does not include a divorced wife."

This applies, of course, to both total and partial disability.

MAY IMPORT PLANT NOVELTIES BY GETTING A SPECIAL PERMIT

Any one may import plant novelties by getting a special permit from the Secretary of Agriculture. This is permitted by an amendment of the regulations under Plant Quarantitne No. 37, effective June 1, 1919. Stock, otherwise prohibited, may be brought in for the purpose of keeping the country supplied with new varieties of plants and stock for propagating purposes. This amendment, however, does not apply to a few plants and seeds prohibited entry under other quarantine.

All such special importations will be made through the agency of the Office of Seed and Plant Introduction of the Department of Agriculture, but may be made for the use of the individual importer. A list of prohibited nursery stock and other plants and seeds is included in the publication of this quarantine.

The philosophy of the W. S. S. is save, save, save.

FORM RELIEF ASSOCIATION.

Employes of Department of Commerce Organize.

The employes of the Department of Commerce have organized an association to be known as the U. S. Department of Commerce Immediate Relief Association of Washington, D. C.

The object of the association is to provide immediate relief to the family of an employe in case of death. Nominal assessments are to be levied to meet claims arising and to defray the running expenses of the association.

The officers of the association are: President, E. W. Libbey, Chief Clerk of the Department; Vice President, J. Franklin Meyer, Bureau of Standards; Secretary-Treasurer, Clarence C. Weidemann, Office of the Secretary. Board of Directors: Charles E. Molster, Disbursing Clerk; Harold Dotterer, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce; Miss Mary L. McGee, Division of Publication; William F. Peabody, Coast and Geodetic Survey, and Walter S. Erwin, Division of Supplies.

Midweek Casualty Supplement

Victory Loan April 21 May 10

United States Bulletin

Buy Victory Bonds

CONTINUING the Work of THE OFFICIAL U. S. BULLETIN Established under an order of THE PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES, May 10, 1917. AUTHORITATIVE RECORD of all U. S. GOVERNMENT ACTIVITIES. ISSUED EVERY MONDAY.

VOL. 3. No. 586. WASHINGTON, THURSDAY, MAY 8, 1919 $10.00 A YEAR

SALE OF TWELVE ARMY CAMPS, ON BIDS RECEIVED, APPROVED BY ACTING SECRETARY OF WAR

BIDDERS ASSUME DAMAGES

Government Will Avoid Expensive Investigation and Litigation Necessary to Settle Claims With Property Owners—The Successful Bidders.

Press interview of the Acting Secretary of War.

The acting Secretary of War, Benedict Crowell, has approved the sale or other disposition of the following 12 camps:

National Guard Camps: Beauregard, La.; Bowie, Tex.; Hancock, Ga.; Logan, Tex.; Shelby, Miss.; Sheridan, Ala.; Wadsworth, S. C.; Wheeler, Ga.

Miscellaneous small camps: Colt, Pa.; Kendrick, N. J.; North Camp Jackson, S. C.; Polk, N. C.

When it became evident that these camps would no longer be needed, due to the demobilization of the Army, the chief of the Construction Division was instructed to advertise in 60 newspapers and trade periodicals throughout the United States that these camps would be sold to the highest, best and most responsible bidders. Proposals were received by the Construction Division and publicly opened on April 15, 1919. Forty-four (44) bids were received from 35 different bidders. It was specifically stated in the advertisement that the storage area at each of these camps and the utilities serving same would be reserved by the Government as storage space would be needed by the War Department for a considerable period.

Bidders Assume Damages.

In the case of Camps Beauregard, Hancock, Logan and Sheridan, the base hospital was excluded from the sale as these hospitals have been transferred to the Public Health Service under a recent act of Congress. It was further specified in the advertisement that the bidder must assume all land and property damages arising out of the Government's use of the land. By this means the Government avoided the expensive investigation and litigation which would have been necessary to settle these claims with the property owners.

The proposals received were, as a

(Continued on page 4.)

GOVERNMENT NET EXPENDITURES IN APRIL SMALLEST IN A YEAR

Secretary Glass has issued the following:

The comparison between the Government's expenditures of approximately $1,429,000,000 in April with expenditures of approximately $1,190,000,000 in February to which attention has been called in the press creates a misleading impression. Ordinary expenditures during April were less than $1,004,000,000. This is less than for any month subsequent to April, 1918. Although loans to foreign governments amounted to nearly $410,000,000, interest payments made by these governments to the United States in April aggregated more than $114,000,000. Income from taxes, interest, etc., aggregated more than $422,000,000, and balances were drawn upon to the extent of some $500,000,000. Although the net increase in the public debt during the three months of January, February and March, 1919, aggregated more than $3,344,000,000, or at the rate of more than $1,100,000,000 a month, the net increase in the public debt during the month of April 1919, was only $510,000,000 as appears by the Treasury's daily statement of April 30, 1919.

SENDS GREETINGS TO NAVY.

Secretary Daniels' Message On Manila Bay Battle Anniversary.

Acing Secretary of the Navy Roosevelt authorizes the following:

The following message was sent broadcast May 1 to all ships and stations of the U. S. Navy:

"On this anniversary of the battle of Manila Bay I send greetings to all men of the American Navy who in this great war have measured up to the traditions of Dewey and the men of the gallant Navy of his day. At home and abroad our Navy is honored and respected as never before. Josephus Daniels."

BREWERIES AS CREAMERIES.

Texas breweries are being remodeled for creamery purposes, according to reports received from that State by the Agricultural Section, Traffic Division, United States Railroad Administration.

The philosophy of the W. S. S. is save, save, save.

REGULATIONS FOR EXCISE TAXES ON SALES BY MANUFACTURERS, PRODUCERS, IMPORTERS, ISSUED

INTERNAL REVENUE RULING

Tax Ranges From 3 Per Cent On Auto Trucks and Wagons to 100 Per Cent On Dirk Knives and Daggers—Amount Measured By the Selling Price.

The Bureau of Internal Revenue authorizes the following:

Regulations under Section 900 of the Revenue Act of 1918, governing the excise taxes on sales by manufacturers, producers and importers have been issued by the Bureau of Internal Revenue.

The tax is levied on automobiles, automobile parts and accessories, musical instruments, sporting goods, chewing gum, cameras, photographic films and plates, candy, firearms, shells and cartridges, hunting knives, dirk knives and daggers, electric fans, thermos bottles, smokers' articles, slot machines, automatic weighing machines, liveries, hunting garments, fur goods, pleasure boats and toilet soaps and soap powders.

The tax ranges from 3 per cent on automobile trucks and wagons to 100 per cent on dirk knives and daggers.

Tax Measured By Selling Price.

The tax is payable by the manufacturer, producer or importer on sales made directly through him or by his agent. It is measured by the price for which the article is sold, and not on the list price where that differs from the sales price. If the price of a taxable article is increased to cover the tax, the tax is on such increased price. The tax is payable on a sale whether or not the purchase price is actually collected. Discounts for cash, or other discounts made subsequently to the sale can not be deducted in computing the price for the purposes of the tax. Commissions to agents and other expenses of the sale are not deductible.

If articles sold are returned and the sale rescinded, no tax is payable. If already paid it may be credited against the tax included in a subsequent monthly return.

The regulations define certain articles which are and are not taxable. Baseball, football and basket ball trousers and shoes are taxable, but

(Continued on Page 4.)

U. S. Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation

Announces the Sale by Bids of Completed and Partially Completed

Wood Ship and Barge Hulls

The building program of the United States Shipping Board, Emergency Fleet Corporation, was so gigantic in proportion and so successful in accomplishment, that with the sudden ending of the war, it was found more keels had been laid and ships completed than will now be required by the Govt.

In consequence, at the yards enumerated below, wood ships in various stages of completion including those already launched are offered for sale to the highest bidder. The Corporation is in a position to supply ship fittings such as engines, boilers, winches, capstans, anchors, cables, etc., etc. In the majority of cases material for the completion of the vessels has been accumulated, and is in the yards, which permits of arrangements being made for their quick and accurate completion.

Wood ships have proved themselves, and offer excellent opportunities for conversion to sailing vessels, barges, coal and ore carriers, or for the installation of Diesel Engines if considered more desirable.

Location of yards, number of hulls, tonnage and stage of completion of hulls on which work has been suspended as follows:

SHIP HULLS.

	Type of Hull.	No.	D.W.T.	Percentage Comp.
Cumberland S. B. Co., So. Portland, Me.	Ferris	5	3500	46% to 99%
Freeport S. B. Co., South Freeport, Me.	Ferris	3	3500	21% to 98%
Geo. A. Gilchrist, Thomaston, Me.	Ferris	1	3500	98%
Russell S. B. Co., East Deering, Me.	Ferris	2	3500	89% to 100%
Sandy Point S. B. Corp., Sandy Point, Me.	Ferris	2	3500	68% to 88%
L. H. Shattuck, Inc., Newington, N. H.	Ferris	14	3500	33% to 100%
Continental S. B. Corp., Yonkers, N. Y.	Cont'nal	1	1500	80%
Foundation Co., Newark, N. J.	Ferris	3	3500	95% to 97%
Gildersleeve S. Const. Co., Gildersleeve, Conn.	Ferris	2	3500	86% to 100%
Groton Iron Works, Noank, Conn.	Ferris	6	3500	12% to 100%
Housatonic S. B. Co., Stratford, Conn.	Ferris	6	3500	62% to 96%
Johnson S. Y. Corp., Mariners Harbor, N. Y. C.	Ferris	4	3500	36% to 100%
Kingston S. B. Co., Kingston, N. Y.	Ferris	4	3500	27% to 100%
Ship Const. & Trading Co., Stonington, Conn.	Ferris	2	3500	69% to 90%
Traylor S. B. Co., Cornwalls, Pa.	Ferris	5	3500	29% to 100%
Maryland S. B. Co., Sollers, Md.	Ferris	5	3500	29% to 99%
Mo. Valley Bridge & Iron Co., Quantico, Va.	Ferris	2	3500	52% to 79%
North Carolina S. B. Co., Morehead City, N. C.	Ferris	3	3500	6% to 94%
Henry Smith & Sons Co., Baltimore, Md.	Ferris	4	3500	19% to 95%
Chas. H. Tenney & Co., Hampton, Va.	Ferris	3	3500	31% to 92%
York River S. B., West Point, Va.	Ferris	4	3500	19% to 91%

SHIP HULLS.

	Type of Hull.	No.	D.W.T.	Percentage Comp.
Ralph J. Chandler, Wilmington, California	Ferris	3	3500	39% to 95%
Coos Bay S. B. Co., Marshfield, Ore	Ferris	7	3500	46% to 99%
Fulton S. B. Co., Wilmington, California	Ferris	6	3500	49% to 100%
Hammond Lumber Co., Humboldt Bay, Cal.	Ferris	4	3500	32% to 96%
Kruse & Banks S. B. Co., North Bend, Ore.	Ferris	4	3500	71% to 99%
Rolph S. B. Co., Humboldt Bay, Cal.	Ferris	7	3500	3% to 81%
Allen S. B. Co., Seattle, Wash.	Allen	3	3650	84% to 100%
Babare Brothers, Tacoma, Wash.	Ferris	3	3500	63% to 100%
Grant-Smith Porter Ship Co., Aberdeen, Wash.	Ferris	8	3500	56% to 100%
Grays Harbor, M. S. Corp., Aberdeen, Wash.	G. H.	12	4000	45% to 100%
Meacham & Babcock S. B. Co., Seattle, Wash.	Ferris	9	3500	44% to 100%
Nilson & Kelez S. B. Co., Seattle, Wash.	Ferris	5	3500	17% to 97%
Pacific Amer. Fisheries Co., So. Bellingham, Wash.	P. A.	5	3500	76% to 99%
Puget Sound B. & D. Co., Seattle, Wash.	G. H. Geary	2 4	4000 5000	97% to 98% 25% to 65%
Sanderson & Porter, Raymond, Wash.	Ferris	9	3500	48% to 100%
Seaborn Shipyards, Tacoma, Wash.	Ferris	6	3500	37% to 99%
Sloan Shipyards, Seattle, Wash. (Anacortes)	Ferris	6	3500	25% to 94%
Sloan Shipyards, Seattle, Wash. (Olympia)	Ferris	10	3500	23% to 99%
Tacoma S. B. Co., Tacoma, Wash.	Ferris	8	3500	28% to 97%
Wright Shipyards, Tacoma, Wash.	Ferris	6	3500	62% to 100%
Coast S. B. Co., Portland, Ore.	Ferris	5	3500	73% to 99%

U. S. Shipping Board Sale By Bids of Completed and Partially Completed Wood Ship and Barge Hulls

	Type of Hull.	No.	D.W.T.	Percentage Comp.
American S. B. Co., Brunswick, Ga.	Ferris	6	3500	28% to 97%
Morey & Thomas, Jacksonville, Fla.	Ferris	3	3500	39% to 100%
J. M. Murdock, Jacksonville, Fla.	Ferris	2	3500	85% to 100%
National S. B. & D. D. Co., Savannah, Ga.	Ferris	2	3500	19% to 38%
St. Johns River S. B. Co., Jacksonville, Fla.	Ferris	6	3500	36% to 99%
Tampa Dock Co., Tampa, Fla.	Ferris	5	3500	15% to 99%
Terry S. B. Co., Savannah, Ga.	McClel'd	8	3500	58% to 96%
U. S. Maritime Corp., Brunswick, Ga.	Ferris	5	3500	32% to 99%
Alabama S. B. & D. D. Co., Mobile, Ala.	Ferris	1	3500	97%
Dantzler S. B. & D. D. Co., Moss Point, Miss.	Ferris	6	3500	22% to 99%
Dierks-Blodgett S. B. Co., Pascagoula, Miss.	Ferris	3	3500	49% to 99%
Hodge Ship Co., Moss Point, Miss.	Ferris	5	3500	11% to 100%
Jahncke S. B. Co., Madisonville, La.	Ferris	5	3500	22% to 97%
Merrill-Stevens Co., Slidell, La.	McClel'd	4	3500	43% to 100%
Mobile S. B. Co., Mobile, Ala.	McClel'd	3	3500	82% to 100%
Murnan S. B. Co., Mobile, Ala.	Ferris	2	3500	75% to 77%
Beaumont S. B. & D. D. Co., Beaumont, Texas	Ferris	5	3500	38% to 99%
Heldensfels Brothers, Rockport, Texas	Ferris	4	3500	48% to 92%
Lone Star S. B. Co., Beaumont, Texas	Ferris	6	3500	4% to 98%
McBride & Law, Beaumont, Texas	Ferris	4	3500	40% to 100%
McCammon, J. N., Beaumont, Texas	Ferris	2	3500	85% to 88%
Midland Bridge Co., Houston, Texas	Ferris	8	3500	66% to 99%
National S. B. Co., Orange, Texas	Dought'y	13	4700	4% to 96%
Southern D. D. & S. B. Co., Orange, Texas	Ferris	7	3500	16% to 97%
Union Bridge & Const. Co., Morgan City, La.	Ferris	6	3500	89% to 99%
Universal S. B. Co., Houston Ship Channel, Tex.	Ferris	12	3500	40% to 100%
Benicia S. B. Co., Benicia, California	Ferris	3	3500	53% to 99%
Feeney & Bremer, Tillamook, Ore.	Ferris	1	3500	94%
Grant-Smith Porter S. Co., Portland, Ore.	Ferris	16	3500	30% to 100%
McEachern Ship, Astoria, Ore.	Ferris Hough	10	2500	5% to 100%
Peninsula S. B. Co., Portland, Ore.	Penin	11	4000	28% to 100%
Geo. F. Rodgers, Astoria, Ore.	Ferris	6	3500	26% to 100%
Sommarsstrom S. B. Co., Columbia City, Ore.	Ferris Hough	6	3500	54% to 100%
G. M. Standifer Const. Co., Portland, Ore.	Ferris	7	3500	48% to 99%
G. M. Standifer Co., Vancouver, Wash.	Ferris Ballin	5 6	3500 4500	95% to 100% 59% to 96%
St. Helens S. B. Co., St. Helens, Ore.	Ferris	4	4500	1% to 96%
Supple & Ballin, Portland, Ore.	Ballin	4	4500	45% to 96%
Wilson S. B. Co., Astoria, Ore.	Ferris	6	3500	47% to 100%
BARGE HULLS.				
Francis Cobb S. B. Co., Rockland, Me.	Barges	1	2500	11%
Crosby Nav. Co., Richmond, Me.	Barges	2	2500	22% to 32%
Richard T. Green Co., Chelsea, Mass.	Barges	1	2500	71%
Kelley-Spear Co., Bath, Me.	Barges	2	2500	21% to 51%
Machias S. Const. Co., Machias, Me.	Barges	3	2500	53% to 81%
Sandy Point S. B. Corp., Sandy Point, Me.	Barges	2	2500	17% to 26%
Johnson S. Y. Corp., Mariners' Harbor	Barges	1	2500	25%
Coastwise S. B. Co., Baltimore, Md.	Barges	3	2500	1% to 32%
H. E. Crook Co., Baltimore, Md.	Barges	2	2500	17% to 19%
White Haven S. B. Co., White Havens, Md.	Barges	2	2500	26% to 33%
St. Johns River S. B. Co., Jacksonville, Fla.	Barges	3	2500	44% to 47%
American Lumber Co., Millville, Fla.	Barges	2	2500	14% to 32%
Beaumont S. B. & D. D. Co., Beaumont, Texas	Barges.	2	.2000	.43% to 47%
Midland Bridge Co., Houston, Texas	Barges	2	2500	67% to 71%
Union Bridge & Const. Co., Morgan City, La.	Barges	3	2500	42% to 71%

Bids may be submitted for one or more hulls or any combination of hulls, by number.

Bids must be in by May 26th, 1919, and hold good for thirty days.

Notice of awards and date on which purchaser will be given possession will be announced.

All bids must be accompanied by a certified check for 10% of the amount of the bid; made payable to the United States Shipping Board, Emergency Fleet Corporation.

This amount will be applied to the purchase price of the successful bidder, but in the event that such bidder fails to consummate the contract of purchase, deposit will be forfeited to the Corporation.

Balance of purchase price to be paid at the time the contract is executed and title taken to the hull or hulls.

A representative of the Corporation is stationed at each of the above named yards, and will give every opportunity for the inspection of the hulls. If additional information is required communicate with the Secretary of The Emergency Fleet Corporation.

The Corporation reserves the right to reject any and all bids. Bids should be addressed as follows:—

Office of Secretary, United States Shipping Board, Emergency Fleet Corporation

140 NORTH BROAD STREET, PHILADELPHIA

"Sealed Bid for Hull Number . . . . . DO NOT OPEN."

United States Bulletin

Continuing the Work of The Official U. S. Bulletin Established May 10, 1917, Under an Order of the President of the United States. Since April 1, 1919, Published by Roger W. Babson. Issued Every Monday.

Office: No. 10 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C. Tel. Main 5600.

The United States Bulletin is dedicated to the faithful presentation of the official acts of the Government that the people may know and understand precisely and accurately just what the Government is doing day by day. The Bulletin expresses no opinions, indulges in no conjecture or speculation. Published under the same executive management, the same editorship.

The Bulletin is in itself a complete record of all the important activities of the United States Government through its various departments, Legislative, Judicial, and Executive. Official Orders, Statements, and Rulings printed textually as issued by accredited Government officials, and, therefore, an authoritative guide to the business interests of the Nation; a virtual necessity to the Government itself in acquainting the various departments with the official acts of one another; to the Judiciary; to the Manufacturers; Miners and Traders; to Corporations, Railroads, Steamship, Telegraph and Cable Companies; Exporters and Importers; to Diplomats, Consular Agents, Statesmen, and men of affairs generally who wish to keep accurately informed of what the Government is doing and to preserve for reference authentic copies of public announcements issued by the Government's own officials and agents. Entered at the post office at Washington, D. C., as second-class mail matter.—**Edward S. Rochester, Editor.**

SUBSCRIPTION RATES BY MAIL

One year	$10.00
Six months	6.00
One year, postage prepaid to foreign countries	15.00
Six months, postage prepaid to foreign countries	8.50
Back numbers and extra copies ..... each	.20

Make all checks, money orders, and drafts payable to C. J. Knight, 10 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C.

POLAND CELEBRATES.

National Holiday Is Observed First Time Since 1791.

The American Minister at Warsaw, Mr. Hugh Gibson, has cabled to the Department of State that for the first time since 1791 the Polish National Holiday was celebrated in Warsaw Friday in the presence of the high officials of the republic and participated in by about 40,000 people. A military mass was held on a great field on the edge of the city and an imposing review of Haller's army. Repeated demonstrations cheering the President and people of the United States were made before the Hotel Bristol, where the American Minister is staying.

NEW COMMERCIAL ATTACHE.

Julius Klein, of California, has been appointed American Commercial Attache at Buenos Aires by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce, to fill the position made vacant by the resignation of Robert S. Barrett, who will enter private business in the Argentine capital. Dr. Klein has for the last year and a half been in charge of the Latin American Division of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

Official Inquiry Office.

The Official Inquiry Office of the Department of Labor (recently consolidated with the Service Bureau of the Committee on Public Information), located at 1706 G Street N. W., Washington, D. C., and open daily (except Sunday) from 9 a. m. to 10 p. m., gives information by mail, telephone or in person regarding the work of all branches of the Government. Telephones: Main 8474, Branches 128 and 217, and Main 3250.

SALE OF TWELVE ARMY CAMPS, ON BIDS RECEIVED, APPROVED

(Continued from Page 1.)

rule, very satisfactory. The National Guard camps were hastily built and contained only tent floors, mess shacks and a few administration buildings, besides the base hospital and storage warehouses, which in most cases were reserved by the Government. The improvements at these camps had served their purpose in housing the troops during the period of training; on the basis of having been filled twice, these camps have served 800,000 troops at a cost for the construction work of about $30 per capita. The problem, therefore, was not how much depreciation had taken place in the original cost, but how much will be given for materials that are now useless to the Government.

Bid of Wrecking Company.

In addition to the formal bids received, a large wrecking company not willing to assume damage claims, bid on the entire number of camps for sale, the total bid being within a few thousand dollars of the total consideration received from the individual successful bidders. The total received for the twelve camps amounted to $548,194.83.

In the case of Camp Beauregard the successful bidder must guarantee to the State of Louisiana, without cost, the buildings and improvements of one regimental camping area for use of the State troops. At Camp Hancock the underground improvements must be left intact for the benefit of the community. At Camp Sheridan the improvements were sold to the city of Montgomery. In order to protect the Government from damage claims and to insure the Government free rental of the land, the city of Montgomery had expended large sums of money in the purchase of land. By selling these improvements to the city the maximum benefit will be derived from them, as they will not have to be salvaged or wrecked. At Camp Wadsworth, S. C., the sewer and water system must be ceded without cost to the city of Spartanburg for the benefit of the community. Wherever possible the municipality or local interests have been favored in a similar manner.

At Camp Polk, N. C., the buildings will be sold to the State of North Carolina for use in connection with the State Penitentiary. With the exception of Camp Sheridan, the award in every case was made to the highest bidder. Camp Sevier, S. C., was not sold under this advertisement as no reasonable bid was received. This camp will again be offered for sale and sold without the assumption of damage claims.

Successful Bidders.

Following are the successful bidders for National Guard and miscellaneous camps:

Bowie, Tex., Henry Marks Son, Indianapolis, Ind.

Colt, Pa., Lewis Brothers, Rock Island, Ill.

Hancock, Ga., J. P. Mulherin, Augusta, Ga.

Logan, Tex., G. T. Brown, Houston, Tex.

North Camp Jackson, S. C., Lewis Brothers, Rock Island, Ill.

Sheridan, Ala., City of Montgomery.

Wadsworth, S. C., Frank Hodges, Spartanburg, S. C.

Wheeler, Ga., E. Ness, Savannah, Ga.

Shelby, Miss., S. Steinberg Co.

Polk, N. C., State of North Carolina.

Beauregard, La., J. W. Alexander, Alexandria, La.

Kendrick, N. J., being retained for Navy.

Sevier, S. C., no reasonable bids; to be re-offered for sale.

EXCISE TAX RULES.

(Continued from Page 1.)

jerseys and sweaters are not taxable unless specially made or decorated in such way as to identify them as part of a uniform. Gymnasium and playground apparatus are not taxable. The tax on sporting goods is 10 per cent.

The tax of 5 per cent on candy does not include cakes and pastries, nor bitter chocolates which need the addition of sugar to make them pleasing to the taste.

The tax of 10 per cent on liveries and livery boots and hats applies to the uniforms of "personal or domestic servants, or of doormen, footmen, pages, bell boys, and similar employes of clubs, hotels, theaters, cafes, stores and similar places." Uniforms of employes of public service corporations, such as railroad, telegraph and telephone companies are not taxable.

Export Sales Excepted.

The tax does not attach to the sale of an article which is shipped to a foreign destination by the manufacturer himself, or sold by him for export and exported by the purchaser.

The penalty for failure to make a return and pay the tax within the time prescribed is a fine of not more than $1,000 and for willful refusal a fine of not more than $10,000, or imprisonment for one ytar. If a manufacturer or other vendor misrepresents the tax, he is guilty of a misdemeanor and is liable to a fine of $1,000 and imprisonment for one year.

Help the Victory Liberty Loan.

CASUALTIES IN U. S. EXPEDITIONARY FORCES

The following casualties are reported by the commanding general of the American Expeditionary Forces:

SERIAL B NO. 14.

Killed in Action.

PRIVATE.

LOCKEY, Bert B. Mrs. Mary Lockey, 2932 Second Avenue, Columbus, Ga.

Died in Aeroplane Accident.

CADET.

LINDSEY, Paul Warren. Charles L. Lindsley, Marietta, Ohio.

Died From Accident and Other Causes.

LIEUTENANT.

TRACY, Cecil H. Mrs. J. T. Tracey, Jamestown, N. C.

CORPORAL.

RICHMOND, Guy A. Mrs. Kate Richmond, 518 West Harrison Avenue, Guthrie, Okla.

PRIVATE.

ROSA, Louis. Joseph Rosa, 31 Oregon Street, Fall River, Mass.

Wounded Severely.

CORPORALS.

KANE, Austin, jr. Austin Kane, sr., 21 Wycklow, Dublin, Ireland.

QUIMBY, Guy L. John Quimby, Edwardsburg, Mich.

PRIVATES.

FUTRELL, William L. Ludie Dickerson, Elco, Ill.

KAZLMAN, Elmer H. Mrs. Anna Forsythe, Brilliant, Ohio.

STENACH, John. Mrs. Mary Stenach, Buttonwood Street and Grove Avenue, Catasauqua, Pa.

Wounded (Degree Undetermined.)

CORPORAL.

FORTENBACHER, Enno John. Mrs. Emil Fortenbacher, 15 Troutman Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

PRIVATES.

FRANCISCON, Joseph. Patsy Franciscon, 205 Odell Avenue, Endicott, N. Y.

FURDA, John William. Michael Furda, 9317 Orleans Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.

KALASINSKY, Peter. Stanley Kalasinsky, 32 Maryland Street, Wilmington, Del.

STEVER, Jesse. Mrs. Josie Stever, R. F. D. 4, Conway, Mo.

Wounded Slightly.

MAJOR.

WILLENBUCHER, Eugene Henry. Alfred E. Willenbucher, Westwood, N. J.

LIEUTENANTS.

GORHAM, Edwin S., jr. Mrs. Lucile A. Gorham, care of Edwin S. Gorham, 202 West Seventy-fourth Street, New York, N. Y.

KINKEL, Ernest Ferdinand. Joseph J. Kinkel, 158 Gillet Street, Fond du Lac, Wis.

SERGEANTS.

FOSTER, Harry Nivelle. Miss Anna Marie Foster, care of Keenans, 551 West One hundred and seventieth Street, New York, N. Y.

KANEEN, John Alden. Mrs. Jennie Kaneen, 1951 Southern Boulevard, New York, N. Y.

KEELING, Leslie J. Mrs. Alfretta Keeling, R. F. D. 3, Westwood, Cincinnati, Ohio.

McGUINNESS, John J. Mrs. H. McGuinness, 1914 Kemper Lane, Cincinnati, Ohio.

MITCHELL, George R. Mathew C. Mitchell, 1103 Sheridan Street, Holdrege, Nebr.

MORGAN, Virgil G. Thomas E. Morgan, 1306 Mary Street, Logansport, Ind.

MURPHY, Arthur. Mrs. Marguerite Murphy, 1153 Williams Street, Huntington, Ind.

RENSHAW, James E. Mrs. Ida Renshaw, Thorndale, Pa.

CORPORALS.

CUMINS, Dave L. Col. M. Cumins, London, Ky.

RHEU, George N. William Rheu, R. F. D. 3, Grifton, N. C.

ROPER, William. Mrs. Charlotte Roper, R. F. D. 2, box 5, Prattville, Ala.

MECHANIC.

KOEHLER, Charles E. Mrs. Pauline Koehler, 460 Front Street, Manchester, N. H.

COOK.

LARSON, James. George Misheler, Springbrook, Wis.

PRIVATES.

BRADY, Leo F. C. K. Brady, Kermit, N. Dak.

CHRISTIANSEN, James D. Mrs. Catherine Argile, 5929 South Carpenter Street, Chicago, Ill.

DIEHN, Julius. Cornelius Diehn, 2300 South Eleventh Street, St. Louis, Mo.

FOULKE, Marshall E. Mrs. Julia Foulke, Clarksville, Ark.

GORDON, James H. William Gordon, 318 Monroe Street, New York, N. Y.

HIGNITE, Shafter. James Hignite, Oneida, Ky.

KELLEY, Edward J. John Kelley, 186 Sycamore Street, Roslindale, Mass.

KOCH, Walter J. Mrs. S. F. Bates, 314 Bates Street, Waterloo, Iowa.

MINNERS, Roy. Colin Munro, R. F. D. 1, Elk Rapids, Mich.

MARAZIO, Domenico. Luigi Agusto, 14 Madison Avenue White Plains, N. Y.

MARSHALL, George D. M. C. Marshall, Jamestown, N. Dak.

MEURLIN, Neil. David Meurlin, 154 Garfield Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.

MILLER, George H. Mrs. Margaret H. Miller, 40 Selden Street, Dorchester, Mass.

MORROW, Ovel G. W. R. Morrow, Cloverland, Wash.

MURPHY, Charles E. Mrs. Charles E. Murphy, Hamburg, N. J.

MURPHY, Edward S. Mrs. Anna Murphy, 677 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

MURPHY, Frank E. Mrs. J. F. Murphy, 835 Asylum Avenue, Hartford, Conn.

MURPHY, Horatio B. Mrs. Lucretia J. Murphy, Kiowa, Okla.

PAYNE, Leon D. Mrs. Emma M. Payne, Tabscott, Va.

PETERSEN, Richard J. Mrs. Mary Petersen, 438 Throop Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

RADANT, Will. Henry Radant, 620 Fifth Avenue, Wausau, Wis.

RENA, Michael. Mrs. T. Rena, Sterling Road, Sterling Junction, Mass.

RICH, Leon R. Hiram Rich, 347 Cathedral Place, St. Paul, Minn.

ROMAINE, Egbert. Jacob S. Romaine, 66A Williams Avenue, Jersey City, N. J.

RUND, Valentine P. Mat Rund, Okarche, Okla.

RUSSELL, Harold. Mrs. Fannie H. Russell, 3933 Pauline Street, Chicago, Ill.

SMITH, Edmon C. With Lizzie Kuble, 1707 Crockett Street, Houston, Tex.

STALLINGS, Charles A. Henry C. Stallings, 1157 Twenty-seventh Street, Columbus, Ga.

STARK, Fred R. Mrs. Ralph L. Wood, Clarks Summit, Pa.

TIERNEY, John W. James Tierney, Hardy, Iowa.

TRACY, Thomas M. Mrs. Margaret Julia Baxter, 1010 Morrison Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

TRUDELL, Louis. Mrs. Anna Spencer, 602 South Elmore Street, Escanaba, Mich.

WILLIAMS, George Edward. Edward Williams, R. F. D. 2, Casnovia, Mich.

WOJCICHOWSKI, John. Nick Wojcichowski, 1363 Pritchard Avenue, Winnipeg, Canada.

CURRENT CASUALTIES.

Died From Accident and Other Causes.

SERGEANT.

BENNETT, Phillip C. Mrs. Mata C. Bennett, Taconite, Minn.

PRIVATES.

GITTINGS, Silas L. Benjamin Gittings, R. F. D. 3, Cameron, W. Va.

McKLEVIS, Paul. Vincent McKlevis, 92 Grand Central Avenue, Elmira, N. Y.

Died of Disease.

LIEUTENANT.

BONNELL, Edward E. Mrs. Edward E. Bonnell, 625 East Walnut Street, Santa Ana, Calif.

SERGEANTS.

BRIDGES, Leonard C. Andrew J. Bridges, Stamping Ground, Ky.

MATTHEWS, John M. Mrs. Pearl Matthews, 814 Wilmer Avenue, Anniston, Ala.

O'DONNELL, Thomas F., jr. Thomas F. O'Donnell, sr., 28 Tradd Street, Charleston, S. C.

SUTPHIN, Samuel LaFayette. Zachary T. Sutphin, Willis, Va.

COOK.

TUITE, Robert E. James Barrios, corner Annunciation and Jackson Avenues, New Orleans, La.

PRIVATES.

BONNELL, Charlie M. Furman Bonnell, R. F. D. 1, Honoraville, Ala.

CHOURA, Frank J. Mrs. Anna Beckett, 3705 Daisy Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.

GILLEY, Ezra A. Thomas Lafayette Gilley, R. F. D. 1, Lamar, Ala.

LAVELY, Willie. Mrs. Tenia Lavely, Bunkie, La.

McKEVITT, Thomas J. Bernard McKevitt, 3 Washington Steet, Seneca Falls, N. Y.

PARKER, Melton E. Mrs. Victoria Rushby, R. F. D. 2, Lucedale, Miss.

RUBENSTEIN, Mose. I. M. Rubenstein, 790 Riverside Drive, New York, N. Y.

CHANGES IN STATUS.

The following cabled corrections are issued as an appendix to the regular casualty lists:

Killed in Action, Previously Reported Died.

PRIVATES.

DEJGOWSKI, Ignatz. Anton Dejgowski, 38 North Main Street, Sharpsburg, Pa.

OLSON, Vergil V. Oliver Olson, R. F. D. 1, Blandinsville, Ill.

Killed in Action, Previously Reported Wounded Severely.

CORPORAL.

ROBERTSON, George Hunter. Mrs. Dorothy Aigus, 181 Gurnsey Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Died, Previously Reported Missing in Action.

CORPORAL.

CRUSE, Elmer C. Mrs. Rachel Cruse, Mount Pocono, Monroe County, Pa.

Wounded Slightly, Previously Reported Missing in Action.

PRIVATES.

HURLEY, Timothy. Mrs. Margaret O'Brien, 95 Baldwin Street, Waterbury, Conn.

WOLCOLVES, Louis. Isador Otchis, 915 Winchester Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

SERIAL B, No. 15.

Died of Wounds.

BUGLER.

SIMS, Rudy S. Robert M. Sims, Granby, Mo.

Died of Accident and Other Causes.

PRIVATE.

THORNTON, Frank A. Mrs. Susan Catherine Cromwell, 4736 Latona Avenue, Seattle, Wash.

Died of Disease.

PRIVATE.

MILLER, Harry. Miss Emma J. Harris, Milford, Del.

Wounded Severely.

LIEUTENANTS.

BARTON, Charles W. Mrs. Minnie Barton, Tyngsboro, Mass.

DUNNE, Edward F. Mrs. Edward Dunne, 173 Herkimer Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

SERGEANT.

KESSLER, Henry. Mrs. Margaret Kessler, 694 Myrtle Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

CORPORAL.

GAUDIO, Pasquale. Dominick Gaudio, 161 Saratoga Avenue, Rochester, N. Y.

PRIVATES.

KENDALL, Herbert William. Mrs. Mary Kendall, 1760 West Grand Boulevard, Detroit, Mich.

LIMBACH, Gerald R. A. E. Limbach, 586 Thirtieth Street, Oakland, Calif.

LINDQUIST, Harry G. Mrs. Mary E. Lindquist, Salisburg Street, Holden, Mass.

MUDZINSKI, Joseph J. Klemns Mudzinski, Inver Grove, Minn.

OLSON, Arthur E. Edward Olson, Hart, Mich.

Wounded (Degree Undetermined).

LIEUTENANTS.

COLEMAN, Alvan. Daniel F. Coleman, Brocton, N. Y.

SLOCUM, Edwin Lyon. James H. Slocum, 45 Plymouth Street, Montclair, N. Y.

CASUALTIES IN U. S. EXPEDITIONARY FORCES

SERGEANTS.

FORREST, Edd. Benjamin Forrest, Box 120, Dyersburg, Tenn.
ZECOSKIE, Aloysius J. Helen Zecoskie, 425 West Fifth Street, Mount Carmel, Pa.

PRIVATES.

SCALISE, Giuseppe. Raffala Scalise, 17 Charles Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
WILSON, Earle D. Mrs. Ima Wilson, Pecos, Tex.
DILLON, Rienzol. Peter Dillon, Belvidere, S. Dak.
LYONS, Frederick William. Mrs. George Winter, 2969 Briggs Avenue, New York, N. Y.
McGOLDRICK, John J. Mrs. Katherine McGoldrick, 328 Cricket Avenue, Ardmore, Pa.
MILLER, Arland P. Mrs. Lena Miller, 2532 Armour Street, Port Huron, Mich.
MITROWSKI, Jozef. Michael Mitrowski, 63 North Eighth Street, North Tonawanda, N. Y.
MOORE, Thomas W. Mrs. Ann Moore, R. F. D. 2, Fayette, Ala.
NEAL, Robert J. Ike Neal, Allison, Iowa.

Wounded Slightly.

CAPTAIN.

RUNGE, Hans Eyl. Louis H. Runge, 1301 Avenue D, Galveston, Tex.

LIEUTENANTS.

CALDWELL, Joseph A. Mrs. Jennie B. Caldwell, 276 Dayton Avenue, St. Paul, Minn.
FOSTER, Chester C. Charles S. Foster, 40 Hawes Street, Central Falls, R. I.
NEWLON, Malcolm. Mrs. Fern Newlon, Lincoln, Kans.
RICE, Harry D. Zachary T. Rice, 214 Main Street, Richmond, Ky.
SANGSTER, Earl Yarbrough. Miss Bess Sangster, 267 South Pearl Street, Denver, Colo.

SERGEANTS.

FRANK, William. Mrs. Lena Frank, 167 Lorimer Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
SANBORN, Norris N. Mrs. Jennie B. Sanborn, 54 Charles Street, Bangor, Me.

CORPORALS.

PETERSON, Oscar T. John Peterson, 260 Plain Street, Newark, N. J.
REMINGTON, Harry G. George Remington, 110 Jefferson Avenue, Bennington, Vt.
RUCH, George A. Louis M. Ruch, 1426 Cardinal Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.
SAULNIER, Edward A. Augustin Saulnier, 661 Weston Avenue, Lynn, Mass.

BUGLER.

KNYTYCH, John. Stanley Knytych, 2035 James Street, Chicago, Ill.

WAGONER.

LASSETER, Franklin P. Daniel F. Lasseter, Arab, Ala.

PRIVATES.

APPUGLIESE, Nick. Pietro Appugliese, Matrice, Campobbasso, Italy.
BRADY, George. John Brady, 150 Church Street, Lowell, Mass.
CALLAHAN, Cornelius J. Mrs. Nora Callahan, 46 Bridge Street, Waterbury, Conn.
DISANNO, Michele. Mrs. Rosie D. Disanno, 141 Troy Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
FAIRWELL, Warren H. Warren Fairwell, 355 Winooski Street, Burlington, Vt.
FORD, Freeman. Mrs. Mary Ford, 315 North Lime Street, Lancaster, Pa.
HARRISON, James W. H. H. Harrison, Mendenhall, Miss.
KOBIN, Frank C. William Kobin, sr., Crandon, Wis.
LARSON, Chester J. J. C. Larson, Gowrie, Iowa.
LOBRUNO, Camillo. John Lobruno, Brownsville, Pa.
LOWE, Albert. Mrs. Auna Lowe, Hunter, Okla.
MacDONALD, Alexander, jr. Mrs. Alexander MacDonald, jr., 1408 East Third Street, Duluth, Minn.
McFARLAND, Edward S. William McFarland, R. F. D. "A," Green Fork, Ind.
McGANN, James. Michael McGann, Kilmahon, Longford County, Ireland.
McLANAHAN, Orville W. George S. McLanahan, 3524 Park Avenue, Kansas City, Mo.
McSPARREN, R. J. Mrs. Katherine McSparren, 116 Eckford Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
MAHONEY, John F. Mrs. N. Callahan, 76 Middlesex Street, Winchester, Mass.
MASON, Shelly. Mrs. Amelia Mason, general delivery, Ripley, Ala.
MAURY, Dabney H., jr. Mrs. Dabney H. Maury, Farnsboro Apartments, Florida Avenue, Washington, D. C.
MELTON, Leonard S. Annie McGee, Fruitton, Ala.
MINER, Frank L. Fred O. Miner, North Plain, Conn.
MITCHELL, Ruby. Mrs. Agnes Barise, Girard, Ill.
MIZE, Harry. James Mize, R. F. D. 2, Sarcoxie, Mo.
MOONEY, Thomas F. Mrs. E. G. Mooney, Young Street, Cherry Valley, Mass.
NICASTRO, Anthony V. Dominick Nieastro, 51 Acorn Street, Norwalk, Conn.
NYGREN, Osear A. Mrs. H. F. Nygren, 1812 North Forty-sixth Street, Seattle, Wash.
OXNER, Ira. Luther Oxner, R. F. D. 3, Binghamton, Tenn.
PORELSKY, Anthony. Peter Porelsky, Ostrow, Lomaza, Russia.
RABOLLI, Guiseppe. Giovanni Robolli, Soute Pozzallo, Italy.
RAFALSKI, Antonio J. Jacob Somerski, 101 One hundred and fifty-fifth Street, West Hammond, Ill.
REYNOLDS, Carlos Evander. Charles C. Reynolds, Lockney, Tex.
ROGERS, John A. G. S. Rogers, Williamette, Oreg.
RUNGE, Fred. Mrs. Emma Briekmann, Lakeside Hotel, Druee Lake, Grays Lake, Ill.
SANDER, John E. Joseph Sander, Alma, Kans.
SARNOZKY, John. William Sarnozky, 37 Lilster Street, Bridgeport, Conn.
SCHLAKE Ernest W. Fred Schlake, Piekrell, Nebr.
SINKULA, James. Miss Elizabeth Sinkula, 4057 West Twentieth Street, Chicago, Ill.
SPENCER, Hal. Jonas Speneer, Glendale, Ky.
SPINELLI, Salvatore. Bennie Spinelli, 231 East One hundred and seventh Street, New York, N. Y.
TIDMORE, Joseph C. T. L. Tidmore, Crossville, Ala.
TIERNEY, Clifford F. Walter R. Tierney, 1057 Fairmont Avenue, St. Paul, Minn.
TIGHE, Leo W. Mrs. Sabra Tighe, 4001 Olive Street, St. Louis, Mo.
TRUPKE, Erwin J. Mrs. Lena Trupke, 782 Fourth Street, Milwaukee, Wis.
VIRKLER, Elmer E. Sam Farney, Forrest, Ill.
WANDERSEE, Gilbert J. Gus Wandersee, Morgan, Minn.
WATTS, Albert E. Mrs. H. E. Rental, 19 Hayes Street, Framingham, Mass.

CURRENT CASUALTIES.

Died of Wounds.

PRIVATE.

WILSON, Dale L. Mrs. Lucile Voorheis Wilson, Maysville, Ky.

Died of Aeeident and Other Causes.

BUGLER.

GOLDEN, Morea. Henry P. Golden, Route 4, Pelham, Ga.

PRIVATE.

HILL, Jake. Mrs. Lizzie B. Hill, 93 Greenjerry Street, Atlanta, Ga.

Died of Disease.

SERGEANT.

HICKS, Charles Reeves, jr. Mrs. Helen Louise Hicks, 12 Summit Avenue, Cedarhurst, N. Y.

CORPORAL.

HUDSON, Otis L. Sam Hudson, South Mount Creek, Ala.

PRIVATES.

ARBO, Burt C. Niles Arbo, Oxbow, Me.
CONAWAY, William F. Mrs. Lydia Johns, Marshall Street, McMechen, W. Va.
GIBSON, David. Mrs. Mary Gibson, 413 North Register Street, Baltimore, Md.
HARRIS, Thad. Mrs. Lily Harris, Seneea, S. C.
POLIAFITO, Carmelo. Miss Camella Poliafito, 7125 Fifth Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
TAYLOY, Oscar. Kay Tayloy, Percella, Miss.
VANDRE, Herman E. William M. Vandre, R. F. D. 2, box 112, Ashland, Wis.

Wounded Slightly.

MUSICIAN.

RICHARDSON, Robert E. Samuel Richardson, 67 Oak Street, Manehester, Conn.

PRIVATE.

GODFREY, Fred E. Eugene Godfrey, South Port, Conn.

SERIAL B, NO. 16.

Killed in Aetiou.

PRIVATES.

CONLEY, John L. Mrs. Bridget Conley, 27 North Franklin Street, Lowell, Mass.
JACKSON, James F. D. Mrs. Elizabeth Jackson, 1804 South Thirteenth Street, Counell Bluffs, Iowa.
WALTON, William. Frank A. Walton, 23 Chapel Street, Hartford, Conn.

Died from Wounds.

CORPORAL.

BUCKLEY, James J. Robert Buckley, 526 West Thirty-seventh Street, New York, N. Y.

PRIVATES.

BERRY, Harold J. Joseph H. Berry, 524 East Colorado Avenue, Colorado Springs, Colo.
JONES, Walter L. George H. Jones, Franklinsville, N. C.

Died from Aceident and Other Causes.

PRIVATE.

WARD, John L. Mrs. Hazel B. Ward, 1116 N Street, Lincoln Fixture & Supply Co., Lincoln, Nebr.

Wounded Severely.

SERGEANTS.

JOHNSON, Charles E. Mrs. Edna Hichs, 255 Chauncey Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
KAPLAN, Harold. Samuel Kaplin, 44 Bay Thirty-second Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

CORPORALS.

OSBORN, William H. Mrs. Margaret Rowley, 14 South Cherry Street, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
TINNEY, James J. Mrs. Mary Tinney, 906 South Fifty-first Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

PRIVATES.

CRONIN, Joseph H. John A. Cronin, 10 Strong Street, Newburyport, Mass.
HOOVER, Austin W. Anderson W. Hoover, Ashland, Kans.
KNOX, Charles R. Mrs. Josephine Knox, 4719 Greer Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.
RASSMUSSEN, Arthur M. N. P. Rassmussen, 1704 Clay Street, Cedar Falls, Iowa.
RINACA, Patrick H. Mrs. Emma F. Rinaca, Shenaudoah, Va.

Wouuded (Degree Undetermined.)

SERGEANT.

TIPPIN, Lemuel Alonzo. Mrs. Ettie Tippiu, R. F. D. 1, Coosa, Ga.

PRIVATES.

CHAMBERLAIN, Joel O. William M. Chamberlain, Union Oil Co., Coalinga, Calif.
CHUBB, Harry H. Abraham Chubb, 2019 Moltke Street, Harrisburg, Pa.
DONEO, John. Frank Doneo, 125 Johnstown Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.
GONNELIA, Givil. Mrs. Angelo Brocario, 421 East One hundred and sixteenth Street, New York, N. Y.
LEVINSON, Julius. Samuel Levinson, 16 Pitts Street, New York, N. Y.
WILSON, Anthony. Mrs. Joseph Wilson, Kanova, W. Va.

Wouuded Slightly.

CAPTAIN.

DONNELLY, Joseph B. Thomas Donnelly, 6155 Jeffersou Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

LIEUTENANTS.

CHURCH, Herbert Ashman. Robert A. Church, Navy Department, Washington, D. C.
CORBETT, Lacy W. James S. Corbett, 40 Main Street, Bishopville, S. C.
EVANS, David William. Mrs. Mary Evans, North Twenty-second Street, Portland, Oreg.
LOWELL, Eugene P. None Given.
McARTHUR, Arthur. I McArthur, Lapeer, Mich.
McGOVERN, Arthur J. Mrs. Walter McGovern, 522 Smith Street, Peekskill, N. Y.
SAGER, Carl K. Mrs. C. E. Sager, 35 Groveland Terraee, Minneapolis, Minn.
SNYDER, Lewis E. Milo Snyder, Akron, Ohio.

SERGEANTS.

ESHELMAN, Alvie M. Mrs. Alvie Eshelman, 200 Thirty-seventh Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
DUNDERDALE, Arthur Joseph. Mrs. Mary J. Dunderdale, 34 Royal Avenue, Jamestown, N. Y.
GATTON, John. Wm. Gatton, 43 Eaton Street, Delaware, Ohio.
MICHAELS, William. Mrs. Annie Michaels, 462 H Street, S. W., Washington, D. C.
MILLER, William M. William Miller, M. D., Van Wyck Street, Croton on Hudson, N. Y.

CASUALTIES IN U. S. EXPEDITIONARY FORCES

MORRISON, William A. Mrs. J. Morrison, 85 Market Street, Lawrence, Mass.
PARDUE, Gus. W. R. Pardue, Mannon, New Boston, Ill.
STEWART, Homer H. Mrs. Margaret L. Stewart, 7827 Colfax Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

CORPORALS.

BRADFORD, Clarendon A. Park A. Bradford, Hillsdale, N. Y.
COCHRAN, Walter E. Mrs. Ida Lowry, 2218 Clark Street, Omaha, Nebr.
COLSON, Mike. Thomas Colson, 124 Main Street, Quincy, Mass.
DANTZLER, Fritz. Edward J. Dantzler, Elloree, S. C.
DIESTLER, Benamin W. Mrs. Amelia Diestler, Goldwin, N. Dak.
DONNELLY, John J. Mrs. Josephine Donnelly, 11 Wendell Street, South Boston, Mass.
DUMOULIN, Edward J. Mrs. Ellen Vonderahe, Kokomo, Ind.
SPENCER, Platt R. C. S. Spencer, 61 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

BUGLER.

CARSTENS, Nicholas K. Mrs. Anne Quill, 334 Thirteenth Street N. E., Washington, D. C.

MECHANIC.

CLAESGENS, George E. Mrs. Mary E. Claesgens, 12 Johnston Park, Utica, N. Y.

MECHNIC.

SORBER, William P. George A. Sorber, 18 Harvey Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

HORSESHOER.

LARSEN, Nichlas. Ludwig Larsen, R. F. D. 23, Green County, Wis.

COOK.

COBB, Spencer D. Joseph J. Cobb, Peru, Ind.

PRIVATES.

ESTER, Lawrence W. Mrs. Rachel Ester, Carrier, Okla.
EURICH, Felix. Mrs. Teofila Knouk, box 440, Rossford, Ohio.
HARRISON, Earl. Mrs. May Foreman, Bruceville, Ind.
FOREST, Ulysses G. Mrs. Cleophas Forest, 273 Claredon Street, Fitchburg, Mass.
FORSTER, Charles E. Mrs. Mithilda Forster, 526 East Eighty-eighth Street, New York, N. Y.
FRESLEY, Orin Kenneth. Ole Fresley, Elroy, Wis.
GALLAGHER, Daniel J. H. Gallagher, 729 East Fifth Street, South Bethlehem, Pa.
GARRISON, Sam R. J. R. Garrison, Salino, Ark.
GOLDMAN, Hyman. Mrs. Eva Goldman, 578 Stone Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
GORMAN, James P. Mrs. John Gorman, 220 East Atlantic Avenue, Warren, Ohio.
GORMAN, John. Mammie Joy, School Street, Lowell, Mass.
GORMAN, Thomas H. Mrs. M. F. Mihols, Ainiret, Minn.
JOHNSON, Delphin. Mrs. Augusta Johnson, 1042 Newport Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
JOHNSON, Glenn E. Mrs. Minnie C. Johnson, R. F. D. 5, Stanley, N. Y.
JORDON, John L. Mrs. M. W. Jordou, 308 Reed Street, Clearfield, Pa.
KASPER, Peter K. Mrs. Laure Welch, 301 Chatfield Street, Winona, Minn.
LARSON, Nels. Tony Larson, 555 Main Street, Helena, Mont.
LUDY, Earl Andrew. Mrs. Margaret Ludy, Ralston, Pa.
McDONALD, Charles T. Mrs. Rose McDonald, 64 Worth Avenue, Hudson, N. Y.
McKINNEY, William H. Charles McKinney, West Union, Ill.
McLUCKIE, George W. Mrs. Mabel E. Bratt, 1712 Eighth Street, Portsmouth, Ohio.
McMULLEN, Jacob. Mrs. Sally McMullen, 1210 Woodland Avenue, Tyrone, Pa.
MAKOWSKI, Frank J. Mrs. Mary Makowski, 986 Riopelle Street, Detroit, Mich.
MAPLES, Elmer R. W. P. Maples, 1031 South Syracuse Street, Portland, Oreg.
MARINELLI, Michel. Francesco Romant, 814 North Soles Street, McKeesport, Pa.
NELSON, David T. Mrs. T. Nelson, 2302 Seventh Street N. E. Minneapolis, Minn.
OSSE, Alfred J. Mrs. M. Osse, Casperson, Minn.
PARISH, Ervin P. Mrs. Ida Mann, Rush Springs, Okla.
PARKINS, Harry. Mrs. Julia Parkins, 2 Imperial Road, Small Heath, Birmingham, England.
PAWLIKOWSKI, Vincent. Lodie Goscicka, 3009 Throop Street, Chicago, Ill.
PAYTON, Arthur. Mrs. Benjamin Payton, R. F. D. 1, Veedersburg, Ind.
RUSSELL, Edward J. Mrs. Allen J. Mellett, 40 Western Avenue, Waterville, Me.
RUTTENBERG, Meyer. Zakarian Rosenberg, 129 Woodrow Avenue, Dorchester, Mass.
SAKOWIZS, Alexander. Mrs. Martha Sakowizs, Usmanski, Owisda, Masta Kravwa, Vilnia, Gobernia, Poland, Russia.
SCHOONOVER, George G. Mrs. Sarah Schoonover, general delivery, Nashville, Tenn.
SISSON, Orval. Mrs. Nettie Sisson, R. F. D. 1, Sparks, Okla.
SOUTHALL, John P. Ged P. Southall, R. F. D 5, Whitakers, N. C.
STANKERVICH, John A. Mike Stankervich, 632 Cambridge Street, Worcester, Mass.
STEFANIAK, Joseph J. W. F. Stefaniak, 94 Lake Street, Webster, Mass.
STEPHENSON, Art R. Scott Stephenson, Strawn, Tex.
THOMPSON, James Edward. Edward Thompson, 625 Clay Avenue, Jeanette, Pa.
THORNTON, Henry L. Ofie Thornton, care of J. A. Weiss & Co., Montgomery, Ala.
TREACY, Frank W. John Treacy, 403 North Sixth Street, Grand Forks, N. Dak.
TROMBLEY, Frank Vincent. Mrs. Edward Rose, St. Clair, Mich.
TRUMPFHELLER, Richard H. Richard Harrington, 225 West Thompson Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
WALTERS, William Joseph. Bernard Noreck, 863 Holdbrook Street, Hamtramck, Mich.
WARD, James M. George M. Ward, general delivery, New Castle, Ind.
WEBER, Richard E. Mrs. Julia Weber, 2705 Oak Street, Erie, Pa.
WEEKS, Ray. Miss Bebe Weeks, Hollister, Calif.
WEIKEL, Henry E. Mrs. Lucy Weikel, R. F. D. 1, Shamokin, Pa.
WOOMER, George F. Mrs. Mary E. Woomer, 218 East Lutton Street, New Castle, Pa.
WORTHEN, William. Mrs. Amelia Worthen, 126 East Church Street, Baltimore, Md.
WROBLEWSKI, Harvey. Joe Wroblewski, 937 Twelfth Avenue, Milwaukee, Wis.
BARNES, Walter A. W. A. Barnes, R. F. D. 2, Geneva, Ohio.
BOUFFARD, Eddie. I. J. Cote, Northern Avenue, Augusta, Me.
BRAY, Thomas H. Samuel D. Bray, R. F. D., Nathalie, Va.
BREEN, Arthur J. Thomas Breen, 3 Action Street, Maynard, Mass.
BURSKI, Joseph. Mary Adam Burski, Tels Bortniki, Braclaw K., Podolski Gubierni, Russia.
CALEBAUGH, Harry J. Charles H. Calebaugh, 1605 Staunton Avenue, Parkersburg, W. Va.
CARRICE, Lenine. Rooce Carrice, Rock Camp, Ohio.
CASON, Walter J. Edward F. Cason, R. F. D. 2, Baton Rouge, La.
CASSIDY, Walter L. Mrs. Anna Cassidy, 334 East Seventy-third Street, New York N. Y.
CASSMAN, George. George O. Cassman, 1313 Colfax Street, Lafayette, Ind.
CATTANEA, Tony. Miss Francesco Cattanea, 5120 Degget Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.
CAVANAUGH, Charles Aloysius. Miss Agnes Cavanaugh, 2146 Christian Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
CHOULACHAS, Thomas J. Christ May, Villa Jackson, Des Moines, Iowa.
CHRISTENSEN, Henry. Christian Madsen Christensen, R. F. D. 4, Minneapolis, Minn.
CHRISTENSEN, James, Hans Christensen, Dwight, Ill.
CHRISTMAS, Charles W. Mrs. J. Fritch, 439 East One hundred and twenty-third Street, New York, N. Y.
CHURCH, Claude J. Thomas H. Church, Third Avenue, Paragould, Ark.
CIRILLO, Nicholas. Ralph Cirillo, 19 Wallace Street, New Haven, Conn.
COCHRAN, Joseph G. Mrs. Reta M. Cochran, Vista, Va.
COLLINS, Orvis B. Mrs. Emma Collins, Ontario, Wis.
COLSTAD, Oscar E. Hans Colstad, R. F. D. 1, Somerset, Wis.
COLSTER, Henry M. John Colster, R. F. D. 35, Centerview, Mo.
COLUMBIA, Harmon. Les Columbia, Atlanta, Iowa.
CRAIG, William. Robert J. Craig, 2327 Harland Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
CREAL, Eugene B. Mrs. Florence Knoll, Fredonia, N. Y.
CREEL, Ernie B. James H. Creel, Harrison, Ark.
CREELY, Edward. Mrs. Bella Creely, 4831 Umbria Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
CRIST, Charles. Mrs. Mary L. Crist, R. F. D. 1 Hume, Ohio.
CROWLEY, Michael. Michael Crowley 9 Lawrence Street, Charlestown, Mass.
CUNNINGHAM, John R. Mrs. Ida Maw Cunningham, 3704 Tularosa Avenue, El Paso, Tex.
CURWIN, Paul J. Mrs. John F. Curwin, 35 Chase Avenue, Webster, Mass.
DALMON, Justin G. Dieudonne Dalmon, Decoxeville, Averyron, France.
DANIELS, Humboalt. Lafayette Daniels, R. F. D. 1, Beverly, W. Va.
DANIELS, Paul. Fred Daniels, 703 South Seventh Street, Oskaloosa, Iowa.
D'ANTONIO, Raphael. Nicola A'Antonio, Tsoladel Gransosso, Province Terrammo, Italy.
DAVIES, Daniel. Mrs. Dinah W. Davies, 422 Thirteenth Street, Scranton, Pa.
DAVIS, Frank. Lindsey H. Davis, 211 Stewart Street, Chattanooga, Tenn.
DAVIS, James L. Jonah Davis, R. F. D. 1, Pelham, Ga.
DAVIS, Rufus. D. A. Davis, R. F. D. 2, Tuscaloosa, Ala.
DELONG, James O. Mrs. Mary J. Delong, 18 Bellwood Avenue, Atlanta, Ga.
DELOOZE, F. Thomas G. Delooze, West Union Street, Newark, N. J.
DE WITT, George D. Mrs. Mary De Witt, Irvona, Pa.
DIACON, Mike. Mrs. Julia Diacon, Micawber, Okla.
DIEFENBACH, William E. Emil Diefenbach, R F D 3, South Haven, Mich.
DILLIARD, John Augustus. Miss Maud E. Dilliard, 476 Clinton Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
DONART, Paul F. Mrs. Rose Donart, Sauk Center, Minn.
DONDERO, Paul. Mrs. Marie Dondero, 21 Mott Street, New York, N. Y.
DONNELLY, Hugh A. Mrs. Mary C. Donnelly, 240 Ainslie Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
DONNELLY, Patrick J. Mrs. Hannah Donnelly, 2314 Twelfth Avenue, Altoona, Pa.
DONOGHUE, William E. Mrs. Hannah Donoghue, 795 East Third Street, South Boston, Mass.
DUBE, Romuald. Louis Dube, 95 Orange Street, Manchester, N. H.
DUBIN, Philip. Davis Dubin, 522 South Front Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
DUDZINSKY, Jacob J. Mrs. Katherine Dudziusky, 47 Brown Street, Plymouth, Pa.
DUFF, Ike N. Mrs. Marguarette Duff, R. F. D. 5, Alvarado, Tex.
DURKIN, John L. Mrs. Mary Durkin, 818 State Street, Camden, N. J.
DURSO, Tony. Donato Durso, Montella, Avellino Province, Italy.

CURRENT CASUALTIES.

Died from Accident and Other Causes.

LIEUTENANT.

OAKES, Harry. Henry Oakes, Hudson, S. Dak.

PRIVATES.

BLISS, William. Mrs. Minnie Bliss, 3665 Grand Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.
BURDICK, Frank Ray. Mrs. Frank Ray Burdick, Burlington, Kans.
CEASER, Eupshaw. Mrs. Mary Ceaser, Clio, Ala.
CONNOLLY, John. Mrs. Hannah Donovi, 1759 Howard Street, San Francisco, Cal.
HENDERSON, Charles. Ed Henderson, R. F. D. 8, Hopkinsville, Ky.
JOHNSON, Howard N. Mrs. Julia Johnson, Citronelle, Ala.
POUND, Truman E. Mrs. Leela M. Pound, Thomaston, Ga.
SCHOTT, Herert F. John E. Schott, Third Street N. W. Canton, Ohio.
SULLIVAN, Jeremiah B. Mrs. Julia Maboney, 208 East Ninetieth Street, New York, N. Y.

Died of Disease.

CORPORALS.

COX, Stanley. Miss Ida Heim, general delivery, Dundee, Ill.
GUNDERSON, Oscar G. Mrs. G. Gunderson, 105 Maple Avenue, Grand Forks, N. Dak.
SHERMAN, Paul H. Mrs. Oliver Bacon, Hyannis, Mass.
WALLER, Charles W. John M. Waller, Centralia, Mo.

COOK.

PRETLZK, William. Mrs. Frances Pretlzk, Walia, Kudlicka, Poland, Russia.

AMERICAN RED CROSS.

MOORE, Ezra. Mrs. Ezra A. Moore, Goldsboro, N. C.

CASUALTIES IN U. S. EXPEDITIONARY FORCES

PRIVATES.

COOPERMAN, Simon. Louis Cooperman, 160 Taylor Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
DORTCH, Jessse. Bessie King, R. F. D. 2, box 55, Marvell, Ark.
JONES, James Clyde. George Twitty Jones, Edenyville, N. C.
KENNEY, John F. Mrs. Artie Kenney, general delivery, Stark City, Mo.
RENUCCI, Alessio C. Adolph Renucci, 1630 West Adams Street, Chicago, Ill.
ROBERTS, John. Mrs. Sallie Fowler Roberts, R. F. D. 1, box 1, Round Oak, Ga.
SEWELL, Harris. Mrs. Mary Harris, Cox Station, Md.
STANFORD, Daniel R. Miss Jean Butt, 2245 North Colorado Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
THOMPSON, Elmer H. Anton Thompson, 117 Ninth Street North, Fargo, N. Dak.
VAN FRANK, Clifford J. Miss Anna Van Frank, 2595 Eastern Avenue, Cincinnati, Ohio.
WILSON, Harold Alva. Samuel Walter Wilson, 1012 Elk Street, Beatrice, Nebr.

CHANGES IN STATUS.

The following cabled corrections are issued as an appendix to the regular casualty lists at the request of the several press associations:

Died from Accident and Other Causes, Previously Reported Killed in Action.

PRIVATE.

CUSHING, Lemuel H. Mrs. Etta Cushing, 125 Jackson Street, Moscow, Idaho.

Returned to Duty, Previously Reported Killed in Action.

PRIVATE.

SOCKOL, Joseph R. Paul Sockol, Beloit, Wis.

Wounded (Degree Undetermined), Previously Reported Died of Disease.

PRIVATE.

MILLER, Harry. Mrs. Bertha Miller, 244 Franklin Street, Reading, Pa.

Killed in Action, Previously Reported Died.

PRIVATES.

HARRE, William. Charles Harre, South Adams Street, Beardstown, Ill.
OLSON, Oscar. Peter Olson, 710 Denney Way, Seattle, Wash.

Died of Disease, Previously Reported Died.

PRIVATE.

LOUGHRAN, Peter. Mrs. Annie Loughran, 2604 Pine Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Missing in Action, Previously Reported Died.

CORPORAL.

RICHMOND, Guy A. Mrs. Kate Richmond, 518 West Harrison Avenue, Guthrie, Okla.

Killed in Action, Previously Reported Missing in Action.

CORPORALS.

DEERINGHOFF, Ferdinand E. Mrs. Verena Deeringhoff, box 131, Moxee City, Wash.
IVELL, Harry B. Robert Ivell, R. F. D. 1, Harrisville, Pa.
MORRISON, Joseph Patrick. Mrs. Julia Morrison, R. F. D. 1, box 101, Ironwood, Mich.

PRIVATES.

BEARD, Otto. William P. Beard, Leakesville, Miss.
CHATFIELD, Wallace. Peter Chatfield, St. Charles, Mich.
DAHL, Oscar M. Mrs. Clara Dahl, 608 Arnold Avenue, Thief River Falls, Minn.
HEDRICK, A. B. Mrs. Dorcas I. Holybee, Grant, Okla.
McGAUGHY, Mathias W. Mrs. Fanny L. McGaughy, R. F. D. 1, Warden, Ill.
PANTZAR, Gunner. Chris V. Anderson, 3623 West Twenty-sixth Street, Chicago, Ill.
PIERCE, Max O. Oliver P. Pierce, R. F. D. 2, Borden, Kans.
RADE, John. Joseph Rade, Portland Avenue, Youngstown, Ohio.
SISAK, Gasper T. Joseph Sisak, 28 Wood Street, Braddock, Pa.
STONE, Jesse M. John A. Stone, Rockwall, Tex.
TACKOWIAK, Joseph. Mrs. Julianna Tackowiak, 640 Harrison Avenue, Milwaukee, Wis.
WILLIS, Wilbert. Mrs. Ella Wright, 948 Railroad Street, East Liverpool, Ohio.
WORCESTER, Thomas F. Wilbur M. Worcester, Jonesport, Me.

Died from Wounds Received in Action, Previously Reported Missing in Action.

PRIVATE.

SHERMAN, Reid S. Mrs. J. A. Woods, Fisher, Pa.

Died, Previously Reported Missing in Action.

PRIVATE.

WOOD, Aufin C. G. A. Wood, 420 North Montgomery, Eagle Grove, Iowa.

Wounded Severely, Previously Reported Missing in Action.

PRIVATE.

WEISEND, Lawrence L. Peter P. Weisend, R. F. D. 3, Newark, Ohio.

Wounded Slightly, Previously Reported Missing in Action.

PRIVATES.

GRUEZKA, John. Mike Gruezka, Powiat Radomsk, Opatow, Poland.
MEYERS, Lawrence E. Oliver Coss, 602 Carlisle Street, Martins Ferry, Ohio.
RODGERS, Joseph Victor. Mrs. Anna Rogowski, 51 Gallagher Street, Hamtramck, Mich.

Wounded (Degree Undetermined), Previously Reported Missing in Action.

CORPORAL.

PETZOLD, Herman H. Mrs. Minnie Petzold, 25 Thorndyke Street, Lawrence, Mass.

PRIVATE.

WISSINK, Harm J. Herman N. Wissink, Sioux Center, Iowa.

Sick in Hospital, Previously Reported Missing in Action.

PRIVATE.

BUNASSISI, Antonio. Vencinpe Bunassisi, Ossaro, Avelene Province, Italy.

Returned to Duty, Previously Reported Missing in Action.

PRIVATES.

BEATTY, Jesse Raymond. Samuel Fisher, 127 Wallus Avenue, Butler, Pa.
CRUTHERS, George H. Mrs. Kate Cruthers, 4704 Park Avenue, New York, N. Y.
McCRACKEN, Claud Walker. Thomas Walker McCracken, R. F. D. 7, Mercer, Pa.
MAYS, Frank J. George W. Mays, R. F. D. 1, Barber, Va.
MISIEWICZ, John. Andrew Misiewicz, 3127 Elm Street, Toledo, Ohio.
PALESKI, Anthony. Mrs. Nellie Paleski, 312 North Merrield Street, Scranton, Pa.
PROKOS, Steve P. Pete Prokos, Bassaras, Greece.
RESENDES, Manuel Mike Resendes, 35 William Street, Fall River, Mass.
VACCARO, Giuseppe. Fred Vaccaro, box 810, Apollo, Pa.
WALSTAD, Elmer A. Mrs. Julia Walstad, R. F. D. 2, Evansville, Minn.
WILLIAMS, Robert. Mrs. Mercy L. Williams, R. F. D. 24, La Salle, Ill.
WOOD, Robert Wyatt. Wyatt Linder Wood, Humboldt, Kans.

Returned to Military Control, Previously Reported Missing in Action.

PRIVATES.

BULLOCK, Horace A. Miss Mary Bullock, Havre De Grace, Md.
HENRY, Basil N. William E. Henry, 115 East Cecil Street, Winchester, Va.
MORRIS, Ralph J. Mrs. Ralph J. Morris, 1758 West Munroe Street, Chicago, Ill.

Erroneously Reported Wounded (Degree Undetermined).

PRIVATE.

HARRIS, James. Mrs. Emma Harris, general delivery, Cluster Springs, Va.

SERIAL B, NO. 17.

Killed in Action.

CORPORAL.

GAUDETTE, George J. Mrs. Fannie Gaudette, 288 North Street, New Britain, Conn.

PRIVATES.

COUVILLION, Wilford T. Tresimond P. Convillion, 1340 Gould Avenue, Alexandria, La.
EHMKE, Emil H. Miss Mary Stein, 4220 North Twenty-second Street, St. Louis, Mo.
FRINT, Peter. Mrs. Margaret Frint, R. F. D. 2, Escanaba, Mich.
HIGHAM, Howard H., jr. Mrs. Dealia Highham, 20 Dar Street, Woodbury, N. J.
LANGAN, Joseph P. Mrs. Kathrine Langan, 2337 South Rosewood Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
MANNERS, Harold E. E. C. Manners, 517 West One hundred and fifty-seventh Street, New York, N. Y.
MANNINO, Pasqnale. Nick Mannino, 256 California Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Died of Wounds.

SERGEANT.

SCHMITT, Emil John. Miss Anna Schmitt, 907 McCollock Street, Wheeling, W. Va.

PRIVATES.

ADAMS, George H. George H. Adams, 5408 Chester Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.
AINSWORTH, James. George F. Nye, Preble, N. Y.
KOPOT, Tony. Alex Sika, 494 Elizabeth Street, Detroit, Mich.

Died from Accident and Other Causes.

CORPORALS.

ARMSTRONG, John W. Mrs. Annie Armstrong, West Point, Pa.
OGLE, Roy. Mrs. Alexa Ogle, R. F. D. 1, West Point, Ky.

PRIVATES.

CORNETT, Harvey E. C. Wesley Cornett, R. F. D. 1, box 29, Flabridge, Va.
CRYSTAL, Thomas B. Mrs. Sarah Crystal, R. F. D. 2, Blackfoot, Idaho.
ESSER, Werner J. Werner B. Esser, 627 University Avenue, Madison, Wis.
FALK, Fred T. Oscar Falk, 7830 Escanaba Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
GARDNER, Edward. Mrs. Elizabeth Scott Gardner, Shelton Avenue, Shelton, Conn.
SMITH, Lawrence Emsley. Mrs. Addie Smith, 1414 North 15th Street, St. Louis, Mo.

Died of Disease.

PRIVATE.

JOHNSON, Arthur E. Mrs. Ida Johnson, 2421 24th Street, San Francisco, Cal.

Wounded Severely.

LIEUTENANT.

MOORE, Wilbert E. J. B. Moore, R. F. D. 3, Glenn Elder, Kans.

BATTALION SERGEANT MAJOR.

MADARA, Herbert Olney. Edward George Madara, 6012 Kershaw Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

CORPORALS.

HARRIS, James. Elias Holman, 425 Calm Street, Dayton, Ohio.
McAULEY, Francis C. Mrs. Mattie McAuley, Dunlap, N. C.
MISFELDT, Charles C. Mrs. Emilia Milfeldt, 113 East 102nd Street, New York, N. Y.
POURRON, George F. Mrs. Mary A. Pourron, Medford, Okla.

PRIVATES.

BOOL, William E. Mrs. Lillie W. Bool, Ashland, Ill.
BROW, Henry R. Mrs. Delia Brow, Swanton, Vt.
BURDI, Francesco. Thomas Fazio, 497 St. Johns Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.
BUTLER, Paul L. Mrs. Battie Arbuckle, Sommerfield, Pa.
BYRNE, Michael. Mrs. Mary T. Byrne, 101 Plunkett Street, Pittsfield, Mass.
CARLSON, Norman V. Arthur P. Carlson, 1124 Prairie Avenue, Beloit, Wis.
DRIVER, John L. Mrs. Mollie Cook Driver, R. F. D. 3, Mason, Tenn.
HERBERT, Martin. Mrs. Martin Herbert, Breaux Bridge, La.
JORDAN, Will. Edward Jordan, Gastonia, N. C.
PAVONE, Antonio. Miss Tresaria Pavone, 138 West Paterson Street, Lansford, Pa.
WADE, Patrick J. Timothy Ryan, Central Avenue, Butler, N. J.

Mail Service to German Austria and Poland

Office Second Ass't P. M. Gen'l,
Washington, Apr. 18, 1919.

Articles of mail conforming to the Postal Union classification, ordinary and registered, will be accepted when destined for German-Austria and Poland.

No provision has been made for a parcel-post service to either country.

OTTO PRAEGER,
Second Ass't P. M. Gen'l.

Official Gov't News

United States Bulletin

Policies Bids Orders

CONTINUING the Work of THE OFFICIAL U. S. BULLETIN Established under an order of THE PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES, May 10, 1917. AUTHORITATIVE RECORD of all U. S. GOVERNMENT ACTIVITIES. ISSUED EVERY MONDAY.

VOL. 3. No. 587. WASHINGTON, MONDAY, MAY 12, 1919. $10.00 A YEAR

RESIGNATION OF INDUSTRIAL BOARD MEMBERS ACCEPTED BY SECRETARY REDFIELD; TRIBUTE TO THEIR SERVICES

DUE TO STEEL PRICE ARGUMENT FAILURE

Conference Between Leaders of the Industry and Railroad Administration Having Led to No Adjustment, Services of the Board No Longer Needed, Mr. Redfield Announces.

Secretary Redfield, of the Department of Commerce, on Friday wrote letters to the members of the Industrial Board of the Department of Commerce accepting their resignations, which had been tendered on April 22. In making public these letters, Secretary Redfield made the following statement:

At my desire the members of the Industrial Board have retained their official positions until the outcome of the conference between the Railroad Administration and the steel industry, which took place on the 8th instant, should be known. That conference was arranged at my suggestion by the Industrial Board with the approval of the Director General of Railroads. It appears from the statement issued by the Railroad Administration that the conference has failed to bring an agreement, and the further assistance of the Industrial Board is not desired. In view of the announcement made by the Railroad Administration, I have regretfully concluded that it is not proper longer to detain from their respective affairs the gentlemen who comprise the Industrial Board.

That Board was conceived in the spirit of unselfish public service, and has so acted from the beginning. I repeat what was said yesterday: there has been no change in its viewpoint, policy or attitude from the beginning. No statement nor inference to the contrary has a basis of fact. It has had the widespread support of industry and commerce throughout the country. It has sought merely to serve, and has been ready to consider all figures, to respect all facts and to reconsider any statement or conclusion in the light of further knowledge. Its mind has been open, and its purpose was directed not to winning a controversy, but solely and simply to serving the country. I believe it has developed standards of public co-operation which will be of permanent value.

PRESIDENT CALLS EXTRA SESSION OF CONGRESS MAY 19

By the President of the United States of America

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas public interest require that the Congress of the United States should be convened in extra session at 12 o'clock noon, on the nineteenth day of May, 1919, to receive such communication as may be made by the Executive;

Now, therefore, I, Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim and declare that an extraordinary occasion requires the Congress of the United States to convene in extra session at the Capitol in the District of Columbia on the nineteenth day of May, 1919, at 12 o'clock noon, of which all persons who shall at that time be entitled to act as members thereof are hereby required to take notice.

Given under my hand and the seal of the United States of America the seventh day of May in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and nineteen, and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and forty-third.

(Seal)

WOODROW WILSON.

By the President:

ROBERT LANSING
Secretary of State.

May Let U. S. Shipyards Take Foreign Contracts

Chairman Hurley announced Wednesday night that he had taken up with the President the question of permitting American shipyards to build ships for foreign account in order to broaden their opportunities to get business and furnish continuous employment for their labor.

ERA OF BUSINESS ACTIVITY FORECAST BY THE RESERVE BOARD; DOUBTS A GREAT INRUSH OF FOREIGN GOODS

EUROPEAN COSTS IN MANY LINES HIGHER

General Disposition to Abandon Attitude of Hesitation and Postponement Seen—Expects Government Offerings of Securities to be More and More Taken by Investors.

The Federal Reserve Board authorizes the following:

The Federal Reserve Bulletin for May has been completed and sent to the printer.

In the Review of the Month, the leading feature of the issue, principal attention is devoted to the changed position of the Government as a borrower, and to the altered conditions in the business world growing out of the partial readjustment of trade and industry to post-war conditions. Speaking of the financial situation, the Review, after sketching the prospects in connection with the Victory Loan and subsequent financing, calls attention to the position of the Government as a commercial borrower in the money market and says:

Government as Borrower.

"The whole investment situation has been complicated by such a variety of factors since we entered the war that the shrinkage in values sustained by many of our leading investment securities may not safely of itself be taken as an indication of recapitalization or adjustment to a new level of interest return. Subsequent to the conclusion of the armistice and prior to the placing of the Fifth Liberty Loan, there was an interruption to normal development of business, due to the fact that whereas war demands had been suspended, peace demands had not yet begun to make themselves effectively felt. It was an epoch of 'readjustment,' and of transition from war to peace. The fifth loan marks, financially speaking, the close of this transition period, and

(Continued on Page 8.)

ONLY TWO NATIONAL BANK FAILURES IN ENTIRE COUNTRY IN THE PAST SIXTEEN MONTHS

AN ABUNDANCE OF MONEY

Figures Given By Comptroller of Currency Showing Steady Growth and Unparalleled Immunity From Failure of National Banking System.

The Comptroller of the Currency has issued the following statement:

Nothing could demonstrate more strongly the solid foundation upon which our banking and currency structure now stands and the improved manner in which the National Banks of the country are being operated and safeguarded than the record they have made in the past sixteen months—embracing ten months of the stress and trial of war and six months of the dislocation and strain of reconstruction.

The official reports show that today there are more National Banks in operation with larger capital and surplus and greater resources making bigger dividends, and with a more striking immunity from failure than ever before in our history. A knowledge of these facts must necessarily give inspiration and fresh courage to all business men for our economic history shows that every commercial panic and business prostration in the past has been precipated by financial disorders and banking crises.

Abundance of Money.

Assured of healthy banking conditions, and an abundance of money and credit to meet all natural and legitimate requirements, the commercial, agricultural and industrial enterprises throughout our entire country can proceed with their plans for the present and the future with unprecedented confidence and assurance.

The following figures emphasize the increasing safety the unparalleled immunity from failure, and the steady growth of the National Banking System.

In the four months ending April 30, 1919, there was only one National Bank failure in the entire country—a small bank with $25,000 capital. During the three months ending March 31, 1919, (April returns not received) there were twenty-four (24) failures of banking institutions under State supervision including banks and trust companies—an average of approximately two a week.

In the sixteen months' period from January 1, 1918, to May 1, 1919, there have been only two National Bank failures in the entire country—an average of one each eight months.

In the fifteen months' period from January 1, 1918, to April 1, 1919, (April returns not yet in) the returns indicate failures of between fifty (50) and sixty (60) State Banks and trust companies under State supervision.

During the four months ending April 30, 1919, 131 applications were received for charters for new National Banks, and 113 applications for increase in capital of existing National Banks were approved—making a total of 244 applications for new charters and for increases of capital approved.

In this period, 61 charters were granted for new National Banks; three requests for charters were refused, and 191 applications for new charters are now pending, including 40 requests from State Banks which seek permission to convert into National Banks.

There were more than seven times as many applications for new charters and approved applications for increases of capital in this period as there were voluntary liquidations (exclusive of those consolidating with other National Banks)—244 such applications against a total of 33 voluntary liquidations.

Status of Current Appropriations For Military Establishment April 15

The War Department authorizes publication of the following statistics prepared by the Statistic Branch, General Staff:

Amounts appropriated comprise appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1919, plus the balances on July 1, 1918, of such appropriations as did not lapse on that date. Amounts repealed by the Second Deficiency Act have been deducted, with the exception of the item of $829,000,000 expected to be reappropriated for the Quartermaster Corps.

Against the balance of $4,400,000,000 there are outstanding nominal obligations of about $4,500,000,000. The figure, however, represents in large part the value of contracts already suspended and awaiting liquidation. Savings effected in settling such contracts will reduce the amount of actual obligations well below the present balance.

(Figures in thousands.)

	Appropriated	Withdrawn from Treasury	Balance in Treasury
Quartermaster Corps	$ 5,295,551	$3,900,945	$1,394,606
Ordnance Department	4,497,740	2,121,360	2,376,300
Engineer Corps	385,086	234,095	150,991
Aircraft Production	360,527	135,304	225,223
Medical Department	243,920	154,535	89,385
Chemical Warfare	125,666	83,188	42,478
Military Aeronautics	107,454	23,328	84,126
Signal Corps	73,210	40,239	32,971
Total April 15	$11,089,154	$6,692,994	$4,396,160
Total March 31	$11,083,077	$6,617,135	$4,465,942

Plans For Blockade of Germany In Event of Refusal to Sign Peace Considered by Economic Council

The following communique was issued at Paris, May 6:

The Supreme Economic Council held its sixteenth meeting on May 5th, at 10 a. m., under the chairmanship of Lord Robert Cecil, at the French Ministry of Commerce.

The Council considered plans which had been formulated to bring about the complete economic isolation of Germany in the event that the German delegates should refuse to sign the preliminaries of peace. The blockade section was directed to draw up and submit for the approval of the Council of foreign ministers a plan of blockade measures to be immediately put into effect should the associated governments desire to have recourse to economic coercions.

Upon recommendation by the finance section, the Council decided to make the following relaxations of financial restrictions of trade with Germany pending the signing of the peace treaty:

First, the financial blacklist be suspended (if this has not been done already) and announcement be made that neutrals are entirely free to extend credits of any kind to Germany or to its nationals stop.

Second, that German-owned cash balances and bills already in neutral countries are freely available in payment for imports.

Third, that the proceeds of exports from Germany be freely available in payment for all kinds of permitted imports.

Fourth, that the finance section shall have discretion to issue licenses for the export of gold and securities from Germany in return for imports on application from the German authorities.

Fifth, that the above be communicated to the financial commission at Villette, and to the committee of neutral financiers, and their suggestions be invited as to what further relaxations are desired by them.

The Council considered again the question of the control of navigation on the Danube, and it was decided this control should be placed entirely under one authority. A sub-committee was appointed to arrange the details with a view to expediting the reopening of commercial and relief traffic on the Danube.

DISABLED SOLDIER, SAILOR, OR MARINE TO BE EXEMPTED FROM PHYSICAL REQUIREMENTS UNDER CIVIL SERVICE RULES

ORDER OF THE PRESIDENT

Authority Granted Commission to Waive Rules Upon Certification of Vocational Education Board of Special Fitness For Position Sought.

The Civil Service Commission authorizes the following:

The civil service regulations specify certain physical defects which will debar from all examinations and other defects which will debar from certain examinations. These regulations are based upon the requirements of the service as established by the several departmental heads.

The Civil Service Commission had no authority to waive the physical requirements in favor of any person. Upon the recommendation of the Civil Service Commission, the President issued on April 16, 1919, the following executive order:

"Provided that the Commission may, in its discretion, exempt from the physical requirements established for any position a disabled and honorably discharged soldier, sailor or marine upon the certification of the Federal Board for Vocational Education that he has been specially trained for and has passed a practical test demonstrating his physical ability to perform the duties of the class of positions in which employment is sought."

In substituting its recommendation to the President, the Civil Service Commission said: "There it is apparent to this Commission that his (the disabled soldier's, sailor's or marine's) physical condition is such that he would not ordinarily be accepted, the case will be referred to the Federal Board for Vocational Education. That board will then decide whether it is practical to educate him for the position sought. If considered practicable, the rehabilitation and education will be given, and when completed, certification of that fact will be made to this Commission. Where the Board does not consider it desirable to attempt the education for the position sought other positions will be considered and suggested to him, but he will not be admitted to the one for which his physical condition constitutes an irremediable bar."

81ST DIVISION RELEASED.

The War Department authorizes publication of the following cable:

"81st Division released to SOS May 2d for preparation for return to the United States. Division released for purpose of clearing forward area, and will not change the announced order of departure of divisions from France.

"PERSHING."

Trial of Former German Emperor Proposed in Peace Treaty Articles

The State Department on April 28, 1918, authorized the following:

Following are the proposed articles regarding penalties, for insertion in treaty of peace to be considered at Plenary Session of Congress today, Monday, at 3 o'clock p. m., Paris time:

Article One. The Allied and Associated Powers publicly arraign William II of Hohenzollern, formerly German Emperor, not for an offense against criminal law, but for a supreme offense against international morality and the sanctity of treaties.

A special tribunal will be constituted to try the accused, thereby assuring him the guarantees essential to the right of defense. It will be composed of five judges, one appointed by each of the following five powers: namely, the United States of America, Great Britain, France, Italy, and Japan.

In its decision the tribunal will be guided by the highest motives of international policy with a view to vindicating the solemn obligations of international undertakings and the validity of international morality. It will be its duty to fix the punishment which it considers should be imposed.

The Allied and Associated Powers will address a request to the Government of the Netherlands for the surrender to them of the Ex-Emperor in order that he may be put on trial.

Article Two. The German government not having insured the punishment of the persons accused of having exercised acts in violation of the laws and customs of war, such persons will be brought before military tribunals by the Allied and Associated Powers and if found guilty sentenced to the punishments laid down by military law.

The German government shall hand over to the Allied and Associated Powers or, to such one of them as shall so request, all persons accused of having committed an act in violation of the laws and customs of war who are specified either by name or by the rank, office or employment which they held under the German authorities.

Article Three. Persons guilty of criminal acts against the nationals of one of the Allied and Associated Powers will be brought before the military tribunal of that power.

Persons guilty of criminal acts against the nationals of more than one of the Allied and Associated Powers will be brought before military tribunals composed of members of the military tribunals of the powers concerned.

In every case the accused will be entitled to name his own counsel.

Article Four. The German government undertakes to furnish all documents and information of every kind, the production of which may be considered necessary to insure the full knowledge of the incriminating acts, the discovery of the offenders, the just appreciation of the responsibility.

ADDITIONAL MILITARY UNITS ASSIGNED TO EARLY CONVOY

The War Department authorizes publication of the following information:

The following organizations have been assigned to early convoy:

Headquarters and headquarters troop 8th Army Corps.
214th Military Police Company.
513th Engineers.
Clothing Squad No. 316.
Sanitary Squad No. 21.
337th Bakery Company.
20th Company 4th Regiment Air Service Mechanics.
Company D, 33d Engineers.
506th Engineers, Headquarters and Medical Detachments and Cos. A, B, C and D.
159th Aero Squadron.
Sales Commissary Unit No. 151.
Butchery Company No. 310.
Veterinary Evacuation Secton No. 8.
Companies C and D of 528th Engineers.
Company D, 515th Engineers.
20th Engineers.
Headquarters Third Battalion.
7th, 8th and 9th Companies and Medical Detachment, Third Battalion.
Evacuation Hospitals Nos. 21 and 23.
Sanitary Squad No. 54.
Camp Hospitals Nos. 42 and 65.
Bakery Co. No. 344.
12th Casual Company, Transportation Corps.
2d Regiment Air Service Mechanics, 11th, 17th, 18th and 20th Companies.
17th Company 4th Regiment Air Service Mechanics.
Camp Hospitals Nos. 3, 49 and 93.
Evacuation Hospital No. 20.
307th Labor Battalion, Headquarters and Medical Detachment and Cos. A to D, inclusive.
804th Company Transportation Corps.
Companies A and B, 513th Engineers.
13th Company Second Regiment Air Service Mechanics.
Motor Truck Companies No. 381, 398 and 486.
272d and 274th Military Police Companies.
Base Hospital No. 64.
Sanitary Squad No. 14.
Advance Veterinary Hospital 2 B.
Mobile Veterinary Sections Nos. 102 and 103.
Advance Veterinary Hospital 2 A.
Mobile Veterinary Section No. 109.
Sanitary Squad No. 17.
Mobile Hospital No. 10.
Veterinary Hospital No. 8.
Company D of 510th Engineer Service Battalion.
Headquarters, Medical Detachment and 16th, 17th and 18th Companies of 6th Battalion 20th Engineers.
Mobile Hospital No. 7.
Base Hospital No. 131.
294th Military Police Company.

United States Bulletin

Continuing the Work of The Official U. S. Bulletin Established May 10, 1917, Under an Order of the President of the United States. Since April 1, 1919, Published by Roger W. Babson. Issued Every Monday.

Office: No. 10 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C. Tel. Main 5600.

The United States Bulletin is dedicated to the faithful presentation of the official acts of the Government that the people may know and understand precisely and accurately just what the Government is doing day by day. The Bulletin expresses no opinions, indulges in no conjecture or speculation. Published under the same executive management, the same editorship.

The Bulletin is in itself a complete record of all the important activities of the United States Government through its various departments, Legislative, Judicial, and Executive. Official Orders, Statements, and Rulings printed textually as issued by accredited Government officials, and, therefore, an authoritative guide to the business interests of the Nation; a virtual necessity to the Government itself in acquainting the various departments with the official acts of one another; to the Judiciary; to the Manufacturers; Miners and Traders; to Corporations, Railroads, Steamship, Telegraph and Cable Companies; Exporters and Importers; to Diplomats, Consular Agents, Statesmen, and men of affairs generally who wish to keep accurately informed of what the Government is doing and to preserve for reference authentic copies of public announcements issued by the Government's own officials and agents. Entered at the post office at Washington, D. C., as second-class mail matter.—Edward S. Rochester, Editor.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES BY MAIL

One year	$10.00
Six months	6.00
One year, postage prepaid to foreign countries	15.00
Six months, postage prepaid to foreign countries	8.50
Back numbers and extra copies ..... each	.20

Make all checks, money orders, and drafts payable to C. J. Knight, 10 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C.

Sale of Government Household Property

The United States Housing Corporation authorizes the following:

An unrestricted public auction sale of the United States Government property will take place on Monday morning, May 12, 1919, at 1818 H Street N. W., Washington, D. C.

The sale includes household equipment used in several of the houses commandeered by the Government to house war workers.

The sale is by order of the United States Housing Corporation.

The terms will be cash.

Finland Recognized by the United States

The Department of State makes the following announcement:

In view of the fact that the people of Finland have established a representative Government, the Government of the United States of America declares that it recognizes the government, so constituted, as the de facto government of an independent Finland.

POSTAL AIR MAIL SERVICE IN OPERATION ONE YEAR MAY 15

Office of Information,
P. O. Dept., April 21, 1919.

On the 15th of May the Postal Air Mail Service will have been in operation one year. The public will be invited by the Post Office Department to witness the flights on that day from New York and Washington. The same six planes with which the service was inaugurated, equipped with the same engines, will be in these flights. Lieut. J. C. Edgerton, who piloted the first air mail plane to Washington from New York, and who is now chief of flying operations of the Post Office Department, will take the mail from Washington to New York in the same airplane, propelled by the same engine, in which he flew to Washington with the mail just one year before.

When the air mail service was inaugurated it was predicted that the service would be the seven days' wonder and it was declared that the maximum life of any of the planes would be 140 hours actual flying time.

The postal air mail service will close its first year's operation with the record of 200 flying hours in the life of several of its planes, 14,000 miles of flying per plane, and it transported by air a grand total of over 200,000 pounds of mail or about 8,000,000 letters. The fact that the six original planes with their engines have survived this year's service, flying through all sorts of weather, snow storms, and wind gales, with sometimes forced landings, has demonstrated the feasibility of commercial air service and that commercial flying is entirely a different proposition from flying in the military service.

TEN ARMY FLYING FIELDS ARE SOON TO BE ABANDONED

The War Department has informed the Secretary of the Interior, Secretary of Commerce, Secretary of Navy, Postmaster General, Secretary of the Treasury, and the Secretary of Agriculture that it has decided to abandon the following flying fields:

Barron Field, Fort Worth, Tex.
Call Field, Wichita Falls, Tex.
Carruthers Field, Fort Worth, Tex.
Eberts Field, Lonoke, Ark.
Love Field, Dallas, Tex.
Payne Field, West Point, Miss.
Rice Field, Waco, Tex.
Taliaferro Field, Fort Worth, Tex.
Taylor Field, Montgomery, Ala.
Gerstner Field, Lake Charles, La.

as soon as equipment now in storage at these fields can be disposed of.

The abondonment of Gerstner Field will be completed by June 30, 1919. It is intended to sell or salvage the buildings and improvements unless they can be utilized to advantage by some other department of the Government.

The War Department has requested information from these other departments as to whether they desire to make use of any of these fields, and, if so, that further details will be supplied by the Construction Demobilization Committee of the General Staff.

INVITES WESTERN SHIPBUILDERS TO CONFER WITH SHIPPING BOARD

The Shipping Board authorizes the following:

Despite the tranquilizing announcement which Chairman Hurley of the Shipping Board made last Sunday assuring shipbuilders that the attitude of the Emergency Fleet Corporation with respect to cancellations has been misunderstood and that the policy of the Shipping Board is not one of ruthless cancellation, telegrams coming in indicate that shipping interests of the Pacific Coast are still much exercised over the matter.

From San Francisco, Gavin McNab, a San Francisco lawyer who is keenly interested in maritime affairs, telegraphed as follows:

"In view of the vast sums involved in Pacific Coast shipbuilding and its vast concern to labor and the fact that misunderstandings and misapprehensions have apparently occurred which could be cleared away by a discussion between the Government and shipbuilders, I have suggested that the shipbuilders appoint a committee of practical men to visit Washington, if agreeable to you, and inform themselves fully of your plans.

"This the shipbuilders have agreed to do but are diffident about doing so unless you approve. I have impressed upon these men what you said to me. I have told them how hard you were laboring to solve the problems left by the war. If they come it will be in a good spirit and in a desire to join you in helping solve these problems.

"I am quite sure that their meeting with you will not only be agreeable but beneficial. You have found some of my suggestions good, I therefore take the liberty of asking you to accept this one."

Mr. Hurley's Reply.

Chairman Hurley sent this reply:

"Your telegram suggesting that the shipbuilders appoint a committee of practical men to visit Washington to discuss the shipbuilding situation received. Nothing would give me greater pleasure than to meet these gentlemen at the earliest possible date convenient for them and at your suggestion I am wiring them today requesting that if possible they send a committee to confer with me on the matter of shipbuilding plans, policies and costs.

"In endeavoring to work out this problem I am only trying to do what is best for the country as a whole, and on account of the services rendered by the Pacific Coast shipbuilders during the war, and the fact that such a large percentage of our ships are built on the Pacific, I feel that any plan which might be worked out without the counsel of the shipbuilders of the Pacific Coast would not be a well considered plan.

"I therefore hope the committee will come to Washington at an early date so I may profit by their judgment in these matters."

Better than money because they earn money; buy a WAR-SAVINGS STAMP to-day.

WAR SERVICE MEDALS FOR ALL OFFICERS AND ENLISTED MEN WHO SERVED ON ACTIVE DUTY

The War Department authorizes publication of the following General Orders:

CORRECTED COPY.

General Orders, No. 48.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, April 9, 1919.

War Service Medal—1. A war service medal, to be known as the Victory Medal, will be awarded to all officers and enlisted men, who served on active duty in the Army of the United States at any time between April 6, 1917, and November 11, 1918, and whose service was honorable.

2. Battle clasps will be awarded for each of the following major operations. To be eligible for a battle clasp, the officer or enlisted man must have actually participated under orders in the engagement.

a. Somme Defensive — Between 21st of March and 6th of April, 1918.

b. Lys—Between 9th of April and 27th of April, 1918.

c. Aisne—On the Chemin des Dames and northeast of Rheims between 27th of May and 5th of June, 1918.

d. Montidier-Noyon—Between 9th of June and 15th of June, 1918.

e. Champagne-Marne — Between 15th of July and 18th of July, 1918.

f. Aisne-Marne—Between 18th of July and 6th of August, 1918.

g. Somme, Offensive—Between 8th of August and 11th of November, 1918.

h. Oise-Aisne—Between 18th of August and 11th of November, 1918.

i. Ypres-Lys — Between 19th of August and 11th of November, 1918.

j. St. Mihiel—Between 12th of September and 16th of September, 1918.

k. Meuse-Argonne—Between 20th of September and 11th of November, 1918.

l. Victorio-Veneto — Between 24th of October and 4th of November, 1918.

3. Clasps will be awarded to each officer and enlisted man who served overseas, and is not entitled to a battle clasp under paragraph 2, as follows:

a. France—For service in France between April 6, 1917, and November 11, 1918.

b. Italy—For service in Italy between April 6, 1917, and November 11, 1918.

c. Siberia—For any service in Siberia.

d. Russia—For any service in European Russia.

e. England—For service in England between April 6, 1917, and November 11, 1918.

4. A bronze star, 3-16 inches in diameter, will be placed on the service ribbon for each battle clasp awarded. When an officer or enlisted man has been cited in orders issued from the headquarters of a force commanded by a general officer for gallantry in action, not justifying the award of a medal of honor distinguished service medal, he will wear a silver star for each such citation.

5. Pending the procurement and issue of the Victory Medal, organization commanders are authorized to permit those serving under them to wear the service ribbon, and stars to which they are entitled as shown by their records.

(421.7, A. G. O.)

By order of the Secretary of War,
PEYTON C. MARCH,
General, Chief of Staff.

Europe Wants 110,000 U. S. Animals

The War Department authorizes publication of the following:

Inquiries have been received from European governments concerning the purchase of 110,000 horses and mules in the United States. The amounts desired are: Roumania, 20,000; Poland, 30,000; Serbia, 10,000; Szechoslovakia, 50,000.

The British War Mission has 91,200 long tons of rolled shell steel billets in the United States which they wish to dispose of here at seven pounds sterling per long ton.

Request has been made that 11 portable asphalt mixing plants now in the engineer stock in France be returned for the use of the Department of Agriculture.

General Harbord has been authorized by the Adjutant General to return articles shipped after cancellation, provided they cannot be disposed of or used in Europe.

The Director General of Railroads has agreed to take over the entire surplus of locomotive cranes in the hands of the War Department, amounting in value to more than $4,500,000, and will attempt to dispose of them to the various railroads of the United States.

Arrangements are being made for the transfer of standard vehicles to Army camps and posts to permit the release of non-standard vehicles which will be disposed of.

Government laundries at camps in this country during March handled nearly 9,600,000 pieces of clothing, making a profit of approximately $260,000.

The value of material salvaged by the A. E. F. Salvage Service for the 13 months ending with January amounted to $85,353,074, of which $26,190,000 was the value of material collected on battlefields. During January battlefield collections covered material having an original cost of $21,000,000 and a salvage value of $11,000,000.

Official Inquiry Office.

The Official Inquiry Office of the Department of Labor (recently consolidated with the Service Bureau of the Committee on Public Information), located at 1706 G Street N. W., Washington, D. C., and open daily (except Sunday) from 9 a. m. to 10 p. m., gives information by mail, telephone or in person regarding the work of all branches of the Government. Telephones: Main 8474, Branches 128 and 217, and Main 3250.

FLYING FIELD FATALITIES.

The War Department authorizes publication of the following statement of fatalities, which occured at flying fields, camps, etc., in the United States during the week ended April 24, 1919:

Call Field, Wichita Falls, Tex.	1
Hazelhurst Field, Mineola, L. I., N. Y.	1
Total	2

CHANGES IN LETTER POSTAGE TO CERTAIN FOREIGN COUNTRIES

Office Second Asst. P. M. Gen.,
Washington, April 9, 1919.

Pursuant to the order of the Postmaster General dated March 13, 1919, and No. 2876, prescribing the postage rates effective July 1, 1919, on first-class mail, postmasters are informed that the letter rate of postage provided for in said order (2 cents for each ounce or fraction thereof) will, on and after the date named, be applicable to letters addressed for delivery in the Bahamas, Canada, Cuba, Barbadoes, British Guiana, British Honduras, Dominican Republic, Dutch West Indies, England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales, Leeward Islands, Mexico, Newfoundland, New Zealand, Panama, Trinidad (including Tobago), and Windward Islands (including Grenada, St. Vincent, the Grenadines, and St. Lucia). Section 15, on page 118, of the Postal Guide for July, 1918, is modified accordingly.

Postmasters are informed also that the provisions of the above-mentioned order are not to be understood as affecting the rates applicable to letters for fereign countries other than those named in the preceding paragraph, said rates remaining at 5 cents for the first ounce or fraction thereof, and 3 cents for each additional ounce or fraction thereof, as indicated in Section 511, paragraph 10, Postal Laws and Regulations, 1913, and Section 14, on page 118, of the above-named Guide.

The rates of postage applicable on and after July 1, 1919, to postal cards and post cards (private mailing cards) addressed for delivery in Canada, Cuba, Mexico and Panama, will be 1 cent each.

OTTO PRAEGER,
Second Asst. P. M. Gen.

CHANGES IN IMPORT AND EXPORT REGULATIONS

Conservation List.

The War Trade Board announces (W. T. B. R. 733) that the Export Conservation List as of May 9, 1919, is as follows:

*Ammunition, X-2: *Cartridges and shells, loaded and unloaded, X-2; *shot, in bulk, X-2.

*Coal.

*Coke.

*Explosives, X-2.

Films, moving picture, as follows: *Unexposed, X-20; exposed, but undeveloped; *exposed and developed, X-20 or X-30.

*Firearms, all types, X-2.

Flour, as follows: Wheat.

Grains, as follows: Wheat, except seed wheat.

---

*Individual licenses not required to Canada and Newfoundland. Shipment of these commodities to those destinations may be made under Special Export License RAC-63.

Where shipments of grain are made for seed purposes, shippers are cautioned to state that fact on the shipping papers.

Exportation of Gold.

The War Trade Board announces (W. T. B. R. 732) the following regulations governing the exportation of manufactures of gold, effective May 9, 1919:

All manufactures of gold, the bullion value of which does not exceed 65 per cent of the total value, may be exported, without individual export licenses, under the special export licenses applicable to the exportation of commodities not on the Export Conservation List. The shipper must, however, state in his export declaration (Customs Cat. No. 7525), the bullion value of each item in the shipment and the total value of such item, and that no item in such shipment has a bullion value in excess of 65 per cent of the total value of such item.

Every manufacture of gold, the bullion value of which exceeds 65 per cent of the total value, is now regarded, for the purpose of exportation, as gold bullion, the exportation of which is under the exclusive control of the Federal Reserve Board. All applications, therefore, to export manufactures of gold, the bullion value of which exceeds 65 per cent of the total value, should be filed with the Federal Reserve Bank of the district from which the shipment is made. On such applications must be stated the value of the gold content of the articles proposed to be exported, as well as the total value of such articles.

Trade With Latvia and Lithuania.

The War Trade Board announces (W. T. B. R. 729) that, owing to the unsettled conditions in Latvia and Lithuania, licenses for the export of commodities to these destinations will be granted only in exceptional cases.

The procedure for obtaining export licenses, as outlined in W. T. B. R. 695, issued April 14, 1919, is still in effect. Exporters should, however, submit with their applications any information which they may have which would warrant special action by the War Trade Board.

Exportations to Czecho-Slovakia.

The War Trade Board announces (W. T. B. R. 728) that W. T. B. R. 642, issued March 12, 1919, has been amended so as to permit shipments from the United States to Czecho-Slovakia to be made via the German port of Hamburg upon condition that such shipments are consigned directly to the American Relief Administration at that port for the account of a named consignee in Czecho-Slovakia.

The foregoing ruling does not, however, apply to shipments of finished munitions of war.

Outstanding expert licenses which require shipment to be made via Trieste, Fiume or French or Italian ports will not be valid for shipment via Hamburg, but, upon application to the War Trade Board, new licenses will be promptly issued authorizing shipment via Hamburg in accordance with the foregoing ruling.

Trade With Luxemburg and Occupied Territory of Germany.

The War Trade Board announces (W. T. B. R. 727) that the regulations governing the export of commodities from the United States to Luxemburg and to that portion of the Rhine Provinces of Germany which is included within the area of the military occupation by the American and Allied Armies and the importation of commodities into the United States from that territory, as shown in W. T. B. R. 630, issued March 6, 1919, are amended as follows:

It is no longer necessary for exporters to submit with their applications for licenses to export to the above-mentioned territory the number of the import certificate issued by the Inter-Allied Economic Committee at Luxemburg. Applications for export licenses should be filed with the War Trade Board on Form X-A.

Revision of Special Export License.

The War Trade Board announces (W. T. B. R. 722) that Special Export License RAC-53, issued on February 1, 1919, to the Post Office Department (W. T. B. R. 533), has been revised and reissued, the revision being effective April 29, 1919.

On and after April 29, 1919, Special Export License RAC-53 will permit the exportation by mail, without individual export license, to all countries of written matter and printed matter.

The attention of the shipping public is called to the fact that Special Export License RAC-53 is merely an export license and not a license to trade with the enemy. Therefore, it does not apply to shipments destined to Germany or Hungary, except that portion of the Rhine Provinces of Germany which is included in the area of military occupation by the American and Allied Armies, with which trade has heretofore been resumed, as announced in W. T. B. R. 630, issued March 6, 1919.

The Special License RAC-53 has been issued to the Post Office Department and authorizes any local postmaster to accept shipments of the character outlined above without the presentation of an individual license of any kind.

When making shipments under RAC-53 it is not necessary to note that license number upon the wrapper of the package; but all persons are cautioned against attempting to export any articles under the authority of that license other than those enumerated above.

French Import Restrictions.

The War Trade Board announces (W. T. B. R. 723) for the information of exporters in the United States, that they have been informed that the restrictions of the Decree of May 11, 1916, which prohibited the importation into France of certain commodities, have been relaxed, so that they do not now apply to such commodities if they are imported for the purpose of re-exportation after transformation. Such commodities may now be imported without special license but the manufacturer or reworking importer must guarantee to re-export the same within six months.

The list of commodities referred to was published in Commerce Reports of May 23, 1916, being No. 121, page 1716, and information regarding the same may be obtained from the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C.

Import License PBF. No. 37 Amended.

The War Trade Board announces (W. T. B. R. 726) that General Import License PBF. No. 37, announced in W. T. B. R. 713, issued April 29, 1919, has been amended so as to exclude from its provisions potash, dyes, and dyestuffs, including dye bases, crudes, and intermediates, when coming from Great Britain, France, Italy, Japan, or Belgium, and their possessions, protectorates and colonies, as set out in Item 5 thereof.

As now amended, PBF. No. 37 authorizes the importation into the United States from all countries of the world, except Germany (including the Rhine Provinces), Luxemburg, Hungary, and those parts of Russia under Bolshevik control of all commodities except those hereinafter enumerated, to wit:

1. The following foodstuffs:
   (a) Sugar.
   (b) Wheat.
   (c) Wheat flour.
2. The following commodities, the importation of which continues to be controlled by reason of existing agreements:

(a) Pig tin, tin ore, tin concentrates, and all metal alloys containing tin, including tin drosses, tin oxides, solder drosses, type metals, antifriction metals, waste metals, and other

CHANGES IN IMPORT AND EXPORT REGULATIONS

metals containing tin, except tin plate and tin plate scrap.

(b) Nitrate of soda and nitrate of potash.

(c) Emery and emery ore, except that mined in Canada.

3. Salvarsan, neosalvarsan, arsphenamine, and all substitutes therefore and equivalents thereof.

4. All commodities whatsoever which have been produced or manufactured in Germany or Hungary, irrespective of the present location of such commodities.

5. The following commodities, the control of whose importation by individual import license is necessary to insure an effective control over the importation of certain commodities included under Item 4 above, whose origin is difficult to ascertain:

(a) Dyes and dyestuffs, including dye bases, crudes, and intermediates.

(b) Potash.

The foregoing amendment provides that hereafter individual import licenses will be required for all importations of potash, dyes, or dyestuffs, including dye bases, crudes, and intermediates, from every source whatsoever.

All applications for licenses to import dyes or dyestuffs, including dye bases, crudes, and intermediates, must be accompanied by supplemental information sheets as set forth in W. T. B. R. 670, issued March 27, 1919. (Bureau of Imports Ruling 489.)

American consuls abroad have been instructed to issue certificates of nonenemy origin before certifying invoices covering shipments of potash, dyes, or dyestuffs, for importation into the United States.

Shipments to Switzerland.

The War Trade Board announces (W. T. B. R. 730) that Special Export License RAC-79 has been issued through the Customs' Service, effective May 8, 1919, to permit the exportation by freight or express, without individual export licenses, of all articles not included in the Export Conservation List when destined to Switzerland, provided such shipments are consigned to the Societe Suisse de Surveillance Economique ("S. S. S.").

Although it is no longer necessary, under the procedure announced in this ruling, that the War Trade Broad be notified of the issuance of permits by the "S. S. S.," exporters are warned that shipments consigned to the "S. S. S." should not be sent forward under RAC-79 until the exporters have been advised that the importers in Switzerland have made proper arrangements with the "S. S. S." for the acceptance of the consignment by the "S. S. S." and for the subsequent release of the goods after their arrival in Switzerland.

Commodities included in the Export Conservation List may be exported to Switzerland only under individual export licenses, application for which should be made to the War Trade Board, Washington, D. C.

The shipment of any commodity destined to Switzerland which is not consigned to the "S. S. S." will be passed by the Customs' Service only if accompanied by an individual export license, the application for which should be made to the War Trade Board, Washington, D. C.

Exporters who desire to make shipments under Special Export License RAC-79 need only present their shipper's export declarations (Customs Cat. 7525) in quadruplicate to the Collectors of Customs at the ports of exit for indorsement. On such declarations it should be clearly shown that the consignment is made to the "S. S. S."

W. T. B. R. 648, issued March 15, 1919, and W. T. B. R. 706, issued April 23, 1919, remain in effect, and the War Trade Board will continue to issue freely licenses for the exportation of commodities included n the Revsed Free List or any amendments thereof to all consignees in Switzerland other than the "S. S. S."

Shipments to Holland.

The War Trade Board announces (W. T. B. R. 731) that Special Export License RAC-78 has been issued through the Customs' Service, effective May 8, 1919, to permit the exportation by freight or express, without individual export licenses, of all articles not included in the Export Conservation List when destined to European Holland, provided such shipments are consigned to the Netherlands Oversea Trust.

The War Trade Board has been informed that the Netherlands Oversea Trust is prepared to act as consignee of all shipments consigned to the trust, and, accordingly, under the procedure announced in this ruling, it is no longer necessary that individual import certificates be issued by the Netherlands Oversea Trust before shipments consigned to the trust are exported from the United States.

Commodities included in the Export Conservation List may be exported to Holland only under individual export licenses, application for which should be made to the War Trade Board, Washington, D. C.

The shipment of any commodity destined to Holland which is not consigned to the Netherlands Oversea Trust will be passed by the Customs' Service only if accompanied by an individual export license, the application for which should be made to the War Trade Board, Washington, D. C.

Exporters who desire to make shipments under Special Export License RAC-78 need only present their shipper's export declarations (Customs Cat. 7525) in quadruplicate to the Collectors of Customs at the ports of exit for indorsement. On such declarations it should be clearly shown that the consignment is made to the Netherlands Oversea Trust.

W. T. B. R. 648, issued March 15, 1919, remains in effect and the War Trade Board will continue to issue freely licenses for the exportation of commodities included in the Revised Free List or any amendments thereof to all consignees in Holland other than the Netherlands Oversea Trust.

Import License PBF. No. 2 Amended.

The War Trade Board announces (W. T. B. R. 725) that General Import License PBF. No. 2, as described in W. T. B. R. 556, issued January 28, 1919, has been extended to permit the importation into Alaska, the Canal Zone, the Philippine Islands, Guam, Hawaii, Tutuila, Porto Rico, or the Virgin Islands of all commodities and to further allow transshipment into the continental United States of all except those controlled commodities hereinafter enumerated.

1. The following foodstuffs:

(a) Sugar.

(b) Wheat.

(c) Wheat flour.

2. The following commodities, the importation of which continues to be controlled by reason of existing agreements:

(a) Pig tin, tin ore, tin concentrates, and all metal alloys containing tin, including tin drosses, tin oxides, solder drosses, type metals, antifriction metals, waste metals, and other metals containing tin, except tin plate and tin plate scrap.

(b) Nitrate of soda and nitrate of potash.

(c) Emery and emery ore, except that mined in Canada.

3. Salvarsan, neosalvarsan, arsphenamnei, and all substitutes therefore and equivalents thereof.

4. All commodities whatsoever which have been produced or manufactured in Germany or Hungary, irrespective of the present location of such commodities.

5. The following commodities, the control of whose importation by individual import license is necessary to insure an effective control over the importation of certain commodities included under Item 4 above whose origin is difficult to ascertain:

(a) Dyes and dyestuffs, including dye bases, crudes, and intermediates.

(b) Potash.

LOAN WORKERS HONORED.

Army and Navy Officers Awarded Treasury Department Medals.

The War Department authorized the following statement from Army Liberty Loan Headquarters:

Brigadier General Herbert M. Lord, Director of Finance, U. S. Army, Army Liberty Loan Officer, and Captain Robert W. Daniel, Assistant Army Liberty Loan Officer, have been awarded Treasury Department Medals for distinguished service in behalf of the various Liberty Loans. Admiral T. J. Cowie, in charge of Liberty Loans for the Navy, has also been awarded this Medal by the Treasury Department.

The army's record in former Liberty Loans is one to be proud of, total subscriptions aggregating more than $200,000,000.

The philosophy of the W. S. S. is save, save, save.

$192,000,000 RAILROAD DEFICIT FOR FIRST 3 MONTHS OF YEAR

Walker D. Hines, Director General of Railroads, authorizes the following:

I believe it is highly important to keep the public as fully informed as practicable as to the financial results of the Railroad Administration. Practically complete accounting for the calendar year 1918 has just been accomplished and tentative results for the months of January, February and March, 1919, have become available. I take advantage of the first opportunity after an extensive trip in the West to put a summary of these results before the public.

The results for the calendar year 1919 show that at December 31, 1918, the deficit incurred by the Railroad Administration for that year after deducting the rental due the railroad companies amounted to $226,000,000. This included the expenses of the Central and Regional Administrations, and also included the operations of the inland waterways under control of the Railroad Administration as well as the incidental and miscellaneous items which must be taken into account in a complete statement. There remained comparatively small amounts of back pay for the calendar year 1918, which were not charged into the accounts for that year, but which have largely been charged into the three months ending with March, 1919.

For the months of January, February and March, 1919, the aggregate deficit incurred, after deducting the rental due the railroad companies, was approximately $192,000,000. This figure includes not only the Class I railroads, but all other railroads under Federal control, the expenses of the Central and Regional Administrations, the operation of inland waterways under control of the Railroad Administration, as well as some incidental and miscellaneous items. In arriving at this figure, there has been charged against each of these months one-twelfth of the annual rental for the railroads. Generally speaking, these three months have always earned much less than three-twelfths of the return for the year so that a substantially less charge of rental into these months would not be inappropriate. Still it seems preferable to charge a full one-twelfth of the rental into each of these months rather than to run the risk of an impression arising that there is any disposition to understate the actual results. To a large extent the unfavorable results for January, February and March are due to the fact that business has fallen off, and that expenses could not be correspondingly readjusted so that the loss largely arises in connection with the period of readjustment through which the country is going. Industrial enterprises generally have suffered embarrassment on account of the fact that business has been curtailed so much more rapidly than expenses could be curtailed. The railroad business is probably in its nature less elastic than any other business, and shows more unfavorably the embarrassments of readjustment.

Era of Business Activity Forecast

(Continued from Page 1.)

future sales of securities, whether governmentally or privately issued, will have to be adjusted to the new basis of yield. On the whole, this alteration is a desirable change in the conditions which have heretofore existed, and gives promise of the early restoration of stability and normal equilibrium in the investment market. It probably means also that the Government's offerings of securities will be more and more taken by investors who purchase them, because they desire to hold and retain them."

Finance and Industry.

The Review then passes to the relationship between financial and industrial activity. On this point it summarizes the existing conditions as follows:

"The entry of the Government into the investment market upon what may be regarded as practically a normal basis synchronizes with the reopening of industrial activity upon a substantially parallel footing. The close of the month of April finds business apparently readjusted to the new conditions, at least temporarily, and ready to proceed with current activities in the belief that existing conditions will not, for a reasonable time at least, be very materially altered. This situation is reported to the Board by Federal Reserve Agents from all parts of the country, it being their view that present conditions are beginning to be recognized as, in effect, normal for the time."

Discussing the business prospects, the Review suggests that a temporary adjustment has practically been brought about, and that with this as a basis, it may be expected that a period of business activity will now set in and continue for some time to come.

"The readjustment of business," says the Review, "to a new price basis is, however, proceeding, and the increased activity of trade due to the revival of purchasing under the prospective great increase in agricultural output and the general disposition throughout the country to abandon the attitude of hesitation and postponement, which has been characteristic for some time past, has rendered the question of control of prices by public authority less urgent than it seemed to be a few weeks ago. What is now happening seems to indicate that business will, after a period of initial readjustment in prices, proceed upon a level not far removed from that established during the war, leaving the question as to the ultimate level of prices to the future and to more slowly acting forces."

Considerable attention is devoted to the prospect of the foreign trade of the country. The Board takes the position that a great inrush of foreign goods is hardly to be expected. On this point it says:

"The view has been expressed in some quarters that the resulting state of the exchanges would lead to heavy exportation of goods to the United States, the proceeds thereof to be available to pay for or settle outstanding interest claims and perhaps accruing installments of principal obligations, or, at all events, to liquidate new and heavy purchase of material from this country. Developments during the past few weeks have raised a very serious doubt how far any such movement is to be expected. In many lines European costs are now apparently higher than in the United States, this being true of textiles and other items in which Great Britain seemed formerly to enjoy a decided competitive advantage. The existence of high money costs abroad will necessarily alter the competitive situation which had existed before the war, and will raise the question how foreign countries are actually to pay off their indebtedness unless the price situation is favorable to shipments of goods to the United States. Adjustment of international price levels to the altered conditions of the different countries is a necessary step to the readjustment of international trade on a stable basis."

CANNOT EMPLOY MILITARY SERVICE MEN IN POSTOFFICES

Office of Postmaster General,
Washington, May 2, 1919.

The attention of postmasters is directed to the following decision of the Comptroller of the Treasury, furnished this Department under date of April 26, 1919:

"I have your letter of April 18, 1919, requesting decision whether men in military service may be employed as substitute clerks and city letter carriers in post offices and paid compensation provided by law for such services.

"You are advised that since these men are in the military service they are subject to military orders, and therefore in a status incompatible with civil employment (see decision to you dated April 11, 1919). Your question is answered in the negative."

In accordance with this decision, men who are in the military or naval service can not be employed in post offices either in regular positions or as substitutes. If any men in the Army or Navy are now employed in post offices in any capacity, their services must be immediately discontinued.

A. S. BURLESON,
Postmaster General.

NEW SHIPPING BOARD MEMBER.

The White House has announced the appointment of Henry M. Robinson, of California, as a member of the Shipping Board vice Charles R. Page, resigned.

Easy to buy, convenient to handle, no red tape—Get a WAR-SAVINGS STAMP to-day.

Regulations Issued for the Taxation of Capital Stocks, Jewelry, Works of Art and Transportation Facilities

All Business Corporations, Joint Stock Companies and Associations Must Pay.

Regulations relating to capital stock tax as enacted by Section 1000 of the Revenue Act of 1918 have been issued by the Bureau of Internal Revenue.

This tax applies to all corporations, joint stock companies and associations, foreign and domestic, engaged in business in the United States, unless specifically exempted under the act.

For domestic corporations the tax is at the rate of $1.00 for each $1,000 of average fair value in excess of an exemption of $5,000, and is based on the fair average value for the year preceding the taxable year.

Foreign Concerns Taxed.

Foreign corporations engaged in business in the United States are taxed similarly to domestic corporations, except that the basis for the tax is the average amount of capital employed in the transaction of business in the United States during he year preceding the taxable year.

The tax applies to domestic and foreign mutual insurance companies in which case the basis for the tax differs from domestic and foreign corporations.

This law is retroactive and effective as of July 1, 1918, and is in lieu of Section 407, Title IV of the Act of September 8, 1916, which taxed corporations at the rate of 50 cents per thousand per year of the average fair value of the capital stock in excess of $99,000.

Will Be Notified.

As practically all corporations filed returns for the taxable period, July 1, 1918, to June 30. 1919, under the provisions of the Act of 1916, such returns will be used so far as practicable in assessing the tax under the Revenue Act of 1918. Corporations will be notified of the additional tax due and should be in a position to make prompt payment upon receipt of bills from the Collectors of Internal Revenue.

Special taxes, of which this is one, become due on the first day of July in each year, or on commencing any trade or business on which such tax is imposed. This tax is payable in advance, but corporations may await bills from the collectors before making payment.

LABOR PLACEMENTS.

Placements by the United States Employment Service during the week ending April 26th, according to figures made public by the Service, averaged more than 10,000 a day. During the week 94,325 applied to the Service for jobs, 83,226 of the number were referred to vacant jobs, and 63,283 notified the Service of their placements.

Sales of Sculptures, Paintings, etc., Taxed Except When Made by Artist.

Regulations governing the collection of the tax on the sale of works of art and jewelry have been issued by the Bureau of Internal Revenue. Included in "works of art" are sculptures, paintings, statuary, art porcelains, and bronzes. Each is defined by the regulations.

The tax on works of art is 10 per cent, and is on the sale of such articles by any person other than the artist, or to an educational institution or public art museum. The tax attaches whether the sale is made directly by the owner or through his agent. If made through an agent the tax is payable by the owner, but the agent may make return and pay the tax for the owner.

Private Sales Included.

The tax applies to all sales from private owner to private owner, or from private owner to dealer, or from dealer to dealer, or from dealer to private owner. For example, if a picture is sold by a private owner to a dealer for $10,000, the owner must pay a tax of 10 per cent, or $1,000. If the picture is sold to another dealer for $15,000, the first dealer must pay on his selling price a tax of $1,500. Sales by the artist are not taxable.

If a taxable picture is sold in a frame, the tax attaches to the price for which both the picture and frame are sold.

The tax on jewelry, whether real or imitation, is 5 per cent of the amount for which sold. Jewelry is defined as "articles to be worn on the person or apparel for the purpose of adornment such as brooches, rings, chains, cuff buttons, necklaces, fobs and shoebuckles. Articles carried in a hand bag or carried in a pocket, such as cigarette cases, eyeglass cases, pencils, powder boxes, garter buckles, purses, are taxable as jewelry only if ornamented with precious or semi-precious stones or imitations thereof. The regulations point out that while such articles can not be taxed as jewelry, they can, if made of precious metals or imitations thereof, be taxed under another section of the law. The term "precious metal," articles manufactured from which also are subject to the 5 per cent tax, includes gold, silver, platinum "and all metals more valuable than these." Articles made of imitation ivory surgical instruments, articles merely ornamented with gold or silver leaf or paint, such as picture frames, books and Christmas cards, are not taxable. Glassware, china, pottery and like articels are taxable only if ornamented or fitted with precious metals or imitations thereof. Watches and clocks are taxable regardless of the substance of which made.

Train and Vessel Tickets Will Cost 8 Per Cent Additional and Freight 3 Per Cent More.

Regulations relating to the tax on transportation "and other facilities" have been issued by the Bureau of Internal Revenue.

The tax on the transportation of persons is 8 per cent of the amount paid. It does not include the amount paid for commutation or season tickets for trips of less than 30 miles, or for transportation, the fare of which is less than 42 cents. The tax applies to transportation from any point in the United States to another point, even though the passenger may pass out of the United States in the course of his journey. Tickets sold in the United States to points in Canada and Mexico are taxable and also tickets to Canada or Mexico when the transportation is part of through transportation to other countries.

Excess Baggage.

Amounts in excess of 42 cents paid for excess baggage are liable to the tax. Extra fares for special services or facilities, such as exclusive occupany of a drawing room, are taxable. The tax applies also to the charge for a special train.

The tax on seats in parlor cars, berths and staterooms in sleeping cars and vessels is 8 per cent. Where a sleeping car is chartered, the total amount paid for the haul and special accommodations, not including meals, is subject to the 8 per cent tax.

Mileage Books.

Amounts paid for a mileage book are subject to the tax.

Transportation services rendered to agencies of the United States are exempt from the tax.

The tax on transportation of property by freight is 3 per cent of the amount paid. Shipments by express are subject to a tax of 1 cent for each 20 cents of the amount paid.

Not only is railroad and steamship fare subject to the tax, but "transportation by any form of mechanical power on a regular established line when in competition with carriers by rail or water." If motor transportation is furnished with regularity between points connected by rail or water routes, it is not necessary that the motor pursue a specified route. Regularity of operation is the essential of a "regular established line."

RECOGNIZES OMSK AUTHORITY.

The Provisional Government at Archangel has announced its recognition of the supreme authority of the Omsk Government as the Provisional National Government of all Russia, with a reservation of independent action pending arrangement of joint action between the governments.

Rules Defining Resident and Non-Resident Aliens As Issued By Treasury and Internal Revenue Bureau

The office of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue authorizes the following:

Recent rulings of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue and Regulations issued by the Treasury Department tend to simplify the problem presented to an employer of non-resident aliens who is required to withhold part of their wages for income tax purposes. Since no withholding is required in the case of resident aliens, it becomes necessary to define the word "resident." The definition formerly given in T. D. 2242 is now wholly superseded by the provisions in T. D. 2794, and the provisions in Regulations 45, now being issued. (See especially Sections 311 to 316 in Regulations 45 for the details of this definition.) New provisions substitute for Form 1078 a new form known as Form 1078 Revised, the text of which is different, and the earlier Form 1078 should not now be used in any case. Aliens who sign Form 1078 Revised may be treated as residents from the time of such signing, but the execution of this form is not necessary, if the alien executes any equivalent form of affidavit, or if the case is controlled by one of the presumptions set up in the Regulations.

The ruling as to these presumptions is as follows:

"Art. 315. Duty of employer to determine status of alien employe.—Aliens employed in the United States are prima facie regarded as non-residents. If wages are paid without withholding the tax, except as permitted in the following article, the employer should be provided with written proof of facts which overcome the presumption that such alien is a non-resident. Such facts include the following: (a) If an alien has been living in the United States for as much as one year immediately prior to the time he entered the employment of the withholding agent or if he has been regularly employed by a resident individual or corporation in the same country for as much as three months immediately prior to any payment by the employer, he may be treated as a resident in the absence of facts known to the employer showing that he is in fact a transient."

Residents.

The following articles of Regulations 45 are of interest in determining whether a particular employee is a resident or not:

"Art. 311. Allowance of deductions and credits to non-resident alien individual.—Unless a non-resident alien individual shall render a return of income as required in Article 404, the tax shall be collected on the basis of his gross income (not his net income) from sources within the United States. Where a non-resident alien has various sources of income within the United States, so that from any one source or from all sources combined the amount of income shall call for the assessment of a surtax, and a return of income shall not be filed by him or on his behalf, the Commissioner will cause a return of income to be made and include therein the income of such non-resident alien from all sources concerning which he has information, and he will assess the tax and collect it from one or more of the sources of income within the United States of such non-resident alien, without allowance for deductions or credits. The benefit of the credits allowed against net income for the purpose of the normal tax may not be received by a non-resident alien by filing a claim with the withholding agent, but only by claiming them upon filing a return of income, except as permitted in Article 316. See Section 216 of the statute and Articles 306 and 307."

"Art. 312. Who is a non-resident alien individual.—'Non-resident alien individual' means an individual (a) whose residence is not within the United States and (b) who is not a citizen of the United States. Any alien living in the United States who is not a mere transient is a resident of the United States for purposes of the income tax. Whether he is a transient or not is determined by his intentions with regard to his stay. If he lives in the United States and has no definite intention as to his stay, he is a resident. The best evidence of his intention is afforded by the conduct, acts and declarations of the alien. The typical transient is one who stops for a short time in the course of a journey through the United States, sometimes performing labor, sometimes not, or one who enters the United States intending only to stop long enough to carry out some purpose, object or plan not involving an extended stay. A mere floating intention, indefinite as to time, to return to another country is not sufficient to constitute him a transient.

"Art. 313. Proof of residence of alien.—An alien's statements as to his intention with regard to residence are not conclusive, but when unequivocal will determine the question of his intention, unless his conduct, acts or other surrounding circumstances contradict the statements. It sometimes occurs that an alien who genuinely intends his stay to be transient may put off his departure from time to time by reason of changed conditions, remaining a transient though living in the United States for a considerable time. The fact that an alien's family is abroad does not necessarily indicate that he is a transient rather than a resident. An alien who enters this country intending to make his home in a foreign country as soon as he has accumulated a sum of money sufficient to provide for his journey abroad is to be considered a transient, provided his expectation in this regard may reasonably, considering the rate of his saving, be fulfilled within a comparatively short time.

"Art 314. Loss of resdence by alien.—It will be presumed that an alien who has established a residence in the United States, as outlined above, continues to be a resident until he or his family evidence an intention to change their residence to another country by starting to remove. Thus, alien residents who, following the armistice agreement of November 11, 1918, take steps toward returning to their native countries, as by applying for passports, may for the purpose of withholding be regarded as residents for that portion of the taxable year which elapsed up to the time such step was taken. But the status of the alien on the last day of his taxable year or period determined his liability to tax for such year or period as a resident or non-resident. See articles 305 and 306."

Change of Alien's Status.

Where the status of an alien changes during the year from that of a resident to that of a non-resident, or from that of a non-resident to that of a resident, the status which exists at the end of the taxable year is the one which determines his right to exemption as to the whole year. Where an employer has withheld wages from a non-resident during part of the year and thereafter the employee became a resident (before the employer has paid over to the United States the amount withheld), the employer is authorized on receiving proof of the change to refund to the employee the amounts which had been withheld from him during the earlier part of the taxable year, while his status was that of a non-resident.

Article 316, Regulations 45, provides that non-resident alien employees who are entitled to personal exemption for dependents or both, may claim the benefit of such claim by filing with the employer Form 1115, duly filled out and executed under oath. The employer is required to examine the claim, and if it appears to be in due form, and if the employer does not know it to be untrue, and if it appears that such employee, on the face of the claim, is entitled to credit, the employer need not, unless such credit is in fact exhausted, withhold any tax from payments of salary or wages made to the employee. The employer is, of course, charged with notice as to the amount of money which he has previously paid to the employee during that part of the taxable year which elapsed up to the time of the payment in question. Every employer with whom affidavits of claims on Form 1115 are filed by employees is required to preserve such affidavits until the following calendar year, when they are to be filed, attached to his annual withholding return on Form 1040 (revised), with the collector on or before March 1. Further reference is made to Regulations 45, Article 316.

Under Section 216 of the Revenue Act of 1918, a non-resident alien employee, who is a citizen or subject of a country which imposes an income tax, is entitled to the personal credit and the credit for dependents only if such country allows a similar credit to citizens of the United States not residing in such country.

Foreign Income Tax Laws.

Article 307, Regulations 45, gives the following information with reference to the income tax laws of foreign countries:

"Art. 307. When non-resident alien individual entitled to exemption.—(a) The following is an incomplete list of countries which either impose no income tax or in imposing an income tax allow both a personal exemption and a credit for dependents which satisfy the similar credit requirement of the statute: Argentina, Bosnia, Brazil, Canada, Carinthia, China, Cuba, Dalmatia, Denmark, France, Herzegovina, Istria, Mexico, Montenegro, Persia, Portugal, Roumania, Russia, Serbia, Union of South Africa. (b) The following is an incomplete list of countries which in imposing an income tax allow a personal exemption which satisfies the similar credit requirement of the statute, but do not allow a credit for dependents: Bachka, Banat of Temesvar, Croatia, Italy, Slavonia. (c) The following is an incomplete list of countries which in imposing an income tax do not allow to citizens of the United States not residing in such country either a personal exemption or a credit for dependents and, therefore, fail entirely to satisfy the similar credit requirement of the statute: Australia, Great Britain and Ireland, Japan, New Zealand, Spain. The former names of certain of these territories are here used for convenience, in spite of an actual or possible change in name or sovereignty. A non-resident alien individual who is a citizen or subject of any country in the first list is entitled for the purpose of the normal tax to such credit for a personal exemption and for dependents as his family status may warrant. If he is a citizen or subject of any country in the second list he is entitled to a credit for a personal exemption, but to none for dependents. If he is a citizen or subject of any country in the third list he is not entitled to credit for either a personal exemption or for dependents. If he is a citizen or subject of a country which is in none of the lists, then to secure credit for either a personal exemption or for dependents. If he is a citizen or subject of a country which is in none of the lists, then to secure credit for either a personal exemption or for dependents he must prove to the satisfaction of the Commissioner that his country does not impose an income tax or that in imposing an income tax it grants the similar credit required by the statute."

Employees who withhold are required under Regulations 45 to give

(Continued on Page 11.)

List of Soldiers Who Died in Army Camps in United States Last Week

List of names of soldiers (not members of the American Expeditionary Forces) reported to the Adjutant General's Office as having died during the week ending May 2, 1919. (Included in this list are the names of soldiers [not members of the American Expeditionary Forces] not previously published, who died prior to the week mentioned and subsequently to March 8, 1918. These names are indicated by an asterisk.)

Camp Devens, Mass.—Private William Dixon, Alma, Albert Co., New Brunswick, Canada.*

Camp Dodge, Iowa—Private Frank D. Guise, Long Lake, Minn.; Private Fred F. Smith, Gilmore City, Iowa.

Camp Gordon, Ga.—Private Hollis Davis, R. F. D. No. 1, Bridgewell, Ga.*

Camp Grant, Ill.—Private Joseph Kowaleski, 94 Mulbrery Street, Worcester, Mass.

Camp Jackson, S. C.—Private Frank Kennedy, 1343 4th Avenue, Milwaukee, Wis.

Camp Lewis, Wash.—Private Robert F. Wyan, 102 Munford Court, Kansas City, Mo.*

Camp Merrit, N. J.—Major Henry E. Bunch, Jr., Cheraw, S. C.; Private Ollie S. Nickerson, 812 Forest Avenue, Bronx, New York, N. Y.

Camp Mills, L. I., N. Y.—Private John Erey, Fondulac, Wis.; Private Samuel H. Zimmerman, 714 Russel Ave., Johnstown, Pa.

Camp Shelby, Miss.—Private George James, Ruleville, Miss.; Private Karl H. Scherer, Alton, Ill.

Camp Sherman, Ohio—Private Frank Korabek, 10935 Grantwood Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.

Camp Stuart, Va.—Private Charles Garber, Fremont, Ohio; Sergeant Albert Grenge, 2309 5th Avenue, South Minneapolis, Minn.

Camp Taylor, Ky.—Sergeant Walter L. Kirby, R. F. D. No. 2, Lebanon, Ohio.

Camp Travis, Tex.—Private Robert Pool, Hooks, Tex.

Camp Upton, N. Y.—Sergeant Wilmer W. Mullen, 11 Evergreen Street, Harrisburg, Pa.

Camp Wadsworth, S. C.—Private Clark A. Thatcher, Kingsley, Iowa.

Fort Bayard, N. M.—Private Charles Oliver, Carbon, Okla.

Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind.—Private Joseph Costella, Parnell, Iowa; Private James M. Woodruff, Route No. 2, Harrison, Ark.

Fort McArthur, Cal.—Private John Oslizlo, 1633 Polk Street, Gary, Ind.

Fort McHenry, Md.—Private James B. Harris, 1247 Battery Avenue, Baltimore, Md.;* Private Clarence Swanson, 506 12th Street, Coeur d' Alene, Idaho;* Private Thomas White, Clayton, Ala.*

Fort McPherson, Ga.—Private Frank McKenzie, 2817 Orleans Street, New Orleans, La.

Fort Ontario, N. Y.—Private Byron L. Fortune, 522 South 10th Street, Coschocton, Ohio.*

Fort Porter, N. Y.—Private Leon C. David, 47 Pennington Avenue, Passaic, N. J.

Fort Riley, Kan.—Private Samuel Roark, Summersville, Mo.

Fort Sam Houston, Tex.—Sergeant James J. Rowan, Taylor, Tex.

Fort Williamsbridge, N. Y.—Private Ubaldo Stefani, 13 Eliott Street, Boston, Mass.

Carlstrom Field, Arcadia, Fla.—Second Lieutenant Francis I. Lankey, 903 East Florence Street, Bay City, Mich.

Kelly Field, Tex.—Second Lieutenant Carter E. Hines, 915 Common Street, Lake Charles, La.

Jefferson Barracks, Mo.—Cook Frank M. Soldinski, 1614 Helen Street, St. Louis, Mo.

Aurora, Colo.—Private Harry L. Adams, 410 Tamaroch Street, Laurium, Mich.; Private Jesse Lofton, Crystal Springs, Miss.

Brooklyn, N. Y.—Private (First Class) Clayton R. Livengood, Rockwood, Pa.

Brownsville, Tex.—Private (First Class) Wilbert S. Jeffreys, Logan, W. Va.

Canal Zone—Major Harold M. Clark, P. O. Box 264, Manila, P. I.; Second Lieutenant Thomas Cecil Tonkin, Arcadia, Fla.

Douglas, Ariz.—Private John J. Kelly, R. F. D. No. 1, Box 61, Johnson City, Tenn.*

Ellis Island, N. Y.—Private Andrew Lester, 376 Minter Street, Cincinnati, Ohio; Private Clarence Scheidcker, 366 54th Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.*; Private Lonie Williams, R. F. D. No. 1, Sylvania, Ga.

Fox Hills, S. I., N. Y.—Private Constantine Papademetriu, Post Office Box 875, Park City, Utah.

Hampton, Va.—Private Alvert Barrow, Dodsonville, Tex.

Hobart, Okla.—Private John E. Mills, 912 South Washington Street, Hobart, Okla.*

Hoboken, N. J.—Sergeant Guy R. Howell, 108 North 41st Street, Omaha, Neb.; Private Romoux Antoine Lee, Cutoff, La.; Corporal Guy C. Sanders, 3117 Leavenworth Street, Omaha, Neb.; Sergeant Horace C. Stephens, Cone, Crosby Co., Tex.; Private George Wade, Albany, Ga.

Jersey City, N. J.—Private William B. Rankin, 56 Garrison Avenue, Jersey City, N. J.

Leonia, N. J.—Captain Thomas H. Orser, Leonia, N. J.*

New York, N. Y.—Private Jasper Y. Brown, Hartford, Ala.; Corporal Ralph Brumaghim, Gloversville, N. Y.*; Corporal Rufus Richardson, Manning, S. C.; Captain Harry T. Underwood, Box 2077, Fort Logan, Col.; Private David Wilson, Fairfield, Conn.; First Lieutenant Francis J. Wilson, 104 Broad Street, New York, N. Y.*

Omaha, Neb.—Private (First Class) John Joseph Scotch, 1709 Savannah Avenue, St. Joseph, Mo.

Oteen, N. C.—Private Alfred W Davis, Kellar, Va.; Private Russ Evans, Bradley, Ark.*; Private (First Class) Arnold Kensmoe, Lavina, Mont.*; Private Andrew C. McCafferty, 1049 Nelson Avenue, New York, N. Y.; Mechanic Thomas White, Linhart, Pa.*

Otisville, N. Y.—Private (First Class) Antonio Altamore, 454 Sanet Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.; First Lieutenant Edward Jay Best, Care Dobbs, Merrill Co., Indianapolis, Ind; Private Andrew E Lang, 165 South Allourt Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Sergeant Major James F. O'Brien, Los Angeles, Cal.*; Corporal Alfred J. Schmidt, 2822 North Lambert Street, Philadelphia, Pa.*

Philadelphia, Pa.—Private (First Class) Elias Tardiff, 81 Ocean Avenue, Salem, Mass.

Stithton, Ky.—Private Joseph Nicoll, La Fourche Crossing, La.*

Winthrop, Mass.—Private David Blowers, Schuylerville, N. Y.*

SOLDIERS LEARN TO TYPEWRITE.

The War Department authorizes the following statement from the Office of the Director of Sales:

Teaching wounded and convalescent soldiers the typewriter repairing trade while they are forced to remain idle in a hospital is a plan devised by the Director of Sales, War Department, and which is being carried out by the Red Cross Reconstruction Division and similar organizations. Thousands of typewriters that are beyond profitable repair are at the present time on the Government's hands, and these are being installed in hospitals throughout the country, and schools in typewriter repairing are being formed by various reconstruction projects.

Rules Defining Aliens.

(Continued from Page 10.)

to the alien whose wages are in part withheld a pay envelope or other paper on which is shown the name of the alien, the date, and the amount withheld. This is a great assistance in checking tax payments, and of especial service when aliens seek to leave the country, and it is desired to determine their tax liability. It also removes one cause of complaint among aliens whose wages are withheld.

The philosophy of the W. S. S. is save, save, save.

REGULATIONS ISSUED FOR TAXING BEVERAGES SOLD IN CONTAINERS

Must be Paid by Manufacturer, Producer, or Importer on Sales by Him.

Regulations under Section 628 of the new revenue bill relating to the collection of the tax on beverages derived from cereals and substitutes therefor sold in closed containers and on soft drinks similarly sold, have been issued by the Bureau of Internal Revenue.

The tax on the cereal beverages containing less than one-half of one per cent alcohol is 15 per cent of the price for which sold. The tax is on all beverages derived wholly or in part from wheat, oats, rye, barley, buckwheat, corn, rice, or any cereal or substitute therefor.

Tax Paid By Manufacturer.

The tax is to be paid by the manufacturer, producer or importer on sales by him or through an agent. If a manufacturer sells a beverage to a dealer or other manufacturer in form suitable for sale as a beverage without further process of manufacture and the dealer. or second manufacturer, bottles and sells it, the tax is on the first manufacturer. If, however, the dealer or second manufacturer subjects such beverage to further process of manufacture, as by converting it into some other kind of beverage, the sale by him is also taxable. The manufacturer is "the person who prepares or produces a liquid in form suitable for consumption as a beverage." The manufacturer may be the bottler or the proprietor of a soda fountain.

Soft Drinks.

The tax on soft drinks (other than beverages derived from cereals) and sold in closed containers is 10 per cent of the price for which sold. This tax applies to unfermented grape juice, ginger ale, root beer, pop, artificial mineral waters (carbonated or not carbonated) and "other soft drinks." The words "other soft drinks" include apple juice, loganberry juice, lime fruit juice and other fruit juices. This tax is on beverages containing less than one-half of one per cent alcohol.

The tax on natural mineral or table waters sold in closed containers at over 10 cents a gallon is 2 cents a gallon. This is payable by the bottler or importer.

Taxes on Sales Prices.

All of the taxes referred to are on the actual sales price of the beverages and not on the list price where that price differs from the sales price. If a manufacturer or other vendor misrepresents the tax, he is guilty of a misdemeanor and is liable to a fine of $1,000 and imprisonment for one year. This provision is designed, among other things, to prevent a vendor adding more than the amount of the tax to the price of a beverage and representing that the increase is due to the tax.

Monthly returns and payments of the tax are required of manufacturers, bottlers, producers or importers.

SOLDIERS HONORED BY PERSHING FOR HEROISM

The Commander-in-Chief, in the name of the President, has awarded the Distinguished Service Cross to the following-named officers and soldiers for the acts of extraordinary heroism described after their names:

Corpl. EARNEST T. RINEHART, Company H, 118th Infantry. (A. S. No. 1311529.) For extraordinary heroism in action near St. Martin Rivere, France, October 11, 1918. Seeing a wounded comrade lying helpless in a most exposed position in front of our lines, Corpl. Rinehart unhesitatingly braved the murderous fire of machine guns and snipers, by going forward to his rescue. He succeeded in bringing in the wounded man, after he had seen a stretcher bearer instantly killed in attempting the same mission. Home address, Mrs. Earnest T. Rinehart, wife, Reidsville, S. C.

Capt. GEORGE A. BLAIR, 117th Infantry. For extraordinary heroism in action near Premont, France, October 8, 1918. During the advance from Geneve to Premont, Capt. Blair was seriously wounded by machine gun fire. Despite his condition, he insisted on remaining with his company, and allowed himself to be evacuated only after his objective had been reached, his position reorganized, and liaison established with flanking units. Home address, Mrs. George A. Blair, Knoxville, Tenn.

Corpl. ROBERT E. LEWIS, Company G, 119th Infantry. (A. S. No. 1315851.) For extraordinary heroism in action near Bellicourt, France, September 29, 1918. His section having been stopped by a concealed machine gun, Corpl. Lewis on his own initiative crawled forward alone over ground swept by machine gun fire. Attacking the nest with bombs, and firing at it with his rifle, he killed the entire crew, numbering seven, and thereby cleared the way for the further advance of his section. Home address, Mrs. Errie A. Lewis, wife, Wananish, N. C.

Pvt. HENRY G. KELLEY, Company G, 119th Infantry. (A. S. No. 1315982.) For extraordinary heroism in action near Bellicourt, France, September 20, 1918. Voluntarily advancing alone against a machine gun nest, which was causing heavy casualties in his platoon, Pvt. Kelley bombed the enemy position, killing five of the crew and capturing the remaining three. Home address, U. E. Kelley, grandfather, Andrews, N. C.

Pvt. DONALD H. PEGG (deceased), Medical Detachment, 12th Machine Gun Battalion. (A. S. No. 11076.) For extraordinary heroism in action near the Bois de Ogons, France, September 30, 1918. While engaged in administering first aid under terrific machine gun fire, Pvt. Pegg voluntarily went to an especially dangerous position to care for a wounded soldier, and in so doing was himself killed. Next of kin, George A. Pegg, father, Arlington, N. J.

Sergt. FRANK B. GRESHAM, Company G, 39th Infantry. (A. S. No. 1098437.) For extraordinary heroism in action near the Bois de Fay, France, September 26, 1918. After his patrol had been twice scattered by machine gun fire, Sergt. Gresham continued his reconnoissance, accompanied by only one other soldier, and secured the information for which he had been sent. Upon rejoining his company he was placed in command of his platoon, whose commander had been wounded, and succeeded in reorganizing it under heavy shell fire. Home address, Mrs. Elizabeth Gresham, mother, 1022 Lalcott Street, Augusta, Ga.

Capt. MATHIAS WILLOUGHBY HANEY, 39th Infantry. For extraordinary heroism in action near Montfaucon Hill, France, September 26-28, 1918. Capt. Haney, then a lieutenant, displayed exceptional skill in extricating his company from a perilous position into which it had moved because of a dense fog, and, in so doing, captured prisoners whose number exceeded that of his own command. Taking command of his battalion next day at a critical time, he succeeded in stopping a threatened retreat, and under heavy machine gun and shell fire, re-established the line. On September 28, near Septsarges, this officer led his battalion forward through heavy fire, advancing his line 1 kilometer and holding it against counterattacks until he was relieved. Home address, Mrs. Margaret A. Haney, wife, 5412 Angora Terrace, Philadelphia, Pa.

Pvt. ROY E. MATHEWS, Company E, 58th Infantry. (A. S. No. 2263477.) For extraordinary heroism in action in the Bois de Fay, France, October 5, 1918. Acting without orders, Pvt. Mathews went through heavy artillery fire to notify his regimental commander that our own barrage was falling short, his bravery and presence of mind thus saving the lives of many American soldiers. Home address, Mrs. Roy E. Mathews, 2344 East Lake Avenue, Seattle, Wash.

Pvt. CLYDE H. LINDSEY, Company 4, 59th Infantry. (A. S. No. 3489185.) For extraordinary heroism in action near Bois de Brieulles, France, September 29, 1918. Disregarding personal safety, Pvt. Lindsey, in the performance of his duties as runner, carried repeated messages across greatly exposed area, which was subjected to fierce artillery and machine gun fire. He succeeded after another runner had been killed in the attempt. Home address, Mrs. Clyde H. Lindsey, Maywood, Mo.

Pvt. EARL W. CURTISS, Company B, 59th Infantry. (A. S. No. 2101765.) For extraordinary heroism in action near Brieulles-sur-Meuse, France, September 29, 1918. Advancing alone across open territory and exposed to extremely heavy machine gun fire, Pvt. Curtiss rescued a fellow soldier who was lying wounded beyond the front line. He accomplished his mission, even after being painfully wounded in the head during his return. Home address, Harry Fisher, friend, Virden, Ill.

Pvt. WILLIAM J. CAHILL, Company D, 59th Infantry. (A. S. No. 1684623.) For extraordinary heroism in action near Bois de la Cote Lemont, France, October 3, and the Bois de Fay, France, October 9, 1918. On October 3, while acting in the capacity of company runner, Pvt. Cahill carried messages to two platoons of his company, through a heavy fire of machine guns and snipers. He successfully delivered the messages, after crawling for a distance of 400 yards. On October 9, in company with one other runner, he delivered messages to a platoon which was engaged in combat liaison duty in the Bois de Fay, passing through a severe artillery fire while in the execution of this mission. Home address, Mrs. Agnes Cahill, wife, 26 Stackpole Street, Lowell, Mass.

Pvt. ARNOT L. McARTY, Company D, 59th Infantry. (A. S. No. 2100809.) For extraordinary heroism in action near Bois de la Cote Lemont, France, October 3, and the Bois de Fay, France, October 9, 1918. On October 3, while acting in the capacity of company runner, Pvt. McArty carried messages to two platoons of his company, through a heavy fire of machine guns and snipers. He successfully delivered the messages, after crawling for a distance of 400 yards. On October 9, in company with one other runner, he delivered messages to a platoon in the Bois de Fay, passing through a severe artillery fire while in the execution of this mission. Home address, Frank McArty, father, Infield, Ill.

Corp. FRED N. RAPP (deceased), Machine Gun Company, 59th Infantry. (A. S. No. 572451.) For extraordinary heroism in action in the Bois de Fay, France, October 6, 1918. While exposed to an exceptionally heavy barrage in the Bois de Fay, Corp. Rapp left his shelter and went to the aid of a seriously wounded comrade. He was killed by a fragment from a high-explosive shell while in the performance of this gallant mission. Next of kin, Mrs. Sarah Rapp, mother, Shorty, Wyo.

Pvt. LAWRENCE BOUP, Company A, 59th Infantry, (A. S. No. 2659181.) For extraordinary heroism in action near the Bois de Brieulles, France, September 29, 1918. After all communication with the company on the left had been broken by an intense machine gun and artillery fire, Private Boup volunteered and re-established liaison with the flank company, successfully performing this mission by going a distance of over 300 yards through a terrific artillery and machine-gun fire. Home address, Mrs. Lawrence S. Boup, 1045 Todd Avenue, Girard, Mo.

Corp. ERNEST N. WRIGHT (deceased), Company C, 344th Battalion, Tank Corps, (A. S. No. 254365.) For extraordinary heroism in action near Nonsard, France, September 12, and near Varennes, France, September 27, 1918. Entering the town of Nonsard during an extremely heavy barrage, Corp. Wright put out of action an enemy machine gun which was impeding the progress of our troops into the town. On September 27, accompanied by another tank, Corp. Wright advanced far ahead of the infantry and put to flight several enemy machine gunners. A counterattack by the enemy damaged his tank slightly, which forced him to withdraw to a supposed place of safety for repairs. Discovering his tank, the enemy shelled it, when both he and his companion were wounded, and taken to the rear for treatment. He returned to his tank voluntarily and rendered most valiant service until killed October 3. Home address, Mrs. Wright, 691 LaLoma Road, Pasadena, Cal.

Corp. EARL LAMB, Company F, 143d Infantry. (A. S. No. 1391257.) For extraordinary heroism in action near Consenvoye, France, October 9, 1918. When the advance of his platoon was stopped by an enemy machine gun, Corp. Lamb charged the gun from the flank, wounded one of the gunners, and captured the other two members of the gun crew, together with the gun. Remaining in an advanced position under fire throughout the day, he used the captured machine gun in breaking up an enemy counterattack. Home address, Charles Lamb, father, Watertown, Ill.

Maj. THOMAS L. PIERCE, 325th Infantry, For extraordinary heroism in action near St. Juvin, France, October 11-14, 1918. Although suffering from a machine-gun bullet wound, Maj. Pierce refused to go to an aid station, but remained in personal command of his battalion during the action. Upon receiving two other wounds three days later, this officer again refused assistance and remained with his command until the afternoon, when he was again severely wounded. He permitted himself to be evacuated only after he had given his successor detailed instructions and information. Home address, H. H. Pierce, brother, 49 Wall Street, New York City.

Sergt. THOMAS A. O'BRIEN, Company A, 325th Infantry. (A. S. No. 1897357.) For extraordinary heroism in action east of St. Juvin, France, October 16, 1918. Sergt. O'Brien assumed command of his platoon and successfully led it forward until it was held up by severe enemy machine-gun fire. He then went forward himself and silenced the hostile machine gun with hand grenades, being wounded in the performance of this gallant act. Home address, Mrs. Thomas O'Brien, wife, 1100 Cantrell Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Pvt. BARNETT BASSMAN, Company A, 325th Infantry. (A. S. No. 1897412.) For extraordinary heroism in action near St. Juvin, France, October 16, 1918. When many squads of his company had been broken up and the men scattered, Private Bassman, with great courage, collected 15 men, who had become separated from their squads, and organized them into a provisional platoon, which he successfully led in the attack, thereby contributing materially to the success of his company. Home address, M. Bassman, uncle, 783 Beck Street, New York, N. Y.

Pvt. (rst class) OSCAR F. JOHNSON (deceased), Company C, 325th Infantry. (A. S. No. 1897971.) For extraordinary heroism in action near St. Juvin, France, October 14-15, 1918. In utter disregard for his own safety, Private Johnson repeatedly carried messages through heavy fire until he received wounds which later caused his death. Home address, John Carlson, cousin, 117 South Main Street, Jamestown, N. Y.

Pvt. (first class) JAMES J. TOWELL, Company C, 325th Infantry. (A. S. No. 189052.) For extraordinary heroism in action near St. Juvin, France, October 15, 1918. With remarkable bravery Private Towell carried an important message through heavy enemy artillery and machine-gun fire. Later, in the same day, he again demonstrated a spirit of self-sacrifice by going out under heavy fire and bringing in a wounded comrade. In so doing he was twice wounded by a sniper. Home address, Mrs. Julia Towell, mother, Belfast, N. Y.

Pvt. GRAVIEL GARCIA, Company C, 325th Infantry. (A. S. No. 2229509). For extraordinary heroism in action near St. Juvin, France, October 16, 1918. Private Garcia voluntarily went out into No Man's Land under heavy enemy fire and administered first aid to a wounded comrade. While making his way back to our lines with the wounded man, he was himself severely wounded. Home address, Mrs. Joseph Davis, mother, Davis, Tex.

Pvt. NICKLOUS WEBER, Company K, 325th Infantry. (A. S. No. 2153453.) For extraordinary heroism in action near St. Juvin, France, October 16, 1918 . After three stretcher bearers had been shot down while trying to bring in a wounded soldier, Private Weber advanced in the face of the terrific machine-gun and artillery fire and rescued the wounded man. He then returned to the field and successfully brought the three stretcher

Soldiers Honored By Pershing

bearers to our lines. Home address, Frank Weber, father, R. F. D. 5, Waterloo, Iowa.

Sergt. HUGH JOHNSTON, Company D, 325th Infantry. (A. S. No. 1898103.) For extraordinary heroism in action near St. Juvin, France, October 11, 1918. Voluntarily leaving shelter, Sergt. Johnston crawled out into the open under heavy enemy fire to the aid of a wounded soldier. While administering first aid to the latter he was himself wounded, but he nevertheless attempted to carry his comrade to safety, and in so doing he received a second wound. Home address, James S. Johnston, brother, Forest City, Pa.

Sergt. JOHN H. GROVES, Company L, 325th Infantry. (A. S. No. 1899872.) For extraordinary heroism in action near St. Juvin, France, October 16, 1918. Sergt. Groves led a patrol against a machine-gun nest which was causing many casualties in his company. He then worked his way to the rear of another machine-gun position, charged it, capturing three prisoners, two guns, and killing six of the enemy. Home address, Mrs. John Groves, mother, Water Street, Warehouse Point, Conn.

Pvt. PAUL CROSS, Machine Gun Company, 325th Infantry. (A. S. No. 2148351.) For extraordinary heroism in action near St. Juvin, France, October 12, 1918. After his machine-gun squad had been dispersed by a sweeping enemy fire, Private Cross continued to operate his gun alone until forced to leave it by the overwhelming enemy attack. He then killed two of the enemy with his pistol, but was severely wounded in the encounter. His unusual bravery and daring contributed materially to the success of his regiment in the action. Home address, Mrs. Nora Pennington, mother, R. F. D. No. 4, Centerville, Iowa.

Second Lieut. GEORGE H. HOWARD, 326th Infantry. For extraordinary heroism in action near St. Juvin, France, October 16-26, 1918. On October 16, Lieut. Howard was severely wounded by a machine-gun bullet which struck him in the hip. After having his wound dressed at the first-aid station he refused to be evacuated, but instead returned to his platoon and continued to lead it for the remaining 10 days of the engagement. He constantly refused to leave his command until ordered to the rear by his battalion commander, although suffering intense paid from his wound. Home address: Mrs. M. C. Howard, mother, 3015 Ringold Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Sergt. BENJAMIN R. BACON, Company D, 326th Infantry. (A. S. No. 1901194.) For extraordinary heroism in action south of Champigneulle, France, October 16, 1918. Twice wounded by machine-gun bullets, Sergt. Bacon continued to lead his platoon through heavy artillery and machine-gun fire, penetrating the enemy lines and silencing several machine guns. Home address: Charles W. Bacon, father, 2135 North Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Pvt. JOHN L. HANLEY, Company E, 326th Infantry. (A. S. No. 2670941.) For extraordinary heroism in action near St. Juvin, France, October 11, 1918. While on duty as a stretcher bearer, Private Hanley was painfully wounded in the head, but he nevertheless continued to evacuate the wounded, crossing and recrossing the Aire River several times under heavy fire, and refusing to secure treatment himself until all of the other wounded had been cared for. Home address, Mrs. Ella Hanley, mother, 208 East 49th Street, New York City.

Pvt. JAMES McGUIRE, Jr., Company H, 326th Infantry. (A. S. No. 1902288.) For extraordinary heroism in action near St. Juvin, France, October 17, 1918. With exceptional gallantry, Private McGuire voluntarily went out into an area swept by heavy machine-gun fire to rescue a wounded sergeant, and succeeded in carrying the latter a considerable distance through heavy fire to a first-aid station. Home address, James McGuire, father, County Leitrim, Ireland.

First Sergt. CHARLES I. YOUNG, Jr., Company D, 327th Infantry. (A. S. No. 1906382.) For extraordinary heroism in action near Cornay, France, October 9, 1918. Assisted by six other soldiers, Sergt. Young fought his way through a greatly superior number of the enemy and rescued 13 wounded comrades, thereby saving them from being taken by the enemy. After all the officers had become casualties, he assumed command of the company, reorganizing and leading it through many attacks, and contributing greatly to the success of his company. Home address, Charles J. Young, father, 427 Pine Street, Reading, Pa.

Sergt. MARION C. TUCKER, Company L, 328th Infantry. (A. S. No. 1911289.) For extraordinary heroism in action near Sommerance, France, October 14, 1918. While being carried unconscious to a dressing station, after having been wounded, Sergt. Tucker regained consciousness, arose from the stretcher and rejoined his company. Shortly after a gas shell exploded in a dugout where he and other men were taking cover. Although badly gassed, he again refused evacuation, remaining on duty with the company until it was relieved 16 days later. Home address, Mrs. Marion C. Tucker, wife, Moultrie, Ga.

First Lieut. JAMES M. DOUGLASS, 320th Machine Gun Battalion. For extraordinary heroism in action near St. Juvin, France, October 14, 1918. When his platoon had become greatly disorganized through many casualties, Lieut. Douglass, although wounded, reorganized it, and led it through hazardous machine gun and artillery fire. He remained on duty for several days, during which time he suffered acutely from his wounds, until ordered to a dressing station. Home address, William S. Douglass, father, North Highlands, Russellville, Ala.

Second Lieut. WILLIAM CHALMERS ACHESON (deceased), 320th Machine Gun Battalion. For extraordinary heroism in action near St. Juvin, France, October 14, 1918. Seeing a flank position exposed by the nonarrival of an infantry regiment, Lieut. Acheson promptly moved his four guns to the position and held off a strong attack by the enemy. During the action 20 prisoners were taken, but nearly all his platoon had been killed or wounded. Lieut. Acheson personally operated a gun and, although wounded, poured a most effective fire in the ranks of the enemy, continuing until he died from loss of blood. Next of kin, Rev. T. C. Acheson, father, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Pvt. AUGUST WOERMAN, Company A, 321st Machine Gun Battalion. (A. S. No. 2146695.) For extraordinary heroism in action near Sommerance, France, October 15, 1918. Although wounded by shrapnel, Private Woerman remained on duty throughout the entire night and, after having his wounds dressed, insisted on returning for duty. He was again wounded the following day, once more disregarding his wound and continuing on duty. Home address, Mrs. Lottie Woerman, mother, 708 State Street, Quincy, Ill.

Pharmacist's Mate (second class) CHARLES S. JENNISON. (A. S. No. 304473.) United States Navy, attached to 2d Battalion 5th Regiment, United States Marine Corps. For extraordinary heroism in action near Blanc Mont Ridge, France, October 4-6, 1918. Pharmacist's Mate Jennison worked fearlessly and efficiently at caring for the wounded in an advanced dressing station, exposed to heavy shell and rifle fire. He was wounded when a shell struck and partly wrecked his aid station, but he refused to be evacuated and continued at his post for 48 hours. Home address, Ruth Jennison, sister, 500 Pacific Avenue, Atlantic City, N. J.

Sergt. WILLIAM F. ENGEL, Company H, 2d Battalion, 5th Regiment Marines. (A. S. No. 305456.) For extraordinary heroism in action near Blanc Mont Ridge, France, October 4, 1918. After locating a machine gun nest, Sergt. Engel destroyed one of the guns and returned to our lines with valuable information concerning the location of the machine-gun nest. Home address, Mrs. Charlotte A. Engel, wife, Berea, Ohio.

Corp. JESSE WHITAKER, Company L, 23d Infantry. A. S. No. 240734.) For extraordinary heroism in action near St. Etienne-Aux-Arnes, France, October 3-9, 1918. A few minutes before the attack, in an offensive operation, Corp. Whitaker was wounded by a shell fragment but remained with his platoon and led his squad with great courage and initiative during the attack. Next of kin, Okie P. Whitaker, wife, Paris, Mo.

Pharmacist's Mate (second class) ERNEST B. BALL, United States Navy, Company E, 5th Marines. (A. S. No. 59535.) For extraordinary heroism in action near St. Etienne, France, October 3, 1918. Pharmacist's Mate Ball continually exposed himself to severe machine-gun and artillery fire while dressing and carrying wounded soldiers belonging to the unit to which he was attached. Home address, Etta Ball, mother, Ukiah, Cal.

Second Lieut. F. J. ZINNER, Company A, 5th United States Marine Corps. For extraordinary heroism in action near St. Etienne, France, October 4, 1918. While attacking a strongly held enemy position, under heavy machine-gun and artillery fire, Lieut. Zinner rallied men of another company, who had become separated from their organization, to his support. With these reinforcements, his platoon was able to relieve a very critical situation. Home address, Lena Zinner, mother, 697 Oakwood Avenue, Columbus, Ohio.

Corp. CHARLES S. MAAS, Company F, 167th Infantry. (A. S. No. 97085.) For extraordinary heroism in action near Croix Rouge Farm, France, July 26, 1918. Corp. Maas voluntarily went out under a terrific machine-gun fire to the rescue of his commanding officer who had been wounded. Next of kin, Mrs Hattie Maas, 324 Lauderdale Street, Selma, Ala.

Second Lieut. JACOB H. HECKMAN, 5th Regiment, United States Marine Corps. For extraordinary heroism in action in the Bois De Belleau, France, June 25, 1918. With the assistance of three sergeants, Lieut. Heckman started out to destroy the final stand of the enemy in the Bois De Belleau; an impregnable position, where enemy guns were concealed by rocks and heavy shrubbery. Armed with only a pistol, Lieut. Heckman rushed the nest which was offering the most violent resistance and captured one officer and 90 men. Each of his men destroyed a nest and captured two of the enemy at each position. After effecting the complete reduction of the last element, he marched his prisoners in under a severe and harassing fire of the retreating enemy. Home address, Jacob A. Heckman, father, Hyatt Avenue, Ward Hill, Mass.

GOVERNMENT TO GIVE 20,000 MOTOR TRUCKS TO THE STATES

More than $45,000,000 worth of motor trucks are about to be distributed by the Secretary of Agriculture through the Bureau of Public Roads to the State highway departments. These trucks have been declared surplus by the War Department, and are being distributed to the States under the provisions of Section 7 of the Post Office Appropriation Bill. They must be used by the States on roads constructed in whole or in part by Federal aid, for which $200,000,000 in addition to the former appropriation was given to the States under the same bill. All that the States must do to acquire the use of these 20,000 trucks, which range in capacity from two to five tons, is to pay the loading and freight charges.

Of the 20,000 motor vehicles to be acquired practically free by the States, 11,000 are new and 9,000 are used, but all are declared to be in serviceable condition. The motors will be apportioned to States only upon request of the State highway departments on the basis of the requests received from the respective States, and in accordance with the apportionment provided in the Federal aid law approved in 1916. The requirements of the law are such that the Bureau of Public Roads can not distribute any trucks to counties or individuals.

ENLISTMENTS IN HAWAII.

Men To Be Recruited for Service In Europe and Siberia.

The War Department authorizes the following statement:

It has been directed that instructions be issued opening enlistments for service in Europe and Siberia to men in the Hawaiian Islands. Men enlisted in the Hawaiian Islands for service in Siberia will be picked up by transport at Honolulu and men enlisted in the Hawaiian Islands for service in Europe will be sent to the Overseas Replacement Depot, Camp Meade, Md.

Anxiety to Get Home Soon Prevails Among U. S. Troops in France and Germany, Mr. Baker Says on Return

Press interview with the Secretary of War, May 7, 1919:

I went to France primarily to look into the work of the Liquidation Commission. I found that the commission, headed by Judge Parker, had established itself in Paris and was working in the heartiest co-operation with the Army and with the French authorities. The negotiations of the commission are primarily an effort to reach an arrangement with the French by which the permanent installations of the Army like docks, warehouses, and additions to railroad facilities will be taken over by the French Government. These negotiations are in progress but not concluded.

There is also a very large amount of movable property in France which belongs to the Army in excess of the amount which the Army will need, which would be of very great value to the French people, such as machine tools, locomotives, cars, etc., about which the same sort of negotiation is in progress with the French Government, the idea being, as far as possible, to sell in Europe to people who need them the things which the Army does not need for its maintenance, thus saving the transportation home and the wastage of the double transportation.

Negotiations Still in Progress.

Now these negotiations are going on. They have not been concluded, so that there is no story to be told about the conclusion of that enterprise.

The general situation in France is this: The Army of Occupation centers at Coblenz, which is the American bridgehead. After I left, General Dickman turned over the command of the Army of Occupation to General Liggett. General Liggett is the senior Lieutenant General of the American Expeditionary Forces. General Dickman was the commander of the Third Army, but is not one of the two Lieutenant Generals. General Bullard is in the South of France resting up on the Riviera somewhere. General Dickman is going to Chaumont to do work on a committee there, and General Liggett takes charge of the Army of Occupation.

Supplies Through Northern Ports.

The Army of Occupation will be supplied through the ports of Antwerp and Rotterdam, which in effect cuts it off from the Expeditionary Force in France, and make unnecessary the maintenance of that long line of supplies from the ports through the intermediate section and advance zones in France which has hitherto had to be maintained. You will remember that Brest, Saint Nazaire, and Bordeaux were the three ports in what was called the port section, then came the intermediate section with Tours as headquarters of the Services of Supply, and the great storage places like Gievries, where they have immense storehouses, then they have the advanced section. Originally the plan was to have 15 per cent of the supplies of the Army at port section, 60 per cent in the intermediate section and the residue in the advanced section, principally Is-sur-Tille and the distributing stations in the front section. Now the plan is that the Army of Occupation will have its own Services of Supply at Antwerp and Rotterdam. Ships will go either from this country or Bordeaux to Antwerp and Rotterdam and supply the Army of Occupation. This will enable General Pershing and General Harboard to cut off the connection between the two armies and gradually to withdraw the whole American Army and Services, taking the entire American Army and effort out of France by gradually retiring to the ports.

300,000 in Army of Occupation.

The number of men in the Army of Occupation—I cannot give it to you accurately—is in the neighborhood of 300,000. The millionth man will probably sail from France this week. This will leave substantially 1,000,000 men still in France and, with the rate of 250,000 to 300,000 men a month—leaving out the 300,000 men in the Army of Occupation which gives about 700,000—August ought to see practically everybody in the American Expeditionary Force in France returned.

Our principal port of embarkation, of course, is Brest. The camp at this place is now certainly the best camp the Army ever had. It is in perfect condition, the early difficulties having all been remedied. Our Army of Occupation, so I am told by every military man who has talked with me on the subject, is in perfect condition. They have taken the very best equipment of the whole Expeditionary Force and equipped that Army, so that it has everything that an Army could wish for. Its horses look like showhorses; indeed, they have held a number of horse shows in all the divisions. While I was in Coblenz I went to the horse show; they had every horse shined and polished up to the highest point. Everything about that Army makes it look like a show place; nothing that anybody can think of that an Army could want is missing.

All Anxious to Get Home.

The state of mind of the boys in France—and in the Army of Occupation as well as in the rest of it—is one of very great anxiety to get home. I saw no homesickness—that is, nothing of the sort of thing which we regard as homesickness in a boarding school, which interferes with a person's ability to do his work, but I saw no American soldier who did not want to come home.

Now, there is another thing in France of which no adequate idea can be given, and the most that anybody can do is to speak with enthusiasm about it; this is the American Expeditionary Force University. There never has been anything like this in the world. At Beaume, France, they have set up a university. The buildings were originally put up for a base hospital and the war came to an end before they had been occupied. The university was, therefore, established at this place. There are over 9,000 students there, and there are 11 departments in the university. They have a school of agriculture, a divinity school, a school of law, a school of medicine, a college of arts, a college of sciences, a school of dentistry. I cannot enumerate the others, but practically any subject that a man wants to know can be taken up at the university. They have gotten the teachers in part from the teachers with the Y. M. C. A., brought over when it planned to do work along this line, but for the most part the teachers are college professors or college graduates who were in the ranks themselves as soldiers. About 9,000 men are now taking courses at the university. In addition to the university, as you know, some 3,000 of our men are matriculated in colleges in England and France.

Friends with German Children.

The situation of the Army of Occupation along the Rhine is the most entrancing situation that one can imagine. It is spring, the birds are out and the trees are in bloom. In those clean-swept, sanitary German towns the boys are living in a higher degree of comfort than was ever possible during the war. The boys are apparently observing the non-intercourse rule with German men. You never see an American soldier talking to a German man and you rarely see an American soldier talking to a German woman. I don't mean that they are rude about it, but they observe the rule. But our soldiers have been just as unable to resist the German children as they were to resist the French children, and you see American soldiers everywhere with little Hanses and Fritzes and Gretchens.

Conditions of life in France are still very discouraging for outsiders. The cost of living is tremendously high, and the congestion of life in France can scarcely be realized. It is difficult to find places to live, particularly in Paris.

BANNERS FOR U. S. AIR UNITS.

On the afternoon of Saturday, April 12th, under the auspices of the "Pays de France" a ceremony was held at the Opera-Comique, Paris, at which banners of the organization known as the "Femmee Francaises" were presented to the American air units in France; one banner to each organization. Twenty-three balloon companies, which were serving with American troops at the front on November 11th, 1918, were each presented with one of these banners; these companies are: 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 24th, 25th, 26th, 42nd, 43rd, 44th, and 69th.

Help your Government and yourself at the same time—buy war-savings stamps.

VICTORY BUTTON FOR WEAR ON CIVILIAN CLOTHES BY ALL WHO SERVED IN ARMY DURING WAR

The War Department authorizes publication of the following circular:

War Department,
Washington, April 14, 1919.

Circular No. 187.

Victory Buttons.

1. A lapel button to be known as the Victory Button, for wear on civilian clothes, will be issued to all officers, enlisted men (excluding members of the Students' Army Training Corps), field clerks, and members of the Army Nurse Corps, who served honorably on active duty in the Army of the United States for a period of fifteen days at any time between April 6, 1917, and November 11, 1918. The button will be of silver for those wounded in action, and bronze for all others.

2. For the present, the Victory Button will be issued at time of honorable discharge to those entitled to it and those who have already been honorably discharged. Later, the button will be issued to all remaining in service entitled to it.

3. Those who have been discharged before a supply of buttons was available for issue may secure a button by mailing to the supply officer of the nearest military post, camp or station, including a recruiting station, their original discharge certificate or a true copy thereof prepared on the form provided for the purpose, or, in the case of officers to whom no discharge certificate was issued, their discharge order or a true copy thereof. The true copy of a discharge certificate or of a discharge order must be executed by a civil officer empowered to administer oaths and be a full, literal and complete copy of the original and contain all written or printed matter appearing on both sides of the discharge certificate or discharge order. The certificate of the civil officer must be in the following form:

"I certify that the foregoing is a true and complete copy of the original discharge certificate (or discharge order, of ....., and contains all written and printed matter appearing on both sides of the discharge certificate (or discharge order).

I further certify that I have indorsed on the original discharge certificate (or discharge order) over my signature the following in words and figures: True copy made by me ..... (date)..... 191.. for purpose of securing a Victory Button by mail."

4. Necessary blank forms (Form No. 704, A. G. O., for enlisted men, and Form No. 704-1, A. G. O., for officers) for preparation of true copies of discharge certificates will be furnished by the War Department and may be obtained when the supply is available from the supply officer of any military post, camp or station, including a recruiting station.

No blank form for preparation of true copies of officers' discharge orders will be furnished.

5. When the supply officer issues a Victory Button, he will indorse on the discharge certificate, discharge order, or true copy of discharge certificate or discharge order, the fact of issue and kind of button issued.

6. Commanding officers will give this circular the widest publicity possible in the local press.

By order of the Secretary of War:
PEYTON C. MARCH,
General, Chief of Staff.

Official:
J. T. Kerr, Adjutant General.

CONVERSION RATE ON POSTAL MONEY ORDERS SENT TO FRANCE

Office of Postmaster General,
Washington, Apr. 5, 1919.

The Honorable
The Secretary of War.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 2nd instant, which is in response to my communication of March 28, and that of the Third Assistant Postmaster General of the 27th of that month, regarding the conversion rate to be used by the Postal Agent in France in the transaction of money-order business.

In reply I beg to inform you that the plan proposed in your letter, which was approved by Assistant Secretary Rathbone, of the Treasury Department, in a letter to General Lord, dated April 3, 1919, is entirely satisfactory to this Department.

Through the courtesy of your Department, a cablegram was forwarded to the Postal Agent in France yesterday directing the immediate resumption of money-order business in accordance with the plan as approved. It is noted that the War Department, if desired, is willing to purchase at the current market rate on the date of the transaction from the Postal Agent the amount of surplus francs on hand at the time of the suspension of the money-order business, and we may have occasion to avail ourselves of this offer, but at this time it is thought best to retain the surplus.

Allow me to express my sincere appreciation of the prompt and efficient manner in which this difficult situation was handled by the representatives of your Department, and the courtesy extended by them to the postal officials having the matter in charge.

Respectfully,
A. S. BURLESON,
Postmaster General.

PAY OF SICK AND WOUNDED.

The War Department authorizes the following statement from the Office of the Surgeon General:

The pay of sick and wounded soldiers in Army hospitals is being expedited by direction of the Surgeon General. Each patient is handed a questionnaire within twenty-four hours after arrival at an Army hospital, which is executed by the patient and collected before he has been moved from the receiving ward. This document, when properly executed, is placed in a service record, after which the soldier's name is placed on the pay roll, and he is paid within one week after his arrival.

INTERPRETATION OF ORDER 27 AS TO RAILROAD WORKING HOURS

The United States Railroad Administration issues the following:

Interpretation No. 3 to Supplement No. 8 to General Order No. 27.

STATEMENT.

Article I of the agreement with section foremen and section laborers, made on October 10, 1917, by a certain railroad, reads as follows:

"Day's work—Ten (10) hours shall constitute a regular day's work, Mondays to Fridays.

"Eight (8) hours shall constitute a regular day's work Saturdays."

The agreement also provides that one and one-half time will be paid for time worked after the regular day's work.

The employees receive 10 hours pay for Saturdays, and contend that inasmuch as they were receiving two hours bonus time for Saturdays under the agreement, they should continue to receive this bonus after the establishment of the basic eight-hour day.

Question 1. Is it the intention of Supplement No. 8 to General Order No. 27 to reduce the hours from eight to six for a day's work on Saturdays and allow eight hours' pay therefor?

Decision. No.

Question 2. Is it the intention of Supplement No. 8 to General Order No. 27 to preserve ten hours' pay for eight hours' work?

Decesion. Yes. See Section (a), Article IV of Supplement No. 8, and Articles I and III of Interpretation No. 1 thereto. If an employee, coming under the provisions of Section (g), Article I, Supplement No. 8, and Article III of Interpretation No. 1 thereto, received in excess of $3.20 per day; or, if on an hourly rate, in excess of 40 cents per hour, on January 1, 1919, prior to the application of General Order No. 27; or if a rate in excess of $3.20 per day or 40 cents per hour was authorized after January 1, 1918, and prior to September 1, 1918, the effective date of Supplement No. 8, except by General Order No. 27, such rates are to be preserved. General Order No. 27, Supplement No. 8, and Interpretation No. 1 thereto shall not be construed to establish a less favorable wage rate for 8 hours than that established for 10 hours, or less, from and within their respective effective dates.

WALKER D. HINES,
Director General of Railroads.

TANKS MAY BE EXHIBITED.

The War Department authorizes publication of the following:

The War Department has approved the furnishing of tanks and their crews, under the supervision of the Director of the Tank Corps, to various communities for special occasions, provided no expense incident to exhibitions will be incurred by the War Department. Only such tanks and crews, however, will be furnished as will not interfere with the instruction and training activities of the Tank Corps.

LIST OF GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS AND PURCHASE ORDERS

Purchase and Storage

RAW MATERIALS.

Purchase orders approved by Board of Review, Raw Materials Division, Office Director of Purchase:

Pacific Coast Borax Co., New York. Borax, 4,000 lbs., for Camp Jackson, S. C., $320.00.

Hugh Reilly Co., Washington, D. C. Banana oil, 3 gals., B. Warehouse No. 1, Newport News, Va., $6.75.

Born & Sons, L., Hampton, Va. Buff smokestack paint, 10 gals., B. Warehouse No. 1, Newport News, Va., $19.50.

Born & Sons, L., Hampton, Va. Gray battleship paint, 10 gals., $22.50; zinc white in oil paint, 150 lbs., $21; kalsomine, white, 50 lbs., $3.

Patton Paint Co., Newark, N. J. Powdered aluminum, 10 lbs., B. Warehouse No. 1, Newport News, $7.90.

Eagle-Picher Lead Co., Chicago, Ill. Red lead, dry, 200 lbs., B. Warehouse No. 1, Newport News, $21.96.

Peasles-Gaulbert Co., Louisville, Ky. Paint, vermillion, 10 gals., B. Warehouse No. 1, Newport News, $27.50.

N. Y. & N. J. Lubricant Co., New York. Cylinder oil, NFO, 700 gals., for Fort H. G. Wright, N. Y., $364.

N. Y. & N. J. Lubricant Co., New York. Cylinder oil NFO, 450 gals., for Fort Terry, N. Y., $234.

N. Y. & N. J. Lubricant Co., New York. Cylinder oil NFO, 350 gals., for Fort Michie, N. Y., $182.

Lawton Rfg. Co., Lawton, Okla. Gasoline QMS., 221,290 gals., for C. S. O. A. T. C., Fort Sill, Okla., $42,045.10.

Midco Sales Co., Chicago, Ill. Fuel oil, 360,855 gals., $9,622.80.

Sinclair Rfg. Co., Chicago, Ill. Gear ch. lubr. 3508, 2,410 lbs., $241.

Vortex Mfg. Co., Cleveland, Ohio. Med. motor 3502, 5,500 gals., $1,925.

White Star Rfg. Co., Detroit, Mich. Hvy. motor 3502, 9,850 gals., $4,038.50.

Lawton Rfg. Co., Lawton, Okla. Kerosene 3517, 6,410 gals., $769.20.

Union Petroleum Co., Philadelphia, Pa. Min. cyl. oil 3509, 400 gals., $120.

Vortex Mfg. Co., Cleveland, Ohio. Trans. lubr. 3504, 5,000 gals., $1,187.50.

Midco Oil Sales Co., Chicago, Ill. Fuel oil, 10,585 gals., $282.27.

Union Oil Co., Los Angeles. Gasoline QMS., 3,000 gals., Dist. MTC., Fort Mason, Cal., $555.

Standard Oil Co., San Francisco. Com. cyl. oil 3510, 600 gals., $321.

Standard Oil Co., San Francisco. Motor cycle 3501, 400 gals., $164.

Sherwood Bros., Baltimore, Md. Med. cup grease 3506, 1,000 lbs., for Augusta Arsenal, Ga., $65.

Texas Co., New York City. Fuel oil, 1,200 gals., Camp Eagle Pass, Texas, $132.

Gulf Rfg. Co., Pittsburgh, Pa. Kerosene 3517, 1,200 gals., $312.

Elk Rfg. Co., Charleston, W. Va. Gasoline QMS., 36,000 gals., Camp Greene, N. C., $7,290.

Gulf Rfg. Co., Pittsburgh, Pa. Gasoline QMS., 1,800 gals., U. S. G. H. No. 15, Corpus Christi, Texas, $441.

Sherwood Bros., Baltimore, Md. Med. motor 3502, 300 gals., Q. M. Key West Bks., Fla., $156.

Gulf Rfg. Co., Pittsburgh, Pa. Gasoline QMS., 24,750 gals., Penn. Field, Austin, Texas, $5,940.

Texas Co., New York City. Gasoline QMS., 44,200 gals., Camp Arthur, Texas, $9,503.

Texas Co., New York City. Kerosene 3517, 3,666 gals., $439.92.

Sherwood Bros., Baltimore, Md. Motor oil Med. 3502, 750 gals., G. H. No. 19, Azalea, N. C., $255.

Sherwood Bros., Baltimore, Md. Motor oil, heavy 3502, 100 gals., $37.

Texas Co., New York City. Gasoline QMS., 18,000 gals., $4,590.

Texas Co., New York City. Kerosene 3517, 1,500 gals., $210.

Midco Oil Sales Co., Chicago, Ill. Avi. gasoline 3511, 20,000 gals., Eberts Field, Lonoke, Ark., $4,600.

Gay Oil Co., Little Rock, Ark. Gasoline QMS., 5,000 gals., $1,150.

Gay Oil Co., Little Rock, Ark. Kerosene 3517, 1,500 gals., $187.50.

Gay Oil Co., Little Rock, Ark. Motor oil Med. 3502, 400 gals., $168.

Standard Oil Co., Chicago, Ill. Gasoline 3511-B, 2,400 gals., Jeffersonville, Ind., ZSO., $672.

Texas Co., New York. Gasoline QMS., 3,500 gals., CQM., San Benito, Texas, $892.50.

Gulf Rfg. Co., Pittsburgh, Pa. Heavy motor 3502, 100 gals., $75.

Gay Oil Co., Little Rock, Ark. Med. cup grease 3506, 1,400 lbs., CSO., Camp Bowie, Texas, $98.

Gulf Rfg. Co., Pittsburgh, Pa. Gasoline QMS., 15,000 gals., SO., Brownsville, Texas, $3,675.

Texas Co., New York City. Fuel oil, 1,800 gals., $189.

Gay Oil Co., Little Rock, Ark. Gasoline QMS., 3,500 gals., AGSD., Little Rock, Ark., $805.

Union Petroleum Co., Tobyhanna, Pa. Trans. lubr. 3504, 100 gals., $23.

Fiske Bros. Rfg. Co., New York. Motor oil, M. 3502, 650 gals., $227.30.

Gulf Rfg. Co., Pittsburgh, Pa. Kerosene 3517, 1,000 gals., for Souther Field, Americus, Ga., $145.

Crystal Oil Works, Oil City. Gasoline QMS., 10,000 gals., $1,925.

Gulf Rfg. Co., Pittsburgh, Pa. Gasoline QMS., 2,000 gals., $500.

Texas Co., New York City. Gasoline QMS., 3,500 gals., San Benito, Texas, $892.50.

Gulf Rfg. Co., Pittsburgh, Pa. Heavy motor 3502, 100 gals., $65.

Detroit Graphite Co., Detroit, Mich. Dark drab paint, 25 gals., S. O., Fort Morgan, Ala., $77.50.

Detroit Graphite Co., Detroit, Mich. Dark olive green paint, 25 gals., $51.25.

Peaslee Gaulbert Co., Louisville, Ky. Red, dark paint, 35 gals., $57.75.

J. W. Mortell Co., Kankakee, Ill. Gray enamel, 35 gals., $61.25; white paint, 25 gals., $51.25; buff paint, 25 gals., $51.25.

Sherwin Williams Co., Washington, D. C. White stencil paint, 15 gals., $19.80.

Dozier & Gay Paint Co., Jacksonville. White zinc paste, 100 lbs., $16.

T. H. Nevin Co., Pittsburgh, Pa. White enamel, 35 gals., $66.85; gray paint, 45 gals., $86.40; varnish, 30 gals., $45.30.

Oxidite Mfg. Co., Arlington, Mass. Cold water white paint, 6,000 lbs., Pier 4, Hoboken, N. J., $262.50.

Sherwin Williams Co., Washington, D. C. Drop black paste, 100 lbs., ZSO., El Paso, Texas, $23; stencil black paint, 20 quarts, $7.60; white shellac, 300 gals., $750.

Chas. Roberts & Co., L. I. City. Blue paint, 300 gals., $525.

T. H. Nevin Co., Pittsburgh, Pa. Vermillion in Japan, 75 gals., $407.75.

George D. Wetherill & Co., Philadelphia, Pa. Rubber cement, 60 tubes, $6.30; vulcanizing cement, 50 quarts, $28.25; vulcanizing cement, 125 gals., $232.50; Prussian blue paste, 100 lbs., $57.10.

Toch Bros., New York City. Vermillion paint, 250 gals., $625.

W. P. Fuller & Co., Seattle, Wash. Reinforced red lead paint, 175 lbs., for DZSO., Seattle, Wash., $21.44.

Patton Paint Co., Newark, N. J. Paint buff deck (mixed), 100 gals., $190; 100 gals., $180.

George D. Wetherill Co., Philadelphia, Pa. Paint, white zinc, in oil, 1,500 lbs., $262.35.

Atlantic Rfg. Co., Philadelphia, Pa. Fuel oil, 75,000 gals., for USGT., Wampum, Phila., $11,775.

Atlantic Rfg. Co., Philadelphia, Pa. Fuel oil, 109,200 gals., USGT., Kentuckian, Phila., $7,654.92.

Gulf Rfg. Co., Pittsburgh, Pa. Kerosene 3517, 1,000 gals., Souther Field, Americus, $145.

Crystal Oil Works, Oil City. Gasoline QMS., 10,000 gals., $1,925.

Gulf Rfg. Co., Pittsburgh, Pa. Gasoline QMS., 2,000 gals., $500.

Atlantic Rfg. Co., Philadelphia, Pa. Motor gas. QMS., 7,500 gals., Sub-Depot, Pittsburgh, Pa., $1,800.

Atlantic Rfg. Co., Philadelphia, Pa. Motor oil M. 3502, 250 gals., $97.50.

Sherwood Bros., Baltimore, Md. Heavy motor oil 3502, 37,500 gals., Army of Occupation, $13,875.

Standard Oil Co., Louisville, Ky. Gasoline QMS., 600 gals., Remt. Depot No. 31, Montgomery, $150.

Magnolia Petr. Products Co., Dallas, Texas. Gasoline QMS., 5,000 gals., U. S. Troops, Del Rio, Texas, $1,225.

Gay Oil Co., Little Rock, Ark. Motor oil 3502, heavy, 350 gals., Fort Logan H. Roots, Ark., $168.

National Oil Works, New Orleans. Engine oil, 100 gals., for QM. Jackson Bks., La., $28.

National Oil Works, New Orleans. Kerosene 3517, 3,000 gals., QM. Jackson Bks., La., $345.

Crystal Oil Works, Oil City. Gasoline QMS., 50,000 gals., for Camp Wadsworth, S. C., $9,625.

Sherwood Bros., Baltimore, Md. Lib. aero oil 3501, 300 gals., Camp McArthur, Texas, $175.50.

Murray & Murray, Philadelphia, Pa. Sperm oil, 20 gals., ADSO., Newport News, Va., $39.40.

Gay Oil Co., Little Rock, Ark. Med. cup grease 3506, 1,400 lbs., Camp Bowie, Texas, $98.

PAINTS BRANCH.

The following awards have been made by the Paints Branch, Raw Materials Division:

To satisfy Fort Washington, Md., Requisition 10012, 400 lbs. white zinc paste in 25-pound tins at .146 per pound, to Miller & Graham Co., Baltimore, Md. Order 1141.

To satisfy Newport News, Va., Requisition 9743, on which bids closed 10 a. m., April 26, 1919, 200 lbs. red lead, dry, in 25-lb. containers, at .1098 per pound, f. o. b. Newport News, Va., to The Eagle-Picher Lead Co., Chicago, Ill. Order 1147.

10 lbs. powdered aluminum in 10-lb. containers, at .79 per pound, f. o. b. Newport News, Va., to Patton Paint Co., Newark, N. J. Order 1146.

10 gals. paint, buff smokestack, in 5-gal. containers, at $1.95 per gallon, f. o. b. Newport News, Va., to L. Born & Sons, Hampton, Va. Order 1145.

10 gals. paint, gray battleship, in 5-gal. containers, at $2.25 per gallon, f. o. b. Newport News, Va., to L. Born & Sons, Hampton, Va. Order 1145.

10 gals. paint, vermillion, in 5-gal. containers, at $2.75 per gallon, f. o. b. Newport News, Va., to The Peaslee-Gaulbert Co., Louisville, Ky. Order 1148.

150 lbs. paint, zinc white in oil, in 25-lb. containers, at .14 per lb., f. o. b. Newport News, Va., to L. Born & Sons, Hampton, Va. Order 1145.

50 lbs. kalsomine white, in 50-lb. containers, at .06 per pound, f. o. b. Newport News, Va., to L. Born & Sons, Hampton, Va. Order 1145.

3 gals. banana oil, in 1-gal. containers, at $2.25 per gallon, f. o. b. Newport News, Va., to Hugh Reilly Co., Washington, D. C. Order 1160.

To satisfy El Paso, Texas, Requisition 223, on which bids closed 10 a. m., April 28, 1919, 60 tubes rubber cement at .10½, f. o. b. El Paso, to George D. Wetherill Co., Philadelphia, Pa. Order 1170.

50 quarts vulcanizing cement, at .56½ per quart, f. o. b. El Paso, to George D. Wetherill Co., Philadelphia, Pa. Order 1170.

125 gallons vulcanizing cement, at $1.86 per gallon, f. o. b. El Paso, to George D. Wetherill Co., Philadelphia, Pa. Order 1170.

125 gallons reinforced red lead paint (cancelled).

100 lbs. drop black, paste, in 1-lb. tins, at .23 per pound, f. o. b. El Paso, to Sherwin-Williams Co., Washington, D. C. Order 1173.

100 lbs. Prussian blue paste, in ½-lb. tins, at .5710 per pound, f. o. b. El Paso, to Geo. D. Wetherill Co., Philadelphia, Pa. Order 1170.

300 gallons blue paint, in 1-gal. cans, at $1.75 per gallon, f. o. b. El Paso, to Chase, Roberts & Co., Long Island City, N. Y. Order 1172.

75 gals. vermillion in Japan, in 1-gal. cans, at $5.45 per gallon, f. o. b. El Paso, to T. H. Nevin Co., Pittsburgh, Pa. Order 1171.

20 quarts stencil black paint, in 1-quart cans, at .38 per quart, f. o. b. El Paso, to Sherwin-Williams Co., Washington, D. C. Order 1173.

250 gals. vermillion paint, in 1-gal. cans, at $2.50 per gallon, f. o. b. El Paso, to Toch Brothers, New York City. Order 1162.

300 gals. white shellac, in 1-gal. cans, at $2.50 per gallon, f. o. b. El Paso, to Sherwin-Williams Co., Washington, D. C. Order 1173.

To satisfy Seattle Requisition 133-3025, on which bids closed 10 a. m., April 30, 1919,

GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS AND PURCHASES

175 lbs. paint, reinforced red lead, in 25-lb. containers, at .12¼ per pound, to W. P. Fuller & Co., Seattle, Wash. Order 1191.

1,500 lbs. paint, white zinc in oil, in 50-lb. containers, at .1749 per pound, to George D. Wetherill & Co., Philadelphia, Pa. Order 1193.

200 gallons paint, buff deck (mixed), 100 gallons, in 1-gal. containers, at $1.90 per gallon, 100 gallons in 5-gal. containers, at $1.80 per gallon, to Patton Paint Co., Newark, N. J. Order 1192.

To satisfy Hoboken, N. J., Requisition 26018, on which bids closed 10 a. m., April 30, 1919, 6,000 lbs. cold water white paint, in paper-lined wood barrels, at .04⅜ per pound, to Oxidite Manufacturing Co., Arlington, Mass. Order 1190.

ENGINEERING MATERIALS.

Orders approved by Board of Review, Machinery and Engineering Materials Division, Office Director of Purchase:

ME-11. Pyrene Mfg. Co., Washington, D. C. Extinguisher charges, f. o. b. New York, domestic packing, bid requested April 22d, $540, open market, only mfg.

ME-1255. Wickwire Bros., Cortland, N. Y. Copper wire screening cloth, f. o. b. Cortland, export packing, bid requested April 7th, $2,940, open market, low bid, emergency purchase.

ME-1. Monitor By-Loop Radiator Co., Lancaster, Pa. Water heaters and tanks, f. o. b. Lancaster, Pa., export packing, $4,054.50, circular proposal 971, low bid, additional order.

ME-8. Cleveland Tractor Co., Cleveland, Ohio. Parts, for tractors, f. o. b. Cleveland, Ohio, export packing, bid requested April 14th, $4,383.64, open market, only manufacturer.

ME-67. U. S. Steel Products Co., Washington, D. C. 119,600 steel billets, f. o. b. Pittsburgh, export packing, bid requested March 20th, $2,813.56, open market, low bid meeting spec., emergency purchase.

ME-99. Matthews Engineering Co., Sandusky, Ohio. Repair parts, f. o. b. Sandusky, export packing, bid requested April 20th, $186, open market, only manufacturer.

ME-108. Wickwire Bros., Cortland, N. Y. Galv. iron screening cloth, f. o. b. Cortland, N. Y., export packing, bid requested April 7th, $5,952, open market, low bid, emergency purchase.

ME-114. Wickwire Bros., Cortland, N. Y. Copper screening cloth, f. o. b. Cortland, N. Y., domestic packing, bid requested April 7th, $3,375, open market, low bid, emergency purchase.

ME-1261. Wickwire Bros., Cortland, N. Y. Copper screening cloth, f. o. b., Cortland, N. Y., domestic packing, bir requested April N. Y., domestic packing, bid requested April purchase.

SUBSISTENCE DIVISION.

Purchase orders approved by Board of Review, Subsistence Division, Office Director of Purchase:

Sub-C-58. Deisel-Wemmer Co., Lima Ohio. 8,000 boxes cigars @ $2.06086 per box, 10,000 boxes @ $1.78586 per box; 9,000 boxes @ $1.61086 per box, 16,000 boxes @ $1.05336 per box, $65,696.98.

Sub-PO-189. General Cigars Co., New York, N. Y. 8,000 boxes cigars @ $1.75 per box; 7,000 boxes @ $1.442 per box, $24,094.

Sub-PO-187. General Cigars Co., New York, N. Y. 8,000 boxes cigars @ $1.75 per box, 8,000 boxes @ $.85942 per box, $20,875.36.

Sub-PO-181. American Tobacco Co., New York, N. Y. 10,000 pkgs. cigarettes, 20's, @ $.12825 per pkg.; 15,000 pkgs. 20's, @ $.16245 per pkg.; 5,000 pkgs. 10's, @ $.192375 per pkg.; 5,000 pkgs. 10's @ $.061988 per pkg.; 2,900 books, 100 leaves to a book, @ $.04275 per book (cigarette papers), less 2 per cent cash if paid within fifteen days from receipt of invoice, $20,875.05.

Sub-PO-173. Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co., New York, N. Y. 15,000 pkgs. cigarettes, 20's, @ $.12825 per pkg.; 25,000 pkgs. 20's, @ $.16245 per pkg.; 5,000 pkgs. 20's, @ $.123976 per pkg., less 2 per cent if paid within fifteen days after receipt of invoice, $6,604.88.

Sub-PO-169. Cortez Cigar Co., Savannah, Ga. 2,000 boxes cigars @ $1.9615 per box; 2,000 boxes @ $1.72375 per box, $7,370.50.

Sub-PO-168. General Cigars Co., New York, N. Y. 2,000 boxes cigars @ $1.6037 per box; 4,000 boxes @ $1.8193 per box; 6,000 boxes @ $2.00 per box, $22,484.60.

MOTORS AND VEHICLES.

Purchase orders approved by Board of Review, Motors and Vehicles Division, Office Director of Purchase:

Mtrs. P. O. 3372. Locomobile Co., Bridgeport, Conn. 1 lot spare parts for the maintenance 1195 Riker Type B3 Trucks. War tax clause to be included. Delivery to be completed during September, 1919. $232,465.19.

Mtrs. P. O. 3388. Hendee Mfg. Co., Springfield, Mass. 1 set miscellaneous assortment spare parts. No charge for overseas boxing. War tax clause to be included. Delivery to be completed in July. $181,258.38.

Mtrs. P. O. 3341. Harley-Davidson Motor Co., Milwaukee, Wis. 1 set miscellaneous assortment spare parts. War tax clause to be included. Delivery to be completed in June. $132,301.25.

Mtrs. P. O. 3357. Continental Motors Corp., Muskegon, Mich. 1 lot miscellaneous spare parts for 2116 QMC "AA" ambulances. War tax clause to be included. Delivery to reach seaboard 40 days from receipt of order. $29,138.42.

Mtrs. P. O. 3386. Philadelphia, Pa. 1 set miscellaneous assortment of spare parts. War tax clause to be included. Delivery to be completed 60 days after receipt of order. $29,025.68.

Mtrs. 3357. Continental Motors Corp., Muskegon, Mich. 1 lot miscellaneous spare parts for 2116 CMC "AA" ambulances. War tax clause to be included. Delivery to reach seaboard 40 days from receipt of order. $29,138.42.

GENERAL SUPPLIES.

Purchase orders approved by Board of Review, General Supplies Division, Office Director of Purchase:

GSC-1318. Whittemore Bros., Corp., Cambridge, Mass. Shoe polish, $43,200.

Medical Division.

Purchase orders approved by Board of Review, Medical & Hospital Division:

M. & H.-P. O. 486. Pelton & Crane, 244 Harper Ave., Detroit, Mich. Compressors and switchboards, $148.76.

M. & H.-P. O. 484. Western Electric Co., New York, N. Y. Carbon bulbs, $8.

M. & H.-P. O. 463. Williams, Brown & Earle, Philadelphia, Pa. Filter paper, $29.25.

M. & H.-C 478. Hance Bros. & White, Inc., Philadelphia, Pa. Bottles, $1,720.80.

M. & H.-C 483. United States Rubber Co., New York, N. Y. Rubber tips, $723.25.

M&H 468. Eli Lilly & Co., Indianapolis, Ind. Drugs, $1,950.

M&H 472. Magnus, Mabee & Reynard, New York, N. Y. Drugs, $585.

M&H 464. Armstrong Cork Co., Pittsburgh, Pa. Corks, $15.53.

M&H 480. Fred Haslam & Co., Brooklyn, N. Y. Gouges, $210.

M& H 482. Fred Haslem & Co., Brooklyn, N. Y. Knives, $100.

M&H 458. L. D. Caulk & Co., Milford, Del. Boxes, $2,050.

M&H 479. Waite & Bartlett, New York, N. Y. Gaskets, $100.

M&H 481. Kny-Scheerer Corp., New York, N. Y. Scissors, $100.

M&H 457. Pelton & Crance Co., Detroit, Mich. Syringes, $700.

M&H 459. H. Reeve Angel & Co., New York, N. Y. Rubber tubing, $18.84.

M&H 460. Driver Harris Co., Harrison, N. J. Wire, $2.50.

M&H 462. Bausch & Lomb Optical Co., Rochester, N. Y. Knife handles, $47.25.

M&H 461. Henry Disston & Sons, Philadelphia, Pa. Files, $75.

M&H 454. Cleveland Dental Mfg. Co., Cleveland, Ohio. Engines, $36.

Construction Division.

Purchase orders approved by Board of Review, Construction Division:

Aero Alarm Co., New York, N. Y. Fire alarm system for Fort Wood, N. Y., $2,100.

Brandon Lumber Co., St. Marys, Ga. Poles for Charleston, S. C., $675.

Electric Storage Battery Co., Washington, D. C. Storage battery and equipment for mechanical repairs, Unit 304, Texas, $18,875.

Aero Alarm Co., New York, N. Y. Fire alarm circuits for Camp Devens, Mass., $280.

Allith-Prouty Co., Danville, Ill. Fire door hardware for Philadelphia Q. M. Terminal, $768.60.

Patterson-Kelley Co., New York, N. Y. Hot water tanks for Camp Bragg, N. C., $1,893.98.

California Steam & Plumbing Co., San Francisco, Cal. Basin cocks for Fort Mason, Cal., $28.88.

Vilter Mfg. Co., Philadelphia, Pa. Equipment for cold storage and ice making plant for Camp Benning, Ga., $20,640.

Fairbanks Morse Co., Baltimore, Md. Equipment for water system for Fort Armistead, Md., $303.73.

Aero Alarm Co., New York, N. Y. Fire alarm circuits for Camp Meade, Md., $1,400.

David Lupton Co., Philadelphia, Pa. Steel sash for Raritan Arsenal, N. J., $575.

Stevens Lumber Co., Jacksonville, Fla. Lumber for Camp Bennings, Ga., $2,430.

Ramsey-Wheeler Lumber Co., Bainbridge, Ga. Lumber for Camp Bennings, Ga., $2,475.

Standard Brick Co., Macon, Ga. Brick for Charleston, S. C., $1,647.

H. W. Johns Manville Co., Washington, D. C. Cement for Fort Du Pont, Del., $44.80.

Condit Electrical Mfg. Co., South Boston, Mass. Oil switch—inter. lock for Charleston Port Terminal, $8.

Stanley & Patterson, New York, N. Y. Fire alarm boxes and gongs for Frankford Arsenal, Pa., $3,689.25.

Lynchburg Foundry Co., Lynchburg, Va. C. I. pipe and fittings for Langley Field, Va., $402.59.

Memphis Steel Construction Co., Pittsburgh, Pa. Steel tank and tower for Langley Field, Va., $18.487.

Chief of Engineers.

Purchase orders approved by Board of Review, Chief of Engineers:

Macbeth-Evans Glass Co., New York, N. Y. Eight shades Alba No. 3424, total price $32.34; purchased for District Engineer, Portland, Me.; non-competitive bids, reason No. 2.

Texas Co., New York, N. Y. 100 gals. Texaco Algol oil, total value $54; purchased for Artillery Engineer, Fort Dade, Fla., non-competitive bids, reason No. 2.

General Electric Co., West Lynn, Mass. 176 rear hub caps, total value $651.20; purchased for Searchlight Investigation Section; non-competitive bids, reason No. 9.

Rudolph & West Co., Washington, D. C. Miscellaneous bardware, total value $14.95; purchased for Equipment Section, Troop Division, non-competitive bids, reason No. 2.

Rudolph & West Co., Washington, D. C. Four doz. cans metal polish, purchased for Artillery Engineer, Coast Defense Balboa, C. Z. Competitive bids, reason No. 2. Order placed witb dealer who has the material in stock, $15.60.

Texas Co., New York, N. Y. For lubricating oil for 25 k. w. sets, purchased for Fort Salisbury, Milford, Del.; competitive bids, not placed with low hidder because of superior quality; manufacturer will manufacture tbe material special; $54.

Texas Co., New York, N. Y. For lubricating oil for 25 k. w. sets, purchased for Fort Du Pont, Del.; competitive bids; order not placed with low bidder on account of quality of material; $54.

Safety Insulated Wire & Cable Co., New York, N. Y. For cable for fire control station, Fort Barry, Cal., purchased for defense of San Francisco; competitive bids; order placed with low bidder; $266.

Simplex Wire & Cable Co., Boston, Mass. For supplies for ligbting fire control station, Fort Rosecrans; purchased for Fort Rosecrans on circular proposal; award made to low bidder; $2,181.

Barnhardt Bros. & Spindler, Washington, D. C. For miscellaneous material for drafting room; purchased for drafting room; competitive bids, low bidder; $72.39.

Ordnance Department.

Purchase orders approved by Board of Review, Ordnance Department:

P-20319, MS-6023. Marlin Rockwell Corp., New Haven, Conn. Special bolts for use in testing ammunition, $252.88.

MA-20998. Midvale Steel & Ordnance, Philadelphia, Pa., 1.457 in. (1 pdr.) sub-cal. seacoast shell, complete rounds, $585.

MT-20680. The Holt Mfg. Co., Peoria, Ill. (a) Oversize pistons, (b) piston rings, $51.

MA-6024, 20098. Bartlett Hayward Co., Baltimore, Md. 155 m. m. shrapnel with 6.22 in. copper bands, base charged, 45 second fuzes, $943.50.

MX-21078. E. I. Du Pont De Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del. Special primers for Mark VII trench mortar shell fuze (delay); special primers for Mark VII mortar shell fuze (non-delay), $50.

MA-6043, 20569. Chatham Machine & Tool Works, Inc., 138 Mott Street, New York, N. Y. 16 in. Bourrelet gage for experimental purposes at Aberdeen Proving Ground, $331.80.

MT-20682. Billings & Spencer Co., Hartford, Conn. Special transmission wrenches, $331.80.

List of Government Contracts

MC-21170. Morgan Engineering Co., Alliance, Ohio. 12 in. mortar carriages, $1,500,000.*

MT-6044, 20583. H. Belfield Co., Philadelphia, Pa. Standard brass drain cocks; male thread T handles, $50.

MX-21077. E. I. Du Pont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del. No. LV Winchester primers in 28 gage shotgun shell head, $150.

MA-20999. Washington Steel & Ordnance Co., Washington, D. C. 14 in. armor piercing shell, $6,370.

MS-6022, 20321. Colt's Patent Fire Arms Mfg. Co., Hartford, Conn. Fabric belts for 11 m. m. caliber Browning machine guns for use in testing ammunition, $54.

MT-6029, 20517. H. & H. Machine Shop, Gettysburg, Pa. Parts for repair of tanks at Camp Colt, $44.45.

MS-20704. Gaylord International Engineering & Construction, Scranton, Pa. Emergency tripods for tank machine guns, $60.

MX-20825. American Can Co., New York, N. Y. Sample tin containers for 75 m. m. and 3 in. A. A. shell, $200.

MX-6034, 20565. L. Sonneborn Sons, Inc., Baltimore, Md. Amalie petrolatum, $25.69.

MS-20807. American Seating Co., Chicago, Ill. Welded steel test drums, $456.11.

MS-20947. Elwin Kendal Hill, Cleveland, Ohio. Experimental aim corrector, $4,250.*

Total amount actual or estimated cost plus contracts indicated thus: (*).

P-17958, 418-PGI. Lincoln Twist Drill Co., Taunton, Mass. S. S. carbon twist drills, $221.76.

MC-20940. Edgewater Steel Co., Pittsburgh, Pa. Tube forgings for 4.7 in. gun, model 1906, $1,037.54.

MC-20748. Manning, Maxwell & Moore, Inc., 119 W. 40th St., New York, N. Y. Five lb. railroad adzes, $14.25.

MA-20991. American Can Co., 120 Broadway, New York, N. Y. Containers for 4.7 in. ammunition, $750.

MT-6042, 20465. Murrill & Keizer Co., Baltimore, Md. Trunnion pullers, $521.40.

MT-6027, 20051. Highland Body Mfg. Co., Cincinnati, Ohio. One ton cargo body and spares, $195.

MA-21000. Kohler Co., Sheboygan, Wis. 12 in. gun C. I. shell, 1,070 lb., model of 1911, $81,200.

MC-20858. Albert Frostel & Sons Co., Milauwkee, Wis. Material for 3.3 in. gun carriage, model "E," St. Chamond, $2,475.07.

MA-6044, 20566. Bartlett Hayward Co., Baltimore, Md. 155 mm. shrapnel without base charges or fuse, $15.87.

MC-20851. William S. Howard, Yonkers, N. Y. Master gage for graduated ring; dowel hole with graduations; relations, $125.

MC-20780. Delta Electric Co. Model lighting device for sights; sets of electrical portion of lighting device for sights, $448.39.

MW-20730. Grabler Mfg. Co., Cleveland, Ohio. Experimental bouchon assemblies (Anthony type), $1,750.

MA-6015. Trumbull Steel Co., Warren, Ohio. Billets for bullet jackets, $108.48.

MC-20843. Spencer Lens Co., Buffalo, N. Y. Optics for machine gun panoramic sight M-1918, $23,000.

Zone Supply Officers.

Purchase orders approved by Board of Review, Zone Supply Officer, Zone 7, Chicago, Ill.:

Earl Brothers. Potatoes, fresh, 275,000 lbs. grade No. 1, $6,022.50.

Squire Dingee Co., Chicago, Ill. Pickles, mixed, gherkins, and chow chow, $6,066.84.

Bemidji Produce Co., Bemidji, Minn. Potatoes, Irish, fresh, grade No. 1, 300,000 lbs., $7,020.

Jacob Dold Packing Co. Pork, fresh, frozeu, closely trimmed loins, 10-12 lb. range, 200,000 lbs., $61,000.

Jacob Dold Packing Co. Pork, fresh, frozen, closely trimmed loins, 10-12 lb. range, 300,000 lbs., $91,500.

Indianapolis Abattoir Co. Pork, fresh, frozen, closely trimmed loins, 10-12 lbs. range, 100,000 lbs., $32,390.

Morris & Co. Pork, fresh, frozen, closely trimmed loins, 10-12 lb. range, 250,000 lbs., $80,475.

Morris & Co. Pork, fresh, frozen, closely trimmed loins, 10-12 lb. range, 250,000 lbs., $80,475.

Armour & Co. Pork, fresh, frozen, 500,000 lbs., N. Y. shoulders hock of 12-18 lb. rauge, $141,800.

Jacob Dold Packiug Co. Pork, fresh, frozen, 300,000 lbs., N. Y. shoulders hock of 12-18 lb. range. $84,300.

Oscar F. Mayer & Bro. Pork, fresh, frozen, 160,000 lbs., N. Y. shoulders hock of 12-18 lb. range, $44,752.

Cudahy Packing Co. Pork, fresh, frozen, 125,000 lbs., N. Y. shoulders hock of 12-18 lb. range, $33,625.

Cudahy Packing Co. Pork, fresh, frozen, 125,000 lbs., N. Y. shoulders hock of 12-18 lb. range, $34,250.

Cudahy Packing Co. Pork, fresh, frozen, 125,000 lbs., N. Y. shoulders hock of 12-18 lb. range, $34,875.

Swift & Co. Pork, fresh, frozen, 200,000 lbs., N. Y. shoulders hock of 12-18 lb. range, $56,760.

Swift & Co. Pork, fresh, frozen, 65,000 lbs., N. Y. shoulders hock of 12-18 lb. range, $18,447.

Cudahy Packing Co. Pork, fresh, frozen, closely trimmed loins, 12-14 lb. range, 100,000 lbs., $29,400.

Cudahy Packing Co. Pork, fresh, frozen, closely trimmed loins, 12-14 lb. range, 100,000 lbs., $29,900.

Cudahy Packing Co. Pork, fresh, frozen, closely trimmed loins, 12-14 lb. range, 100,000 lbs., $30,400.

Cudahy Packing Co. Pork, fresh, frozen, closely trimmed loins, 12-14 lb. range, 100,000 lbs., $30,900.

Purchase orders approved by Board of Review, Zone Supply Officer, Zone No. 3, Philadelphia, Pa.:

Wellington, Sears & Co., 93 Franklin Street, Boston, Mass. 5,500 yards No. 22 white bunting, $2,145.

Purchase orders approved by Board of Review, Zone Supply Officer, Zone 4, Baltimore, Md.:

Quomahoning Coal Co., Contract No. 64 BA, Baltimore, Md. Coal, $34,590.40.

Dominion Coal & Coke Co., Baltimore, Md., No. 65 BA. Coal, $17,225.

The Chocolate Products Co., Baltimore, Md., No. 67 BA. Candy, chocolate, $75,000.

Yards and Docks.

The Bureau of Yards and Docks of the Navy Department has awarded the following contracts:

3850. Indian Head: County roads. Sutton and Carson Co., Ocean City, N. J., $66,698.

3636. Rockaway: Pumphouse: Charles Meads & Co., New York, $1,664.

3853. Brooklyn: Heating funnel connecting buildings C and F. General Electric Co., New York, $11,450.

3849. Wards Island: Roads. Fleming, O'Brien & McEntegart, Inc., New York, $13,780.

3857. Pensacola: Completion of concrete road. John Gerkins, Pensacola, Fla., $19,433.

3792. Brunswick, Ga.: Additional buildings. Charleston Engineering and Contracting Co., Charleston, S. C., $69,702.

3859. Hampton Roads: Six-story concrete frame storehouse. Geo. E. Wyne, Washington, D. C., $710,500.

3860. Hampton Roads: Three-story steel frame storehouse. H. F. Friestedt Co., Chicago, $1,085,678.

3861. Hampton Roads: One-story steel frame storehouse. H. F. Friestedt Co., Chicago, $287,043.

Signal Corps.

Purchase orders approved by Board of Review, Signal Corps:

1197-2. Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co., New York, N. Y. Soda hyposulphite, 2,000 lbs., 1 per cent 10 days, $72.

1209. Western Electric Co., Inc., New York, N. Y. Cable reels, $59.70.

1210. Western Electric Co., Inc., New York, N. Y. Cable reels, $450.

1212. Western Electric Co., Inc., New York, N. Y. Cable reels, $103.80.

1213. Western Electric Co., Inc., New York, N. Y. Cable reels, $17.30.

1901-2. Stromberg-Carlson Mfg. Co., Rochester, N. Y. Miscellaneous telephone equipment, $630.

1130-1. General Radio Co., Cambridge, Mass. Loop radio telegraph sets, $16,500.

Treasury Department.

The Supervising Architect of the Treasury Department has awarded the following contracts:

New Orleans Marine Hospital: Installing new boiler. R. P. Farnsworth & Co., New Orleans, $6,000.

Clarksburg, W. Va., post office: Repairs and painting. M. J. Graham, Philadelphia, $3,250.

Middletown, Conn., new post office: Painting and plastering. J. P. Sullivan, Chicago, $2,862.

Shelbyville, Ind., post office: Construction. Dunlap & Co., Columbus, Ind., $57,198.

RAILROAD TRAFFIC IN MARCH FOR THE ALLEGHENY REGION

According to a report from C. H. Markham, Regional Director for the Allegheny Region, made public by Walker D. Hines, Rirector General of Railroads, railroad transportation facilities, both passenger and freight, for the month of March continued to meet all the demands made upon them.

Decrease in Coal Loadings.

Due to the unusually mild winter weather, coal loadings in the region decreased to a considerable extent during the month.

Permit restrictions on lumber and forest products were raised on April 1 and, with few exceptions, this region continued clear of embargoes on carload freight.

The campaign for the prevention of loss and damage to freight is beginning to show results. In March the bureau operated in the Philadelphia district for bringing together astray freight and waybills on which freight was reported short amounting to $170,000. A similar bureau started its operations at Baltimore on April 1, and another one will be opened at Pittsburgh at an early date.

Port Traffic Committee Disbanded.

On account of export traffic reverting from munitions and supplies to commercial freight, the Freight Traffic Committee at North Atlantic Ports was disbanded on April 1. Traffic control managers, appointed for New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, will hereafter issue permits for export freight. During the existence of embargoes, these managers will also have charge of issuing permits covering domestic freight destined for ports under their jurisdiction.

Forwarding of Registered Mail to Points in Turkey

Office Second Asst. P. M. Gen.,
Washington, March 29, 1919.

Referring to Section 11, on page 4, of the Postal Guide for March, 1919, postmasters will note that letters will be accepted for registration when addressed for delivery in Mesopotamia, Palestine, occupied territory in Syria (the extent of which occupied territory is not known), and when addressed to "Poste Restante, British Army Post Office, Constantinople," where the letters must be called for by the addressees.

No provision has been made for parcel-post service to Turkey in Europe or Asia, except for packages containing clothing and foodstuffs for civilians in Palestine and Mesopotamia, as indicated in notice printed on page 6 of the Postal Guide for March.

OTTO PRAEGER,
Second Asst. P. M. Gen.

REQUESTS FOR SEALED PROPOSALS.

War Department.

Sale of Government-owned (new) wrecking bars, saw clamps, mason trowels and bricklayers' chisels. Sealed bids will be opened 10 a. m., May 23, 1919, at War Department, Surplus Property Division, Munitions Building, Washington, D. C., for following materials f. o. b. warehouse, Chicago: 5,000 wrecking bars, first quality, carbon tool steel ¾ in. x 36 in., goose neck and claw, natural finish; 1,000 saw clamps, length of jaw 9¼ in., height 10 in., Japanned finish; 3,000 mason trowels, first quality, size 11 in., Philadelphia pattern; bricklayers' chisels: 1250 -3 in, 1250 -3½ in., 1250 -4 in., 1250 -4½ in. cut. Particulars and special bid forms can be obtained upon application to above office and Zone Supply Offices following cities: New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Chicago, St. Louis. Refer to S. P. D. No. 3600 G. S.

Sale of Government-owned (new) brush-cutting knives. 1372—24-in. long overall; steel blade, scimitar shape, convex side sharpened, 18 in. long, 3 in. wide narrowing to 2 in. at handle, painted red; handle shaped for hand, riveted to blade. Sealed bids will be opened 10 a. m., May 26, 1919, at War Department, Surplus Property Division, Munitions Building, Washington, D. C., for not less than 100. Particulars and special bid forms can be obtained at above office or Zone Supply Offices following cities: New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore. Refer to S. P. D. No. 932 G. S.

Sale of Government-owned (new) hammer handles, manure forks, cant hooks and blacksmith pritchels. Sealed bids will be opened 10 a. m., May 19, 1919, at Zone Supply Office, 461 8th Avenue, New York City, for following materials: 5,000 adz eye hammer handles, 12-in., 13-in., 14-in. inclusive; 1,000 manure forks, 5-tine, long handle; 75 cant hooks, 4-ft. handle, steel book; 3,000 blacksmith pritchels, 12-in., first quality. Particulars and special bid forms can be obtained upon application to above office and Zone Supply Offices following cities: Boston, Philadelphia or Baltimore. Refer to S. P. D. No. 3601 G. S.

Sale of Government-owned (new) cotton mops. 22,000 "Dandy" Brand, f. o. b. Boston. Sealed bids will be opened 10 a. m., May 22, 1919, at War Department, Surplus Property Division, Munitions Building, Washington, D. C., for not less than 5 gross. Samples may be inspected, particulars, special bid forms can be obtained at above office and Zone Supply Offices following cities: Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Newport News, Atlanta, Jeffersonville, Ind., Chicago, St. Louis, New Orleans, San Antonio, Omaha, El Paso and San Francisco. Refer to S. P. D. No. 913 G. S.

Sale of Government-owned (new) center bits. Sealed bids will be opened 10 a. m., May 26, 1919, at Zone Supply Office, 108 Massachusetts Avenue, Boston, for not less than 15 doz. of following: 270 -¼-in., 270 -⅜-in., 510 -½-in., 510 -⅝-in., 510 ¾-in., 510 -⅞-in., 510 -1¼-in., 270 -1⅜-in., 150 size 1½-in, first quality, forged steel ground and sharpened, bright finish, square taper shank for use in bit brace, manufactured by Snell Manufacturing Co. Particulars, special bid forms can be obtained at above office and Zone Supply Offices: New York, Philadelphia. Refer to S. P. D. No. 708 G. S.

Sale of Government-owned (new) Marking brushes. 11,000 with black bristles set in tin ferrule. Sealed bids will be opened 10 a. m., May 26, 1919, at Zone Supply Office, 21st Street and Oregon Avenue, Philadelphia, for not less than 10 gross. Particulars, special bid forms can be obtained at above office or Zone Supply Office, New York. Refer to S. P. D. No. 713 G. S.

Sale of Government-owned (new) fire shovels. 5,000 No. 11, extra heavy, long-handled, Japanned. Sealed bids will be opened 10 a. m. May 26, 1919, at Zone Supply Office, 21st Street and Oregon Avenue, Philadlphia, for not less than 450. Particulars, special bid forms can be obtained at above office or Zone Supply Office, New York. Refer to S. P. D. No. 714 G. S.

Sale of Government-owned (new) milk cans. Sealed bids will be opened 10 a. m., May 29, 1919, at Zone Supply Office, Jeffersonville, Ind., for not less than 5 doz. of each size: 300 -2 gal., heavy can stock, double seamed, double tinned, Geuder, Paeschke & Frey, manufacturers. 200 -5 gal., heavy stiff steel body, securely riveted, well tinned, Buhl, manufacturer. Particulars, special bid forms can be obtained upon application to above office or Zone Supply Offices: Chicago, St. Louis. Refer to S. P. D. No. 266 G. S.

Sale of Government-owned (new) miscellaneous hardware and tools. Sealed bids will be opened 10 a. m., May 26, 1919, at Zone Supply Offic, 21st Street and Oregon Avenue, Philadelphia, for following: 36 gross flat head, bright, wood screws; 5 -1-qt. brass, gasolene blow torches; 6 -1-qt. brass, kerosene reservoirs with air tank and pump; 12 -20-gal., gasoline, cast iron, cooking pots; 15 -10-in. sq., Westinghouse No. 266974, electric hot plates; 100 -1-lb., 110V, type No. 240, electric soldering irons; 24 -1-qt. brass, kerosene stoves with air pump, air regulating valve, burner cover and standards for holding cover; 12 Westingbouse No. 245730 electric stoves. Particulars, special bid forms can be obtained at above office and Zone Supply Offices: New York, Baltimore. Refer to S. P. D. No. 5,000 G. S.

Sale of Government-owned (new) hatchet handles. 15,000 -14-in., f. o. b. Philadelphia. Sealed bids will be opened 10 a. m., May 20, 1919 at Zone Supply Office, 21st Street and Oregon Avenue, Philadelphia, for not less than 100 doz. Samples may be inspected, particulars and special bid forms on hand at above office and Zone Supply Offices, New York City, Baltimore, Md. Refer to S. P. D. No. 807 G. S.

Sale of Government-owned (new) hatchet handles. 20,000—14-in., f. o. b. Chicago, Ill. Sealed bids will be opened 10 a. m., May 20, 1919, at Zone Supply Office, 1819 West 39th Street, Chicago, for not less than 100 doz. Samples may be inspected, particulars and special bid forms on hand at above office and Supply Office, Jeffersonville, Ind., St. Louis, Mo. Refer to S. P. D. No. 904 G. S.

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received by the Air Service, Procurement Purchases Division, until 2 p. m., May 15, for one set of fins for C. F. dirigible balloon.

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received at the office of the Zone Supply Officer, Audobon Building, New Orleans, La., until 10 a. m., May 14, for the sale of waste material at Camp Beauregard, La., viz., 21,925 pounds of deteriorated prunes.

Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received at the Office of the Director of Purchase, Medical and Hospital Supplies Division, until 10 a. m., May 14, for furnishing surgical supplies.

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received by the Motors and Vehicles Division, Purchase, Traffic and Storage, until 4 p. m., May 22, for furnishing thirty Q. D. cord, clincher non-skid casings.

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received by the Air Service, Procurement-Purchase Division, until 2 p. m., May 15, for furnishing two dilatable balloons.

Sealed proposals will be received at Room 2712 Munitions Building until 2 p. m., May 19, for furnishing 25,200 yards (all or any part) of O. D. serge, all worsted, 12 or 13 ounce per linear yard, for officers' uniforms.

New York Zone Supply Officer will receive sealed proposals until 10. a. m., May 13, for furnishing 92 pounds of dry white shellac.

The Paints Branch, Raw Materials Division, Munitions Building, Washington, D. C., will receive proposals until 10 a. m., May 15, 1919, on 60 gallons of floor polish and 240 pounds of floor wax to satisfy requisition No. 398, El Paso, Tex.

The Paints Branch, Raw Materials Division, Munitions Building, Washington, D. C., will receive sealed proposals until 10 a. m., May 22, 1919, for furnishing 1,500 lbs. of white zinc in oil paste; 10 gals. of blue smokestack paint; 300 gals. of buff paint; 100 gals., of buff smokestack paint; 10 gals. of dark red oxide paint; 20 gals. of white paint, to satisfy requisition No. 13-187, Seattle, Wash.

The Paints Branch, Raw Materials Division, Munitions Building, Washington, D. C., will receive sealed proposals until 10 a. m., May 15, for furnishing 100 gals. of gray cantonment paint; 100 gals. of grey exterior paint; 500 lbs. kalsomine; 100 lbs. of dry yellow ochre; 100 lbs. of dry furnish ochre; 100 lbs. of dry golden ochre; 10 bbls. of plaster paris; 25 lbs. of rose pink paint; 12 qts. of scarlet stain in oil; 200 lbs. of floor wax; 50 gals. of dark red oxide paint; 25 bbls. of lump lime, to satisfy requisition No. 203147, Fort Hancock, N. J.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Paints Branch, Raw Materials Division, until 10 a. m., May 14, 1919, for furnishing 100 lbs. of glue flake; 30 bbls. of plaster paris; 60 lbs. of ultra marine blue; 200 lbs. of dark dry color chrome green; 100 lbs. of light dry color chrome green; 100 lbs. of dry ivory black; 50 lbs. of dry purple lake; 400 lbs. of dry yellow ochre; 200 lbs. of dry lemon yellow; 1,200 lbs. of dry whiting, to satisfy requisition No. 19-61268, Camp Benning, Columbus, Ga.

Paints Branch, Raw Materials Division, Munitions Building, Washington, D. C., will receive sealed proposals until 10 a. m., May 17, for furnishing 100 pints of drop black in Japan to satisfy requisition No. 223, El Paso, Tex.

Paints Branch, Raw Materials Division, Munitions Building, Washington, D. C., will receive sealed proposals until 10 a. m., May 19, 1919, for furnishing 1,000 lbs. of sweeping compound to satisfy requisition No. 991, Bunell, Col.

Paints Branch, Row Materials Division, Munitions Building, Washington, D. C., will receive sealed proposals until 10 a. m., May 19, 1919, for furnishing 20 gals. glycerine for refilling cylinders of 155 M. M. howitzer, model 1918, to satisfy requisition No. 178, Camp Bragg, S. C.

The Zone Supply Officer, 15th and Dodge Streets, Omaha, Neb., will receive sealed proposals until May 20, for furnishing 6,000 lbs. of beef for Fort Omaha, Neb.; 465 lbs. of beef for Fort Meade, S. Dak.; 700 lbs. of beef, for Fort Robinson, Neb.; 12,000 lbs. of beef, for Fort Logan, Cal.; 20,000 lbs. of beef, Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo.; 4,000 lbs. of beef, Fort Crook, Neb.; 12,000 lbs. of beef, Fort Douglas, Utah; 150,000 lbs. of beef, Camp Dodge, Iowa; 30,000 lbs. beef, U. S. General Hospital, Denver, Col.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Paints Branch, Raw Materials Division, Munitions Building, until May 19, for furnishing 1,000 pounds of sweeping compound, and until May 16 for furnishing paints.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Motors Branch of the Motors and Vehicles Division until May 15 for furnishing 6,000 23x3 fabric non-skid clincher casings, 50 non-skid casings, 1,000 30x3 non-skid fabric casings, 12,925 30x3½ non-skid fabric casings, 18,200 28x3 butt-end gray tubes, 2,000 30x3 gray endless tubes, 7,300 30x3½ gray endless tubes, 2,400 31x4 gray endless tubes.

Bids are invited by the Surplus Property Division, Office of the Director of Storage, on 1,372 brush-cutting knives, f. o. b. Fort Wood, New York Harbor.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Zone Supply Officer, 17th and F Streets N. W., Washington, D. C., until 11 a. m., May 15, for furnishing 9,000 pounds of sugar-cured hams, 2,400 pounds of breakfast bacon, 3,000 pounds of compressed yeast, and 500,000 pounds of ice.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Medical and Hospital Supplies Division, Office of the Director of Purchase, until May 15 for furnishing 170,000 catgut sutures, and until May 16 for furnishing laboratory supplies.

Sealed proposals will be opened by the Lighthouse Supt., Philadelphia, Pa., 2 o'clock p. m., May 16, 1919, for anthracite and bituminous coal, gasoline and acetylene in acetone for fiscal year 1920. Information upon application to the above superintendent.

Department of Interior.

The Office of the United States Reclamation Service announces that the date of opening of bids on specifications for electrical energy for distribution in the towns of Burley, Rupert and Heyburn and vicinity of each town has been postponed from May 1 until June 2, 1919. Proposals will be received until that time at the Office of the U. S. Reclamation Service, Burley, Idaho.

Proposals for construction of schoolhouse. Department of the Interior, Office of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C., April 25, 1919, sealed proposals plainly marked on the outside of the sealed envelops, "Proposals for Schoolhouse, Fort Bidwell School, California," and addressed to the "Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C." will be received at

(Continued on Page 20.)

Proposed Purchases for the U. S. Navy

Miscellaneous.

3964. Basswood, firsts and seconds, air or kiln dried; 60,000; Philadelphia.

3957. Bedsteads, springs; for officers' quarters; miscellaneous; East and West.

3961. Belting, woven fabric; miscellaneous; Philadelphia.

3973. Birchwood, red; 150 pieces; New Orleans.

3955. Carpets and rugs; miscellaneous; East and West.

3952. Clay, fire, lump form; 100 tons; Washington.

3952. Clay, silica; 800 tons; Washington.

3958. Furniture, office, sideboards, chairs, tables, and desks for officers' quarters; miscellaneous; East and West.

3977. Hose, air, rubber; miscellaneous; Philadelphia and Puget Sound.

3951. Instruments, measuring, electrical; miscellaneous; Philadelphia.

3973. Knees, hackmatack; 150; Philadelphia.

3950. Oil, paraffin; 100,000 gals.; Washington.

3952. Rock, crushed; 1,000 tons; Washington.

3952. Sand, Albany, Lumberton, red gravel, silica; miscellaneous; Washington.

3960. Tiling, white; 3,100 square ft.; Brooklyn.

Electrical Material—Wire, Cable.

3963. Bells, watertight, 6 inch; 30; Brooklyn and Mare Island.

3979. Cable, lighting, armored; 3,500 ft.; Brooklyn.

3963. Dynamotors, 120 volt, direct current; spares; 4; Brooklyn and Mare Island.

3963. Equipment, telephone; miscellaneous; Brooklyn.

3959. Heaters, electric, 120 volt; 75; Philadelphia.

3956. Material, electric railroad; miscellaneous; Washington.

3963. Pneumercator system, for drainage tank signal system; 1; Mare Island.

3963. Shaft, revolution indicator system; parts; miscellaneous; Mare Island.

3962. Strands, galvanized, "Simens Martin"; 46,000; Washington.

3963. System (pneumercator) for drainage tank system; 1; Brooklyn.

3963. Switchboard, telephone; miscellaneous; Brooklyn.

3963. System, telephone, ship's service; miscellaneous; Mare Island.

3979. Wire, lighting and power; miscellaneous; Brooklyn.

3956. Wire, trolley, copper, hard drawn, round; miscellaneous; Washington.

Hardware and Hand Tools.

3970. Adzes, spur head; 130; Boston.

3970. Augers, ship; miscellaneous; East and West.

3974. Awls, scratch and belt; 580; East and West.

3974. Bars, chisel and pinch; miscellaneous; East and West.

3970. Bits, auger, type "A," single; 215; Norfolk.

3968. Blades, hacksaw; miscellaneous; East and West.

3970. Braces, bit, ratchet; 74; Puget Sound.

3970. Chisels, carpenters', firmer, socket; miscellaneous; Philadelphia and New Orleans.

3969. Chucks, drill; miscellaneous; Puget Sound.

3974. Copper, soldering; miscellaneous; East and West.

3954. Countersinks, high speed; miscellaneous; South Brooklyn.

3975. Dies, grommet inserting; miscellaneous; East and West.

3969. Drill chucks, two and three jaws; miscellaneous; South Brooklyn and Philadelphia.

3969. Drills, ratchet; miscellaneous; Philadelphia and Puget Sound.

3976. Drivers, cooper's, steel; miscellaneous; East yards.

3976. Drivers, cooper's, steel; 16; Puget Sound.

3975. Figures and letters, stamping; miscellaneous; East and West.

3974. Frames, hacksaw, adjustable; 54; Puget Sound.

3970. Gauges, firmer socket; miscellaneous; Norfolk and Puget Sound.

3976. Hammers, riveting; miscellaneous; East yards.

3966. Hoists, electric whip; spares; 4; Puget Sound.

3974. Irons, wood calking; 44; East and West.

3975. Knives, 4½ inch blade; miscellaneous; East and West.

3976. Mallets, hawsing and serving; miscellaneous; East and West.

3970. Pincers, various kinds; miscellaneous; Puget Sound.

3970. Planes, various kinds; miscellaneous; Mare Island and Puget Sound.

3974. Pliers, combination, flat nose and round nose; mscellaneous; East and West.

3975. Posts, drilling; miscellaneous; East and West.

3974. Punches; cutting, coppering, cooper's and blacksmith's; miscellaneous; East and West.

3970. Rules, boxwood; miscellaneous; East and West.

3967. Rules, caliper; miscellaneous; East and West.

3970. Screw drivers, common; miscellaneous; East and West.

3967. Screw drivers, pocket; miscellaneous; East and West.

3967. Shaves, spoke, adjustable; miscellaneous; Philadelphia, Norfolk, and Charleston.

3976. Shears, snips, and wire cutters; miscellaneous; Eastern yards.

3969. Sockets, steel, for Morse taper shank; miscellaneous; East and West.

3967. Squares, combination and tri; miscellaneous; East and West.

3967. Tools with handles (sets); miscellaneous; East and West.

3971. Vises; bench, combination, machinist's, pipe, saw and wood worker's; miscellaneous; East and West.

3975. Wrenches, socket, pipe; miscellaneous; East and West.

Machine Tools.

3956. Drill, tract, direct current; 1; Washington.

3953. Grinder, bench, motor driven; 1; Hampton Roads, Va.

3972. Grinders, commutator, motor driven; 6; East and West.

3949. Machine, angle bending, with spares; 1; Norfolk.

3953. Machine, rod and dowel; 1; Hampton Roads, Va.

3963. Motor generator, telephone; 2; Mare Island and Brooklyn.

3940. Shear, rotary, motor driven, with extra cutters; 1; Mare Island.

Metals.

3980. Bars, steel, structural; miscellaneous; Philadelphia.

3965. Brass, commercial, bar; 500 pounds; Brooklyn.

3965. Copper, hard drawn, bar, round; miscellaneous; Eastern yards.

Dates of opening have been assigned schedules as follows:

3949	May 16, 1919
3950	May 16, 1919
3951	May 23, 1919
3952	May 23, 1919
3953	May 23, 1919
3954	May 23, 1919
3955	May 27, 1919
3956	May 27, 1919
3957	May 27, 1919
3958	May 27, 1919
3959	May 16, 1919
3960	May 16, 1919
3961	May 16 1919
3962	May 27, 1919

Attention is invited to the following change: Schedule 3931, opening date postponed from May 13 to May 20, 1919.

Requests for Proposals.

(Continued from Page 19.)

the Indian Office until 2 o'clock p. m. of May 27, 1919, for furnishing material and labor for the construction of a schoolhouse in strict accordance with the plans, specifications and instructions to bidders, which may be examined at the office of the paper or periodical in which this advertisement appears, the United States Indian Warehouses at Chicago, Ill., St. Louis, Mo., San Francisco, Cal., and the Builders Exchange, St. Paul, Minn., and at the Office of the Superintendent of the Fort Bidwell School, Fort Bidwell, Cal. For further information apply to the Superintendent of the Fort Bidwell School. Cato Sells, Commissioner.

Navy Department.

The Bureau of Yards and Docks of the Navy Department has invited bids on the following projects:

3883. Hampton Roads Submarine Base: High-pressure air and water systems. Estimated cost, $43,000. Bids opened May 26.

3871. Cavite, P. I.: Power plant equipment. Estimated cost, $90,000. Bids opened May 26.

3721. Section Base, Cape May: Diesel and gasoline oil-storage tanks. Estimated cost, $91,000. Bids opened June 4.

3880. Hampton Roads: A revolving platform for landing airplanes. Estimated cost, $7,500. Bids opened June 4.

3786. Newport, R. I.: Boathouse. Estimated cost, $83,000. Bids opened June 4.

3864. Galveston: Development of naval air station. Estimated cost, $758,000. Bids opened June 4.

Department of Commerce.

Sealed proposals will be received at the Bureau of Standards up to 2 o'clock p. m., May 3, 1919, for furnishing and installing 10 chemical laboratory tables, 10 superstructures for above, and 10 drainboards and peg racks. Blueprints may be secured at Room 300, south, Bureau of Standards.

Sealed proposals will be opened by the Superintendent of Lighthouses, Tompkinsville, N. Y., 2 o'clock p. m., May 19, 1919, for removing wood deck, installing approximately 14,000 sq. ft. of 10-in. thick reinforced concrete deck on present iron pillars, and renewing fender piles of North Dock at General Lighthouse Depot, Tompkinsville, N. Y. Information upon application to the above office.

Sealed proposals marked "Proposals for concrete tower and tanks," and inclosed in an envelope addressed "Commissioner of Fisheries, Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C.," will be received at the above office until 2 o'clock p. m., May 29, 1919, and then opened for the construction of a concrete tower and tanks at the Key West, Fla., biological station. For blank proposals, specifications, plans, and particulars address Commissioner of Fisheries, Washington, D. C.

Sealed proposals will be opened by the Lighthouse Superintendent, 341 Post Office Building, Detroit, Mich., 2 o'clock p. m., May 20, 1919, for the construction of a pile and timber pier for Light No. 5 in the West Neebish Channel, St. Marys River, Mich. Information upon application to the above office.

QUESTIONNAIRES BEING ISSUED ON REAL ESTATE INVESTMENTS

Questionnaires concerning real estate investments and real estate securities are now being sent out by the U. S. Department of Labor. These questionnaires are submitted by invitation to the constituent bodies of the National Association of Real Estate Boards, which are requested, through representative committees appointed for the purpose, to assume responsibility for the collection, organization and return of reliable information reflecting the investment status of typical improved properties in their respective communities.

The Department desires to develop, for a five-year period, the course of revenues, expenses, interest charges, and net earnings of typical real properties classified as follows:

(a) Office buildings, financial district.

(b) Retail stores, best central district.

(c) Retail stores, residential neighborhood.

(d) Wholesale stores, best commercial district.

(e) Industrial buildings, best central district.

(f) Industrial buildings, best outlying districts.

(g) Residences, average neighborhood.

(h) Residences, modest neighborhood.

(i) Flats, average neighborhood.

(j) Flats, modest neighborhood.

FAVORS STRICT STATE CONTROL OVER USE OF EXPLOSIVES

The following statement is authorized by the Bureau of Mines, Department of the Interior:

The possession of dangerous explosives by irresponsible and criminal persons, which has been a constant menace to the nation, will soon be a thing of the past, according to a report submitted to the Secretary of the Interior by Van H. Manning, director of the Bureau of Mines, in reviewing the enforcement of the explosives regulation act during the war. This act, which was passed as a war measure, and which was meant to keep explosives out of the hands of dynamiters, bomb throwers and alien enemies with evil intent, will cease operation upon the ratification of peace by the Senate. Its operation, according to Mr. Manning, disclosed the fact that any criminal could obtain any quantity of death-dealing explosives desired for any diabolical aim with very few questions asked of him as to his purposes.

Few States Had Regulations.

A few of the States had regulations attempting to cope with such a situation in peace times, but as a rule they were not as effective as they should be. Now with the experience of the working of this Federal act, in which every person using explosives was compelled to take out a license, giving under affidavit the purposes for which the explosives were desired, some of the States, in anticipation of the suspension of this act, are busily engaged in creating new and more effective laws governing the use of explosives and in strengthening the old laws on their statute books.

"From the interest now being taken in explosives matters throughout the country and especially by the various State legislatures," said Mr. Manning, "I expect to see wide sweeping reforms which will safeguard the lives of our citizens better than ever before. That the country will always have some evil-minded people whose bent is toward the destruction of human life or property is evident from the many violations of the law during the period of the war.

I hope that the States will make more stringent regulations governing powder magazines, their location and their proper construction. In our investigations, we found thousands of instances where explosives were stored in the most careless manner, subject to easy theft, and located in magazines in such close proximity to inhabited buildings, public highways and railroads that their presence was a constant menace. Quantities up to 10,000 pounds in a single magazine have been found in the heart of a town, which condition, had an explosion occurred, would have resulted in inestimable loss of life and property. The Bureau of Mines has had reported to its officers more than 8,000 powder magazines in the country, the owners of which have in many instances availed themselves of the recommendations of the Bureau for better locations and better and safer construction.

Concrete Shipbuilding Industry, Stimulated by the War Emergency, Expected to Continue to Develop

The United States Geoogical Survey authorizes the following:

Concrete was first used in constructing buildings in Europe, especially in France. A celebrated flower pot made by Monier in 1849 or thereabout was the first example of concrete construction, and the French were pioneers in the use of concrete in building factories and dwellings.

Reinforced concrete was first used in making a boat in France in 1849, but its use languished from 1849 until 1887, when a small concrete boat was built in Holland. This boat was first used by duck shooters on account of its high stability, and in 1918 it was still in use by a cement-products company in Amsterdam. Italy, Germany, and England next fell in line, and a revival of concrete boat construction in France took place in 1916. Concrete boats were constructed also in New South Wales, Canada, China and Spain. After the outbreak of the great war, as her ships were destroyed by submarines, Norway naturally lost no time in building concrete ships. At the Fougner plant, at Moss, the Nannsiffiord, a 200-tone concrete cargo vessel, was built and, after a successful trial trip, engaged in traffic between Norway and England and along the Norwegian coast. This was practically the pioneer seagoing self-prpelled concrete ship.

Concrete used as construction material improves with age; there is no definite knowledge today as to the limits of its durability in time. It is not known to be attacked by insects; mold, vermin, and bacteria find no soil for growth in it; and consequently ferro-concrete vessels can easily be kept clean. The ease of repairing a concrete ship by the simple application of new concrete is also a distinct advantage.

Article on Concrete Vessels.

A chapter of Mineral Resources of the United States on "Cement" in 1917, published by the United States Geological Survey, Department of the Interior, includes a section on concrete ships by Robert W. Lesley, Associate of the American Society of Civil Engineers, one of the pioneer manufacturers of Portland cement and a member of the committee on concrete ships of the American Concrete Institute. Mr. Lesley gives a full account of the ship Faith, the investigations of the American Concrete Institute, Government construction, and patents for concrete ships, also a bibliography of concrete in shipbuilding. The chapter can be obtained by applying to the Director, United States Geological Survey, Washington, D. C.

In carrying out its emergency shipbuilding program the Government made contracts for a large number of concrete ships. After the armistice the general program was changed; the total output of steel, wood, and concrete shipbuilding industry will probably continue to grow, for it still affords great opportunities for research and development.

The magazine Concrete, for February, 1919, contains the first mention of the construction of concrete boats in the United States. It says: "A Baltimore man built a reinforced concrete yacht 11 years ago. Craft in 1909 one of the fleet of the Baltimore Yacht Club. Dimentions: Length, 65 feet; beam, 18 feet. Man who built it convinced that if steel boats were seaworthy a stone boat would be." On this assumption we have been building concrete boats ever since, but concrete shipbuilding in this country really began about in 1912, when the Furst Concrete Scow Construction Co. built a 500-ton concrete scow for the Arundel Sand & Gravel Co., of Baltimore, Md. Vessels of this type have been in use ever since that time by this company and have rendered excellent service. In the same year a concrete barge of the Gabellini type was finished at Mobile, Ala., and it is still in service. Concrete pontoons built on the Panama Canal in 1914 are still used as landing stages for small steamers. Concrete motor boats, yachts, tugboats, and rowboats have also been built in this country. In 1918 the construction of two fleets of concrete barges, each barge measuring 20 by 130 feet and of 550 tons capacity, was begun at New Orleans, La., and at Seattle, Wash. In 1918 the Faith, a concrete self-propelled merchant vessel of 5,000 tons dead-weight capacity, was launched at San Francisco, Cal.

From 1849, when the first concrete boat was made, to 1918, when the Faith was launched, seems a long period, but after all, the leap from the rowboat to the 5,000-ton freight carrier may well cover two generations, and it must be remembered that it is practically only since the outbeak of the European war that there has been any large construction of concrete ships. The enormous destruction of shipping by submarines and the immense demand for new shipping to meet the requirements of the war made the construction of concrete vessels almost imperative.

Advantages of Concrete Ships.

In the stress to supply new ships reinforced concrete was adopted as a building material mainly for the following reasons: First, the concrete materials required are easily obtained, and the steel needed is employed in a form and quantity which make no strain on the rolling mills; second, the labor is less skilled and is recruited from a class totally different from the ordinary shipyard labor, so that the work does not increase the stress on the existing shipyards; third, a concrete ship costs no more than a steel ship and requires less expenditure for its upkeep; fourth, the time of construction is shorter.

U. S. Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation

Announces the Sale by Bids of Completed and Partially Completed

Wood Ship and Barge Hulls

The building program of the United States Shipping Board, Emergency Fleet Corporation, was so gigantic in proportion and so successful in accomplishment, that with the sudden ending of the war, it was found more keels had been laid and ships completed than will now be required by the Govt.

In consequence, at the yards enumerated below, wood ships in various stages of completion including those already launched are offered for sale to the highest bidder. The Corporation is in a position to supply ship fittings such as engines, boilers, winches, capstans, anchors, cables, etc., etc. In the majority of cases material for the completion of the vessels has been accumulated, and is in the yards, which permits of arrangements being made for their quick and accurate completion.

Wood ships have proved themselves, and offer excellent opportunities for conversion to sailing vessels, barges, coal and ore carriers, or for the installation of Diesel Engines if considered more desirable.

Location of yards, number of hulls, tonnage and stage of completion of hulls on which work has been suspended as follows:

SHIP HULLS.

	Type of Hull.	No.	D.W.T.	Percentage Comp.
Cumberland S. B. Co., So. Portland, Me.	Ferris	5	3500	46% to 99%
Freeport S. B. Co., South Freeport, Me.	Ferris	3	3500	21% to 98%
Geo. A. Gilchrist, Thomaston, Me.	Ferris	1	3500	98%
Russell S. B. Co., East Deering, Me.	Ferris	2	3500	89% to 100%
Sandy Point S. B. Corp., Sandy Point, Me.	Ferris	2	3500	68% to 88%
L. H. Shattuck, Inc., Newington, N. H.	Ferris	14	3500	33% to 100%
Continental S. B. Corp., Yonkers, N. Y.	Cont'nal	1	1500	80%
Foundation Co., Newark, N. J.	Ferris	3	3500	95% to 97%
Gildersleeve S. Const. Co., Gildersleeve, Conn.	Ferris	2	3500	86% to 100%
Groton Iron Works, Noank, Conn.	Ferris	6	3500	12% to 100%
Housatonic S. B. Co., Stratford, Conn.	Ferris	6	3500	62% to 96%
Johnson S. Y. Corp., Mariners Harbor, N. Y. C.	Ferris	4	3500	36% to 100%
Kingston S. B. Co., Kingston, N. Y.	Ferris	4	3500	27% to 100%
Ship Const. & Trading Co., Stonington, Conn.	Ferris	2	3500	69% to 90%
Traylor S. B. Co., Cornwalls, Pa.	Ferris	5	3500	29% to 100%
Maryland S. B. Co., Sollers, Md.	Ferris	5	3500	29% to 99%
Mo. Valley Bridge & Iron Co., Quantico, Va.	Ferris	2	3500	52% to 79%
North Carolina S. B. Co., Morehead City, N. C.	Ferris	3	3500	6% to 94%
Henry Smith & Sons Co., Baltimore, Md.	Ferris	4	3500	19% to 95%
Chas. H. Tenney & Co., Hampton, Va.	Ferris	3	3500	31% to 92%
York River S. B., West Point, Va.	Ferris	4	3500	19% to 91%

SHIP HULLS.

	Type of Hull.	No.	D.W.T.	Percentage Comp.
Ralph J. Chandler, Wilmington, California	Ferris	3	3500	39% to 95%
Coos Bay S. B. Co., Marshfield, Ore	Ferris	7	3500	46% to 99%
Fulton S. B. Co., Wilmington, California	Ferris	6	3500	49% to 100%
Hammond Lumber Co., Humboldt Bay, Cal.	Ferris	4	3500	32% to 96%
Kruse & Banks S. B. Co., North Bend, Ore.	Ferris	4	3500	71% to 99%
Rolph S. B. Co., Humboldt Bay, Cal.	Ferris	7	3500	3% to 81%
Allen S. B. Co., Seattle, Wash.	Allen	3	3650	84% to 100%
Babare Brothers, Tacoma, Wash.	Ferris	3	3500	63% to 100%
Grant-Smith Porter Ship Co., Aberdeen, Wash.	Ferris	8	3500	56% to 100%
Grays Harbor, M. S. Corp., Aberdeen, Wash.	G. H.	12	4000	45% to 100%
Meacham & Babcock S. B. Co., Seattle, Wash.	Ferris	9	3500	44% to 100%
Nilson & Kelez S. B. Co., Seattle, Wash.	Ferris	5	3500	17% to 97%
Pacific Amer. Fisheries Co., So. Bellingham, Wash.	P. A.	5	3500	76% to 99%
Puget Sound B. & D. Co., Seattle, Wash.	G. H. Geary	2 4	4000 5000	97% to 98% 25% to 65%
Sanderson & Porter, Raymond, Wash.	Ferris	9	3500	48% to 100%
Seaborn Shipyards, Tacoma, Wash.	Ferris	6	3500	37% to 99%
Sloan Shipyards, Seattle, Wash. (Anacortes)	Ferris	6	3500	25% to 94%
Sloan Shipyards, Seattle, Wash. (Olympia)	Ferris	10	3500	23% to 99%
Tacoma S. B. Co., Tacoma, Wash.	Ferris	8	3500	28% to 97%
Wright Shipyards, Tacoma, Wash.	Ferris	6	3500	62% to 100%
Coast S. B. Co., Portland, Ore.	Ferris	5	3500	73% to 99%

U. S. Shipping Board Sale By Bids of Completed and Partially Completed Wood Ship and Barge Hulls

SHIP HULLS.

	Type of Hull.	No.	D.W.T.	Percentage Comp.
American S. B. Co., Brunswick, Ga.	Ferris	6	3500	28% to 97%
Morey & Thomas, Jacksonville, Fla.	Ferris	3	3500	39% to 100%
J. M. Murdock, Jacksonville, Fla.	Ferris	2	3500	85% to 100%
National S. B. & D. D. Co., Savannah, Ga.	Ferris	2	3500	19% to 38%
St. Johns River S. B. Co., Jacksonville, Fla.	Ferris	6	3500	36% to 99%
Tampa Dock Co., Tampa, Fla.	Ferris	5	3500	15% to 99%
Terry S. B. Co., Savannah, Ga.	McClel'd	8	3500	58% to 96%
U. S. Maritime Corp., Brunswick, Ga.	Ferris	5	3500	32% to 99%
Alabama S. B. & D. D. Co., Mobile, Ala.	Ferris	1	3500	97%
Dantzler S. B. & D. D. Co., Moss Point, Miss.	Ferris	6	3500	22% to 99%
Dierks-Blodgett S. B. Co., Pascagoula, Miss.	Ferris	3	3500	49% to 99%
Hodge Ship Co., Moss Point, Miss.	Ferris	5	3500	11% to 100%
Jahncke S. B. Co., Madisonville, La.	Ferris	5	3500	22% to 97%
Merrill-Stevens Co., Slidell, La.	McClel'd	4	3500	43% to 100%
Mobile S. B. Co., Mobile, Ala.	McClel'd	3	3500	82% to 100%
Murnan S. B. Co., Mobile, Ala.	Ferris	2	3500	75% to 77%
Beaumont S. B. & D. D. Co., Beaumont, Texas	Ferris	5	3500	38% to 99%
Heldensfels Brothers, Rockport, Texas	Ferris	4	3500	48% to 92%
Lone Star S. B. Co., Beaumont, Texas	Ferris	6	3500	4% to 98%
McBride & Law, Beaumont, Texas	Ferris	4	3500	40% to 100%
McCammon, J. N., Beaumont, Texas	Ferris	2	3500	85% to 88%
Midland Bridge Co., Houston, Texas	Ferris	8	3500	66% to 99%
National S. B. Co., Orange, Texas	Dought'y	13	4700	4% to 96%
Southern D. D. & S. B. Co., Orange, Texas	Ferris	7	3500	16% to 97%
Union Bridge & Const. Co., Morgan City, La.	Ferris	6	3500	89% to 99%
Universal S. B. Co., Houston Ship Channel, Tex.	Ferris	12	3500	40% to 100%
Benicia S. B. Co., Benicia, California	Ferris	3	3500	53% to 99%

SHIP HULLS.

	Type of Hull.	No.	D.W.T.	Percentage Comp.
Feeney & Bremer, Tillamook, Ore.	Ferris	1	3500	94%
Grant-Smith Porter S. Co., Portland, Ore.	Ferris	16	3500	30% to 100%
McEachern Ship, Astoria, Ore.	Ferris Hough	10	2500	5% to 100%
Peninsula S. B. Co., Portland, Ore.	Penin	11	4000	28% to 100%
Geo. F. Rodgers, Astoria, Ore.	Ferris	6	3500	26% to 100%
Sommarsstrom S. B. Co., Columbia City, Ore.	Ferris Hough	6	3500	54% to 100%
G. M. Standifer Const. Co., Portland, Ore.	Ferris	7	3500	48% to 99%
G. M. Standifer Co., Vancouver, Wash.	Ferris Ballin	5 6	3500 4500	95% to 100% 59% to 96%
St. Helens S. B. Co., St. Helens, Ore.	Ferris	4	4500	1% to 96%
Supple & Ballin, Portland, Ore.	Ballin	4	4500	45% to 96%
Wilson S. B. Co., Astoria, Ore.	Ferris	6	3500	47% to 100%

BARGE HULLS.

Francis Cobb S. B. Co., Rockland, Me.	Barges	1	2500	11%
Crosby Nav. Co., Richmond, Me.	Barges	2	2500	22% to 32%
Richard T. Green Co., Chelsea, Mass.	Barges	1	2500	71%
Kelley-Spear Co., Bath, Me.	Barges	2	2500	21% to 51%
Machias S. Const. Co., Machias, Me.	Barges	3	2500	53% to 81%
Sandy Point S. B. Corp., Sandy Point, Me.	Barges	2	2500	17% to 26%
Johnson S. Y. Corp., Mariners' Harbor	Barges	1	2500	25%
Coastwise S. B. Co., Baltimore, Md.	Barges	3	2500	1% to 32%
H. E. Crook Co., Baltimore, Md.	Barges	2	2500	17% to 19%
White Haven S. B. Co., White Havens, Md.	Barges	2	2500	26% to 33%
St. Johns River S. B. Co., Jacksonville, Fla.	Barges	3	2500	44% to 47%
American Lumber Co., Millville, Fla.	Barges	2	2500	14% to 32%
Beaumont S. B. & D. D. Co., Beaumont, Texas	Barges.	2	.2000	.43% to 47%
Midland Bridge Co., Houston, Texas	Barges	2	2500	67% to 71%
Union Bridge & Const. Co., Morgan City, La.	Barges	3	2500	42% to 71%

Bids may be submitted for one or more hulls or any combination of hulls, by number.

Bids must be in by May 26th, 1919, and hold good for thirty days.

Notice of awards and date on which purchaser will be given possession will be announced.

All bids must be accompanied by a certified check for 10% of the amount of the bid; made payable to the United States Shipping Board, Emergency Fleet Corporation.

This amount will be applied to the purchase price of the successful bidder, but in the event that such bidder fails to consummate the contract of purchase, deposit will be forfeited to the Corporation.

Balance of purchase price to be paid at the time the contract is executed and title taken to the hull or hulls.

A representative of the Corporation is stationed at each of the above named yards, and will give every opportunity for the inspection of the hulls. If additional information is required communicate with the Secretary of The Emergency Fleet Corporation.

The Corporation reserves the right to reject any and all bids. Bids should be addressed as follows:—

Office of Secretary, United States Shipping Board, Emergency Fleet Corporation

140 NORTH BROAD STREET, PHILADELPHIA

"Sealed Bid for Hull Number . . . . . DO NOT OPEN."

RED CROSS HOME SERVICE

Information for Soldiers' and Sailors' Families, Issued by Department of Civilian Relief.

Additional Travel Allowance for Discharged Soldiers.

The Director of Finance having practically completed payment of the $60.00 bonus, involving about 1,400,000 claims, is now settling additional travel allowance due enlisted men of the Army under Section 3 of the Act approved Feb. 28, 1919, which authorized travel pay to enlisted men honorably discharged since Nov. 11, 1918, at the rate of 5 cents per mile to actual bona fide home or residence, or place of original muster into the service, at the option of the soldier.

The Comptroller of the Treasury by decisions rendered April 17 and May 3, 1919, has authorized the War Department to make settlement of all claims for the 1½-cent difference from place of discharge to place of entry into the military service, also the claims for additional allowance to actual bona fide home or residence at date of discharge when such bona fide home or residence can be determined from the affidavit of the soldier and certified by information contained in his original service record. The Zone Finance Officer, Washington, D. C., has been designated to settle these claims with the above restrictions. Applications should be addressed as follows:

Zone Finance Officer,
Lemon Building,
Washington, D. C.
Travel Allowance.

A blank form of application, which includes the necessary affidavit for the additional travel allowance, may be obtained from any Army recruiting officer, Red Cross, or other agencies organized to aid soldiers. This affidavit must be accompanied by a true copy of soldier's discharge certificate, certified as such by a recruiting officer, or the original discharge certificate, the latter to be returned with check. While payment will be made on the original discharge certificate, claimants are advised that the use of the copy will eliminate the possibility of the loss of the original. No further correspondence is necessary except in case of change in address.

A certified copy of discharge certificate submitted for payment of $60.00 bonus and now on file in the Zone Finance Office will be accepted in lieu of other copy of original discharge certificate. Men who have submitted these certified copies will so state when forwarding claim. Payments will be made as expeditiously as circumstances permit.

In the event that the actual bona fide home or residence at date of discharge, as claimed by the soldier, is not the same as stated on his original service record, the Zone Finance Officer will make settlement for the additional 1½ cent per mile on the same basis that the 3½ cents per mile was paid, that is, from place of discharge to place of entry into military service, and soldier may make claim to the Auditor for the War Department for any additional travel pay which he believes may be due him.

Men who have been discharged since February 28, 1919, and paid travel allowances at 5 cents per mile to place of entry into the military service, and whose actual bona fide home or residence at date of discharge involved a greater distance, may submit claim to the Zone Finance Officer, Washington, D. C., as above.

It is pointed out that settlement of travel allowance claims can not be accomplished with the same rapidity which obtained in the payment of the $60.00 bonus. Each claim will require certain verification by War Department records, this to be followed by mileage calculations in the Zone Finance Office. The need for accuracy is obvious, necessitating a specialized office personnel, and it is hoped that this circumstance will not be overlooked by those concerned. Every letter or telegram making inquiry or requesting expedited action will operate to delay these payments, and the public is therefore urged to lend full cooperation with a view to reducing correspondence to the minimum, keeping in mind that it will be several days before blank forms can be got into the hands of recruiting officers.

Government Care for the Tuberculous.

In accordance with an enlightened policy the Government is providing excellent care in sanatoria and hospitals for soldiers suffering from tuberculosis. This is in line with the modern conception of the Government's responsibility towards its men who have seen service under the flag.

The care given is excellent; the doctors are specialists. Classes in new occupations are conducted in these hospitals in order to make the stay of the men more pleasant and to make it possible for them to take up new trades and vocations.

It is unfortunate, however, that in spite of the Government's efforts to return these men to civilian life as fit members thereof, families and relatives are urging the discharge of their men from these hospitals. In many cases they are ignorant of the dangers of infection from the disease and are also unaware of the fight which one who has tuberculosis must make in order to get well. Under these circumstances it is difficult for a man to recuperate as rapidly as he should. He needs to feel that the family understands his condition and appreciates his handicap. If he does, it will encourage him to accept the care and treatment offered him by his Government.

The Red Cross Home Service workers are being requested by the Commanding Officers of these hospitals to inform them of the home conditions of the patients in order that a decision as to their discharge may be made intelligently.

Conditions Which Determine Dependency in Compensation Cases.

Section 301 of the Act provides that compensation for death of an enlisted man may be paid to a dependent mother or dependent father. Section 302 provides that compensation for disability is paid to the father or mother or both, if they are dependent on the disabled man for support.

On May 1 the following regulation was issued by the Bureau of War Risk Insurance defining dependency in this connection:

1. Dependency on the person on account of whose death or disability compensation is claimed, does not exist if the father or mother, or both, have an income sufficient to provide for their reasonable support and maintenance, including clothing and necessary medical treatment for themselves and members of the family under legal age, or of any age if mentally or physically incompetent.

2. Presumption of non-dependency exists when incomes received are as follows:

> When a mother or a father has an income of more than $50 per month or if there be both a mother and a father living together and their combined incomes exceed $90 per month, with $20 per month additional allowance for each additional member of the family under legal age, or of any age if mentally or physically incompetent.

3. In determining the amount of income in a given case, account shall be taken of the net income from property of every character owned by the mother or father or other members of the family under legal age, and of the earnings received by such father or mother or such other members of the family under legal age. Account shall not be taken of the incomes of other members of the family of legal age, but only of the actual contributions made by such members of the family.

4. The fact that the person on account of whose death or disability compensation is claimed has made habitual contributions to his father or mother, or both, is not conclusive evidence that dependency existed.

5. The fact that the father or mother or other member of the family is a beneficiary of any insurance granted under Article IV of the War Risk Insurance Act, should be disregarded in determining dependency, as should also the receipt of any donations or assistance from charitable sources.

All previous regulations and instructions in conflict herewith are hereby rescinded.

Under this regulation dependency is given a meaning more nearly like the definition of that term applied in connection with Class B allowances. Formerly, owing to a difference in the wording of the Act, the interpretation of the term in connection with compensation was not so liberal.

Midweek Casualty Supplement

Official Gov't News

United States Bulletin

Policies Bids Orders

CONTINUING the Work of THE OFFICIAL U. S. BULLETIN Established under an order of THE PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES, May 10, 1917. AUTHORITATIVE RECORD of all U. S. GOVERNMENT ACTIVITIES. ISSUED EVERY MONDAY.

VOL. 3. No. 587. WASHINGTON, THURSDAY, MAY 15, 1919. $10.00 A YEAR

INDUSTRIES ARE RELEASED FROM ALL OBLIGATIONS TO THE INDUSTRIAL BOARD AND PRICE NEGOTIATIONS END

ANNOUNCEMENT BY FORMER CHAIRMAN

Expresses Appreciation of Co-Operation Shown By Industry in Volunteering to Cut Prices—Found That Labor Rates Prevented Making of Large Reductions in Costs.

The chairman of the retiring Industrial Board of the Department of Commerce authorizes the following:

The resignation of the Industrial Board having been accepted by the Secretary of Commerce for reasons now generally understood, making it impossible to proceed with its efforts to stabilize business, Mr. Peek stated he deems it but fair and proper to announce that all of those industries that have submitted themselves to the Board upon the latter's invitation are no longer under any obligation to the Board, and are hereby released. These industries include those that produce materials used in the construction of buildings and other structures: steel, sand, gravel, crushed stone, cement, brick, plaster, lumber, glass and boxboard. Some of these have submitted proposed prices which have been under consideration by the Board, and, in the case of steel, prices that were considered by the Board as fair and reasonable have already been announced. In the case of the other industries and certain hard-wood lumber manufacturers, it seemed entirely probable that the Board would have been able to reach satisfactory conclusions, as there appeared to be every disposition on the part of those representing these industries to accommodate themselves to the general policy and aim of the Board.

In conducting its investigations the Board found that very much higher costs of production, resulting from conditions brought about by the war,

(Continued on Page 4.)

President's Promise to France Regarding Aid in Unprovoked Attack

Answering a cable to the President, addressed to him by Mr. Tumulty, with reference to the stories appearing in the American newspapers in the matter of the pact of the United States for the protection of France, the President replied as follows:

"Happily there is no mystery or privacy about what I have promised the Government here. I have promised to propose to the Senate a supplement in which we shall agree, subject to the approval of the Council of the League of Nations, to come immediately to the assistance of France in case of unprovoked attack by Germany, thus merely hastening the action to which we should be bound by the Covenant of the League of Nations."

VICTORY LOAN OVERSUBSCRIBED; ABOUT 15,000,000 BUYERS

Approximately 15,000,000 Americans bought Victory Liberty notes in the campaign which closed Saturday night, according to estimates received by the Treasury Department from the Federal Reserve Banks. This total compares with approximately 21,000,000 purchasers in the Fourth Loan; 17,000,000 in the Third Loan; 9,400,000 in the Second Loan, and 4,000,000 in the First Loan.

No returns were received from the Federal Reserve Banks which enabled the Treasury to stimulate the amount of the oversubscription to the loan, although the loan is quite heavily oversubscribed. It is not likely that the official total will be known before May 26th. Banks will have until May 20th to get their returns into the Federal Reserve Banks, and the Federal Reserve Banks will have until May 24th to get their reports to the Treasury Department.

Easy to buy, convenient to handle, no red tape—Get a WAR-SAVINGS STAMP to-day.

DEMOBILIZATION OF ARMY PAST THE 2,000,000 MARK; MORE THAN 300,000 EMBARK FROM FRANCE DURING APRIL

28,737 ENLISTMENTS REPORTED TO DATE

Chief of Staff Also Announces That More Than Million Men Have Embarked from France for Home—Only 1,192 of Soldiers Wounded in Battle Are Still Overseas.

Press interview by the Chief of Staff, May 10, 1919:

The demobilization has passed the 2,000,000 mark during the week; the figures being, officers discharged 106,476; enlisted men, 1,904,195, a total of 2,010,671. You will recall perhaps that I gave the figures at one of our last conferences of the time it took us—over a year—to demobilize the small force in the Spanish-American War, so that this performance which represents the six months since the signing of the armistice is really a twentieth century performance.

The millionth man embarked from the other side apparently on May 7, as near as we can calculate it. We, therefore, passed the million mark of men embarked from France for the United States on May 7, and that millionth man includes all personnel embarked, that is, army officers and men, navy officers and men, marines—officers and men—army nurses, and civilian personnel attached to the army. It is the entire personnel of our forces in Europe which is returning to the United States which has now crossed the million mark.

303,178 Embarked in April.

During the month the 300.000 mark was passed in troops embarked from France, and this personnel is the same as I have already given. This is well in advance of our former predictions. The figures of embarkation are, 303,178 during April. The total number of troops landed during April was

(Continued on page 4.)

U. S. Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation

Announces the Sale by Bids of Completed and Partially Completed

Wood Ship and Barge Hulls

The building program of the United States Shipping Board, Emergency Fleet Corporation, was so gigantic in proportion and so successful in accomplishment, that with the sudden ending of the war, it was found more keels had been laid and ships completed than will now be required by the Govt.

In consequence, at the yards enumerated below, wood ships in various stages of completion including those already launched are offered for sale to the highest bidder. The Corporation is in a position to supply ship fittings such as engines, boilers, winches, capstans, anchors, cables, etc., etc. In the majority of cases material for the completion of the vessels has been accumulated, and is in the yards, which permits of arrangements being made for their quick and accurate completion.

Wood ships have proved themselves, and offer excellent opportunities for conversion to sailing vessels, barges, coal and ore carriers, or for the installation of Diesel Engines if considered more desirable.

Location of yards, number of hulls, tonnage and stage of completion of hulls on which work has been suspended as follows:

SHIP HULLS.

	Type of Hull.	No.	D.W.T.	Percentage Comp.
Cumberland S. B. Co., So. Portland, Me.	Ferris	5	3500	46% to 99%
Freeport S. B. Co., South Freeport, Me.	Ferris	3	3500	21% to 98%
Geo. A. Gilchrist, Thomaston, Me.	Ferris	1	3500	98%
Russell S. B. Co., East Deering, Me.	Ferris	2	3500	89% to 100%
Sandy Point S. B. Corp., Sandy Point, Me.	Ferris	2	3500	68% to 88%
L. H. Shattuck, Inc., Newington, N. H.	Ferris	14	3500	33% to 100%
Continental S. B. Corp., Yonkers, N. Y.	Cont'nal	1	1500	80%
Foundation Co., Newark, N. J.	Ferris	3	3500	95% to 97%
Gildersleeve S. Const. Co., Gildersleeve, Conn.	Ferris	2	3500	86% to 100%
Groton Iron Works, Noank, Conn.	Ferris	6	3500	12% to 100%
Housatonic S. B. Co., Stratford, Conn.	Ferris	6	3500	62% to 96%
Johnson S. Y. Corp., Mariners Harbor, N. Y. C.	Ferris	4	3500	36% to 100%
Kingston S. B. Co., Kingston, N. Y.	Ferris	4	3500	27% to 100%
Ship Const. & Trading Co., Stonington, Conn.	Ferris	2	3500	69% to 90%
Traylor S. B. Co., Cornwalls, Pa.	Ferris	5	3500	29% to 100%
Maryland S. B. Co., Sollers, Md.	Ferris	5	3500	29% to 99%
Mo. Valley Bridge & Iron Co., Quantico, Va.	Ferris	2	3500	52% to 79%
North Carolina S. B. Co., Morehead City, N. C.	Ferris	3	3500	6% to 94%
Henry Smith & Sons Co., Baltimore, Md.	Ferris	4	3500	19% to 95%
Chas. H. Tenney & Co., Hampton, Va.	Ferris	3	3500	31% to 92%
York River S. B., West Point, Va.	Ferris	4	3500	19% to 91%

SHIP HULLS.

	Type of Hull.	No.	D.W.T.	Percentage Comp.
Ralph J. Chandler, Wilmington, California	Ferris	3	3500	39% to 95%
Coos Bay S. B. Co., Marshfield, Ore	Ferris	7	3500	46% to 99%
Fulton S. B. Co., Wilmington, California	Ferris	6	3500	49% to 100%
Hammond Lumber Co., Humboldt Bay, Cal.	Ferris	4	3500	32% to 96%
Kruse & Banks S. B. Co., North Bend, Ore.	Ferris	4	3500	71% to 99%
Rolph S. B. Co., Humboldt Bay, Cal.	Ferris	7	3500	3% to 81%
Allen S. B. Co., Seattle, Wash.	Allen	3	3650	84% to 100%
Babare Brothers, Tacoma, Wash.	Ferris	3	3500	63% to 100%
Grant-Smith Porter Ship Co., Aberdeen, Wash.	Ferris	8	3500	56% to 100%
Grays Harbor, M. S. Corp., Aberdeen, Wash.	G. H.	12	4000	45% to 100%
Meacham & Babcock S. B. Co., Seattle, Wash.	Ferris	9	3500	44% to 100%
Nilson & Kelez S. B. Co., Seattle, Wash.	Ferris	5	3500	17% to 97%
Pacific Amer. Fisheries Co., So. Bellingham, Wash.	P. A.	5	3500	76% to 99%
Puget Sound B. & D. Co., Seattle, Wash.	G. H. Geary	2 4	4000 5000	97% to 98% 25% to 65%
Sanderson & Porter, Raymond, Wash.	Ferris	9	3500	48% to 100%
Seaborn Shipyards, Tacoma, Wash.	Ferris	6	3500	37% to 99%
Sloan Shipyards, Seattle, Wash. (Anacortes)	Ferris	6	3500	25% to 94%
Sloan Shipyards, Seattle, Wash. (Olympia)	Ferris	10	3500	23% to 99%
Tacoma S. B. Co., Tacoma, Wash.	Ferris	8	3500	28% to 97%
Wright Shipyards, Tacoma, Wash.	Ferris	6	3500	62% to 100%
Coast S. B. Co., Portland, Ore.	Ferris	5	3500	73% to 99%

U. S. Shipping Board Sale By Bids of Completed and Partially Completed Wood Ship and Barge Hulls

SHIP HULLS.

	Type of Hull.	No.	D.W.T.	Percentage Comp.
American S. B. Co., Brunswick, Ga.	Ferris	6	3500	28% to 97%
Morey & Thomas, Jacksonville, Fla.	Ferris	3	3500	39% to 100%
J. M. Murdock, Jacksonville, Fla.	Ferris	2	3500	85% to 100%
National S. B. & D. D. Co., Savannah, Ga.	Ferris	2	3500	19% to 38%
St. Johns River S. B. Co., Jacksonville, Fla.	Ferris	6	3500	36% to 99%
Tampa Dock Co., Tampa, Fla.	Ferris	5	3500	15% to 99%
Terry S. B. Co., Savannah, Ga.	McClel'd	8	3500	58% to 96%
U. S. Maritime Corp., Brunswick, Ga.	Ferris	5	3500	32% to 99%
Alabama S. B. & D. D. Co., Mobile, Ala.	Ferris	1	3500	97%
Dantzler S. B. & D. D. Co., Moss Point, Miss.	Ferris	6	3500	22% to 99%
Dierks-Blodgett S. B. Co., Pascagoula, Miss.	Ferris	3	3500	49% to 99%
Hodge Ship Co., Moss Point, Miss.	Ferris	5	3500	11% to 100%
Jahncke S. B. Co., Madisonville, La.	Ferris	5	3500	22% to 97%
Merrill-Stevens Co., Slidell, La.	McClel'd	4	3500	43% to 100%
Mobile S. B. Co., Mobile, Ala.	McClel'd	3	3500	82% to 100%
Murnan S. B. Co., Mobile, Ala.	Ferris	2	3500	75% to 77%
Beaumont S. B. & D. D. Co., Beaumont, Texas	Ferris	5	3500	38% to 99%
Heldensfels Brothers, Rockport, Texas	Ferris	4	3500	48% to 92%
Lone Star S. B. Co., Beaumont, Texas	Ferris	6	3500	4% to 98%
McBride & Law, Beaumont, Texas	Ferris	4	3500	40% to 100%
McCammon, J. N., Beaumont, Texas	Ferris	2	3500	85% to 88%
Midland Bridge Co., Houston, Texas	Ferris	8	3500	66% to 99%
National S. B. Co., Orange, Texas	Dought'y	13	4700	4% to 96%
Southern D. D. & S. B. Co., Orange, Texas	Ferris	7	3500	16% to 97%
Union Bridge & Const. Co., Morgan City, La.	Ferris	6	3500	89% to 99%
Universal S. B. Co., Houston Ship Channel, Tex.	Ferris	12	3500	40% to 100%
Benicia S. B. Co., Benicia, California	Ferris	3	3500	53% to 99%

SHIP HULLS.

	Type of Hull.	No.	D.W.T.	Percentage Comp.
Feeney & Bremer, Tillamook, Ore.	Ferris	1	3500	94%
Grant-Smith Porter S. Co., Portland, Ore.	Ferris	16	3500	30% to 100%
McEachern Ship, Astoria, Ore.	Ferris Hough	10	2500	5% to 100%
Peninsula S. B. Co., Portland, Ore.	Penin	11	4000	28% to 100%
Geo. F. Rodgers, Astoria, Ore.	Ferris	6	3500	26% to 100%
Sommarsstrom S. B. Co., Columbia City, Ore.	Ferris Hough	6	3500	54% to 100%
G. M. Standifer Const. Co., Portland, Ore.	Ferris	7	3500	48% to 99%
G. M. Standifer Co., Vancouver, Wash.	Ferris Ballin	5 6	3500 4500	95% to 100% 59% to 96%
St. Helens S. B. Co., St. Helens, Ore.	Ferris	4	4500	1% to 96%
Supple & Ballin, Portland, Ore.	Ballin	4	4500	45% to 96%
Wilson S. B. Co., Astoria, Ore.	Ferris	6	3500	47% to 100%

BARGE HULLS.

Francis Cohh S. B. Co., Rockland, Me.	Barges	1	2500	11%
Crosby Nav. Co., Richmond, Me.	Barges	2	2500	22% to 32%
Richard T. Green Co., Chelsea, Mass.	Barges	1	2500	71%
Kelley-Spear Co., Bath, Me.	Barges	2	2500	21% to 51%
Machias S. Const. Co., Machias, Me.	Barges	3	2500	53% to 81%
Sandy Point S. B. Corp., Sandy Point, Me.	Barges	2	2500	17% to 26%
Johnson S. Y. Corp., Mariners' Harbor	Barges	1	2500	25%
Coastwise S. B. Co., Baltimore, Md.	Barges	3	2500	1% to 32%
H. E. Crook Co., Baltimore, Md.	Barges	2	2500	17% to 19%
White Haven S. B. Co., White Havens, Md.	Barges	2	2500	26% to 33%
St. Johns River S. B. Co., Jacksonville, Fla.	Barges	3	2500	44% to 47%
American Lumber Co., Millville, Fla.	Barges	2	2500	14% to 32%
Beaumont S. B. & D. D. Co., Beaumont, Texas	Barges.	2	.2000	.43%.to 47%
Midland Bridge Co., Houston, Texas	Barges	2	2500	67% to 71%
Union Bridge & Const. Co., Morgan City, La.	Barges	3	2500	42% to 71%

Bids may be submitted for one or more hulls or any combination of hulls, by number.

Bids must be in by May 26th, 1919, and hold good for thirty days.

Notice of awards and date on which purchaser will be given possession will be announced.

All bids must be accompanied by a certified check for 10% of the amount of the bid; made payable to the United States Shipping Board, Emergency Fleet Corporation.

This amount will be applied to the purchase price of the successful bidder, but in the event that such bidder fails to consummate the contract of purchase, deposit will be forfeited to the Corporation.

Balance of purchase price to be paid at the time the contract is executed and title taken to the hull or hulls.

A representative of the Corporation is stationed at each of the above named yards, and will give every opportunity for the inspection of the hulls. If additional information is required communicate with the Secretary of The Emergency Fleet Corporation.

The Corporation reserves the right to reject any and all bids. Bids should be addressed as follows:—

Office of Secretary, United States Shipping Board, Emergency Fleet Corporation

140 NORTH BROAD STREET, PHILADELPHIA

"Sealed Bid for Hull Number . . . . . DO NOT OPEN."

United States Bulletin

Continuing the Work of The Official U. S. Bulletin Established May 10, 1917, Under an Order of the President of the United States. Since April 1, 1919, Published by Roger W. Babson. Issued Every Monday.

Office: No. 10 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C. Tel. Main 5600

The United States Bulletin is dedicated to the faithful presentation of the official acts of the Government that the people may know and understand precisely and accurately just what the Government is doing day by day. The Bulletin expresses no opinions, indulges in no conjecture or speculation. Published under the same executive management, the same editorship.

The Bulletin is in itself a complete record of all the important activities of the United States Government through its various departments, Legislative, Judicial, and Executive. Official Orders, Statements, and Rulings printed textually as issued by accredited Government officials, and, therefore, an authoritative guide to the business interests of the Nation; a virtual necessity to the Government itself in acquainting the various departments with the official acts of one another; to the Judiciary; to the Manufacturers; Miners and Traders; to Corporations, Railroads, Steamship, Telegraph and Cable Companies; Exporters and Importers; to Diplomats, Consular Agents, Statesmen, and men of affairs generally, who wish to keep accurately informed of what the Government is doing and to preserve for reference authentic copies of public announcements issued by the Government's own officials and agents. Entered at the post office at Washington, D. C., as second-class mail matter.—**Edward S. Rochester, Editor.**

SUBSCRIPTION RATES BY MAIL

One year	$10.00
Six months	6.00
One year, postage prepaid to foreign countries	15.00
Six months, postage prepaid to foreign countries	8.50
Back numbers and extra copies, each	.20

Make all checks, money orders, and drafts payable to C. J. Knight, 10 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C.

DISCHARGE OF SOLDIERS.

Those From Given Community To Be Released On Same Day.

The War Department authorizes publication of the following:

The Commanding General of each demobilization camp has been informed that, in demobilizing organizations sent to them, all men coming from a given city or community are, as far as possible, to be discharged on the same day to enable them to return in a body to their community for such welcome as may be contemplated for them.

ELECTION IN LIBERIA.

A despatch to the Department of State from Monrovia states that unofficial incomplete returns of the national election on May 7th indicate the election of Charles D. B. King, the present secretary of state and the chief of the Liberian Mission to the Peace Conference, as President of Liberia and Senator Samuel A. Ross as Vice President.

Easy to buy, convenient to handle, no red tape—Get a WAR-SAVINGS STAMP to-day.

FEDERAL RESERVE BOARD'S WEEKLY BANK STATEMENT

Aggregate gains of about 7.7 millions in gold reserves as against an equal increase in Federal Reserve note circulation, and larger net liquidation of acceptances are shown in the Federal Reserve Board's weekly bank statement issued as at close of business on May 9th, 1919.

War paper on hand went up 4.2 millions, while holdings of other discounted paper show a decrease of 2.6 millions. Acceptance holdings fell off 13.2 millions. Paper held under rediscount for other Federal Reserve Banks totaled 93.8 millions compared with 98.7 millions the week before. In addition three banks report among their bill holdings 4.2 millions of bankers' acceptances bought from other Federal Reserve banks with the latter's endorsement, while bill holdings of three other banks include 22.3 millions of acceptances bought from other Federal Reserve Banks without such endorsement. Treasury certificates of both the 2 per cent type to secure Federal Reserve Bank note circulation and of the 4½ per cent type purchased largely for the temporary accommodation of non-member banks, show an increase for the week of 8.1 millions. As a result of all these transactions total earning assets decreased 3.6 millions.

As against a decline of 53.5 millions in Government deposits the banks report an aggregate gain of 44.5 millions in reserve deposits. Net deposits show a decline of 9.6 millions, while Fedral Reserve note circulation increased 7.7 millions. As against these changes in liabilities the banks' total cash reserves show an increase of 5.6 millions.

INDUSTRIES ARE RELEASED

(Continued from Page 1.)

precluded the possibility of immediately making as large reductions without disturbing labor rates as were thought possible. Labor rates have increased from 85 per cent to as high as 140 per cent in the steel industry, and labor costs in even greater ratio, and as labor either directly or indirectly constitutes approximately 85 per cent of the total cost in many industries, it will be seen that as compared with pre-war levels, prices must necessarily be very much higher than formerly, unless a general liquidation of all values are effected, which is considered impracticable at this time, or so long as the high cost of the necessaries of life prevails.

The Board has had access to the very complete records of cost investigations of the Federal Trade Commission, and in many cases to the operating figures of representative operations in industries, and, therefore, has felt that it was working on sound and reliable ground before reaching conclusions.

The Board appreciates the co-operative spirit shown by industry in volunteering to reduce prices in the effort to bring about more normal conditions.

DEMOBILIZATION OF THE ARMY PASSES THE 2,000,000 MARK

(Continued from Page 1.)

275,297. The rest of those embarked are now on the high seas.

A statement was carried in the press during the past week that the War Department hoped to transport from abroad 450,000 men a month. When I first saw that I thought that it was simply a typographical error, but as there has been a good deal of comment on it I felt that I should say something about it. Of course, everybody here knows that this is ludicrous, and that I have set as a maximum to be reached 310,000 a month, so as to beat our performance of transporting men to Europe by 1,000. The 450,000 mark has not been set; no responsible person has ever made any such claim.

Force Abroad In August.

According to our best estimate of the possibility of returning men from France, there will be on August 1 in France and Germany only 225,924 troops, which will include marines and navy personnel now abroad. It might be noted at this point that if we reached a capacity of 450,000 men a month we would not have troops to fill it.

With regard to the shipments of troops to this country, it might be of interest to note that we have shipped complete 17 combatant divisions. That great movement has been accomplished practically by American ships and cargo ships which I have ordered converted from cargo-carrying to troop-carrying ships, 78 per cent of our forces coming back in American vessels; 13 per cent in British, and nine from all other sources. During the war, when the movement was the other way, American ships carried only 44 per cent of the troops, British ships 51 per cent, and 5 per cent were carried on the ships of other nations, so that the problem has been entirely reversed.

The number of enlistments reported to date is 28,737, and they continue to be practically equally divided between three year and one year men. In that connection I would state that the 8,000 men which we gave out that we desired for Siberia are replacements, not additions to the forces over there, and that we intend to replace the emergency men who are out there and bring them back to the United States for discharge.

Only 1,192 Wounded Still In France.

In connection with this movement of men from France it may be interesting to know that only 1,192 of the men who were wounded in battle are still in France. We have gotten practically the entire contingent back to the United States.

I have issued orders this morning to the Adjutant General to publish an order assigning Brig.-Gen. Douglas MacArthur as superintendent of the United States Military Academy at West Point. Gen. MacArthur will take charge on June 12 after the present class graduates, and Gen. Tillman, the present superintendent, who is a retired officer, will revert to the retired list, after the first officers' class is graduated.

CASUALTIES IN U. S. EXPEDITIONARY FORCES

The following casualties are reported by the commanding general of the American Expeditionary Forces:

SERIAL B, No. 17 (Continued.)

Missing in Action.

PRIVATES.

BIBLE, Earl H. Mrs. Effie Bible, Blackfoot, Idaho.
CLEMENTS, Auguste. Mrs. Felicelle Gaspard, Hayes, La.
MASTERS, Arthur W. Arthur H. Masters, Flora Vista, N. Mex.
STREIT, Harry J. Mrs. Mary Streit, 1526 Rosewood Avenue, Lakewood, Ohio.
WORRALL, Harmon A. Alfred Frederick Worrall, R. F. D. 1, Athensville, Ill.

CURRENT CASUALTIES.

Died of Aeroplane Accident.

LIEUTENANTS.

GUSTAFSON, Charles R. John F. Gustafson, 609 Fourth Avenue, East Duluth, Minn.
HARTMAN, Frederick S. Mrs. Agnes G. Curtis, 127 Harvard Street, Brookline, Mass.
ILLICH, Jerry T. Mrs. Agusta Barker, 2153 Sacramento Street, San Francisco, Cal.
MORRIS, William C. Zeb A. Morris, 97 South Main Street, Concord, N. C.
VOLK, Charles F. Mrs. Frances Volk, 3301 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

SERGEANT.

CARSON, William T. Mrs. William T. Carson, Burton, W. Va.

Died From Accident and Other Causes.

CORPORAL.

SHERMAN, Fred C. Mrs. Hazel L. Ketcham, Johnsonville, N. Y.

WAGONERS.

ADAMS, John. Gid Adams, Jeremiah, Ky.
PARKER, Albert. Mrs. Martha Parker, Mill, Ga.

PRIVATES.

COLEMAN, Philip N. Mrs. Lizzie M. Jackson, Truesdale Avenue, Webster Grove, Mo.
CONOVER, Donald. Mrs. John Conover, 408 Church Street, Asbury Park, N. J.
EVERETT, Albert. Mrs. Bessie Everett, box 85, Margarettsville, N. C.
HERBST, George W. Casker Herbst, 104 North Des Plaines Street, Joliet, Ill.
HOUK, Isham N. Robert D. Houk, Pendergrast, Tenn.
McNAMARA, John. George McNamara, 18 Ross Street, New Haven, Conn.
PARISY, Joseph. Mrs. Louise Destor, 2901 Conti Street, New Orleans, La.
ROBERTS, Abraham L. Mrs. N. E. Carley, Carley, Wash.
ROHRER, John R. John A. Rohrer, 1842 Boas Street, Harrisburg, Pa.
TIPPETT, Frank. Mrs. Chant Tippett, box 101, Congo, Ohio.
TOOHEY, Daniel Joseph. Mrs. Patrick Toohey, 11 Barnum Court, Magatuck, Conn.
WOODS, Earl D. Mrs. Amanda Woods, 608 Sycamore Street, Hannibal, Mo.

Died of Disease.

CAPTAIN.

SIMPSON, James. Mrs. Mary Simpson, Higginsville, Mo.

LIEUTENANT.

TREFRY, Malcolm W. Mrs. Elin Elizabeth Trefry, 807 Lexington Ave., New York, N. Y.

SERGEANTS.

BUSH, Frank C. Mrs. Mary O. Tyler, Cadosia, N. Y.
HUNTER, George G. Mrs. George G. Hunter, 2849 North Taylor Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

CORPORALS.

ADAMS, Lewis E. Thomas Adams, Albany, Mo.
MOSA, Adib. Nicholas K. Mosa, 169 County Street, Fall River, Mass.
RINEHART, Earnest T. Mrs. Ola Rinehart, R. F. D. 4, Leesville, S. C.

MECHANICS.

DISEKER, Allen. Henry I. Diseker, R. F. D. 2, Trussville, Ala.
RIDEOUT, Ray Irwin. H. H. Rideout, R. F. D. 1, Toledo, Ohio.

WAGONER.

UHRICH, Ira I. Mrs. Ida Uhrich, Myerstown, Pa.

HORSESHOER.

KING, Lovie B. Mrs. Earl B. King, 20 Whitehall Terrace, Atlanta, Ga.

COOKS.

GRAY, Louis E. William H. Oliver, R. F. D. 2, Demossville, Ky.
KORMAN, James B. Mrs. Elizabeth K. Korman, Howard, Pa.
SWOARDS, Robert A. Mrs. Robert A. Swoards, 533 Seventeenth St., Reading, Pa.

PRIVATES.

BERGAMA, Frank. Mrs. Anna Bergama, 1718 North Campbell Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
BERNARD, Nick. Fleicanio Di Bernardo, 926 Louck Street, McKeesport, Pa.
BEZILLA, John Zacharus. John Bezilla, Barnesboro, Pa.
CAHILL, William. Michael J. Cahill, 423 West Rich Street, Columbus, Ohio.
HAYWARD, James Z. James A. Hayward, Granger, Wyo.
HUNTER, Alexander W. Mrs. Neva E. Hunter, Ronceverte, W. Va.
JACKSON, Albert H. Miss Mary Mitchell, 250 Fulton Avenue, Jersey City, N. J.
JONES, Herman. Mrs. Mary W. Belcher, 285 Fayette Street, Savannah, Ga.
KEELER, Edwin Lawrence. James Daniel Keeler, R. F. D. 1, box 400, White Plains, N. Y.
KRAMER, Ralph B. Calvin A. Kramer, box 147, Progress, Pa.
LINN, John L. Hood Barb Linn, 23 South Lakewood, Youngstown, Ohio.
MALLORY, Willie L. Will T. Mallory, 427 North Fifteenth Street, Griffin, Ga.
MEASELS, William A. Mrs. William A. Measels, Lincoln, Ala.
MOSER, Edwin J. Edward Moser, 1008 Delaware Avenue, South Bethlehem, Pa.
MULLENIX, Robert Carl. Robert B. Mullenix, Fletcher, Okla.
PAYNE, Paul. Arthur Payne, Henryville, Ind.
PILLING, Frank J. Mrs. Lottie E. Steiner, Emerson, Iowa.
RITZMAN, William. Joe Grzzred, R. F. D. 1, Alma, Texas.
RUSLEY, Orange. Lucy Wilmins, 209 Louisiana Street, Shreveport, La.
TAYLOR, Nelson A. Mrs. Frances Taylor, 601 Jones Street, Petersburg, Va.
TODD, Will. Miss Mary Johnson, Panama City, Fla.
VAN WIE, William H. Homer H. Van Wie, 626 East Fifteenth Street, Indianapolis, Ind.
WALLACE, Webster. Mrs. Lucy Wallace, Nicholsville, Ky.
WEEDEN, Thomas. Mrs. Dorothy Weeden, Hurley Street, Keyport, N. J.
WINGFIELD, Walter G. Robert Scott Wingfield, Gore, Va.

CHANGES IN STATUS.

The following cabled corrections are issued as an appendix to the regular casualty lists at the request of the several press associations:

Returned to Duty, Previously Reported Killed in Action.

PRIVATE.

HERRON, Ebert W. Mrs. Myrtle Belknap, 117 Orange Avenue, Modesta, Cal.

Returned to Duty, Previously Reported Died of Wounds Received in Action.

PRIVATES.

ABRAMOWITZ, Leo. Mrs. Sarah ABRAMOwitz, 233 West One hundred and forty-eighth Street, New York, N. Y.
BARTOLO, Guisseppe. Miss Margaret Bartolo, 16 Beacon Street, Chelsea, Mass.

Killed in Action, Previously Reported Dead.

CORPORAL.

MOORHEAD, Kenneth A. Harry Moorhead, 6214 St. Marie Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

PRIVATES.

GIBSON, Hugh Hillery. Mrs. Grace Olive Burdett, Esbon, Kans.
JELINEK, Ferdinand. Anton Jelinek, Ravenna, Neb.

Killed in Action, Previously Reported Wounded Severely.

WOOLWINE, Walker. Mrs. May E. Woolwine, Christiansburg, Va.

Killed in Action, Previously Reported Missing in Action.

LIEUTENANTS.

TAYLOR, Oscar M. William C. Taylor, Toms Creek, Va.
TAYLOR, William H. William H. Taylor, room 2725, Whitehall Building, New York, N. Y.

PRIVATES.

BENSON, Joseph. Mrs. Annie Hurula, Dassel, Minn.
COBBETT, William A. Mrs. Harry Cobbett, Cedaredge, Colo.
FOLEY, Charles R. Mrs. Mary A. Bohner, 532 Woodlawn Avenue, Indianapolis, Ind.
FREDETTE, William J. Edward Fredette, Thrall Street, West Rutland, Vt.
KAPCZUK, Joseph. Victor Zelinski, Thorp, Wis.
KOCIAN, William Albert. Emil Kocian, Two Rivers, Wis.
KOVICH, Bosco. Sam Somargroh, Bear Creek, Mont.
MORTENSEN, Sofus. Mrs. Marie Mortensen, 3107 Park Avenue, New York, N. Y.
PALAZZO, Leonard J. Mrs. Rose Pesto, Mosgrove, Pa.
RENICK, George. Daniel H. Renick, Leeta, Ky.
TIRNADY, William. Samuel Tirnady, R. F. D. 9, Fairfield, Conn.

Died, Previously Reported Missing in Action.

PRIVATES.

STROMBERG, George W. Fred Stromberg, 86 Vandeventer Avenue, Long Island City, N. Y.
WEIHER, Walter W. Mrs. W. J. Weiher, 3555 West Forty-seventh Street, Cleveland, Ohio.

Wounded Severely, Previously Reported Missing in Action.

MECHANIC.

DOWNER, Clarence. Clarence F. Downer, Monroe, Wis.

Wounded (Degree Undetermined), Previously Reported Missing in Action.

PRIVATES.

ANWEILER, Louis A. John Anweiler, 233 Beach Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
ATZROTT, Henry J. Mrs. Mary Atzrott, 69 Dingens Street, Buffalo, N. Y.
AUSTIN, Carl W. Herman H. Austin, Pelzer Street, Greenville, S. C.
AUSTIN, Thomas J. Thomas Austin, 345 Park Avenue, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
AYALA, Sevaro. Mrs. Teresa Ayala, 1634 Jones Avenue, San Antonio, Tex.
HANKERSON, Joe. Mrs. Ena H. Bowens, R. F. D. 46, Keysville, Ga.
KIMBALL, Herbert L. Mrs. Mary A. Kimball, box 92, Auburn, Me.
LABATE, Antonio. Anthony Paunchielli, 3 Lockwood Place, Port Chester, N. Y.

Returned to Duty, Previously Reported Missing in Action.

CORPORALS.

HOUSER, Edward Clark. Mrs. Cyrus Knorr, 208 Center Street, Tamaqua, Pa.
SHOWERS, Lewis B. Mrs. Harry Patterson, R. F. D. 1, Latrobe, Pa.

PRIVATES.

BARTON, Elery H. Mrs. Renore Barton, New Castle Center, Queens County, New Brunswick, Canada.
BETILIAN, Edward. William Betilian, Conneaut Lake, Pa.
CAVALANO, Angelo. Colleto Polo, 722 South Front Street, Chester, Pa.
CHANCE, Frank. Nathan Chance, 3011 Mulberry Alley, Pittsburgh, Pa.
DAVIS, Joseph W. Mrs. Nettie S. Davis, 442 Lawton Avenue, Macon, Ga.
DEBOARD, Walter G. James Deboard, Fairwood, Va.
FELLOWS, William C. Mrs. Laura Cole, Piggott, Ark.
FORTNEY, Leroy Foster. George W. Fortney, West Fairview, Pa.
GARDNER, Joseph Albert. John Gardner, 1514 West Norwegi Street, Pottsville, Pa.
GRUNDMEIER, Arthur L. Adolph Grundmeier, Blackduck, Minn.
HEATH, Enoch H. Mrs. Jillie Carter, Augusta, Ark.
JOHNSTON, George A. James Johnston, 4416 Ninth Avenue. Mylan, Ala.
KONECHECK, Joseph. John Konecheck, R. F. D. 1, Diamond, Pa.

CASUALTIES IN U. S. EXPEDITIONARY FORCES

KRAUSE, Harry L. Mrs. Elsie Westphal, 1354 Holten Street, Milwaukee, Wis.
KRUPKA, Benjamin G. Mrs. Josephine Krupka, R. F. D. 1, Junction City, Wis.
KUNDE, Reinhardt H. August Kunde, 568 North Avenue, Aurora, Ill.
MANRY, Joseph. Mrs. Sarah Scott, Edisto Island, S. C.
MARTINO, Francesco. Francesco S. Martino, 410 Madison Street, Hoboken, N. J.
MULLEN, William Robert. Mrs. Trassa Mullen, 210 Inglis Street, Detroit, Mich.
SCHWERDTLE, Gustave. Mrs. Elizabeth Schwerdtle, 165 Amsterdam Avenue, New York, N. Y.
SUDANO, Nicholas. Mrs. Egese Sudano, Carlato, Mon Forte, Salerno, Italy.
SWATLOWICE, John. Frank Swatosh, 1538 Fourth Avenue, East Cedar Rapids, Iowa.
THOMAS, Daniel. Oliver W. Thomas, Medina City, Tex.
WATKINS, John F. Lee S. Watkins, R. F. D. 1, Pisgah, Ala.
ZAWSKI, Joseph. John Zawski, 66 Lima Road, Hamilton, Ohio.

SERIAL B, NO. 18.

Killed in Action.

PRIVATE.

JOHNSON, John Edward. Mrs. Jane Johnson, Yates Center, Kans.

Died of Wounds.

PRIVATES.

BROTHERTON, Ernest E. Mrs. Lillian Brotherton, 7314 Woodlawn Avenue, Swissvale, Pa.
ROBERT, Emil. Lewis Robert, R. F. D. 1, Creston, Neb.
ROMEDAHL, Benjamin. Conrad Romedahl, Roundup, Mont.

Died from Accident and Other Causes.

SERGEANTS.

BROWN, Herman. Mrs. Delia Brown, 100 West One hundred and forty-first Street, New York, N. Y.
JACKSON, William G. Mrs. Mary Jackson, 214 Bruitition Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

CORPORALS.

BROWN, Ernest B. Sidney M. Brown, R. F. D. 1, Caney, Kans.
WATSON, Edgar Ray. Mrs. Laura B. Watson, Sedan, Kans.

PRIVATES.

DUFFY, James J. Thomas Bray, 950 Pine Street, Bridgeport, Conn.
FELTER, Sam. Mrs. Emma A. Felter, 409 Thirteenth Street, Ensley, Ala.
GLASS, Harold G. Mrs. Matilda Glass, 323 Bergenline Avenue, Union Hill, N. J.
HUSSIE, Edward T. Mrs. Bridget Hussie, 2624 South Third Street, Louisville, Ky.
SMITH, Estes. Mrs. Reanna Smith, 387 North Monasses Street, Memphis, Tenn.
WATSON, John G. Charles Watson, Wellington, S. Dak.
WILKINS, Walter. Miss Lilly Wilkins, 210 Newpost, San Antonio, Tex.
BARLOW, George H. Mrs. Addie Barlow, 90 Webb Avenue, Ocean Grove, N. J.
BECK, Emil G. Adam Beck, Fessenden, N. Dak.
BIS, Ignac. Jacob Bis, West Warren, Mass.
BROWN, Arthur Bradley. Aliznus Brown, R. F. D. 1, Ayers, Mo.
COUNCIL, McSwain. George R. Council, Milton, Fla.
HUELSEMANN, William J. Frank Huelsemann, 3724 Blair Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.
ROSE, John H. Thomas F. Rose, R. F. D. 1, Hammondville, Ohio.
RUSSUM, Charles C. John T. Russum, R. F. D. 1, Abbeville, Ga.

CURRENT CASUALTIES.

Died from Wounds.

CORPORALS.

WEISBROD, Herbert J. Charles Weisbrod, Fenton, Iowa.

Died of Aeroplane Accident.

NICHOLS, Brayton. Dr. Charles L. Nichols, 38 Cedar Street, Worcester, Mass.

PRIVATE.

SALERNO, John J. Mrs. Susan Salerno, 434 Pearl Street, New York, N. Y.

Died from Accident and Other Causes.

LIEUTENANT.

BULLARD, Edward L. F. Laurison Bullard, 144 Bradstreet Avenue, Revere, Mass.

CORPORALS.

GOETHE, Carl E. August Goethe, 854 North Pine Street, Ishpeming, Mich.
GREENSTEIN, Samuel A. Mrs. Sarah Greenstein, 88 West Eighteenth Street, Bayonne, N. J.
MILLER, Irven G. Edward Miller, La Mott, Pa.

Died of Disease.

CORPORAL.

ROSS, Paul Ebur. J. W. Ross, 405 Lehman Street, Lebanon, Pa.

WAGONER.

COBB, Joe. Mrs. Julia Hadley, Huttig, Ark.

SADDLER.

GARCIA, Celestine. Mike Banus, 511 East Espenscheld Street, St. Louis, Mo.

PRIVATES.

BROTHERTON, Ernest L. Mrs. Jeanette Brotherton, 202 North Sixteenth Street, Portland, Ore.
CONNORS, Harry. Mrs. Ethel Connors, 3448 East Nineteenth Street, Kansas City, Mo.
FERRIS, John C. Mrs. Rose Ferris, Sheridan, Wyo.
KLOEPFER, Edwin G. Christian Kloepfer, 310 North Sandusky Avenue, Bucyrus, Ohio.
LANGSTON, Ephrian H. Mrs. Fannie E. Langston, R. F. D. 4, box 18, Thomson, Ga.
LEICH, Michael Peter. Mrs. Susie Fidler, 144 North Fourth Street, Aurora, Ill.
McATEE, Willie. Mrs. Vick J. Ellwood, box 2, Dennison, Ohio.
McDOWELL, Charles M. Mrs. Etta McDowell, 299 Tenth Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
RUIZ, Narciso. Nareso Ruiz, Albuquerque, N. Mex.
SCHER, Joseph Anthony. Jacob Scher, 4314 Mitchell Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
SPANGLER, Franklin W. William D. Spangler, Schoolfield, Va.
STINSON, John. Mrs. Lucy Stinson, R. F. D. 3, box 53, Ramer, Ala.
TEETER, George C. Mrs. Falson B. Teeter, 18 Shady Side Street, Mansfield, Ohio.
TESAR, Joseph. Charles Tesar, Prairie Du Chien, Wis.
WESTBROOKS, James M. John C. Westbrooks, Glover, Okla.

The following cabled corrections are issued as an appendix to the regular casualty lists at the request of the several press associations:

Wounded (Degree Undetermined), Previously Reported Killed in Action.

PRIVATE.

McGINLEY, John. Mrs. Nora McGinley, 11 Ethel Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Returned to Duty, Previously Reported Killed in Action.

SERGEANT.

HAUGER, Charles R. Harry Harrison Hauger, Garrett, Pa.

CORPORAL.

CULBERSON, John A. Mrs. Pearl Johnson, White Oak, Denham Branch, Greensboro, N. C.

PRIVATE.

RUSSO, Nunzio. Orazio Russo, 19 Sixteenth Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Returned to Duty, Previously Reported Died of Wounds.

PRIVATE.

JENSEN, Einar. Miller & Chaney Bank, Newell, Iowa.

Killed in Action, Previously Reported Died.

PRIVATES.

CLIFTON, Bolton E. Mrs. Ruth P. Clifton, R. F. D. 1, Roland, Ark.
GIRARDS, Stephen. Mrs. Marie Fitzpatrick, 113 Schley Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
GOFF, Samuel L. Mrs. Ola Bell Goff, Sallisaw, Okla.
MORTENSON, Bennie L. Mrs. Bertina Mortenson, 1628 Franklin Street, Dayton, Ore.

Died of Wounds, Previously Reported Died.

PRIVATE.

ZUCCORO, Loreto. Miss Mary Zuccoro, Roma Supino, Italy.

Killed in Action, Previously Reported Wounded Severely.

PRIVATE.

WAGLE, John H. Mrs. Agnes Wagle, Platte City, Mo.

Killed in Action, Previously Reported Missing in Action.

PRIVATES.

MADELENA, Frank M. John Madelena, Fernley, Lyon County, Nev.
MILLS, Chester C. Miss Ruth Scastedt, 1009 East Lasey Street, Galesburg, Ill.

Died of Wounds, Previously Reported Missing in Action.

PRIVATE.

CONTI, Joseph. Michael Conti, 31 Hopkins Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Died, Previously Reported Missing in Action.

SERGEANT.

BUKOSKI, Frank. Mrs. Anna Bukoski, 54 Vaughn Street, Gardner, Mass.

CORPORAL.

BOTENSTEIN, Joseph J. Charles Botenstein, 5625 Wentworth Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

PRIVATES.

BARKER, William L. John E. Barker, Porthomer, Ohio.
BOGACZ, Joseph M. Miss Mary Bogacz, 81 Court Street, Chicopee Falls, Mass.
BOHANNON, Eddie R. Mrs. Ella Falwell, 2402 Venable Street, Richmond, Va.
BONHAM, Carl A. Mrs. Emma Bonham, R. F. D. 5, Marion, Mich.
BURKE, Harry C. Mrs. Addie Burke, Frederick, Md.
WALENDZEAK, Walter F. Thomas Bromzik, 292 South Main Street, Bridgeport, Conn.

Wounded (Degree Undetermined), Previously Reported Missing in Action.

PRIVATE.

PETERSON, August B. Mrs. Sophia Peterson, R. F. D. 1, White Hall, Mich.

Returned to Duty, Previously Reported Missing in Action.

PRIVATES.

BURNETT, Clifton C. J. C. Burnett, Pilgrim, Tex.
MACHULSKY, John William. Mrs. Margaret Machulsky, Vulcan, Mahanoy City, Pa.
SCHENKAT, Adolph H. William Schenkat, North Freedom, Wis.

Erroneously Reported Died of Disease.

PRIVATE.

WESTBROOKS, James M. Mrs. Sarah M. Westbrooks, Trebloc, Miss.

SERIAL B, NO. 19.

Killed in Action.

PRIVATES.

DEMARK, Guy N. Joe Demark, P. O. Box, 314, Rochester, Pa.
PURCELL, Thomas F. Mrs. Margaret Purcell, 506 Peacock Street, Pottsville, Pa.
BUTH, John J. Charles Buth, R. F. D. 3, Akron, N. Y.
DASHIELL, Joseph S. Mrs. Julia E. Dashiell, R. F. D. 2, Princess Anne, Md
MANDUCCI, Tony. Tony Stell, Dubois, Pa.

Died from Wounds

SERGEANT.

WILLIAMS, Roland A. Mrs. J. A. Williams, 70 Rose Avenue, Clifton Forge, Va.

CORPORAL.

HORSEY, Paul. Mrs. Katharine Horsey, 1411 Madison Avenue, Burlington, Iowa.

PRIVATES.

COLLINS, Horace V. Mrs. Maude C. Clinton, R. F. D. 2, Dardanelle, Ark.
DI'ORIO, Pasquale. Mrs. Madeline Di'Orio, 23 Seventh Street, New York, N. Y.

Died from Aeroplane Accident.

LIEUTENANT.

NIEMI, Carl O. Oscar W. Niemi, 316 Elba Avenue, Eveleth, Minn.

Died from Accident and Other Causes.

SERGEANT.

SCHULTZ, Earl G. William D. Schultz, Berlin, Iowa.

CORPORALS.

ALTER, Leslie J. F. N. Alter, Farragut, Iowa.
FERGUSON, Edwin Earl. Mrs. Ellet Ferguson, East Hickory, Pa.
HAMMONTREE, Virgil Ivan. Mrs. Minnie R. Hammontree, Adrian, Mo.

CASUALTIES IN U. S. EXPEDITIONARY FORCES

WAGNER, Frank John. Mrs. Julia Wagner, 856 Eagle Street, Buffalo, N. Y.
PACKER, Frank. Mrs. Minnie Packer, Hilliards, Mich.

CIVILIAN.

McDONALD, Robert. Donald McDonald, 1117 Jennie Lind Street, McKeesport, Pa.

PRIVATES.

BARNES, Christeer L. Thomas S. Barnes, R. F. D. 6, McKinney, Tex.
BOBBITT, Charles A. Andrew J. Bobbitt, Orofino, Idaho
CARLSON, Albin. Mrs. Selma Carlson, 410 South Tenth Street, De Kalb, Ill.
COLEMAN, Ray C. Charles Coleman, 245 Thirty-third Street, box 1A, San Diego, Cal.
CONGDON, Hobson Richard. Mrs. Lois Congdon, Burlington, Kans.
COOLEY, William Allison. Joseph William Cooley, Lucerne, Mo.
FELLMAN, Alphonse J. Mrs. George A. Fellman, R. F. D. 4, Leavenworth, Kans.
FENTON, William. Mrs Mary Fenton, Blaine, Kans.
FUCHS, Joseph. Xavier Fuchs, Melrose, Minn.
CASEY, Lawrence J. Mrs. Oliver Casey, South Kaukauna, Wis.
CASSADY, Charles H. Mrs. Lebi Litts, 118 Madison Avenue, Paterson, N. J.
JACKSON, Morrell B. James Jackson, Calico Rock, Ark.
JONES, Ernest C. Fred N. Jones, Pickens, S. C.
JONES, Henry Nelson. Walter Jones, 115 Washington Street, Carterville, Mo.
JONES, Joseph T. Henry R. Jones, R. F. D. 2, Oliver Springs, Tenn.
JORDAN, Arthur. Thomas Jordan, Conway, S. C.
GREENE, Joseph. Mrs. Rachel Greene, 62 West One hundred and fifteenth Street, New York, N. Y.
HAYES, Fred E. Albert B. Hayes, Grandview, Wash.
HILDEN, Oscar. Dan C. Schmierer, Ellendale, N. Dak.
JOHNSTON, John. Oliver Johnston, 515 M Street, Bedford, Ind.
LAE, Gonzales. Victol Lae, Davant, La.
MYERS, William J. James A. Myers, Jennings, N. C.
PENOFFSKY, Lee Leonard. Mrs. Pauline Penoffsky, 1314 North Nicholson Street, Joliet, Ill.
PERADOTTI, Joe. Mary Jacobs, Rutland, Ill.
PIATT, Jilson Sudel. Mrs. Martha E. Piatt, Picher, Okla.
PROUT, William L. William H. Griffiths, 3051 Louisa Street, Catlettsburg, Ky.
SAUCERMAN, Otto W. John C. Saucerman, Sutherlin, Ore.
SMITH, Frank. Mrs. Rose Smith, 1705 O'Fallon Street, St. Louis, Mo.
SPARKS, Grover Jackson. Roxford Sparks, Krebs, Okla.
STEPHENSON, Easton H. T. R. Stephenson, general delivery, Argonia, Kans.
STEPHENSON, John. Mrs. Margaret Stephenson, care of C. E. Brady, Manitowoc, Wis.
TAYLOR, Clifford. Mrs. A. E. Taylor, Oskaloosa, Iowa.
THOMPSON, James Edward. Mrs. Jannie Thompson, Pleasant Hill, Mo.
TORGERSON, Anton. Mrs. George Arett, 1008 Clark Street, Austin, Minn.
WOOD, William H. Mrs. Scott J. Sharp, Milton, Ky.
WOOTTEN, Bert C. Frank Wootten, 2926 East Thirteenth Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
JUDD, Seth. Mrs. Sarah Judd, Wathena, Kans.
LARSON, Herbert L. Mrs. Gus Larson, Kiron, Iowa.
McCARTHY, Bryan. Edwin McCarthy, 302 East Main Street, Waukesha, Wis.
McCARVER, Charles F. Thomas L. McCarver, Fredericktown, Mo.
MARSHALL, Harry F. Mrs. Flora Marshall, 100 Mill Street, South Brewer, Me.
OZUMKEWICZ, Costanty. Stanislav Ozumkewicz, 174 Pine Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
PACZESNY, Michael. John Paczesny, 1227 American Avenue, Milwaukee, Wis.
PALADAS, John. Louis Kouroumes, 12½ Vine Street, Nashua, N. H.
PARKER, Edwin O. Robert Parker, Harrodsburg, Ind.
PFANTZ, Harland G. Mrs. Minnie Pfantz, State Center, Iowa.
WITCHEC, Thomas. Arnaseus Witchec, Linton, N. Dak.

Missing in Action.

SERGEANTS.

McKINNEY, Arthur J. Patrick McKinney, 713 West Fifth Street, Chester, Pa.
SINCLAIR, Stanley. Mrs. Margaret Sinclair, 214 West One hundred and fortieth Street, New York, N. Y.

PRIVATES.

HANCOCK, Samuel R. George Hancock, R. F. D. 1, West Brownsville, Pa.
McSHANE, Francis A. Charles Nepps, 2347 West Berks Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Current Casualties.

PRIVATE.

WALKER, Joseph E. Mrs. Bessie Walker, 709 Virginia Avenue, Martinsburg, W. Va.

Died of Accident and Other Causes.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL.

GRIFFITHS, Lewis T. Mrs. William H. Kaye, 1442 Third Avenue, Louisville, Ky.

SERGEANT.

PETER, Loren A. Mrs. M. E. Peter, Payson, Ill.

WAGONERS.

METZ, Dayton. James C. Metz, St. George, W. Va.
WRYN, Stanley E. Mrs. Elizabeth Wryn, 611 Twelfth Street North, Great Falls, Mont.

PRIVATES.

COOK, Thomas W. Mrs. Isabella Cook, 1112 Queen Street, Alexandria, Va.
ANDISH, Mike. Mrs. Josephine Andish, 695 Main Street, Luzerne, Pa.
COFFEY, Lewis. Mrs. Jones Coffey, Fackler, Ala.

Died of Disease.

WAGONER.

OSWALD, Clarence H. Otto J. Oswald, box 57, Bagley, Wis.

PRIVATES.

BAILEY, Robert. Mrs. Bessie Bailey, 1554 Eighth Avenue, Huntington, W. Va.
BEST, Lisle L. William J. Best, 213 West Foster Avenue, Coeur d'Alene, Idaho.
CHRISTENSEN, Robert. Mrs. Anna Christensen, Timber, Ore.
MAYER, Andrew W. William O. Mayer, sr., 3840 North Delphi Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
MEALS Detner T. Mrs. Mina Meals, box 44, Eau Claire, Pa.
SMITH, John. Mary Bowser, Cayce, S. C.
WARDLAW, Polk. Frank Wardlaw, care of Electric Express Co., Dallas, Tex.
COLONEL, Frank. Mrs. Emily Colonel, Kings Street, Beaufort, S. C.
CONBOY, Francis L. Thomas J. Conboy, 4124 Genesee Street, Kansas City, Mo.

CHANGES IN STATUS.

The following cabled corrections are issued as an appendix to the regular casualty list:

Wounded (Degree Undetermined), Previously Reported Killed in Action.

PRIVATE.

SMIKIEL, John. Joe Kindivrski, 55 Clay Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

Returned to Duty, Previously Reported Killed in Action.

KVIATKOSKI, Alexander. Vladyslav Gazevski, box 17, Millers Falls, Mass.

Wounded (Degree Undetermined), Previously Reported Died from Wounds.

PRIVATE.

MILLER, Dan W. F. M. Cassidy, Stanton, N. Dak.

Returned to Duty, Previously Reported Died from Wounds.

PRIVATE.

ABROITZ, Anthony. John Abroitz, 136 Pollard Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Returned to Duty, Previously Reported Died of Disease.

PRIVATE.

THRASH, Emory L. Mrs. Orville Thrash, Clinton, Okla.

Killed in Action, Previously Reported Died.

CORPORAL.

WINTERS, Marvin G. Mrs. James L. Winters, Smith Mills, N. J.

PRIVATES.

ANDREUCCI, Salvatore. Antonio Andreucci, Caporciano, Province of Aquila, Italy.
ARMSTRONG, Howard. Mrs. Laura Armstrong, 203 North Fourth Street, Richmond, Ind.
ARTHUR, Osie E. Mrs. Mary G. Arthur, Montgomery, W. Va.
KEEFE, William. Mrs. Margaret Keefe, 9 Munsell Street, Hoosick Falls, N. Y.

Died from Wounds, Previously Reported Died.

CORPORAL.

COLABINE, John W. John H. Colabine, 611 East First Street, Bellwood, Pa.

Died of Disease, Previously Reported Died.

PRIVATE.

BETHEA, Thad. Neal Bethea, Dillon, S. C.

Returned to Duty, Previously Reported Died.

PRIVATES.

BAIR, James H. Mrs. Flossie Bair, Saltsburg, Pa.
BERNER, Ray B. Mrs. Charles Berner, Glen Carbon, Pa.
BLACKMAN, Robert. Mrs. Quenn A. Blackman, Hon, Ark.
GALLARNO, James. William Riddle, Kirkland, Ill.
HASBROUCK, Harold. Mrs. Richard Hasbrouck, Marshall, Tex.
HATZINGER, Leo F. Mrs. Mary Hatzinger, 44 Park Avenue, Columbus, Wis.
PREZZIA, Giovanni. Mrs. Lucia Piricona, 1633 Lincoln Street North, Chicago, Ill.

Killed in Action, Previously Reported Wounded Severely.

PRIVATES.

KUNOFSKY, Isidor. Samuel Kunofsky, 425 Kinsdale Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
MORRIS, William A. Donald Garrison, Lindsay, Okla.

Killed in Action, Previously Reported Wounded (Degree Undetermined).

SERGEANT.

PHILLIPS, Lawrence. Perry Phillips, R. F. D. 1, box 66, Oneida, Tenn.

PRIVATE.

LAKE, Corbett. William Lake, R. F. D. 5, Hartford, Ky.

Died, Previously Reported Wounded (Degree Undetermined).

PRIVATE.

ZOLIGA, Julius. Steve Zoliga, box 737, Southampton, N. Y.

Killed in Action, Previously Reported Missing in Action.

SERGEANT.

ROOSA, Isaac H. Mrs. Pauline Roosa, 34 Pennsylvania Avenue, Port Jervis, N. Y.

PRIVATES.

DOWNS, Cecil Roy. Mrs. Millicent Jennie Downs, 1160 East One hundred and twelfth Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
PARTRICK, Sim E.. Mrs. Martie Partrick, Buhl, Ala.
SCOTT, Graham E. C. E. Scott, 656 East Washington Street, Huntington, Ind.

Died of Wounds, Previously Reported Missing in Action.

PRIVATES.

ENGEMANN, Carl G. Mrs. Hedwig Engemann, Eureka, Utah.
SMITH, Eugene. Mrs. Carrie Smith, Syosset, N. Y.

Died, Previously Reported Missing in Action.

LIEUTENANT.

McFADDEN, Willford, jr. Mrs. E. McFadden, 560 McKinley Ave., San Antonio, Tex.

SERGEANT.

HOBART, Harry E. Mrs. Charles Hobart, box 82, Ludlow, Vt.

CORPORALS.

BOYER, Clive A. Mrs. Sallie Boyer, Tebbetts, Mo.
CLARK, Oren. Henry Clark, Eaton, Ind.
HART, Dan N. Mrs. Anna Hart, 619 South Ainsworth Street, Tacoma, Wash.
SCHAIER, Edward. Jacob Schaier, 246½ Alter Alley, Pittsburgh, Pa.
WRIGHT, Arch C. Mrs. F. E. Wright, 414 North Fourth Street, Montevideo, Minn.

WAGONER.

WHEELER, Elwyn S. Almond A. Wheeler, Hollis, N. H.

CASUALTIES IN U. S. EXPEDITIONARY FORCES

PRIVATES.

ANTHES, Otto C. Johnadian Anthes, Audobo, Iowa.
BRAMAN, Sidney Glenn. Eugene F. Braman, Rosalia, Kans.
BRISTER, Harry L. Joe Brister, Burkhart, Ohio.
BROCK, Charley. William Brock, Company F, Soldiers' Home, Leavenworth, Kans.
CAMPBELL, Francis Elliot. Miss Lucy Woodford Campbell, R. F. D. 1, Bridgeton, N. J.
CANADY, Isaac L. William I. Canady, R. F. D. 5, Reidsville, N. C.
CHOUNOS, George. Spiros Chounos, 1254 Fifteenth Avenue north, Seattle, Wash.
CLARK, Edward F. John L. Clark, R. F. D. 4, Paulding, Ohio.
CLEMENS, Raymond William. Adam J. Clemens, 208 Anglaize Avenue, Defiance, Ohio.
CLIFTON, Leary. Hill Clifton, Freeport, Fla.
CRAIG, Frank R. James Craig, general delivery, Coal Creek, Tenn.
CRISWELL, Charles. Mrs. Elsie Criswell, 515 Washington Street, Martins Ferry, Ohio.
CROOKSHANKS, Okley P. Mrs. Lizbell Crookshanks, Cornstalk, W. Va.
CROWFOOT, Carl. Mrs. Atta Crowfoot, Rising Sun, Ohio.
DAVIS, George A. Mrs. Martha Ellen Davis, 527 Oak Street, Carthage, Mo.
DENARO, Charles. Mrs. Rosa Denaro, 379 Cleveland Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
DICKINSON, Hurshell B. Mrs. Mary Dickinson, Asher, Okla.
DOLAN, James E. Mrs. Bridget Dolan, 229 West Fifteenth Street, New York, N. Y.
DONOVAN, Edward P. John Donovan, R. F. D. 1, Daggett, Mich.
DUMONT, Henry E. Mrs. Josephine Dumont, Jericho Road, Aurora, Ill.
DUNN, Patrick J. Miss Mary Dunn, 555 Washington Street, Brookline, Mass.
ENGSTROM, Frank O. Mrs. Mary Engstrom, Rawlins, Wyo.
FERRARI, Vigilio. Ferre Eamowa, box 142, Central Park, N. Y.
FIFIELD, Henry A. Mrs. Cedena Fifield, West Thornton, N. H.
FREEBERG, Oke C. Mrs. Louisa Freeberg, Houtzdale, Pa.
GARFISH, Mitro. John Slantig, Allison, Pa.
GOEDDEL, Alvin. C. P. Goeddel, Waterloo, Ill.
GRAHAM, Percy Charles. Hannah H. Graham, 118 West Ninetieth Street, New York, N. Y.
GUALTIERI, Frank G. Mrs. Mary G. Gualtieri, 407 North State Street, Syracuse, N. Y.
HAMILTON, Joseph E. Joseph C. Hamilton, Hector, Ark.
HARROD, Scott. Mrs. H. M. Harrod, Millville, Ark.
HARTER, Harry C. Miss Neva Harter, 105 South Fifth Street, Marshalltown, Iowa.
HEALY, Denis. Miss Catherine Healy, 3984 Sacramento Street, San Francisco, Cal.
HOCKMAN, William. Mrs. Amanda Hockman, Accident, Md.
HORAN, Joseph A. Mrs. Anna L. Horan, 79 Main Street, Terryville, Conn.
HUGHES, Jacob. George M. Hughes, Coraopolis, Pa.
HUSSMAN, Albert. Gustav Hussman, Hoffman, Ill.
IRWIN, George W. Mrs. Maud Irwin, Fayetteville, Mo.
IVKOVIC, Jovan. Steve Zinkovic, Wall Avenue, Wall, Pa.
JACKSON, Oscar. M. A. Jackson, Susanville, Ore.
JACQUES, Charles H. Mrs. Agnes Jacquez, 1837 Forest Street, Portland, Ore.
JASPER, Rudolph J. Mrs. Herman Jasper, Venedy, Ill.
JENDRO, Steve. Steve Jendro, Flensburg, Minn.
JOHNSON, Theodore. Mrs. Ingelong Johnson, Rothsay, Minn.
JONES, Arthur H. Miss Charlotte H. Miller, 2026 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
JOPP, Samuel I. Mrs. Hester Jopp, 241 Market Street, Chester, Pa.
JORGENSEN, George. Henry Jorgensen, 215 Collins Street, Waukesha, Wis.
KARASUK, Wikita. Whakik Kondratuk, 9 Main Street, Hartford, Conn.
KAROLEWICZ, Stanley M. Andrew Karolewicz, 1101 Sixth Avenue, Milwaukee, Wis.
KIEFFER, Horace M. Charles A. Kieffer, Poplar Street, Fleetwood, Pa.
KITCHEN, Harry H. Albert H. Kitchen, R. F. D. 1, Edom, Ohio.
KOWALESKI, Joseph. Mrs. Annie Montoille, 134 Crown Street, Meriden, Conn.
KUCHARSKI, Ignac. Miss Sophie Kucharski, 32 Salem Street, New York Mills, N. Y.
LA BUY, Harry H. Joe Joilkouski, R. F. D. 2, Box 66, Rosholt, Wis.
LA JEUNESSE, Eugene A. Joseph La Jeunesse, 37 Trotting Park Road, Lowell, Mass.
LASLEY, Roy L. Green R. Lasley, Calamine, Ark.
LEFEBER, Wilbur. George Lefeber, Norfolk, Conn.
McMILLAN, John A. Mrs. Anna McMillan, general delivery, Emmett, Mich.
MATUSZCZAK, Lawrence Andrew. Andrew Matuszczak, 23 Rockland Avenue, Buffalo, N. Y.
MAYE, Michael J. Mrs. Mary Farrell, 355 York Street, Jersey City, N. J.
MELHUS, Peter M. Mrs. Patra Melhus, 602 Barstow Street, Eau Claire, Wis.
MILL, Theodore V. Rev. Angelo, 313 West Illinois Street, Chicago, Ill.
MOORE, John W. Walter F. Moore, Warrentown, Va.
MORGAN, Jonathan E. Ralph Morgan, Higgins, Pa.
NELSON, Albert F. Ale Nelson, Leonard, N. Dak.
OLMSTEAD, Homer R. Henry Olmstead, R. F. D. 3, Southberry, Conn.
PASOLINI, Leopoldo. Vincenzo Egisto, Park Street, Beverly, Mass.
PATTON, Ewell. Simpson H. Patton, Fort Gibson, Okla.
PENROD, William McKinley. Mrs. Malinda Penrod, Trinity, Ky.
PICKLES, Sidney R. Mrs. Annie Pickles, 11 Burkitt Street, Portsmouth, N. H.
PIGG, William L. John L. Pigg, Yellow Jacket, Colo.
POSTERIVO, Camillo. Joe Posterivo, 9516 M Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
PRATHER, Henry C. James Prather, Flora, Ill.
PROCHNOW, Arthur A. Mrs. Ottillia Prochnow, 1147 River Drive, Watertown, Wis.
SIKES, James C. Mathew E. Sikes, R. F. D. 2. Edenburg, Miss.
SMITH, Charles R. James A. Smith, Tennessee, Ill.
SMITH, John A. Mrs. Amanda A. Parker, Kingston, Ark.
SOUTHWICK, Chester M. John K. Southwick, 675 North Clinton Avenue, Trenton. N. J.
STEDRY, James. Miss Rose Stedry, 2840 South Trumbull Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
TOLLEFSON, Theodore. Miss Julian Tollefson. Hayfield, Minn.
WILLIAMS, Peter P. Mrs. Peter P. Jones, 67 Custer Street, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
WISEMAN, Charles W. Mrs. S. J. Wiseman, Marston, Mo.
WYATT, Vaughn C. Mrs. Cora Wyatt, Main Street, Greensboro, Md.
WYMAN, Arthur C. Mrs. Florence Bassett, 108 Princeton Street, East Boston, Mass.
YORK, Hugh N. Lafayette York, Ritchey, Mo.

Wounded Severely, Previously Reported Missing in Action.

CORPORAL.

KREEGER, George H. J. L. Kreeger, 923 South Main Street, Boonville, Mo.

PRIVATE.

MARSTILLER, Floyd R. Amon E. Marstiller, R. F. D. 1, Elkins, W. Va.

Wounded (Degree Undetermined), Previously Reported Missing in Action.

PRIVATES.

AYRES, Lolan. Mrs. Florence Ayres, Glencoe, Ky.
BOTELHO, John L. Joseph Botelho, Calumets, Fall River, Mass.
McBRIDE, Clarence L. John A. McBride, Lawton, Okla.
PENNY, Samuel. Mrs. Trevathan Penny, Conroe, Tex.

Returned to Duty, Previously Reported Missing in Action.

SERGEANT.

McCLANAHAN, Hartwell Thomas. Mrs. Nilla Wimmer, Narrows, Va.

CORPORALS.

DURBALA, Frank A. John Durbala, R. F. D. 1, Albia, Iowa.
WILLIGAN, Edgar L. Mrs. Elizabeth Willigan, 480 Sixteenth Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

PRIVATES.

BROBERG, Sven. Mrs. Emile Broberg, 73 Gas Place, Quincy, Mass.
CALVIN, Alvin E. Mrs. Armanda Calvin, Marion, Ind.
CAPUANO, Antonio. Lionario Capuano, 3637 Holland Avenue, New York, N. Y.
COATS, Simon. Wesley Moules, R. F. D. 1, box 68, Pachuta, Miss.
CONWAY, Albert J. Mrs. Margaret Conway, 501 Warren Street, Dunmore, Pa.
CYR, Sylvio. Jerry Cyr, Hamlin, Me.
DOELLE, Henry. Mrs. Sophie Smith, 932 North Washington Street, Baltimore, Md.
FARQUHAR, Thomas. Mrs. Margaret Farquhar, 3451 North Front Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
GABERT, Roland. Mrs. Elizabeth Gabert, 820 Lawrence Avenue, Sturgeon Bay, Wis.
GEDDES, Charles. Mrs. Charles E. Geddes, 74 Vine Street, Nashua, N. H.
JOHNSON, Anton C. Adolph Johnson, R. F. D. 2, Main Rock, Wis.
JONES, Jesse L. Robert E. L. Jones, 49 West Main Street, Richwood, W. Va.
KALAMEJA, Joseph L. Mrs. Marion Kalameja, 72 Krupp Street, Buffalo, N. Y.
LAWLER, James P. Mrs. Elizabeth Lawler, 150 Union Avenue, Bala, Pa.
LEON, Rudolph, Ricardo Yrigon, 115 Council Street, Tucson, Ariz.
McBEE, Lawrence G. S. D. McBee, 1211 Virginia Avenue, Kansas City, Kans.
McCULLOUGH, Gus. John McCullough, Maryville, Ill.
McDONNELL, George F. Mrs. Margaret Reiley, 2927 Wilder Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
ROONEY, Raymond R. E. V. Rooney, 2442 Post Street, San Francisco, Cal.
ROSE, James E. Mrs. Susan V. Leslie, Clute, W. Va.
SABONSKI, John. Mrs. Mary Sabonski, 1313 Sloan Avenue, Scranton, Pa.
SCOBEE, Harry. Mrs. Salle Scobee, R. F. D. 4, Perry, Mo.
TIETJEN, Benjamin. Henry H. Tietjen, R. F. D. 2, Stanhope, Iowa.
VANDERHEIDE, Peter. Mrs. Saraha Monsma, Sully, Iowa.
VILLORDY, Anthony. James Villordy, 146 Stuart Street, Old Forge, Pa.
WILLIAMSON, Henry J. William Williamson, 2740 East Pacific Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
ZIRBES, Wesley F. Mrs. Mary Niver, 1129 Clay Street, Dubuque, Iowa.

Returned to Military Control, Previously Reported Missing in Action.

PRIVATE.

MURPHY, John J. John J. Murphy, 446 West Forty-ninth Street, New York, N. Y.

Spanish Market for Equipment For Deep-Sea Salvage Operations

Vice Consul W. Bruce Wallace, at Corunna, Spain, reports as follows:

Owing to the dangerous nature of the coast and the consquent frequent wrecks salvage work has always been of considerable importance in this district. This work has been increased by the war, during which many vessels were sunk off this coast by submarines. The large profits from the business, which before the war was largely in German hands, have attracted the attention of capitalists in northern Spain, and an important company has been organized to engage in salvage work. This company is well equipped, but owing to the great extension of its activities, new purchases are constantly being made. There is therefore an important market in Corunna for the sale of the latest devices pertaining to this work, and also for machinery for the reduction of the salvaged metals.

The philosophy of the W. S. S. is save, save, save.

Official Gov't News

United States Bulletin

Policies Bids Orders

CONTINUING the Work of THE OFFICIAL U. S. BULLETIN Established under an order of THE PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES, May 10, 1917. AUTHORITATIVE RECORD of all U. S. GOVERNMENT ACTIVITIES. ISSUED EVERY MONDAY.

VOL. 3. No. 588. WASHINGTON, MONDAY, MAY 19, 1919. $10.00 A YEAR

CO-OPERATION IN WAR SAVINGS STAMP CAMPAIGN URGED AS AID TO GOVERNMENT BY MR. GLASS

NETTED $1,000,000,000, 1918

With No Further Liberty Bond Issues in Which to Invest, Secretary of Treasury Points Out Value of War Stamps as Excellent Means of Saving.

With the close of the Fifth War Loan, the last of the great popular subscription issues of Government securities, attention has been directed by Secretary of the Treasury Carter Glass to the War Savings Stamp as an important part of the scheme of Government finance.

Its possibilities are shown by the fact that a billion dollars' worth were absorbed last year in addition to the enormous Liberty Bond subscriptions.

With no further Liberty Bond issues absorbing their savings, it was pointed out that the small investors in general find War Savings Stamps, which earn 4 per cent interest, compounded quarterly, an excellent vehicle for increasing their capital and earning power.

Secretary's Statement.

Secretary Glass said:

"Many persons have not taken the War Savings Stamp seriously as an investment, but the fact that they may be bought in as large a quantity as $1,000 face value during 1919, at such favorable interest return, makes them most desirable for the average man or family.

"Definite plans for the continuance of the issue, in coming years, of small Government securities are being worked out.

"Although War Savings Stamp sales this year do not nearly approach the high marks made under stimulation of war need last year, their absorption by the public thus far has been satisfactory under existing circumstances.

"It is customary for savings in all channels to shrink during the early months of the year, and it is expected that War Savings Stamp sales, along with Postal Savings and Savings Bank deposits, will grow steadily throughout the year.

"Co-operation is sought earnestly, especially from bankers and merchants, in the matter of keeping Thrift and War Savings Stamps on sale, so that no one so inclined may fail to have opportunity to invest his money wisely."

MAY TAKE FOREIGN ORDERS.

President Lifts Restrictions Upon American Shipyards.

Secretary Tumulty announced on Tuesday that, upon the suggestion of Chairman Hurley of the United States Shipping Board, the President has taken action that will permit American shipyards to accept foreign contracts so far as that can be done without interfering with the building program for American registry.

RESTRICTIONS ON OIL, GASOLINE, KEROSENE, AND NATURAL GAS REMOVED BY ADMINISTRATION

The United States Fuel Administration has issued the following:

The United States Fuel Administrator, acting under authority of an executive order of the President of the United States, dated August 23, 1917, appointing said Administrator, and of subsequent executive orders, and in furtherance of the purpose of said orders and of the Act of Congress therein referred to and approved August 10, 1917,

Hereby orders and directs that all rules, regulations or orders heretofore issued or promulgated by or under authority of said United States Fuel Administrator governing licensees engaged in the business of importing, manufacturing, distributing and transporting crude oil, fuel oil, gas oil, kerosene, gasoline and natural gas, or regulating the production, sale, distribution, or use thereof, and all amendments and modifications of said rules and regulations and orders be, and the same hereby are, vacated and set aside as of the 15th day of May, 1919.

(Signed) H. A. GARFIELD,
United States Fuel Administrator.

NOT RECOGNIZED AS ENVOY.

Alleged Agent of Russian Bolsheviki Has No Official Status.

The Department of State has received numerous inquiries regarding Mr. L. A. Martens, claiming to be a representative of a Russian Socialist Federal Soviet Republic. The department feels it to be its duty to inform the public that Mr. Martens has not been received or recognized as the representative of the Government of Russia or of any other government.

As the United States Government has not recognized the Bolshevik regime at Moscow as a government, extreme caution should be exercised as to representations made by anyone purporting to represent the Bolshevik Government.

TRIPS TO EUROPE BY WIVES AND MOTHERS OF SOLDIERS NOT TO BE OPPOSED BY WAR DEPARTMENT AFTER JUNE 15

LESS THAN 6 MONTHS' VISITS NOT ADVISED

Changed Ruling, Secretary Baker Says, Does Not Affect General Policy of the State Department with Respect to Granting of Passports to Citizens.

Statement by the Secretary of War, May 14:

I am today notifying the State Department that on and after June 15 the Department will interpose no objections to the granting of passports to the wives or mothers of American officers and enlisted men who may wish to go to Europe. It should be understood that this will not affect the general policy of the State Department with regard to granting passports, but merely removes the specific objections of the War Department (made early in the war in response to the urgent requests of our Allies) to permitting close relatives of members of the American Expeditionary Forces to go to Europe.

Will Permit Many to Go Abroad.

The changed ruling will permit a number of people who have important interests of various kinds to look after in Europe, but who have recognized the need of uniformity in the application of any such policy, to make their plans to go abroad during the early summer. The rapid westward movement of our officers and soldiers, it is believed, will render it unlikely that many persons will desire to take advantage of the changed policy. The State Department will not grant passports to members of the families of officers or soldiers whose organizations are listed for early return to the United States.

Difficult Living Conditions.

It should be pointed out that in addition to the very difficult conditions of living in Europe, the high cost of food and lodging, and the delays and uncertainties of obtaining transportation

(Continued on Page 5.)

DISPOSAL OF ARMY SURPLUS PACKING HOUSE PRODUCTS DISCUSSED AT CONFERENCE

LARGE QUANTITY ON HAND

Representatives of Packers and War Department Officials Consider Method of Disposing of Excess Supplies to Best Advantage.

At a meeting held recently by representatives of the packing industries and representatives of the Surplus Property Division and the office of the Director of Sales, with the Zone Supply Officer at Chicago presiding, ways and means of disposing to the best advantage and with least disruption of markets the large quantity of surplus packing house products now held by the Army were discussed in detail.

The surplus products consist of canned roast beef, corned beef, corned beef hash and bacon. Of the roast beef there are 12,000,000 six-pound cans, 17,330,000 two-pound cans, 9,000,000 one-pound cans, and 378,000 twelve-ounce cans. There are 5,600,000 six-pound cans, 18,000,000 twenty-four-ounce cans, 9,000,000 one-pound cans, and 4,250,000 twelve-ounce cans of corned beef, and 20,820,000 in one- and two-pound cans of corned beef hash. There are 47,219,620 pounds of bacon, 8,686,000 of which is crated and located in Chicago, Baltimore and Columbus.

Five Months' War Output.

The foregoing quantities of packed products represent the combined output of the packing houses for five months during the war when the plants were kept in operation continuously to meet the demand for Army subsistence. It is explained by the committee of packers that this amount was a normal production of these plants over a period of two years, and to place this quantity of packed meats on the market at this time would seriously affect prices on both canned and fresh meats.

The representatives of the packing industry strongly advised that all of this stock be disposed of for export. It was hoped that it could be sold abroad to relieve the food situation in many of the countries now on short rations. It was also suggested that negotiations be instituted through the American Relief Administration, the Allied Liquidation Committee and organizations now aiding in the feeding of some of the famine-stricken countries. Should it be impossible to sell this stock of canned meat for export, then the Director of Sales would control the sale, fixing of prices and distribution, with the packing industry acting as an agency for its sale.

It was pointed out that the sale of this stock would be a difficult matter to effect in this country through ordinary channels, for the reason that most of it is not in commercial packages, and does not appeal to domestic consumers. In ordinary times this country would not offer a very good market for canned meats, and it is possible that a great deal of this would have to be repacked and put in commercial state, and it is thought that a much better price could be secured by selling it for export.

Deaths in Army From Beginning Of War to the Latest Date Reported

The War Department authorizes publication of the following statement concerning the number of deaths in the entire United States Army from the beginning of the war to the latest date reported:

	From disease.	Battle.	From other injury.	Total.
In U. S. (a)	33,537	.....	1,822	35,359
A. E. F.:				
In France (b)	22,996	48,068	4,536	75,600
In Archangel (c)	67	100	4	171
In Siberia (d)	39	.....	10	49
Total	56,639	48,168	6,372	111,179

(a) To April 18. (b) To April 23. (c) To April 21. (d) To April 17.

INCREASE IN COAL PRODUCTION DURING THE WEEK ENDED MAY 3

The following is taken from the weekly report on the production and shipments of bituminous coal, shipments of anthracite coal, and beehive coke compiled by the Geological Survey, Department of the Interior:

The production of bituminous coal in the United States during the week ended May 3 is estimated at 8,051,000 net tons, and is a considerable improvement over the output of the week preceding. Compared with the same week of last year, however, the current week's production fell 3,324,000 net tons, or 30 per cent behind. For the calendar year to date, the output of bituminous coal is estimated at 143,773,000 net tons as compared with 189,447,000 net tons during the same period of 1918. The daily average production during the week ended May 3 is estimated at 1,342,000 net tons, as compared with 1,356,000 net tons during the period January 1 to date, and 1,787,000 net tons during the corresponding period of last year.

Production of anthracite during the week ended May 3 is placed at 1,695,000 net tons, as against 1,401,000 net tons during the week ended April 26, and 1,960,000 net tons during the week of May 2, 1918. For the calendar year to date the production of anthracite is estimated at 25,357,000 net tons, and is approximately 25 per cent below the output during the same period of last year, estimated at 33,134,000 net tons. The daily average per working day during the current week is estimated at 282,000 net tons, as against 234,000 during the week preceding, and 239,000 for the calendar year to date.

PREPARING TO USE CIVILIANS IN THE PLACE OF DRAFTED MEN NOW DOING NON-MILITARY WORK

The War Department authorizes publication of the following:

The commanding generals of ports of debarkation and the Southern Department are being informed that, in order to release from the military service at the earliest practicable date drafted men whose service has been entirely within the United States, it is desired to obtain information necessary to enable commanding officers to make recommendations for the use of civilians to perform as far as possible non-military work now being performed by enlisted men of line organizations under their command. It is emphasized as highly probable that, within a short time, all men enlisted or drafted for the emergency will be made eligible by law for immediate discharge, and that prompt action is imperative to avoid confusion. It is directed that the commanding generals of the departments (except the Western and Southern) and the commanding generals of Camps Knox, Bragg, Benning, Humphreys and Eustis, and Fort Sill be instructed, in addition to the above, that it is desired, if practicable, to have discharged by June 15 all men drafted or enlisted for the emergency who now belong to line organizations of the regular service under their command, and who are eligible for discharge. The commanding general of the Western Department is informed that discharge of all eligible men by June 15 may not be practicable in the case of organizations on duty on the Mexican border. It is directed that commanding generals of each of the 23 demobilization centers be informed that it is desired to effect discharge by June 15 of all men drafted or enlisted for the period of the emergency who now belong to line organizations of the regular service under their command, and who are eligible for discharge.

Help your Government and yourself at the same time—buy war-savings stamps.

BOARD IS NAMED TO CONSIDER SUBJECT OF MILITARY JUSTICE

Situation With Respect to Rank of Army Officers Also Discussed by Mr. Baker.

Interview by the Secretary of War, May 10, 1919:

I think you will be interested in a board which I have appointed. As you know the whole question of military justice is under study, and I think you know that I have an officer (Maj. Rigby) abroad studying the French, British, Belgian, and other systems of judicial administration in the military establishments, the object being to get as exact information as possible for the Congress when it comes to consider the subject.

In addition to this I have appointed a board to consider the subject, and be prepared to make recommendations to me for the information of the Congress. The board is composed as follows:

Maj.-Gen. Francis J. Kernan, who is, of course, a Regular Army officer of years of service, and was commanding general of the Services of Supply for a long time, and so was the commanding general of an army of over 500,000 men. In this capacity he was the reviewing authority in the court-martial proceedings in the Services of Supply. Gen. Kernan is to be chairman of the board.

Gen. O'Ryan on Board.

Maj.-Gen. John F. O'Ryan, of the New York National Guard, his special qualifications being, of course, that he was a major-general of fighting forces, actually in conflict for a long time, and a National Guard officer, so that he brings in an additional point of view.

Lieut.-Col. Hugh W. Ogden is the third member of the board. I selected him while I was in Europe. He went to Europe as Judge Advocate of the 42d Division, and was appointed from civil life. He is a Boston lawyer, a member of a prominent law firm in that city, and has been with the fighting forces. After the armistice he went up into occupied territory with the Army of Occupation, so that his experience as Judge Advocate has been of all kinds. He comes from civil life, has a well established reputation as a lawyer, and, in addition to that, has been with a fighting division, and then with the Army of Occupation. He started home before I did, so I suppose he is back in this country. If he isn't, he will be shortly.

Wants All Information Possible.

I am trying to get all the information I can on this subject from every possible point of view. As you know, I directed Gen. Crowder to study the problem, and I directed Col. Ansell to draw a bill which would embody his suggestions. The American Bar Association, representing the outside civilian lawyer, appointed a committee at my request, and this committee is now studying the question. The board of officers which I have just told you of is made up of men experienced in actual service in the field, and also civil life, and representing the National Guard point of view, and I am going to get their reaction on the whole thing, and out of it all I hope we will have some constructive suggestions to make to the Congress.

Emergency Rank.

Regarding the possibility of officers holding emergency rank securing promotion to this rank, the Secretary said:

"In the recommendation which the War Department made to the Congress for a larger army, enough places of rank would have been created, if the Congress had acted favorably upon it, to stabilize many of these men in the higher rank which they temporarily enjoyed. If the Congress cuts the army down below what was recommended, or at least below what was enough to provide permanent rank, it is likely that the War Department will have to make some recommendation to the Congress to provide for these men.

"When we find out what the size of the army is to be we will be able to tell how many of the officers who have successfully enjoyed temporary rank can be promoted permanently to those ranks, and then we will have to see how many of those who are worthy of recognition are to be otherwise provided.

"When I was in France I heard it rumored that Marshal Petain felt that he would like to come to America to express personnally and officially the gratitude which he feels for the service rendered by the American Red Cross. In speaking of this please say that it is a thing that is rumored to be possible."

Railroad Administration to Dispose Of Railway Equipment For the Army

An arrangement has been made between the Railroad Administration and the War Department whereby the Railroad Administration will assume custody and control of the following equipment and will use every effort to dispose of it to the several railroads at market prices at the time and place at which disposition is made. The incidental expenses covering the care of the material are to be taken from the proceeds of the sale.

Locomotive cranes having an approximate value of $4,000,000 are as follows:

37, 10-ton capacity; 94, 15-ton capacity; 12, 20-ton capacity; 14, 25-ton capacity; 14, 25-ton capacity; 3, 30-ton capacity; 15, 50-ton capacity; 24, Raised Pier Cranes of 10 and 15-ton capacity; 3, 5 to 10-ton boom Gantry Cargo Unloaders; 18, Track Pile Drivers.

This arrangement also covers the transfer of all 80 pound A R A Type B Rail, which has been declared surplus by the War Department and about 1,366 Tank Cars purchased by the Ordnance Department, 100 12-yard and 1,320 20-yard Side Dump cars, all of which are fitted with Master Car Builders' and Interstate Commerce Standards. In the event of termination of Federal control of the Railroad before this material is entirely disposed of the material remaining at the time is to revert to the War Department's possession, but in all cases where the material has been sold by the Railroad Administration on the deferred payment plan the War Department will protect such arrangements after the Federal control of the railroads ceases.

This entire transfer covers approximately $18,000,000 worth of material. The distribution to the railroads of this material will be handled by the Director, Division of Purchase, Railroad Administration, Washington, D. C.

AMBASSADOR SHEA RETURNING.

The American Ambassador to Chile, Mr. Shea, has sailed for the United States on leave of absence.

DENIES LACK OF COOPERATION BETWEEN THE NATIONAL GUARD AND REGULAR ARMY SOLDIERS

Press interview with the Secretary of War, May 8, 1919.

In reply to a question referring to a statement by Colonel Bennett Clark in the morning papers, the Secretary of War said:

"I think it is wholly impossible to imagine any lack of co-operative feeling between the men of the National Guard and the Regular Army. It is quite impossible that there should be any widespread feeling of antagonism one way or the other. The cooperation between the Regular Army and the National Guard has been splendid throughout the war, and any such expression as the one attributed to Colonel Clark must be personal."

Army Organization.

Regarding the bill providing for an army of 500,000, the Secretary said:

"We carried down a bill which went rather elaborately into the organization of the War Department. The purpose of the bill was to stabilize the existing organization, but members of the House Committee said that it would be quite impossible to get so long a bill through in the short time which remained before the end of the session, and suggested the possibility of condensing the bill, and having a single paragraph that would stabilize the then existing situation in the War Department and the Army. On this suggestion General March and his associates drew up a page which took the place of a half-dozen pages in the first bill, and it was in this (the condensed) form that the bill was considered by the House. It was not passed in that form, however, but was modified by the House."

United States Bulletin

Continuing the Work of The Official U. S. Bulletin Established May 10, 1917, Under an Order of the President of the United States. Since April 1, 1919, Published by Roger W. Babson. Issued Every Monday.

Office: No. 10 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C. Tel. Main 5600.

The United States Bulletin is dedicated to the faithful presentation of the official acts of the Government that the people may know and understand precisely and accurately just what the Government is doing day by day. The Bulletin expresses no opinions, indulges in no conjecture or speculation. Published under the same executive management, the same editorship.

The Bulletin is in itself a complete record of all the important activities of the United States Government through its various departments, Legislative, Judicial, and Executive. Official Orders, Statements, and Rulings printed textually as issued by accredited Government officials, and, therefore, an authoritative guide to the business interests of the Nation; a virtual necessity to the Government itself in acquainting the various departments with the official acts of one another; to the Judiciary; to the Manufacturers; Miners and Traders; to Corporations, Railroads, Steamship, Telegraph and Cable Companies; Exporters and Importers; to Diplomats, Consular Agents, Statesmen, and men of affairs generally who wish to keep accurately informed of what the Government is doing and to preserve for reference authentic copies of public announcements issued by the Government's own officials and agents. Entered at the post office at Washington, D. C., as second-class mail matter.—Edward S. Rochester, Editor.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES BY MAIL

One year	$10.00
Six months	6.00
One year, postage prepaid to foreign countries	15.00
Six months, postage prepaid to foreign countries	8.50
Back numbers and extra copies ..... each	.20

Make all checks, money orders, and drafts payable to C. J. Knight, 10 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C.

RESERVE OFFICERS' TRAINING CAMPS FOR STUDENTS ONLY

The War Department authorizes publication of the following statement from the Adjutant General:

The six Reserve Officers' Training Corps camps to be opened on June 21 are not for officers now commissioned in the Army Reserve Corps, but for students who are members of the various educational institutions having Reserve Officers' Training Corps units. These camps are intended to train future reserve officers and not for officers who hold commissions now. A six weeks' course for these men will be held at Camps Devens, Lee, Zachary Taylor, Custer, and Funston, and the Presidio of San Francisco.

Communications received by the War Department indicate that there has been widespread misunderstanding upon this subject. Reserve officers will not be called for training this year. Owing to the absence of legislation affecting the reorganization of the Army, nothing more definite concerning the annual training for reserve officers, those now holding reserve commissions, can be announced at present.

Continued Good Health Conditions Among Troops in U. S. and Abroad

The War Department authorizes the following:

In spite of an increase in the rates for new cases of disease and for deaths among troops in the United States, the most recent reports show continuation of good health conditions both at home and in the A. E. F.

New Cases of Disease.

	Week ended.	Number.	Annual rate per 1,000.
A. E. F.	April 24	7,599	355
U. S.	May 2	10,782	1,316

Deaths from All Causes.

	Week ended.	Number.	Annual rate per 1,000.
A. E. F.	April 24	108	5.05
U. S.	May 2	77	9.39

Tuberculosis Deaths Increasing.

During recent weeks tuberculosis has caused increasing number of deaths, both in the United States and overseas. Of the deaths reported above, 14 in the A. E. F. and 27 in the United States were from tuberculosis. More deaths have been reported already this year from this disease than were reported during 1918.

BUYING OF FOREIGN EXCHANGE FROM RELIEF ADMINISTRATION

The Federal Reserve Board authorizes the following:

Arrangements have been made with the American Relief Administration under which Class "A" dealers who have re-established their banking relations in any of the countries covered in the regulations issued by the American Relief Administration April 22d, may purchase exchange on the countries in question from the American Relief Administration, whenever it is in the market, for remittance to their banking correspondents to cover cables, demand or money orders which they may sell directly to their customers in the ordinary manner and without restrictions.

This arrangement does not revoke the regulations issued April 22d, which prohibit the purchase of exchange in any of the countries concerned from any source except the American Relief Administration, nor does it authorize remittances to Germany, except through the American Relief Administration. The circular of instructions will be issued by the Relief Administration in a few days, but in the meantime eligible Class "A" dealers may make applications for exchange to the American Relief Administration, 115 Broadway, New York City.

Official Inquiry Office.

The Official Inquiry Office of the Department of Labor (recently consolidated with the Service Bureau of the Committee on Public Information), located at 1706 G Street N. W., Washington, D. C., and open daily (except Sunday) from 9 a. m. to 10 p. m., gives information by mail, telephone or in person regarding the work of all branches of the Government. Telephones: Main 8474, Branches 128 and 217, and Main 3250.

SOLDIERS UPON DISCHARGE MUST HAVE GOOD UNIFORMS

The War Department authorizes publication of the following:

The War Department has ordered that before the discharge of each man from the service, he shall be inspected by his organization commander to insure that the uniform issued to him and which he takes with him on discharge is a new one or a reclaimed one practically as good as new and suitable beyond doubt for wear on parade or at ceremones. If, upon inspection, uniforms are found not to be presentable, new ones will be issued. For this purpose the War Department furnishes forms (637 AGO) upon which statement as to character and condition of uniforms, may be entered.

The same rules governing issuance of uniforms to discharged soldiers applies to recruits.

UNCLAIMED WAR RISK CHECKS.

Many Due Disabled Soldiers, Sailors and Marines Cannot Be Delivered.

Several thousands of dollars for disabled soldiers, sailors and marines, await claimants in the Bureau of War Risk Insurance.

To date there have been returned to the Bureau of War Risk Insurance 2,858 checks, which represent compensation payments to disabled soldiers, sailors and marines. The checks have failed of delivery because of the failure of the men entitled to receive them to notify the Bureau of War Risk Insurance of a change of address.

Many men who have applied for compensation have given temporary addresses. Checks sent to these addresses are returned to the Bureau. In making application for compensation all men are urged to give a permanent address to which checks may be sent and to promptly notify the Bureau of any change of address.

Better than money because they earn money; buy a WAR-SAVINGS STAMP to-day.

Russia Turning Against Bolshevism, Illusions of Prosperity Dissipated, Asserts American Consul Tredwell

Roger Culver Tredwell, American Consul at Petrograd, later assigned to Tashkent, Turkenstan, has forwarded to the Department of State a statement of his observations regarding the Bolsheviki. Mr. Tredwell was interned by the Bolsheviki at Tashkent from October 26, 1918, until quite recently. In his statement, Consul Tredwell says that he wishes to give without prejudice the results of observations made in the course of almost two years spent in Russia, including more than half that time in Turkestan, and that his ten years of consular career, will attest the sincerity of his impartial views and his actual sympathy for Russians as a people.

Bolshevism, according to Consul Tredwell, has proven to be the replacing of the bureaucracy of the Czar by the dictatorship of new and more ignorant oppressors of the Russian people. The Bolshevist platform tersely stated is:

Bolshevist Platform.

"Our country, the whole world; our countrymen, the proletariat; our aim, to demolish nationalities, religions and frontiers; our one enemy, the bourgeois, with whom we shall never make peace, regardless of the suffering entailed or the methods necessary to secure results."

The majority of Russian people are indifferent to the form of government, and with their political inexperience and the terrorism created by the Red army, any expression of democratic principles has been stifled. The Bolsheviki took hold of the machinery of the government by obscuring their methods with idealistic phrases, by playing on the sentiment of the Russian people in their suddenly-emancipated and naturally bewildered state. The Bolsheviki drew their greatest support from the strong hatred which developed in 1917 against the reactionary policies of the then governing autocracy. The movement of the Bolsheviki, employing always altruistic phrases and playing not upon the intelligence of the great mass of Russian people, but upon their human nature, is more of an outburst against oppression than an expression of political feeling.

Dream of Prosperity Gone.

The Russian people had been led on to believe that they would become immediately prosperous in a revolution that would assume widespread proportions, but now that this illusion has been dissipated, the people are becoming increasingly discontented with the despotism substituted for the promised freedom.

In the course of his travel from Tashkent, in Turkestan, to Petrograd, Consul Tredwell, in peasant clothes and accompanied by a Russian interpreter, mingled constantly with the peasantry, and obtained a representative point of view. He found, he said, not only general dissatisfaction with the existing conditions, but a growing feeling against the terroristic methods adopted by the Bolsheviki against those who disagree with them, or who are accused of opposing them. Mr. Tredwell said that the Bolshevik army, as a rule, lacking discipline, is feared and hated by the railway workers, who object to the policy of the present regime, and to the augmented number of minor officials with unnecessary functions.

Lower Classes Discontented.

The discontent was found particularly among the lower classes, who, he said, find working conditions worse than before. Because of the valueless paper currency, the peasants have no incentive to produce crops beyond what is necessary for their own immediate needs, and are willing only to exchange crops for manufactured articles.

Their Slavic passiveness to existing conditions, their non-resisting spirit, weakened by malnutrition and deprivations generally, and the idea that they can get the best results for themselves by joining with the forces in control, along with the general hopelessness and despair, have contributed mainly to the present situation in Russia.

Consul Tredwell stated that while in Moscow—and it was there that the greatest strength of the Bolshevik regime was evident—several thousand workmen in one of the largest factories struck against obeying the Bolshevik mobilization order, and they were immediately granted exemption from the mobilization. The Bolshevik authority concentrated at Moscow gradually decreases, and greater independence of the central authorities is evident the further the districts are from the center of the government. Workmen object to payment of 3,000 to 5,000 rubles a month to engineers and experts. Oppressive decrees of the Bolshevik government have been used to discriminate against or destroy the more intelligent element of the Russian people.

Revolts in Rural Districts.

Peasants in the country districts frequently break out in revolt against the Bolsheviki, with severe reprisals against many towns and villages as a result. The newspapers in the Bolshevik territory only sparingly refer to these revolts.

Significant in the present situation, Mr. Tredwell says, is the development of a communistic party, organized by the few leaders of the international revolutionary movement who are sincere. In the country-wide campaign this communistic party is making not only Bolsheviks, a name which now carries "stigma even incomprehensible," but members of other parties are brought in under the common banner. This campaign is marked by a purported greater conciliation toward the bourgeois and middle-class peasants, but this conciliatory attitude on paper is hard to carry out, because of difficulty in restraining the passions of the uneducated.

According to Mr. Tredwell, the more intelligent workmen realize the baleful results of the Bolshevist policies, and are discontented with the terrorism, and understand the national economic ruin in its wake. They now realize that the promised world-wide revolution has collapsed, that the Bolshevik leaders have proven unable to carry out the policy they proclaimed. The inertia of the better classes, idle disposition of the people and the enforced loss of individuality and lack of moral forces constitute, he says, the greatest handicap in the way of aiding the Russians under present conditions.

TRIPS TO EUROPE BY WIVES.

(Continued from Page 1.)

of all kinds, there is the fundamental difficulty of ocean transportation.

The War Department is prohibited by law from carrying civilians upon its transports and in the stress of westbound traffic, many officers, enlisted men, and many more welfare workers who have served with the troops abroad, are required to be accommodated on commercial lines. The War Department, therefore, will be unable to assure any assistance in the way of transportation.

The policy of both the State and War Department is, therefore, to discourage all applications for passports for persons who are not prepared to stay abroad at least six months, and our representatives abroad have been instructed not to vise passports of civilians for passage to the United States while the transportation of troops continues, except in cases of urgent necessity, in order that the already heavy demands upon westbound ocean traffic may not be increased any more than is absolutely necessary.

JOBS FOR 9,961 SEAMEN.

Report on Shipping Board's Sea Service Bureau In April.

Jobs were found for nearly 10,000 seamen in the month of April by the United States Shipping Board's Sea Service Bureau, according to a report from the Bureau received by the Board. This report covers the first full month in which the Bureau has been operating on its present basis with offices in all the large American ports, and the total of 9,961 men placed in employment established a record for a month.

The largest number of placements for one port 3,735, was made from the Board's new offices at 80 Washington Street, New York. Cleveland, Ohio, where many new vessels were built on the Lakes, are taking on crews for the voyage to salt water, stood second, with 984 men placed.

STREAM OF WATER FROM FIRE HOSE TURNED ON PRISONERS

Facts Given as to Complaint of Conscientious Objectors at Fort Leavenworth.

The War Department authorizes publication of the following information:

Letters and telegrams from friends and relatives of the political and other objectors to military service now serving sentences in the United States Disciplinary Barracks, Fort Leavensworth, Kans., have been received at the War Department. They allege that some of this class of prisoners are now held in overcrowded and unsanitary cells at the Post Guard House at Fort Leavensworth, Kans., and that about April 23 the prisoners in one cell were subjected to a stream of water from a fire hose.

The annual inspection of the United States Disciplinary Barracks was being made about the time of the water incident and a full and complete investigation was made of the occurrence.

Facts Covering Complaint.

The facts concerning this complaint are as follows:

Part of the Guard House at Fort Leavenworth has been turned over to the commandant of the Disciplinary Barracks. In this guard house, the commandant had segregated a number of prisoners who declined to work, with the idea of getting them away from the remainder of the prisoners so that their example of refusing to work would not be so injurious to the rest of the prisoners. In one of the cells in the guard house were incarcerated approximately 26 of those men who had refused to work, most of whom are conscientious objectors. On the night of 23d of April, and after the time at which the regulations required lights be put out and prisoners to be in bed and be quiet, a number of men of this cell continued to make noise by talking loudly, walking up and down in the cell, talking to members of the adjoining cell and making sufficient noise to interfere with the sleeping of other prisoners. The guards over these men ordered them to keep quiet, to go to bed, which they refused to do and continued the noise.

Turned Fire Hose On.

Capt. Charles W. Jones, 49th Infantry, who was officer of the day at Fort Leavenworth, and who had charge of that part of the guard house not under jurisdiction of the Disciplinary Barracks, also endeavored to quiet these men in the cell mentioned. He spoke to them and directed that they stop their noise, go to bed so that the prisoners who were working could have their needed rest. They refused to obey him and were insubordinate and impudent. He ordered the water turned on through a small garden hose on this cell. This failed to produce the desired results, the prisoners becoming more noisy and insolent, upon which the captain secured the fire hose and had that turned on the cell with result that the majority of the prisoners in this cell and their clothing were pretty thoroughly wet. After turning the large hose on for some five or six minutes, the prisoners quieted down and remained quiet the rest of the night. Although several prisoners caught cold, no other injury or sickness resulted.

Recognizing Form of Punishment.

The wetting down with hose is a recognized form of dealing with riotous and mutinous groups, not only in the army, but in civilian institutions, and is resorted to as more humane than other forms of violent repression leading to physical injury. The wisdom of the action taken by the officer on the spot in this instance may be questioned, in view of all the circumstances, but the immediate responsibility for restoring order was his, and he did not exceed his powers.

The inspector was of the opinion that the treatment accorded was justified by the conduct of the prisoners. He stated further that it was evident that the prisoners had entered into a combination not to present the matter to him individually, but by written statement, with a view, he believed, of avoiding the possibility of discrepancy between the statement previously given out and the individual prisoner's statements under cross-examination.

Additional Military Units Assigned to Early Convoy

The War Department authorizes publication of the following information:

The following organizations have been assigned to early convoy:

804th Pioneer Infantry.
24th Engineers.
317th Field Battalion Signal Corps.
Signal Corps Casual Company Number 5.
275th Military Police Company.
Evacuation Ambulance Company No. 71 and 12.
Provisional Evacuation Ambulance Company No. 1.
Advance B Veterinary Hospital No. 3 and 5.
Fourth and Fifth Battalion 22d Engineers.
Base Veterinary Hospital No. 1.
Mobile Veterinary Section No. 116.
Veterinary Hospital No. 11.
Clothing and Bath Unit No. 334.
Sale Commissary Unit No. 315.
Ninth Corps Headquarters.
Ninth Corps Headquarters Troop.
Evacuation Ambulance Company No. 69.
Bakery Company No 355.
Sales Commissary Unit No. 51.
Company A, 501st Engineers.
Clothing and Bath Unit No. 335.
Company B, 364th Supply Train.
15th Company, 20th Engineers.
221st Military Police Company.
Company D, 511th Engineers.
Battalion Headquarters, Company A, 516th Engineers Service Battalion.
Camp Hospital No. 21, including Hospital Unit "L."

FRENCH DECORATION GIVEN U. S. NAVY MEDICAL OFFICER

The Navy Department authorizes the following:

For bravery in action with the United States Marines in the Champagne offensive near Rheims last October, Lieut. Commander Joel T. Boone, Medical Corps, United States Navy, was decorated April 28 by Acting Secretary Roosevelt with the Croix de Guerre with palm. The decoration followed congratulatory expressions of appreciation by the Acting Secretary and Rear Admiral W. C. Braisted, Surgeon General of the Navy. Lieut. Commander Boone's wife and many naval officers witnessed the ceremony, which took place in the Secretary's office.

Lieut. Commander Boone's remarkable war record is indicated by the following summary of his citations and awards:

Cited for American Distinguished Service Cross—June: Belleau Woods action. September: Thiacourt, St. Mihiel offensive. October: Champagne offensive.

Cited for French Decoration—July: Soissons offensive. October: Champagne offensive.

Cited for Medal of Honor—December: Soissons action and general review of acts.

Cited in Divisional Orders No. 44, Second Division—July: For acts in Belleau Wood.

Lieut. Commander Boone is only 29 years old and is a resident of Pottsville, Pa. He has been in the naval service since April 22, 1915.

French Citation.

The citation of the act of bravery for which the French decoration was presented to him follows:

"Between October 2 and 10 this officer was constantly circulating among the attacking companies directing with success and the greatest coolness the evacuation of the wounded from the battlefield under heavy artillery and machine gun fire. He showed at all times an utter disregard of personal safety, his fearless behavior being a splendid example to those about him. This work was maintained over a period of nine days until the last relief had taken place." Given at General Headquarters, November 19, 1918. The Commander-in-Chief, Marshal Petain.

31 Motor Transport Companies Authorized

The War Department authorizes publication of the following:

General Pershing has requested, and the War Department has approved, authorization of 31 Motor Transport Companies to provide organizations for men who were enlisted while in the French Field Service and who have continually been on duty with the French. The numerical designations of these companies are 814 to 844 inclusive.

AIR MAIL SERVICE BETWEEN CHICAGO AND CLEVELAND

Means Considerable Advance in Carrier Delivery of Letters in Several Cities.

Second Assistant Postmaster General Praeger, in announcing the inauguration of the air mail service between Chicago and Cleveland May 15, stated that this service will advance the carrier delivery of letters at Cleveland, Ohio, and Boston, Mass, by 16 hours and at Albany, New York City, and Springfield, Mass., six hours.

Mail from San Francisco and the entire Pacific Coast States put on Burlington train No. 8; mail from South Dakota and northern Illinois put on Illinois Central No. 12; mail from northern Minnesota and northern Wisconsin put on Northwestern train No. 514; mail from Minnesota, North Dakota, and Montana put on C., M. & St. P. train No. 18; and mail from Kansas City and the entire Southwest put on Santa Fe train No. 10 will reach Chicago in time to make connection with the air mail east bound. The air mail from these trains will be taken direct to the air mail field. At Cleveland the air mail will catch the New York Central train at 4 p. m. for the East.

Saving of Time.

Under this arrangement the air mail will be delivered in Cleveland and Boston on afternoon deliveries instead of the following morning. At Albany, New York City, and Springfield, Mass., this mail will catch the morning delivery instead of the afternoon following. This means that air mail will advance carrier delivery of letters at Cleveland and Boston 16 hours and at Albany, New York City, and Springfield, Mass., 6 hours.

Letters mailed in New York City in time for N. Y. C. train No. 19, leaving at 5.31 p. m., will reach Chicago in time for 3 o'clock afternoon delivery by carrier instead of the following morning carrier delivery as would be the case if sent through by train.

Aeroplane stamps or ordinary postage at the rate of 6 cents per ounce must be used on mail and the letters conspicuously marked "Air Mail." A special delivery stamp in addition to the air mail postage will insure still greater expedition of letters at points of delivery.

Treasury Certificate Issue Oversubscribed

Secretary Glass announced May 10 that the 10th bi-weekly offering (Series 5 K) of Treasury certificates of indebtedness in anticipation of the Victory Loan was oversubscribed. The minimum amount offered was $500,000,000 and the total subscriptions aggregated $591,308,000 of which amount payment was made in the approximate amount of $17,712,500 in Treasury certificates of Series 5 A dated December 5, 1918.

Text of Letters of German Peace Delegates to Allied and Associated Powers and Replies Made Thereto

The following information was made public at Paris May 10:

The German peace delegation has issued the two following letters to which the Allied and the associated powers have made respective replies:

First German Letter.

"The German peace delegation has finished the first perusal of the peace conditions which have been handed over to them. They have had to realize that on essential points the basis of the peace of right, agreed upon between the belligerents, has been abandoned. They were not prepared to find that the promise, explicitly given to the German people and the whole of mankind, is in this way to be rendered illusory.

"The draft of the treaty contains demands which no nation could endure. Moreover, our experts hold that many of them could not possibly be carried out.

"The German peace delegation will substantiate these statements in detail and transmit to the allied and associated governments their observations and their material continuously.

(Signed)
"BROCKDORFF-RANTZAU."

Reply of Allies.

The following reply, May 10, has been made by the Allied and associated Governments:

"The representatives of the allied and associated powers have received the statement of objections of the German plenipotentiaries to the draft conditions of peace.

"In reply they wish to remind the German delegation that they have formulated the terms of the treaty with constant thought of the principles on which the armistice and the negotiations for peace were proposed. They can admit no discussion of their right to insist on the terms of the peace substantially as drafted. They can consider only such pratcical suggestions as the German plenipotentiaries may have to submit."

Versailles, May 9, 1919.

Second Letter.

"Sir: The German delegation has the honor to pronounce its attitude on the question of a League of Nations by herewith transmitting a German program which, in the opinion of the delegation, contains important suggestions on the League of Nations problem. The German peace delegation reserves for itself the liberty of stating its opinions on the draft of the allied and associated governments in detail. In the meantime it begs to call attention to the discrepancy lying in the fact that Germany is called on to sign the statute of the League of Nations as an inherent part of the treaty-draft handed to us, and on the other hand is not mentioned among the States which are invited to join the League of Nations. The German peace delegation begs to inquire whether, and if so, under what circumstances, such invitation is intended.

"Accept, sir, the expression of my highest estimation.

(Signed)
BROCKDORFF-RANTZAU."

Reply of Allies.

Following is the reply of the allies:

"The receipt of the German program of the League of Nations is acknowledged. The program will be referred to the appropriate committee of the allied and associated powers. The German plenipotentiaries will find on a re-examination of the covenant of the League of Nations that the matter of the admission of additional member States has not been overlooked, but is explicitly provided for in the second paragraph of Article one."

AWARD OF DECORATIONS TO NEXT OF KIN OF DECEASED SOLDIERS

The War Department authorizes publication of the following:

The Secretary of War has directed that all inquiries in reference to awarding decorations, medals, badges or other commemorative decorations to the nearest of kin of deceased soldiers be answered in substance as follows:

Under the present law, the War Department has no authority to issue medals or badges to civilians unless such civilians are discharged soldiers, except that Medals of Honor, Distinguished Service Crosses, and Distinguished Service Medals may be awarded posthumously. Inquirers are to be told that it is the intention of the War Department to ask authority of Congress at the next session to award the Victory Medal to the nearest of kin of each soldier who has lost his life in the present war, and, if authority is obtained, information to this effect will be communicated to those concerned. The War Department desires to express its sympathy in their great loss to the relatives and friends of heroes who made the sacrifice of life, and the department will be proud to render every possible recognition to families of those who, more than any other, made possible final victory in the war.

The philosophy of the W. S. S. is save, save, save.

Relation of Former National Guard Units to the Military Establishment Discussed by the Secretary of War

Press interview with the Secretary of War:

The following informal, verbal statements were made by the Secretary of War in conversation with the newspaper correspondents May 13:

"The report of my speech on shipboard which appeared in the New York Times is substantially accurate. It had no relation whatever to the subject on universal military training. The presiding officer asked me a question which indicated a belief on his part that the passage of the Selective Service Law was in some sense such a reflection upon the volunteer, and I said that it was in no sense such a reflection; that the National Guard had done excellent service on the border and abroad, and that the volunteer principle would undoubtedly always be necessary to maintain a peace-time regular military establishment, but that the passage of the Selective Service Law was a wise thing in the public interest.

"The 69th Regiment (165th U. S. Infantry) (we will take this regiment as an example) was called into the Federal Service by the President, and after it had been called into the Federal Service it was in the relationship then of a National Guard unit in the Federal Service, and if it had been discharged from the Federal Service at that time it would have gone back to New York as a National Guard unit. Later, however, the President drafted it into the service—you will remember that there were two steps in that. The draft operated upon it as though operating upon individuals. It was as though the President had said: 'I am going to take all men who are 5 feet, 9 inches tall,' and the relation of the men of the 69th to the Federal Government, after they were drafted into the service, then became the relationship of a Selective Service man, or a drafted man.

"Now the draft of the Federal Government overrides every other subordinate military obligation. Therefore, these men came into the Federal Service and that operated to extinguish their military obligation to their State; at least for the time being. Whether that can be automatically reestablished I do not know.

"As you will remember, the Congress passed legislation which provided that the time of service of men who came in either from the National Guard or by Selective Service, or by enlistment, should be the same, and should expire at the end of the emergency—whatever the definition of that was—and this was supposed to extinguish their military obligation. Of course, there is nothing to prevent these men going back to start National Guard organizations and to re-enlist in these organizations.

"At the time the first Army bill was sent down it was felt that enough of the National Guardsmen would not have gotten back to this country to raise the question of financial support during the year covered by that bill. Some of the members of the Committee, however, felt that there ought to be provision for them, so that provision was made—I think the original bill made a slight provision; but, on the suggestion of some members of the House Committee, General Lord made up a special estimate and sent it down for inclusion in the bill.

"Whenever the Federal Government extends recognition to the organizations of the National Guard, they, by virtue of that recognition, become entitled to receive from the Federal Government the equipment. So that all it is necessary for the 69th (for example) to do is to reorganize and, when it is ready for inspection, the War Department will inspect it and, if it passes muster, it will be recognized.

"There never has been any statement of policy as to the organization of National Guard units. The War Department is in favor of and in sympathy with the organization of the National Guard, with this suggestion as to the future organization of the Guard; it ought to be as far as possible assimilated to the form of organization which has been developed to be necessary during this war, that is, the larger regiment and the special services. My judgment is that, in organizing the National Guard, it ought to be organized so as to fall easily into the most modern form of war organization."

Explosion Practically Destroys Barkentine

The City of Mobile, a barkentine of Port Arthur, Texas, laden with gasoline, was virtually destroyed as the result of an explosion while the ship was in the harbor of Montevideo, Uruguay, Wednesday morning, May 14. A dispatch to the Department of State says that DeWitt Harp and R. Howard Thomson, and Carl Peterson, the first two Americans and the other a Danish citizen, are reported missing and probably dead. They signed with the barkentine at Jacksonville, Fla. No other casualties are reported.

SMALL ARMS PRACTICE SCHOOL.

Assistant Secretary of the Navy Roosevelt authorizes the following:

In accord with the usual interest of the Marine Corps in matters pertaining to rifle practice and to promote public participation in this vitally important adjunct to military training, Maj.-Gen. George Barnett, Commandant of the Marine Corps, has approved the recommendation to establish a summer school in small arms instruction at Paris Island, S. C, for the benefit of the students of universities and colleges of the South-East having military training in their curriculum.

WHEN DEATHS ARE PRESUMED IN MISSING IN ACTION CASES

The War Department authorizes publication of the following cabled communication from the Commander-in-Chief of the A. E. F.:

It has been decided that the presumption of death of missing officers and soldiers will be made where circumstances surrounding disappearance on record at central record office would indicate death and where every effort to locate officer or soldier has been unsuccessful.

It is not deemed advisable at this time to presume deaths in cases of missing in action over six months where no definite information concerning disappearance is of record, as systematic search and checking of records is daily reducing the list of missing.

PERSHING.

UNITED STATES BULLETIN PUBLICATION STATEMENT

Statement of the Ownership, Management, Circulation, Etc., Required by the Act of Congress of August 24, 1912.

Of United States Bulletin, published weekly, at Washington, D. C., for April 1, 1919.
District of Columbia, ss.:

Before me, a Notary Public in and for the District aforesaid, personally appeared Roger W. Babson, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the publisher of the United States Bulletin, and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management, etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in section 443, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to-wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business manager are: Publisher, Roger W. Babson, 10 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C.; editor, Edward S. Rochester, 10 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C.; business manager, Charles T. Clayton, 10 Jackson Place, Washington, D C.

2. That the owners are: Roger W. Babson, 10 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: None.

4. That the two paragraphs next above, giving the names of the owners, stockholders, and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company but also, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting, is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustee, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner; and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association, or corporation has any interest direct or indirect in the said stock, bonds, or other securities than as so stated by him.

ROGER W. BABSON,
Owner.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 12th day of May, 1919.

ROBERT C. STARR,
Notary Public.

My commission expires Aug., 1922.

Easy to buy, convenient to handle, no red tape—Get a WAR-SAVINGS STAMP to-day.

NAVY TUG SINKS AND 16 MEN PERISH OFF COAST OF FRANCE

The Navy Department has received a dispatch from Vice Admiral Knapp that two officers and fourteen men of the crew of the naval tug Gypsum Queen were drowned when that vessel struck a rock and sank near Armen Light, off the coast of France, on April 8, while returning to Brest after rendering assistance to a fleet of mine sweepers, three of which, the Courtney, Douglas, and James, foundered and sank during a storm. All members of the crews of the mine sweepers and 17 officers and men of the Gypsum Queen were rescued by tugs and destroyers.

The mine sweeping convoy was returning to the United States from Brest, but when eight hours out it encountered severe weather, and the commander ordered his fleet to return to Brest. While returning, and with additional assistance of tugs and destroyers sent from Brest, the three mine sweepers went down, the Courtney at 7 p. m., April 27th; the Douglas, two hours later, and the James, at 11:50 a. m., April 28th.

List of the Dead.

The officers and men of the Gypsum Queen who were drowned were:

Ensign George Charles Edwards, U. S. N. R. F.; wife, Ina D. Edwards, Mount Desert, Maine.

Gunner (T.) Charles Drake Mills, U. S. N.; mother, Rose B. Mills, 54 River Street, Stamford, Conn.

Chief Boatswain's Mate Clyde Charlie Sorrells, U. S. N.; mother, Della Sorrells, 313 North Irwin Street, Cartersville, Ga.

Chief Quartermaster Morris Goldstone, U. S. N. R. F.; wife, Bertha Goldstone, 4419 Woodland Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.

Boatswain's Mate (First-class) Joseph Anton Trojanek, U. S. N.; mother, Regina Trojanek, 1616 Alport Street, Chicago, Ill.

Boatswain's Mate (Second-class) Walter Harold Grubb, U. S. N.; Mother, Lilly B. Grubb, 440 East Franklin Street, Circleville, Ohio.

Boatswain's Mate (Second-class) Antonio Luis Light, U. S. N. R. F.; Conne Antonio Light, 18 Heliodor Salfado, Olham, Algarve, Portugal.

Chief Machinist's Mate Magnus Lewis Peters, U. S. N. R. F.; sister, Etta Wells, 1365 C Street Southwest, Washington, D. C.

Engineman (First-class) Raymond Vincent Punch, U. S. N.; mother, Anna Sands Punch, Henlock, N. Y.

Seaman (Second-class) Thomas Lester Saxild, U. S. N. R. F.; mother, Constance C. Saxild, 10 Decatur Street, Gloucester, Mass.

Fireman (First-class) Homer A. Blackburn, U. S. N. R. F.; next of kin not known.

Seaman Perry Rosenheim, U. S. N. R. F.; sister, Eleanor Rosenheim, 660 14th Avenue, Paterson, N. J.

Oiler George Montgomery Coleman, U. S. N. R. F.; mother, Augusta Coleman, Huntington, R. F. D., Long Island, N. Y.

Seaman Herman Kenneth Dishaw, U. S. N.; brother, Oswald Dishaw, State Street, Canton, Ohio.

Seaman (Second-class) Walter Dennis O'Connell, U. S. N. R. F.; mother, Ethelyn M. O'Connell, 3046 Keith Avenue, New York City.

Mess Attendant (First-class) Alipio Devilla Orcine, U. S. N.; next of kin not known.

DEATH OF PANAMA OFFICIAL.

The Department of State has been advised of the death of Senor Pedro Diaz, Second Vice President and Secretary of Public Works of Panama. The Department has cabled the American Legation at Panama to express to President of Panama its sincere regret.

Victory Drive by Reserve Officers' Training Corps

The War Department authorizes publication of the following letter, dated May 10th, from the Chief of Staff to the Committee on Education and Special Training:

I have been informed that the Reserve Officers' Training Corps in its campaign instituted during the Victory drive has secured subscriptions to date amounting to $12,283,500.

I desire to congratulate the Committee on Education and Special Training and through it, the officers and members of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps for this extraordinary manifestation of patriotic spirit. This is only an example of the splendid attitude of education institutions -to ward all questions of national service. The students of the country noby answered the call to duty in 1917 and 1918, and they have again shown clearly that the American boy stands behind his Government at all times.

PEYTON C. MARCH,
General, Chief of Staff.

FARMING ON THE SAME PLANE AS ALL OTHER OCCUPATIONS

The War Department authorizes publication of the following:

Farming, as set forth in Circular No. 77, War Department, 1918, is on the same plane as all other industries or occupations in the country and therefore it is not the policy of the War Department, in applying the provisions of this circular, to consider that a general shortage of labor in farming shall be the determining factor of establishing the eligibility of an individual for discharge. Each application for discharge, under this circular, shall be considered from its relative merit with other applications of men in like organizations.

It is the policy of the War Department to discharge every man enlisted or drafted for the emergency, if eligible for discharge, as soon as he can be spared, regardless of whether his case comes within provisions of Circular 77, and provided he cannot be used under existing authority to release another man who is eligible for discharge under this circular. Therefore, in effect, Circular 77, War Department, 1918, as amended, shall serve only to establish the order in which men drafted or enlisted for the emergency shall be discharged.

The Purchase Information Office, Room 2438, Munitions Building, Nineteenth and B Streets, Washington, gives information to persons desiring to sell material or supplies to the War Department and advises bidders concerning bids and awards.

INFORMATION ABOUT INDIANS' MILITARY SERVICE INVITED

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs has sent the following to Superintendents:

Among the frequent requests coming to me for information about the Indians are those about their war record, and often include inquiries concerning casualties, resulting in disability or death, citations, medals, distinguished service crosses, promotions, etc. The military work of the Indians has been liberally featured in newspapers and magazines and the public generally are anxious to know about the Indians' part in the war and the probable effect of his experience upon his post-war outlook and attitude towards social and industrial conditions. I should like to respond intelligently, as far as possible, to all such serious inquiry and feel that you will be glad to aid in doing so. I have in mind, therefore, to assemble in budget form as much information as practicable of the nature indicated above, and ask your co-operation.

Please send, in response to this circular, any facts coming to your knowledge as outlined, or otherwise reflecting credit upon the military career of the Indian and the value to him of his experience under discipline and contract with foreign life. I cannot but feel that the Indian as a soldier, with the associational advantage of white comradeship, must have broadened, matured, and received educational benefits promotive of practical and self-reliant character, and I shall be glad to have you note and mention any such results, and include any views of your own, or information not here suggested, that will serve as a basis for estimating fairly the sacrifices, the achievements and the substantial progress of the Indian soldier.

Please report at once and later send from time to time such data or opinion, as may be trustworthy, and ask your field employees and others to interest themselves in this direction.

Sincerely yours,
CATO SELLS, Commissioner.

204 VESSELS DELIVERED THIS YEAR TO SHIPPING BOARD

From January 1 of this year to May 7 a total of 204 steamships, with an aggregate of 781,980 gross tons were delivered to the United States Shipping Board by American yards. From January 1, 1918, to December 31, 1918, the output was 527 steamships, with an aggregate gross tonnage of 1,991,587.

April of this year was the banner month in deliveries, the total being 93 steamships of 320,280 gross tons. The previous best month was October, 1918, when 263,000 gross tons were delivered.

Deliveries for 1919 were as follows:

Type.	Number.	Tonnage (gross).
Steel	161	683,780
Wood	39	88,867
Composite	4	9,333

NEW INSTRUCTIONS ON DISPOSAL OF ARMY COLORS, STANDARDS, AND GUIDONS ARE ISSUED

Report Showing Number of Men, by States, in Each Unit, to be Basis of Decision.

The War Department authorizes publication of the following:

The War Department has issued an order rescinding that contained in Section III, Bulletin 6, War Department, 1919, relative to colors, standards, and guidons of units of the U. S. A. which are not identified with any particular State and which upon demobilization were to be turned in to the Director of Purchase and Storage for safe keeping. Instructions have been issued to the effect that commanding officers of each organization designated for demobilization submit in writing to The Adjutant General of the Army, through the Commanding General of the center at which the organization is to be demobilized a report based on organization records, giving, according to State, number of men in the organization at time of its formation. This report is to be used as a basis for disposition of organization colors, standards, and guidons in conformity with Section III, Bulletin 6, War Department, 1919.

These instructions direct that, in cases where the State from which the majority of men originally came cannot be determined from records, or where, in the opinion of the organization commander, final disposition of colors in conformity with the above mentioned bulletin, would not constitute the most equitable disposition of the colors, or where the organization cannot be identified with any particular State, the organization commander will include in his report his recommendations as to which State should, in equity, be designated as custodian of the colors. The reports of the organization commanders will contain statement of battles and other engagements participated in by the organization during the present war, with places, dates, and other available data.

3,300 PIECES OF LOST BAGGAGE ON HAND AT HOBOKEN DEPOT

The War Department authorizes publication of the following statement from the Office of the Director of Purchase, Storage and Traffic:

The Lost Baggage Depot, Hoboken, has on hand 3,300 pieces of baggage of returned members of the American Expeditionary Forces which it can not deliver to owners because of lack of information of their whereabouts. Owners of baggage lost overseas should communicate their name, address and description of the baggage and how lost to the Baggage Officer, Port of Embarkation, Hoboken, N. J. If the baggage should not be at Hoboken the baggage officer will institute search.

EXPANSION OF ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER SYSTEMS IN 1917

According to a report about to be issued by Director Sam L. Rogers, of the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce, the electric light and power stations in the United States during the year 1917 generated more than 25,000,000,000 kilowatt-hours of electric energy, producing an income of more than a half billion dollars, and gave employment to more than 100,000 persons, whose salaries and wages aggregated nearly $100,000,000. The output in 1917 was more than double that for 1912, and more than quadruple the output for 1907.

This report, which was prepared under the supervision of Eugene F. Hartley, chief statistician for manufactures, covers both commercial and municipal plants, but does not cover electric plants operated by factories, hotels, etc., which generate current for their own consumption; plants operated by the Federal Government and State institutions; nor plants that were idle or in course of construction.

The figures show great strides in the industry during both of the five-year periods of 1907-1912 and 1912-1917. The output of electric energy by the light and power stations increased at a considerably greater rate, and their expenses at a slightly greater rate than their income; and the rate of increase in the number of persons employed was much smaller, particularly during the later five-year period, than that in the amount of business done.

The total number of establishments increased from 5,221 in 1912 to 6,541 in 1917, the latter comprising 4,224 commercial and 2,317 municipal establishments. The increase indicated by these figures is somewhat misleading, since 2,296 new establishments came into existence between 1912 and 1917, but as a result of combinations in the commercial systems and various other changes the net increase was only 1,320, comprising 565 commercial and 755 municipal stations.

Income of Stations.

The total income of the stations in 1917, of which 95.3 per cent represented electric service, amounted to $526,886,408, an increase of 74.3 per cent as compared with 1912 and of 200 per cent as compared with 1907. The total expenses were $427,136,049, or 82.1 per cent more than in 1912 and 218.3 per cent more than in 1907.

The total primary power in 1917 amounted to 12,857,998 horsepower, an increase of 708 per cent as compared with 1912 and of 213.7 per cent over 1907. Of this power nearly two-thirds—8,389,389 horsepower—was derived from steam; almost one-third—4,251,423 horsepower—from water; and the remainder—217,186 horsepower, or less than 2 per cent—from internal-combustion engines. The corresponding proportions for 1912 and 1907 differed but slightly from those just stated. The average horsepower per steam engine shows a very great increase—from 334 in 1907 to 631 in 1912 and to 1,124 in 1917. The average horsepower of the water wheels also shows a marked increase from census to census, but in the case of the internal-combustion engines there has been a decline.

The horsepower of stationary motors served amounted to 9,216,323 in 1917, or 123.1 per cent more than in 1912 and 458.9 per cent more than in 1907. The figures indicate that the arc lamp for street lighting is being fast superseded by the incadescent of various types. The former class of lamps decreased in number from 348,643 in 1912 to 256,838 in 1917, the reduction amounting to more than one-fourth, while during the same period the number of incandescent lamps more than doubled, increasing from 681,957 to 1,389,382.

IMMEDIATE DISCHARGE FOR SOLDIERS MARRIED ABROAD

Those Arriving at Ports or Nearby Camps with Wives to be Released at Once.

The War Department authorizes publication of the following:

The Commanding General of the port of embarkation at Hoboken is being informed of extension of the instructions, dated April 26, 1919, concerning the discharge of men arriving from overseas accompanied by wives married abroad. By this extension all such men are included whether they arrive with their organizations or as members of casual companies. All such men eligible for discharge may, if they desire, be discharged at port without delay to avoid unnecessary hardship and to allow them to accompany their wives to their homes.

The Commanding General of the port of embarkation at Newport News is being directed to discharge at port if they so desire all men arriving from overseas accompanied by wives married abroad.

The Commanding General of the port of embarkation at Boston is being directed to send to Camp Devens all men arriving from overseas accompanied by wives married abroad, for immediate discharge if they so desire. Authority is granted to permit wives to travel at their own expense on transportation trains from Boston to Camp Devens subject to such regulations as the Commanding General may deem desirable.

Instructions similar to those being sent to the Commanding General of the port of Boston are being sent to the Commanding General, Camp Jackson, relative to such men arriving at his camp by way of the port of embarkation at Charleston. The Commanding General, American Expeditionary Forces, is being informed that all enlisted men who have been married abroad and returned to the United States with their wives will be sent to Newport News or Hoboken, and that if organizations are returned to the United States by way of these ports such men may accompany their organizations, otherwise they will be returned as members of special casual companies.

REQUESTS FOR SEALED PROPOSALS.

Navy Department.

The Bureau of Supplies and Accounts will receive proposals until June 5, for the sale of the steam yachts Arcady, Druid, Joyance and Reposo, and the motor boats Celritas, Apache, Kangroo, Jreyner and Sons, Nerita, Polly, Eagle, and the motor yacht Coronet.

The Bureau of Yards and Docks of the Navy Department has invited bids on the following projects:

3892. Brooklyn Hospital Reservation: Building "F" and alterations to stairway of main building. Estimated cost, $828,000.

3877. Portsmouth, N. H.: Laundry building for marine barracks. Estimated cost, $7,000.

3889. Montauk, L. I.: A power-house. Estimated cost, $4,000.

3891. Chelsea, Mass.: Extension of heating plant and distributing system. Estimated cost, $70,000.

3707. Charleston: Boilers and superheaters. Estimated cost, $45,000.

3888. Brooklyn Naval Air Station: Fence and gates. Estimated cost, $1,500.

3898. Paris Island. Dredge. Estimated cost, $71,500.

3884. Chatham, Mass., Naval Air Station: Building roads and sidewalks and resurfacing existing road. Estimated cost, $12,000. Bids opened June 4.

Key West: Oil-burning equipment for boilers. Estimated cost, $6,500. Bids opened June 4.

Navy Yard, Philadelphia, Aircraft Storage Building "D": Heating systems, humidity and dewpoint control. Estimated cost, $75,000. Bids opened June 4.

Hingham, Mass.: Fire protection system. Estimated cost, $200,000. Bids opened June 11.

War Department.

The Zone General Supply Depot, Fort Mason, San Francisco, Cal., invites proposals, to be opened May 24, for furnishing 150 cords of wood, to be delivered upon dock at Fort McDowell, Angel Island, Cal., and 240 cords to be delivered to Presidio of Monterey, Cal., or f. o. b. cars shipping points.

The Paints Branch, Raw Materials Division, will receive proposals until May 29, 1919, to fill requisition No. O-1783 for yellow paint.

The Paints Branch, Raw Materials Division, will receive proposals until May 20, to fill requisition No. 1509, Fort Wood, New York, for 12 pints of transparent lacquer and 25 gallons of Asphalt Varnish.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Air Service, Procurement-Purchases Division, until May 22 for furnishing three Acron (System) compressors and power unit Type P. D. 110, complete, with 5-gallon mixing tank, or equivalent apparatus, compressors to be electrically driven, current available 3 phase, 60 cycle, 220 volts; and six extra Type M No. 3746 guns, or equivalent apparatus, to be used for spreading Delta Dope.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Clothing and Equipage Division, 2712 Munitions Bldg., until 2 p. m., May 26, for furnishing 2,000 yards of O. D. all-worsted Bedford cord, 24.25 ounce per linear yard, for officers' uniforms; and until 2 p. m., May 22, for 10,000 yards of O. D. all-worsted whipcord, 16.17 ounce per linear yard.

The Zone Supply Officer, 2d and Arsenal Sts., St. Louis, Mo., will receive proposals until 9 a. m., May 23, for furnishing 100 flashlight batteries, Beacon No. 315.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Quartermaster, Eastern Department, Governor's Island, New York Harbor, until 11 a. m., June 5, for furnishing air-cushion rubber stamps for the fiscal year, commencing July 1.

Department of Interior.

Sealed proposals in duplicate will be received at the Department until 2 o'clock p. m., Thursday, May 29, 1919, and then opened, for furnishing and installing of a track scale complete at Saint Elizabeth's Hospital, Washington, D. C., in accordance with specifications, copies of which may be obtained upon application to the Chief Clerk of the Department.

Sealed proposals will be received at the Department of the Interior until 2 o'clock p. m., Thursday, May 22, 1919, for the furnishing of material and labor and the erection of green house, etc., at Howard University, Washington, D. C., in accordance with plans and specifications, copies of which may be seen at Room 6117, Interior Department Building, 18th and F Streets Northwest, or at the office of the Secretary of Howard University, Howard Place and Georgia Avenue Northwest, Washington, D. C.

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received at the Department of the Interior until 2 o'clock p. m., Saturday, May 24, 1919, and opened in the presence of such bidders as may attend, for the following services during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1920: (1) Purchase and removal of waste paper, Department of the Interior and its bureaus and the Civil Service Commission. (2) Cleaning windows in the Interior Department Building, 18th and "F" Sts. N. W., the Patent Office, General Land Office, and Pension Office Buildings, respectively, and (3) Regulating, winding, and repairing clocks in the Interior Department Building, the Patent Office, Land Office and Pension Office Buildings, respectively. Forms of proposal and specifications may be had upon application to the Chief Clerk of the Department.

Proposals for Indian Supplies.—Department of the Interior, Office of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C., April 25, 1919. Sealed proposals, plainly marked on the outside of the sealed envelope: "Proposal for Hardware" (or other class of supplies as the case may be), and addressed to the "Commissioner of Indian Affairs, 310 Elm Street, St. Louis, Mo.," will be received until 10 o'clock a. m., on each of the following dates and on the class of supplies specified, and then opened: Hardware, June 2, 1919; furniture, May 27, 1919; clothing and piece goods, May 31, 1919; harness, leather, etc., May 29, 1919; tinware, stoves, etc., May 26, 1919; shoes, overshoes, etc., May 26, 1919; paints, oils, etc., May 31, 1919; medical supplies, June 2, 1919; carbide, etc., May 29, 1919. Schedules covering all necessary information for bidders will be furnished upon application to the Indian Office, Washington, D. C., and to the U. S. Indian Warehouses at Chicago, St. Louis, and San Francisco. The Department reserves the right to reject any or all bids or any part of any bid, and to post tentative awards promptly, subject to correction.

Treasury Department.

Proposals will be received by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing up to 2 p. m., June 15, 1919, for the cleansing of Printers' Wiping Cloths, and ridding the Bureau and its Annexes of Roaches, Water Bugs, mice, etc., and also for the purchase of the accumulation of broken boxes, crating material, etc., for the fiscal year 1920. Specifications and further information will be furnished on application to James L. Wilmeth, Director.

Department of Agriculture.

Sealed proposals will be received until noon, May 28, 1919, for alterations, repairs and improvements to buildings at 24th and M Streets Northwest, Washington, D. C., for the Weather Bureau, United States Department of Agriculture, in accordance with specifications, which may be obtained from the Office of the Chief of the Weather Bureau, Washington, D. C. Bids must be sealed and addressed to the Chief of the Weather Bureau, Washington, D. C. The Department reserves the right to reject any or all bids, and to waive defects, should it be deemed in its interest to do so.

Department of Commerce.

Sealed proposals will be opened by the Superintendent of Lighthouses, Detroit, Mich., June 10, 1919, 2 o'clock p. m., for furnishing coal as required by lighthouse vessels and light stations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1920, to be delivered at Detroit, Port Huron, Cheboygan, Sault Ste. Marie, Marquette, and Houghton, Mich., Ashland, Wis., and Duluth, Minn. Information upon application to the above Superintendent.

Sealed proposals will be opened by the Superintendent of Lighthouses, Tompkinsville, N. Y., 2 o'clock p. m., May 22, 1919, for 5 steel acetylene buoy bodies with skeleton superstructure and bottom counterweight. Information upon application to the above Superintendent.

Sealed proposals will be opened by the Lighthouse Superintendent, Rock Island, Ill., 2 o'clock p. m., June 2, 1919, for furnishing and delivering kerosene to lighthouse tender, f. o. b. specified points on the Upper Mississippi, Illinois and Missouri Rivers. Information upon application to the above Superintendent.

Sealed proposals will be opened by the Superintendent of Lighthouses, Detroit, Mich., June 12, 1919, 2 o'clock p. m., for care and maintenance of post lights in Duluth-Superior Harbor, Lake Superior, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1920. Information upon application to the above Superintendent.

Sealed proposals will be opened by the Superintendent of Lighthouses, Tompkinsville, N. Y., 2 o'clock p. m., May 21, 1919, for 6 steel bell buoys with bell, skeleton bell frame, and bottom counterweight. Information upon application to the above Superintendent.

Post Office Department.

Post Office Department, Washington, D. C., May 3, 1919. Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Purchasing Agent of this Department until 2 p. m., May 23, 1919, for furnishing mail pouches, sacks and canvas, as they may be ordered for the use of the Postal Service from time to time during the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1919, and ending June 30, 1920. Blank proposals, with specifications and instructions to bidders, will be furnished upon application to the Purchasing Agent.—A. S. Burleson, Postmaster General.

General Supply Committee.

Sealed proposals will be received by the General Supply Committee at its office in Washington, D. C., until 2 o'clock p. m., Wednesday, May 28, 1919, and then publicly opened, for furnishing, as may be ordered from time to time during the period beginning July 1, 1919, and ending September 30, 1919, Meat and Meat Products and Fish, described in the General Schedule of Supplies, for use by the Executive Departments and other establishments of the Government of the United States of America in Washington, D. C., and for direct delivery from contractor's shipping point on Government bill of lading in accordance with paragraph 12 of Form A. Proposals must be executed in accordance with instructions and on blanks which will be furnished upon application to the General Supply Committee, the Auditors' Building, 14th and B Streets Southwest, Washington, D. C.

WAR MATERIALS SOLD SINCE JANUARY 1 NET $159,956,149

During the week ending May 2d, sales of surplus war materials were made, amount to $1,844,070.96. The larger part of this figure represents sales made through the Surplus Property Division, which reports sales amounting to $1,623,096.72. The principal items comprising the sales made by the Surplus Property Division of flour sold to the United States Food Administration for $877,439.02, which it is understood will be shipped to foreign countries; also $573,597.25 was realized from the sale by public auction of horses and mules.

The Ordnance Department reports sales of various materials amounting to $207,719.10, most of the sales being for comparatively small amounts, and there is no one commodity sold in any large amount. These figures bring the total sales of War Department surplus material sold through the office of the Director of Sales from January 1st to May 2d to $159,956,149.23, which is approximately 90 per cent of the original cost to the Government.

CREDIT FOR FRANCE.

A credit of $50,000,000 has been established by the Treasury in favor of France, making a total of $2,802,477,800 for France and $9,288,829,124.27 for all the allies.

Memorandum of President Wilson To the Italian Peace Delegation Concerning the Adriatic Question

The following statement was issued at Paris on April 29:

A memorandum presented by Presidnt Wilson to the Italian delegation on April 14th, with permission to make it public in Italy, has been given out today at Rome. Following is a complete copy of the statement under the heading of "Memorandum concerning the question of Italian claims on the Adriatic."

Text of Memorandum.

"There is no question to which I have given more careful or anxious thought than I have given to this because, in common with all my colleagues, it is my earnest desire to see the utmost justice done to Italy. Throughout my consideration of it, however, I have felt that there was one matter in which I had no choice and could wish to have none. I felt bound to square every conclusion that I should reach as accurately as possible with the 14 principles of peace which I set forth in my address to the Congress of the United States on the 8th of January, 1918, and in subsequent addresses.

"These 14 points and the principles laid down in the subsequent addresses were formally adopted with only a single reservation by the powers associated against Germany and will constitute the basis of peace with Germany.

Not Two Bases of Peace.

I do not feel at liberty to suggest one basis for peace with Germany. I do not feel at liberty to suggest one basis for peace with Germany and another for peace with Austria. It will be remembered that in reply to a communication from the Austrian government offering to enter into negotiations for armistice and peace on the basis of the 14 points to which I have alluded I said that there was one matter to which those points no longer applied. They had demanded autonomy for the several States which had constituted parts of the Austro-Hungarian empire and I pointed out that it must now be left to the choice of the people of these several countries what their destinies and political relations should be. They have chose with the sympathy of the whole world to be set up as independent States. Their complete separation from Austria and the complete dissolution of the Austro-Hungarian empire has given a new aspect and significance to the settlements which may be effected with regard at any rate to the eastern boundaries of Italy.

The Pact of London.

"Personally I am quite willing that Italy should be accorded along the whole front of her northern frontier, and wherever she comes into contact with Austrian territory all that was accorded her in the socalled pact of London, but I am of the clear opinion that the pact of London can no longer apply to the settlement of her eastern boundaries. The line drawn in the pact of London was conceived for the purpose of establishing an absolutely adequate frontier of safety for Italy against any possible hostility or aggresstion on the part of Austro-Hungary.

"But Austro-Hungary no longer exists. These eastern frontiers will touch countries stripped of the military and naval power of Austria, independent of Austria, and organized for the purpose of satisfying legitimate national aspirations and created States not hostile to the new European order but arising out of it, interested in its maintenance, dependent upon the cultivation of friendships and bound to a common policy of peace and accommodation by the covenant of the League of Nations.

Concedes Two Ports To Italy.

"It is with these facts in mind that I have approached the Adriatic question. It is commonly agreed, and I very heartily adhere to the agreement, that the ports of Trieste and Pola, and with them the greater part of the Istrian Peninsula should be ceded to Italy, her eastern frontier running along the natural strategic line established by the physical conformation of the country, a line which it has been attempted to draw with some degree of accuracy on the attached map.

"Within this line on the Italian side will lie considerable bodies of non-Italian population, but their fortunes are so naturally linked by the nature of the country itself with the rest of the Italian people that I think their inclusion is fully justified. There would be no justification, in my judgment, including Fiume or any part of the coast lying to the south of Fiume within the boundaries of the Italian Kingdom. Fiume is by situation and by all the circumstances of its development not an Italian, but an international port, serving the countries to the east and north of the gulf of Fiume. Just because it is an international port and cannot with justice be subordinated to any one sovereignty, it is my clear judgment that it should enjoy a very considerable degree of genuine autonomy, and while it should be included no doubt within the customs system of the new Jugo-Slavic State, it should, nevertheless, be left free in its own interest and in the interest of the States lying about it to devote itself to the service of the commerce which naturally and inevitably seeks an outlet or inlet at its port. The States which it serves will be new States. They will have complete confidence in their access to an outlet on the sea.

"The friendships and the connections of the future will largely depend upon such an arrangement as I have suggested, and friendship, co-operation, and freedom of action must underly every arrangement of peace, if peace is to be lasting. I believe that there will be common agreement that the island of Lissa should be ceded to Italy, and that she should retain the port of Volpna. I believe that it will be generally agreed that the fortifications which the Austrian government established upon the Islands near the eastern coast of the Adriatic should be permanently dispensed with under international guarantee, and that the disarmament which is to be arranged under the League of Nations should limit the States on the eastern cost of the Adriatic to only such minor naval forces as are necessary for policing the waters of the Islands and the coast. These are the conclusions to which I am forced by the compulsion of the understandings which underlay the whole initiation of the present peace. No other conclusions seem to me susceptable of being rendered concise with these understandings. They were understandings accepted by the whole world and bear with peculiar compulsion upon the United States because the privilge was accorded her of taking the intiative in bringing about the negotiations for peace and her plans underlie the whole difficult business.

Italy's Wrongs Redressed.

"And certainly Italy obtains under such a settlement the great historic object which her people have so long had in mind. The historical wrongs inflicted upon her by Austria-Hungary and by a long series of unjust transactions, which I hope will before long sink out of the memory of man, are completely redressed. Nothing is denied her which will complete her national unity. Here and there upon the islands of the Adriatic, and upon the eastern cost of that sea, there are settlements containing large Italian elements of population, but the pledges under which the new States enter the family of nations will abundantly safeguard the liberty, the development and all the just rights of national and racial minorities and back of these safeguards will always lie the watchful authority of the League of Nations. And at the very outset we shall have avoided the fatal error of making Italy's nearest neighbors on the east her enemies and nursing just such a sense of injustice as had disturbed the peace of Europe for generations together, and played no small part in bringing on the terrible conflict which we have just passed."

Opens Army Base Hospitals To Sick Welfare Workers

The War Department authorizes the following statement from the Office of the Surgeon General:

The Adjutant General of the army has approved a recommendation of the Surgeon General that secretaries of the Y. M. C. A., Jewish Welfare Board and Knights of Columbus, also Red Cross field directors on duty at various cantonments, be admitted, when sick, to Base Hospitals for treatment on the status of officers, subject to payment for subsistence and medicine at the rates prescribed in Army Regulations.

List of Soldiers Reported Dead In Army Camps in United States

List of names of soldiers (not members of the American Expeditionary Forces) reported to the Adjutant General's Office as having died during the week ending May 9, 1919. (Included in this list are the names of soldiers [not members of the American Expeditionary Forces] not previously published, who died prior to the week mentioned and subsequently to March 8, 1918. These names are indicated by an asterisk.)

Camp Benning, Ga.—Cpl. John Joseph, 527 N. 20th St., Philadelphia, Pa.*

Camp Bowie, Texas.—Pvt. 1st Cl. Columbus Brazelton, Ft. No. 1, Box No. 51, Lamasco, Texas.*

Camp Custer, Mich.—Bn. Sgt. Maj. Waldo M. Coburn, Coopersville, Mich.*

Camp Devens, Mass.—Pvt. Joseph Insana, Barnesboro, Pa.*; Pvt. Curtis McDonald Quimby, 1210 Second Avenue, Laurel, Miss.*

Camp Dodge, Iowa.—Pvt. Archie Fenoglio, Mulberry, Kan.*; Pvt. 1st Cl. Roger W. Hoffman, Brunswick, Mo.

Camp Eustis, Va.—Sgt. Ramon R. Bowen, 26 Water St., Everett, Pa.

Camp Grant, Ill.—Pvt. Andrew Kostyo, 114 E. Clinton St., Joliet, Ill.

Camp Kearney, Cal.—1st Lt. Charles Ripley Foster, 1801 So. 4th St., Ironton, Ohio.

Camp Lee, Va.—1st Sgt. Julius Ward, 3047 Fillmore St., San Francisco, Cal.

Camp Merritt, N. J.—Pvt. Joe Phillips, R. F. D. No. 7, Mount Pleasant, Texas.*

Camp Mills, L. I., N. Y.—Pvt. Carl E. Bergling, 593 Pacific St., Brooklyn, N. Y.; Pvt. James A. Steples, Celina, Texas.*

Camp Pike, Ark.—1st Lt. George B. Chidsey, 2185 Washington St., Atlanta, Ga.

Camp Stuart, Va.—Pvt. John F. Schmeltzer, Bremen, Ohio; Wagoner James Williamson, Greenwood, Ark.; Pvt. Lee Wilson, Beatrice, Nebr.*

Camp Taylor, Ky.—Cook Geo. Johnson, Clarksville, Tenn.

Camp Travis, Texas.—Capt. Morton C. King, 6 Courtland Place, Houston, Texas.

Camp Upton, N. Y.—Pvt. Joseph Minker, 1130 Hermitage Ave., Chicago, Ill.; Cpl. Jas. L. Tylor, Furches, N. C.; Pvt. Carl P. Wentworth, R. F. D. No. 2, Gansevoort, N. Y.

Fort Barrancas, Fla.—Pvt. Earl S. Bland, Vidalia, Ga.*

Fort Bayard, N. Mex.—Musc. 1st Cl. James G. Dewitt, Fenton, Mich.; Cpl. Amos C. Gawf, Eufaula, Okla.; Pvt. Jesse Moore, 6112 W. Elm St., Texarkana, Texas.

Fort Des Moines, Iowa.—Pvt. Jesse R. Peek, 311 Main St., Joplin, Mo.

Fort Leavenworth, Kans.—Pvt. Adolph Haugse, Sentinel Butte, N. Dak.

Fort Oglethorpe, Ga.—Pvt. Carl Hanson, Gulfport, Miss.; Pvt. Rufus L. Sowell, Route No. 3, Chesterfield, S. C.*

Fort Porter, N. Y.—Cook Walter S. Wood, 1200 Mahantongo St., Pottsville, Pa.

Fort Sam Houston, Texas.—Retired Sgt. James Kenny, College Station, Texas*; Pvt. Louis Madrid, Laluz, N. Mex.

Fort Sheridan, Ill.—Pvt. John Kubovcik, 88 Adams St., East Youngstown, Ohio; Pvt. Alvie R. Shrader, Kewana, Ind.*

Fort Sill, Okla.—Capt. Harry B. Laird, Tecumseh, Okla.

Ellington Field, Texas.—2d Lt. James P. Haddock, 4247 Highland Ave., East San Diego, Cal.; 2d Lt. Henry C. Mucke, 3613 Highview Ave., Cleveland, Ohio.

Kelly Field, South San Antonio, Texas.—Cadet Parker D. Buck, 3985 Lowry Ave., Cincinnati, Ohio*; Cadet Russell S. Jones, 586 Prospect Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.*

Langley Field, Va.—Sgt. Aubrey C. Wright, Cookeville, Tenn.*

Aberdeen, Md.—Pvt. Patrick J. Higgins, 33 High St., Newark, N. J.*

Atlanta, Ga.—Cpl. John J. Hunkler, 137 West Pine St., Atlanta, Ga.

Aurora, Colo.—Sgt. Edwin A. Bailer, 5474 Dorchester Ave., Chicago, Ill.*

Berwyn, Md.—Major Pierre C. Stevens, Berwyn, Md.*

Brookline, Mass.—Pvt. Harper A. Reigel, Ringtown, Pa.

Brooklyn, N. Y.—Pvt. Fred P. Freis, R. F. D. No. 3, Joliet, Ill.*

Brownsville, Texas.—Sgt. William A. Prue, 115 Main St., Pulman, Conn.*

Camuy, Porto Rico.—Pvt. Rafael Reys, Camuy, Porto Rico.

Carlisle, Pa.—Pvt. Samuel C. Bole, Leechburg, Pa.*

Denver, Colo.—Pvt. Monroe Rucker, 173 Pearl St., Athens, Ga.

Douglas, Wyo.—Pvt. Fred Royse, Douglas, Wyo.*

Ellis Island, N. Y.—Pvt. Solomon Gibbs, 212 Valentine St., St. Louis, Mo.; Pvt. James E. Wooden, Longmont, Colo.

Fox Hills, N. Y.—Pvt. Raymond L. Cleaves, Mattituck, N. Y.

Hampton, Va.—Cpl. John J. McHugh, Kings Park Hosp., Kings Park, L. I.*; Pvt. 1st Cl. George A. Weir, 440 Broadway, Yonkers, N. Y.*

Hampton Roads, Va.—Sgt. Charles P. Jenkins, 1235 South Main St., Kokomo, Ind.*

Hoboken, N. J.—Pvt. Elige Morgan, R. F. D. No. 3, Box No. 3, Raymond, Miss.*

Indianapolis, Ind.—Cook Frank L. Pride, Uniontown, Ala.*

Kirklin, Ind.—Pvt. Thomas Leslie Heyland, 1301 East 60th Place, Chicago, Ill.

Laredo, Texas.—Pvt. George R. Greathouse, Stilwell, Okla.*

Nashville, Tenn.—Major Alex Wood Dillard, 1383 Dean St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

New Haven, Conn.—Sgt. John Patterson, 824 Talbot Ave., Braddock, Pa.

New York, N. Y.—Pvt. William C. Edwards, 1230 Gilbert St., Shreveport, La.; Pvt. George C. Ellison, Dagett, Mich.; Pvt. Clarence Henderson, Jonesboro, Ga.

Oteen, N. C.—Pvt. 1st Cl. Angelo DeMarco, 990 McClellan St., Detroit, Mich.; Pvt. James D. Fergie, Montvale, Va.; Pvt. Herbert Hanley, 551 Crittden Ave., Toledo, Ohio.*; Sgt. Robert E. Hester, Allensville, Ky.; Pvt. Will High, Northport, Ala.*; Wagoner James A. Hudgins, Alexandria, N. C.*; Pvt. Ray D. Johnson, 3 Railroad Ave., Elizabeth City, N. C.*; Pvt. William Kirkpatrick, 665 6th St., Louisville, Ky.*; Pvt. Amonico Monti, 347 West 44th St., New York, N. Y.*; Pvt. Fred Simpson, 613 South Seventh St., Louisville, Ky.*; Pvt. Charles H. Smith, Johnson City, Tenn.; Pvt. Harold J. Teeter, Eaton Rapids, Mich.

Otisville, N. Y.—Pvt. Sarkis Balian, 735 Washington St., Syracuse, N. Y.; Pvt. 1st Cl. John F. Colbourne, St. Martins, Md.; Pvt. Paul Graham, 1400 Papin St., St. Louis, Mo.*; Pvt. Walter Johnson, 2238 Fifth Ave., New York City, N. Y.

San Francisco, Cal.—Cpl. Stephen C. Knight, Crow Agency, Mont.*; Capt. Lewis E. Lardin, 1336 Union St., San Diego, Cal.

Spartanburg, S. C.—Pvt. Asa G. Green, 126 North Gracemer St., Stillwater, Minn.; Pvt. 1st Cl. Harry A. Heck, R. F. D. No. 3, Pedro, Ohio; Pvt. Surry McLain, Southport, Fla.; Pvt. Roy Mundy, Linden, Mich.; Cpl. Augustus Schwertfeger, 101 Warrick St., Massilion, Ohio.

Takoma Park, D. C.—Pvt. Clarence R. Beach, 17 Pleasant St., Pittsfield, Mass.

Troy, N. Y.—Pvt. Dale O. Parrott, 646 Ohio Bldg., Toledo, Ohio.

West Haven, Conn.—Pvt. Linus F. Damon, 391 Henry St., Detroit, Mich.; Cpl. Joseph W. Tkac, 80 East 29th St., Bayonne, N. J.

Will Enlist Discharged Marines and Soldiers For Limited Service Overseas

Maj.-Gen. George Barnett, commandant of the Marine Corps, has instructed Marine Corps recruiting officers to enlist discharged marines and soldiers for special limited service overseas.

Acceptable applicants must be physically and otherwise desirable. Such volunteers will be sent overseas from the Quantico, Va., barracks within a few weeks.

RECENT BRITISH INDUSTRIAL COMMERCIAL COMBINATIONS

Commercial Attache Kennedy, at London, writes:

The Daily Telegraph of February 11 announces the organization of the British Manufacturers' Corporation, the founder of which is Sir Charles Mandelberg, of Manchester. This is not a trading concern, but through agents aims at performing for its subscribing members various services, such as indicating the condition of the market for particular kinds of goods and the competition likely to be met, giving particulars of transport facilities and freight rates, advising members on the financial standing of likely customers, assisting them in appointing selling agents, acting for them in legal matters, and generally watching over their interests as a whole.

For these services members of the corporation agree to pay $1,000 a year. The importance of this scheme is said to lie in the large number of industries it covers.

Another organization on somewhat similar lines is the Associated British Machine Tool Makers (Ltd.), which is described as a cooperative effort to improve design and reduce manufacturing costs, with a view to effectively meeting competition and increasing the sale of British-made machine tools.

Other Amalgamations Announced.

The same issue of the Telegraph announced the amalgamation of two purely trading companies, R. Proctor (Ltd.) and Richard Hornsby & Sons (Ltd.), both well-known manufacturers of agricultural machinery, the aim of this amalgamation being to secure economy by specialization in production, in view of the growth of large-scale production of agricultural machinery in America. In addition, the following combinations for trade purposes have been reported in the British press:

Explosives Trades (Ltd.): An amalgamation of 29 important firms engaged in explosives and allied industries, with an authorized capital of £18,000,000, formed to deal with post-war problems.

United Steel Companies (Ltd.): An amalgamation formed in 1918 of the following important steel manufacturers: Rother Vale Collieries (Ltd.), Workington Iron & Steel Co., Frodingham Iron & Steel Co., Samuel Fox & Co. (Ltd.), and Steel, Peech & Tozer (Ltd.). The scheme has been enlarged to take in important hematite iron ore mines, blast furnaces, and other extensions. It owns and controls its own coal and iron mines, blast furnaces, and steel works.

Dorman, Long & Co.: A steel company which has amalgamated with B. Samuelson & Co. (Ltd.), thereby greatly strengthening its control of the raw material for steel production.

Northamptonshire County Boot Manufacturers' Syndicate (Ltd.): Registered in July, 1915, open to all manufacturers in the county district of Northamptonshire. One of the objects of the syndicate is to transact overseas trade on a cooperative basis.

CHANGES IN IMPORT AND EXPORT RULES

British Import Restrictions.

The War Trade Board announces (W. T. B. R. 736), for the information of exporters in the United States, that they have been informed of the following changes in the import restrictions of Great Britain:

The restrictions upon the importation of the following commodities have been removed, and the same may now be imported without individual license:

Drawn thread work, men's and boys' clothing, cotton-duck packing and other descriptions of packing, granite setts and kerbs, hand cultivators, potato planters, hand drills, furrows and root weeders, seeders, pea harvesters, seed-cleaning machines, manure scoops, horse hoes, hay racks, potato diggers, corn planters, maleable tube fittings, pressure regulators, lubricators, grease cups, injectors and ejectors, pump and engine governors, pressure and vacuum gauges, expansion joints, iron or brass pressed steel union couplings, water gauge fittings, steam traps, metallic steam packing, brass wire, copper wire, copperclad wire, phosphor wire, coppered steel spring wire, tinned mattress wire leading in nickeled copper steel, wire coppered and flattened, wire rope sockets, drop-forged steel, copper rods and steel and iron wire rods, antimony crude regulus and sulphide amphoule wires, lead capsules for whisky and other bottles, gas irons, cattle-dehorning instruments, mathematical instruments and screws for same, oil cans, spectacle cases of metal, hand stamps for numbering and dating and stapling press, tinned iron spoons and forks, rat and mouse traps, wood, with wire springs, etc., electrotypes, zinc plates for manufacture of printing plates and zinc (also copper plates and brass plates), empty fruit and vegetable baskets, bronze powder, waste or scrap rubber, gramophones and all musical instruments except harmoniums, organs, pianos, pianolas and instruments of a similar nature.

The following commodities may be imported only under special license, which will be granted only in exceptional cases as and when required:

Binder twine, dressed granite, tractors and tractor plows, arch supports, bolts for bags and cases, chains, cycle bells, levers for braces, hooks and eyes and press buttons, printed iron mosquito gauze, taper pins, metals tips for penholders, brass rods, tape and strip brass-coated tubes, brass or copper tubes and brass hose clamps, nickel wire, wire paper clips, wire nails and extras, barb wire, wire protector studs, horseshoe nails, wire shoes nails, wire hob nails, felt nails (iron or steel), cut nails (iron or steel), iron and steel valves, cocks for gas, water and steam and iron foot valves, metal fittings for corsets and suspenders, scissors of all descriptions, under pinches, surgical and medical instruments, spring washers, semirotary pumps, steel and iron wire, wire bale ties and galvanized wire, guns and rifles, cartridges, methyl alcohol, gin, following kinds of glass and glassware (scientific): machinery, optical, miners' lamp glasses, miners' electric lamps.

On certain commodities the import restrictions are as follows:

Restrictions on oilcloth are to remain, but licenses are to be given freely for all but table baize, blind cloth, and leather cloth.

Restrictions on woolen goods are to be maintained, but licenses are to be given freely for cloth one ounce and over and 54 inches wide.

Ladies' apparel, including corsets, is to be admitted at rate of 25 per cent of 1916 importations.

Buttons are to be admitted at rate of 100 per cent of 1916 importations.

Trimmings, webbing, fringes, braids, wicks, galloons, tapes visca plait, upholstery and dress cords are to be admitted at rate of 100 per cent of 1916 importations.

Worked marble is to be admitted at the rate of 100 per cent.

Licenses are to be issued beyond those which have been recommended by the Agricultural Machinery Department for binders, mowers, cultivators (horse), plows (horse), cultivators (tractor), reapers, sprayers, reaping attachments, drills, silo fillers, hay loaders, tedders, harrows, potato tractors, hitches, harrows (disk), trussers, harrows (spring).

Importation of gun steel, brass or bronze valves for gas, water, and steam is to be restricted as 100 per cent of 1916 imports.

Harmoniums, organs, pianos, pianolas, and instruments of a similar nature should be admitted at the rate of 25 per cent of 1913 imports, the ratio to be based on number of instruments.

Glassware (including bottles and jars), other than scientific glass and glassware machinery, glass and glassware, optical glass and manufactures thereof, miners' lamp glasses, and miners' electric lamps are to be admitted at the rate of 50 per cent of 1913 imports.

The importation of the following commodities is prohibited except under special license:

Potash salts, as follows: Potassium carbonate, bicarbonate, chlorate, perchlorate, chloride or muriate, chromate and bichromate cyanide, ferrocyanide, or yellow prussiate, hydrate or caustic nitrate, permanganate sulphate (including potash), alums and potash manurial salts and mixtures containing any of these substances, saccharine and mixtures containing saccharine and other substances of like nature and use.

In making the above announcement the War Trade Board wishes to call attention to the fact that it is not in a position to speak authoritatively on foreign import restrictions, but is merely transmitting the above information for the convenience of those on the War Trade Board's mailing list. Inquiries with regard to foreign import regulations should be addressed to the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C., as that Bureau endeavors to keep posted on the import regulations of foreign Governments.

In-transit Shipments Procedure.

The War Trade Board announces (W. T. B. R. 737), the revision of regulations under which shipments of certain origin and destination, the importation of which has been otherwise licensed, may be exported without an individual export license when the same are conveyed in transit through the territory or via any port of the United States. This regulation, effective May 15, 1919, rescinds W. T. B. R. 714, issued April 29, 1919, and extends the scope of Special Export License R. A. C. 42 as hereinafter described.

1. Special Export License R. A. C. 42 has been issued through the Customs Service and authorizes the exportation of shipments of all commodities which are conveyed in transit through the territory or via a port of the United States when originating in any foreign country and destined to any country of the world, provided, however, that no shipment destined to Europe shall be authorized under this license unless such shipment is consigned to Great Britain, France, Italy, Belgium, Greece, Spain, Portugal or their possessions in Europe, or Iceland, the Faroe Islands, Serbia or Roumania, or to the Netherlands Oversea Trust when destined to Holland, or to the Societe Suisse de Surveillance Economique when destined to Switzerland.

2. In-transit shipments arriving at the United States by rail or vessel for re-export under R. A. C. 42 may be consigned to the ultimate destination or to an agent in the United States for reshipment, and if consigned to an agent, the railroad waybill or vessel's manifest must deshignate the ultimate destination, and such notations shall be transcribed therefrom to the carrier's customs manifest or copy of vessel's manifest presented to the Collector of Cuctoms. The foregoing will not apply in the case of shipments destined to Holland and Switzerland. Such shipments must show at point of entry the fact that the consignment has been made either to the Netherlands Oversea Trust, if destined to Holland, or the Societe Suisse de Surveillance Economique, if destined to Switzerland.

3. Upon arrival of such in-transit shipments at port of entry the railroad agent or the vessel's agent shall present to the Collector of Customs a copy of the Carrier's Customs Manifest, Form 7512, or a copy of the ship's manifest or portion thereof, upon which shall be clearly noted the shipments which are in transit. This copy shall bear:

(A) The ultimate destination, in accordance with paragraph 2 herein.

(B) The consignee when destined to Holland or Switzerland.

(C) The notation "Special Export License R. A. C. 42."

4. If he shipment is by rail, the Collector of Customs will, upon giving en-

CHANGES IN IMPORT AND EXPORT REGULATIONS

try, allow the shipment to proceed to port of exit accompanied by the carrier's manifest. The Collector of Customs at the port of exit will allow the goods to be exported under R. A. C. 42.

The attention of shippers is called to the fact that goods given entry into the United States as in-transit shipments may not be diverted for domestic consumption, or reconsigned to a country of destination other than the one named on the entry documents described in paragraph 2 unless authority for so doing has been obtained from the War Trade Board.

For the information of shippers, their attention is drawn to W. T. B. R. 643, issued March 14, 1919, announcing the issuance of General Import License P. B. F. No. 35. This general import license covers the importation into the United States, under such bond as may be prescribed by United States Customs Service, of all commodities which are proposed to be shipped through the United States to any foreign country.

Shipments to Scandinavia and Holland.

The War Trade Board announces that henceforth applications will be considered for licenses to ship coal to Norway, Sweden, Denmark, or Holland without requiring the importer to procure an import certificate. Applications for such licenses should be filed with the War Trade Board, Washington, D. C. The details of these applications will be cabled to the Inter-Allied Trade Committee in the country of destination, and with their approval a license will be issued.

Under the foregoing ruling, shipments of coal need not be consigned to any association, but may be made directly to individuals in the countries of destination.

Emery Importations.

The War Trade Board announces (W. T. B. R. 734), that all existing restrictions upon the importation of emery and emery ore have been removed, effective May 13, 1919, and that shipments of such commodities may hereafter be entered under General Import License No. P. B. F. 37, described in W. T. B. R. 726, issued May 8, 1919.

Shipments of emery and emery ore now in the United States, entered under import licenses which were issued upon the condition that such emery or emery ore would not be used for consumption until a period of sixty days had elapsed from the date upon which the restrictions against the importation of emery and emery ore were removed, are released for immediate use, and such condition need not be further observed by the holders of such licenses.

Export License Extended.

The War Trade Board announces that Special Export License R. A. C. 77, granted through the Customs Service, effective April 29, 1919, W. T. B. R. 716, has been extended and reissued, effective May 15, 1919. Special Export License R. A. C. 77 as now amended authorizes the exportation by freight or express, without individual licenses, to the countries hereinbelow mentioned, of all commodities whatsoever, except (a) commodities included in the export conservation list, and (b) machinery or materials intended for the manufacture of munitions and radio or wireless apparatus consigned to Mexico.

(A) Any country in the Western Hemisphere (excluding the possessions of England and France, to which shipments may now be made under Special Export License R. A. C. 63).

(B) Any country in Africa (excluding the colonies, possessions, and protectorates of Great Britain, France, Italy, and Belgium, to which shipments may now be made under Special Export License R. A. C. 63).

(C) Any country in Asia or Oceania (excluding Japan and the colonies, possessions and protectorates of Great Britain, France, Italy, Bilgium, and Japan, to which shipments may now be made under Special Export License R. A. C. 63) and excluding Turkey in Asia and Arabia.

(D) The following countries in Europe: Spain, Roumania, Iceland, Portugal, Serbia, Faroe Islands.

The shipment of any commodity mentioned in the export conservation list when destined to the countries included within the provisions of R. A. C. 77 will require an individual export license, application for which should be made to the War Trade Board, Washington, on Application Form X-A.

The attention of exporters is called to the fact that inasmuch as the provisions of Special Export License R. A. C. 77 now include all countries which were originally covered by Special Export License No. R. A. C. 54, this latter license was revoked on April 29, 1919, and shipments previously authorized by R. A. C. 54 may now be made under R. A. C. 77.

Exporters who desire to make shipments under Special Export License R. A. C. 77 need only present their shipper's export declaration (Customs Cat. 7525) in triplicate to the collectors of customs at the ports of exit for indorsement to permit the shipment to proceed.

Exporters are advised to acquaint themselves with the import requirement of the countries of destination, and it is suggested that they avail themselves of the facilities of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce of the Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C., in obtaining information regarding the import regulations of foreign countries.

Shipments to Norway.

The War Trade Board announces (W. T. B. R. 740) the following revised regulations governing the export of commodities to Norway:

1. All the commodities contained in the "Revised Free List" (see W. T. B. R. 648, issued March 15, 1919), or any amendment thereto, may be exported freely to Norway, as described in W. T. B. R. 648.

2. All commodities not included in the "Revised Free List" may be exported to Norway in accordance with the procedure described in paragraph three of W. T. B. R. 672, issued April 1, 1919. That is to say, the importer in Norway is no longer required to obtain an import certificate from an import association, but the "ordinary undertaking" given to the Norwegian Finance Department and certified by an American consul will be sufficient, even though there is an import association for such commodity. The number of this "ordinary undertaking" must be furnished on the application for export license. Shipments of "non-rationed commodities" need not be consigned to any import association but may be consigned directly to the importer.

3. With respect to commodities for the importation of which Norwegian importing associations have been formed, applications for licenses to export such commodities will now be considered by the War Trade Board without requiring the production of an import certificate number, upon condition that all such shipments shall be consigned directly to the appropriate importing associations for the account of a named sub-consignee in Norway. For a list of the commodities which are handled by the Norwegian importing associations, exporters are referred to W. T. B. R. 211, issued August 31, 1918.

4. With respect to commodities for the importation of which no Norwegian importing association has been formed, applications for licenses to export such commodities will now be considered by the War Trade Board without requiring the production of import certificate numbers, upon condition that all such shipments shall be consigned directly to the Inter-Allied Trade Committee at Christiania for the account of a named sub-consignee in Norway.

The attention of exporters is directed to the fact that these revised regulations offer three methods of consignments of "non-rationed commodities" (that is, all commodities not included in the "Revised Free List").

Although it is no longer necessary, under the procedure described in paragraphs 3 and 4 of this ruling, that individual import certificates be issued and confirmed to the War Trade Board as a condition precedent to the issuance of export licenses, exporters are warned that shipments made pursuant to said paragraphs 3 and 4 should not be sent forward until the exporters have been advised that the importers in Norway have made proper arrangements with the importing associations or with the Inter-Allied Trade Committee for the acceptance by them of the consignments and for the subsequent release of the goods after their arrival in Norway.

STORED FREIGHT CARS.

There was a total of 18,972 stored United States Railroad Administration standard freight cars as of April 30, 1919, according to a statement by the administration.

LIST OF GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS AND PURCHASE ORDERS

Purchase and Storage

RAW MATERIALS.

Purchase orders approved by Board of Review, Raw Materials Division, office Director of Purchase:

Geo. D. Wetherill & Co., Philadelphia, Pa. Drop black, 500 lbs., for Twenty-first and Oregon Avenue, Philadelphia, $63.75; whiting, 400 lbs., $8; varnish, 100 gals., $119; paste, white zinc in oil, 200 lbs., $28.78.

Sherwin-Williams Co., Washington, D. C. White shellac varnish, 10 gals., $24.

Hugh Reilly Co., Philadelphia, Pa. Orange shellac varnish, 10 lbs., $23.50.

Chase Roberts & Co., Long Island City. Drier, 50 lbs., $39.

Miller & Graham, Baltimore, Md. Cold water paint, 10 bbls., $67.50; paste, medium chrome yellow, $7.50; dry vermilion red, $6.

Toch Bros., New York, N. Y. Blue paint, 500 gals., Overseas Supply Division, $715.

Electro Bleaching Gas Co., New York, N. Y. Liquid chlorine, 6,600 lbs., C. S. O., Camp Merritt, N. J., $445.50.

Tompkins Bros., Newark, N. J. Lime, air slacked, 10,000 lbs., C. S. O., Camp Dix, N. J., $97.75.

Union Oil Co., Los Angeles, Cal. Gasoline, Q. M. S., 12,000 gals., Fort Winfield Scott, Cal., $2,220.

Standard Oil Co., San Francisco, Cal. Gasoline, Q. M. S., 12,000 gals., $2,220.

Union Oil Co., Los Angeles, Cal. Kerosene, 3517, 2,000 gals., $170.

Union Oil Co., Los Angeles, Cal. Medium motor, 3502, 400 gals., $126.

Union Oil Co., Los Angeles, Cal. Heavy motor, 3502, 600 gals., $216.

Union Oil Co., Los Angeles, Cal. Trans. lub., 3504, 300 gals., $87.

Standard Oil Co., San Francisco, Cal. Comp. lub., 3505-A, 800 lbs., $64.

Union Oil Co., Los Angeles, Cal. Medium cup grease No. 3, 3,200 lbs., $288.

Standard Oil Co, San Francisco, Cal. Min. cyl., 3509, 300 gals., $111.

Union Oil Co., Los Angeles, Cal. Marine eng. oil, 100 gals., $55.

Union Oil Co., Los Angeles, Cal. Fuel oil, 14,250 bbls., $23,156.25.

Texas Co., New York, N. Y. Gasoline, Q. M. S., 5,000 gals., Taliaferro Field, Hicks, $1,175.

Swan & Finch Co., New York, N. Y. Cup grease No. 4, 11,250 lbs., Army of Occupation, $562.50.

Gay Oil Co., Little Rock, Ark. Cup grease, 3506, 900 lbs., H. M. C. No. 30, Fort Sam Houston, Tex., $63.

Sherwood Bros., Baltimore, Md. Lib. aero oil, 3501, 900 gals., $526.50.

Peaslee Gaulbert Co., Louisville, Ky. Benzine, 1,000 cans for Overseas Supply Division, New York, $260.

Magnolia Petroleum Co., Dallas, Tex. Trans. grease, 3505, 400 lbs., Avia. Gen. S. D., Kelly Field, $38.

Gay Oil Co., Little Rock, Ark. Medium cup grease, 3506, 400 lbs., $28.

Atlantic Rfg. Co., Philadelphia, Pa. Valve oil, superheated, 2,500 gals., Army of Occupation, $1,025.

Texas Co., New York, N. Y. Gasoline, Q. M. S., 94,987 gals., Z. S. O., El Paso, Tex., $20,422.21.

Rio Grande Oil Co., El Paso, Tex. Oil, heavy motor, 10,265 gals., $4,297.20.

Rio Grande Oil Co., El Paso, Tex. Oil, medium motor, 3,779 gals., $1,624.97.

Rio Grande Oil Co., El Paso, Tex. Lib. aero, 3501, 4,069 gals., $2,522.76.

Gay Oil Co., Little Rock, Ark. Min. cyl., 3509, 2,585 gals., $938.75.

Rio Grande Oil Co., El Paso, Tex. Fuel oil, 10,565 gals., $871.61.

Rio Grande Oil Co., El Paso, Tex. Kerosene, 3517, 2,186 gals., $316.97.

Rio Grande Oil Co., El Paso, Tex. Cup grease, 3506, 1,287 lbs., $88.48.

Gulf Rfg. Co., Pittsburgh, Pa. Gasoline, Q. M. S., 9,975 gals., Cp. Joseph E. Johnson, Fla., $2,094.75.

Fiske Bros. Rfg. Co., New York, N. Y. Valve oil, 3,510, 700 gals., C. O. Amatol Arsenal, N. J., $266.

Atlantic Rfg. Co., Philadelphia, Pa. Engine oil, 650 gals., $175.50.

Atlantic Rfg. Co., Philadelphia, Pa. Oil, 3R Journal, 300 gals., $84.

Fiske Bros. Rfg. Co., New York, N. Y. Gas engine, 3502, 300 gals., $105.

Atlantic Rfg. Co., Philadelphia, Pa. Oil, summer black, 600 gals., $96.

Atlantic Rfg. Co., Philadelphia, Pa. Oil, Min., aero, 2,350 gals., $282.

Atlantic Rfg. Co., Philadelphia, Pa. Oil, signal No. 1, 50 gals., $34.

Atlantic Rfg. Co., Philadelphia, Pa. Oil, cyl., 3519, 1,360 gals., $421.60.

Atlantic Rfg. Co., Philadelphia, Pa. Oil, aero comp., 400 gals., $200.

Atlantic Rfg. Co., Philadelphia, Pa. Oil, eng. red, 100 gals., $27.

Union Petroleum Co. Gasoline, 80,100 gals., $16,020.

Atlantic Rfg. Co., Philadelphia, Pa. Oil, medium, 3502, 5,500 gals., M. T. C., 25th and Wharton Streets, Philadelphia, $1,980.

Atlantic Rfg. Co., Philadelphia, Pa. Trans. lub., 3504, 1,000 gals., $330.

Atlantic Rfg. Co., Philadelphia, Pa. Motorcycle oil, 250 gals., $106.25.

Atlantic Rfg. Co., Philadelphia, Pa. Kerosene, 3517, 600 gals., $72.

Atlantic Rfg. Co., Philadelphia, Pa. Grease, fiber, N. S., 1,500 lbs., $127.

Standard Oil Co., Louisville, Ky. Kerosene, 150 Ft. W. W., 1,375 gals., Carlstrom Field, Fla., $199.38.

Continental Oil Co., Denver, Col. Gasoline, Q. M. S., 2,875 gals., U. S. Gen. Hosp. No. 21, Denver, $733.13.

Continental Oil Co., Denver, Col. Gasoline, Q. M. S., 2,920 gals., $730.

Continental Oil Co., Denver, Col. Kerosene, 3517, 108½ gals., $16.82.

Fiske Bros. Rfg. Co., New York, N. Y. Trans. lub. 3505, 200 lbs., Gen. Ord. Dept., Tobyhanna, Pa., $140.

Texas Co., New York City. Gasoline, Q. M. S., 3,000 gals., Gen. Hosp. No. 12, Biltmore, N. C., $765.

Sherwood Bros., Baltimore, Md. Motor oil med., 200 gals., $68.

Sherwood Bros., Baltimore, Md. Trans. lub. 3504., 150 gals., $36.

Sherwood Bros., Baltimore, Md. Oil, min. cyl., 50 gals., $17.

National Oil Works, New Orleans, La. Gear ch. lub. 3508, 200 lbs., M. T. C., Repair Unit, Ft. Sam Houston, Texas, $6.20.

Gulf Rfg. Co., Pittsburgh, Pa. Kerosene 3517, 1,500 gals., $232.50.

Gay Oil Co., Little Rock, Ark. Med. cup grease, 6,500 lbs., $455.

Gulf Rfg. Co., Pittsburgh, Pa. Lib. aero 3501, 2,000 gals., $1,100.

Standard Oil Co., New Jersey. Kerosene 3517, 4,000 gals., Fuel and Forage Div., Camp Wadsworth, S. C., $560.

Texas Co., New York, N. Y. Fuel oil, 4,000 gals., $540.

Sherwood Bros., Baltimore, Md. Med. mot. oil 3502, 150 gals., $51.

Sherwood Bros., Baltimore, Md. Trans. lub. 3504, 200 gals., $46.

Rio Grande Oil Co., El Paso, Tex. Gasoline, Q. M. S., 36,400 gals., Fort Clark, Tex., $8,372.

Gulf Rfg. Co., Pittsburgh, Pa. Gasoline, Q. M. S., 12,000 gals., Carruthers Fld., Tex., $2,820.

Midco Oil Sales Co., Chicago, Ill. Avi. Gas. 3511, 16,000 gals., $3,680.00.

Texas Co., New York City. Kerosene 3517, 300 gals., $40.50.

Sherwood Bros., Baltimore, Md. Hvy. motor 3502, 500 gals., $242.50.

Gulf Rfg. Co., Pittsburgh, Pa. Kerosene 3517, 2,000 gals., Ft. Ringgold, Tex., $530.

Gulf Rfg. Co., Pittsburgh, Pa. Gasoline, Q. M. S., 6,760 gals., A. R. D. Hawes, Tex., $1,653.75.

Texas Co., New York City. Gasoline, Q. M. S., 50,000 gals., Camp Sheridan, Ala., $9,750.

Sherwood Bros., Baltimore, Md. Motor oil lt. 3502, 50 gals., $15.25.

Sherwood Bros., Baltimore, Md. Motor oil med., 2,550 gals., $867.

National Oil Works, New Orleans. Motorcycle, 3520, 600 gals., $270.

Sherwood Bros., Baltimore, Md. Trans. lubr., 3504, 150 gals., $36.

Stand. Oil. Co. of Ky., Louisville, Ky. Kerosene, 3517, 6,000 gals., $870.

Gulf Rfg. Co., Pittsburgh, Pa. Gasoline, Q. M. S., 4,600 gals., Woodbury G. O. D., Westville, N. J., $1,035.00.

Gulf Rfg. Co., Pittsburgh, Pa. Gasoline, Q. M. S., 20,000 gals., Q. M. Barron Fld., Everman, Tex., $4,700.

Texas Co., New York City. Kerosene, 3517, 2,500 gals., $337.50.

Continental Oil Co., Denver, Colo. Gasoline, Q. M. S., 4,000 gals., P. S. O., Ft. Keough, Mont., $1,120.

Continental Oil Co., Denver, Col. Kerosene, 3517, 8,000 gals., $740.

Continental Oil Co., Denver, Colo. Cup grease No. 3, 225 lbs., $26.44.

Continental Oil Co., Denver, Colo. Comp. trans., 3505, 50 lbs., $7.38.

Continental Oil Co., Denver, Colo. Summer blk., 200 gals., $54.50.

Continental Oil Co., Denver Colo. Lt. motor, 3502, 350 gals., $245.

Continental Oil Co. Med. motor, 3502, 350 gals., $245.

Continental Oil Co. Hvy. motor, 3502, 350 gals., $245.

Continental Oil Co. Min cyl., 3509, 50 gals., $25.63.

Conewango Rfg. Co., Warren, Pa. Liberty Aero, 3501, 15,000 gals., C. S. O., Ellington Fld., Tex., $6,750.

Gulf Rfg. Co., Pittsburgh, Pa. Kerosene, 3517, 3,000 gals., $375.

Atlantic Rfg. Co., Philadelphia, Pa. Gasoline, Q. M. S., 155,000 gals., M. T. C., Philadelphia, Pa., $37,200.

Gay Oil Co., Little Rock, Ark. Gasoline, Q. M. S., 1,500 gals., Reno Remount Depot, Okla., $345.

Gay Oil Co., Little Rock, Ark. Kerosene, 3517, 400 gals., $50.

Gay Oil Co., Little Rock, Ark. Med. cup grease, 3506, 1,200 lbs., Camp John Wise, Tex., $84.

Gulf Rfg. Co., Pittsburgh, Pa. Liberty aero, 3501, 300 gals., C. S. O., Camp McArthur, Tex., $165.

Texas Oil Co., New York City. Gear ch. and wire, 3508, 100 lbs., $12.20.

Gay Oil Co., Little Rock, Ark. Lub. med. cup grease, 200 lbs., $14.

Texas Co., New York City. Gasoline, Q. M. S., 17,000 gals., Q. M., Jackson Bks., La., $3,910.

Texas Co., New York City. Fuel oil, 12,500 gals., $1,437.50.

Gulf Rfg. Co. Lt. motor, 3502, 750 gals., $281.25.

Gulf Rfg. Co., Pittsburgh, Pa. Min. cyl., 3509, 50 gals., $17.50.

Natl. Oil Works, New Orleans, La. Med. cup grease, 3506, 125 lbs., $13.75.

Gulf Rfg. Co., Pittsburgh, Pa. Cyl. oil, 3510, 50 gals., $22.50.

National Oil Works, New Orleans, La. Med. motor, 3502, 300 gals., $126.

Chas. Cooper & Co., New York, N. Y. Carbon Tetrachloride, 100 gals., for Dist. "D" Camp Holabird, Md., $331.

Chas. Cooper & Co., New York, N. Y. Carbon Tetrachloride, 150 gals., for Dist. "E," Camp Jessup, Ga., $516.

Chas. Cooper & Co., New York, N. Y. Carbon Tetrachloride, 150 gals., for Dist. "F," Camp Normoyle, Tex., $535.50.

Chas. Cooper & Co., New York, N. Y. Carbon Tetrachloride, 100 gals., for Dist. "G," El Paso, Tex., $357.

Chas. Cooper & Co., New York, N. Y. Carbon Tetrachloride, 50 gals., for Dist. "H," Chicago, Ill., $165.50.

Chas. Cooper & Co., New York, N. Y. Carbon Tetrachloride, 100 gals., for Dist. "I," Fort Mason, Cal., $357.

Sherwin-Williams Co., Washington, D. C. Orange Shellac Varnish, 62½ gals., for Camp Holabird, Md., $175.

Impervious Pt. and Varnish Co., Philadelphia, Pa. Dark gray paint, 50 gals., $70.50; white paint, 125 gals., $176.25; Del. Ord. Depot, Pedricktown, N. J.

Eagle Picher Lead Co., Chicago, Ill. Red lead paste, 4,500 lbs., for Charleston Port Ter., S. C., $501.75.

Atlantic Rfg. Co., Philadelphia, Pa. Motor gasoline, Q. M. S., 3,200 gals., for Neville Island, Pa., $768.

Atlantic Rfg. Co., Philadelphia, Pa. Md. motor oil, 3502, 100 gals., $100.

Standard Oil Co. of N. Y. Motor gasoline, Q. M. S., 5,000 gals., for Ft. Hamilton, N. Y., $1,225.

Atlantic Rfg. Co., Philadelphia, Pa. Motor gas., Q. M. S., 83,629½ gals., for Motor Convoy Service, $20,071.08; gasoline, 68 deg., 70 deg., 50 gals., $13.50; motor oil, 3506, lt., 1,807¼ gals., $831.34; motor oil, 3506 M., 456¾ gals., $210.11; motor oil, 3506, hvy., 1 gal., 50c; motor oil, 3506, ex. hvy., 10 gals., $640; No. 600 trans., 7 gals., $3.85.

Atlantic Rfg. Co., Philadelphia, Pa. Cup grease, 3506, 25 lbs., $3.50; fibre grease, 5 lbs., $1.15; cup grease, 3506, 130 lbs., $18.20.

GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS AND PURCHASES

Standard Oil Co., New York. Fuel oil, 19-20 gravity, 6,500 gals., for S. O., Camp Eustic, Va., $247.65.

National Oil Wks., New Orleans, La. Motorcycle oil, 3520, 300 gals., for Camp Beauregard, La., $135.

Texas Co., New York City. Gasoline, Q. M. S., 60,000 gals., $1,170.

Gay Oil Co., Little Rock. Kerosene, 3517, 3,000 gals., $575.

Standard Oil Co., N. J., New York, N. Y. Motor gasoline, Q. M. S., 3,300 gals., C. S., Newark, N. J., $742.50; motor oil, 3502, 16½ gals., $6.93; cup grease, 3506, 15 lbs., $1.50; motor oil, 3502, 20 gals., $12.

Gulf Rfg. Co., Pittsburgh, Pa. Lib. aero oil, 3501, 300 gals., for Fort McIntosh, Tex., $165.

Dearborn Chemical Co., Chicago, Ill. Non-Corrosive Metal, 3502, 19,500 lbs., for Army of Occupation, $2,340.

Yates & Co., Inc., San Francisco. Asphaltum Varnish, 30 gals., Fort Mason, Cal., $21.75.

Geo. D. Wetherill & Co., Philadelphia, Pa. White enamel paint, 100 gals., $168, $43.

Eagle Picher Lead Co., New York. Red lead paste, 2,000 lbs., Z. S. O., El Paso, Tex., $246.

Texas Co., New York City. Gasoline, Q. M. S., 12,000 gals., S. O. Fort McIntosh, Tex., $2,940.

Gulf Rfg. Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.. Kerosene, 3517, 1,500 gals., $232.50.

Gulf Rfg. Co., Pittsburgh, Pa. Crude oil, 3,000 gals., $300.

Standard Oil Co., San Francisco, Cal. Gasoline, Q. M. S., 9,000 gals., Whipple Bks., Ariz., $2,250.

Standard Oil Co., San Francisco, Cal. Med. motor oil, 3502, 400 gals., $142.

Standard Oil Co., San Francisco, Cal. Lt. motor oil, 3502, 200 gals., $71.

Standard Oil Co., San Francisco, Cal. Min. cyl. oil, 3509, 150 gals., $52.50.

Standard Oil Co., San Francisco, Cal. Kerosene, 3517, 300 gals.. $48.

Standard Oil Co., San Francisco, Cal. Fuel oil, 210 gals., $26.90.

Standard Oil Co., San Francisco, Cal. Motorcycle oil, 3520, 50 gals, $17.75.

Standard Oil Co., San Francisco, Cal. Med. cup gr., 3506, 150 lbs., $17.70.

Midco Oil Sales Co., Chicago, Ill. Aviation gas., 3511-B, 48,000 gals., Post Field, Ft. Sill, Okla., $11,100.

Standard Oil Co., San Francisco, Cal. Gasoline, Q. M. S., 30,000 gals., C. S. O., Ft. Douglas, Ariz., $7,500.

Standard Oil Co., San Francisco, Cal. Med. motor oil, 3502, 1,000 gals., $360.

Standard Oil Co., San Francisco, Cal. Avi. gas., 3511-B, 30,000 gals., Air Service P. O., Manila, P. I., $7,140.

Export Oil Co., New York. Motor gasoline, Q. M. S., 2,838,904 gals., A. E. F., $581,975.32.

Gulf Rfg. Co., Pittsburgh, Pa. Kerosene, 3517, 500 gals., S. O., Ft. Standish, Mass., $62.50.

Union Petroleum Co., Philadelphia, Pa. Hvy. motor, 3502, 200 gals., C. S. O., Camp Dodge, Iowa, $88.

Sherwood Bros., Baltimore, Md. Hvy. motor, 3502, 5,000 gals., Camp Eustis, Va., $1,850.

Craycoft Oil Co., New York. Gasoline, Q. M. S., 120,000 gals., M. T. C., City of New York, N. Y., $28,200.

Standard Oil Co., San Francisco, Cal. Trans. lub., 3504, 400 lbs., P. S. O., Huachuca, Ariz., $40.48.

Rio Grande Oil Co., El Paso, Tex. Fuel oil, 18,000 gals., $1,242.

Union Oil Co., Los Angeles, Cal. Kerosene, 3517, 5,000 gals., $950.

Standard Oil Co., San Francisco, Cal. Gasoline, Q. M. S., 6,250 gals., $1,681.25.

Rio Grande Oil Co., El Paso, Tex. Cup grease, 3506, 100 lbs., $12.

Standard Oil Co., San Francisco, Cal. Non-Fluid, 3505-A, 50 lbs., $4.99.

Standard Oil Co. of Ind., Chicago, Ill. Gasoline, Q. M. S., 5,805 gals., for Jeffersonville Depot, Ind., $1,335.15.

Texas Co., New York, N. Y. Kerosene, 3517, 3,000 gals., C. S. O., Camp Gordon, Ga., $450.

Texas Co., New York, N. Y. Gasoline, Q. M. S., 4,000 gals., S. O., Camp Polk, N. C., $1,000.

Sherwood Bros., Baltimore, Md. Lib. aero oil, 3501, 300 gals., S. O., Fort McIntosh, Tex., $139.50.

MEDICAL SUPPLIES.

Purchase orders approved by Board of Review, Medical and Hospital Division, Office Director of Purchase:

Holbrook Mfg. Co., Jersey City, N. J. Soap, $60.

Meyers Bros. Drug Co., St. Louis, Mo. Drugs, $162.

Charles Pfizer & Co., Inc., New York, N. Y. Drugs, $275.

Special Chemicals Co., Highland Park, Ill. Laboratory supplies, $25.

E. R. Squibb & Sons. New York, N. Y. Phosphoric acid, $130.

Eastman Kodak Co., Rochester, N. Y. X-Ray supplies, $50.

Penn. Surgical Mfg. Co., Philadelphia, Pa. Surgical instruments, $18.

Clauss Shear Co., Fremont, Ohio. Scissors, $90.

De Zong Standard Co., Camden, N. J. Opthalmoscopes, $25.

Kny-Scheerer Corp., New York. Tins, $110.

Randall-Faichney Co., Inc., Boston, Mass. Surgical supplies, $123.20.

Gimbel Bros., Inc., Philadelphia, Pa. Bath robes, $2,000.22.

Northwestern Steel & Iron Wks., Eau Claire, Wis. Autoclaves, $1,720.

Powers-Weightman-Rosengarton Co., Philadelphia, Pa. Drugs, $13.75.

Chicago Surgical & Electrical Co., Chicago, Ill. Electric heaters, $56.

Tyer Rubber Co., 302 B'way, New York, N. Y. Laboratory supplies, $10.39.

Eastman Kodak Co., Rochester, N. Y. X-Ray supplies, $9,575.

Kelly-Koett Co., Covington, Ky. Tunnels, $796.25.

Abbe Engineering Co., 220 B'way, New York. Laboratory supplies, $70.

Kimble Glass Co., Vineland, N. J. Laboratory supplies, $80.

Wm. Boekel & Co., 518 Vine St., Philadelphia, Pa. Laboratory supplies, $460.

Precision Glass App. Co., 237 E. 41st St., New York. Laboratory supplies, $17.50.

U. S. Bedding Co., Memphis, Tenn. Pads, $162.50.

W. B. Saunders Co., West Washington Sq., Philadelphia, Pa. Book, $4.95.

Macbeth-Evans Glass Co., 19 W. 44th St., New York. Dishes, $626.25.

American Photo Chemical Co., Rochester, N. Y. X-Ray supplies, $9,550.

Singer Sewing Machine Co., New York. Surgical instruments, $32.50.

Powers-Weightman-Rosengarten Co., Philadelphia, Pa. Drugs, $30.

Merck & Co., New York. Drugs, $17.64.

Francis L. Freas Glass Wks., Inc., Conshohocken, Pa. Irrigators, $75.

Builders Iron Fdry, Providence, R. I. Turbidimeters, $2,200.

Abbe Engineering Co., 220 B'way, New York. Laboratory supplies, $72.50.

E. Leitz, Inc., 30 E. 18th St., New York. Laboratory supplies, $9.80.

Francis L. Freas Glass Wks., Conshohocken, Pa. Laboratory supplies, $10.

W. D. Young & Co., Boston, Mass. Bandages, $45,000.

Illinois Glass Co. Laboratory supplies, $225.

Beach-Russ Co., 220 B'way, New York. Laboratory supplies, $70.

E. R. Squibb & Sons, New York, N. Y. Drugs, $990.

Mallinckrodt Chemical Wks., St. Louis, Mo. Drugs, $875.

Pelton & Crane, Detroit, Mich. Sterilizers, $473.20.

Vineland Scientific Co., Inc., Vineland, N. J. Laboratory supplies, $1,808.55.

Eastman Kodak Co., Rochester, N. Y. X-Ray supplies, $150.

Northwestern Steel & Iron Wks., Eau Claire, Wis. Autoclaves, $118.

Spencer Lens Co., Buffalo, N. Y. Micro lamps, $828.15.

Bausch & Lomb Optical Co., Rochester, N. Y. Micro lamp resistance, $151.20.

Harmer Laboratories, Philadelphia, Pa. Laboratory supplies, $432.50.

Standard Scientific Co., New York, N. Y. Tuning forks, $2,268.

Standard Scientific Co., New York, N. Y. Tuning forks, $162.

Francis L. Freas Gass Wks., Conshohocken, Pa. Laboratory supplies, $375.

MAY 2, 1919.

F. Tutscheck Co., New York, N. Y. Sets, splints, $87.50.

MAY 3, 1919.

American Photo Chemical Co. X-Ray supplies, $478.

United States Glass Co., S. 9th and Bingham Sts., Pittsburgh, Pa. Laboratory supplies, $300.

Embalming Supply Co., Westport, Conn. Embalming fluid, $3,200.

Brown Paper Co., St. Louis, Mo. Labels, $5,999.

Lenox Shops, Inc., Canastota, New York. Frames, $4,250.

Geo. Pilling & Sons Co., Philadelphia, Pa. Vaginal specula, $24.

Electro-Surgical Inst. Co., Rochester, N. Y. Retractors, $108.

V. Mueller & Co., Chicago, Ill. Forceps, $42.

P. Mueller & Co., Chicago, Ill. Applicators, $7.20.

General Optical Co., Mount Vernon, N. Y. Instruments, $252.

Radford & Wright Co., Inc., Duluth, Minn. Bread boards, $715.68.

GENERAL SUPPLIES.

Purchase orders approved by Board of Review, General Supplies Division, Office Director of Purchase:

Contract GSC. 1321-B. Gillette Safety Razor Co., Boston, Mass. Safety razors and blades, $132,139.62.

Contract GSC. 1319-N. Durham Duplex Razor Co., Jersey City, N. J. Safety razors and blades, $26,560.

Contract GSC. 1320-N. Auto Strop Razor Co., New York. Safety razors and blades, $27,503.33.

MOTORS AND VEHICLES.

Purchase orders approved by Board of Review, Motors and Vehicles Division, Office of Director of Purchase:

Mtrs. P. O. 3528—B. F. Goodrich Rubber Co., Akron, Ohio. 500—35x4½ fabric Q. D. clinchers, non-skid casings. 500—To packing above casings for overseas shipment. $11,672.50.

Mtrs. P. O. 3521—Continental Motors Corp., Muskegon, Mich. One lot miscellaneous spare parts for maintenance of 738 light aviation trucks. Overseas boxing included. $17,686.25.

Mtrs. 3330 P. O.—Kelley-Springfield Motor Truck Co., Springfield Ohio. One lot miscellaneous spare parts for 140 Kelley-Springfield 3-ton trucks. $7,111.63.

Mtrs. P. O. 3326—Kelley-Springfield Motor Truck Co., Springfield, Ohio. One lot miscellaneous spare parts for 140 Kelley-Springfield 3-ton trucks. $7,111.63.

Mtrs. P. O. 3539—Pierce-Arrow Motor Car Co., Buffalo, N. Y. 1,140 boxing for domestic shipment as per instructions and spec. furnished by Officer in Charge, Cleveland District Office, Motors and Vehicles Div. $20,235.

Mtrs. P. O. 3540—Pierce-Arrow Motor Car Co., Buffalo, N. Y. 1,200 boxing for domestic shipment as per instructions and spec. furnished by Officer in Charge, Cleveland District Office, Motors and Vehicles Division, Pierce-Arrow 2-ton trucks. $21,300.

Mtrs. P. O. 3507—The Nash Motors Co., Kenosha, Wis. One lot miscellaneous spare parts for Nash "Quad" trucks. Model 4017, 4017-A, 4017-F and 4017-L. Amt., $442,354.74.

Mtrs. P. O. 3426—International Motor Co., New York City. Spare parts for maintenance of Mack 5½-ton truck—war tax clause to be included—delivery three days from receipt of order. $44,208.

Mtrs. P. O. 3002—Garford Motor Truck Co., Lima, Ohio. One set miscellaneous spare parts covering June automatic for repair and maintenance of 900 Garford 1½-ton trucks. War tax clause to be included. Delivery to be completed July 1, 1919. $185,151.04.

Mtrs. P. O. 3001—Garford Motor Truck Co., Lima, Ohio. One set miscellaneous spare parts covering March automatic for 899 Garford 1½-ton trucks. War tax clause to be included. Delivery to be completed June 1, 1919. $185,151.04.

Mtrs. P. O. 2971—Garford Motor Truck Co., Lima, Ohio. One set miscellaneous spare parts covering 900 Garford 1½-ton trucks. War tax clause to be included. Delivery to be completed June 1, 1919. $185,151.04.

Mtrs. P. O. 2970—Garford Motor Truck Co., Lima, Ohio. One set miscellaneous spare parts covering April automatic for repairs and maintenance of 900 Garford 1½-ton trucks. War tax clause to be included. Delivery to be completed May 15, 1919. $185,151.04.

GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS AND PURCHASES

Mtrs. P. O. 3465—International Motors Co., New York City. 18 lots spare parts for the maintenance of Mack 5½-ton trucks. War tax clause to be included. Delivery to be completed July 1. $57,515.40.

Mtrs. P. O. 3437—International Motors Co., New York City. 180 sets spare parts for the maintenance of Mack Model AC 5½-ton trucks. War tax clause to be included. Delivery to start in one week, complete 30 days after receipt of order. $699,030.72.

Mtrs. P. O. 3448—International Motor Co., New York City. 180 sets spare parts for the maintenance of Mack Model AC 5½-ton trucks. War tax clause to be included. Delivery to start in one week, to be completed 30 days after receipt of order. $613,497.60.

Mtrs. P. O. 3464—International Motor Co., New York City. 18 lots spare parts for Mack 5½-ton trucks. War tax clause to be included. Delivery to be completed July 1. $67,829.04.

CONSTRUCTION DIVISION.

Purchase orders approved by Board of Review, Construction Division, Office Director of Purchase:

Condit Electric Mfg. Co., South Boston, Mass. Switchboard for Hawaii Arsenal, H. T., $521.

H. W. Johns Mansville Co., Washington, D. C. Electrical Material for Picric Acid Plant, Mich., $37.98.

Seaboard Supply Co., Norfolk, Va. Laundry Tray Legs for Fort Monroe, Va., $66.50.

U. T. Hungerford Brass and Copper Co., Baltimore, Md. Cylinder grounding devices, for Charleston Port Terminal, $88.

Asbestos Covering Co., Washington, D. C. Air cell covering for Walter Reed General Hospital, $218.48.

Bestwall Mfg. Co., Washington, D. C. Gypsom board for Ind. Housing, Bethlehem, Pa., $1,647.54.

Alberene Stone Co., New York, N. Y. Sinks and drain board for Camp Knox, Ky., $413.80.

The Monuments Pottery Co., Trenton, N. J. Sinks for Camp Knox, Ky., $107.24.

The Monuments Pottery Co., Trenton, N. J. Sink for Camp Knox, Ky., $42.85.

Keasbey & Nattison Co., Washington, D. C. Asbestos corrugated sheathing for Langley Field, Va., $18,410.42.

Standard Portland Cement Co., Birmingham, Ala. Cement for New Orleans, La., $13,550.

Standard Underground Cable Co., Washington, D. C. Electrical material for Mech. Repair Unit 304, Tex., $1,372.58.

Kohler Co., Kohler, Wis. Plumbing material, Camp Knox, Ky., $130.90.

Trenton Potteries Co., Trenton, N. J. Plumbing material for Camp Knox, Ky., $4.40.

Evans Builders Co., Washington, D. C. Plumbing material for Langley Field, Va., $76.

Standard Sanitary Mfg. Co., Washington, D. C. Bath tubs for Gen. Hosp. 28, Ft. Sheridan, Ill., $1,000.

General Electric Co., Washington, D. C. Oil switch for Camp Knox, Ky., $105.90.

Packard Electric Co., Warren, Ohio. Transformers for Camp Knox, Ky., $210.

A. C. Chesley Co., New York, N. Y. Kalamein doors, for Langley Field, Va., $960.

General Electric Co., Washington, D. C. Voltage regulator, for Fort Sill, Okla., $643.

Peter Pirsch & Co., Kenosha, Wis. Hand hose carts for Camp Bragg, N. C., $180.

Louisville Cement Co., Louisville, Ky. Cement, for Camp Knox, Ky., $6,950.

Carolina Brick Co., Florence, S. C. Brick for Charleston Q. M. Terminal, $350.

Armstrong & Co., Chicago, Ill. Hand pump tanks, for Charleston Port Terminal, $597.60.

Solar Metal Products Co., Columbus, Ohio. Hollow metal doors, for War College, Wash., D. C., $3,522.44.

ENGINEERING MATERIALS.

Purchase orders approved by Board of Reciew, Machinery and Engineering Materials Division, Office Director of Purchase, May 8, 1919:

Kirk Latty Co., Cleveland, Ohio. Stove bolts and nuts, f. o. b. Cleveland, domestic packing; bid req. 4-7; $111.31.

Aborn Steel Co., New York City. Tool steel, bars and angles, f. o. b. New York, export packing; bid req. 4-23; $59.28.

Bethlehem Steel Co., Washington, D. C. Machine and nickel steel, f. o. b. South Bethlehem, Pa., export packing; bid req. 4-23; $146.37.

Rudolph & West Co., Washington, D. C. Staples and washers, f. o. b. Washington, D. C., export packing; bid req. 4-12; $8.90.

U. S. Steel Products Co., Washington, D. C. Steel tubing, f. o. b. Pittsburgh, export packing; bid req. 4-23; $33.46.

Hires-Turner Glass Co., Rosslyn, Va. Plate glass, f. o. b. Rosslyn, V. A., domestic packing, $249.33.

Bussman Mfg. Co., St. Louis. 24,000 fuses, f. o. b. St Louis. export packing; bid req. 4-26; $1,510.60.

U. S. Steel Products Co., Washington, D. C. Steel plates, f. o. b. Pittsburgh, export packing; bid req. 4-24; $221.60.

Eastman Kodak Co., Rochester, N. Y. Cameras, film packs, etc., f. o. b. Rochester, N. Y., domestic packing; bid req. 4-7; $119.98.

John B. Espey Co., Washington, D. C. Wire brads, f. o. b. Washington, D. C., domestic packing; bid req. 4-25; $18.91.

Wrought Iron Range Co., St. Louis, Mo. One dishwasher, f. o. b. St. Louis, domestic packing; bid req. 4-25; $595.

Simmons Hardware Co., Philadelphia, Pa. Solder, paste, etc., f. o. b. St. Louis, domestic packing, $119.82.

M. A. Leese, Washington, D. C. Film plates, adapters, etc., f. o. b. Washington, D. C., domestic packing; bid req. 4-3; $11.57.

Ellwood Ivins Tube Wks., Philadelphia, Pa. Thirty ft. copper tubing, f. o. b. Philadelphia, export packing; bid req. 4-25; $6.60.

Rudolph & West Co., Washington, D. C. Seventy-five lbs. rivets, f. o. b. Washington, D. C., export packing; bid req. 4-25; $18.50.

Townsend Co., New Brighton, Pa. Eleven packages rivets, f. o. b. New Brighton, Pa., export packing; bid req. 4-23; $5.03.

Apollo Steel Co., Apollo, Pa. Seventy-eight sheets galv. steel, f. o. b. Apollo, export packing; bid req. 4-24; $127.76.

Taunton-New Bedford Co., Taunton, Mass. Copper nails and tacks, f. o. b. Taunton, export packing; bid req. 4-15; $1,099.08. Open market, low bid, emergency purchase.

Oliver Iron & Steel Co., Pittsburgh, Pa. Steel rivets, f. o. b. Pittsburgh, domestic packing; bid req. 4-19; $5.19. Open market, low bid.

National Screw & Tack Co., Cleveland, Ohio. Steel screws, f. o. b. Cleveland, domestic packing; bid req. 4-19; $77.28. Open market, low bid.

H. T. Potts & Co., Philadelphia, Pa. Cold rolled steel, f. o. b. Philadelphia, export packing; bid req. 4-10; $30.61. Open market, second low bidder, low bidder advising he had sold stock.

Taylor Instrument Co., Rochester, N. Y. Crystals and needles, f. o. b. Rochester, domestic packing, bid requested April 24, no charge.

John A. Roebling's Sons Co., Trenton, N. J. Steel wire rope, f. o. b. Trenton, export packing; bid req. 4-18; $3,591.72. Open market, low bid, emergency.

Walworth Mfg. Co., Philadelphia, Pa. 2,000 malleable tees, f. o. b. Chicago, export packing; bid req. 4-25; $329.41. Open market, low bid.

Brentano's, Washington, D. C. Four technical books, f. o. b. Washington, D. C.; bid req. 4-26; $6.10. Open market, only bidder.

U. S. Geological Survey, Washington, D. C. Twelve distance records, f. o. b. Washington, D. C.; bid req. 4-26; domestic packing, $3.70. Open market, fixed price.

U. S. Naval Observatory, Washington, D. C. Two nautical almanacs, f. o. b. Charleston, domestic packing, no charge.

H. T. Potts & Co., Philadelphia, Pa. Steel bars and angles, f. o. b. Philadelphia, export packing; bid req. 4-15; $171.28. Open market, second low bidder, previous dealings with low bidder not satisfactory.

Rudolph, West & Co., Washington, D. C. 300 lbs. rivets, f. o. b. Washington, D. C., domestic packing; bid requested 4-22; $87.75, open market, low bid.

Oliver Iron & Steel Co., Pittsburgh, Pa. 100,000 rivets, f. o. b. Pittsburgh, domestic packing; bid requested 4-22; $68.09.

Manhattan Rubber Mfg. Co., Passaic, N. J. 6 length suction hose, f. o. b. Passaic, export packing; bid requested 4-2; $176.40.

Jones & Laughlin Co., Washington, D. C. Steel angles, rolled steel and bars, f. o. b. Pittsburgh, domestic packing; bid requested 4-25; $746.53.

Carnegie Steel Co., Washington, D. C. 20,000 lbs. box strapping, f. o. b. Pittsburgh, domestic packing; bid requested 4-23; $930.

Signode System, Chicago, Ill. 20,000 slabs, f o. b. Chicago, domestic packing; bid requested 4-23; $80.00.

Texas Carnegie Steel Association, Washington, D. C. 1,000 lbs. angles, f. o. b. Waverly, N. J., domestic packing, bid requested 4-21; $35.20.

W & L. E. Gurley, Troy, N. Y. Repair part for transit, f. o. b. Troy, N. Y., domestic packing; bid requested 5-1; $0.50.

American Equipment Co., Norristown, Pa. Iron rivets, f. o. b. Norristown, domestic packing; bid requested 4-21; $48.65, open market, low bid.

Wright Wire Co., Worcester, Mass. Wire baling ties, $112.50, open market, low bid, bid requested 4-21.

Russel Frasir Wire Co., Brooklyn, N. Y. Iron wire, f. o. b. Brooklyn, domestic packing; bid requested 4-25; $64.00, open market, low bid.

J. R. M. Adams, Baltimore, Md. 215 lbs. nails, f. o. b. Baltimore, export packing; bid requested 4-21; $15.40, open market, low bid.

National Screw & Tack Co. Iron rivets, f. o. b. Cleveland, Ohio, domestic packing; bid requested 4-24; $64.18, open market, low bid.

U. S. Steel Products Co., Washington, D. C. 101 steel sheets, f. o. b. Vandergrift, Pa.; bid requested 4-21; $87.70, open market, only bidder.

H. T. Potts & Co., Philadelphia, Pa. 1,200 lbs. steel angles, f. o. b. Philadelphia, domestic packing; bid requested 4-12; $38.28, open market, low bid.

E. R. Ladow Co., Glen Cove, N. Y. 410 ft. belting, f. o. b. Glencove, domestic packing, 4-25; $191.23, open market, low bid.

Corbin Screw Co., New Britain, Conn. Steel machine screws, f. o. b. New Britain, domestic packing; bid requested 4-19; $173.14, open market, low bid.

National Screw & Tack Co., Cleveland, Ohio. Carriage bolts, f. o. b. Cleveland, domestic packing; bid requested 4-25; $35.00, open market, low bid meeting delivery.

CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE.

Purchase orders approved by Board of Review, Clothing and Equipage Division:

I. Ravich & Sons, Inc., Centerville Ave., Acqueduct, Long Island, N. Y. 1,000,000 silver chevrons at $.03 each, total $30,000, f. o. b. delivery point, New York.

The Art Metal Works, Aronson Sq., Mulberry St. and Center St., Newark, N. J. 993,997 collar and cap ornaments at $.0195 for the collar ornaments and $.06 for the cap ornaments, total, $19,783.08.

Starling Hat Co., 599 Broadway, New York City. 13,189 nurses straw hats at $2.35 each, total, $30,994.15 f. o. b. delivery point, New York City.

Brown Shoe Co., Inc., St. Louis, Mo. For 15,000 pairs of russet shoes at $4.9925 per pair, f. o. b. to St. Louis Zone Supply Depot, 10,000 pairs to be packed for overseas shipment, $74,887.50.

Brown Shoe Co., Inc., St. Louis, Mo. For 25,000 pairs of russet shoes at $4.9925 per pair, f. o. b. St. Louis Zone Supply Depot, 10,000 pairs to be packed for overseas shipment, $124,812.50.

Ordnance Department.

Purchase orders approved by Board of Review, Ordnance Department:

Remington Arms U. M. C. Co., Washington, D. C. 180 grain .30 cal. palma Springfield cartridge, $1,200.00.

H. C Marsh Co, Rockford, Ill 3-in. (15 pdr.) gun cast iron projectiles, $13,400.00.

Remington Arms U. M. C. Co., Washington, D. C. Inspection gauges for .30 cal. model 1918 pistols, $69.30.

Bartlett Hayward Co., Baltimore, Md. 21-second fuses, $23.10.

American Car & Fdry. Co., 165 Broadway, New York. Spare and replacements parts for 8-in. railway cars, model 1918, M. 2 and 12-in. motor cars, model 1918, M. 2., $92.635.60.

Nash Motors Co., Kenosha, Wis. Eiseman magnetas, complete with impulse starter, $155.00.

Nash Motors Co., Kenosha, Wis. Eiseman magnetas, complete with impulse starter, $155.00.

Nash Motors Co., Kenosha, Wis. Radiator, complete, No. 32208A, for use as repair part of Nash "Quad" chassis, M-4017A, $58.38.

Colt's Patent Fire Arms Mfg. Co., Hartford, Conn. Browning tank guns, model 1919, and sets of spare parts for same, $400,602.44.

Brown & Sharpe Mfg. Co., Providence, R. I. No. 2-A Universal milling machine, complete, $2,110.00.

American Brass Co., Waterbury, Conn. Pressure plug washers, $450.00.

Wm. Gaertner & Co., Chicago, Ill. Machine gun chronograph, $2,200.00.

E. G. Budd Mfg. Co, Philadelphia, Pa. Sample mark IV high capacity bomb, $823.12.

GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS AND PURCHASES

International Oxygen Co., Newark, N. J. Safety plugs, complete with disc, for adapter for reservoir, $450.90.

Ball Grain Explosive Co., Wilmington, Del. Handling and loading rifle grenades, $175.00.

Copper Clad Steel Co., Rankin, Pa. Broken down copper weld, copper clad steel billets for use in components for .30 cal. M. 1916 cartridges, $616.64.

Greist Mfg. Co., New Haven, Conn. Magazines for Browning machine auto rifle consisting of tube, base and follower, $2,500.00.

Tuscan Steel Co., Youngstown, Ohio. Steel buildings, $44,198.93.

Ford Motor Co., Detroit, Mich. Experimental work in mfg. of caisson axles, $419.66.

Cyclops Steel Co., 120 Broadway, N. Y. Nickel silicon steel, $309.05.

Art Metal Wks., Inc., Newark, N. J. Tin containers for 45-second combination fuse MK.-I, $250.00.

American Can Co., New York, N. Y. Empty field cases for 75 mm. shrapnel and shell, $450.00.

Emerson Engineering Co., Philadelphia, Pa. Packing boxes for howitzer sight, $1,560.00.

Poole Engineering & Machine Co., Baltimore, Md. Semi-flexible Mark III mounts for 37 mm. Baldwin automatic gun, $1,500.00.

Black & Decker Mfg. Co., Baltimore, Md. Detonator cups and sleeves and tools for primers for Mark VII and V forging mechanisms, $400.00.

Toronto Plate Glass Importing Co., Toronto, Can. Shutters for British No. 106 fuses, $195.00.

Washington Steel & Ordnance, Washington, D. C. 6-in. fuse hole plug threads, gage and disc; 14-in. fuse hole plug thread gage and disc, $263.72.

Marlin-Rockwell Corp., Washington, D. C. Browning aircraft machine machine gun and set of spares, $242.00.

Miller & Van Winkle, Inc., Brooklyn, N. Y. Testing machine for testing springs for Peterson Device, $225.

Cleveland Osborn Mfg. Co., Washington, D. C. Wire cleaning brushes for 11 mm. cal. machine gun, $270.00.

American Brass Co., Waterbury, Conn. 75 mm. cartridge case discs, $82,162.50

Bartlett Hayward Co., Baltimore, Md. 4.7-in. sectionalized shrapnel, $30.00.

Black & Decker Mfg. Co., Baltimore, Md. Spare parts, firing mechanisms, $51.00.

E. I. DuPont de Nemours Co., Wilmington, Del. Sporting rifle powder, $490.60.

Kohler Co., Sheboygan, Wis. Equipping with base covers 155 mm. semi-steel shells, $850.00.

The Tredegar Co., Richmond, Va. 14-in. and 16-in. gun cast iron shell, $62,268.75.

Colt's Patent Fire Arms Mfg. Co., Hartford, Conn. Special magazines, Browning automatic rifles, M. 1918, $250.00.

C. L. Best Gas Traction Co., San Leandro, Cal. Pipe conduit complete with wire No. 318-C for 75 h.p. Best tractor No. 8417, $6.20.

Superior Machine Tool Co., Kokomo, Ind. Cast steel bases for 14-in. dummy projectiles, $1,190.00.

Armstrong Bros. Tool Co., Chicago, Ill. Cutters, wrenches and tool holders, $292.00.

Shipping Board.

Purchases by the United States Shipping Board, Emergency Fleet Corporation:

E. L. Wilson Hardware Co., Beaumont, Tex. Gauge glasses, turnbuckles, globe valves, wire nails, cotter pins, brass hooks and eyes, thimbles, plugs and fittings, hasps, screws, pet cock, padlocks and butts.

Gulf Refining Co., Houston, Tex. Oil and grease.

Boykin Mch. & Supply Co., Beaumont, Tex. Strainers and castings.

Sherwin Williams Paint Co., Houston, Tex. White lead and linseed oil.

Oil City Brass Works, Beaumont, Tex. Brass castings.

Black Hardware Co., Galveston, Tex. Screws and shackles.

F. W. Heitmann Co., Houston, Tex. Flange, rivets, fittings and hoisting cable.

Houston Packing Co., Houston, Tex. Tallow.

Sabine Supply Co., Orange, Tex. Ship augers, lag screws and rope.

Houston Drug Co., Houston, Tex. Bicarbonate soda and acid.

Peden Iron & Steel Co., Houston, Tex. Drop hangers, kettle, coal, iron, steel and saw blades.

Turnbow Lumber Co., Beaumont, Tex. Cement.

Woodward, Wight & Co., New Orleans, La. Hinge hasps, screws, tool steel, tarred ratline, band saw, pipe, brass screen wire, patch bolts, rivets, wire rope and thimbles.

Huttig Sash & Door Co., St. Louis, Mo. Air port screens.

W. & J. Tiebout, New York. Brass fixed lights.

Fred J. Allen, New Orleans, La. Carriage bolts.

Houston Mill Supply Co., Houston, Tex. Cable chain pipe wrenches.

Menge Marine Hardware Co., New Orleans, La. Shackles and blocks.

Texas Co., Houston, Tex. Launching grease.

Caroline Portland Cement Co., New Orleans, La. Portland cement.

Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co., Houston, Tex. Roofing brushes, linseed oil, rosin, magnesia blocks and putty.

Houston Car Wheel & Machine Co., Houston, Tex. Grate bars for coal.

Flood & Calvert, Galveston, Tex. Screw shackles.

Houston Blow Pipe & Sheet Metal Works, Houston, Tex. Oil cans.

Republic Iron & Steel Co., Dallas, Tex. Round iron.

Magnolia Petroleum Co., Beaumont, Tex. Crude oil.

John Dollinger, Jr., Inc. Beaumont, Tex. Material and reinforcement work on rudder stock, strap iron, steel casing for rudder and steel plates.

Beaumont Paint Co., Beaumont, Tex. Lights.

Gulf Lumber & Mfg. Co., Beaumont, Tex. Glass.

Tex. Carnegie Steel Association, Galveston, Tex. Bar iron and steel.

Orange Iron Works, Orange, Tex. Parts for locomotive.

Shipbuilders Pneumatic Tool Co., Portland, Ore. Adjusting shoe.

Tennant-Lovegrove Co., Houston, Tex. Fittings for air drills.

Houston Lighting & Power Co., Houston, Tex. Switchboard indicator.

Corbin Screw Corp., New Britain, Conn. Screws.

Superior Oxy-Acetylene Mch. Co., Hamilton, Ohio. Welding tips.

James Bute Co., Houston, Tex. Red lead.

Corpus Christi Hardware Co., Corpus Christi, Tex. Nails.

Kuhn's Paint & Varnish Works, Houston, Tex. Spanish whiting.

Dixie Mill Supply Co., New Orleans, La. Tees.

Woodward, Wight & Co., Ltd., New Orleans, La. Manhole gaskets, hack saw, blades and grommets.

Stauffer, Eshleman & Co., New Orleans, La. Tees and nipples.

Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., New Orleans, La. Rubber for gaskets.

Alabama Dry Dock & S. B. Co., Mobile, Ala. Boiler stools.

Lunkenheimer Co., Chicago. Auto cylinder cocks.

Smalley General Co., Bay City, Mich. Shoulder ferrules.

J. S. Mundy Hoisting Mach. Co., Newark, N. J. Vandykes.

Rapid Coaling & Transfer Co., Baltimore. Coal.

Hutchinson Bros., Baltimore. Range and fixtures.

James Binday, Jr., & Co., Baltimore. Salt.

Dulany Vernay Co., Baltimore. Safes.

John E. Hand & Sons Co, Baltimore. Nautical instruments.

Griscom Russell Co., New York. Vandykes.

Individual Drinking Cup Co., Baltimore. Drinking cups.

Hanline Bros., Baltimore. Paints.

John C. Knipp & Sons Co., Baltimore. Mess room and galley equipment and bed linen.

Hopewell & City Point Railway Co., Petersburg, Va. Steel rod window guards and fittings.

Crane Co., Baltimore. Flanges.

Allen Shipbuilding Co., Seattle, Wash. Bolts, washer plates and sheet packing.

American Marine Paint Co., Seattle, Wash. Paint.

Bacon & Matheson Forge Co., Seattle, Wash. Shackles and chains.

Crane Co., Seattle, Wash. Pipe and pipe fittings.

Douglas Bros., Aberdeen, Wash. Hand wheel hub.

W. P. Fuller & Co., Seattle, Wash. Paints.

Franklin Tool Works, Seattle, Wash. Bolts and nuts.

Fraser Paterson Co., Seattle, Wash. Steward's supplies.

Grays Harbor Motorship Corp., Aberdeen, Wash. Mild steel, brass rod, anchor windlass and bronze whistle cap.

A. Gehri & Co., Tacoma, Wash. Drip pans.

Hunt & Mottet Co., Tacoma, Wash. Nails.

H. W Johns Manville Co., Seattle, Wash. Magnesia blocks, asbestos lagging and fire felt.

Max Kuner Co., Seattle, Wash. Nautical equipment.

Henry Mohr Hardware Co., Tacoma, Wash. Hardware.

C. C. Moore & Co., Tacoma, Wash. Bilge plates and strainers.

Mill & Mine Supply Co., Seattle, Wash. Cable.

Northwest Ice Machine Co., Seattle, Wash. Ammonia valves.

Pacific Ammonia & Chemical Co., Seattle, Wash. Ammonia drums.

Pacific Net & Twine Co., Seattle, Wash. Deck supplies.

Puget Sound Sheet Metal Works, Seattle, Wash. Tanks anl drain plates.

J. A. Roebling's Sons Co., Seattle, Wash. Annealed wire.

Steam Supply & Rubber Co, Seattle, Wash. Gauge glasses and steam gauge.

Seattle Brass Co., Seattle, Wash. Brackets for speaking tube.

Standard Oil Co., Seattle, Wash. Oil.

M. Seller & Co., Seattle, Wash. Steward's supplies.

Schwabacher Hardware Co., Seattle, Wash. Hardware.

Sherwin Williams Co., Seattle, Wash. Paints.

Seaborn Shipyards Co., Tacoma, Wash. Iron.

Seattle Hardware Co., Seattle, Wash. Hardware.

Sunde & d'Evers Co., Seattle, Wash. Ship chandlery.

Tacoma Shipbuilding Co., Tacoma, Wash. Signal lights.

Wells Butcher's Supply Co., Seattle, Wash. Meat bocks.

Walstead Machinery Co., Tacoma, Wash. Bilge strainers.

U. S. Rubber Co., Seattle, Wash. Flax packing.

Whiton Hardware Co., Seattle, Wash. Hardware.

Walworth Mfg. Co., Seattle, Wash. Pipe and pipe fittings.

American Chain Co., New York. Chain.

American Radiator Co., New York. Radiators.

Amer. Strd. Shipfitting Corp., New York. Boiler door plates.

Amer. Steel & Wire Co., New York. Clamps and wire rope.

Bethlehem Shipbldg. Corp., Elizabeth, N. J. Propellor.

Bradley & Smith, New York. Brushes.

D. Brewster, New York. Saws.

Carnegie Steel Co., New York. Iron and steel.

Chapman & Bangs, Bridgeport, Conn. Hatch cover.

C. M. Childs & Co., Brooklyn. Paints.

Coastwise Lumber Co., New York. Lumber.

Crandall Packing Co., New York. Packing.

Crane Co., New York. Valves, bushings, unions and ells.

Drew & Co., Kingston, Mass. Augers.

C. D. Durkee & Co., New York. Deck plates.

Estey Bros. Co., Brooklyn, N. Y. Wire.

W. K. Fairbanks Co., New York. Soap.

H. Fisher & Co., Corona, L. I. Waste, brushes, files, screws and railroad jack.

France Packing Co., Philadelphia. Packing rings.

Henry Frank, Jr., New York. Belt lacing.

Frank, Richard & Gardner, New York. Bolts, pins and washers.

Gailbraith & Sons, New York. Bolts and nails.

General Fire Extinguisher Co., Providence, R. I. Ells and flanges.

Garford Motor Truck Co., New York. Auto parts.

Godfrey-Keeler Co., New York. Brushes.

Gulf Refining Co., Westerly, R. I. Gasoline.

Arthur C. Harvey, Boston. Iron.

Hearnen Storage Battery Service Sta., Trenton, N. J. Magneto.

Igoe Bros., Brooklyn. Nails.

Individual Drinking Cup Co., New York. Drinking cups and receptacles.

Ingersoll Rand Co., New York. Rivet sets.

Kelley Graphite Mills, New York. Graphite.

Kells Mills & Lumber Co., Brooklyn. Lumber.

Leary & Co., Brooklyn. Lumber.

Linde Air Products Co., New York. Oxygen and acetylene.

GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS AND PURCHASES

H. W. McCandless Co., New York. Electric bulbs.

McMann & Taylor, New York. Strainers.

H. W. McMillan's Sons, New York. Sheaves.

Merrill Bros., Maspeth, L. I. Shackles.

C. S. Mersick & Co., New Haven, Conn. Tools.

J. L. Mott Iron Works, New York. Lavatory supplies.

John Munro & Sons, Brooklyn. Nipples, valves, screws, packing, pipe, rivets and bolts.

National Lead Co., New York. White lead and pipe.

National Transit Pump & Mch. Co., Oil City, Pa. Valves.

New Jersey Zinc Co., New York. Boiler plates.

Newhall Chain, Forge & Iron Co., New York. Dredge chain.

Stephen Ransom, New York. Valve, strainers and cover plate.

Roebling's Sons Co., New York. Cable and wire rope.

David H. Smith & Son, Brooklyn. Angle iron.

Standard Oil Co., New York. Oil.

Stratford Oakum Co., Jersey City. Oakum.

Texas Oil Co., New York. Gasoline.

W. & J. Tiebout, New York Screws.

Todd Shipyard Corp., Brooklyn. Nipple, bolts, nuts, bushings, ells, couplings and gauge cocks.

Topping Bros., New York. Rivets and bolts.

P. Trainer & Co., Brooklyn. Plates.

Underwood Typewriter Co., New York. Typewriters.

U. S. Bung Mfg. Co., Brooklyn. Deck plugs.

U. S. Rubber Co., New York. Packing, hose and auto tubes.

Vought & Williams, New York. Steel and iron plate.

Western Block Co., New York. Sheaves.

Westerly Lumber Co., Westerly, R. I. Lumber.

Western Electric Co., New Haven. Lights.

Worthington Pump & Mch. Co., New York. Pumps.

Yale & Towne, New York. Locks and padlocks.

Dozier & Gay Paint Co., Jacksonville, Fla. Varnish, lamp black and Japan drier.

Hatchcock Paint Co., Jacksonville, Fla. Kerosene and paint.

Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., Jacksonville, Fla. Rubber cement.

S. B. Hubbard Co., Jacksonville, Fla. Copper rivets, pliers and screw driver.

C. I. Capps Co., Jacksonville, Fla. Deck plates.

Baker & Holmes Co., Jacksonville, Fla. Navy pitch and cement.

Georgia Supply Co., Jacksonville, Fla. Round iron.

Independent Hardware Co., Jacksonville, Fla. Strap hinges, hardware, cloth and copper screen wire.

Jas. Robertson Lead Works, Baltimore, Md. Sheet lead.

Cameron & Barkley Co., Jacksonville, Fla. Pipe caps and patch bolts.

Geo. E. Chase & Co., Jacksonville, Fla. Boat nails.

Schaper Construction Material Co., New York. Hatch nails.

Southern Menhaden Co., Jacksonville, Fla. Fish oil.

Shapleigh Hardware Co., St. Louis, Mo. Machine chain and shackles.

Livingston Yonge Co., Jacksonville, Fla. Benjamin attachment plugs.

Crandall Packing Co., Birmingham, Ala. Rubber packing.

Dixie Mill Supply Co., New Oreans. Steam traps.

Milwaukee Woven Wire Works, Milwaukee, Wire spring for berths.

Zone Supply Officers.

Purchase orders approved by Board of Review, Zone Supply Officers:

BOSTON.

Duchesse Slated Nut Co., 84,600 1-oz. pkg. salted almonds, $.0643, $5,555.52, Boston, Mass.

Cox Confectionery Co., 85,000 lbs. chocolates, $0.42, $35,700.00, Boston, Mass.

George Close Co., 65,000 lbs. hard candy mixture, $.2025, $13,162.50, Boston, Mass.

George Close Co., 229,313 bars cocoanut fudge, $.03125, $7,166.03, Boston, Mass.

Bradley, Smith Co., 200,000 bars double fudge, $.0323, $6,460.00, New Haven, Conn.

Beacon Chocolate Co., 200,000 chocolate bars, $.0325, $6,500.00, Boston, Mass.

Walter M. Lowney Co., 200,000 cocoanut cream bars, $.03 bar, $6,000.00, Boston, Mass.

Crystal Confectionery Co., almond and cocoa nut bars, 200,000, $.030833, $6,166.60, Burlington, Vt.

Package Confectionery Co., wafer rolls, 250,000, $.034, $8.500.00; Boston, Mass.

R. H. Long Co., Framingham, Mass., leggins, mounted, 6,644 pairs, $1.90, $12,623.60, Boston, Mass.

R. H. Wilson, of Providence, R. I., furnishing meals and lunches to recruits and accepted applicants at 363 Westminster St., Providenve, R. I., 50c per meal, 35c per lunch.

PHILADELPHIA.

Waitzfelder Braid Co., Brooklyn, N. Y. 25,000 hat cords, Air Service; 2,000 hat cords, Chemical Warfare Service; amt., $3,051.00.

J. J. Wyle & Bros., Inc., Philadelphia, Pa. Hat cords: Motor Transport, 25,000; Ordnance, 10,000; Infantry Mach. Gun Battalion, 50,000; amt., $9,180.00.

Emmons Coal Mining Co., Philadelphia, Pa. Coal, $29,948.75.

J. W. York & Sons, Grand Rapids, Mich. 245 French horns, $24,500.00.

International Leather & Belting Corp., 41 N. 7th St., Philadelphia, Pa. Belting, leather, 300 ft., 4-in. double ply, $282.00.

The Max Glick Co., Cleveland, Ohio. Fudge squares high grade, assorted chocolate and vanilla flavors, 50,000, $11,000.00.

The Max Glick Co., Cleveland, Ohio. Fudge bars, plain, vanilla and chocolate, 3,542, $2,762.76.

The Max Glick Co., Cleveland, Ohio. Chocolate covered bars, 16,667, $13,000.26.

American Candy Co., Milwaukee, Wis. Chocolate coated bars, 8,334, $7,917.30.

Ruckheim Bros. & Eckstein, Chicago, Ill. Cracker Jack, 250,000, $10,225.00.

Swift & Co., Chicago, Ill. Mutton, fresh frozen, 150,000 lbs., $39,300.00.

Vestey Bros., Chicago, Ill. Mutton, fresh frozen, 38,600 lbs., $7,913.00.

Vestey Bros., Chicago, Ill. Mutton, fresh frozen, 42,400 lbs., $8,692.00.

Dulany, Tull & Spitler, 28-30 Grace Ave., West Washington Market, N. Y. Mutton, fresh frozen. 500,000 lbs., $102,500.00.

A. G. Zulfer & Co., 121 West So. Water St., Chicago, Ill. Apples, fresh extra fancy Wash. Winesaps, sizes 100 to 175 incl., $5.39 per box, $5,295.00.

NEW ORLEANS.

Standard Oil Co. of La. 321,908 gal. fuel oil for the tanker "Dirigo" (or 7,664.47 barrels), at 3c per gal., $9,657.24.

River Coal Co. Supplies of Black Creek Alabama washed coal to be loaded on board U. S. vessels for remainder of fiscal year, at $7.40 per ton of 2,000 lbs.

NEW YORK CITY.

Ney-Aug Coal Co., Dunmore, Pa. 2,500 tons anthracite egg coal. unit prices: April $5.75 per gross ton, f. o. b. mines; May, $5.85 f. o. b. mines; June, $5.95 f. o. b. mines, total price, $14,575.00. Immediate shipment to Camp Upton at the rate of 250 tons, approximately 5 cars, per week.

King Coal Co., San Francisco, Cal. 1,239 tons bituminous coal at $11.15 per ton, delivery on board U. S. A. T. Thomas, at Army Transport Dock, Fort Mason. San Francisco, Cal., approximate price, $13,814.85.

Pacific Portland Cement Co., San Francisco, Cal. 5,000 barrels of Portland cement at $3.13 per barrel; price includes sacks, $15,650.00.

Riverside Portland Cement Co., Los Angeles, Cal. 10,000 barrels of Portland Cement at $2.53 per barrel, price not exclusive of sacks, $25,300.00.

Chas. E. Goss & Son, San Francisco, Cal. 1,500 tons hay, No. 1 grade, 750 tons hay at $22.25 per ton, $16,687.50; 750 tons hay at $24.25 per ton, $18,187.50.

Producers Hay Co., San Francisco, Cal. 1,500 tons hay, as per sample, at $22.80 per ton, $34,200.00.

Chas. E. Goss & Son, San Francisco, Cal. 70 tons hay, delivered f. o. h. cars Walnut Creek, Cal., at $17.00 per ton, $1,190.00.

Producers Hay Co., San Francisco, Cal. 300 tons hay at $17.40 per ton, $5,220.00; 125 tons hay at $17.40 per ton, $2,175.00; 160 tons hay at $17.20 per ton, $2,752.00.

J. O. Keefe & Co., San Francisco, Cal. 150 tons hay at $16 20 per ton, $2,430.00; 200 tons hay at $16.20 per ton, $3,240.00.

Smith-Riddell Co., San Francisco, Cal. 483 tons hay at $12.47 per ton, $6,023.01.

W. A. Miller, San Francisco, Cal. 900 lbs. bran at $45.00 per ton, $20.25; 1,200 lbs. bran, at $46.00 per ton, $27.60; 2 tons bran at $46.00 per ton, $92.00; 4 tons bran at $46.00 per ton, $184.00; 507 tons hay, No. 1 Red Oat. or wheat and oat, at $16.68 per ton, $8,456.76.

Signal Corps.

Purchase Orders approved by Board of Review, Signal Corps:

1208-3. Burke & James, Inc., Chicago, Ill. Magazines and camera cranks, $977.50.

1220-1. Sharlow Bros. & Co., New York City. 100 motion picture reels, $27.00.

1204-1. Eastman Kodak Co., Rochester, N. Y. Photographic paper, $361.50.

1216-1. Western Electric Co., New York City. Miscellaneous telephone, $1,915.84.

1181-1. United Smelting & Aluminum Co., New Haven, Conn. Aluminum sheets, $38.76.

1188-1. Western Electric Co., Inc., New York City. Switchboards, special for mortar batteries, $530.00.

1193-1. Western Electric Co., Inc., New York City. Thermoccuples, $160.50.

1197-4. Eastman Kodak Co., Rochester, N. Y. Miscellaneous photographic supplies, $2,625.64.

Williams, Brown & Earle, Philadelphia, Pa. Miscelleaneous photographic supplies, $113.60.

Chas. E. Willoughby, New York City. Sponges, $6.00.

Burkes & James, Chicago, Ill Aprons, rubber, $7.20

1206-1. Eastman Kodak Co., Rochester, N. Y. Photo paper, $240.000, less 2% 10 days, low bid not materially desired.

1207-1. Eastman Kodak Co., Rochester, N. Y. Photo paper, $90.00, less 2% 10 days, low bid not materially desired.

1214-1. Defender Photo Supply Co., Rochester, N. Y. Photo paper, $13.72, less 2% 10 days.

1222-1. Burke & James Inc., Chicago, Ill. Universal magazines, $300.00, less 2% 10 days.

1219-1. United Theater Equipment Corpn., Cleveland, Ohio. Reel bands, $15.00, less 2% 10 days.

1205-1. Seneca Camera Co., Rochester, N. Y. View cameras, $149.16, less 2% 10 days, low bid not materially desired.

1217-1. Eastman Kodak Co., Rochester, N. Y. Photographic paper, $4,635.98 net A. R. 551.

Chief of Engineers.

Purchase orders approved by Board of Review, office Chief of Engineers:

General Electric Co., Schenectady, N. Y. Supplies for 25 k.w. sets, 8 piston rings, spare parts, for Fort Banks, Mass., $7.20.

National Electrical Supply Co., Washington, D. C. Supplies for fire control installation, Fort MacArthur, Cal., $131.50.

General Electric Co., Schenectady, N. Y. Supplies for 25 k.w. sets, 16 piston rings, spare parts, $14.40.

National Electric Supply Co., Washington, D. C. Coast Defense at Manila, P. I., 24 receptacles, $9.90.

General Electric Co., Schenectady, N. Y. Spare parts for 25 k.w. sets, 76 piston rings, $68.40.

Edison Lamp Works, Harrison, N J. Miscellaneous electrical supplies, lamps, $39.34.

Western Electric Co., New York City. Telephone equipment, $570.00.

B. F. Goodrich Rubber Co., Akron, Ohio. Spare parts for 90 Cadillac searchlight outfits (tubes, valve caps and repair kit), $697.07.

American Steel & Wire Co., Washington, D. C. Repair parts for 120-ton wrecking crane; amt., $53.36.

Scrap Iron and Steel Available on Isthmus

According to a statement made by the general purchasing officer of the Panama Canal, there is on hand on the Isthmus several thousand tons of scrap iron and steel available for disposition, and the monthly accumulation is approximately 300 tons. It is realized that there is but a limited demand for scrap iron and steel in this country; therefore, the Purchasing Department of the Panama Canal, at Washington, desires to get in touch with export concerns that would be interested in securing supplies for shipment to Europe.—Commerce Reports.

DECISIONS RELATING TO WORK OF RAILROAD BOILERMAKERS

The United States Railroad Administration issues the following:

Interpretation No. 10 to Supplement No. 4 to General Order No. 27.

Statement.

Section 2, Article I, Supplement No. 4 to General Order No. 27 describes, in a general way, the classes of work to be performed by boilermakers. A question arose as to the meaning of the words "flue work." Section 2-B reads as follows:

"Boilermaker Helpers—Employes assigned to help boilermakers and their apprentices. Operators of drill press and bolt cutters in the boiler shop, punch and shear operators (cutting only bar stock and scrap)."

Section 3, Article I, of the same Supplement, describes, in a general way, the classes of work to be performed by blacksmiths. A question arose as to the meaning of the words "flue welding under blacksmith foremen." Section 3-B reads as follows:

"Blacksmith Helpers—Employes assigned to helping blacksmiths and apprentices. Heaters, hammer operators, machine helpers, drill press and bolt cutter operators, punch and shear operators (cutting only bar stock and scrap), in connection with blacksmiths' work."

Under date of September 26, 1918, interpretation No. 3 to General Order No. 27 and to Supplement No. 4, Addenda Nos. 1 and 2, Interpretation No. 1 and Amendment No. 1 thereto, was issued. Article VII of this interpretation, reads as follows:

"(a) Flue work, boiler department, includes flue welders under boiler foremen. (b) Heaters and helpers assisting welders shall be classed as boilermaker helpers."

Question.

Is it the intention to include heating and expanding, or the testing of welded flues (prior to putting them in boiler), as boilermaker or blacksmith work?

Decision.

No; Supplement No. 4 and Article VII of Interpretation No. 3 thereto, intended that this class of work should be performed by heaters and helpers to the flue welder. The measuring for length and the cutting, or supervising the cutting to length, and the testing of flues in boiler, shall be boiler-boilermakers' work.

Nothing in this decision shall be construed to preclude the using of a boilermaker or blacksmith (in their respective departments) from performing the work specified in the preceding question.

WALKER D. HINES,
Director General of Railroads.

MAIL FOR CZECHO-SLOVAKIA.

Office Second Ass't P. M. Gen'l,

Postmasters are informed that mail for Czecho-Slovakia will be accepted, ordinary and registered, when conforming to the Postal Union postage raes, conditions, and classification, no provision, however, having been made for the acceptance of parcel post packages destined for Czecho-Slovakia.

The notice of this office of March 24th is modied accordingly.

OTTO PRAEGER,
Second Ass't P. M. Gen'l.

STEEL FOR 4 WARSHIPS ORDERED FROM THE CARNEGIE COMPANY

Acting Secretary Roosevelt, on Wednesday, May 14, authorizes the following:

Today the Navy placed with the Carnegie Steel Co. an order for about 14,000 tons of steel required for beginning construction before July 1, 1919, of battleships 49, 50, 51, and 52, ordered constructed at New York, Norfolk, and Mare Island Navy Yards.

The order was placed at a tentative price subject to later adjustment after further conferences with the Carnegie Steel Co. officials.

That company was the only complete bidder on the entire schedule of requirements. By placing the order with one company the Navy felt assured of better service and a more convenient and economical inspection.

DIAMOND DUST IMPORTATION BY MAIL AS PRECIOUS STONES

The Treasury Department issues the following customs decisions:

(T. D. 37961).

Treasury Department,
April 2, 1919.

To collectors of customs and others concerned:

The department has had before it the question of whether or not diamond dust may be imported by mail under T. D. 36718, dated October 9, 1916, which provides that packages, sealed and unsealed, registered and unregistered, containing precious stones, cut or uncut, may be imported in the regular mails under certain conditions as to marking, the packages to be accompanied by invoices giving the value of the contents.

Inasmuch as diamond dust is included in the same paragraph of the tariff act as precious stones, is packed in a similar manner, and handled by practically the same dealers, it may be considered as precious stones within the meaning of the said Treasury conditions, and its importation by mail permitted under the same conditions.

(60935). L. S. ROWE,
Assistant Secretary.

Vouchers for Telegrams.

(T. D. 37962).

Treasury Department,
April 2, 1919.

To collectors of customs and others concerned:

The following letter, dated March 29, 1919, from the Auditor for the Treasury Department to the Chief of the Division of Customs, regarding the rendering of telegraph vouchers, is published for the information and guidance of customs officers and others concerned.

L. S. ROWE,
Assistant Secretary.

Easy to buy, convenient to handle, no red tape—Get a WAR-SAVINGS STAMP to-day.

FISH AND HARMLESS ANIMALS MAY BE SENT THROUGH MAILS

Office of Postmaster General,
Washington, April 7, 1919.

Section 476, Postal Laws and Regulations, is amended by adding thereto paragraphs 3 and 4, as follows:

3. Harmless live animals, having no offensive odor and not likely to become offensive in transit, and which do not require food or water while in transit, such as goldfish packed in moss, baby terrapin, soft crabs, shellfish, blood worms, chameleons, etc., may be sent in the mails without insurance or C. O. D. privileges to points they may reasonably be expected to reach in good condition. They must be properly prepared for safe transmission, and containers must be labeled "Perishable" and the nature of the contents marked thereon.

4. Live fowls and live domestic animals shall be accepted for mailing (without insurance or C. O. D. privilege) when securely and properly crated and can be delivered to the addressee within 48 hours from the time of mailing; such mailing shall not apply on any star or rural route, but shall be confined exclusively to motor vehicle truck routes, and then only when delivery can be effected on the route where mailed or by some other directly connecting motor vehicle truck route.

Order No. 2973.

Paragraph 1 of section 873 of the Postal Laws and Regulations is hereby amended by the substitution of the words "Post Office Service" for the words "City Delivery."

Order No. 2974.

Section 860 of the Postal Laws and Regulations is hereby amended by the substitution of the words "Post Office Service" for the words "City Delivery."

Order No. 2975.

Section 874 of the Postal Laws and Regulations is hereby amended by the substitution of the words "Post Office Service" for the words "City Delivery."

Order No. 2976.

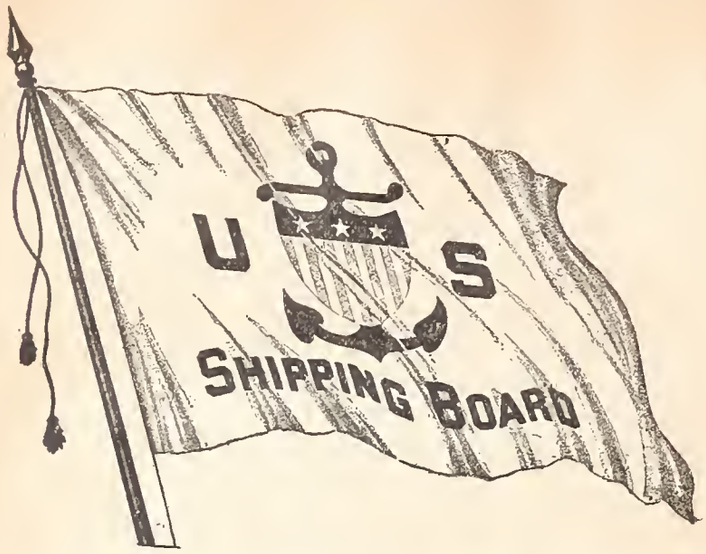
Paragraph 2 of section 847 of the Postal Laws and Regulations is hereby amended by the substitution of the words "Post Office Service" for the words "City Delivery."

A. S. BURLESON.

IMPORT LICENSE AMENDED.

The War Trade Board announces (W. T. B. R. 739) that General Import License P. B. F. No. 37, as described in W. T. B. R. 713, issued April 28, 1919, and later amended, as described in W. T. B. R. 726, issued May 8, 1919, has been amended to include within its scope shipments of emery and emery ore.

Shipments of emery and emery ore when coming from any country in the world, except Germany (including the Rhine Provinces) Luxemburg, Hungary, or those portions of Russia under Bolshevik control, may hereafter be entered under said General Import License P. B. F. No. 37 without the presentation of an individual import license.



U. S. Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation

Announces the Sale by Bids of Completed and Partially Completed

Wood Ship and Barge Hulls

The building program of the United States Shipping Board, Emergency Fleet Corporation, was so gigantic in proportion and so successful in accomplishment, that with the sudden ending of the war, it was found more keels had been laid and ships completed than will now be required by the Govt.

In consequence, at the yards enumerated below, wood ships in various stages of completion including those already launched are offered for sale to the highest bidder. The Corporation is in a position to supply ship fittings such as engines, boilers, winches, capstans, anchors, cables, etc., etc. In the majority of cases material for the completion of the vessels has been accumulated, and is in the yards, which permits of arrangements being made for their quick and accurate completion.

Wood ships have proved themselves, and offer excellent opportunities for conversion to sailing vessels, barges, coal and ore carriers, or for the installation of Diesel Engines if considered more desirable.

Location of yards, number of hulls, tonnage and stage of completion of hulls on which work has been suspended as follows:

SHIP HULLS.

	Type of Hull.	No.	D.W.T.	Percentage Comp.
Cumberland S. B. Co., So. Portland, Me.	Ferris	5	3500	46% to 99%
Freeport S. B. Co., South Freeport, Me.	Ferris	3	3500	21% to 98%
Geo. A. Gilchrist, Thomaston, Me.	Ferris	1	3500	98%
Russell S. B. Co., East Deering, Me.	Ferris	2	3500	89% to 100%
Sandy Point S. B. Corp., Sandy Point, Me.	Ferris	2	3500	68% to 88%
L. H. Shattuck, Inc., Newington, N. H.	Ferris	14	3500	33% to 100%
Continental S. B. Corp., Yonkers, N. Y.	Cont'nal	1	1500	80%
Foundation Co., Newark, N. J.	Ferris	3	3500	95% to 97%
Gildersleeve S. Const. Co., Gildersleeve, Conn.	Ferris	2	3500	86% to 100%
Groton Iron Works, Noank, Conn.	Ferris	6	3500	12% to 100%
Housatonic S. B. Co., Stratford, Conn.	Ferris	6	3500	62% to 96%
Johnson S. Y. Corp., Mariners Harbor, N. Y. C.	Ferris	4	3500	36% to 100%
Kingston S. B. Co., Kingston, N. Y.	Ferris	4	3500	27% to 100%
Ship Const. & Trading Co., Stonington, Conn.	Ferris	2	3500	69% to 90%
Traylor S. B. Co., Cornwalls, Pa.	Ferris	5	3500	29% to 100%
Maryland S. B. Co., Sollers, Md.	Ferris	5	3500	29% to 99%
Mo. Valley Bridge & Iron Co., Quantico, Va.	Ferris	2	3500	52% to 79%
North Carolina S. B. Co., Morehead City, N. C.	Ferris	3	3500	6% to 94%
Henry Smith & Sons Co., Baltimore, Md.	Ferris	4	3500	19% to 95%
Chas. H. Tenney & Co., Hampton, Va.	Ferris	3	3500	31% to 92%
York River S. B., West Point, Va.	Ferris	4	3500	19% to 91%

SHIP HULLS.

	Type of Hull.	No.	D.W.T.	Percentage Comp.
Ralph J. Chandler, Wilmington, California	Ferris	3	3500	39% to 95%
Coos Bay S. B. Co., Marshfield, Ore	Ferris	7	3500	46% to 99%
Fulton S. B. Co., Wilmington, California	Ferris	6	3500	49% to 100%
Hammond Lumber Co., Humboldt Bay, Cal.	Ferris	4	3500	32% to 96%
Kruse & Banks S. B. Co., North Bend, Ore.	Ferris	4	3500	71% to 99%
Rolph S. B. Co., Humboldt Bay, Cal.	Ferris	7	3500	3% to 81%
Allen S. B. Co., Seattle, Wash.	Allen	3	3650	84% to 100%
Babare Brothers, Tacoma, Wash.	Ferris	3	3500	63% to 100%
Grant-Smith Porter Ship Co., Aberdeen, Wash.	Ferris	8	3500	56% to 100%
Grays Harbor, M. S. Corp., Aberdeen, Wash.	G. H.	12	4000	45% to 100%
Meacham & Babcock S. B. Co., Seattle, Wash.	Ferris	9	3500	44% to 100%
Nilson & Kelez S. B. Co., Seattle, Wash.	Ferris	5	3500	17% to 97%
Pacific Amer. Fisheries Co., So. Bellingham, Wash.	P. A.	5	3500	76% to 99%
Puget Sound B. & D. Co., Seattle, Wash.	G. H. Geary	2 4	4000 5000	97% to 98% 25% to 65%
Sanderson & Porter, Raymond, Wash.	Ferris	9	3500	48% to 100%
Seaborn Shipyards, Tacoma, Wash.	Ferris	6	3500	37% to 99%
Sloan Shipyards, Seattle, Wash. (Anacortes)	Ferris	6	3500	25% to 94%
Sloan Shipyards, Seattle, Wash. (Olympia)	Ferris	10	3500	23% to 99%
Tacoma S. B. Co., Tacoma, Wash.	Ferris	8	3500	28% to 97%
Wright Shipyards, Tacoma, Wash.	Ferris	6	3500	62% to 100%
Coast S. B. Co., Portland, Ore.	Ferris	5	3500	73% to 99%

U. S. Shipping Board Sale By Bids of Completed and Partially Completed Wood Ship and Barge Hulls

SHIP HULLS.

	Type of Hull.	No.	D.W.T.	Percentage Comp.
American S. B. Co., Brunswick, Ga.	Ferris	6	3500	28% to 97%
Morey & Thomas, Jacksonville, Fla.	Ferris	3	3500	39% to 100%
J. M. Murdock, Jacksonville, Fla.	Ferris	2	3500	85% to 100%
National S. B. & D. D. Co., Savannah, Ga.	Ferris	2	3500	19% to 38%
St. Johns River S. B. Co., Jacksonville, Fla.	Ferris	6	3500	36% to 99%
Tampa Dock Co., Tampa, Fla.	Ferris	5	3500	15% to 99%
Terry S. B. Co., Savannah, Ga.	McClel'd	8	3500	58% to 96%
U. S. Maritime Corp., Brunswick, Ga.	Ferris	5	3500	32% to 99%
Alabama S. B. & D. D. Co., Mobile, Ala.	Ferris	1	3500	97%
Dantzler S. B. & D. D. Co., Moss Point, Miss.	Ferris	6	3500	22% to 99%
Dierks-Blodgett S. B. Co., Pascagoula, Miss.	Ferris	3	3500	49% to 99%
Hodge Ship Co., Moss Point, Miss.	Ferris	5	3500	11% to 100%
Jahncke S. B. Co., Madisonville, La.	Ferris	5	3500	22% to 97%
Merrill-Stevens Co., Slidell, La.	McClel'd	4	3500	43% to 100%
Mobile S. B. Co., Mobile, Ala.	McClel'd	3	3500	82% to 100%
Murnan S. B. Co., Mobile, Ala.	Ferris	2	3500	75% to 77%
Beaumont S. B. & D. D. Co., Beaumont, Texas	Ferris	5	3500	38% to 99%
Heldensfels Brothers, Rockport, Texas	Ferris	4	3500	48% to 92%
Lone Star S. B. Co., Beaumont, Texas	Ferris	6	3500	4% to 98%
McBride & Law, Beaumont, Texas	Ferris	4	3500	40% to 100%
McCammon, J. N., Beaumont, Texas	Ferris	2	3500	85% to 88%
Midland Bridge Co., Houston, Texas	Ferris	8	3500	66% to 99%
National S. B. Co., Orange, Texas	Dought'y	13	4700	4% to 96%
Southern D. D. & S. B. Co., Orange, Texas	Ferris	7	3500	16% to 97%
Union Bridge & Const. Co., Morgan City, La.	Ferris	6	3500	89% to 99%
Universal S. B. Co., Houston Ship Channel, Tex.	Ferris	12	3500	40% to 100%
Benicia S. B. Co., Benicia, California	Ferris	3	3500	53% to 99%

SHIP HULLS.

	Type of Hull.	No.	D.W.T.	Percentage Comp.
Feeney & Bremer, Tillamook, Ore.	Ferris	1	3500	94%
Grant-Smith Porter S. Co., Portland, Ore.	Ferris	16	3500	30% to 100%
McEachern Ship, Astoria, Ore.	Ferris Hough	10	2500	5% to 100%
Peninsula S. B. Co., Portland, Ore.	Penin	11	4000	28% to 100%
Geo. F. Rodgers, Astoria, Ore.	Ferris	6	3500	26% to 100%
Sommarsstrom S. B. Co., Columbia City, Ore.	Ferris Hough	6	3500	54% to 100%
G. M. Standifer Const. Co., Portland, Ore.	Ferris	7	3500	48% to 99%
G. M. Standifer Co., Vancouver, Wash.	Ferris Ballin	5 6	3500 4500	95% to 100% 59% to 96%
St. Helens S. B. Co., St. Helens, Ore.	Ferris	4	4500	1% to 96%
Supple & Ballin, Portland, Ore.	Ballin	4	4500	45% to 96%
Wilson S. B. Co., Astoria, Ore.	Ferris	6	3500	47% to 100%

BARGE HULLS.

Francis Cobb S. B. Co., Rockland, Me.	Barges	1	2500	11%
Crosby Nav. Co., Richmond, Me.	Barges	2	2500	22% to 32%
Richard T. Green Co., Chelsea, Mass.	Barges	1	2500	71%
Kelley-Spear Co., Bath, Me.	Barges	2	2500	21% to 51%
Machias S. Const. Co., Machias, Me.	Barges	3	2500	53% to 81%
Sandy Point S. B. Corp., Sandy Point, Me.	Barges	2	2500	17% to 26%
Johnson S. Y. Corp., Mariners' Harbor	Barges	1	2500	25%
Coastwise S. B. Co., Baltimore, Md.	Barges	3	2500	1% to 32%
H. E. Crook Co., Baltimore, Md.	Barges	2	2500	17% to 19%
White Haven S. B. Co., White Havens, Md.	Barges	2	2500	26% to 33%
St. Johns River S. B. Co., Jacksonville, Fla.	Barges	3	2500	44% to 47%
American Lumber Co., Millville, Fla.	Barges	2	2500	14% to 32%
Beaumont S. B. & D. D. Co., Beaumont, Texas	Barges.	2	.2000	.43%.to 47%
Midland Bridge Co., Houston, Texas	Barges	2	2500	67% to 71%
Union Bridge & Const. Co., Morgan City, La.	Barges	3	2500	42% to 71%

Bids may be submitted for one or more hulls or any combination of hulls, by number.

Bids must be in by May 26th, 1919, and hold good for thirty days.

Notice of awards and date on which purchaser will be given possession will be announced.

All bids must be accompanied by a certified check for 10% of the amount of the bid; made payable to the United States Shipping Board, Emergency Fleet Corporation.

This amount will be applied to the purchase price of the successful bidder, but in the event that such bidder fails to consummate the contract of purchase, deposit will be forfeited to the Corporation.

Balance of purchase price to be paid at the time the contract is executed and title taken to the hull or hulls.

A representative of the Corporation is stationed at each of the above named yards, and will give every opportunity for the inspection of the hulls. If additional information is required communicate with the Secretary of The Emergency Fleet Corporation.

The Corporation reserves the right to reject any and all bids. Bids should be addressed as follows:—

Office of Secretary, United States Shipping Board, Emergency Fleet Corporation

140 NORTH BROAD STREET, PHILADELPHIA

"Sealed Bid for Hull Number . . . . . DO NOT OPEN."

RED CROSS HOME SERVICE

Information for Soldiers' and Sailors' Families, Issued by Department of Civilian Relief.

Medical Service to Disabled Soldiers.

The Federal Board for Vocational Education has announced the following policies in regard to the medical services which they are authorized to render to discharged disabled soldiers and sailors in Circular Letter 212, sent to all District Vocational Officers:

1. No disabled man is to be recommended for a course of training unless he has been examined by a properly qualified medical officer who certifies that the man is physically and mentally able to enter upon the course of training, and that he will also be able to follow successfully the occupation for which he is to be trained.

2. Whenever possible, candidates for vocational training are to be examined by the medical officers of the United States Public Health Service, but where the services of such officers are not available, District Vocational Officers are authorized to employ a physician to make the necessary examination.

3. If it be necessary to have the men placed in a hospital for examination to determine the feasibility of his training or placement at the hands of the Federal Board, or if the examination involves other extra expense, the District Vocational Officer is authorized to incur the necessary expense.

4. In the case of special disabilities, such as tuberculosis, dementia praecox, and other mental diseases, the District Vocational Officer is authorized to arrange for an examination of a man by a specialist, in order to determine his fitness to enter upon a prescribed course of training. In all cases a decision is to be based upon the opinion of a medical man.

5. Men who have any infectious or contagious diseases should be treated till cured, or, if cure is not possible, should be trained for, or placed in, those occupations where they will not come in close contact with the public or with other workmen. The decision as to whether or not the man's disease is infectious or contagious will, in every case, be made upon the advice of a physician.

6. If a man, while undergoing training or still under investigation as a possible training case, becomes ill from a recurrence of a disability incurred in service, the Bureau of War Risk Insurance is responsible for providing the necessary medical care and treatment. If application to the Bureau for such care involves serious delay, however, the District Vocational Officer is authorized to provide medical attention as an emergency case.

If, however, a man while undergoing training becomes ill from any other cause than a disability incurred in service, the District Vocational Officer is authorized to provide medical attention, and if necessary, to place the men in a hospital for treatment at the expense of the Federal Board.

7. In the case of a man blinded in service a report on a man's condition is to be obtained from a specialist and forwarded to the central office of the Board.

8. District Vocational Officers are empowered to employ a physician to make examinations of those men who are training cases, but who have not made application for compensation to the Bureau of War Risk Insurance.

Treatment of Mental Cases.

Hereafter, in order that soldiers suffering with a mental disability may secure continuous treatment it has been decided that they shall be transferred to the hospitals of the Public Health Service before receiving their discharge from the Army. Previously, these men received their discharge as soon as their treatment in the Army hospital came to an end.

The Public Health Service has taken over the hospital at Dansville, N. Y., for such cases and it is understood will open several other hospitals in the future. It is hoped the families and friends of these men will appreciate the need for having them remain in these hospitals until such time as they may be properly returned to civilian life.

This carries only a step further the enlightened policy of the military authorities, the Bureau of War Risk Insurance, and the Public Health Service to provide the best possible medical care and treatment for men who have been disabled in the service of their country.

Captain D. A. Thom, formerly with the forces overseas as a specialist on mental disease, has been added to the staff of the Red Cross Department of Civilian Relief as a liaison officer from the National Committee on Mental Hygiene to be a consultant upon such cases.

Government Insurance for Every Soldier.

A certain town in New Jersey is helping every one of its soldiers to keep up a certain amount of Government insurance. The people of this town have taken up a subscription which will pay for at least $2,500 insurance for each man who joined the Army from their town. The men are urged to keep up as much as possible of the balance of the $10,000 insurance allowed each man. Anyone who was making his home in this town at the time of enlistment, even though no longer residing there, comes within the scope of this provision. The people are doing this to let the boys know that the "home guards" are standing back of them and ready and willing to show their appreciation in this substantial way.

Home Service for Families Living Abroad.

The Red Cross recognizes a home service duty to families living abroad of men in the military and naval forces of the United States. This duty is performed through the Insular and Foreign Division (known as the Fourteenth Division), and located at National Headquarters, Washington, D. C. All home service to families living outside continental United States and Alaska falls within the jurisdiction of this division.

All home service cases in foreign countries should be referred to this division, since it maintains direct and confidential relations with the agency in each country best fitted to handle the problem, and keeps in direct touch with the latest social and political developments in each country. The Foreign Commissions of the American Red Cross are used wherever they still exist; national Red Cross societies in countries where they are established; national, civic or charitable societies in others, and in any cases the American Consuls. The quality of the service rendered varies greatly, but it is the constant effort of the division to bring about a steady improvement following the standards of home service maintained in the United States.

Among countries which are now reachable through the Fourteenth Division are the following:

Albania, Archangel, Armenia, Belgium, Bosnia, Bulgaria, Czecho-Slovakia, Denmark, Egypt, France, Great Britain, Greece, Italy, Jugo-Slavia and Dalmatia, Montenegro, Norway, Persia, Poland, Portugal, Rumania, Serbia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria, Turkey, Ukraine.

Immediately upon the signing of peace terms it is expected that service will be established with Germany, Austria-Hungary and Bolshevist Russia.

The Director of the Fourteenth Division requests that in preparing cases for investigation in foreign countries extraordinary care be exercised. Addresses must be as complete as possible, giving not only the names of towns, but street and number as well. In making inquiries about inhabitants of Poland, Armenia and other countries where war has caused distress and family disorganization, it is very desirable to have for identification purposes the names of relatives, mayors of towns and prominent citizens who might assist in locating the family in question.

Problems being handled daily by the division include the bringing of the wives of American soldiers to this country, advice concerning the sending of money to foreign countries, locating and securing messages from friends and relatives long separated by war conditions, as well as the usual forms of home service.

PROPERTY OF THE PENNA. STATE LIBRARY, NOT TO BE TAKEN FROM THE LIBRARY

Midweek Casualty Supplement

Official Gov't News

United States Bulletin

Policies Bids Orders

CONTINUING the Work of THE OFFICIAL U. S. BULLETIN Established under an order of THE PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES, May 10, 1917. AUTHORITATIVE RECORD of all U. S. GOVERNMENT ACTIVITIES. ISSUED EVERY MONDAY.

VOL. 3. No. 588 WASHINGTON, THURSDAY, MAY 22, 1919. $10.00 A YEAR

WAR DEPARTMENT REGULATION ON THE TEMPORARY PROMOTION OF ARMY OFFICERS IS ISSUED

CIRCULAR NO. 79 REVOKED

Promotions Will Be Made to Give Rank Appropriate to Command in Case of Line or to Actual Employment in Case of the Staff.

The War Department authorizes publication of the following information:

A circular is being published to the army on the subject of temporary promotions. Circular No. 79 (W. D. 1919), covering promotions for the period of the emergency within the United States and its possessions, is revoked and the following substituted:

Rule for Promotions.

Promotions will be made to give rank appropriate to the command in case of line officers or to actual employment in case of staff officers. Relaxation of this rule is to be made only to permit the portion of the army remaining undemobilized to be treated as a living organization, with such promotions as would be normal in times of peace to fill vacancies or which may arise. In computing vacancies, each branch of the line and each staff corps and department will be considered as a whole within the United States and its possessions.

Computation of vacancies will be based on Tables of Organization in force Nov. 11, 1918, scaled down to the degree of demobilization. For such staff corps or departments as have no organization tables, computation will be based upon the actual strength as of Nov. 11, 1918.

Approval of Secretary Required.

No officer is to be recommended for promotion unless the duty upon which he is engaged is commensurate with the advanced grade recommended and unless there is no officer of appropriate rank reasonably available for assignment to the duty in question. In addition to such vacancies as may be computed by the Chief of the Personnel Branch, of the General Staff, a vacancy may be considered to exist in any grade where the interests of the United States make such promotion necessary. No promotions will be made without personal approval of the Secretary of War.

Four Divisions Released For Preparation to Return, Gen. Pershing Cables

The War Department authorizes publication of the following cabled communication from the commander in chief of the American Expeditionary Forces:

The Sixth and Seventh Divisions were released May 8, and the Fourth and Fifth Divisions May 10 to be prepared for return to the United States.

Following is probable order of departure of divisions already released but not yet embarked:

May: 80th, 36th and 88th.

June: 90th, Fifth, 81st, Fourth, Sixth and Seventh.

Schedules of departure, based upon length of service and time of release, have been necessarily modified due to increase in the Third Army to necessity of avoiding delay in utilizing ships arriving at different ports, and to necessity of utilizing rail facilities to each port as these facilities become available. These considerations may modify order of departure as announced above.

Discharge of Emergency Men at Camps Ordered

The War Department authorizes publication of the following information:

The Director of the Air Service is being directed to discharge from the service, with the least practicable delay, all emergency men now being held in the service at camps and stations in the United States for purposes of training field artillery and coast artillery troops, except those in the 29th Balloon Company, at Ft. Monroe, Va. The discharge of emergency men from the latter organization will not be effected for the present except those eligible under the provisions of Circular 77, W. D., 1918.

GOOD WISHES TO PARAGUAY.

The Department of State has extended to the President and Government of the Republic of Paraguay, through the American Legation at Ascunsion, its cordial felicitations on the anniversary of the independence of Paraguay, and the expression of the sincere good wishes of the government and people of the United States for the continued prosperity of their country.

COL. CHOLMELEY-JONES NAMED DIRECTOR OF WAR RISK BUREAU TO SUCCEED COL. H. D. LINDSLEY

HAD OVERSEAS EXPERIENCE

New Head of Government Insurance Division Was for Some Time in Full Charge of War Risk Work with Expeditionary Forces.

Secretary Glass has announced the appointment of Col. R. G. Cholmeley-Jones, of New York, as director of Bureau of War Risk Insurance to succeed Col. Henry D. Lindsley, who has severed his connection with the bureau.

In announcing the appointment, the Treasury Department statement says:

Col. Cholmeley-Jones will assume the position admirably equipped by reason of training and experience in insurance matters, in executive work, and, more particularly, by his intimate knowledge of the War Risk Insurance Law as a result of his services in the War Risk Insurance Section of the American Expeditionary Force in France.

Author of Special Form of Policy.

He was engaged for four years in the insurance business, and for 14 years was associated with the Review of Reviews. Even during that time he retained an active interest in insurance matters and is the author of a special form of life insurance policy prepared particularly for the purpose of giving the maximum protection to people of small incomes.

In October, 1917, Col. Cholmeley-Jones, at the request of the Secretary of War, organized the sale of Second Liberty Loan bonds to the United States Army, succeeding in disposing of $89,000,000 worth of these bonds.

Because of his special organizing ability he was commissioned a captain in the army in November, 1917, and accompanied the late Maj. Willard D. Straight to France to assist in creating the War Risk Section of the American Expeditionary Force. In this service he was made deputy chief of the section and promoted to the grade of lieutenant colonel. During the latter part of his service with the American Expeditionary Force, Col. Cholmeley-Jones was in full charge of the section. By this service he is thoroughly versed in the War Risk Insurance Act and will be prepared to undertake the work of Director of the Bureau.

CASUALTIES IN U. S. EXPEDITIONARY FORCES

SERIAL B, No. 19. (Continued.)

The following casualties are reported by the commanding general of the American Expeditionary Forces:

MARINE CORPS CASUALTIES.

Killed in Action.

CORPORAL.

DORSEY, Howard Swier. Emma Dorsey, 4246 Wyalusing Avenue, West Philadelphia, Pa.

PRIVATES.

APPLEBEE, Edward George. Leora L. Applebee, Flint, Mich.
HILL, Ralph Orien. Susan Hill, Potsdam, N. Y.
PHALEN, James E. Bridget Phalen, 2567 Park Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Died of Wounds.

SERGEANT.

STILLER, Michael Joseph. Mary Stiller, 3417 Magnolia Street, New Orleans, La.

CORPORAL.

PETERSON, Martin. Carey Olson, 1414 North Fourth Street, Minneapolis, Minn.

BUGLER.

KNAPP, Charles H. Almer H. Knapp, West Newbury, Mass.

PRIVATES.

BAMFORTH, Jack. Mollie Bamforth, 849 West One hundred and seventy-eighth Street, New York, N. Y.
JACOBSON, Kenneth J. Harriet Jacobson, Salt Lake City, Utah.
JONES, Dewey Jay. Thomas Jones, Canal Dover, Ohio.
KENNEDY, Patrick A. Mary Kennedy, 2505 East Grace Street, Richmond, Va.
MULFORD, Joseph Allen. Hattie Mulford, Tacoma, Wash.
O'SHEA, John Bartholomew. John O'Shea, Manle Lake, Minn.
STEARNS, John Maxwell. John M. Stearns, Syracuse, N. Y.
SUTTON, Bert Thomas. George Sutton, Milwaukee, Wis.
THORN, Raymond Stacy. Jessie Thorn, 1001 East Madison Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.
VIGNEAU, James Ambrose. F. J. Vigneau, Gilbert Cove, Nova Scotia.
WHITSON, Fred Albert. George T. Whitson, Louisville, Ky.

Missing in Action.

SERGEANTS.

MacDONALD, Hugh Alex. Jeannette MacDonald, Randolph, Mass.
BROSSEAU, Paul Alfred. William Brosseau, Everett, Mass.

Killed in Action, Previously Reported Missing in Action

SERGEANT.

HOPTA, Joseph L. John Hopta, 491 Mulberry Street, Newark, N. J.

PRIVATES.

DAVIS, Lloyd Kocher. Elmer Davis, Petersburg, Pa.
DORSEY, Edward. Emma Dorsey, Philadelphia, Pa.
GREEN, Naylor. Alice M. Parkhill, 3217 North Carlisle Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
ROSENQUIST, George A. R. Ida Waltz, 1709 Barry Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Returned to United States, Previously Reported Killed in Action.

PRIVATE.

RUPERT, George W. Margaret Rupert, Cedar City, Mo.

Died of Wounds, Previously Reported Missing in Action.

PRIVATES.

ELLIOTT, Seaton Samuel. Lily D. Smith, 28 Pine Street, Petersburg, Va.
McWHIRTER, William L. Emma Harbin, Glen Allen, Ala.
NOBLE, Walter Raymond. Albert E. Noble, 5915 Curtis Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.

In Hospital, Previously Reported Missing in Action.

LUNSFORD, Lawrence E. Mrs. C. W. Castle, 306 Delta Avenue, Cincinnati, Ohio.
MAY, Lee Herman. Elizabeth A. May, St. Jacobs, Ill.

Returned to United States, Previously Reported Missing in Action.

PRIVATE.

SHAW, George Darwin. Marie Shaw, Oak Park, Ill.

SERIAL B, NO. 20.

Killed in Action.

MECHANIC.

REZANKA, Edward L. Edward L. Rezanka, Sr., 520 South Carolina Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

PRIVATE.

NAUGLE, Raymond Lafayette. Mrs. Valeria Naugle, Walnut Bottom, Pa.

Died from Accident and Other Causes.

LIEUTENANT.

HOLT, Rolla Berry. Mrs. Ellen L. Holt, 3617 Bellefontaine Avenue, Kansas City, Mo.

BATTALION SERGEANT MAJOR.

McALLISTER, James Lloyd. Mrs. Amanda McAllister, Mendon, Mo.

CORPORAL.

BECKMAN, Clem A. Mrs. Katherine Beckman, 423 Livingston Street, Colina, Ohio.

PRIVATES.

ALLEN, Wade Haskel. Mrs. Vera B. Allen, Illiopolis, Ill.
AUGUSTIN, John C. John Augustin, Ashton, Nebr.
BLACKBURN, William H. Mrs. Malena Blackburn, Ferron, Utah.
CAWOOD, Fred. Mrs. Louisa A. Cawood, R. F D. 2, Speedwell, Tenn.
HELM, Clifford L. Mrs. Mettie M. Helm, 516 North Jefferson Avenue, Mason City, Iowa.
HERMENZIE, Anthony. Michael Hermenzie, R. F. D. 11, West Port, Conn.
PEARSON, Caleb W. Ephriam W. Pearson, Redlands, Cal.
PEIFER, Michael. Mrs. Mary Peifer, 531 Barbey Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
RICHMOND, William H. Owen Richmond, Dereno, N. Mex.

CURRENT CASUALTIES.

Died of Disease.

SERGEANT.

SCHAEFER, Philippe. Mrs. P. Schaefer, 244 East 77th Street, New York, N. Y.

PRIVATES.

HARRISON, Gurvers. Miss Leatha Louis, R. F. D. 3, Shambles, Ga.
MYERS, Charles H. Mrs. Sallie Myers, Maggie, Va.
WADDELL, Albert. Mrs. Mary E. Waddell, 829 Butler Street, Shreveport, La.

Died of Accident and Other Causes.

PRIVATES.

BERNARD, John. Frank Bernard, Mexico, Me.
BURNS, Lawrence J. Mrs. Ellen Atkins, 210 Second Street, South Boston, Mass.
CYNOVA, Joseph J. John J. Cynova, 2332 Ward Street, Chicago, Ill.
HARRIAN, John. George Harrian, 219 Wisconsin Street, Racine, Wis.
KIRBY, William J. Mrs. Katherine Kirby, 173 Lancaster Street, Albany, N. Y.
ROGAN, James H. Mrs. Estele Rogan, 10 Saunders Street, Pawtucket, R. I.
SMITH, Albert E. Mrs. John R. Smith, R. F. D. 2, Wyandotte, Mich.

CHANGES IN STATUS.

The following cabled corrections are issued as an appendix to the regular casualty lists at the request of the several press associations:

Returned to Duty, Previously Reported

Killed in Action.

PRIVATES.

McCRAY, Willis E. Mrs. Mildred Coy, 346 West Hickory Street, Kankakee, Ill.
ROSSMAN, Jake. Mrs. Effie Rossman, Station A, general delivery, 1801 Lakeview Avenues, San Antonio, Tex.

Died of Disease, Previously Reported Died of Wounds.

PRIVATE.

PETERS, Michael I. John W. Peters, R. F. D. 2, East Peru, Iowa.

Returned to Duty, Previously Reported Died of Disease.

PRIVATE.

DONATELLI, Antonio. Antonio Tielli, 104 Willow Street, Dunmore, Pa.

Killed in Action, Previously Reported Died.

CORPORALS.

COMSTOCK, Albert O. Daniel Comstock, 235 North Avenue, Washington, Pa.
BAUWENS, Frank. Frank Bauwens, R. F. D. 1, Portage, Pa.
CASELLI, Allassandio. Charles Casselli, Perry Avenue, box 134, Highwood, Ill.
DANSBERRY, Stanley A. Mrs. Martha Dansbery, Springdale, Ohio.

Died of Wounds, Previously Reported Died.

PRIVATE.

HAYDEN, John S. Christopher Hayden, 716 Second Avenue, New York, N. Y.

Returned to Duty, Previously Reported Died.

SERGEANT.

PARKER, James E. James W. Parker, Gray, Ky.

Killed in Action, Previously Reported Wounded Severely.

PRIVATES.

BOSS, Spencer Ralph. George Boss, 311 Condit Street, Sparta, Wis.
ERICKSMOEN, Thomas. Alof Ericksmoen, Blair, Wis.

Died of Wounds, Previously Reported Wounded Slightly.

CORPORAL.

TURLEY, Clarence L. Joseph H. Turley, Grandview, Wash.

Killed in Action, Previously Reported Wounded (Degree Undetermined).

PRIVATE.

ROSE, Joseph L. Mrs. Clara I. Rose, 1325 Alviso Street, Santa Clara, Cal.

Killed in Action, Previously Reported Missing in Action.

PRIVATE.

KUHL, Paul H. Mrs. Wilhelmina Kuhl, 346 East 42nd Street, Portland, Ore.

Died of Wounds, Previously Reported Missing in Action.

STEWART, William Howard. Mrs. Levera Stewart, 1006 Kerns Avenue, Elkins, W. Va.

Died, Previously Reported Missing in Action.

LIEUTENANT.

YARBROUGH, Walter S. Mrs. Daisy G. Yarbrough, 211 28th Avenue north, Nashville, Tenn.

PRIVATES.

CIACCIO, Michael. Mrs. Francesca Ciaccio, Cortille Gatto, Via Batoranne, Sicilia, Italy.
HORN, Sherman. Tip Horn, Caddo Gap, Ark.
KELLY, Frank Joseph. Patrick Kelly, 1618 South 27th Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
LUCAS, Cornelius J. Mrs. Jelke J. Lucas, R. F. D. 1, Manhattan, Mont.
LUCCHESI, Mario. Jerome Lucchesi, 3½ Jackson Terrace, Lawrence, Mass.
MELE, John. Mrs. Falmino Colono, Minfradenea, Italy.
MUMFORD, Forrest L. Mrs. Varina Mumford, Roseville, Ohio.
NOLL, Ray A. Marcus Noll, Jamesport, Mo.
NORTH, George W. Mrs. Luella Brown, 81 Adam Street, Rochester, N. Y.
NOTTINGHAM, Seymour. E. I. Nottingham, 121 12th Street S. E., Washington, D. C.
PEJKA, Joseph. Mrs. Mary Pejka, 36 Beck Street, Buffalo, N. Y.
PELLMAN, George. Fred Pellman, 37 Galt Street, New Albany, Ind.
PORRONI, John. Antonio Porroni, Province of Roma, Italy.
RICE, Peter P. Mrs. Martha Rice, Hannaford, N. Dak.
SCHWOCH, Henry G. Mrs. Mary Schwoch, 770 Pleasant Avenue, Oregon City, Oreg.
SCOTT, Charles F. Mrs. Annie Scott, 1006 Arlington Avenue, Baltimore, Md.
SENA, Jose A. Mrs. Paiferia P. Sena, Valardoe, N. Mex.
SHAULIS, Daniel W. Mrs. Annie C. Shaulis, R. F. D. 3, Somerset, Pa.
SIEGEL, Harry. Morris Siegel, 470 Rockaway Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

CASUALTIES IN U. S. EXPEDITIONARY FORCES

SIMONS, Joseph. Mrs. Annie Simons, 218 Throop Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
THOMPSON, Robert. Mrs. Susan Thompson, 506 McRae Street, Wilmington, N. C.
VALCOURT, Alphonse. Mrs. Mary Valcourt, 21 Florence Street, Lawrence, Mass.
VAN VOORHEES, Leslie B. Frank J. Van Voorhees, general delivery, Kendalls, Mich.
YOOS, Harry E. Miss Stella Yoos, 208 South Franklin Street, Pottstown, Pa.

Wounded Slightly, Previously Reported Missing in Action.

PRIVATE.

JONES, Joe W. Mrs. Elizabeth Jones, Bristol, Tenn.

Wounded (Degree Undetermined), Previously Reported Missing in Action.

CORPORAL.

JAYES, Henry D. George H. Jayes, 13 Fosters Court, Medford, Mass.

PRIVATES.

KELLEY, Edgar J. Ed. Kelley, Elmo, W. Va.
MACIARULO, Gustino. Joseph Maciarulo, 236 West 60th Street, New York, N. Y.
MAJOR, James H. Mrs. Mary J. Major, 15 Billings Street, West Roxbury, Mass.
PEASE, George E. George W. Pease, 14 Winter Street, Hartford, Conn.

Returned to Duty, Previously Reported Missing in Action.

SERGEANT.

McINERNEY, Vincent J. Mrs. Anna E. McInerney, 205 North Winebiddle Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

COOK.

SMITH, Robert Charles. Charles C. Smith, Flemington, N. J.

PRIVATES.

ALLEN, Bert S. Mrs. Elizabeth Allen, 508 Mound Court, Newark, Ohio.
BAKER, Larry. Cyrus Baker, Millsboro, Del.
BARNES, Sam. Mrs. Gertie Barnes, Cawker City, Kans.
FARRIS, Rufus L. E. L. Farris, R. F. D. 2, box 34, Alton, Mo.
FELKER, Tulus H. James M. Felker, 838 West Grand Avenue, Sringfield, Mo.
JONES, John. Joseph Jones, Large, Pa.
KEITHLEY, Howard. Mrs. Emma Keithley, 4801 Rosewood Avenue, Pine Lawn, St. Louis County, Mo.
MAGNETT, Earl D. Scott Magnett, 364 North Conde Street, Tipton, Ind.
MAHANEY, Daniel J. Mrs. Mary Mahaney, 34 Market Street, Newburyport, Mass.
MAIN, Lonnie C. Obediah Main, Lake, Ind.
MALONE, Guisecepe. Tony Malone, Messina, Italy.
MARESCA, Jhilip C. Benard Mercier, 504 Onderdonk Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
NICHOLS, Tillman A. Henry N. Nichols, Barefoot, Ga.
ROMEO, Tony. Mrs. Susie P. Romeo, Holsopple, Pa.
SOUZER, Mike. Mrs. Rosa Souzer, Lyndora, Pa.
STRATMAN, Clarence H. Mrs. Elizabeth Stratman, 1100½ Hampshire Street, Quincy, Ill.
WALKER, Lilburn J. Mrs. Hattie Walker, 2105 South 11th Street, St. Joseph, Mo.

SERIAL B, NO. 21.

Killed in Action.

PRIVATES.

CONKLING, Neil L. Mrs. Eldora Fredrick, 321 Huntington Street, Medina, Ohio.
MOSELEY, Charlie O. Bart J. Moseley, Ebony, Va.
STRASSER, James. Mrs. Mary Strasser, 7608 Central Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.

Died of Wounds.

PRIVATES.

DONAHUE, Dennis F. Mrs. Mary Donahue, Ardens Trusch, Glangeriff County, Cordite, Ireland.
JACKALITZ, Joseph. Mrs. Anna Jackalitz, 1614 South Lawrence Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Died from Accident and Other Causes.

SERGEANTS.

KOWNACKI, Alexander. Joseph Knownacki, 711 Grove Street, Milwaukee, Wis.
PATTON, Ennis R. Mrs. Leander Patton, R. F. D. 3, Campbellsburg, Ind.

PRIVATES.

MARTINEZ, Cipriano. Pedro Martinez, Cimmaron, N. Mex.
STRANG, Wesley H. Robert B. Strang, Gurnee, Ill.
STRENG, Louis August. Mrs. W. Streng, 364 Avon Avenue, Newark, N. J.
STRUBBE, Julius. Mrs. Mary Graff, 352 Walker Street, Milwaukee, Wis.
SUKOWATY, Edward. James Sukowaty, R. F. D. 1, Eaton, Wis.

Missing in Action.

SERGEANTS.

SMITH, Willie. J. O. Smith, 211 West 42nd Street, Minneapolis, Minn.
VAHOS, Toney Pete. Sam Vahos, 321 Wells Street, Milwaukee, Wis.

PRIVATES.

BELTMAN, Nick. Gerrit Beltman, Platte, S. Dak.
EDWARDS, James G. I. N. Edwards, Maud, Okla.
KENNEDY, James F. Mrs. Margaret Kennedy, 85 North Fourth Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

CURRENT CASUALTIES.

Died from Accident and Other Causes.

CHAPLAIN.

GALLAGHER, Patrick J. Joseph P. Dineen, 142 East 29th Street, New York, N. Y.

CORPORALS.

HANLEY, Paul J. Mrs. Patrick Hanley, R. F. D. 8, Towson, Md.
SCHNEIDER, George J. Thomas Schneider, 44 Auburn Street, Clinton, Mass.

PRIVATES.

BLOOM, Harry. Mrs. Lizzie Bloom, 104 Orchard Street. Brooklyn, N Y.
NELSON, Robert. Charlie Nelson, 1806 John Street, Fort Worth, Tex.

Died of Disease.

SERGEANTS.

FORD, Louis. Mrs. Roselle Ford, 623 Regnes Street, New Orleans, La.
GAZZOLA, John. Victor Gazzola, 319 East 106th Street, New York, N. Y.
HOOPER, Benjamin K. Mrs. Lauritte T. Sloan, 501 Westminster Road, Brooklyn, N. Y.

CORPORALS.

McNEILL, Frank J. Mrs. Cora Brauld, Rolph, Cal.
PRAZAK, Joseph. Mrs. Barbara Prazak, 2845 South Joman Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
SAMUELSON, Arthur C. Mrs. Anna Samuelson, 308 West 24th Place, Chicago, Ill.

WAGONER.

POPE, William A. Mrs. Emma Artman, 6416 Loomis Street, Chicago, Ill.

MECHANIC.

WARD, Sam. Mrs. Mary Ward, R. F. D. 2, Colfax, La.

PRIVATES.

BRADLEY, Edward. Mrs. Alice Bradley, Dansville, La.
CLARK, John B. James I. Smith, Longmont, Colo.
KEENAN, Homer. J. G. Keenan, Humboldt, Tenn.
NEAL, Askie. Charlie Neal, 334 Baxter Avenue, Louisville, Ky.
PERRY, Allie L. Mrs. E. B. Perry, Exira, Iowa.
WALKER, Thomas E. Mrs. Hannah H. Walker, 162 West Main Street, Penns Grove, N. J.

CABLED CORRECTIONS.

The following cabled corrections are issued as an appendix to the regular casualty lists at the request of the several press associations:

Returned to Duty, Previously Reported Killed in Action.

SERGEANT.

CASEY, James A. Mrs. Mary Casey, 445 Eighth Street, West New York, N. Y.

Returned to Duty, Previously Reported Died of Wounds.

CORPORAL.

TURNER, Garland B. Mrs. W. J. Gross, Hillsboro, Ga.

Killed in Action, Previously Reported Died.

PRIVATE.

DE ST. CROIX, Mather. Mrs. Vene De St. Croix, R. F. D. 2, Savannah, N. Y.

Returned to Duty, Previously Reported Died.

PRIVATES.

DIXON, Frank. Frank Dixon, 836 West Chester Street, Shenandoah, Pa.
HITTLE, John. Mrs. Lavina Hittle, R. F. D. 2, Buchanan, Mich.

Killed in Action, Previously Reported Wounded Severely.

PRIVATE.

GREELEY, Raymond E. Mrs. Jane H. Greeley, 762 Union Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Missing in Action, Previously Reported Wounded Slightly.

PRIVATE.

KEITER, Charley. Frank Keiter, Hartington, Nebr.

Killed in Action, Previously Reported Missing in Action

PRIVATE.

SIMPSON, David F. Mrs. Tabitha, Klepper 90½ Greenville Avenue, Clarion, Pa.

Died, Previously Reported Missing in Action.

PRIVATES.

MARS, Truman G. L. Mrs. William Whitesel, Bentley, N. Dak.
PIERSTORFF, Albert C. William Pierstorff, R. F. D. 9, Celina, Ohio.
RUSSO, Joseph. Camello Russo, Aci S. Antonio, Catania, Italy.
STATHAKIS, Bollos. Andrew Pollaks, Mina, Calif.
STOWELL, William Patrick. Mrs. Rosie Stowell, Western Port, Md.
SVIHURA, Steven, jr. Mrs. Helen Svihura, 225 East Seventieth Street, New York, N. Y.
TREAT, Everett S. Mrs. P. G. Treat, 321 South Ninth Avenue, Mount Vernon, N. Y.

Wounded Slightly, Previously Reported Missing in Action.

PRIVATE.

MASON, James. Andy J. Mason, R. F. D. 1, Arp, Tex.

Returned to Duty, Previously Reported Missing in Action.

CORPORALS.

MURCH, Wayne R. Miss Alta Murch, 319 West Glen Avenue, Youngstown, Ohio.
RANSOM, William. James J. Ransom, 310 East Twenty-third Street, care of Bliss Building, New York, N. Y.

PRIVATES.

BARMORE, Wiley L. Mrs. Josie B. Barmore, R. F. D. 3, Marietta, Ga.
BLANSETT, Lucian. Thomas Blansett, Watervalley, Ark.
CARTER, Hermas C. Thomas N. Carter, R. F. D. 1, Harriman, Tenn.
CORDNER, Curtis M. Owen S. Cordner, La Falette, Pa.
CREEGAN, Patrick. Miss W. Creegan, 125 West Ninetieth Street, New York, N. Y.
GOAD, Jorden. Mrs. Gordon Goad, Dugspur, Va.
GUSTAFSON, Oscar P. August Gustafson, 62 Lyton Place, St. Paul, Minn.
LEICH, Samuel. Mrs. Fannie Leich, 359 Bradford Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
LINN, Howard J. William Linn, R. F. D. 2, Linesville, Pa.
MARCINKUS, Victor. Frank Marcinkus, 411 Columbus Avenue, Boston, Mass.
MARES, Henry. Martin Mares, 6909 Kinsman Road, Cleveland, Ohio.
MARSH, Russell. Mrs. Annie Marsh, 217 Merchant Avenue, Audubon, N. J.
MARTINEZ, Phillip. Miss Elsie Martinez, Bryn Mawr, Calif.
MEYERS, Charles B. Mrs. Margaret Meyers, 4637 Penn Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.
MILLS, Ezekiel L. Mrs. Olivia L. Mills, Tuscola, Tex.
MOORE, Edward R. Mrs. Sarah Frances Ward, 321 East Sixth Street, North Platte, Nebr.

PRIVATES.

MUTTL, Vincent. Mrs. Wilhemina Muttl, 1334 Second Avenue, New York, N. Y.
REFSLAND, Jelmer. Elias Refsland, box 21, Silverton, Oreg.
SARGENT, Benjamin C. Ben. T. Sargent, Granberry, Tex.
SCREWS, John W. John Screws, Granger, Tex.
SESSIONS, Percy E. Olin Sessions, Tolna, N. Dak.

(Continued on page 5.)

United States Bulletin

Continuing the Work of The Official U. S. Bulletin Established May 10, 1917, Under an Order of the President of the United States. Since April 1, 1919, Published by Roger W. Babson. Issued Every Monday.

Office: No. 10 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C. Tel. Main 5600

The United States Bulletin is dedicated to the faithful presentation of the official acts of the Government that the people may know and understand precisely and accurately just what the Government is doing day by day. The Bulletin expresses no opinions, indulges in no conjecture or speculation. Published under the same executive management, the same editorship.

The Bulletin is in itself a complete record of all the important activities of the United States Government through its various departments, Legislative, Judicial, and Executive. Official Orders, Statements, and Rulings printed textually as issued by accredited Government officials, and, therefore, an authoritative guide to the business interests of the Nation; a virtual necessity to the Government itself in acquainting the various departments with the official acts of one another; to the Judiciary; to the Manufacturers; Miners and Traders; to Corporations, Railroads, Steamship, Telegraph and Cable Companies; Exporters and Importers; to Diplomats, Consular Agents, Statesmen, and men of affairs generally, who wish to keep accurately informed of what the Government is doing and to preserve for reference authentic copies of public announcements issued by the Government's own officials and agents. Entered at the post office at Washington, D. C., as second-class mail matter.—**Edward S. Rochester, Editor.**

SUBSCRIPTION RATES BY MAIL

One year	$10.00
Six months	6.00
One year, postage prepaid to foreign countries	15.00
Six months, postage prepaid to foreign countries	8.50
Back numbers and extra copies, each	.20

Make all checks, money orders, and drafts payable to United States Bulletin, 10 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C.—**C. T. Clayton, Business Manager.**

WEEKLY BANK STATEMENT OF FEDERAL RESERVE BOARD

Increases in all classes of investments, mainly in war paper accompanied by substantial additions to government and member bank reserve deposits are indicated by the Federal Reserve Board's weekly bank statement, issued as at close of business on May 16, 1919.

Of the total increase of about $75,000,000 in earning assets, $67,700,000 represents the net increase in war paper, $2,900,000 the increase in other discounts, $2,700,000 the increase in acceptances and $1,700,000 the increase in Treasury certificates on hand. Total earning assets show an increase of about $75,000,000 for the week and include about $19,000 of Victory notes, reported by two banks.

Paper held under rediscount for the Federal Reserve Banks show a decrease from $93,800,000 to $85,700,000. Holdings of bankers' acceptances include $3,600,000 bought from other Reserve banks with the latter's endorsement, also $27,500,000 bought from other reserve banks without such endorsement.

Both government deposits, and members' reserve deposits show considerable increases, the former by $96,100,000 and the latter by $24,400,000, while net deposits are given as about $100,000,000 more than the week before. As against the large increase in deposit liabilities, the circulation of Federal Reserve notes shows a reduction of $24,700,000, all the banks except those at Philadelphia and St. Louis reporting smaller figures under this head. The banks' liabilities on Federal Reserve banks in circulation show an increase of $3,600,000. Total cash reserves show a gain of $3,100,000, of which $1,500,000 is gold.

As the result of the large increase in deposit liabilities the banks' reserve percentage shows a decline for the week from 51.9 to 51.1 per cent.

GEN. CROWDER READY TO AID ANY CONGRESS INVESTIGATION

Statement by the Secretary of War, May 15, 1919:

Statements published in the press today intimating that Gen. Crowder accepted the commission to direct the revision of the Cuban election laws in order to escape direct contact with the investigations concerning the administration of military justice are wholly without foundation. The request for Gen. Crowder's services came from the Cuban government, and the General postponed his going until he could appear as a witness before the Senate Military Affairs Committee, and was assured by the committee that his further attendance was not desired.

The suggestion that the General is contemplating remaining in Cuba so as to avoid appearance before Congressional Committees in connection with this matter is equally unfounded and unjust. In recent correspondence, Gen. Crowder expressed his disappointment at not being able to return at once to the United States, and clearly indicates that he expects to return and to be of any service he can in any investigations which either house of Congress may undertake on this or any other subject affecting the War Department.

DENIAL BY GEN. CROWDER.

The Secretary of War authorizes the release for publication of the following cablegram:

Havana, May 15, 1919.

Secretary of War,
Washington.

Please give out most emphatic official denial of each and every statement made in Washington telegram published in today's issue of New York World. Am approaching completion of first and most important of my work and expect to start for Washington early next week. I have no intention of retiring from the army. No Cuban position has been offered me, nor would I accept one. It is my desire to appear before the committees of Congress respecting any investigation which Congress may conduct touching the administration of military justice.

CROWDER.

ARMY CONTRACT TERMINATIONS TOTAL NEARLY $3,800,000,000

Undrawn Balance in Treasury April 30th Stood at $4,232,000,000.

The War Department authorizes the following:

Of the uncompleted portions of contracts to the value of $6,650,000,000 outstanding Nov. 9, 1918, only $350,000,000, or 6 per cent, remained on April 26. $1,500,000,000, or 27 per cent, had been delivered. Nearly $3,800,000,000, or 67 per cent, had been canceled or suspended. This figure does not represent savings, as no deduction has been made for settlement costs.

A summary statement of the status of current appropriations for the military establishment for April 30 shows:

Pres't appropriations	$11,087,000,000
Withdrawn to Apr. 30	6,855,000,000
Undrawn balance....	$4,232,000,000

The figure for present appropriations includes $829,000,000, on the assumption that this portion of the amount repealed against the quartermaster appropriations will be re-appropriated, as was recommended to the last Congress.

Obligations Versus Balance.

Against the undrawn balance of $4,232,000,000, there are these obligations:

1. Current expenses for pay, services, etc., not under contract.
2. Outstanding contracts, and suspended contracts on which settlement claims have not been paid, to about $3,556,000,000.

The latter figure will be greatly reduced, when the actual cost of settling the suspended contracts has been determined. This reduction may be expected to leave a sufficient margin for paying current expenses for the rest of the fiscal year.

April Treasury Withdrawals.

Net withdrawals from the Treasury for the military establishment against current appropriations continue to decrease. April shows $237,000,000, or 28 per cent, of the average from July, 1918, to January, 1919, ($860,000,000). In comparison, March showed 58 per cent and February 96 per cent of the average.

More Than 9,000 Americans Awarded Croix de Guerre

The War Department authorizes the following:

Attention is called to the fact that General Orders No. 51, War Department, April 14, 1919, is not a complete list of persons in the military or naval service of the United States awarded the French Croix de Guerre.

Advices from the French Government indicate that the number of Americans awarded the Croix de Guerre is over 9,000. Complete lists of awards from foreign governments are being prepared abroad, but will not be available for some months.

CASUALTIES IN U. S. EXPEDITIONARY FORCES

(Continued from page 3.)

STACHEWICZ, Anthony. John Stachewicz, 126 Spann Street, Buffalo, N. Y.
SWANG, Albert S. Mrs. Anna Swang, Fessenden, N. Dak.
WOLL, Joseph P. Mrs. Joseph L. Woll, 5935 North Thirteenth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

SERIAL B, NO. 22.

Killed in Action.

PRIVATE.

TOJDOWSKI, Joseph. Joseph Tojdowski, 254 Curtis Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

Died from Accident and Other Causes.

PRIVATES.

D'AMICO, Lorenzo. John D'Amico, 157 Lewis Avenue, Meriden, Conn.
DEVEREUX, Lee W. Mrs. Catheriue Devereux, 5077 Wells Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.
EUSTICE, Rockard O. John L. Largent, 421 West Twelfth Street, Concordia, Kans.
JOHNSON, Hjalmar O. Mrs. Anna Cullen, 857 North Crawford Street, Chicago, Ill.

Missing in Action.

PRIVATE.

OLSON, Alfred A. Mrs. Anne Olson, Halton, N. Dak.

CURRENT CASUALTIES.

Died of Wounds.

PRIVATE.

OLSON, Arthur. Mrs. Annie C. Asplund, Parkers Prairie, Minn.

Died from Accident and Other Causes.

SERGEANTS.

GEORGE, John A. Tom A. George, 200 East Fourteenth Street, New York, N. Y.
McELFRESH, Russell M. Charles W. McElfresh, Nashville and Nelson Avenues, Portsmouth, Va.

CORPORALS.

DAVENPORT, Cornelius G. Mrs. Serefine Davenport, Fishdam, Tenn.
HUFF, Douglas D. Mrs. Catherine M. Thelkeld, Wister, Okla.

PRIVATES.

DAVIDSON, John P. Mrs. Jennie Thitle, Trilby, Fla.
GLIDEWELL, William A. Mrs. Isabell Glidewell, R. F. D. 1, Red Level, Ala.
HAWKINS, Orza. Ora Hawkins, Live Oak, Fla.
HEATH, Harry Hazel. J. D. Heath, Rowlesburg, W. Va.
HEFLIN, Charles W. Mrs. Mary Heflin, postoffice box 22, Napa, Calif.
LACEY, Howard F. Fred A. Lacey, 508 Oakland Bank Building, Oakland, Calif.
MULLINS, George F. George W. Mullins, Tallassee, Ala.
RANDALL, Virgil J. Mrs. Mary Randall, Conner, Fla.
RUSSELL, Eugene J. Gustave J. Russell, 218 East One hundred and seventeenth Morristown, Minn.
SCHUTTE, Daniel C. Mrs. Anna H. Schutte, Street, New York, N. Y.
SKIPPER, Ezekiel N. Mrs. Mattie Skipper, Tampa, Fla.
THORSON, Oscar M. L. Thomas Thorson, 1008 Lexington Avenue, St. Paul, Minn.
WILLIAMS, John. Mrs. Anna Williams, 123½ North Webb Street, Alliance, Ohio.

Died of Disease.

SERGEANTS.

ANDERSON, Carl Martin. Mrs. Ernest Nelson, Barron, Wis.
MEDICI, Joseph. Mrs. Madelene Medici, 57 Waverly Street, Jersey City, N. J.
PETERSON, Clarence J. Mrs. Caroline Peterson, 620 Cavalry Street, Detroit, Mich.
SUTHERLAND, John. Mrs. Georgiana Sutherland, 961 West Third Street, Grand Island, Nebr.

CORPORALS.

FISK, James H. James M. Fisk, R. F. D. 3, Huntsville, Ala.
SLATER, Harry C. Mrs. Rhode Slater, 16 Manhattan Avenue, New York, N. Y.
STEVENS, Walker E. Mrs. Walker E. Stevens, 422 South Hull Street, Montgomery, Ala.

HORSESHOER.

PARRIS, John. Miss Artie Whitney, R. F. D. 10, box 140, Madisonville, Ohio.

COOKS.

KRAFT, Joseph F. Joseph S. Kraft, 534 Dodge Street, Port Washington, Wis.
PEAKE, David John. Mrs. Mary Peake, 45 Union Avenue, New Rochelle, N. Y.

PRIVATES.

GALLOPS, James. Mrs. Mary Gallops, R. F. D. 6, box 13, Elizabeth City, N. C.
GLENN, Rube. Mrs. Julia Walker, Wintersville, Ga.
GREEN, Paul. Mrs. Ella Green, 453 Bergen Street, Newark, N. J.
GRIFFIN, Herbert C. Mrs. Dora H. Griffin, 1762 Mahoming Avenue, Youngstown, Ohio.
ISENHART, John W. Mrs. Samantha Isenhart, Glenville, W. Va.
JACKSON, Tom. Mrs. Mary Jane Jackson, Calvert, Tex.
JEFFREYS, John H. Mrs. Beatrice Jeffreys, 1 Clinton Street, Greensboro, N. C.
JOHNSON, Mathew. Mrs. Willie May Johnson, R. F. D. 3, Clayton, Ala.
KERN, John E. John W. Kern, Varnville, S. C.
LEE, Jessie. Mrs. Sarah Lee, R. F. D. 2, Boley, Okla.
LIPSCOMB, Daniel W. Mrs. Bessie Lipscomb, 1713 Fitzwater Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
LOVETT, Frank. Mrs. Mary Lovett, 4 Sweet Street, Brunswick, Me.
McCALL, Claudie H. Mrs. Luncie J. McCall, Shallotte, N. C.
MARTHIA, Louis Carl. Mrs. Mary Marthia, 84 Montana Avenue, Buffalo, N. Y.
MEKUS, John. Mat Mekus, Brest No. 30, Istria, Austria.
POND, Earnest L. Leon L. Pond, Nutterfarm, W. Va.
SMITH, William Robert. Mrs. William Smith, 94 Hamilton Street, Bridgeport, Conn.
VOORHEES, Prime. Miss Lucilla Royster, 60 Edward Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
WADE, Arthur. Mrs. Bettie Wade, R. F. D. 1, Brookshire, Tex.

CHANGES IN STATUS.

The following cabled corrections are issued as an appendix to the regular casualty lists of the several press associations:

Wounded (Degree Undetermined), Previously Reported Killed in Action.

PRIVATES.

JONES, Joseph. Miss Nancy Jones, 1716 Erato Street, New Orleans, La.
RICOTA, Antonio. Frank Grenato, 1802 Eighteenth Street, Windber, Pa.

Returned to Duty, Previously Reported Died of Disease.

PRIVATE.

KING, Wion A. Robert W. King, box 85, Schaller, Iowa.

Killed in Action, Previously Reported Died.

LIEUTENANT.

JOPLIN, Charles West. James Joplin, Gurley, Ala.

CORPORAL.

ARNOLD, Jack. Mrs. Mary Arnold, San Marcos, Tex.

PRIVATES.

ALBRECHT, Carl J. Mrs. Elizabeth Albrecht, 2313 East Fletcher Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
DISHER, Walter. Mrs. Lizzie Disher, 4½ Stribben Alley, Columbia, S. C.
RAWSON, Art T. Mrs. Smith A. Rawson, motor route A, box 128, Meridian, Miss.

Died of Disease, Previously Reported Died.

SERGEANT.

CHAPTINSKI, Theodore. Joseph Chaptinski, 4001 East Sixty-fourth Street, Cleveland, Ohio.

PRIVATE.

MESSER, William H. Thomas Henderson, R. F. D. 1, Hartford, Tenn.

Returned to Duty, Previously Reported Died.

CARROLL, Hugh. Mrs. Katherine Carroll, 489 Main Street, Patterson, N. Y.
COBBS, Marshall A. Marshall S. Cobbs, R. F. D. 2, Blue Mountain, Ark.

Killed in Action, Previously Reported Missing in Action.

CORPORAL.

BURNS, William F. Mrs. Margaret X. Jeffers, 652 Marcy Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

PRIVATES.

DOW, Alfred N. James A. Dow, 911 Bedford Avenue, Richmond Hill, N. Y.
LANE, James A. Mrs. Clara Mae Lane, Huntsville, Ala.
RUSNAK, Benjamin. George Rusnak, 54 Clinton Street, Yonkers, N. Y.

Died, Previously Reported Missing in Action.

PRIVATES.

BAILEY, Allen J. Mrs. Cora Bailey, Selton, Va.
HOVARD, Herbert. Noah Hovard, Lodi, Calif.
LITTLE, W. L. J. A. Little, Gumberry, N. C.
UPSHAW, Elisha E. Mrs. Mary Upshaw, R. F. D. 2, Richton, Miss.
WILLARD, Lloyd. Mrs. Anna M. Willard, 104 Irene Street, Joliet, Ill.

Wounded (Degree Undetermined), Previously Reported Missing in Action.

PRIVATES.

DAVIDSON, Robert C. Olive May White, Lakenan, Mo.
HAMLIN, Edward A. Patrick Ronan, 401 Windstanley, East St. Louis, Ill.
MIELESKI, Joseph. Adolph Mieleski, 585 Twenty-third Street, Detroit, Mich.

Returned to Duty, Previously Reported Missing in Action.

CORPORALS.

HUGO, William H. Mrs. M. Pflormir, 4290 Park Avenue, New York, N. Y.
MEGARY, William. Mrs. Amy Ella Donnell, 7514 Brester Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

PRIVATE.

GUNSALLUS, John. Robert A. Gunsallus, Osage, Iowa.

HICKMAN, Sam. John Hickman, R. F. D. 3, Stoneville, N. C.
JOZWIAK, Michael J. Joseph Jozwiak, 2310 East Thompson Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
LAWLER, William J. Thomas Lawler, 2402 Ingersoll Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
MASSERINA, Sabino. Guiseppi Angelini, Florence, N. J.
MAZZANTI, Filippo. Mrs. Nellie Bliss, 118 Oneida Street, Milwaukee, Wis.
MIGCHELBRINK, Theodore N. Mrs. Catherine Schlote, 8224 Bellevue Avenue N. E., Cleveland, Ohio.
MILLER, Alex. Andrew Wilkey, 1447 West Ohio Street, Chicago, Ill.

Returned to Military Control, Previously Reported Missing in Action.

KIELY, William E. Mrs. Jennie Kiely, 45 John Street, Hornell, N. Y.

PRIVATE.

TODOROWSKI, John. John Piozekowski, 54 Kosciuszko Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

Erroneously Reported Died of Disease.

PRIVATE.

HARROLD, Grady. Mrs. Minnie Harrold, R. F. D. 1, Perry, Ga.

MARINE CORPS CASUALTIES.

CORPORAL.

DORSEY, Howard Swier. Emma Dorsey, 4246 Wyalusing Avenue, West Philadelphia, Pa.

PRIVATES.

APPLEBEE, Edward George. Leora L. Applebee, Flint, Mich.
HILL, Ralph Orien. Susan Hill, Potsdam, N. Y.
PHALEN, James E. Bridget Phalen, 2567 Park Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Died of Wounds.

SERGEANT.

STILLER, Michael Jos. Mary Stiller, 3417 Magnolia Street, New Orleans, La.

CORPORAL.

PETERSON, Martin. Carey Olson, 1414 North Fourth Street, Minneapolis, Minn.

BUGLER.

KNAPP, Charles H. Almer H. Knapp, West Newbury, Mass.

PRIVATES.

BAMFORTH, Jack. Mollie Bamforth, 849 West One hundred and seventy-eighth Street, New York, N. Y.
JACOBSON, Kenneth J. Harriet Jacobson, Salt Lake City, Utah.
JONES, Dewey Jay. Thomas Jones, Canal Dover, Ohio.

CASUALTIES IN U. S. EXPEDITIONARY FORCES

KENNEDY, Patrick A. Mary Kennedy, 2505 East Grace Street, Richmond, Va.
MULFORD, Joseph Allen. Hattie Mulford, Tacoma, Wash.
O'SHEA, John Bartholomew. John O'Shea, Maple Lake, Minn.
STEARNS, John Maxwell. John M. Stearns, Syracuse, N. Y.
SUTTON, Bert Thomas. George Sutton, Milwaukee, Wis.
THORN, Raymond Stacy. Jessie Thorn, 1001 East Madison Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.
VIGNEAU, James Ambrose. F. J. Vigneau, Gilbert Cove, Nova Scotia.
WHITSON, Fred Albert. George T. Whitson, Louisville, Ky.

Missing in Action.

SERGEANTS.

MacDONALD, Hugh Alex. Jeannette MacDonald, Randolph, Mass.
BROSSEAU, Paul Alfred. William Brosseau, Everette, Mass.

Killed in Action, Previously Reported Missing in Action.

SERGEANT.

HOPTA, Joseph L. John Hopta, 491 Mulberry Street, Newark, N. J.

PRIVATES.

DAVIS, Cloyd Kocher. Elmer Davis, Petersburg, Pa.
DORSEY, Edward. Emma Dorsey, Philadelphia, Pa.
GREEN, Naylor. Alice M. Parkhill, 3217 North Carlisle Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
ROSENQUIST, George A. R. Ida Waltz, 1700 Barry Avenue, Chiago, Ill.

Returned to United States, Previously Reported Killed in Action.

PRIVATE.

RUPERT, George W. Margaret Rupert, Cedar City, Mo.

Died of Wounds, Previously Reported Missing in Action.

PRIVATES.

ELLIOTT, Seaton Samuel. Lily D. Smith, 28 Pine Street, Petersburg, Va.
McWHIRTER, William L. Emma Harbin, Glen Allen, Ala.
NOBLE, Walter Raymond. Albert E. Noble, 5915 Curtis Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.

In Hospital, Previously Reported Missing in Action.

LUNSFORD, Lawrence E. Mrs. C. W. Castle, 306 Delta Avenue, Cincinnati, Ohio.

PRIVATE.

MAY, Lee Herman. Elizabeth A. May, St. Jacobs, Ill.

Returned to United States, Previously Reported Missing in Action.

PRIVATE.

SHAW, George Darwin. Mamie Shaw, Oak Park, Ill.

SERIAL B, No. 23.

Killed in Action.

LIEUTENANT.

RESSEL, Oscar. Mrs. Nellie Ressel, 3745 Montgall Avenue, Kansas City, Mo.

PRIVATES.

FENGESTAD, Alvin. Ole Fengestad, Fertile, Minn.
HIETT, Austin A. Frank Hiett, Breen, Colo.
JOYNER, Other. Ebenezer Joyner, Holum, La.
McGEE, Luther. Clarke McGee, Chillocothe, Tex.
SULLIVAN, Raymond. Mrs. Rene Sullivan, Zeigler, Ill.
WHITE, Francis M. John W. Riley, Lakewood, Pa.

Died of Wounds.

CORPORAL.

WING, Charles L. Mont Kelly, 990 East North Street, Decatur, Ill.

PRIVATES.

LOCKLER, Lewis S. John M. Lockler, Freesburg, Ill.
SHUYLER, Charles A. Mrs. Viola Shuyler, Orrtanna, Pa.
WILLIAMS, James F. Jesse R. Williams, Vineland, N. C.

Died from Accident and Other Causes.

PRIVATES.

BAYLOR, Louis M. Lawrence Baylor, Bowling Green, Va.
CHRISTY, Adam. W. F. Christy, Montgomery, La.
NYGAARD, Martin, J. B. M. Nygaard, Hendricks, Minn.
PLISKE, Thomas F. John Pliske, R. F. D. 3, Stevens Point, Wis.
WACHTEL, Maurice. Tongs Wachtel, 417 Miller Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Died of Disease.

PRIVATES.

COOPER, Robert H. Ed. Cooper, R. F. D. 1, Oshkosh, Nebr.
MARSHALL, James. Mrs. Alice Marshall, Palmyra, Mo.

Missing in Action.

PRIVATE.

OLAFSON, Harold G. Mrs. Bernhard Olafson, Lierland, Post Drammen, Norway.

CURRENT CASUALTIES.

Died of Wounds.

PRIVATE.

SPIVY, Thomas B. Matthew C. C. Spivy, R. F. D. 4, Lynnville, Tenn.

Died from Accident and Other Causes.

CORPORALS.

CARROLL, Thomas B. Mrs. Ellen L. Carroll, 26 River Street, Beacon, N. Y.
SEAL, Harold H. Mrs. Dora Seal, 226 North Main Street, Washington, Pa.

MUSICIAN.

REYNOLDS, Stephen W. Mrs. Sarah E. Reynolds, 3422 Ludlow Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

SADDLER.

CALABRISE, Paul. John Calabrise, 1741 West 33rd Street, Denver, Colo.

PRIVATES.

BILLINGSLEY, Chandler G. Alexander Billingsley, Henry Clay, Del.
COLEMAN, George. Mrs. Ella Mitchell, 1407 Locust Street, Cairo, Ill.
CUTHBERT, Joseph. Mrs. Mary K. Cuthbert, 241 Chestnut Avenue, Ardmore, Pa.
HOLLAND, Leo P. Miss Josephine Holland, 373 West Main Street, Peru, Ind.
JOHNSON, John. Mrs. Lucinda Johnson, 706 Cumberland Street, Norfolk, Va.
KEYS, John F. William R. Keys, 506½ 32nd Street south, Birmingham, Ala.
SAVAGE, Christ. Miss Dellie Cooks, 514 Lawrence Street, Selma, Ala.
SCHAEFER, Oscar. Mrs. Dora Schaefer, 686 Trinity Avenue, New York, N. Y.

Died of Disease.

LIEUTENANT.

ELLIOTT, Karl L. Roger R. Collins, 302 West Wilson Street, Cleburne, Tex.

SERGEANTS.

HOFFARTH, Fred F. Mrs. Rosie A. Underwood, 2519 Pine Street, Pueblo, Colo.
WALSH, Martin A. Martin Walsh, 268 Buffington Street, Fall River, Mass.

CORPORALS.

BROWN, Luther J. Mrs. Addie L. Brown, 816 Freemont Street, Norfolk, Va.
CLEVELAND, William D. Mrs. Fannie Tyson Cleveland, Howard, Ga.
MOUSSETTE, Albert Eugene. Mrs. Rose Moussette, 1249 Union Avenue, Bronx, N. Y. Y.
SOMMER, Jack. Mrs. Anna Sommer, 856 Lafayette Parkway, Chicago, Ill.
STELLOH, George. Miss Clara Stelloh, Neillsville, Wis.
STREAM, Waldo L. Frank Stream, 32 Haskell Street, Gloucester, Mass.

COOK.

BREITINGER, Charles P. William Breitinger, 419 Sheriadon Street, McKeyson, Pa.

PRIVATES.

BOORMAN, Frank D. Henry D. Boorman, Buffalo, Minn.
CHRISTENSEN, Chris. Chris Jorsen, R. F. D. 2, Ellensburg, Wash.
CURRAH, Carl. Mrs. Faye U. Currah, 1414 Perkins Street, Joplin, Mo.
DEMETZKI, Egnatz. George Brokero, 102 Avenue A, New York, N. Y.
GLENNON, James J. Mrs. Mary Glennon, 23 Maryland Street, Dorchester, Mass.
GORMAN, John K. John J. Gorman, R. F. D. 2, Kellogg, Minn.
HABBLET, John. William Habblet, 403 Moss Street, Plymouth, Va.
HANON, George B Mrs. Carrie Fries, 454 Morris Place, New York, N. Y.
HARRIS, Walter. Mrs. Mary G. Harris, Hildreth, Fla.
HEUCHAN, Cleo C. Harry Henry Heuchan, 827½ South Walnut Street, Muncie, Ind.
HIGGINS, Herman E. Mrs. Irene Higgins, Smithfield, N. C.
JOHNSTON, David. Mrs. Mary Kirby, Mapleton, Oreg.
SALESE, Pasquale. Anthony Salese, 32 Beekman Street, Beacon, N. Y.
THOMAS, Brink. Mrs. Ada Thomas, R. F. D. Tarboro, N. C.
WHITAKER, Ralph. Robert F. Whitaker, Tipton, Okla.

CHANGE OF STATUS.

The following cabled corrections are issued as an appendix to the regular casualty lists at the request of the several press associations:

Returned to Duty, Previously Reported Killed in Action.

PRIVATE.

STRADER, Frederick L. Miss Katie Strader, 1539 First Avenue, New York, N. Y.

Returned to Duty, Previously Reported Died of Wounds.

PRIVATE.

BENSKI, George J. Andrew Benaszewski, R. F. D. 2, box 4, Plover, Wis.

Killed in Action, Previously Reported Died.

MECHANIC.

ANDERSON, Robert. Mrs. Margaret Adalaine Asplund, 2055 North Fourth Street, Kansas City, Mo.

PRIVATES.

ARTHUR, Joel T. Mrs. Genia R. Arthur, R. F. D. 2, Rutledge, Ga.
ATKINS, Burtie F. Marion D. Atkins, Bonners Ferry, Idaho.
BEITER, Darrel O. Mrs. Thelma Beiter, Newcomerstown, Ohio.
COMPNEY, Ronald C. Henry Compney, R. F. D. 1, Menominee, Mich.
KANE, Charles J. Sister Superior, 1305 Bellerew Avenue, Syracuse, N. Y.
KARRICK, Preston. Ben Karrick, R. F. D. 3, Mount Sterling, Ky.

Returned to Duty, Previously Reported Died.

PRIVATES.

FIELDS, James E. Julius A. Fields, 1774 East 17th Street, Portland, Oreg.
HICKS, John. Thomas J. Hicks, R. F. D. 2, Staley, N. C.
MARSHALL, James. Mrs. Mary Murray, 3126 Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
WILLIAMS, William J. Miss Mary Kingston, 427 31st Street, Woodcliff, N. J.

Killed in Action, Previously Reported Wounded Severely.

PRIVATE.

BENNETT, Ora. Albert T. Bennett, 329 South Griffin Street, Danville, Ill.

Died, Previously Reported Wounded Severely.

PRIVATE.

DE CISSCO, Mike. Mrs. Christina Pollota, 3d W. 48th S., North 56th Street, Murray, Utah.

Killed in Action, Previously Reported Missing in Action.

BUGLERS.

AMOS, Charles E. Ray Amos, 312 42nd Street, New York, N. Y.
SMITH, Junior. John Smith, 1519 South Saginaw Street, Flint, Mich.

PRIVATES.

ARNETTE, James H. James A. Arnette, Elsworth Avenue, Charlotte, N. C.
BOGGS, Lauron. Mrs. Artie Coons, Gilliam, Mo.
CHASE, Orley P. Mrs. Nettie Chase, Dallas, Oreg.
DAY, William B. Mrs. Nanie Wilson, Mariba, Ky.
HOUSTON, Frank J. Mrs. Bridget Houston, 408 Lawn Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
MONACO, Vicenzo. Carl Monaco, Lezze, Province Di Roma, Italy.
SMALL, Frank. Mrs. Margaret Murphy, 76 East 125th Street, New York, N. Y.

Died, Previously Reported Missing in Action.

PRIVATES.

BLANTON, Arthur. Henry Blanton, Bromo, Ky.

CASUALTIES IN U. S. EXPEDITIONARY FORCES

LIPSCHUTZ, Leo J. Herman Lipschutz, 757 South Front Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
MARTINEZ, Marcos. Mrs. Erlinda Martinez, San Marcial, N. Mex.
REICHARD, Samuel J. Jacob Reichard, 133 Louis Street, Camden, N. J.

Wounded Slightly, Previously Reported Missing in Action.

PRIVATE.

BRANDRETH, Frank. Mrs. Ella Brandreth, 63 Audubon Avenue, New York, N. Y.

Wounded (Degree Undetermined), Previously Reported Missing in Action.

PRIVATES.

BRADY, Phillip A. Mrs. P. A. Brady, 120 Broadway, Flushing, N. Y.
DIXON, Walter C. Mrs. Ada B. Dixon, R. F. D. 1, Gray, Ga.
FULCHER, Earl. Mrs Mary Fulcher, R. F. D. 1, Tyre, Mich.

Returned to Duty, Previously Reported Missing in Action.

CORPORAL.

MOST, Carmen. Mrs. Providence Feilis, Mocanaqua, Pa.

PRIVATES.

BATEMAN, Green B. Mrs. Vick Bateman, Sobel, Tenn.
DASCO, David. Vincenzo Dasco, Roccacasale, Aquila Province, Italy.
DICKSON, Elmer F. Charles Dickson, 523 East B Street, Iron Mountain, Mich.
DUNHAM, Jack W. Jack W. Dunham, San Gabriel, Tex.
GOEHRY, George H. Miss May Goehry, 116 Magee Avenue, Rochester, N. Y.
GRAF, John L. Mrs. Mary E. Graf, 616 118th Street, Richmond Hill, N. Y.
JANES, Clifford S. Frank James, Killingly, Conn.
KOPIKOVSKI, Victor. Mrs. Bronislawa Kopikovski, 2340 Orthodox Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
McCARTY, George S. Isaac N. McCarty, R. F. D. 1, Smithfield, Pa.
McCAUGHTRY, John B. Charles Alfred McCaughtry, 126 Park Avenue, Niles, Ohio.
McCOURT, James. Edd Fitzsimmons, 600 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.
MARZOCCHI, Antonio. Michele Tardio, box 41, Uledi, Pa.
MILLER, Martin. Perry Miller, Gallaway, Ohio.
MONTEMITRO, Lazzaro. Adolph Conti, 189 Jefferson Avenue, Detroit, Mich.
MOSCARELLA, Ralph J. Mrs. Louisa Moscarella, 1455 Bellomy Street, Santa Clara, Cal.
MULLIN, Paul. Mrs. Bessie J. Pryor, 127½ East Main Street, Newark, Ohio.
SMITH, Jesse B. M. D. Smith, West Paris, Me.

Erroneously Reported Died of Disease.

SERGEANT.

WALSH, Martin J. Mrs. James Powers, general delivery, Warren, Ohio.

PRIVATE.

McGRAW, Morris William. Mrs. Addie McGraw, 223 Wall Street, Syracuse, N. Y.

Erroneously Reported Missing in Action.

PRIVATE.

MOORE, Virgil P. Willis L. Moore, Pleasant Hill, La.

MARINE CORPS CASUALTIES.

Killed in Action.

LIEUTENANT.

BARNETT, Maurice E. M. E. Barnett, Neenah, Wis.

SERGEANT.

MAGILL, Gerald Perham. Anna Magill, 221 Greene Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

CORPORAL.

TAYLOR, Edward Winfield. Mariah L. Taylor, Oxford, N. C.

PRIVATES.

DELANEY, Leroy Harry. John W. Delaney, Salem Pike, Cincinnati, Ohio.
RHODES, Robert J. Thomas J. Rhodes, 123 Maple Street, Jersey City, N. J.

Died of Wounds.

PRIVATES.

DOWD, John Joseph. James J. Murray, Montrose, Pa.
PHILO, Leonard Delbert. Joshua Philo, Lansing, Mich.
SIRCY, Sherman. Mrs. Sherman Sircy, Oakville, Ky.
TIMBERLAKE, James W. Hallie Timberlake, Barnhamsville, Va.

Died of Disease.

PRIVATES.

CROSBY, Henry Melvin. Nancy Crosby, Norman Park, Ga.
CROZMAN, James Elmer. Evelyn Lancaster, East Lynn, Mass.

Missing in Action.

PRIVATES.

MILLER, Louis Francis. Anna Miller, St. Clair Heights, Mich.
PHELPS, William Earnest. Minnie Phelps, Marquand, Mo.
WHITMAN, Ralph Francis. Jennie Whitman, Mechanicsville, N. Y.

Killed in Action, Previously Reported Missing in Action.

PRIVATE.

CRANCER, Walter Aronson. Valentine Crancer, 6447 West Chester Road, West Philadelphia, Pa.

Present for Duty, Previously Reported Missing in Action.

PRIVATE.

SCHAUB, William John. John Schaub, 258 Boulevard, Rockaway Beach, N. Y.

SERIAL B, NO. 24.

Killed in Action.

LIEUTENANT.

PARKER, Raymond W. A. A. Parker, 515 South Elm Street, Champaign, Ill.

PRIVATES.

BROWN, James F. Mrs. Millie B. Brown, Rutledge, Ga.
FUNK, Hugo. John Funk, Cottonwood, Idaho.

Died of Wounds.

PRIVATES.

DUNCAN, Thomas. William I. Duncan, Wayton, Ark.
GIANNOTTI, Guisseppe. Mrs. Carmela Giannotti, Faichehio, Province Benevento, Italy.

Died from Accident and Other Causes.

CORPORALS.

HUGHES, Abel Jones. Robert J. Hughes, Plano, S. Dak.
HUNT, Jesse G. Willis N. Hunt, Covington, Tenn.
STRAULINA, Martin. Mrs. Margaret Straulina, 103 Water Street, Newton, N. J.

PRIVATES.

HANDSCHUL, William Paul. Mrs. Anna Handschul, 220 Burgess Place, Passaic, N. J.
HAYS, Herman. Mrs. Alice Hays, Mount Villa, Ala.
JAQUETTE, John K. Darwin Jaquette, R. F. D. 4, Olivet, Mich.
LEE, Robert A. Andrew Lee, Villard, Minn.
SWEEN, Clarence. Anton Sween, Fairview, Mont.

Missing in Action.

DESHAZO, Arthur. George Deshaoz, R. F. D. 1, Woodsdale, N. C.
MURPHY, Floyd D. D. E. Murphy, Guernsey, Iowa.
SMITH, Merle Haskin. Mrs. Minnie Smith, 472 Lake Street, Muskegon, Mich.
WILSON, Leigh E. Mrs. William Wilson, Janesville, Minn.

CURRENT CASUALTIES.

Died from Aeroplane Accident.

LIEUTENANT.

COE, Roderick D. Edward B. Coe, Nesbitt, Miss.

Died from Accident and Other Causes.

SERGEANT.

BAILEY, Rossiel. Mrs. Mollie Dickerson, Guthrie, Ky.

MECHANIC.

DUNLOP, George A. Mrs. Francis S. Dunlop, 2907 Larve Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

WAGONER.

GABRENJA, Tony. Mrs. Mary Tegeli, 1115 Virginia Avenue, Johnstown, Pa.

PRIVATES.

GRIFFIN, Joseph J. Mrs. Laura Griffin, 332 Greenwich Street, New York, N. Y.
McMILLEN, Lawrence L. Mrs. Lawrence L. McMillen, 513 Blaine Street, New Castle, Pa.
POST, Benjamin J. C. Mrs. Caroline M. Post, 326 Middle Street, New Bedford, Mass.
ALEWINE, James Jones. Mike Alewine, Spiro, Okla.
DUNCAN, William Charles. John A. Gilmore, 242 East 82nd Street, New York, N. Y.

Died of Disease.

SERGEANTS.

EATON, Charles William. Mrs. Anna D. Eaton, 282 Simpson Avenue, Memphis, Tenn.
FLINT, Paul O. Andrew J. Flint, Bethany, Mo.
KALTENBACH, Henry Leo. Leo Kaltenbach, 117 South Tamarack Street, Laurium, Mich.
McGRATH, Jessie Ray. Samuel F. McGrath, Kenoma, Mo.

CORPORALS.

HANNAN, John C. W. E. Hannan, Station A, Lincoln, Nebr.
JELACH, Thomas. Louis Jelach, 248 Canada Street, Ironwood, Mich.
SHARRAR, Thomas A. Mrs. Elizabeth Sharrar, Evans City, Pa.

WAGONER.

SEVEY, Charles P. Mrs. Margurite Sevey, Plymouth, Cal.

HORSESHOER.

WHITTEN, Emmet R. Mrs. Fannie L. Whitten, 2016 Tolbotton Avenue, Columbus, Ga.

NURSE.

O'BRIEN, Camille L. Mrs. Gladys Harbin, Decatur, Ga.

PRIVATES.

AGNEW, William M. Frank Agnew, R F. D. 3, Pioneer, Ohio.
BATTLE, Fred. Mrs. Gusta Thomas, 112 Short Street, Gaston, Ala.
BLAKE, Nelson. Mrs. Hester Blake, R. F. D. 1, Easton, Md.
BOLAR, George A. Joe Bolar, R. F. D. 2, Wilmore, Ky.
CALHOUN, Willie. Oliver Calhoun, Port Sullivan, Tex.
GOAD, Noah. Alexander Goad, R. F. D. 1, Peck, Va.
HACKETT, Richard M. Christopher C. Hackett, 420 Church Street, Salt Lake City, Utah.
HILL, Otis. William Hill, R. F. D. 5, box 44, Hogansville, Ga.
HITCHCOCK, John A. Mrs. Margaret Hitchcock, 121 Bruen Street, Newark, N. J.
HOLLOWAY, John. Mrs. Kate D. Holloway, Swan Quarter, N. C.
JACKSON, John. Mrs. Eula Jackson, Boscoe, La.
JAMES, George F. George F. James, 160 East Vienna Street, Anna, Ill.
LOVELL, Oliver. George W. Lovell, R. F. D. 3, box 21D, Alexandria, La.
MADSEN, Jesse. Soren Madsen, 2510 23rd Avenue south, Minneapolis, Minn.
MOODY, William H. Mrs. Henrietta Moody, Baxley, Ga.
RILEY, Isaac. Miss Lily Moore, Newton, Miss.

CHANGES IN STATUS.

The following cabled corrections are issued as an appendix to the regular casualty lists at the request of the several press associations:

Returned to Duty, Previously Reported Died of Wounds.

PRIVATE.

IANNELLI, Michael. Mrs. Federica Iannelli, 1505 South Juniper Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Returned to Duty, Previously Reported Died of Disease.

PRIVATES.

LEWIS, Dayton M. Mrs. Martha E. Lewis, general delivery, Akron, Ohio.
OWENS, Andrew H. Mrs. Ora R. Owens, Waco, Ky.

Killed in Action, Previously Reported Died.

SERGEANT.

BOWE, Elmer H. Dick Brown, Bellevue, Iowa.
BROWN, Ernest B. Sidney M. Brown, R. F D. 1, Caney, Kans.

PRIVATES.

BACON, Charles D. Fred E. Bacon, R. F. D. 1, Burkhill, Ohio.

CASUALTIES IN U. S. EXPEDITIONARY FORCES

CRANK, Henry. Rufus Spars, Lancaster, Ky.
CRANMER, Ralph T. Woodford W. Cranmer, 106 Portland Place, Staten Island, N. Y.
GRAYSON, James W. Mrs. Ruth Grierson, 71 Oakland Avenue, Methuen, Mass.
HELMKE, William. Harmon Helmke, R. F. D. 2, Holgate, Ohio.
JOHNSTON, John. Oliver Johnston, 515 M Street, Bedford, Ind.
KOTAVA, Frank. John Kotava, Christopher, Ill.
LILYA, Gustavus R. Mrs. Maria Lilya, general delivery, Murray, Utah.
MARCHART, George. Joe Marchart, R. F. D. 3, Cadott, Wis.

Died of Wounds, Previously Reported Died.

PRIVATE.

IMHOFF, George L. Mrs. Rosa Imhoff, 536 Lonisa Street, New Orleans, La.

Died of Disease, Previously Reported Died.

PRIVATE.

GACHINSKY, Adam. John Ligueo, 160 Hudson Street, Rochester, N. Y.

Returned to Duty, Previously Reported Died.

PRIVATE.

BUSS, Elmer. George Buss, Quakertown, Pa.

Killed in Action, Previously Reported Wounded Severely.

CORPORAL.

KARWELAT, August. August Karwelat, Collinsville. Ill.

PRIVATES.

BAGLEY, John W. Mrs. Anna Blakesley, Blackfoot, Idaho.
CERIO, Domenico. Joseph Cerio, 1986 East 123rd Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
BRISBIN, Emery W. Miss Mary C. Mitchell, Savage, Mont.
HART, David P. William Hart, Girard, Ill.
LEONARD, Charles L. Mrs. Tillie Leonard, 26 Rose Street, Walkerville, Mont.
LOWERY, William. Mrs. Anna Lowery, Lancaster, N. Y.
PAYNE, John W. Mrs. Flora M. Oberlin, 749 Taylor Street, Flint, Mich.
STOVER, Colonel N. Mrs. Nelson Stover, R. F. D. 3, Emlenton, Pa.
WYPYCK, Powell. Mrs. Wrdyslaf Gaishe, 2450 Cudabert Avenue, Niagara Falls, N. Y.

Killed in Action, Previously Reported Wounded (Degree Undetermined).

PRIVATE.

McDONOUGH, John J. Mrs. Irene Brantos, 56 Trinity Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

Died, Previously Reported Wounded (Degree Undetermined).

PRIVATE.

VALENTI, James. Mrs. Catherine Lanontanara, 16 Bari Street, Bari, Italy.

Killed in Action, Previously Reported Missing in Action.

LIEUTENANT.

WALLIS, Peter Leroy. William H. Wallis, 119 Thomas Street, Jersey Shore, Pa.

SERGEANT.

DAWSON, Clyde J. Mrs. Ella E. Dawson, 2002½ Massanie Street, St. Joseph, Mo.

PRIVATES.

BRESKIN, Jack. Louis Breskin, 1456 Wilkins Avenue, New York, N. Y.
GRECO, Joseph. Thomas Greco, 1970 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
HASSET, Martin. Steve Hasset, 1736 String Street, Chicago, Ill.
KOCK, Henry B. Herman Kock, Station L, rural delivery 3, Cincinnati, Ohio.
ROSE, Henry M. Mrs. Augusta Rose, 200 Block, Ruder Avenue, Wausau, Wis.
STEWART, Stannie W. Mrs. Stannie W. Stewart, care of Mrs. J. R. Lary, Minden, La.

Died, Previously Reported Missing in Action.

PRIVATES.

DOUGHTIE, Porter R. Thad C. Doughtie, Colby Street, Eufaula, Ala.
LARSON, Herbert W. Mrs. Anna Larson, 313 McCullough Street, Menominee, Mich.
SCHEIDER, Arthur F. Mrs. Mary Scheider, 823 South 24th Street, Louisville, Ky.
YEAMANS, Joe. Philip Yeamans, Matagorda, Texas.

Wounded Slightly, Previously Reported Missing in Action.

PRIVATE.

KRANZMEYER, Henry. Frank Kranzmeyer, 3443 North Leavitt Street, Chicago, Ill.

Wounded (Degree Undetermined), Previously Reported Missing in Action.

PRIVATES.

BRADLEY, James. James E. Bradley, Witt Springs, Ark.
FRETWELL, Claude. Mrs. T. L. Fretwell, Minden, La.
MARINO, John. Rosario Marino, 628 North 14th Street, San Jose, Cal.
THOMPSON, Albert M. Mrs. Ellen Thompson, 14 Clark Street, Sommerville, Mass.

Sick in Hospital, Previously Reported Missing in Action.

PRIVATE.

BEHRENS, Hein H. Jacobs Behrens, 904 Cedar Street, Muscatine, Iowa.

Returned to Duty, Previously Reported Missing in Action.

SERGEANT.

RUMBOUGH, George H. Mrs. Constantine Rumbough, 321 Harrison Street, Lynchburg, Va.

PRIVATES.

ALSTRUP, Herbert M. Lawrence N. Alstrup, R. F. D. 1, Ruthton, Minn.
BENNY, Frankie. Mike Benny, 1012 La Salle Street, Peru, Ill.
CARR, John J. A. T. Gray, Briggsville, Wis.
EDIN, William Edward. Mrs. Louise Henry Edin, 295 Adams Street, Tonawanda, N. Y.
GARIBOLDI, Emil J. Mrs. Catherine Gariboldi, 421 West Forty-fifth Street, New York, N. Y.
LELAND, Robert C. Mrs. Winona B. Leland, Forest City, Iowa.
MYREN, Adolph. Peter Myren, Hillsboro, N. Dak.
PETERSON, Arthur E. Mrs. Marie Peterson, 6216 Rose Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
SOTO, Greg. Pete Soto, San Jose, Cal.
TASKER, Robert E. Mrs. Emma Lowe, 2030 I Street NW., Washington, D. C.
THOMPSON, Frank J. Mrs. Mary Murray, 18 North Washington, Austoria, N. Y.

Erroneously Reported Died of Wounds.

PRIVATE.

GIANNOTTI, Dominic. Miss Mary Giannotti, Benevento, Italy.

Erroneously Reported Died of Disease.

CORPORAL.

JAMES, George. Alfred James, Rend, Ill.

MARINE CORPS CASUALTIES.

Killed in Action.

LIEUTENANT.

BARNETT, Maurice E. M. E. Barnett, Neenah, Wis.

SERGEANT.

MAGILL, Gerald Perham. Anna Magill, 221 Greene Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

CORPORAL.

TAYLOR, Edward Winfield. Mariah L. Taylor, Oxford, N. C.

PRIVATES.

DELANEY, Leroy Harry. John W. Delaney, Salem Pike, Cincinnati, Ohio.
RHODES, Robert J. Thomas J. Rhodes, 123 Maple Street, Jersey City, N. J.

Died of Wounds.

PRIVATES.

DOWD, John Joseph. James J. Murray, Montrose, Pa.
PHILO, Leonard Delbert. Joshua Philo, Lansing, Mich.
SIRCY, Sherman. Mrs. Sherman Sircy, Oakville, Ky.
TIMBERLAKE, James W. Hallie Timberlake, Barnhamsville, Va.

Died of Disease.

PRIVATES.

CROSBY, Henry Melvin. Nancy Crosby, Norman Park, Ga.
CROZMAN, James Elmer. Evelyn Lancaster, East Lynn, Mass.

Missing in Action.

PRIVATES.

MILLER, Louis Francis. Anna Miller, St. Clair Heights, Mich.
PHELPS, William Earnest. Minnie Phelps, Marquand, Mo.
WHITMAN, Ralph Francis. Jennie Whitman, Mechancisville, N. Y.

Killed in Action, Previously Reported Missing in Action.

CRANCER, Walter Aronson. Valentine Crancer, 6447 West Chester Road, West Philadelphia, Pa.

Present for Duty, Previously Reported Missing in Action.

SCHAUB, William John. John Schaub, 258 Boulevard, Rockaway Beach, N. Y.

SERIAL B, NO. 25.

Killed in Action.

PRIVATES.

DONALDSON, Irvin F. Mrs. Etta Donaldson, Cushing, Okla.
ELLIS, John C. Mrs. Clara A. Ellis, 61 Pleasant Street, Fitchburg, Mass.
HILL, Ceph K. Mrs. Martha Hill, 425 North Three Notch Street, Troy, Ala.
SEAMAN, Julius. Mrs. Mary Seaman, 327 South Chester Street, Baltimore, Md.

Died of Wounds.

WAGONER.

GALLOWAY, Brandt Cakes. Mrs. Catharine S. Galloway, Brownville, N. Y.

PRIVATE.

ELLISON, William J. Mrs. Mary Wallenbeck, 109 West Fourth Street, Watkins, N. J.

Lost at Sea.

PRIVATE.

PALMER, Lawrence. Mrs. Annie Palmer, R. F. D. 3, Ravenswood, W. Va.

Died from Accident and Other Causes.

MECHANIC.

SMITH, Clifford R. Mrs. Enola Smith, Caddo Mills, Tex.

PRIVATES.

CUCHICK, Charles. Alex Cuchick, 1340 South Jefferson Street, Chicago, Ill.
HEDGPETH, Claud W. John S. Hedgpeth, Nocona, Tex.
SEZYGIEL, Frank. Jacob Sezygiel, R. F. D. 4, Perham, Minn.

CURRENT CASUALTIES.

Died from Accident and Other Causes.

CORPORALS.

MASUK, Fedor. Mrs. Martha Masuk Krivetz, 7 Bozolutsky Street, Bozulutsky, Sumorshow, Russia.
RUSSEL, William H. Mrs. Annie Butler, 364 Moore Place, Detroit, Mich.

PRIVATES.

CHASE, Walter. Walter A. Chase, Lebanon, Kans.
FRANKLIN, Alonza. Ralley Welch, Ivesdale, Ill.
LARBROU, John. Nee Larbrou, 118 Washington Street, Marlboro, Mass.

Died of Disease.

SERGEANT.

BUTTS, Fred. Mrs. Jack Fisher, 609 North Adams Street, Peoria, Ill.

CORPORALS.

BROWN, Jeff. Mrs. Joelia Brown, Madison, Ark.
CASSIDY, Walter L. Mrs. Anna Cassidy, 334 East Seventy-third Street, New York, N. Y.
CAVANAUGH, Peter Alphonas. Thomas Cavanaugh, 115 North Warren Avenue, Big Rapids, Mich.
CHARLESWORTH, Earl A. Mrs. Robert Charlesworth, 123 West Hyde Park, St. Joseph, Mo.
COMBS, Robert G. Charles F. Combs, Leon, Iowa.
FLETCHER, Floyd L. Mrs. Hattie B. Fletcher, 238 South Eighth Street, Salina, Kans.
NELSON, Harry C. Mrs Josephine H. Nelson, 1820 Jefferson Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
VANDERLIN, Victor P. Mrs. Margaret Vanderlin, 545 North Main Street, Butler, Pa.

PRIVATES.

CURTAIN, Robert E. Mrs. Louise Young, R. F. D. 1, Ripley, Tenn.
GREEN, Melvin. Joe M. Green, Siem, S. Dak.
HIGH, Paygc. Mrs. Lida High, 940 North Jackson Street, Danville, Ill.
McBEE, William V. John W. McBee, R. F. D. 2, Jasper, Ga.
SMITH, Walter. Mrs. Ada Smith, R. F. D. 1, box 13, Locust Grove, Pa.
WRIGHT, Daniel. Mrs. Mattie C. Wright, Roan Mountain, Tenn.

Official Gov't News

United States Bulletin

Policies Bids Orders

CONTINUING the Work of THE OFFICIAL U. S. BULLETIN Established under an order of THE PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES, May 10, 1917. AUTHORITATIVE RECORD of all U. S. GOVERNMENT ACTIVITIES. ISSUED EVERY MONDAY.

VOL. 3. No. 589. WASHINGTON, MONDAY MAY 26, 1919. $10.00 A YEAR

FUTURE OF U. S. MERCHANT MARINE IS DISCUSSED BY LEADERS OF INDUSTRY WITH OFFICIALS OF GOVERNMENT

CALLED BY THE SHIPPING BOARD

Representatives of Farmers Advocate Federal Ownership of Vessels Built by Government During the War — Chairman Hurley Presides and Makes Address at Conference.

The Shipping Board authorizes the following:

Representatives of national organizations of shipping, industrial, agricultural and financial interests, members of the Committee on Commerce of the United States Senate and the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries of the House of Representatives, met with members and officials of the United States Shipping Board at the office of the board Thursday for a conference dealing with the vital problems of the future of the American Merchant Marine.

The gathering was representative of every interest related to overseas shipping which, in effect, means that it was representative of every phase of industry in American life with the following-named in attendance:

Those in Attendance.

American Exporters Association, J. W. Steele and N. M. Leach; American Federation of Labor, James O'Connell, John Donalan and Henry Sterling; American Marine Insurance, New York and Philadelphia, R. F. Talbert, Benjamin Rush, W. B. McGee and W. H. LaBoyteaux; American Steamship Association, E. H. Duffy; Atlantic Coast Shipbuilders Association, J. N. Carroll, J. W. Power, J. N. Pew, Jr., and H. A. Evans; American Society of Equity, J. Weller Long; Atlantic Maritime Corporation, New York, H. N. Nute; Baltimore Dry Dock, J. E. Barnes; Chamber of Commerce, Washington, D. C., N. Sumner Myrick and J. S. Taylor; Chamber of Commerce, Boston, Mass., Capt. J. G. Crowley; Chamber of Commerce, N. Y., J. B.

(Continued on Page 15.)

APRIL EXPORTS $715,000,000, EXCEEDING PREVIOUS RECORD

April exports surpassed the previous high record by nearly $100,000,000, it is announced by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce.

Exports for the month totaled $715,000,000, as compared with $623,000,000 for January, the previous high mark. For March of this year the total was $605,000,000, and for April a year ago, $501,000,000. For the 10 months ended with April the exports were valued at $5,705,000,000, as against $4,884,000,000 for the corresponding period last year.

Imports for April totaled $273,000,000 in value, a gain of $5,000,000 over the $268,000,000 announced for March, and a decrease of $6,000,000 as compared with the $279,000,000 for April of last year. Imports for the 10 months ended with April are put at $2,474,000,000 as compared with $2,362,000,000 for a similar period in 1918.

SURPLUS PROPERTY SALES SINCE JANUARY 1 TOTAL $246,764,628

The War Department authorizes publication of the following from the office of the Director of Sales:

During the week ending May 16 sales of surplus war materials were made amounting to $10,602,485.52.

The larger part of the figure represents sales through the Surplus Property Division, which reported a total of $9,616,083.58 for the week, nearly all of which was realized from the public auctions of wool in Boston, at which sales were made amounting to nearly $8,500,000. The remainder was realized principally from numerous small sales of clothing and equipage made by the Surplus Property Division to individual concerns.

Aircraft Sales.

The Aircraft Production Division reported sales for the week amounting to $515,117.12. The principal items which comprised this figure were the amounts realized from the sale of cotton thread, silk, linen, etc., which was used in the manufacture of airplane wings and which are now held as surplus by the War Department.

These figures bring the total sales of the War Department surplus material sold through the office of the Director of Sales from January 1 to May 16 to $246,764,628.59, and represents 87 per cent of the original cost to the Government.

WARNING BY THE INTERNAL REVENUE BUREAU TO ALL WHOSE OCCUPATIONS ARE SUBJECT TO FEDERAL TAX

MAY 31 LAST DAY FOR PAYMENT OF TAX

Failure to Make Return and Pay the Tax by That Day Renders Delinquent Liable to Fine of $1,000 and Extra Assessment of 25 Per Cent Special Levy on Liquor Business.

Persons whose occupations are subjected to an annual tax are advised by the Bureau of Internal Revenue to underscore on their calendars May 31, the last day for the return and payment of the tax. Failure to make return and pay the tax by that date renders the delinquent liable to a fine of $1,000 and an additional assessment of 25 per cent of the amount due. The penalty for "wilfully refusing" to make return and pay the tax is a fine of not more than $10,000 or one year's imprisonment, or both. For making a false or fraudulent return the penalty is a fine of not more than $10,000, or one year's imprisonment, or both, and an additional assessment of 50 per cent of the amount due.

Included in List.

The list includes brokers, $50. (If a broker is a member of a stock exchange, board of trade or similar organization the average value of a seat in which for the preceding year ended June 30 was $2,000 and not more than $5,000 there is an additional tax of $100, and if such value was more than $5,000 the tax is $150.) Pawnbrokers, $100; ship brokers, $50; custom house brokers, $50; proprietors of theaters, museums and concert halls, from $50 to $200, according to seating capacity of place of amusement (in towns and villages of 5,000 inhabitants or less the tax is one-half of these amounts), proprietors of public exhibitions, exclusive of exhibitions held under the auspices of religious or charitable organizations, $15 in each State or Territory in which such exhibitions are held; proprietors

(Continued on page 5.)

RATES OF PAY FOR CIVILIANS EMPLOYED AT ARMY CAMPS

Policy of War Department to Base Them on Market Rates in the Vicinity.

The War Department authorizes publication of the following information:

Each demobilization center is being advised that in the employment of civilians in the present emergency it is the policy of the War Department to base the rate of pay at each camp on market rates in that vicinity for similar services. The rates already approved by Staff Corps and Departments are to be considered as indicating limits to which it is considered proper to go without further information; but in cases where consultation with local representatives of the civil service commission indicates that the ruling rate for any particular service is higher than the Civil Service rates, or rates already granted by Staff Corps or Departments, authorization is given to obtain the required service at the rate ascertained to be necessary.

Camp commanders are vested with authority and responsibility to insure, in such emergency employment, that the Government shall not be placed in the position of competing against itself. To this end it is directed that rates for services required by two or more Staff Corps or Departments in the same locality be harmonized. Instructions are also given as to obtaining civilian employees required who cannot be secured in the immediate vicinity.

U. S. MISSIONARIES IN GREECE DENY FRICTION WITH OFFICIALS

Exaggerated reports of the arrest of American missionaries in Saloniki, Greece, have been called to the attention of the Department of State by the American Consul General at Saloniki, who says that all the missionaries there say their relations with the Greek government and Greek people are most amiable.

Three Arrested.

The Consul General has advised the department that three American missionaries were arrested, but the arrests were the work of a minor official, that two of them, Dr. House and Mr. Clarke, were merely detained in the office of the chief of police, and all three were immediately released and apologies tendered as soon as the higher authorities were informed.

The missionaries say, the Consul General reports, that they are given every facility for their work, and that many Greeks are attending their schools. Last Saturday the Consul General visited, with the King of Greece and the governor general of the province, a missionary agricultural school near Saloniki, and on May 11th the governor general entertained at a large tea, at which all American missionaries were present.

Battle Deaths and Wounded Totals, By Divisions, in Overseas Forces

The War Department has made public the following figures on battle deaths and wounded, by divisions, as of May 10, 1919:

Battle deaths include killed in action and died of wounds.

Casualties listed under "other units" include about 2,000 in depot divisions. These occurred either before replacement units had been incorporated with divisions to which assigned, or among men of depot divisions who went A. W. O. L. to the front.

Artillery brigade losses are included in figures of their original divisions. This does not affect the following divisions: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 77, 82, 26, 32, and 42.

There is a duplication of about 7,000 in the figures for the wounded.

Division.	Battle deaths.	Wounded.	Total.	Division.	Battle deaths.	Wounded.	Total.
2.....	4,419	20,657	25,076	80.....	1,141	5,622	6,763
1.....	4,204	19,141	23,345	91.....	1,390	5,106	6,496
3.....	3,102	15,052	18,154	29.....	940	5,219	6,159
28.....	2,531	13,746	16,277	37.....	992	4,931	5,923
42.....	2,713	13,292	16,005	36.....	591	2,119	2,710
26.....	2,168	13,000	15,168	93.....	574	2,009	2,583
4.....	2,587	11,596	14,183	7.....	302	1,516	1,818
32.....	2,898	10,986	13,884	92.....	185	1,495	1,680
77.....	1,990	9,966	11,956	81.....	250	801	1,051
27.....	1,791	9,427	11,218	6.....	97	479	576
30.....	1,652	9,429	11,081	88.....	27	63	90
5.....	1,908	7,975	9,883				
33.....	1,002	8,251	9,253	Total...	47,313	232,673	279,986
89.....	1,419	7,394	8,813				
82.....	1,338	6,890	8,228	Other units..	1,596	4,462	6,058
78.....	1,359	6,800	8,159				
90.....	1,387	6,623	8,010				
35.....	960	6,894	7,854	Grand total..	48,909	237,135	286,044
79.....	1,396	6,194	7,590				

Work of Training Camp Activities Commission Is Still Being Pushed

The Department authorizes the following:

The Commission on Training Camp Activities has continued its work actively since the signing of the armistice, through its athletics, camp music, liberty theaters, law enforcement and social hygiene divisions. The work of the commission is carried on through representatives of the government, appointed by the Third Assistant Secretary of War, and through the welfare organizations under the supervision of the commission—the Y. M. C. A., Y. W. C. A., National Catholic War Council (Knights of Columbus), Jewish Welfare Board, War Camp Community Service, American Library Association, and the Salvation Army. All of these organizations are operating with the troops here, overseas and on the tronsports.

Athletic Division.

During the war, 157 men were in charge of physical training and athletics. Of these, 56 are now in the service. Special attention has recently been given to rehabilitation work in convalescent centers where selected games and corrective exercises are being used. The division has also aided the reorganization of athletics overseas. The division has recently shipped overseas the following significant articles: 9,479 baseballs, 1,164 basketballs, 6,172 soccer footballs, 1,348 Rugby footballs, 15,840 playground balls, 12,919 pairs of boxing gloves.

More than 800 baseball teams are now contending for the championship of the A. E. F.

During the war, 90 song leaders were provided for the camps. Of these, 28 are now in active service. These men have been assisting in the Victory Loan drive.

Liberty Theater Division.

Of the 33 Liberty theaters provided in the United States, 23 are still in operation. A booking office in New York secures and routes theatrical talent for this chain of theaters.

On April 1 much of the work of this division was transferred to the Inter-Departmental Social Hygiene Board, for permanent functioning for the benefit of the military establishment.

The work of this division was completely transferred to the Surgeon General's Office April 30.

The major part of the commission's work overseas and on the transports is being conducted by the seven welfare organizations. No government funds have been used in their work. A total of about $300,000,000 has been furnished by public contribution.

TOTAL OF AMERICAN SOLDIERS TAKEN PRISONER, BY DIVISIONS

The War Department authorizes publication of the following information concerning the number of Americans taken prisoner, by divisions:

The latest report of the Adjutant General's office shows a total of 4,759 taken prisoner, as compared with 4,434 shown here.

Source of information: Casualty report, G. H. Q., A. E. F., corrected to March 1, 1919.

Division.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.
28	18	708	726
26	19	432	451
77	11	394	405
3	8	306	314
82	7	232	239
27	3	225	228
35	4	165	169
32	1	155	156
2	4	152	156
1	0	151	151
33	1	125	126
78	3	120	123
42	3	99	102
80	1	100	101
5	0	98	98
90	4	76	80
79	2	78	80
30	6	71	77
4	2	68	70
29	4	63	67
81	0	51	51
91	0	28	28
36	1	24	25
89	1	24	25
37	0	23	23
7	1	19	20
92	0	17	17
88	2	7	9
93	1	3	4
6	0	3	3
Total	107	4,017	4,124
Other units	215	95	310
Grand total	322	4,112	4,434

ARMY HOSPITALS SENDING X-RAY MATERIALS TO MEDICAL MUSEUM

The War Department authorizes the following statement from the Office of the Surgeon General:

Collections of X-ray material for the Army Medical Museum in Washington are being received monthly from various Army hospitals. Already a considerable number of plates and films of interesting pathological conditions have been received at the museum. Army hospitals have been directed to give continuous rather than intermittent attention to this matter to the end that more satisfactory results may be obtained in making this collection of X-ray material complete. Hospitals have been directed to attach to the monthly report of their X-ray activities, list of plates or films made during the month covering a large number of conditions. The plates are to be grouped together with abstracts of their histories so that they can be sent to the museum at once when request is made for them.

Changes in Import and Export Rules Announced by the War Trade Board

Shipments of Coal to Switzerland.

The War Trade Board announces (W. T. B. R. 746) that henceforth shipments of coal to Switzerland may be consigned to the Societe Co-operative Suisse d'Importation du Charbon; and furthermore that it is no longer necessary for the importers in Switzerland to obtain certificates from the Societe Suisse de Surveillance Economique covering such importations. Applications on form X-A should be filed with the War Trade Board, Washington.

Transshipment Regulations in Northern Neutral Ports.

The War Trade Board announces (W. T. B. R. 744), for the information of exporters, that commodities may be re-exported from Scandinavia and Holland to countries which have been opened for trade with the Associated Governments under the same regulations which govern the exportation of these commodities directly from the United States to the ultimate destination.

These regulations are administered by the Inter-Allied Trade Committee at Christiania, Stockholm, Copenhagen, and The Hague. Exporters who desire to ship via Scandinavia or Holland may now do so, but they should direct their agents in these countries to apply to the appropriate Inter-Allied Trade Committee so that they may act in compliance with these regulations.

Nitrate of Soda and Nitrate of Potash to Be Removed From Controlled List on July 1, 1919.

The War Trade Board announces (W. T. B. R. 743) that on and after July 1, 1919, nitrate of soda and nitrate of potash will be permitted to be imported into the United States without restriction under a General Import License when coming from countries with which general trade is authorized.

Importers are advised that any shipments of nitrate of soda or nitrate of potash which arrive prior to July 1, 1919, will not be released for entry until such date, except under individual import licenses as now required, and that such licenses will be issued only in accordance with the present rules and regulations governing the importation of these commodities.

Cuban Import Changes.

The War Trade Board announces (W. T. B. R. 749) for the information of exporters in the United States, supplementing W. T. B. R. 651, issued March 15, 1919, and W. T. B. R. 689, issued April 9, 1919, that it has been informed that the regulation of the Director of Subsistence of the Cuban government, providing that all persons in Cuba importing wheat flour shipped to Cuba after February 20, 1919, shall purchase an equal amount of wheat flour from the Director of Subsistence, has been extended until June 15, 1919.

French Import Restrictions.

The War Trade Board announces (W. T. B. R. 748) for the information of exporters in the United States, that it has been informed that the Ministerial Decree of May 14, 1919, published May 16, 1919, permits the importation of raw hides into France without any formality (French Tariff No. 21).

In making this announcement, the War Trade Board wishes to call attention to the fact that it is not in a position to speak authoritatively on foreign import restrictions, but is merely transmitting the above information for the convenience of those of the War Trade Board's mailing list. Inquiries with regard to foreign import regulations should be addressed to the Division of Foreign Tariffs, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C., as that bureau endeavors to keep informed on the import regulations of foreign governments.

Further Relaxations Regarding Foodstuffs to the Northern Neutrals and Switzerland.

The War Trade Board announces (W. T. B. R. 747) the following relaxations with reference to the shipment of foodstuffs to Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Holland and Switzerland.

(1) An import certificate is no longer required by the War Trade Board for shipments of foodstuffs to the above-mentioned countries.

(2) Shipments of foodstuffs need not be consigned to an importing association, but may be consigned directly to the purchaser abroad.

(3) Applications for licenses to ship foodstuffs to the northern neutral countries and Switzerland should be filed with the War Trade Board, Washington, on Form X-A, without other formalities.

For the purposes of this ruling, foodstuffs shall be considered as "all articles suitable for use as food by human beings and commonly used as such, excluding linseed oil."

Transportation of Live Animals in the Mails

Office First Ass't. P. M. Gen'l,
Washington, May 7, 1919.

The attention of all postmasters is directed to paragraphs 3 and 4, which were added to section 476, of the Postal Laws and Regulations, by Order No. 2972, published in The Postal Bulletin of April 9, 1919, and in the May Supplement to the Postal Guide.

Postmasters are instructed to read the amended section carefully and to comply strictly with its provisions. Postmasters who accept live animals in the mails contrary to the provisions of the regulations will be subject to disciplinary action.

J. C. KOONS,
First Ass't P. M. Gen'l.

United States Bulletin

Continuing the Work of The Official U. S. Bulletin Established May 10, 1917, Under an Order of the President of the United States. Since April 1, 1919, Published by Roger W. Babson. Issued Every Monday.

Office: No. 10 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C. · Tel. Main 5600.

The United States Bulletin is dedicated to the faithful presentation of the official acts of the Government that the people may know and understand precisely and accurately just what the Government is doing day by day. The Bulletin expresses no opinions, indulges in no conjecture or speculation. Published under the same executive management, the same editorship.

The Bulletin is in itself a complete record of all the important activities of the United States Government through its various departments, Legislative, Judicial, and Executive. Official Orders, Statements, and Rulings printed textually as issued by accredited Government officials, and, therefore, an authoritative guide to the business interests of the Nation; a virtual necessity to the Government itself in acquainting the various departments with the official acts of one another; to the Judiciary; to the Manufacturers; Miners and Traders; to Corporations, Railroads, Steamship, Telegraph and Cable Companies; Exporters and Importers; to Diplomats, Consular Agents, Statesmen, and men of affairs generally who wish to keep accurately informed of what the Government is doing and to preserve for reference authentic copies of public announcements issued by the Government's own officials and agents. Entered at the post office at Washington, D. C., as second-class mail matter.—Edward S. Rochester, Editor.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES BY MAIL

One year	$10.00
Six months	6.00
One year, postage prepaid to foreign countries	15.00
Six months, postage prepaid to foreign countries	8.50
Back numbers and extra copies ..... each	.20

Make all checks, money orders, and drafts payable to United States Bulletin, 10 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C.—C. T. Clayton, Business Manager.

Commissions for Graduates of Officers' Training Corps

The War Department authorizes publication of the following information:

By direction of the President, commencing June 1, 1919, properly certified graduates of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps will be appointed officers of the Officers' Reserve Corps in the lowest grade authorized by law in that arm for which graduates have received special training. The number so appointed is not to exceed 50,000.

Instructions in accordance with the above will be issued with regulations as to the eligibility of applicants, etc.

NAMED "ROSS FIELD."

The War Department authorizes publication of the following information:

The Army Balloon School at Arcadia, Cal., has been officially designated as "Ross Field," in honor of Lieut. Cleo J. Ross, Air Service, killed in France near Brabrant, Sept. 26, 1918.

DE-CENTRALIZATION OF NATION'S BANKING POWER CONTINUES, CURRENCY COMPTROLLER SAYS

BIG BANKS' DISTRIBUTION

One Hundred Largest Financial Institutions Located in 34 Cities in 24 Different States and District of Columbia, Statement Shows.

The Comptroller of the Currency has issued the following statement:

An analysis of the National Bank returns shows that the tendency toward de-centralization and greater distribution of our banking power keeps up. In the past the big banking institutions were limited to a comparatively few cities in a few States. Today our 100 largest National Banks are distributed among 34 different cities in 24 different States and the District of Columbia.

Forty-nine of the 100 largest banks as shown by the reports of March 4, 1919, are located in the New England and Eastern States, while 51 of them are located in the Middle States, the South and the West.

Location of 100 Largest Banks.

The location, by cities, of the 100 largest National Banks, is as follows: Boston, 5; New York City, 20; Albany, 2; Buffalo, 1; Rochester, 1; Newark, 2; Philadelphia, 8; Pittsburgh, 6; Scranton, 1; Baltimore, 2; Washington, 1; Richmond, 2; Atlanta, 1; Birmingham, 1; New Orleans, 1; Louisville, 2; Nashville, 1; Cincinnati, 2; Cleveland, 2; Indianapolis, 2; Chicago, 7; Detroit, 2; Milwaukee, 2; Minneapolis, 2; St. Paul, 2; Kansas City, 2; St. Louis, 4; Omaha, 3; Denver, 2; Tulsa (Oklahoma), 1; San Francisco, 5; Los Angeles, 3; Seattle, 1; Portland, (Oregon), 1.

Resources of Banks.

Of the 100 largest banks, 46 have resources of over $50,000,000 each, and 21 have assets of over $100,000,000 each.

The smallest of the 100 banks has resources of about $25,000,000.

Two bank consolidations recently reported as in progress will probably add Wisconsin and Missouri to the States containing National Banks having resources of $100,000,000 or more.

Battle of Cambrai Added to the Victory Medal List

The War Department authorizes publication of the following information:

Amendment has been made to General Order 48 (W. D. 1919), which was issued April 22. The amendment consists of the addition of the battle of Cambrai to the list of major operations for which Victory Medals will be awarded. To paragraph 2 of the General Order, sub-paragraph (m) is added, reading, "Cambrai—Between the 12th of May and the 4th of December, 1917."

COAL PRODUCTION CONTINUES TO SHOW AN IMPROVEMENT

The weekly report on the production and shipments of bituminous coal and shipments of anthracite coal, compiled by the Geological Survey, Department of the Interior, shows that the improvement in the production of bituminous coal which was recorded during the week ended May 3 continued through the week of May 10, the output during such week being estimated at 8,430,000 net tons, as compared with 8,015,000 net tons during the week of May 3 and 7,378,000 net tons during the week ended April 26. During the same week of last year improvement also occurred when compared with the week of May 4, 1918, but such improvement failed to equal that of the current week. The daily average per working day is estimated at 1,405,000 net tons, and for the first time in a number of months exceeds the daily average for the calendar year to date, estimated at 1,359,000 net tons. For the period January 1 to May 10 the production of bituminous coal is estimated at 152,218,000 net tons and falls approximately 25 per cent below the output during the same period of last year, estimated at 201,023,000 net tons.

As in the case of bituminous production, improvement was also recorder in the anthracite field during the week ended May 10, the production being estimated at 1,759,000 net tons. The daily average during the week ended May 10 is estimated at 293,000,000 net tons, and while considerably below the daily average during the corresponding week of 1918, estimated at 334,000 net tons, it is far in excess of the daily average for the calendar year to date, estimated at 242,000 net tons.

TWO ARMY AIRMEN RETURN FROM LONG RECRUITING FLIGHT

The War Department authorizes publication of the following from the Office of the Director of Air Service:

Captain Henry E. Reece and Lieutenant Nathan P. Oakes, using a Curtiss H, returned to Washington yesterday, May 21, from a two weeks' flight over Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York, Connecticut, Rhode Island and southeastern Massachusetts, with Providence, R. I., as an eastern base. The flight from Washington to Previdence, 448 miles, was made in 300 minutes—exclusive of time lost in one stop at Mineola. From Providence local flights with acrobatics were made over Pawtucket, Newport, Woonsocket, Central Falls in Rhode Island, and Fall River, Mass. The return flight was without incident except low clouds 500 feet high and very deep, over Maryland which made a landing desirable at Elkton, Md. The recruiting feature of the flight was greater than anticipated, 200 applications having been made.

SECRETARY DANIELS PRAISES WORK OF THE AMERICAN ARMY IN EUROPE UPON RETURN HOME

WRITES TO SECY. BAKER

New Realization Gained, Says Naval Chief, of Magnitude of Achievements and Sublimeness of Courage of General Pershing's Forces.

The War Department authorizes publication of the following:

THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY
Washington.
May 19, 1919.

My Dear Mr. Secretary:

As my first act upon returning to Washington, I desire to write to you to express in a way that must be most inadequate, my sense of appreciation of the accomplishments of the American army in Europe. No one who remains at home can sense the magnitude of the achievement, the sublimeness of the courage and the lasting effect of the victory to which the American army contributed so large a part. I had, of course, in a way been in touch with the big preparations under your direction for the grim task set before our army, but until I visited some of the ports through which hundreds of thousands of soldiers have embarked in going to the front and in returning home, and until I had seen the great engineering feats which have made possible the big tasks, I confess I had not been able to visualize its greatness. Until I had visited the battle fields, where I was privileged to have the officers who had been in these fights to point out the positions, I had not understood the hardships and the strain and the glorious deeds of our soldiers. I had also the pleasure of visiting the Army of Occupation in Germany and to observe in these times when there is no fighting going on, the perfect discipline and the splendid bearing of our fighting men. It heartened me, as I know it would have cheered every American heart, to see the spirit of these men and the wise direction given to them by their officers in these days of transition.

I found everywhere I went in Europe the sense of the obligation the world feels to the American army for their broad spirit of co-operation and the comradeship with the soldiers of all the allied nations. Their courage and valor and endurance characterized by a spirit of bonniness and cheerfulness won universal admiration. To have seen what our soldiers endured and the hardships that confronted them as they went into battle calm, unafraid and confident, was indeed an inspiration.

Through Gen. Pershing, who is deservedly held in high esteem with those with whom he is associated abroad as well as at home, and the officers and men of the splendid army of our country, I was able to get an inside point of view that gave me a new realization of the supreme value of our contribution in winning the war.

I congratulate you, Mr. Secretary, upon having the honor and privilege of guiding our forces in this victorious campaign, the like of which is unparalleled in our history. It is our national pride to find at the close of the war that the tribute paid to our army by some German, "The Americans fought like devils and behaved like gentlemen," is most deserving.

Sincerely yours,
(Signed) JOSEPHUS DANIELS.

Hon. Newton D. Baker,
Secretary of War,
Washington, D. C.

Death and Disease Rates For All Troops Show a Further Decrease

The War Department authorizes publication of the following:

The latest reports show maintenance of satisfactory health conditions among all troops. No marked prevalence of disease is noted either in the A. E. F. or among troops in this country.

The number and rates for incidence of disease and for deaths as reported are shown in the following table. All the rates are reductions from the rates of the previous week. The comparatively high rate for new cases in the United States is explained by the large number of transferred patients included in the reports as new admissions.

New Cases of Disease.

	Week ended	No.	Annual rate per 1,000
Europe	May 1	6,343	309.4
U. S.	May 7	8,383	1,029.8
Vladivistok..	May 8	144	875.2

Deaths, All Causes.

	Week ended	No.	Annual rate per 1,000
Europe	May 1	97	4.73
U. S.	May 7	76	9.33
Vladivostok..	May 8	0	0

Hospital Facilities Overseas Reduced.

On April 24 the total hospital bed capacity in the A. E. F. was 75,456 and the number of patients was 33,-135. Since January 1 the bed capacity has been reduced 67,360. Since November 11, 116 base and camp hospitals have been closed in the A. E. F.

The present bed capacity in this country is 77,390. There were 50,763 patients in hospitals in the United States on May 10.

Sick and Injured Returned Last Week.

During the week ended May 9, 2,651 sick and injured troops were returned from overseas. This brings the total convalescent troops returned since November 11 to 117,478; since the beginning of the war to 127,596.

68 Medical Officers Killed in Action or Died of Wounds.

The following list of 442 casualties occurring among medical officers in the A. E. F. from July 1, 1917, to March 13, 1919, has been announced by the Surgeon General:

Killed in action.....	46
Died of wounds.....	22
Lost at sea.....	4
Died of disease.....	101
Died of accident.....	9
Suicide	3
Total deaths.....	185
Wounded severely.....	93
Wounded slightly.....	72
Wounded (degree undetermined) .	47
Total wounded.....	212
Missing in action.....	7
Prisoners not wounded.....	38

Official Inquiry Office.

The Official Inquiry Office of the Department of Labor (recently consolidated with the Service Bureau of the Committee on Public Information), located at 1706 G Street N. W., Washington, D. C., and open daily (except Sunday) from 9 a. m. to 10 p. m., gives information by mail, telephone or in person regarding the work of all branches of the Government. Telephones: Main 8474, Branches 128 and 217, and Main 3250.

WARNING ISSUED TO TAXPAYERS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

of circuses, $100 in each State or Territory in which the circus is held; proprietors of bowling alleys, $10 for each alley or table; proprietors of shooting galleries, $20; proprietors of riding academies, $100; persons operating passenger automobiles for hire, $10 for each automobile having a seating capacity of more than two and not more than seven, and $20 for each automobile having a seating capacity of more than seven.

The law imposes also in addition to all other taxes a special tax of $1,000 on the carrying on of the liquor business by brewer, distiller, wholesale or retail dealer or on the manufacture of stills in any place in the United States "in which carrying on such business is prohibited by local or municipal laws."

The occupational tax became effective January 1.

The revenue act of 1918 imposes also on pleasure boats, power boats and sailing boats of over five net tons and on motor boats with fixed engines not used exclusively for trade or commerce or national defense, a tax according to length and tonnage. This tax became effective April 26. Return and payment of the tax must be made on or before May 31.

Help your Government and yourself. Buy a War Savings Stamp today.

PRESIDENT, IN MESSAGE TO CONGRESS, URGES LIFTING OF BAN ON BEER AND WINE, AND SAYS RAILROADS WILL GO BACK TO OWNERS DEC. 31

Executive Also Requests Extension of Suffrage to Women and Measures to Meet Possible Hostile Tariff Legislation by Foreign Countries — Favors Genuine Democratization of Industry.

The following message from the President was read at the sessions of the House of Representatives and the Senate on Tuesday, May 20:

Gentlemen of the Congress: I deeply regret my inability to be present at the opening of the extraordinary session of the Congress. It still seems to be my duty to take part in the counsels of the Peace Conference and contribute what I can to the solution of the innumerable questions to whose settlement it has had to address itself: for they are questions which affect the peace of the whole world and from them, therefore, the United States cannot stand apart. I deemed it my duty to call the Congress together at this time because it was not wise to postpone longer the provisions which must be made for the support of the Government. Many of the appropriations which are absolutely necessary for the maintenance of the Government and the fulfillment of its varied obligations for the fiscal year 1919-1920 have not yet been made; the end of the present fiscal year is at hand; and action upon these appropriations can no longer be prudently delayed. It is necessary, therefore, that I should immediately call your attention to this critical need. It is hardly necessary for me to urge that it may receive your prompt attention.

Will Address Congress Upon Return.

I shall take the liberty of addressing you on my return on the subjects which have most engrossed our attention and the attention of the world during these last anxious months, since the armistice of last November was signed, the international settlements which must form the subject matter of the present treaties of peace and of our national action in the immediate future. It would be premature to discuss them or to express a judgment about them before they are brought to their complete formulation by the agreements which are now being sought at the table of the conference. I shall hope to lay them before you in their many aspects so soon as arrangements have been reached.

I hesitate to venture any opinion or press any recommendation with regard to domestic legislation while absent from the United States and out of daily touch with intimate sources of information and counsel. I am conscious that I need, after so long an absence from Washington, to seek the advice of those who have remained in constant contact with domestic problems and who have known them close at hand from day to day; and I trust that it will very soon be possible for me to do so. But there are several questions pressing for consideration to which I feel that I may, and indeed must, even now direct your attention, if only in general terms. In speaking of them I shall, I dare say, be doing little more than speak your own thoughts. I hope that I shall speak your own judgment also.

Question of Labor.

The question which stands at the front of all others in every country amidst the present great awakening is the question of labor; and perhaps I can speak of it with as great advantage while engrossed in the consideration of interests which affect all countries alike as I could at home and admist the interests which naturally most affect my thought, because they are the interests of our own people.

By the question of labor I do not mean the question of efficient industrial production, the question of how labor is to be obtained and made effective in the great process of sustaining populations and winning success admist commercial and industrial rivalries. I mean that much greater and more vital question, how are the the men and women who do the daily labor of the world to obtain progressive improvement in the conditions of their labor, to be made happier, and to be served better by the communities and the industries which their labor sustains and advances? How are they to be given their right advantage as citizens and human beings?

Must Have Co-operation.

We cannot go any further in our present direction. We have already gone too far. We cannot live our right life as a nation or achieve our proper success as an industrial community if capital and labor are to continue to be antagonistic instead of being partners. If they are to continue to distrust one another and contrive how they can get the better of one another. Or, what perhaps amounts to the same thing, calculate by what form and degree of coercion they can manage to extort on the one hand work enough to make enterprise profitable, on the other justice and fair treatment enough to make life tolerable. That bad road has turned out a blind alley. It is no thoroughfare to real prosperity. We must find another, leading in another direction and to a very different destination. It must lead not merely to accommodation but also to a genuine co-operation and partnership based upon a real community of interest and participation in control.

There is now in fact a real community of interest between capital and labor, but it it has never been made evident in action. It can be made operative and manifest only in a new organization of industry. The genius of our business men and the sound practical sense of our workers can certainly work such a partnership out when once they realize exactly what it is that they seek and sincerely adopt a common purpose with regard to it.

Legislation Lies Chiefly With States.

Labor legislation lies, of course, chiefly with the States; but the new spirit and method of organization which must be effected are not to be brought about by legislation so much as by the common counsel and volunager, and workman. Legislation can tary co-operation of capitalist, mango only a very little way in commanding what shall be done. The organization of industry is a matter of corporate and individual initiative and of practical business arrangement. Those who really desire a new relationship between capital and labor can readily find a way to bring it about; and perhaps Federal legislation can help more than State legislation could.

The object of all reform in this essential matter must be the genuine democratization of industry, based upon a full recognition of the right of those who work, in whatever rank, to participate in some organic way in every decision which directly affects their welfare or the part they are to play in industry. Some positive legislation is practicable. The Congress has already shown the way to one reform which should be worldwide, by establishing the eight hour day as the standard day in every field of labor over which it can exercise control. It has sought to find the way to prevent child labor, and will, I hope and believe, presently find it. It has served the whole country by leading the way in developing the means of preserving and safeguarding life and health in dangerous industries. It can now help in the difficult task of giving a new form and spirit to industrial organization by coordinating the several agencies of conciliation and adjustment which have been brought into existence by the difficulties and mistaken policies of the present management of industry, and by setting up and developing new Federal agencies of advice and information which may serve as a clearing house for the best experiments and the best thought on this great matter, upon which every thinking man must be aware that the future development of society directly depends. Agencies of international counsel and suggestion are presently to be created in connection with the League of Nations in this very field; but it is national action and the enlightened policy of individuals, corporations, and societies within each nation that must bring about the actual reforms. The members of the committees on labor in the two Houses will hardly need suggestions from me as to what means they shall seek to

TEXT OF PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE TO CONGRESS

make the Federal Government the agent of the whole nation in pointing out and, if need be, guiding the process of reorganization and reform.

Places for Soldiers.

I am sure that it is not necessary for me to remind you that there is one immediate and very practical question of labor that we should meet in the most liberal spirit. We must see to it that our returning soldiers are assisted in every practicable way to find the places for which they are fitted in the daily work of the country. This can be done by developing and maintaining upon an adequate scale the admirable organization created by the Department of Labor for placing men seeking work; and it can also be done, in at least one very great field, by creating new opportunities for individual enterprise. The Secretary of the Interior has pointed out the way by which returning soldiers may be helped to find and take up land in the hitherto undeveloped regions of the country which the Federal Government has already prepared or can readily prepare for cultivation and also on many of the cutover or neglected areas which lie within the limits of the older States; and I once more take the liberty of recommending very urgently that his plans shall receive the immediate and substantial support of the Congress.

Peculiar and very stimulating conditions await our commerce and industrial enterprise in the immediate future. Unusual opportunities will presently present themselves to our merchants and producers in foreign markets, and large fields for profitable investment will be opened to our free capital. But it is not only of that that I am thinking; it is not chiefiy of that that I am thinking. Many great industries prostrated by the war wait to be rehabilitated, in many parts of the world where what will be lacking is not brains or willing hands or organizing capacity or experienced skill, but machinery and raw materials and capital. I believe that our business men, our merchants, our manufacturers, and our capitalists, will have the vision to see that prosperity in one part of the world ministers to prosperity everywhere; that there is in a very true sense a solidarity of interest throughout the world of enterprise, and that our dealings with the countries that have need of our products and our money will teach them to deem us more than ever friends whose necessities we seek in the right way to serve.

Shipyards To Be Open To World.

Our new merchant ships, which have in some quarters been feared as destructive rivals, may prove helpful rivals, rather, and common servants, very much needed and very welcome. Our great shipyards, new and old, will be so opened to the use of the world that they will prove immensely serviceable to every maritime people in restoring, much more rapiddly than would otherwise have been possible, the tonnage wantonly destroyed in the war. I have only to suggest that there are many points at which we can facilitate American enterprise in foreign trade by opportune legislation and make it easy for American merchants to go where they will be welcomed as friends rather than as dreaded antagonists. America has a great and honorable service to perform in bringing the commercial and industrial undertakings of the world back to their old scope and swing again, and putting a solid structure of credit under them. All our legislation should be friendly to such plans and purposes.

And credit and enterprise alike will be quickened by timely and helpful legislation with regard to taxation. I hope that the Congress will find it possible to undertake an early reconsideration of Federal taxes, in order to make our system of taxation more simple and easy of administration and the taxes themselves as little burdensome as they can be made and yet suffice to support the Government and meet all its obligations. The figures to which those obligations have arisen are very great indeed, but they are not so great as to make it difficult for the nation to meet them, and meet them, perhaps, in a single generation, by taxes which will neither crush nor discourage. These are not so great as they seem, not so great as the immense sums we have had to borrow, added to the immense sums we have had to raise by taxation, would seem to indicate; for a very large proportion of those sums were raised in order that they might be loaned to the governments with which we were associated in the war, and those loans will, of course, constitute assets, not liabilities, and will not have to be taken care of by our taxpayers.

Taxation.

The main thing we shall have to care for is that our taxation shall rest as lightly as possible on the productive resources of the country, that its rates shall be stable, and that it shall be constant in its revenue yielding power. We have found the main sources from which it must be drawn. I take it for granted that its mainstays will henceforth be the income tax, the excess profits tax, and the estate tax. All these can be so adjusted to yield constant and adequate returns and yet not constitute a too grievous burden on the taxpayer. A revision of the income tax has already been provided for by the act of 1918, but I think you will find that further changes can be made to advantage both in the rates of the tax and in the method of its collection. The excess profits tax need not long be maintained at the rates which were necessary while the enormous expenses of the war had to be borne; but it should be made the basis of a permanent system which will reach undue profits without discouraging the enterprise and activity of our business men. The tax on inheritances ought, no doubt, to be reconsidered in its relation to the fiscal systems of the several states, but it certainly ought to remain a permanent part of the fiscal system of the Federal government also.

Many of the minor taxes provided for in the revenue legislation of 1917 and 1918, though no doubt made necessary by the pressing necessities of the war time, can hardly find sufficient justification under the easier circumstances of peace, and can now happily be got rid of. Amoı.g these, I hope you will agree, are the excises upon various manufacturers and the taxes upon retail sales. They are unequal in the incidence on different industries and on different individuals. Their collection is difficult and expensive. Those which are levied upon articles sold at retail are largely evaded by the readjustment of retail prices. On the other hand, I should assume that it is expedient to maintain a considerable range of indirect taxes; and the fact that alcoholic liquors will presently no longer afford a source of revenue by taxation makes it the more necessary that the field should be carefully restudied in order that equivalent sources of revenue may be found which it will be legitimate, and not burdensome, to draw upon. But you have at hand in the Treasury Department many experts who can advise you upon the matters much better than I can. I can only suggest the lines of a permanent and workable system, and the placing of the taxes where they will least hamper the life of the people.

No Need for General Tariff Revision.

There is, fortunately, no occasion for undertaking in the immediate future any general revision of our system of import duties. No serious danger of foreign competition now threatens American industries. Our country has emerged from the war less disturbed and less weakened than any of the European countries which are our competitors in manufacture. Their industrial establishments have been subjected to greater strain than ours, their labour force to a more serious disorganization, and this is clearly not the time to seek an organized advantage. The work of mere reconstruction will, I am afraid, tax the capacity and the resources of their people for years to come. So far from there being any danger or need of accentuated foreign competition, it is likely that the conditions of the next few years will greatly facilitate the marketing of American manufactures abroad. Least of all should we depart from the policy adopted in the Tariff Act of 1913, of permitting the free entry into the United States of the raw materials needed to supplement and enrich our own abundant supplies.

Nevertheless, there are parts of our tariff system which need prompt attention. The experiences of the war have made it plain that in some cases too great reliance on foreign supply is dangerous, and that in determining certain parts of our tariff policy domestic considerations must be borne in mind which are political as well as economic. Among the industries to which special consideration should be given is that of the manufacture of dyestuffs and related chemicals. Our complete dependence upon German supplies before

TEXT OF PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE TO CONGRESS

the war made the interruption of trade a cause of exceptional economic disturbance. The close relation between the manufacturer of dyestuffs, on the one hand, and of explosives and poisonous gases, on the other, moreover, has given the industry an exceptional significance and value. Although the United States will gladly and unhesitatingly join in the program of international disarmament, it will, nevertheless, be a policy of obvious prudence to make certain of the successful maintenance of many strong and well equipped chemical plants. The German chemical industry, with which we will be brought into competition, was and may well be again, a thoroughly knit monopoly capable of exercising a competition of a peculiarly insidious and dangerous kind.

Hostile Legislation by Foreign Nations Possible.

The United States should, moreover, have the means of properly protecting itself whenever our trade is discriminated against by foreign nations, in order that we may be assured of that equality of treatment which we hope to accord and to promote the world over. Our tariff laws as they now stand provide no weapon of retaliation in case other governments should enact legislation unequal in its bearing on our products as compared with the products of other countries. Though we are as far as possible from desiring to enter upon any course of retaliation, we must frankly face the fact that hostile legislation by other nations is not beyond the range of possibility, and that it may have to be met by counter legislation. This subject, has, fortunately, been exhaustively investigated by the United States Tariff Commission. A recent report of that Commission has shown very clearly that we lack and that we ought to have the instruments necessary for the assurance of equal and equitable treatment. The attention of Congress has been called to this matter on past occasions, and the past measures which are now recommended by the Tariff Commission are substantially the same that have been suggested by previous administrations. I recommend that this phase of the tariff question receive the early attention of the Congress.

Woman Suffrage.

Will you not permit me, turning from these matters, to speak once more and very earnestly of the proposed amendment to the Constitution which would extend the suffrage to women and which passed the House of Representatives at the last session of the Congress? It seems to me that every consideration of justice and of public advantage calls for the immediate adoption of that amendment and its submission forthwith to the legislatures of the several states. Throughout all the world this long delayed extension of the suffrage is looked for; in the United States, longer, I believe, than anywhere else, the necessity for it, and the immense advantage of it to the national life, has been urged and debated, by women and men who saw the need for it and urged the policy of it when it required steadfast courage to be so much beforehand with the common conviction; and I, for one, covet for our country the distinction of being among the first to act in a great reform.

The telegraph and telephone lines will of course be returned to their owners so soon as the retransfer can be effected without administrative confusion, so soon, that is, as the change can be made with least possible inconvenience to the public and to the owners themselves. The railroads will be handed over to their owners at the end of the calendar year; if I were in immediate contact with the administrative questions which must govern the retransfer of the telegraph and telephone lines, I could name the exact date for their return also. Until I am in direct contact with the practical questions involved I can only suggest that in the case of the telegraphs and telephones, as in the case of the railways, it is clearly desirable in the public interest that some legislation should be considered which may tend to make of these indispensable instrumentalities of our modern life a uniform and coordinated system which will afford those who use them as complete and certain means of communication with all parts of the country as has so long been afforded by the postal system of the Government, and at rates as uniform and intelligible. Expert advice is, of course, available in this very practical matter, and the public interest is manifest. Neither the telegraph nor the telephone service of the country can be said to be in any sense a national system. There are many confusions and inconsistencies of rates. The scientific means by which communication by such instrumentalities could be rendered more thorough and satisfactory has not been made full use of. An exhaustive study of the whole question of electrical communication and of the means by which the central authority of the nation can be used to unify and improve it, if underdtaken, by the appropriate committees of the Congress, would certainly result, indirectly even if not directly, in a great public benefit.

Would Lift Ban on Beer and Wine.

The demobilization of the military forces of the country has progressed to such a point that it seems to me entirely safe now to remove the ban upon the manufacture and sale of wines and beers, but I am advised that without further legislation I have not the legal authority to remove the present restrictions. I therefore recommend that the Act approved November 21, 1918, entitled, "An Act to enable the Secretary of Agriculture to carry out, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1919, the purposes of the Act entitled 'An Act to provide further for the national security and defense by stimulating agriculture and facilitating the distribution of agricultural products,' and for other purposes," be amended or repealed in so far as it applies to wines and beers.

I sincerely trust that I shall very soon be at my post in Washington again to report upon the matters which made my presence at the peace table apparently imperative, and to put myself at the service of the Congress in every matter of administration or counsel that may seem to demand executive action or advice.

WOODROW WILSON.

20 May, 1919.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION ANNOUNCES EXAMINATIONS

The United States Civil Service Commission announces open competitive examinations as follows:

Department of State—Law clerk, June 4, $2,000 a year.

Treasury Department—Public Health Service, San Juan. Third class steam engineer*, June 17, $70 per month.

War Department—Office of the Surgeon General. Dental hygienist, June 18, $1,200 to $1,500 a year.

Department of the Interior—Bureau of Mines. Assistant technologist in oil and gas production*, June 24, $1,800 to $2,500 a year. Assistant natural gas engineer*, June 24, $1,620 to $2,100 a year. Indian Service: Oil and gas inspector*, June 24, $1,500 to $2,500 a year.

Department of Agriculture—Federal Horticultural Board: Plant quarantine inspector, $1,200 to $2,500 a year.

Post Office Department—Equipment Shop. Mail bag repairer*, June 24, $3.75 a day, plus 15 per cent.

Department of Commerce—Bureau of Standards. Oil chemist*, June 24, $1,200 to $2,400 a year. Bureau of Fisheries: Scientific assistant, July 9, August 6, $900 to $1,500 a year.

Various Offices, Washington, D. C.—File clerk, June 4, July 9, August 6, $1,000 to $1,200 a year. Dictating machine operator, July 9, August 6, $1,000 to $1,600 a year. Addressograph mechanician*, $840 to $1,500 a year. Apprentice, $600 to $700 a year. Telephone operator*, $720 a year.

*The asterisk indicates examinations in which the training is determined from information concerning education, training, experience, etc., competitors not being required to report at any place for examination.

Full information concerning the above or any other pending civil service examinations may be obtained by applying to the Secretary of the United States Civil Service Board at the post office or custom house in any city, or to the United States Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C.

TAKES RAILROAD POSITION.

B. L. Winchell, Regional Director of Railroads, Southern Region, with headquarters at Atlanta, Ga., has announced the appointment of Horace Epes, a former Virginia newspaper man, as special assistant for public relations. Mr. Epes for the past eight years has been a member of the Washington staff of the Associated Press.

CASUALTIES IN U. S. EXPEDITIONARY FORCES

SERIAL B, No. 25. (Continued.)

CHANGES IN STATUS.

The following cabled corrections are issued as an appendix to the regular casualty lists at the request of the several press associations:

Wounded (Degree Undetermined), Previously Reported Died of Wounds.

PRIVATES.

ANDERSON, Frank. Mrs. Nancy Anderson, Colson, Ky.
SCHAEFER, William C. Charles W. Schaefer, 1421 Ninth Street, Denver, Col.

Killed in Action, Previously Reported Died.

LIEUTENANT.

BEANE, James D. Winifred Wheeler, 81 Ludbury Road, Concord, Mass.

PRIVATES.

BOWNE, Myron. Mrs. Margaret Bowne, Morgansville, N. J.
CATANTO, Angelo. Patsy Vastervello, 165 Jefferson Street, Newark, N. J.
CHAUVIN, Maldred. S. C. Chauvin, Abbeville, La.
EYHERALT, Alexander. Mrs. Jeannie Eyheralt, Esquinie, Pyrenees, France.
FRAZIER, William Orville. George W. Frazier, Hagerstown, Ind.
HUGHETT, Robert M. Alec Hughett, Huntsville, Tenn.
LAFLAMM, Orville. Mrs. Alice Laflamm, Dwyer Street, Jewett City, Conn.
McBRIDE, Thomas F. William McBride, 2221 Third Avenue, New York, N. Y.
MINNIE, August. Mrs. Victoria Minnie, Sannicola, Italy.
PETERS, Sidney H. Frederick C. Peters, 3027 East Sixth Street, Los Angeles, Cal.
TEDRICK, Claude. Douglass Tedrick, McAlester, Okla.

Died of Disease, Previously Reported Died.

PRIVATES.

DAVIS, Arthur. Mrs. Blanche Davis, Webber Falls, Okla
YEAGER, Roy R. Dennie Yeager, 33 Karcher Street, Indianapolis, Ind.

Returned to Duty, Previously Reported Died.

PRIVATE.

HECKMAN, Louis F. Mrs. L. F. Heckman, 5466 Neosho Street, St. Louis, Mo.

Killed in Action, Previously Reported Wounded Severely.

PRIVATE.

MILLER, Donald A. M. F. Miller, Epping, N. Dak.

Killed in Action, Previously Reported Wounded (Degree Undetermined).

CORPORAL.

SELL, Charles S. L. Mrs. E. H. M. Sell, 137 West Ninety-fourth Street, New York, N. Y.

Killed in Action, Previously Reported Missing in Action.

CORPORAL.

MONTGOMERY, Ira Savell. Robert Montgomery, 2513 Avenue F, Birmingham, Ala.

PRIVATES.

GOLTZ, Herman D. Mrs. Henriette Goltz, 2105 East Thirty-seventh Street, Los Angeles, Cal.
HURT, William J. John W. Hurt, R. F. D. 9, Paris, Tenn.
KARCH, Karl, jr. Karl Karch, R. F. D. 1, St. Joseph, N. Dak.
PRESCOTT, Harvey D. Albert I. Converse, Calais, Vt.

Died, Previously Reported Missing in Action.

PRIVATE.

HOLLAND, Harvey L. Mrs. Lydia Holland, Gladehill, Va.

Wounded Slightly, Previously Reported Missing in Action.

PRIVATE.

KLEPPER, Orville L. William A. Klepper, 143 West Hickory Street, Denton, Tex.

Wounded (Degree Undetermined), Previously Reported Missing in Action.

PRIVATES.

DELAHOUSSAYE, Clarence J. Mrs. Rena Delahoussaye, 830 East Main Street, New Iberia, La.
GENTILI, Severano. Giacomo Gentili, Nepi, Rome, Italy.
GRIEBENOW, Ferdinand. Mrs. Bertha Griebenow, 2211 Lloyd Street, Milwaukee, Wis.
NORTON, Earl R. Mrs. Grace Norton, 22 Delaware Avenue, Hudson Falls, N. Y.
ROSSMAN, Oria F. Mrs. Cora Rossman, 2304 Cleveland Street, Waco, Tex.
WITHERS, John M. Mrs. Virginia H. Withers, Lillington, N. C.

Returned to Duty, Previously Reported Missing in Action.

LIEUTENANT.

KENEDY, Eugene T. Arthur Kenedy, 44 Barclay Street, New York, N. Y.

CORPORALS.

GIBSON, Ross. Mrs. Anna Gates, 916 Sixth Avenue west, Oskaloosa, Iowa.
RIESS, Fred R. Fred Riess, 2408 Hadley Avenue, Milwaukee, Wis.

PRIVATES.

DUOSRAZKO, Stanley. Mrs. Anna Cliomett, Province Misky Venomishika, Russia.
FARA, John Frank. Mrs. Joseph Fara, West Bend, Wis.
FRECHELS, Roman. Mrs. Mary Frechels, Silo, Hweiloven Street, Kimine, Podaist, Russia.
GASSWAY, Earl G. George Gassway, 701 North Eighth Street, Lyons, Iowa.
IMPASTATO, Vincent Salvator. Joseph Impastato, 105 West Twenty-fourth Street, New York, N. Y.
KLATT, Herman. Mrs. Minnie Klatt, Columbus, Wis.
KROBERT, Max 1. Stan Krobert, 812 North Spring Street, Beaver Dam, Wis.
McCAIG, William M. John L. McCaig, Russellville, Ala.
McCOLLUM, Elmer. I. R. Bownerville, 564 Kossuth Street, Bridgeport, Conn.
MAUTHE, William. August Mauthe, Kimberly, Wis.
MEEHAN, Charles. Mrs. Mary Fagan, 255 West Fourteenth Street, New York, N. Y.
MONDAY, Antonio. Dominick Monday, 351 Metropolitan Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
NICHOLAS, Joseph. Mrs. Mary Nicholas, 55 Malvern Street, Bridgeport, N. J.
PATCH, Wayne F. Mrs. Lillian Patch, 5836 North Clark Street, Chicago, Ill.
PINDER, Percy M. Mrs. Susan Pinder, Ingleside, Park Road, North Birkenhead, Cheshire, England.
REYNOLDS, Elmer. Mrs. Mary Reynolds, California, Ohio.
SMITH, Luther Pickney. Mrs. Allie Smith, Ronceverte, W. Va.
SORENSEN, Peter. Chris Sorensen, R. F. D. 1, Box 11, Milaca, Minn.
STREIT, Rudolph. Rudolph Streit, Red Cloud, Neb.
STRONG, Lester. James Strong, Aurora, Neb.
TRUESDALE, Lucius H. William H. Truesdale, R. F. D. 1, Lugoff, S. C.
WILKENING, William John. Frank Wilkening, 270 East Second Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
WILLIAMS, Charles B. Armon H. Williams, Ironshire, Worcester County, Md.
WOLFE, Leonard O. Daniel R. Wolfe, Saux Center, Minn.
WUTZ, Joseph, jr. Joseph Wutz, R. F. D. 1, Box 14, Duluth, Minn.

Returned to Duty, Previously Reported Lost at Sea.

PRIVATE.

PALMER, Lawrence. Miss Aurie L. Palmer, R. F. D. 4, Lenoir, N. C.

Erroneously Reported Died of Wounds.

PRIVATE.

MALONEY, James. Mrs. Mary Maloney, 17 Nichols Street, Dublin, Ireland.

Erroneously Reported Wounded (Degree Undetermined).

PRIVATE.

McKINNEY, Marion, jr. Marion McKinney, sr., Sardis, Miss.

SERIAL B, No. 26.

Killed in Action.

PRIVATE.

TRUMAN, Titus A. George Truman, 202 Slater Avenue, Providence, R. I.

Died From Accident and Other Causes.

PRIVATE.

KERLLE, Clyde. Mrs. Martha Arwine, 101 E. C. Avenue, Capitol Hill, Oklahoma City, Okla.

Missing in Action.

PRIVATE.

ROLOSON, Truman Jay. Alfred Teeter, 803 Thompson Avenue, St. Joseph, Mo.

Died From Accident and Other Causes.

PRIVATE.

SMITH, Richard L. Charles Henry Smith, 429 East Bank Street, Salisbury, N. C.

Died of Disease.

CORPORAL.

TARTER, John W. Mrs. J. H. Tarter, Hartline, Wash.

PRIVATES.

STARKE, Eugene E. Mrs. Margaret Starke, R. F. D. 1, box 63, Bristol, Va.
STEWART, Ernest. Mrs. Mary Stewart, R. F. D. 1, Tipton, Kans.

CHANGE IN STATUS.

The following cabled corrections are issued as an appendix to the regular casualty lists at the request of the several press associations:

Wounded (Degree Undetermined), Previously Reported Killed in Action.

PRIVATE.

HUSCH, John. John Husch, 219 Temple Avenue, Dunkirk, N. Y.

Wounded Slightly, Erroneously Reported Died of Wounds.

PRIVATE.

BATZ, Harry P. Mrs. Elizabeth Batz, 131 South Twenty-third Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Killed in Action, Previously Reported Died.

PRIVATE.

NEMI, Thomas. Mrs. Margaret Nemi, Arnan, Italy.

Died of Wounds, Previously Reported Died.

PRIVATE.

HARRIAN, John. George Harrian, 219 Wisconsin Street, Racine, Wis.

Killed in Action, Previously Reported Wounded (Degree Undetermined).

PRIVATES.

BONHAM, Charles Roy. Albert Bonham, Beaver City, Nebr.
CORY, Lester R. Mrs. Rose A. Cory, R. F. D. 1, Grafton, Ill.

Killed in Action, Previously Reported Missing in Action.

PRIVATE.

EDWARDS, James G. I. N. Edwards, Maud, Okla.

Died, Previously Reported Missing in Action.

PRIVATES.

BERBERICH, John W. Martin Berberich, 10 Dayton Place, Meriden, Conn.
CLEGG, Albert. Mrs. Anna Clegg, 54 Comfort Street, Rochester, N. Y.

Wounded (Degree Undetermined), Previously Reported Missing in Action.

PRIVATE.

LYNCH, Francis Zavier. Mrs. Margaret Lynch, 333 East Two hundred and forty-first Street, New York, N. Y.

Returned to Duty, Previously Reported Missing in Action.

CORPORAL.

MORGAN, Alfred O. Mrs. Anna Morgan, 1285 East One hundred and sixty-seventh Street, Cleveland, Ohio.

PRIVATES.

CAPPELLO, Salvatore. Miss Maria Cappello, Pawtucket, R. I.
CAVAGNARO, Frederick. Miss Eva Cavagnaro, 10 Hull Street, Boston, Mass.

CASUALTIES IN U. S. EXPEDITIONARY FORCES

COSGROVE, Peter L. John Cosgrove, Lakeville, Conn.
DALEY, Frank O. Mrs. Ann Daley, New Lebanon Center, N. Y.
EMERY, Joseph H. Mrs. Louise Emery, Clarksville, Mo.
MORRIS, Henry. Mrs. Rosa Morris, Garyville, La.
MUMFORD, John Calvin. M. R. Coleman, New London, Ohio.
POLEJEWSKI, Alexander. John Polejewski, Orleans, Minn.
RINGBERG, Gerald L. Arthur E. Ringberg, Van Horn, Texas.

SERIAL B, No. 27.

Killed in Action.

CORPORAL.

BENNETT, Ivan. William Carter, Waynesfield, Ohio.

PRIVATES.

GUNDERSON, Solon P. Harry Gunderson, R. F. D. 1, Mindoro, Wis.
KELLY, Edward E. Mrs. Lucy Kelly, 1330 Herkimer Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
OELDRICH, Clarence. Fred Oeldrich, R. F. D. 3, box 203, Sheboygan, Wis.

Died of Wounds.

PRIVATES.

LOWE, Walter. John G. Lowe, Lylesville, N. C.
TARRANT, Robert. Mrs. Mary E. Tarrant, Hooker, Okla.

Died From Accident and Other Causes.

PRIVATES.

DEERBERG, Christian J. Carl Deerberg, Lowden, Iowa.
ELLISON, James J. Mrs. Mary Ellison, 150 Main Street, Orange, N. J.
JOHNSON, Calvin C. Mrs. Louisa Johnson, 32 Clark Avenue, Somerville, N. J.
KINNEAR, John. John L. Kinnear, R. F. D. 1, Conneaut, Ohio.
WRIGHT, James B. James B. Wright, R. F. D. 3, Eastland, Tex.
OSTROM, Fred. Miss Lorene Ostrom, 318 Grand Avenue, Negaunee, Mich.

Died of Disease.

PRIVATE.

MARKHAM, Charley. Ed Markham, Shreveport, La.

CHANGES IN STATUS.

The following cabled corrections are issued as an appendix to the regular casualty lists at the request of the several press associations:

Wounded Slightly, Previously Reported Killed in Action.

PRIVATE.

MEEHAN, James. Mrs. Kathrine Boyce, 549 St. Johns Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Died of Disease, Previously Reported Died of Wounds.

PRIVATE.

BARNES, Owen Elliott. James J. Barnes, Mount Enterprise, Tex.

Died, Previously Reported Died of Wounds.

PRIVATE.

BAKER, Henry. Wilson Baker, Withers, Ky.

Killed in Action, Previously Reported Died.

LIEUTENANT.

SKILLING, John G. Mrs. Jessie R. Skilling, 118 East Main Street, Lonanconing, Md.

CORPORAL.

MERTZ, Alvin R. Stephen J. Mertz, 825 Gordon Street, Allentown, Pa.

PRIVATES.

CANNON, Antonio. Sam Cannon, 1537 South Franklin Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
FOSS, Henry E. Louis Foss, 436 East One hundred and thirty-eighth Street, New York, N. Y.
HARROD, Scott. Mrs. H. M. Harrod, Millville, Ark.
KOEHLER, Charles H. Mrs. Elizabeth Koehler, Substation 50, Etna, Pa.
MILLER, Bernard. Mrs. Mary Miller, R. F. D. 2, Neillsville, Wis.

Died of Wounds, Previously Reported Died.

PRIVATE.

PEARSON, Caleb W. Ephriam W. Pearson, Redlands, Calif.

Wounded Severely, Now Reported Killed in Action.

PRIVATES.

COLBERT, Humpbries. Mrs. Sallie Hamilton, Shay, Okla.
NORTHCUTT, Oakley F. Mrs. Mary E. Northcutt, R.F.D. 2, Dry Ridge, Ky.

Killed in Action, Previously Reported Wounded Slightly.

PRIVATE.

ULRICH, John A. John A. Ulrich, 2843 East Venango Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Killed in Action, Previously Reported Missing in Action.

PRIVATES.

FELTZ, John A. Joe Feltz, 16 Filmore St., Dayton, Ohio.
HOSLER, Clifford. Mrs. Kate Hosler, East Jordan, Mich.
McMILLION, Edgar Elmer. Mrs. Vernie McMillion, Cass, W. Va.
PAULSON, Hans H. Jens Anderson, box 302, Selma, Calif.
TICHNELL, Truman E. Mrs. Lydia McFoy, Shinnston, W. Va.
WOOD, Hurshel C. William D. Wood, R. F. D. 3, Manassas, Ga.

Wounded (Degree Undetermined), Previously Reported Missing in Action.

PRIVATES.

CLEMENTS, Auguste. Felicelle Gaspard, Hayes, La.
DORAN, George H. Mrs. Julia A. Doran, 2318 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Returned to Duty, Previously Reported Missing in Action.

CORPORAL.

REITZ, Walter Edward. Charles Reitz, 140 Rodemacher Avenue, Detroit, Mich.

PRIVATES.

CALABRIA, Felix J. Frank Calabria, 4200 Eli Avenue, New York, N. Y.
FORMICA, Richard. Mrs. Marie Formica, 228 DeGraw Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
FORTENBERRY, John. Mrs. Julia Alexander, 506 South Forty-sixth Street, Avondale, Ala.
HALLOWELL, Ira David. Mrs. Mary Albania Hallowell, 1819 Hartlane Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
MALLON, Albert Andy. John Mallon, Selkirk Street, near Forty-sixth, Buffalo, N. Y.
OVERTON, Harry. Ezra Overton, Sussex, N. J.
PAL, John. Joe Pal, 801 Third Street, Bethlehem, Pa.
PETELL, Regis. Mrs. Elizabeth Petell, box 194, Uxbridge, Mass.
PHILLIPS, Shelby E., Jr. Shelby E. Phillips, Sr., Rayville, La.
ROBERTS, Lawrence A. Mrs. Samuel Roberts, 568 Third Avenue, New York, N. Y.
STOTLER, Jesse. Richard Stotler, box 76, Berkeley Springs, W. Va.
TONER, Peter C. James J. Toner, 2030 Winter Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
WARDER, William Elwood. Robert Warder, Russellville, Ky.
WERNSMAN, Albert L. Mrs. Celia Wernsman, Patoka, Ill.

Returned to Military Control, Previously Reported Missing in Action.

PRIVATES.

GROBER, Joseph M. Miss Kate Grober, 10 Carnegie Avenue, Far Rockaway, N. Y.
NASH, Isaac P. Miss Katberyn Moberg, Petersburg, N. Dak.

SERIAL B, No. 28.

Died From Accident and Other Causes.

SERGEANT.

LANG, Carl E. O. William H. Lang, 16 Elinor Avenue, East Akron, Obio.

CORPORALS.

BENEFIELD, Corbet. Thomas M. Benefield, Caddo, Okla.
BLOCHBERGER, Edward R. E. H. Blochberger, Fifth and Chestnut Streets, Leavenworth Kans.
NEARING, George A. Mrs. A. Nearing, 656 Palmwood Avenue, Toledo, Ohio.
SCOTT, Clarence R. Mrs. Catherine Scott, 33 Tasker Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

PRIVATES.

DICKEY, Loyal A. Mrs. Eva Dickey, 125 South Rebecca Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
DOLLAR, Berry B. John R. Dollar, Hodges, Ala.
ELLISON, Clarence C. Mrs. Ida Ellison, Jamestown, Kans
GRIFFIN, Cornelius. Miss Annie Griffin, 1618 Spruce Street, Pbiladelphia, Pa.
KOPETSKY, Stanley. John Kopetsky, 110 Beebe Avenue, Long Island City, N. Y.
LINNET, Alexander B. Mrs. Anunie Linnet, 35 Height Street, San Francisco, Calif.
MAGNON, Gustave August. Mrs. Jules Magnon, Sr., 2632 North Derbigny Street, New Orleans, La.
NEUMAN, Abraham. Mrs. Bertba Neuman, 1575 Bathgate Avenue, New York, N. Y.
NOVELLO, Lorenzo. Antonio Novello, 36 Oak Street, Lawrence, Mass.
RIEDL, John W. John Riedl, Spearville, Kans.

Died of Disease.

PRIVATES.

STUTLER, Ray M. Mrs. Rosella Crites, Cbarleston, W. Va.
UTTERBACK, Robert G. Mrs. Rosa B. Utterback, 2429 Cedar Street, Quincy, Ill.

CURRENT CASUALTIES.

Died of Accident and Otber Causes.

LIEUTENANT.

SWIHART, Vernon Cecil. Mrs. Ella Swihart, R F. D. 2, Clio, Mich.

SERGEANT.

SMITH, Eddie S. Mrs. Carrie Lee, 1721 Virginia Street, Kansas City, Mo.

CORPORALS.

MYERS, Robert F. Mrs. James C. Myers, Valleton, Calif.
WORTHY, Robert. Noon Worthy, Meigs, Ga.
LAUGHLIN, Thomas G. Mrs. James Laugblin, general delivery, Grand Forks, N. Dak.

PRIVATES.

TONTODONATO, Palo, Luegi Pelassia, 310 South Street, Peekskill, N. Y.
HARIG, Arthur A. Mrs. George Freeman, 3315 O Street NW., Washington, D. C.
JOHNSON, Lewis. Mrs Bertha Hunter, 161 Maple Street, Columbus, Ohio.
KARVATT, Micbael. Miss Louise Karvatt, 520 Albany Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
KENDALL, Robert N. Mrs. Martba Kendall, Herndon, Fairfax County, Va.

Died of Disease.

LIEUTENANT.

COWPER, William L. Mrs. Doras Cowper, 1706 Van Buren Street, St. Paul, Minn.

SERGEANTS.

HANSEN, Carl A. Fred Hansen, box 214, Sedgwick, Colo.
MANN, Westar. Carey Mann, R. F. D. 5, Wasbington, Obio.

CORPORALS.

BUCK, Frank S. Mrs. Adelia Buck, 31 Cleveland Avenue, Columbus, Obio.
McCLELLAND, Neil D. Angus McClelland, Bad Axe, Mich.

MECHANIC.

McGOWAN, Nile A. Sam S. McGowan, De Soto, Iowa.

WAGONERS.

BEISNER, Fred William. August Beisner, general delivery, Steeleville, Ill.
DRURY, George E. Mrs. Carrie Drury, R. F. D. 2, Shabbona, Ill.

COOK.

ROBINSON, Pearl. Mrs. Elizabetb Robinson, 1900 Francis Avenue, Des Moines, Iowa.

PRIVATES.

RUSSELL, Gerard L. Mrs. Mary Russell, 421 Washington Street, Oconto, Wis.
SCHIPPER, Peter. Nattie Kapper, R. F. D. 14, Cedar Grove, Wis.
SWANSON, Carl W. Mrs Minnie Swanson, R. F. D. 1, box 94, Galesburg, Ill.
TONEY, Eddie L. Mrs. Elizabeth Toney, R. F. D. 2, box 68, Ingbam, Micb.
ABORN, Gus. Miss Lillian Rutbman, general delivery, Fall River, Mass.
DELL, Thomas B. Mrs. Mary E. Dell, Dryad, Wash.
DIXON, William M. Mrs. Ella Dixon, East Lemon, Pa.
DOTON, Edward. Mrs. Lizzie Green, Elbert, W. Va.
JOHNSON, John C. Mrs. Georgine Weller, 3548 Nortb Erving Avenue, Ravenswood, Chicago, Ill.
NASH, Artbur W. Mrs. Margaret P. Monahan, 3010 Davenport Street, Omaha, Nebr.
WIVELL, Fred B. Cbarles H. Wivell, Shelton, Wasb.
BARBER, James E. Mrs. M. E. Barber, 391 Jefferson Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
BUTTS, Gene. Mrs. Katie Butts, 12 Glade Road, Columbus, Ga.

CASUALTIES IN U. S. EXPEDITIONARY FORCES

CHISOLM, Robert, jr. Robert Chisolm, R. F. D. 2, box 9, Round, S. C.
CURRY, Jerry. Mrs. Margaret Curry, R. F. D. 2, Raysville, Ga.
ESLER, Walter L. Mrs. Wilhelimena Esler, R. F. D. 6, Paulding, Ohio.
HAIGH, Edward D. Charles T. Haigh, Burr Oak and Loomis Streets, Homewood, Ill.
HURLEY, Russell P. Thomas M. Hurley, 391 Beniteau Avenue, Detriot, Mich.
JAMESON, John. Mrs. Annie Criner, McNeil, Ark.
LINDSEY, Thurman. William P. Lindsey, Malvern, Ark.
LOWE, Edwin D. John Lowe, 1309 Twenty-first treet, Minneapolis, Minn.
MIDILI, Angelo. Biageo Midili, 516 Christian Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
PERDUE, Lawrence R. Mrs. Lottie B. Perdue, Malvern, Iowa.
PERKINS, Alfred B. Bennett B. Perkins, 17 Boardman Street, Haverhill, Mass.
RASCOE, Charles C. Mrs. Lanera de Dwyer, 100 Penn Street, Fort Worth, Tex.
RIGNEY, Harold J. Mrs. J. A. Rigney, 66 West One hundred and fourth Street, New York, N. Y.
ROBBINS, Dana, Miss Nettie Robbins, West Newton, Ind.

CHANGES IN STATUS.

The following cabled corrections are issued as an appendix to the regular casualty lists at the request of the several press associations:

Wounded (Degree Undertermined), Previously Reported Killed in Action.

PRIVATE.

ABOOD, Steve. Miss Thearsa Abood, 100 Second Street SE., Minneapolis, Minn.

Returned to Duty, Previously Reported Died of Disease.

PRIVATE.

CARRIERO, Mike. Mrs. Anomario C. Paledino, 2188 East One hundred and eighth Street, Cleveland, Ohio.

Killed in Action, Previously Reported Died.

CORPORALS.

COOPER, Charles M. Charles E. Cooper, Moro, Ill.
MALESKI, Anton. John J. Maleski, 621 Central Avenue, Duluth, Minn.

PRIVATES.

BRADLEY, James Nelson. William Bradley, 334 Pennell Street, Chester, Pa.
MILHAM, Donald P. Fred H. Milham, R. F. D. 5, Kalamazoo, Mich.
STRENG, Louis August. Mrs W. Streng, 364 Avon Avenue, Newark, N. J.

Missing in Action, Previously Reported Wounded Severely.

PRIVATE.

BENNETT, Rinaldo A. Mrs. Florence Clukey, Waterville, Me.

Missing in Action, Previously Reported Wounded (Degree Undetermined).

PRIVATE.

MEYER, Rudolph, Charles Meyer, Guy, Tex.

Killed in Action, Previously Reported Missing in Action.

CORPORALS.

SMITH, Clannie W. Edward G. Smith, R. F. D. 1, Etowah, N. C.
VIEW, Clarence. Mrs. John View, 2716 Duncan Street, St. Joseph, Mo.

PRIVATES.

ANDERSON, Albert H. Mrs. Julia Anderson, 1821 Cass Street, Omaha, Nebr.
ANDERSON, Axel S. George Jorgenson, 436 East One hundred and thirty-sixth Street, New York, N. Y.
PHILLIPS, William O. Mrs. W. C. Etzler, 110 Zane Street, Wheeling, W. Va.
SABOL, John. Mrs. Annie Sabol, box 145, Anson, Me.

Died, Previously Reported Missing in Action.

LIEUTENANT.

DOWNS, Norton, jr. Mrs. Norton Downs, Jr., Three Tuns, Pa.

PRIVATES.

MILLER, Henry. Julius Miller, Big Sandy, Mont.
MULLIGAN, Robert H. Mrs. Anna Mulligan, 426 Henrietta Street, Wausau, Wis.
THOMAS. Nathan Thomas. Max Thomas, 3539 Ellis Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Wounded (Decree Undetermined), Previously Reported Missing in Action.

PRIVATES.

BUCHANAN, Harry C. Mrs. Flora Buchanan, 2343 North Second Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
PRZYBYL, Anthony. Mike Przybyl, Berlin Road route, Ripon, Wis.
SARZEN, Cornelius. Mrs. Matilda Sarzen, 20 Summer Street, Westfield, Mass.

Sick in Hospital, Previously Reported Missing in Action.

PRIVATES.

LANCASTER, Sam. Mrs. Anna Lancaster, 131 Fifteenth Street, East Moline, Ill
PINCHOCK, Albert A. George Pinchock, Brockwayville, Pa.
SCHWISTER, George. Anton Schwister, R. F. D. 33, Black Creek, Wis.

Returned to Duty, Previously Reported Missing in Action.

SERGEANTS.

BERRY, Clarence. Mrs. Ella Berry, 223 Tremont Avenue, New York, N. Y.
REITER, Manuel. Louis Reiter, Richardton, N. Dak.

CORPORALS.

GILL, William L. John Gill, 315 Washington treet, Huntingdon, Pa.
PERRY, Ira W. Floyd T. Perry, Horsepen, W. Va.
PRICE, Louis A. Mrs. B. E. Price, Forest Park, Medford, Mass.

PRIVATES.

BRUNER, Ralph M. Mrs. Annie M. Bruner, R. F. D. 1, Ellerslie, Md.
COWDRY, Frederick J. John Cowdry, 16 Hart Street, Brookline, Mass.
DEMEULES, August H. Louis Demeules, 516 Madison Street N. E., Minneapolis, Minn.
DENNIS, Tom H. Jim William Dennis, Lewisburg, Tenn.
ERTL, George M. Lawrence Ertl, R. F. D. 2, Ivanhoe, Minn.
FULWEBER, Louis. Charles Fulweber, 1432 Oakwood Avenue, Toledo, Ohio.
GEISER, Frank F. Mrs. Sarah E. Schriever, 1428 Regina Street, Harrisburg, Pa.
GOLA, John. Paul Muzynski, 2808 Elm Street, Toledo, Ohio.
GRAZIO, Antonio. Pasquale Degrezzio, 557 East Lafayette, Morristown, Pa.
GURLEY, Bert E. Mrs. Mary Gurley, 148 Allen Street, Spartanburg, S. C.
HECHT, George M. Mrs. Julia A. Hecht, R. F. D. 4, Parkersburg, W. Va.
JAYMES, Lee. Henry Jaymes, North Salem, Ind.
JOHNSON, Harry. Frank Johnson, 433 South Street, Greenfield, Ohio.
KLISKA, Robert R. Mike Kliska, Shields, N. Dak.
KVIATEK, Frank. Peter Kviatek, 4529 South Stiles Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
LEOBASCIO, Guiseppe. Miss Lucia Leobascio, Druva Barro Puglio, Italy.
McCOMBS, Thomas N. Mrs. Catherine E. McCombs, 91 Mansion Street, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
McCOMMINS, Felix. Ptrick F. McCommins, Hugo, Okla.
MARIANACCI, Filato. Enrich Marianacci, 324 Front Street, Dupont, Pa.
NELSON, Joseph. Mrs. Rose Nelson, 51 Horatio Street, New York, N. Y.
PADULA, Nicola. Luiggio Di Matteo, 75 Paine Street, Green Island, N. Y.
PICKHINKE, Bernard A. Joseph Pickhinke, R. F. D. 1, Howells, Nebr.
PRATT, Rufus A. Miss Sadie Bassett, 93 Maple Street, Greenfield, Mass.
PRITCHARD, Roy O. James F. Pritchard, Healdton, Okla.
RONGA, Luigi. John Ronga, 306 West Sixty-ninth Street, New York, N. Y.
SANTIROCCO, Camille. Miss Catherine Santirocco, Crabtree, Pa.
SAVAGE, James D. John B. Savage, 5809 Broadman Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
SCHANEY, Christ. Christ Schaney, East Bernstadt, Ky.
SMITH, George F. Mrs. R. C. Faust, 415 Ninth Avenue, Juniata, Pa.
STUBLICK, Tony. Mrs. Stella Stublick, 80 Potter Street, New London, Conn.

Returned to Military Control, Previously Reported Missing in Action.

PRIVATES.

STAUFFER, Roy B. Henry Stauffer, Pearl, Ill.
VROULATES, John. Mrs. Eva Raikakos, Sparta, Greece.

Erroneously Reported Killed in Action.

PRIVATE.

TROUTEN, Millard, T. Mrs. Bessie Trouten, R. F. D. 1, Newman, Ga.

Erroneously Reported Died of Wounds.

PRIVATE.

MAHER, John. Mrs. Bridget Maher, 9590 Fort Hamilton Parkway, Brooklyn, N. Y.

SERIAL B, No. 29.

Killed in Action.

PRIVATES.

BARSTAD, John M. Peter B. Barstad, Grygla, Minn.
CHEZUM, Richard R. Mark Chezum, Garland, Mont.

Died of Wounds.

PRIVATES.

KANE, James P. Mrs. Bridget Kane, 223 Oakland Street, Springfield, Mass.
YINDRA, Louis. Mrs. Mary Yindra, care of Mrs. E. Forst, 183 Newton Road, Astoria, Long Island, N. Y.

Died From Accident and Other Causes.

CORPORAL.

JENSEN, Carl A. Louis P. Nielsen, 1525 Blaine Avenue, Racine, Wis.

PRIVATES.

AMERENDA, William. Mrs. Mary Amerenda, 18 Frankfort Street, East Boston, Mass.
ROACH, Jeremiah F. Mrs. Frances R. Roach, 634 Fifty-third Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
YANT, Leander F. Mrs. Elmer Yant, Rockford, Mich.

Died of Disease.

PRIVATE.

GUERIN, John J. Mrs. Catherine Guerin, 9233 Harper Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

CURRENT CASUALTIES.

Died From Accident and Other Causes.

LIEUTENANT.

MONTGOMERY, John. William Henry Montgomery, Spencer, W. Va.

MUSICIAN.

DUNSON, William. Miss Celesta Moody, 1144 First Street, Kalamazoo, Mich.

WAGONER.

SHAW, Hickman. Mrs. Chaddie Shaw, Mangdale, Miss.

Died of Disease.

PRIVATES.

HALL, Henry L. Mrs. Rubie Hall, Bearden, Okla.
PORTLEY, Tommie. Mrs. Bell Hutchins, R. F. D. 6, Longview, Tex.
PULLIAM, Harvin H. Mrs. Margaret Bennett, 1223 Scott Street, Covington, Ky.
TAYLOR, George H. Mrs. Minnie Taylor, Anchorage, Ky.

CHANGES IN STATUS.

The following cabled corrections are issued as an appendix to the regular casualty lists at the request of the several press associations:

Died, Previously Reported Killed in Action.

PRIVATE.

TAYLOR, William. Mrs. Blanche Taylor, Blowing Rock, N. C.

Killed in Action, Previously Reported Died.

PRIVATES.

CATINI, Vincenzo. Dominick Catini, 203 Broom Street, Chester, Pa.
DONNER, Arno Gustave. Mrs. Augusta Donner, 206 South Forest Street, Merrill, Wis.
GUTZLER, Raymond L. Charles L. Gutzler, Sheephorn, Colo.
RAYMER, George R. Presley Raymer, Edwards, Mo.

Died of Wounds, Previously Reported Died.

PRIVATE.

FALK, Fred T. Oscar Falk, 7830 Escanaba Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Killed in Action, Previously Reported Wounded Severely.

PRIVATE.

CAHILL, Edward J. James Cahill, 1315 Third Avenue, New York, N. Y.

Died, Previously Reported Wounded Severely.

PRIVATE.

O'CONNELL, William. Mrs. Ellen O'Connell, 29 Florence Street, New Castle, Stafford, England.

(Continued on Page 24.)

REGISTERED LETTERS FOR THE ZONE FINANCE OFFICER

Office Third Ass't P. M. Gen'l,

The postmaster at Washington reports that since the first of March an unprecedented volume of registered mail has been received for delivery in connection with claims for soldiers' and sailors' bonus, the receipts of mail equaling in three weeks what would normally be received in six months; that as this increase was unexpected and unprepared for, there was naturally a considerable congestion for some time; that the records of the matter are correspondingly voluminous, and for that reason it has been found impossible to answer the vast number of inquiries received, as it would involve the search of these records in each case, which is impracticable at the present time; that owing to the large quantity of mail being received by the Zone Finance Office there will probably be some delay before acknowledgment is made by that office, although it is stated that the bonus checks are being mailed out at the rate of 25,000 a day, while the number of applications received daily average between 60,000 and 80,000.

Postmasters are therefore requested to inform the senders of registered letters containing applications for bonus that their failure to receive a reply is probably not due to any loss of the letters by the postal service, but to the congestion which has existed at the Washington post office, and the congestion which, it is understood, still exists in the office of the Zone Finance Officer; and the suggestion should be made to them that they communicate direct with the War Department on the subject, rather than to request that the article be traced by the postal service, unless they have received information from the War Department indicating that the registered matter was not received by that department.

ST. LOUIS ASKS SHIPPING BOARD FOR 20 8,000-TON STEAMSHIPS

The Shipping Board authorizes the following:

The first direct bid which the Shipping Board has received for its steel ships came by wire today—not from a seaboard city, as one might have supposed—but from a city in the heart of the Middle West.

The telegram came from St. Louis, whose Chamber of Commerce, together with the Mississippi Valley Trading & Navigation Company, put forth an offer to purchase 20 8,000-ton steamships for the purpose of moving their exports to the markets of the world.

The Shipping Board took immediate action towards making ready to supply the needs of St. Louis in the matter of tonnage. It directed the Operating Department and the Construction Division to have their experts begin at once on the work of planning a fleet suitable for the requirements of this Mid-West city.

No Special Discharge of College Students as a Class From the Army

The War Department authorizes publication of the following statement from the Office of the Chief of Staff:

While there will be no special discharge of college students, as a class, from the army, it is believed that by the time colleges open, there will remain a very small number of college students in the army.

By retaining the men of the regular army, not now entitled to discharge, and securing recruits it is hoped that most men who entered the service for the emergency will be replaced by September 1. It is not considered just to other soldiers to discriminate in favor of college students. The college man now overseas, or anyone in the A. E. F. desiring to take up any line of education, has many opportunities of doing so. Over 200,000 officers and men of the A. E. F. are now taking some form of instruction while they are in the army.

Many Requests for Discharge.

After the signing of the armistice, requests for the immediate discharge, as a class, of all college students, were received by the War Department. Such requests were considered carefully, but it was not thought just to other soldiers to grant these requests, as the college man as a class had no inherent right to be discharged before the business or professional man who has a business or position waiting for him in civil life, or the farmer with fields which need his care, or the mechanic who is urgently needed in the industrial life of the country. However, under the War Department's plan of demobilization, many college men, like men of other classes, without discrimination, have been and are being daily discharged.

The question is now asked of the War Department whether all college men will be discharged in time to attend educational institutions commencing September, 1919.

200,000 In Europe In August.

The War Department is using every means in its power to bring our soldiers back from Europe as fast as possible, and they are discharged promptly after arrival in this country. If the expected rate of return is realized, which now seems probable, there should remain only a little over 200,000 United States troops in Europe by August 1 next.

As the number to return from abroad grows less, the number of soldiers needed for demobilization purposes in this country will be correspondingly reduced.

The number of men remaining in the army on September 1, 1919, who entered the service for the emergency only, will depend upon the need for troops abroad, and the success of the campaign for volunteers in the regular army. The resumption of voluntary enlistments was authorized by Congress on February 28, 1919. Not many recruits were secured at first, but the War Department is vigorously conducting a campaign to secure recruits and the results are beginning to be very gratifying. By the use of as many of the old regular army as possible, about 40,000 of whom are not now entitled to discharge or furlough to the reserve, and the volunteers obtained, it is hoped that most men who entered the service for the emergency only will be replaced by September 1, 1919. By September 1, therefore, the number of college students remaining in the army will be very small indeed.

210,000 in Army Schools.

The War Department is doing its best to provide educational advantages to our soldiers during their stay overseas. Twenty thousand officers overseas are taking some form of university training, and 190,000 men are also taking advantage of opportunities for educational or vocational training in post and divisional schools established by the A. E. F.

While at this time it is not deemed practicable to issue any orders for the immediate discharge of college students as a class, the War Department joins the citizens of the country in the hope that not only students, but a large majority of all other classes now in the service for the emergency only, may be discharged before the fall terms of the colleges open in September, 1919.

American Library Books For Disabled Soldiers

The War Department authorizes the following statement from the Office of the Surgeon General:

By arrangement made through the Surgeon General with the Library War Service of the American Library Association, that association will furnish upon request all or any of a selected list of books for the use of the educational service at army hospitals functioning in the physical reconstruction of wounded soldiers. The books cover wood-working, carving, basketry, bookbinding, business methods, architecture and mechanical drawing, freehand drawing, metal work, pottery handicraft, printing and lettering, designing, toys, leather work, home decoration and drafting.

Name Fort Barry Battery for Col. Elmer J. Wallace

The War Department authorizes publication of the following information:

A General Order is being issued naming the new 12-inch battery at Fort Barry, California, "Battery Wallace," in memory of Colonel Elmer J. Wallace, C. A. C., who died at Souilly, France, November 5, 1918, as a result of wounds received in action at Transvaal Ferme, France, October 29, 1918, while on duty with the 57th Artillery (C. A. C.).

ADDITIONAL MILITARY UNITS ASSIGNED TO EARLY CONVOY

The War Department authorizes publication of the following information:

The following organizations have been assigned to early convoy:

511th Engineers Service Battalion, Headquarters Detachment, Companies A, B, C.
228th and 288th Military Police Companies.
Bakery Company No. 320.
Camp Hospital No. 64.
305th Labor Battalion Co. B.
512th Engineers Service Battalion.
Veterinary Section No. 7.
Motor Truck Companies Nos. 306, 697, 708 and 709.
Sales Commissary No. 50.
Following organizations of 90th Division:
Headquarters, Headquarters Troop, 343d Machine.
Gun Battalion, 179th Infantry Brigade Headquarters.
357th and 358th Infantry.
344th Machine Gun Battalion.
180th Infantry Brigade Headquarters.
359th and 360th Infantry.
345th Machine Gun Battalion.
165th Field Artillery Brigade Headquarters.
343d, 344th and 345th Field Artillery.
315th Engineers.
315th Field Battalion, Signal Corps.
315th Train Headquarters.
90th Military Police Company.
Sanitary Squad No. 40.
Sales Company Unit No. 17.
Camp Hospitals Nos. 14 and 25.
Convalescent Camp No. 12.
Ice Plant Company No. 301.
13th and 15th Companies Transportation Corps.
Veterinary Hospital No. 7.
Base Veterinary Hospital No. 2.
315th Ammunition Train.
315th Engineer Train.
315th Supply Train.
315th Sanitary Train.
315th Mobile Ordnance Repair Shop.
54th Company Transportation Corps.
808th Pioneer Infantry.
829th Company, Transportation Corps.
805th and 806th Companies, Transportation Corps.
Bakery Company No. 313.
Sales Commissary Units Nos. 10, 13 and 308.
Flight C, 800th Aero Squadron.
Transportation Corps, Companies Nos. 41, 42, 43, 71, 80.
Medical Detachment.
Supply Companies Nos. 302, 316 and 326.
Motor Transport Companies Nos. 323, 271 and 707.
12th and 14th Companies 2d Regiment, Air Service Mechanics.
13th Company 4th Regiment, Air Service Mechanics.
Sales Commissary Units Nos. 27, 38 and 58.
Convalescent Hospitals Nos. 4 and 5.
Base Hospital No. 99.
Company C, 501st Engineers Service Battalion.
3d Corps Artillery Park Headquarters and Depot Section.
Company No. 131, Transportation Corps.
510th Engineers, Company A.
508th Engineers, Companies A, B, C and D, Headquarters and Medical Detachment.
20th Engineers, Headquarters 10th Battalion: 6th, 10th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 41st, 45th, 31st Companies.
140th Field Artillery.
Second Regiment, Air Service.
Companies 1 and 3.
Motor Transport Corps Repair Units 301, 302 and 303.
Evacuation Ambulance Company No. 7.
88th Division, complete.
301st Supply Train, Companies A, E, F, and Medical Detachment.
520th Engineers, Company C.
305th Labor Battalion, Company C.
Depot Service Companies 13, 14 and 16.
Bakery Companies Nos. 309 and 319.
Sales Commissary Units Nos. 11, 26, 37 and 41.
142d Field Artillery, First Battalion and Detachment.
Service Battalion No. 312, Quartermaster Corps.
22d Engineers, Regimental Headquarters.
61st Ambulance Company.
15th Cavalry.
Sanitary Squads Nos. 18, 49, 79, 119, 120 and 75.
Motor Truck Company No. 5.
236th and 223d Military Police Companies.
Company No. 126, Transportation Corps.
Camp Hospital No. 50.
Supply Company No. 303.
Service Battalion No. 305, Company D.
Headquarters Motor, No. 12.
Motor Transportation Company No. 475.
305th Service Battalion, D.
522d Engineers.
66th Field Artillery Brigade.
Brigade Headquarters, 148th and 146th Field Artillery.
Balloon Company No. 58.
Base Hospitals Nos. 110 and 95.
32d Engineers.
Headquarters, Medical Detachment and Companies A, C, D, E and F.
142d Field Artillery.
Headquarters Company, Supply Company, Medical Detachment and Batteries C, D, E and F.

The following organizations of the 4th Corps:

Headquarters and Headquarters Troop and Detachment.
2d Cavalry, Troop M, Service Park Unit No. 369.
Sanitary Train No. 301, Sales Commissary Unit No. 31.
Mobile Veterinary Section No. 301, 310th Field Battalion Signal Corps.
405th Telegraph Battalion, 301st Engineers and Engineer Train.
81st Division, complete.
304th Service Battalion, Company C.
Evacuation Ambulance Company No. 32.
279th Military Police Company.
United States Army Ambulance Service Sects. Nos. 507, 518, 540, 543, 547, 548, 508, 524, 528, 533, 544, 556, 615, 616, 617, 618, 620, 612, 564, 562, 582, 595, 613, 608, 619, 550, 572, 605, 610, 612, 614 and Service Park Units Nos. 312 and 313.
529th Engineers Service Battalion.

Army Supplies Available For Sale By the Surplus Property Division

The War Department authorizes publication of the following:

Material available for sale in the custody of the Surplus Property Division May 2 had a total value of $115,531,000, distributed as follows:

	Quantity.	Value.
Subsistence	.....	$61,574,000
Undershirts, summer	14,619,078	8,774,000
Mules	35,057	6,986,000
Horses, artillery	21,484	4,082,000
Blankets, all kinds	955,739	3,897,000
Drawers, summer	5,311,218	3,371,000
Horses, cavalry	18,925	3,063,000
Overshoes, all kinds	958,857	3,051,000
Drawers, winter	1,527,179	2,877,000
Denim, yards	5,048,512	1,912,000
Hardware, tools, etc.	.....	1,143,000
Tents	17,511	1,413,000
Lasts, shoe	833,654	792,000
Harness, sets	20,816	763,000
Bobbinet, yards	1,248,282	587,000
Felt, yards	855,013	531,000
Undershirts, winter	350,988	509,000
Miscellaneous	.....	10,206,000
Total		$115,531,000

The subsistence included in the above table was classified as shown below:

	Quantity.	Value.
Beef, cans	33,743,359	$25,731,000
Bacon, pounds	56,015,535	24,817,000
Corned beef hash, cans	7,587,156	3,572,000
Flour, all kinds	31,926,090	1,681,000
Butter, pounds	1,933,868	939,000
Corn, sweet, cans	7,100,209	908,000
Salmon, Alaska, cans	5,684,000	810,000
Sugar, granulated, pounds	8,300,000	729,000
Peas, cans	4,278,102	518,000
Bread, hard	3,453,478	498,000
Tomatoes, cans	2,895,488	438,000
Beans, cans	2,352,370	295,000
Rice, pounds	3,242,210	251,000
Pumpkin, cans	1,687,294	147,000
Vinegar, gallons	445,013	133,000
Cornmeal, pounds	1,260,660	49,000
Syrup, issue, cans	50,000	26,000
Potatoes, sweet, cans	146,000	16,000
Oatmeal, pounds	206,700	9,000
Hominy, coarse, pounds	172,800	7,000
Total		$61,574,000

In addition to the amounts given above there are large quantities of surplus supplies not turned over to the Surplus Supply Division. An outgoing cable of May 8 lists as surplus the following subsistence items which are greater in quantity than shown above:

	Quantity.
Tomatoes, cans	61,939,561
Corn, sweet, cans	33,973,687
Peas, cans	28,655,920
Beans, cans	27,907,590
Oatmeal, pounds	626,000

Appeal For Reclamation of Waste Material to Conserve Resources Of Nation by Commerce Department

The Department of Commerce issues the following:

The war is not ended. America is engaged in a struggle which knows no armistice or peace terms. The struggle for the preservation of our national resources, bitter in the past, has been but intensified by the war. The unprecedented demand for raw material, so essential to the needs of our war industries, intensified the conservation and utilization of waste material. This has resulted in a scarcity of the substitutes for virgin raw material and unless our efforts for conservation are continued, the natural resources must be utilized as soon as our industries resume operation at full capacity.

Waste material is the protector of our natural resources! Waste paper, rags, and other waste material can be used in new forms, thereby decreasing the annual consumption of virgin material. The conservation of this material must be continued in order to save our natural wealth for future needs.

The present turn-in of waste material, resulting from the spring collections, is indicative of the influence of the war. The waste dealers report that this is the lightest collection in the history of the trade. The cause of this lies in several factors. The volunteer movement for collection of waste material resulted in a tremendous turn-in during the last two years. Civic bodies, charitable organizations, and women's clubs all contributed to this movement of waste material which brought to the market the accumulations of regions heretofore untouched by the commercial collector.

A second factor lies in our relief and recreational work overseas. Thousands of tons of worn clothing, which in the ordinary course of events would have been remanufactured in the waste industry, have been sent overseas to clothe the destitute of Europe. Thousands of tons of books, papers, and magazines, which can be utilized in the manufacture of other grades of paper, were sent to our troops overseas. This material will be discarded in foreign fields, thereby decreasing to an appreciable degree the amount of raw material available for the manufactories of this country.

Steady Decline in Prices.

The third cause lies in the price situation. Waste material prices have been steadily declining since last Fall. The collectors and assorters have been forced to stay out of the market, which in many instances has resulted in the destruction of waste material in the home or the factory. The consuming mills, meeting a lull of orders, have decreased their orders and the organized commercial field for conservation must await a strengthening note; but when the demand comes, the shortage of material will be felt and prices will increase and will doubtless be maintained for some time.

The most important factor in the situation is the collector. The collector, or junkman, is the foundation of the waste industry. At best, he has made but a precarious livelihood. The larger and constant earnings to be secured in the war industries were responsible for many collectors abandoning the field. Nor has the cessation of hostilities resulted in any marked movement on their part to resume their previous occupation, and it cannot be predicted with any degree of certainty when such a movement will occur.

Akron's Waste-Saving System.

In view of such conditions, it is necessary for America to intensify her campaign for conservation and to evolve programs to meet the situation. A system of collection has been developed in Akron, Ohio, which may assist in solving the difficulty. A community incorporated waste-saving system has been in successful operation for some time in that city. The Waste Reclamation Service of the Department of Commerce has recently published a report on the working of this project. Every industry, trade body, or organization interested in conservation should secure a copy of the report of the Akron Industrial Salvage Company movement, which may be had free on application to the Waste Reclamation Service, Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C. In it lies the answer in part to the problem of how America shall proceed in the conservation of her natural resources.

PLAN TO STIMULATE MOTOR TOURING IN NATIONAL PARKS

Secretary Lane of the Interior Department, has announced a plan for stimulating motor touring between three large and popular national parks of the West, which will in his opinion mark the beginning of a new epoch in American travel. This project contemplates the establishment of an automobile line from Denver, Colo., to and through Rocky Mountain, Yellowstone, and Glacier National Parks, via Boulder and Loveland; and Livingston, Bozeman, Boulder, Townsend, Helena and Choteau, Montana. Improved road conditions next year will make it possible to change the route so as to include several other important cities in all of the States traversed.

The equipment to be used in this service consists of large new touring cars of seven and 10-passenger capacity. The fleet is to be placed in operation by Mr. H. W. Childs, of Helena, Mont., and Mr. Roe Emery, of Denver, Colo., who now operate the transportation lines in Yellowstone, Glacier Rocky Mountain National Parks. In succeeding seasons this service will probably be extended to other national parks of the Pacific Northwest, California, and the Southwest.

WAR MEDAL POSTHUMOUSLY AWARDED MR. GEORGE HODGES

Announcement has been made by Walker D. Hines, Director General of Railroads, that the Distinguished Service Medal has been posthumously awarded to Mr. George Hodges, former Manager of the Troop Movement Section of the Division of Operations of the United States Railroad Administration.

The information was contained in a letter from Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War, to the Director General, under date of May 13, 1919.

"My dear Mr. Hines:

"It is with sincere regret that I learn of the death of Mr. George Hodges, Manager of the Troop Movement Section of the Division of Operations of the United States Railroad Administration.

"The services of the railroads during the great war are gratefully remembered, and I thank you for the suggestion that some suitable recognition of the work of the man who was largely responsible for their success, might be made by the War Department. I take pleasure in advising you that, by direction of the President, and under the provisions of the Act of Congress of July 9, 1917, the Distinguished Service Medal has been posthumously awarded to Mr. George Hodges 'for especially meritorious and conspicious service as Manager of the Troop Movement Section of the Division of Operations of the United States Railroad Administration. Mr. Hodges arranged all the details of the movement of troops from local draft boards to mobilization camps, between camps, or from mobilization camps to the ports of embarkation for shipment overseas. Troops in large numbers were moved on short notice, and he was responsible for the successful coordination and carrying out of these movements.' "

He died very suddenly in this city on March 14 of this year.

Loss of Mail By Sinking Of Two Steamships

By the sinking of the S. S. Shirala, which sailed from England and was lost in August last, and by the sinking of the S. S. Djemnah, which sailed from Marseilles and was lost in July last, there were lost 478 sacks of mail, divided as follows:

11 sacks for Tabriz.
9 sacks for Aden.
253 sacks for Aden-Bombay
1 sack for Colombo.
13 sacks for Mombaso.
42 sacks for Alexandria.
137 sacks for Cairo.
12 sacks for Port Said.

The letters and other articles contained in these mails accumulated at New York in the period extending from, approximately, May 21st to June 22nd, 1918.

OTTO PRAEGER,
Second Ass't P. M. Gen'l.

The philosophy of the W. S. S. is save, save, save.

Future of American Merchant Marine

(Continued from Page 1.)

Smull; Coastwise Transportation Company, Capt. J. G. Crowley; Committee on Ocean Transportation, N. Sumner Myrick; Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries of the House of Representatives, Hon. J. W. Alexander, Missouri, and Hon. Rufus Hardy, of Texas; Foreign Trade Bureau, Association of Commerce, New Orleans, Samuel Weil; Foreign Trade Council, New York, E. P. Thomas, W. H. Knox and E. Leroy; Farmers National Council, George B. Hamilton, J. Weller Long and B. C. Marsh; Farmers Union of Nebraska, C. H. Gustafson; Hanlon Drydock Co., C. H. McCarthy; Harris-Magill & Co., 50 Grove St., N. Y. City, J P. Magill; McIntosh & Seymore, Auburn, N. Y., J. K. Maguire; Marine Review, Ray V. Sawhill, editor, and L. W. Moffett; Mississippi Valley Association, J. W. Steele, N. M. Leach, James E. Smith, Edmond T. Perkins and J. S. Taylor; National Association of Manufacturers, N. Y., Nathan D. Williams; National Marine Association, N. Y., George J. Baldwin and William Allen; Pacific American Steamship Association, San Francisco, H. R. Struthers; Pacific & Eastern Steamship Co., N. Y., Philip Manson; Puget Sound Managers and Operators Association, W. D. Benson; Pacific Shipowners Association, Seattle, Hugh Gallagher; Puget Sound Shipowners and Managers Association, Seattle, H. C. Cantelow Pusey & Jones, Gloucester, J. A. Hannevig; Pacific Coast Shipbuilders, Mr. Mason; Pennsylvania R. R. System, Harry Billings; National Grange, Thos. C. Atkeson; Shipowners Association of the Pacific Coast, William F. Sullivan and Sidney M. Hauptman; Southern Railway, Lincoln Green, Landon B. Smith and Emerson Lucas; Staten Island Shipbuilding Co., F. E. Tumulty and Mr. Malone; The Texas Company, Sherman Ford; Water Front Work for Camp Community Service, Howard G. Welsh; U. S. Senators Duncan U. Fletcher and J. E Ransdell, of the Committee on Commerce; Representatives Wallace H. J. White, of Maine; J. H. Sinclair and John M. Baer, of North Dakota, and John J. Fitzgerald, of Massachusetts; R. N. Harper, president of the District National Bank of Washington; United States Shipping Board: Chairman Edward N. Hurley, Vice Chairman Raymond B. Stevens and Commissioner J. A. Donald; J. F Rosseter, director of operations; Jas. V. Converse, secretary, and representatives of the important divisions of the board organization.

Chairman Hurley opened the conference at 10:30 with a brief address in which he outlined three important matters which he thought should be brought to the attention of the delegates, but left the matter of the disposition of the ships now owned and controlled by the government for free discussion in conference.

Mr. Hurley said that in opening the meeting, it had been suggested that the delegates first hear from those in favor of government ownership and operation, and called upon F. C. Marsh of the Farmers' National Council. Mr. Marsh called attention to the fact that Mr. Hampton, managing director of the council; Dr. Long and Dr. Atkinson, representatvies of the National Grange, and C. H. Gustafson, president of the Nebraska Farmers' Union, were present. He said that the position he would outline to the conference had been reached after careful consideration and deliberation at the Farmers' National Reconstruction Conference held in Washington last January.

"Now, here is our position," said Mr. Marsh, "unequivocal, from which there will be no receding, and which is, if I may put it that way, really our mandate to Congress what to do with the ships constructed with the taxes of the men and women who won this war.

"Enormous sums have been expended by the government in constructing ships. The ships so constructed at government expense should remain the property of the people of the country and should be operated as a merchant marine for the benefit of the people as a whole, with due regard to terms and conditions of employment."

Not Profit-Making Concerns.

Mr. Marsh said that Dr. Atkinson, representing the National Grange, would undoubtedly speak for them as the Farmers' Council does not in any way represent the Grange, and continued:

"The basic point is that these ships, constructed by our money, with our money—are not to be profit-making concerns, having to lay up a reserve. They are to be what every natural monopoly in a real democracy must be, an instrument to develop the commerce and the manufacture and the agriculture of the country, and to do it merely by being run at cost, not as a millionaire maker. That, I think, correctly interprets the position of the farmers in the matter and is their final decision thereon, and we thank you very much, Mr. Chairman, for giving us the opportunity to present this."

A lively debate followed Mr. Marsh's address to the conference, in which Mr. Marsh and Mr. Rosseter took the principal parts. Commissioner Donald said that the farmers could come in and take their share of ships and shipping, and Mr. Rosseter said that the more new people that "we can get into the shipping business, the more sure we are going to be of success."

"I think, if I remember right," said Mr. Marsh, that a similar argument was made by the railroads a few years ago, and it did not seem to work out in any marked reduction of freight rates. Now, didn't the big shipping companies try for some time, and finally succeed, in practically exterminating the tramp steamer?"

"No, on the contrary," replied Mr. Rosseter, "the tramp steamer tonnage of the world has been represented as 80 per cent, and 20 per cent has been regular lines. The mistake we have made all over the world, as compared with the Germans, having 80 per cent in the tramp and 20 per cent in the regular, is that the Germans had 90 per cent regular and 10 per tramp."

"What percentage of the farmers are in favor of government ownership and what percentage in favor of private ownership?" asked Chairman Hurley.

"As I said before, I cannot tell," replied Mr. Marsh.

"Do you know of any farmers in favor of private ownership?"

"I know of a good many thousands, but there are several million farmers in the United States, and I do not know what number there are in favor of private ownership. We have crossed a bridge. We have built the ships. They are now ours, and in view of the great difficulties we are having to get ownership of the railroads, we say: 'For goodness sake, if this thing is now in our hands, a bird in the hand is worth half a dozen in the bush.'"

Mr. Marsh said that the Farmers' National Council has approximately 145,000 members. Dr. Long, as chairman of the resolutions committee, said that they had passed resolution after resolution advocating public ownership of public utilities for the past 10 years, the last on December 12, last year. He said that he felt safe in saying that an overwhelming majority of the organized farmers of America favor a government owned and democratically operated merchant marine.

Mr. Hampton, managing director of the Farmers' National Council, followed Mr. Marsh. He said that it was his positive conviction that by the time the matter of settling the problem of the merchant marine came to a head, they would have over 2,000,000 of the organized and non-organized farmers' support in the construction program relating to the merchant marine.

$18,000,000 IN ARMY MATERIAL FOR RAILROAD ADMINISTRATION

The War Department authorizes publication of the following:

The Surplus Property Division reports stocks available for sale May 9 to the value of $120,235,194, a net increase for the week of nearly $5,000,000.

Cables have been received ordering cancellation of all shipments of Motor Transport Corps supplies and medical supplies to the A. E. F., supplies now on hand in Europe being sufficient to meet requirements until evacuation is completed.

July Shipments to be Small.

No shipments to France of Purchase and Storage material will be required in July. Shipments to Antwerp and Rotterdam will include only gasoline and oils, office supplies and stationery, frozen meat, and forage.

The Railroad Administration has agreed to assume custody of all locomotive cranes, raised pier cranes, track pile drivers, cargo unloaders, and 80-pound rail, included in the surplus material held by the Army, as well as 2,786 cars equipped for operation on American railways, most of which were purchased by the Ordnance Department. The entire transfer covers approximately $18,000,000 worth of material.

LIST OF GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS AND PURCHASE ORDERS

Purchase and Storage

RAW MATERIALS.

Purchase orders approved by Board of Review, Raw Materials Division, office Director of Purchase:

Wm. Zinsser & Co., New York. Shellac, dry white, 91 lbs., Z. S. O., New York City, $60.97.

M. Ewing Fox Co., New York. Cold water paint, 700 lbs., C. O. Augusta Arsenal, Ga., $39.90.

Impervious Paint & Varnish, Philadelphia, Pa. Varnish, 250 gals., $310.00.

O'Brien Varnish Co., So. Bend, Ind. Stencil black, 25 gals.; asphaltum varnish, 10 gals., $52.00.

Chas. Roberts & Co., Long Island City. White enamel, 10 gals., $28.00; transparent lacquer, 50 gals., $162.50.

Fred A. Schmidt Co., Washington, D. C. Artists' white paint, 700 ozs., $40.83.

Dozier & Gay Paint Co., Jacksonville. Zinc, white, in oil, paste, 40 lbs., $6.40.

Patton Paint Co., Newark, N. J. Paint, bronze green, 8 gals., $16.20; stencil white, 25 gals., $52.50.

Detroit Graphite Co., New York. Paint, dark drab, 220 gals., $605.00; paint, dark olive green, 1,000 gals., $2,100.00.

Sherwood Bros., Baltimore, Md. Distillate 25-35-92, 11,000 gals., C. S. O., Camp Eustis, Va., $1,375.00.

Atlantic Rfg. Co., Philadelphia, Pa. Gasoline Q. M. S., 80,000 gals., C. S. O., Camp A. A. Humphreys, Va, $16,000.00.

Atlantic Rfg. Co., Philadelphia, Pa. Kerosene 3517, 15,000 gals., $1,500.00.

Fiske Bros. Rfg. Co., New York. Signal oil 3516, 500 gals., Warehousing Div., Govs. Isl., N. Y., $380.00; light motor oil 3502, 4,000 gals, $1,360.00; medium motor oil 3502, 1,000 gals., $350.00; gun oil 3507, 500 gals., $160.00; gear ch. lub. 3508, 200 gals., $56.00; min. cyl. oil 3509, 50 gals., $160.00; min. cyl. oil 3510, 100 gals., $38.00; hvy. mot. oil 3502, 6,000 gals., $2,400; trans. lub. 3504, 5,000 gals., $1,200.00; comp. lub. 3505, 2,000 gals., $140.00; med. cup grease 3506, 30,000 lbs., $1,575.00; marine eng. oil 3519, 500 gals,. $310.00.

Atlantic Rfg. Co., Philadelphia, Pa. Motorcycle oil 3520, 1,000 gals., $455.00.

Craycoft Oil Co., New York. Kerosene 3517, 1,000 gals., $135.00.

Standard Oil Co. of N. J., New York. Gasoline Q M S, 180,000 gals., $43,300.00; gasoline Q M S, 7,500 gals., A M T O, G O Depot, Seven Pines, Va., $1,725.00.

Paul, J. C. & Co., Chicago, Ill. Putz pomade, 150 lbs., Fort DeLesseps, C. Z., $22.50.

Detroit Graphite Co., New York. Paint, dark olive green, 120 gals., $252.00.

Crystal Oil Co., Oil City, Pa. Gasoline Q M S, 20,000 gals., Camp McClellan, Ala., $3,850.00.

Colgate & Co., New York City. Glycerine, 720 ozs., Fort Sill, Okla., $69.12.

W. D. Hussung, St. Louis, Mo. Insecticide, 240 cans, $48.00.

Herman Chemical Co., Brooklyn, N. Y. Roach powder, 144 boxes, $21.60.

National Gum & Mica Co., New York. Glue flake, 100 lbs., Camp Benning, Columbus, $35.

Chas. Cooper & Co., New York. Plaster Paris, 30 bbls., $336.00; whiting, dry, 1,200 lbs., $34.20.

Mott Haven Color Works, New York. Chrome green, dark, 200 lbs., $80.00; chrome green, light, 100 lbs., $36.00; purple lake, dry, 50 lbs., $50.00; yellow, lemon, dry, 200 lbs., $46.00.

Hugh Reilly Co., Washington, D. C. Ultramarine blue, 60 lbs., $13.20; ivory black, dry, 100 lbs., $13.00; ocbre, yellow, dry, 400 lbs., $12.00.

Sherwin Wms. Co., Washington, D. C. Floor polisb, 60 gals., Z S O, El Paso, Tex., $69.00.

Gold Medal Polish Co., Racine, Wis. Floor wax, 240 lbs., $57.60.

Cheesman & Elliott, New York. Paint, dark drab, 220 gals., C O, Augusta Arsenal, Ga., $457.60.

Detroit Graphite Co., New York. Paint, dark olive green, 1,000 gals., $2,100.00.

Paints Branch.

The following awards have been made by Paints Branch, Raw Materials Division:

To satisfy Ft. Hancock, N. J., requisition 203147:

100 gallons gray cantonment paint in 5-gallon containers at $1.475 per gallon, to George D. Wetberill & Co., Philadelphia, Pa. Order 1303. F. o. b. Ft. Hancock, N. J.

100 gallons gray exterior paint in 5-gallon containers at $2.10 per gallon, to George D. Wetherill & Co., Philadelphia, Pa. F. o. b. Ft. Hancock, N. J.

500 pounds kalsomine in paper lined wooden barrels, at .05 per pound, to M. Feigel & Bros., Inc., New York City. Order 1305. F. o. b. Ft. Hancock, N. J.

300 pounds ochre, dry, yellow, in 10-pound containers, at .03 per pound, to Hugh Reilly Co., Washington, D. C. Order 1308. F. o. b. Washington, D. C.

200 pounds ochre, dry, French, in 10-pound containers at .04 per pound, to Hugh Reilly Co., Washington, D. C. Order 1308.

300 pounds ochre, dry, golden, in 10-pound containers at .10 per pound, to Hugh Reilly Co., Washington, D. C. Order 1308. F. o. b. Washington, D. C.

10 barrels plaster Paris at $3.50 per barrel, to M. Feigel & Bros., Inc., New York City. Order 1305. F. o. b. Ft. Hancock, N. J.

25 pounds paste, rose pink (local purchase authorized).

12 quarts scarlet stain in oil in 1 quart containers at $1.75 per quart, to Chase, Roberts & Co., Long Island City, N. Y. Order 1306. F. o. b. Ft. Hancock, N. J.

200 pounds wax for floor polishing in 5-pound containers at .28 per pound, to M. Feigel & Bros., Inc., New York City. Order 1305. F. o. b. Ft. Hancock, N. J.

50 gallons dark red oxide paint in 5-gallon containers at $1.45 per gallon, to Patton Paint Co., Newark, N. J. Order 1304. F. o. b. Ft. Hancock, N. J.

25 barrels lump lime (local purchase authorized).

To satisfy Z. S. O. Philadelpbia requisition 606-307:

10 barrels cold water paint in paper-lined barrels at .02¼ per pound f. o. b. Baltimore, Md., to Miller & Graham, Baltimore, Md. Order 1263.

500 pounds drop black (dry pigment) in 5-pound containers at .12¾ per pound, f. o. b. Philadelphia, to George D. Wetherill & Co. Order 1262.

400 pounds Whiting (dry) in paper-lined barrels, at .02 per pound, f. o. b. Philadelphia, Pa., to George D. Wetherill & Co. Order 1262.

100 gallons varnish in 1-gallon containers at $1.19 per gallon f. o. b. Philadelphia, Pa., to George D. Wetherill Co. Order 1262.

50 gallons drier in 1-gallon containers at .78 per gallon f. o. b. Philadelphia, Pa., to Chase, Roberts & Co., Long Island City, N. Y. Order 1261.

10 gallons white shellac varnish in 1-gallon containers at $2.40 per gallon f. o. b. Philadelphia, Pa., to Sherwin-Williams Co., Washington, D. C. Order 1264.

10 gallons orange shellac varnish in 1-gallon containers at $2.35 per gallon f. o. b. Philadelphia, Pa., to Hugh Reilly Co., Washington, D. C. Order 1265.

200 pounds paste, white zinc in oil, in 5-pound containers, at .1439 per pound f. o. b. Philadelphia, Pa. Order 1262.

25 pounds paste, medium chrome yellow in 5-pound containers, at .30 per pound, f. o. b. Baltimore, Md., to Miller & Graham Co., Baltimore, Md. Order 1263.

15 pounds dry vermillion red in 1-pound containers at .40 per pound f. o. b. Baltimore, Md., to Miller & Graham, Baltimore, Md. Order 1263.

To satisfy Augusta Arsenal requisition No. 39 (out):

220 gallons paint, dark drab, in 5-gallon containers, at $2.75 per gallon, to Detroit Graphite Co., New York City. Order 1277. F. o. b Augusta Arsenal.

1,000 gallons paint, dark olive green, in 2-gallon containers, at $2.10 per gallon, to Detroit Graphite Co., New York City. Order 1277. F. o. b. Augusta Arsenal.

8 gallons paint, bronze green, in 1-pint containers, at $2.02½ per gallon, to Patton Paint Co., Newark, N. J. Order 1276. F. o. b. Augusta Arsenal.

40 pounds paste, zinc white in oil, in 5-pound containers, at .16 per pound, to Dozier & Gay Paint Co., Jacksonville, Fla. Order 1275. F. o. b. Augusta Arsenal.

700 ounces artists' white paint in 1-ounce tubes at .70 per doz. tubes, to Fred A. Schmidt Co., Washington, D. C. Order 1274. F. o b. Wasbington, D. C.

10 gallons white enamel in 1-pint containers, at $2.80 per gallon, to Chase Roberts & Co., Long Island, N. Y. Order 1273. F. o. b. Augusta Arsenal.

25 gallons stencil black in 1-pint containers, at $1.76 per gallon, to O'Brien Varnisb Co., South Bend, Ind. Order 1272. F. o. b. Augusta Arsenal.

25 gallons Stencil White in 1-pint containers, at $2.10 per gallon, to Patton Paint Co., Newark, N. J. Order 1276. F. O. B. Augusta Arsenal.

250 gallons varnisb in 5-gallon containers, at $1.24 per gallon, to Impervious Paint & Varnish Co., Philadelpbia, Pa. Order 1271. F. o. b. Augusta Arsenal.

50 gallons transparent lacquer in 1-gallon containers at $3.25 per gallon, to Chase. Roberts & Co., Long Island City, N. Y. Order 1273. F. o. b. Augusta Arsenal.

10 gallons asphaltum varnish in 1-gallon containers at .80 per gallon, to O'Brien Varnish Co., South Bend, Ind. Order 1272. F. o. b. Augusta Arsenal.

700 pounds cold water paint in paper-lined wooden barrels at .057 per pound, to M. Ewing Fox Co., New York City. Order 1270. F. o. b. Augusta Arsenal.

MOTORS AND VEHICLES.

Purchase orders approved by Board of Review, Motors and Vehicles Division, office Director of Purchase:

Baltimore Buggy Top Co., Baltimore, Md. 150 cushions complete, to be used for maintenance of 909 heavy aviation trucks, $3,307.50.

The Eisemann Magneto Co., Brooklyn, N. Y. 1 lot miscellaneous spare parts for maintenance of heavy aviation trucks, $6,313.20.

Hartford Machine Screw Co., Hartford, Conn. 1 set miscellaneous assortment of spare parts, $7,523.69.

Dodge Bros., Detroit, Mich. 1 lot miscellaneous assortment spare parts for Dodge cars, $7,025.90.

The Lavine Gear Co., Milwaukee, Wis. 1 lot miscellaneous spare parts for maintenance of 738 light aviation trucks, $14,584.00.

The Universal Machine Co., Bowling Green, Ohio. Spare parts for propellor shaft for maintenance of light aviation trucks; 500 U-1832 universal drive shaft nut, $30.00; 200 625-39 universal and drive shaft complete, $4,500.00; 1,000 U-1824-B universal joint bolt (spec.), $120.00; 500 U-1809 universal trunnion cap, $350.00; total, $5,000.00; 5 per cent for overseas boxing, $250.00; grand total, $5,250.00.

Hartford Machine Screw Co., Hartford, Conn. 1 set miscellaneous assortment spare parts, $14,565.64.

Timken Detroit Axle Co., Detroit, Mich. 1 lot miscellaneous spare parts for maintenance of 738 light aviation trucks, $13,177.50.

Firestone Tire & Rubber Co., Washington, D. C. 1,000 57x3.5-in. solid rubber tires; amt., $33,470.00.

CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS.

Purchase orders approved by Board of Review, Construction Division:

Erie City Iron Works, Baltimore, Md. Boilers for Madison Barracks, N. Y., $5,708.00.

Erie City Iron Works, Baltimore, Md. Boilers for Fort Sam Houston, Texas, $33,528.00.

Erie City Iron Works, Baltimore, Md. Boilers for Camp Bennings, Ga., $8,562.00.

Erie City Iron Works, Baltimore, Md. Boilers for Governor's Island, New York, $33,528.00.

Erie City Iron Works, Baltimore, Md. Boiler for Augusta Arsenal, Ga., $2,854.00.

Detroit Steel Products Co., Detroit, Mich. Steel sash and sash operators for Langley Field, Va., $7,578.00.

GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS AND PURCHASES

Worthington Pump & Machine Co., Washington, D. C. Condenser for Portsmouth water development $675.00.

Erie City Iron Works, Baltimore, Md. Boilers for Vancouver, Wash., $8,442.00.

The Central Foundry Co., New York, N. Y. Pipe for Fort Monroe, Va., $101.50.

Westinghouse Elec. & Mfg. Co., Washington, D. C. Switch board of mechanical repair, Unit 304, Tex., $1,565.35.

Whitehall Portland Cement Co., Philadelphia, Pa. Cement for Charleston Army Supply Base, $2,555.19.

ENGINEERING MATERIALS.

Purchase orders approved by Board of Review, Machinery and Engineering Materials Div., office Director of Purchase:

C-1170. Ramapo Iron Works, Hillburn, N. Y. 6 sets targets, f. o. b. Hillburn, N. Y., domestic packing, bid requested May 3, $12.60.

MT-2433—Bethlehem Steel Co., Washington, D. C. Spring steel, f. o. b. Bethlehem, Pa., domestic packing, bid req. May 10, $1,326.00.

ME-67. Ohio Falls Iron Co., New Albany, Ind. Staybolt iron f. o. b. New Albany, Ind., export packing, bid req. 4-24, $8,075.00.

ME-41. Pass and Seymour, New York. Bushings, f. o. b. Solvay, N. Y., export packing, bid req. 5-15, $17.50.

ME-51. Hewitt Rubber Co., Buffalo, N. Y. Recoupling hose, using 32 sets couplings, f. o. b. Buffalo, domestic packing, bid req. 5-7, $80.00.

ME-1267. Cincinnati Electrical Tool Co., Cincinnati, Ohio. 2 electric grinders, f. o. b. Cincinnati, export packing, bid req. 4-29, $168.00.

ME-34. Keuffel & Esser, Hoboken, N. J. Repair parts for K. & E. levels, f. o. b. Hoboken, domestic packing, bid req. 4-30, $17.00.

ME-72. Mr. E. T. Burnett, Roanoke, Va. Cross ties and switch timbers, f. o. b. various points, domestic packing, $8,731.55.

ME-45. Carroll Electric Co., Washington, D. C. 100 electric fans, f. o. b. Washington, D C., domestic packing, $1,830.30.

ME-52. Eastman Kodak Co., Rochester, N. Y. Glasses, paper plates, etc., f. o. b. Rochester, domestic packing, bid req. 5-8, $196.18.

ME-63. Leet Bros., Inc., Washington, D. C. Photostat developer, f. o. b. Washington, D. C., domestic packing, bid req. 5-10, $14.50.

ME-63. Keuffel & Esser Co., Hohoken, N. J. Record paper, f. o. b. Hoboken, domestic packing, bid req. 5-10, $3.50.

ME-39. Eastman Kodak Co., Rochester, N. Y. Bromide paper, f. o. b. Rochester, domestic packing, bid req. 5-8, $45.00.

ME-52. H. C. Berry, Philadelphia, Pa. Berry strain gage, f. o. b. Philadelphia, domestic packing, bid req. 5-9. $110.00.

ME-1228. Frick Co., Waynesboro, Pa. 60 lbs. Ammonia, f. o. b. Waynesboro, export packing, bid req. 1-22, $192.00.

SUBSISTENCE SUPPLIES.

Purchase orders approved by Board of Review, Subsistence Division, office Director of Purchase:

Sub. PO. 258. H. Traiser & Co., Boston, Mass. Cigars, 20,000 boxes at $1.00 per box, $20,000.00.

Sub. PO. 259. H. Traiser & Co., Boston, Mass. Cigars, 10,000 boxes at $1.75 per hox, $17,500.00.

Sub PO. 234. H. Traiser & Co., Boston, Mass. Cigars, 250 boxes at $4.65; 250 boxes at $2.435; 300 boxes at $7.65; 550 boxes at $3.825 per box, $6,167.50.

Sub. PO. 236. General Cigars Co., New York. Cigars, 600 boxes at $3.9886; 200 boxes at $2.41472; 600 boxes at $2.156; 500 boxes at $4.26888, $6,304.14.

Sub. PO. 240. General Cigar Co., H. A. Gunst Branch, New York. Cigars, 800 boxes at $2075; 200 boxes at $1.475; 300 boxes at $2.60; 200 boxes at $3.125; 500 boxes at $3.80, $5,260.00.

Sub. PO. 191. General Cigar Co., New York. Cigars, 9,000 boxes at $1.442; 8,000 boxes at $1.442, $24,514.00.

Sub. PO. 197. Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co., New York. Cigarettes, 16,000 pkgs. 20s at $.123976 per pkg; 40,000 pkgs. 20s at $.16245 per pkg.; 30,000 pkgs. 20s at $.12825 per pkg., less 2 per cent cash if paid within 15 days from receipt of invoice; $12,329.12.

Sub. PO. 199. R. J. Reynolds Tabocco Co., Winston-Salem, N. C. Cigarettes, 50,000 pkgs. 20s at $.119 per pkg., $5,950.00, less 2 per cent if paid within 15 days from receipt of invoice.

R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Co., Winston-Salem, N. C. Cigarettes, 70,000 pkgs. 20s at $.119 per pkg., $8,330.00, less 2 per cent cash if paid within 15 days from receipt of invoice.

Sub. PO. 268. Tobacco Products Corp., New York, N. Y. Cigarettes, 50,000 pkgs. No. 9 10s at $.1274 per package; 2,500 pkgs. natural 10s at $.1274 per pkg., $6,688.50.

RD. 721-139. Frank J. Holub & Bro., Chicago, Ill. Apples, App. 10,000 boxes, sizes 100 to 216 incl., few of 96 size acceptable, at $5.45 per box, $54,500.00.

RD. 701 Sub. 135. Piowaty & Sons., Chicago, Ill. Onions. Approx. 75 cars, 530 crates to the car, at $3.75 per crate, $149,062.50.

RD. 701 Sub. 135. Ahe Rosenblum, Brooklyn, N. Y. Onions. Approx. 50 cars, 530 crates to the car, at $3.35 per crate, $181,525.00.

CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE.

Purchase orders approved by Board of Review, Clothing and Equipage Division:

Chas. P. Keighley, Vineland, N. J. 25,000 pairs of russet shoes at $5.43 per pair, to include cost of packing, $135,750.00.

Thompson-Smith Shoe Co., St. Paul, Minn. 25,000 russet shoes at $5.45 per pair, to include cost of packing, $136,250.00.

Brown Shoe Co., Inc., St. Louis, Mo. 50,000 pairs of russet shoes at $5.52 1-3 per pair, to include cost of packing, $276,166.66.

Rosenwasser Bros., Long Island City. 50,000 pairs of russets shoes at $5.60 per pair, to include cost of packing, $280,000.00.

Jos. M. Herman Shoe Co., Boston, Mass. 50,000 pairs of russets shoes at 5.725 per pair, to include cost of packing, $286,250.00.

Jacob Elishewitz & Co., New York City, N. Y. 25,000 overseas caps at $.28 to include cost of packing, $7,000.00.

B. A. Corbin & Sons, Boston, Mass. 50,000 pairs of russet shoes at $5.69 per pair, to include cost of packing, $284,500.00.

8037-N. Mark Cowan & Co., New York City. 8,000 pairs woolen breeches at $.8825 per pair, to include the cost of packing, $7,060.00.

8040-N. Sigmund Eisner Co., Red Bank, N. J. 20,000 pairs woolen breeches at $.8825 per pair, to include the cost of packing, $17,650.00.

8039-N. C. Kenyon Co., Brooklyn, N. Y. 20,000 pairs of woolen breeches at $.8825 per pair, to include the cost of packing, $17,650.

8036-N. Specialty Knee Pants Co., New York City. 17,000 pairs woolen breeches at $.8825 per pair, $15,002.50.

8034-P. Jos. N. Susskind & Co., 1210 Race St., Philadelphia, Pa. For 15,000 pairs woolen breeches at $.8825 per pair, $13,237.50.

8035-N. Milton Simpson & Co., Inc., New York City. 15,000 pairs woolen breeches at $.8825 per pair, $13,237.50.

8038-N. Newark Uniform Mfg. Co., Newark, N. J. 7,000 pairs woolen breeches at $.8825 per pair, $6,177.50.

8041-B. Mills Woven Cartridge Belt Co., Worchester, Mass. 300,000 cartridge belts at $2.92 each, $876,000.00.

MEDICAL SUPPLIES.

Purchase orders approved by Board of Review, Medical and Hospital Division, office Director of Purchase:

V. Mueller & Co., Chicago, Ill. Dental instruments, $45.20.

George Ermold & Co., New York, N. Y. Dental instruments, $72.00.

Kny-Scheerer Corp., New York, N. Y. Surgical instruments, $195.00.

Randall-Faichney Co., Inc., Boston, Mass. Surgical instruments, $120.00.

Davol Rubber Co., Providence, R. I. Catheters, $115.50.

Geo. P. Pilling & Son Co., Philadelphia, Pa. Surgical instruments, $345.00.

Lee S. Smith & Sons Mfg. Co., Aspinwall, Pa. Laboratory supplies, $411.30.

New York Thermometer Co., New York. Thermometers, $170.00.

Armour & Co., Chicago, Ill. Drugs, $107.50.

Francis L. Freas Glass Works, Conshohocken, Pa. Pipettes, $44.00.

A. H. Thomas Co., Philadelphia, Pa. Laboratory supplies, $110.00.

J. C. Fisher Mfg. Co., Long Island City, N. Y. Laboratory supplies, $31.25.

Wolford Hall Laboratories, Port Chester, N. Y. Carroll-Dakin outfits, $110.

Penn Surgical Mfg. Co., Inc., Philadelphia, Pa. Surgical instruments, $30.

Consolidated Dental Mfg. Co., New York. Burs, $6,500.00.

L. D. C. Aulk Co., Milford, Del. Gutta percha, $1,800.00.

Kny-Scheerer Corp., New York. Surgical instruments, $1,368.75.

Merck & Co., New York. Drugs, $4.32.

E. R. Squibb & Sons., New York, N. Y. Drugs, $390.00.

Hynson Westcott & Dunning, Baltimore, Md. Indicator sets, $119.00.

B. F. Goodrich Rubber Co., Akron, Ohio. Rubber tubing, $134.40.

Beeton Dickinson Co., Rutherford, N. J. Syringes, $62.50.

Merck & Co., New York, N. Y. Drugs, $100.00.

Powers-Weightman-Rosengarten Co., Philadelphia, Pa. Chemicals, $23.50.

Special Chemicals Co., Highland Park, Ill. Drugs, $137.50.

Ruttroff, Pickhardt & Co., Inc., New York. Drugs, $16.00.

S. S. White Dental Mfg. Co., Philadelphia, Pa. Gutta perchas, $1,800.00.

Torsion Balance Co., New York. Laboratory supplies, $1,463.00.

Spencer Lens Co., Buffalo, N. Y. Laboratory equipment, $766.00.

GENERAL SUPPLIES.

Purchase orders approved by Board of Review, General Supplies Division, office Director of Purchase:

Gillette Safety Razor Co., Boston, Mass. Safety razors and blades, $132,139.62.

Ordnance Department.

Purchase orders approved by Board of Review, Ordnance Department:

U. T. Hungerford Brass & Copper Co., Baltimore, Md. Piping for oil tanks for sprocket and epicyclic bearing, M-3312 and spares, $702.45.

The Metallograph Corp., New York City. Protractors, alidade, lensatic compass type, $4,593.75.

The Tredegar Co., Richmond, Va. 12-in. gun cast iron shells (900 lbs.), $15,045.00.

Norwegian Govern., Norwegian Legation, Washington, D. C. Walnut gunstocks, $10,999.64.

Milton Mfg. Co., Milton, Pa. Modifying bands and boat-tail of 4.7-in. high explosive shell and 4.7-in. gas shell, Mark I and II, $43,140.00.

Poole Engineering & Machine Co., Baltimore, Md. 37 mm. Baldwin Automatic guns and airplane cannon, $34,800.00.

Waltham Watch Co., Waltham, Mass. Experimental mechanical time and detonating fuses used for test purposes, $1,575.00.

American Can Co., New York City, N. Y. Shrapnel, base charged, less fuses, for 75 mm. anti-aircraft gun, $1,000.00.

Titeflex Metal Hose Corp., Newark, N. J. Instrument board, pressure system, petrol system assemblies and spare parts, $15,407.65.

Bartlett Hayward Co., Baltimore, Md. 155 mm. shrapnel without base, charge or fuse, $476.10.

American Multigraph Co., Cleveland. Ohio. Delay type fulminate holders for Mark V base detonating fuses, $21.75.

Zone Supply Officers.

Purchase orders approved by Board of Review, Zone Supply Officer:

Chicago, Ill.

Morris & Co., Chicago, Ill. Sausage, pork, ser. 315, 25,000 cans, 28 oz., $13,250.00.

Jacob Dold Packing Co. Sausage, pork Ser. 315, 50,000, 28 oz., $24,000.00.

John Agar & Co. Sausage, pork Ser. 315, 100,000, 28 oz., $46,650.00.

GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS AND PURCHASES

I. H. Sentz. Sausage, pork Ser. 315, 37,916, 28 oz., $18,958.00.

Boston Food Products Co. Vienna sausage Ser. 316, 7,000, 26 oz., $3,745.00.

Cudahy Packing Co. Vienna sausage Ser. 316, 200,000, 26 oz., $99,780.00.

Jacob Dold Packing Co. Vienna sausage Ser. 316, 20,000, 26 oz., $10,200.00.

Wilsdon Candy Co. Chocolate coated bars, 10,500, 1½ oz. bars, $8,925.00.

New York City.

D. Auerbach & Sons, 638 11th Ave., New York City. 1,125,000 pkgs. Candy Fruit Tablets, assorted, approximately 2 oz. packages, at $.0292 each, $29,200.00.

Planter Nut & Chocolate Co., Wilkesbarre, Pa. 1,000,000 pkgs. of salted peanuts at 3 1-3c per pkg., $33,333.33.

Bordens Condensed Milk Co., New York City. 168,000 14 oz. cans condensed milk at 15½c per can, $26,040.00, less 2 per cent in 8 days.

Wm. Wrigley, Jr., Co., Brooklyn, N. Y. 2,100,000 pkgs. chewing gum at $.0256 per pkg., $34,560.00.

Philadelphia, Pa

Garrett-Buchanan Co., 18 So. 6th St., Philadelphia. Pa., 17 rms. Bristol board index, white, 20½x24 3-4, 70 lb., at $8.00 ream, $136.00.

George J. Haenn, The Borune, Philadelphia, Pa. Lumber, M. B. M. ft. $97.50, $237.50.

Thos. E. Coale Lumber Co, Bellevue Court Bldg., 5 items long seat pine, M-B M. ft. $60, $960.00.

3,000 B. M. ft., 4,000 B. M. ft., 4,000 B. M. ft., 3,000 B. M ft, 2,000 B. M. ft.

Baltimore, Md

Eastern Coal & Export Corp., Richmond, Va. 2,745 tons (net) of bituminous run of mine coal, at $2.695 per net tons, f. o. b. cars mines, $7,397.78.

Chief of Engineers.

Purchase orders approved by Board of Review, office Chief of Engineers:

Doubleday-Hill Electric Co., Washington, D. C. For electric iron E905 universal, $6.35.

Industrial Works, Bay City, Mich. For spare parts for 50-ton cranes, $3,400.00.

R. A. Duvall & Co., Munsey Bldg., Washington, D. C. For oak ties, $2,688.00.

U. S. Department of Lahor, Bureau of Industrial Housing, Washington, D. C. For cross ties, $495.00.

Verona Tool Works, Pitsburgh, Pa. For one No. 139 eccentric rail bender, $140.00.

The Printery, Washington, D .C. For miscellaneous office supplies, $21.25.

National Electrical Supply Co., Washington, D. C. For miscellaneous electrical supplies for seacoast defense, purchased for Artillery Engineer, Fort Crockett, Galveston, Texas, $13.75.

Shaw-Walker, Washington, D. C. Office supplies for the drafting room, $85.00.

The Acme Photo Co., Washington, D. C. Photographic prints, $217.50.

Bureau of Yards and Docks.

The Bureau of Yards and Docks of the Navy Department has awarded the following contracts:

Norfolk. Galvanizing plant. Wm. Linker Co., Philadelphia, $119,900.

Coco Solo. Erection of hangar. R. E. Sexton, Coco Solo, $9,150.

Norfolk. Cranes for galvanizing plant. Bedford Foundry and Machine Co., Bedford, Ind., $13,665.

New York. Elevator for light machine and electric shop. Seaberg Elevator Co., Brooklyn, $28,000.

Portsmouth, N. H. Spar shop. Hughes Fouldrod Co., Philadelphia, $60,986.

Section Base, Cape May. Coal storage building. Post & McCord, New York, $36,000.

South Charleston, W. Va. Fence. Cyclone Fence Co., New York, $2.13 per lenear foot.

Hampton Roads. Additional permanent construction. Post & McChord, New York, $519,500.

Quantico, Va. Officers house and administration building. John K. Turton Corp., New York, $270,595.19.

Great Lakes, Ill. Machine gun range. Paschen Bros., Chicago, $3,900.

Chelsea, Mass. Roadway. Coleman Bros., Chelsea, $8,900.

Newport, R. I. Torpedo storage. Faillace Bros., New York, $167,273.

Architect of Treasury.

The Supervising Architect of the Treasury Department has awarded contracts as follows:

Arlington Building, Washington, D. C. Lighting fixtures. The Kayline Co., Cleveland, Ohio, $24,990.

Omaha, Nehr., post office. Installing electric triplex elevator pumps. E. S. Downs Co., Newark, N. J., $17,784.

Seattle post office. Miscellaneous changes. Victor Boutan, Seattle, Wash., $2,985.

Canton, Ohio, post office. Changes. Wm. MacDonald Construction Co., St. Louis, Mo., $2,233.

Providence, R. I., post office. Remodeling, etc The Hope Building Co., Providence, $35,-793.

Mt. Pleasant, Mich., post office. Construction. The Henry and Hatfield Construction Co., Indianapolis, Ind., $55,992.

Erie, Pa., post office and court house. Alterations. Ed. B. Lee, Erie, Pa., $12,715.

Des Moines, Iowa, post office. Installing conduit and wiring. Herman Andrae Electric Co., Milwaukee, $3,000.

Shipping Board.

Report of Purchase by the United States Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation:

American Marine Paint Co., Seattle, copper pain.

Bacon & Matheson Forge Co., Seattle, stay bars.

Bemis Bros. Bag Company, Seattle, heavy burlap.

Crane Company, Seattle, pipe fittings and sheet lead.

A. M. Castle & Company, Seattle, iron.

W. P. Fuller & Company, Seattle, powdered graphite.

Fobes Supply Company, Seattle, speaking tube terminals.

Hunt & Mottet Company, Tacoma, swing check valves.

Max Kuner Company, Seattle, nautical instruments.

Lowman & Hanford Co., Seattle, books, charts and nautical equipment.

J. A. Roebling's Sons Co Seattle, wire rope.

J. P. Ruddy & Company, Tacoma, cable clamps.

Pacific Net & Twine Co Seattle, wood screws.

Pacific Coast Stamp Works, Seattle, name plates.

Schwahacher Hardware Co., Seattle, sledge and hardware.

Sunde & d'Evers Co., Seattle. tars and signaling balls.

Seaborn Shipyards Co., Tacoma, fillerpieces for open chocks.

Seattle Plbg. Supply Co., Seattle, pipe and fittings.

M. Seller & Company, Seattle, steward's equipment.

Standard Oil Company, Seattle, coal oil.

Steam Rubber & Supply Co., Seattle, foster governor.

Stetson & Post Lumber Co., Seattle, lumber.

Seattle Hardware Co., Seattle, revolvers, steel tape, sealing bars and hardware.

Sherwin Williams Paint Co., Seattle, paints.

Walstad Machinery Company, Tacoma, bilge strainers.

Walsh & Gardner Company, Tacoma, pipe fittiugs.

U. S. Rubber Company, Seattle, packing.

Whiton Hardware Company, Seattle, hardware.

Walworth Mfg. Company, Seattle, pipe fittings.

J. Bornstein & Sons, Seattle, food grinder.

Fraser Patterns Company, Seattle, sheets and slips.

Sabine Supply Company, Orange, Tex., bushings, cap screws, unions, buckets and drinking cups.

Turnbow Lumber Company, Beaumont, Tex., cement.

E. L. Wilson Hardware Co., Beaumont, Tex., screws, bushing, pet cocks, gauge glasses, pipe, nuts, wire brushes, lead in oil, hinges, bolts, bitts, rachet, nails, pipe couplings, pad-locks, screw jacks, cotter pins and tees.

Boykin Mch. & Supply Co., hand wheels and filling pieces.

Black Hardware Company, Galveston, Tex., lag screws and bolts.

W. J. Chapman, Galveston, Tex., charts.

Dixie Mill Supply Co., New Orleans, drop hangers and fittings.

Std. Sanitary Mfg. Co., New Orleans, tees.

A. Baldwin & Company, New Orleans, center punches.

Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co., Houston, paint and glass.

Gulf Welding Company, Beaumont, Tex., casting.

Gulf Refining Company, Beaumont, Tex., oil and grease.

Beaumont Rachet Store, Beaumont, Tex., oil cans.

F. W. Heitmann Company, Houston, Tex., fittings, locknuts, pipe spelter and boiler injector.

Geo. W. Weller, Beaumont, Tex., steam table jars.

Beaumont Shingle & Lumber Company, lumber.

So. West Gen. Electric Co., Houston, Tex., wire.

Haines, Jones & Cadbury Co., Philadelphia, hardware.

Oliver H. Van Horn Co., New Orleans, auger bit files, tobin bronze and ship augers.

Arthur Duvic, New Orleans, lag screws, latch locks and spring hinges.

Chas. D. Durkee & Company, New York, jib hanks.

Jos. T. Ryerson & Son, St. Louis, turnbuckles.

Houston Car Wheel & Mch. Co., Houston, Tex., screw eyes.

Fred J. Allen, New Orleans, hardware.

Woodward, Wright & Company, New Orleans, pine tar, packing, bolts, screw jacks, sister hooks aud anchor shackles.

Houston Mill Supply Co., Houston, Tex., hack saw blades, bits and brooms.

Manhattan Rubber Co., New Orleans, gum packing.

So. Brass Mfg. Company, Houston, Tex., brass rods and letters.

National Lead Company, Cleveland, white lead.

Peden Iron & Steel Co., Houston, Tex., screw jacks, bar iron, steel tee and bushings.

Eugene Deitzen & Company, New Orleans, clock dials.

Mangolia Petroleum Co., Beaumont, Tex., crude oil.

E. Szafir & Son, Beaumont, Tex., drinking cups.

Texas Carnegie Steel Association, Galveston, Tex., round iron.

Ohio Locomotive Crane Co., Bucyrus, Ohio, journal gear.

Sherwin-Williams Paint Co., Houston, Tex., paint brushes.

Houston Paper Company, Houston, Tex., wrapping twine.

Lone Star Hull Yard, Beaumont, Tex., treenails, grease, cotton, wedges and fittings.

Lone Star Shipbuilding Company, Beaumont, Tex., sheet lead, tacks, solder, deck spikes, decking lumber, screws, bolts, canvas, nuts, putty and paint.

Beaumont Iron Works, Beaumont, Tex., brass castings.

Tex. Builders Supply Co., Beaumont, Tex., cement.

J. R. Adams, Beaumont, Tex., rat guards.

Gulf Mfg. & Lumber Co., Beaumont, Tex., plate glass.

Mch. Co. of America, Big Rapids, Mich., dies, anvils and clamp screws.

B. F. Goodrich & Co., Houston, Tex., casing and inner tube.

Norvell-Wilder Hardware Co., Beaumont, Tex., bolt driver parts.

Louisiana Oxygen Co., New Orleans, oxygen gas.

Houston Waste & Fibre Co., Houston, Tex., waste.

Corpus Christi Hardware Co., Corpus Christi, Tex., lye.

Alamo Iron Works, San Antonio, Tex., boiler fire door liner.

The Fairbanks Company, New Orleans, flanged gate valves and bibb cocks.

Fla. Electric Supply Co., Jacksonville, receptacle and suap switches.

Dixie Culvert & Metal Co., Jacksonville, tank steel.

Georgia Supply Company, Jacksonville, brass pipe plugs.

J. G. Christopher Company, Jacksonville, brass pipe plugs and grease cups.

Southern Iron Works, South Jacksonville, chocks, castings, brass pistons and followers.

S. B. Hubbard Company, Jacksonville, brass globe valves.

List of Government Contracts

Weller Coal Company, Jacksonville, coal.
Schaper Construction Material Company, New York, hatch nails.
C. I. Capps Company, Jacksonville, brass castings.
Dozier & Gay Paint Co., Jacksonville, paint and sand paper.
Hathcock Paint Company, Jacksonville, white lead and linseed oil.
E. Claudel, New Orleans, angle thermometers.
A. M. Lockett & Company Ltd., New Orleans, draft gauges.
Woodward, Wright & Co., Ltd., New Orleans, steam gauges, kitchen utensils, brass ells, pilot signals, navy pitch, fire brick, fire clay, salt, sheathing felt and tees.
Electrical Supply Company, New Orleans, machine screws, duplex wire and telephone brackets.
Weil-Gutmann Supply Co., New Orleans, brass pipe and fittings.
Stauffer Eshleman & Co., Ltd., New Orleans, bolts, lag screws, wrought iron pipe, tees and flanged unions.
Liberty Oil Company, New Orleans, gasoline and kerosene.
Dixie Mill Supply Co., New Orleans, kewanee unions.
The Barrett Company, pitch.
Jahncke Service Inc., New Orleans, fire bricks.
Hedges Brothers, Newark, N. J., mouth pieces and deck plate.
Crane Company, Chicago, brass plugs.
Charles Cory & Son, New York, brass turnbuckles.
Bridgeport Brass Company, Bridgeport, Conn., slotted shoulder ferrules.
Public Auction House, Jacksonville, scales.
Hayden & Derby Mfg. Co., New York, vandykes.
John C. Knipp & Sons, Baltimore, galley outfit and linens.
Individual Drinking Cup Co., Baltimore, drinking cups.
James Robertson Lead Co., Baltimore, sheet lead.
Carey Mchy. & Supply Co., Baltimore, crane repairs parts.
Hanline Brothers, Baltimore, paint.
Western Maryland Rwy. Co., Baltimore, locomotive brake shoes.
McMyler Interstate Company, Cleveland, crane repair parts.
American Pulley Company, New York, pulley.
Amer. Std. Shipfitting Co., New York, ferrules.
Amer. Hoist & Derrick Co., St. Paul, Minn., throttle center casting.
Allen & Reed, Providence, globe valves, check valves, stop cocks and ells.
J. J. Canavan, New York, castings, sockets and top caps.
Coastwise Lumber Company, New York, spruce.
Chas. M. Childs & Co., Brooklyn, paint.
Consolidation Coal Co., New York, coal.
Corbin Screw Company, New York, screws.
Crane Company, New York, ells, valves and tee.
A. P. Dienst Company, New York, pipe die.
C. W. Dare, Port Jefferson, N. Y., salmoniac and muriatic acid.
R. M. Delagrange, Stonington, Conn., belt lacings.
W. & B. Douglas, New York, forge pump.
Edra Richardson Brass Co., Baltimore, plugs.
Egleston Brothers, New York, steel.
Engberg's Elect. Mch. Wks., St. Joseph, Mich., piston rod, brushes and piston rings.
H. Fishers & Company, New York, wrenches, bolts and wicks.
Gulf Refining Company, New York, oil.
William M. Harris, Jr., Providence, pine.
Indep. Pneumatic Tool Co., New York, rods and pistons.
H. W. Johns-Manville Co., New York, gaskets.
Loper Brothers, Port Jefferson, N. Y., butts, lock set, hinges, wire hasp, padlock, night latch and glass.
J. K. Larkin & Company, New York, bolts.
John Munro & Son, Brooklyn, tees, unions, pipe, bolts, nuts, screws, locknuts, turnbuckles, ells and couplings.
W. H. McMillan's Sons, New York, wood blocks.
McMann & Taylor, New York, valve, pipe, unions, ells and nipples.
Manhattan Hardware Co., New York, screws.
Maritime Coaling Co., East Boston, coal.
Perkins Marine Lamp Co., Brooklyn, shades.
Prest-O-Lite Company, New York, oxygen.
Joseph T. Ryerson & Son, New York, steel.
Standard Oil Company, New York, oil and grease.
Stevens-Alyesworth, New York, pipe.
David H. Smith & Sons, Brooklyn, iron.
Texas Oil Company, New York, oil.
Topping Bros., New York, studs, nuts, nails, screws and rivets.
Todd Shipyard Corporation, Brooklyn, coal.
W. & J. Tiebout, New York, links and ring bolts.
U. S. Bung Mfg. Co., Brooklyn, plugs.
U. S. Rubber Co., New York, rubber.
Vought & Williams, New York, washers, nuts, bolts and rods.
Worthington Pump & Mach. Co., New York, feed pumps.
Wilcox, Crittendon & Company, Middletown, Conn., plates.
Samson Cordage Works, Boston, braided cotton cord.
John E. Hand & Sons, Philadelphia, marking sounding lines.
Franklin Printing Co., Baltimore, chart index.
William H. Whiting Co., Baltimore, wood blocks.
Coston supply Co., New York, line throwing guns.
American Chain Co., New York, chain.
Seattle Chain Co., Seattle, chain.

OPPORTUNITY FOR STUDENTS TO BECOME EXPERT RIFLEMEN

Students from educational institutions in all parts of the United States are to be given an opportunity to graduate as expert riflemen and small arms coaches from a Government training school next summer. To those who take the special instructive course will be awarded certificates conferring upon them the distinction of being qualified to teach others the fine art of handling military small arms.

Rifle shooting, so long as associated in the public mind with the corps-strewn battlefields—has won a place in schools of universities, colleges, military schools and high schools, as a recognized sport, co-ordinate in importance with all other athletics.

The director of civilian marksmanship, therefore, plans, as one means of encouraging marksmanship as a sport, to extend a special invitation to representatives of all student bodies to enroll for instruction in connection with the national matches of 1919, a congress of rifle and pistol shots—military, naval and civilian, which will be held under the auspices of the Navy Department on the big bluejacket rifle range, Caldwell, N. J., a few miles from New York, during the month of August.

Two General Hospitals of the Army Are Closed

The War Department authorizes the following statement from the Office of the Surgeon General:

General Hospital No. 18, at Waynesville, N. C., and General Hospital No. 35, at West Baden, Indiana, have been officially closed. The Hospital at the U. S. Quartermaster Terminal, Sewells Point, Va., is to be transferred to the United States Public Health Service.

PLAN FOR ORGANIZING A HOME LOAN BANK SYSTEM OUTLINED

Inquiries concerning the plan for organizing a system of Federal Home Loan Banks are coming in to the United States Department of Labor from all parts of the country, and general interest is manifested in the provisions of the bill to be introduced at the present session of Congress.

The impression exists in some minds that the banks, when established, would make direct loans of Government funds to persons desiring to build homes. This is a mistake. The plan contemplates the organization of Federal Home Loan Banks as clearing houses for building and loan associations, which would then be able to realize on their long-time mortgages, and thus to meet increased demands for loans. The associations clearing through these banks would be stockholders in the institutions.

Bonds Based on Mortgages.

According to the plan a group of building and loan associations could combine for the organization of a Federal Home Loan Bank, in which they would deposit a block of mortgages taken in the regular course of business. Against these mortgages the bank would issue bonds up to 80 per cent of the value represented. The bank would sell these mortgages in the market, turning over the proceeds to the association which had deposited them, the association executing a note to the bank for the amount thus received.

The mortgages thus deposited as security are not to be sold by the association to the bank, but would remain the property of the association, which would continue to collect the regular payments from the borrowing members whose mortgages have thus been deposited, just the same as before the deposit was made. If a borrower whose mortgage had thus been hypothecated pays off his loan in full, the association would recall that mortgage from the bank, either by turning over the cash value of the mortgage to the bank to be applied on the debt of the association, or by depositing another mortgage of equal value.

Rate of Interest.

The bonds of the Federal Home Loan Banks would not draw more than 5 per cent interest per annum, and it is believed they can be sold at a lower drawing rate, possibly 4 or 4½ per cent. The association would pay to the banks interest on the amounts advanced at the same rate which the bonds bear, an additional one-half per cent per annum being allowed to cover the expenses of maintaining the banks. Associations would make semi-annual payments on the money borrowed, thus amortizing their debts. It is suggested that the bonds should run twenty years, associations being permitted to repay their loans at any time within that period.

The philosophy of the W. S. S. is save, save, save.

REQUESTS FOR SEALED PROPOSALS.

Department of Interior.

Proposals will be received at the Indian School, Valentine, Arizona, until June 10, for furnishing one tubular return boiler, horizontal. 80 H. P., and 100 mattresses for single beds.

Proposals will be received at the Zuni Indian Agency, Blackrock, N. M., until June 5, for furnishing 500 pounds, more or less of nicotine sheep dip medicine.

Sealed proposals in Duplicate will be received at the office of the General Purchasing Agent for the Alaskan Engineering Commission, Room 422 Bell Street Terminal, Seattle, Wash., not later than 11:00 a. m., June 9th, 1919, for furnishing, free of all charges, delivered on Pier in Seattle, Wash., to be designated later, paints and oils, tallow pots, picks, lanterns and globes, shovels, rivets, brass rod, oil cans, 3-in-1 Oil, unslaked lime, building and roofing paper, babbitt, emery carborundum, steam and blast traps, asbestos blocks, nuts, welding rods, winch heads, coupler bushings, hand-car gears, tin, zinc, sheet steel, copper sheets, cut washers, stove bolts, twist drills, taps, adjustable dies, pipe threading machine dies, bolt dies, plug taps, thread chasers, carborundum wheels, cotter keys, carbide, welding compound, steam gauges, galv. market wire, cap lamps, brattice cloth, steel track brooms and fillers, rattan track brooms, cast iron surface and angle plates and "V" irons, cast iron busbing material, leather and Balata Belting, manila rope, baling rope, twine, waste, car oil, drive well points, pitcher pumps, dish pans, dripping and baking pans, track level, track gauges, spike mauls, teacups and saucers, plow steel cable, scraper bucket.

War Department.

The Paint Branch, Raw Materials Division, Office of the Director of Purchase and Storage, War Department, will receive sealed proposals as follows:

To satisfy requisition No. 15426, W. R. G. H., Washington, D. C., opening May 29, 600 gallons of floor polish or brightener and 1,200 pounds of floor wax.

To satisfy requistion No. 2677-375 and 19-21273, opening May 31, 75 gallons of floor polish or brightener and 200 pounds of floor wax for Ft. Thomas, Ky.; 200 pounds floor wax for Ft. Oglethorpe, Ga.; 600 pounds floor wax for St. Louis, Mo.

To satisfy requisition No. 602141, Z. S. O., Chicago, opening June 2, 5,000 pounds sweeping compound.

To satisfy requisition No. 7-2290, Columbus Barracks, Ohio, opening June 2, 10 carboys of bleach.

Sale of Government-owned (new) Corn Brooms. 58,500 undyed, handle 3 4-inch, stock 18 in. 4 row stitch, sweep 10 in. to 12 in. Sealed bids will be opened 10 a. m. June 9, 1919, at War Department, Surplus Property Div., Munitions Bldg., Washington, D. C., for not less than 500 doz. Particulars, special bid forms can be obtained at above office or Zone Supply Offices following Cities where samples may be inspected: Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Atlanta, Chicago, St. Louis. Refer to S. P. D. No. 917 G. S.

Navy Department.

Bids for the purchase of the Menhaden fish boats Sussex and Delaware, located at Philadelphia, will be received by the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, until June 5, and for the fish steamer D. K. Phillips, Hampton Roads, Va., until June 12.

Treasury Department.

The Bureau of Engraving and Printing will receive bids until May 29 for furnishing 200 reams of 30 in. by 40 in. 80-pound manila paper, and until May 29 for furnishing all labor and material necessary to machine true to dimensions 100 sets of perforating bars.

Department of Commerce.

Sealed Proposals will be opened by the Lighthouse Supt., Baltimore, Md., 2 o'clock p. m., June 2, 1919, for docking, cleaning, painting and making miscellaneous repairs to hull and machinery, lighthouse tender Orchid. Information upon application to the above Supt.

The Panama Canal.

Proposals for the purchase of Scrap Car Wheels.—Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Assistant Purchasing Agent. The Panama Canal, 24 State Street, New York City, until 2:00 o'clock p. m., May 26, 1919, at which time they will be opened in public, for purchasing the above-mentioned material. Blanks and general information relating to this sale may be obtained from the above office. R. E. Rutherford, Assistant Purchasing Agent.

GENERAL SUPPLY COMMITTEE CIRCULAR ON 1919 SCHEDULE

The General Supply Committee has issued the following Circular (No. 104).

General Schedule of Supplies, 1919.

Page 89, Item 1468-a-4-aa, guide cards, pressboard, red and pearl (gray); medium weight, monthly, cuts, wide center, letter size, 91-2 x 11 3-4 inches, No. 890. The service is hereby advised that the price on this item should read "46c" instead of "$1.46."

Page 97, Item 1537, writing paper; flat, white, wove, maximum quantity to be furnished not to exceed 300,000 pounds, in approximately equal monthly shipments during the first seven months of fiscal year; page 98, Item 1580-a, sized and supercalendered paper; white, maximum quantity to be furnished not to exceed 50,000 pounds in approximately three shipments during the first six months of fiscal year. Inasmuch as the contract periods on the aforesaid items have expired, as the stipulated quantities have been furnished, and as the market prices for the paper are lower than contract prices, the service is informed that all future orders for the paper in question may be made in the open market, provided the General Supply Committee cannot furnish the same in accordance with Executive Order of December 3, 1918.

Page 386, Item 10588-d-1, laundry soap, export borax; 10588-d-2, laundry soap, U. S. mail, and 10588-f-1, soap powder, in bulk; Grandma's. The service is advised that the contract on the aforesaid items has expired, and that purchase of the same may be made in the open market, provided the Committee has not on hand and available for transfer, in accordance with Executive Order of December 3, 1918, articles that are serviceable.

M. F. JACQUES,
Superintendent of Supplies.

NEW FOREIGN CREDITS.

Credits have been established by the Treasury Department as follows: In favor of Belgium, $1,390,000, making a total for Belgium of $340,500,000, and in favor of Great Britain, $80,000,000, making a total for Great Britain of $4,316,000,000, and a total for all the Allies of $9,370,219,124.27.

THREE NAVAL ENLISTED MEN COMMENDED FOR BRAVERY

The Navy Department authorizes the following:

Assistant Secretary Roosevelt has commended three enlisted men of the service for devotion to duty and for displaying initiative and bravery.

Coxswain A. O. Stein, U. S. N., of the crew of the Coast Guard Cutter Tuscarora, recommended by the Secretary for a life saving medal in rescuing a yard mechanic laden with tools and unable to swim, who had fallen from a gangplank and was carried under the vessel by the current. Stein's mother, Mrs. Mary Stein, lives at 359 Lake Avenue, Kenosha, Wis.

Merle E. Hagen, yeoman, third class, U. S. N. R. F., is commended for devotion to duty in saving the ship's records and funds when the U. S. S. Lake Erie sank after a collision with the U. S. S. Hazelbranch five miles from Cardiff, Wales, on January 16, 1919. His efforts resulted in saving the ship's payroll and about $3,076 in cash, pay vouchers, valuable records, and blank Government checks. Hagen's mother, Mrs. Myrtle E. Hagen, lives at North Mankato, Minn.

William P. Parker, chief machinist's mate, U. S. N., of the U. S. S. Camden, is commended by Mr. Roosevelt for gallantry and promptness in endeavoring to rescue from drowning Howard W. Middleton, Jr., who threw himself overboard from a ferry between Camden and Philadelphia on March 2, 1919. Parker's father, Isaac L. Parker, lives at 1021 Taylor Street, Richmond, Va.

RED CROSS AID IN FINDING KIN OF MEN WHO DIED IN SERVICE

Co-operating with the Bureau of War Risk Insurance in the work of locating beneficiaries of men who died in service, the American Red Cross, through its Bureau of Allotment Inquiries, has succeeded in tracing 9,700 of 13,000 cases investigated up to May 1. The Red Cross bureau is one of the many agencies used by the Bureau of War Risk Insurance for this purpose. The Bureau of War Risk Insurance, adhering to its policy of delivering checks only to allottees, experiences great difficulty in carrying out this plan as a result of frequent changes of address.

After every reasonable effort has been made by the Bureau of War Risk to locate those entitled to the Government's checks the names of the missing beneficiaries are turned over to the Red Cross bureau, which, through the Home Service Sections of the organization that exists in the most remote parts of the country, is able to conduct a more exhaustive search. Red Cross workers canvass the neighborhood where the missing family or relative formerly lived, and in most of the cases manage to get a clue to their present whereabouts. The Red Cross bureau is endeavoring to help the War Risk Insurance Bureau find the owners of 50,000 checks.

LIST OF AMERICAN AIRMEN WHO HAVE RECEIVED DISTINGUISHED HONORS FOR SERVICES IN THE WAR

Th following Amrican officers of the Lafayette Escadrille are entitled to wear the Fourrager:

William Thaw, Major, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Robert Soubiran, Captain, Cravant, France.

Dudley Hill, Captain, Peekskill, N. Y.

Ray C. Bridgeman, Captain, Princeton, N. J.

Robert Rockwell, Captain, Norwood, Ohio.

Henry Jones, Lieutenant, Hartford, Pa.

William E. Dugan, Lieutenant, Jr., Rochester, N. Y.

According to a cable from General Pershing, the 103d Aero Squadron, formerly the Lafayette Escadrille, was one of the two units of the A. E. F. entitled to wear the French Fourrager. The color of the Croix de Guerre is worn for two citations of the French Orders of the Army.

Letter of Recommendation.

The new list includes a letter of commendation to the Balloon Companies of the First Army, A. E. F., from the Commanding Officer of the First Pursuit Group, Major H. E. Hartney, who thanked the Balloon Companies for the valuable assistance in operations and in confirming victories of the First Pursuit Group.

The Commanding General of the Fifth Army Corps commended the Corps Balloon Wing advising that Balloon Companies Nos. , 76, 8 and 12, of the Fifth Army Corps are commended for their work, beginning November 1st, by Major General C. P. Summerall.

The 2d, 7th, 8th, and 12th, 24th, 25th, and 44th Balloon Companies and the Balloon Schools at Meucon and Souge have also been commended for their service.

Recent Awards:

Distinguished Service Cross.

Thomas G. Cassady, 1st Lieut., Pilot, 28th Aero Squadron, Spencer, Ind.

Leo H. Dawson, 1st Lieut., A. S., 94th Aero Squadron, Denver, Col.

Tom Farnsworth, 1st Lieut., A. S., Pilot, Washington, D. C.

Winfred C. MacGryne, 1st Lieut., F. A., Observer, Lowell, Mass.

Guy E. Morse, 2d Lieut., Observer, Kansas City, Mo.

Harold O. Nicholls, Sgt., 1st Class, A. S., Balloon Service, 1st Army, Galveston, Texas.

William Clarkson Potter, 1st Lieut., 20th Aero Squadron, Denver, Col.

W. C. Suiter, 1st Lieut., Pilot, 135th Aero Squadron, Shamokin, Pa.

Elliott White Springs, 1st Lieut., A. S., Lancaster, S. C.

Harold E. Tittman, 1st Lieut., A. S., St. Louis, Mo.

Distinguished Flying Cross., R. A. F.

Howard Burdick, 2d Lieut., 17th Aero Squadron, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Clayton Bissell, 1st Lieut., 148th Aero Squadron (Address Unknown).

Jesse Orin Creech, 1st Lieut., 148th Aero Squadron, Washington, D. C.

FRENCH DECORATIONS.

Knight of the Legion of Honor.

Fred A. Tillman, Lieutenant, A. S., U. S. A. (Address Unknown).

Croix de Guerre.

James A. Connelly, Sgt., Pilot (Address Unknown).

Edward Milton Urrand, 1st Lieut., A. S., Squad. 296, Ithaca, N. Y.

Medaille Militaire.

James Connelly, Sgt., Pilot (Address Unknown).

ITALIAN DECORATIONS.

Corona D'Italia.

Robert Glendinning, Major (Officer of the Crown of Italy), Philadelphia, Pa.

Charles M. Fleischman, Captain, Knights of the Crown of Italy, New York, N. Y.

Frank H. Maguire, Major, Knights of the Crown of Italy, Lansdowne, Pa.

Philip Bongiorno, Lieut., Knights of the Crown of Italy, New York, N. J.

Albert Spalding, Lieut., Knights of the Crown of Italy (Address Unknown).

Oliver B. Kiel, Captain, M. C.; 8th A. I. C., Knights of the Crown of Italy (Address Unknown).

Gold Medal of Valor.

DeWitt Coleman, Lieut., Tenafly, N.J.

Silver Medal of Valor.

James L. Bahl, Lieut., Cleveland, Ohio.

American Citations.

(No medal awarded.)

Arthur C. Esterbrook, 1st Lieut., A. S., Fort Flagler, Washington.

William P. Erwin, 1st Lieut., A. S., Chicago, Ill.

Harold J. Forshay, 1st Lieut., A. S., Brooklyn, N. Y .

John O. Peterson, 650th Squadron (Address Unknown).

French Citations.

Morton B. Adams, Lieut., Observer, 90th Squadron.

William S. Anderson, 2d Lieut., Balloon Observer, Balloon, B. 1.

Hobart Baker. Lieut., Pilot, No. 103d Squadron (Lafayette).

Rawel Barber, 2d Lieut., Pilot, Squadron Br. No. 108.

Thomas Barrow, Lieut., Balloon Observer, 88th Balloon Company (Artillery).

Walter Bender, Lieut., Pilot, 91st Squadron.

Charles Raymond Blake, 1st Lieut., Pilot, Squadron BR. 29.

Frederick William Borchers, Lieut., Observer, Squadron BR. 129.

Valentine Burger, 2d Lieut, Observer, 90th Squadron.

John S. Burrell, 2d Lieut., Observer, 5th Balloon Co.

William Caikins, 1st Lieut., Pilot, Squadron BR. 129.

Daniel W. Casserd, Lieut., Pilot, 147th Squadron.

Reed Chambers, Lieut., Pilot, 94th Squadron.

Lucien H. Cocke, Captain, Observer, Squadron SAL 39.

John Cotton, 1st Lieut., Pilot, No. 12th Squadron.

Harry Craig, 1st Lieut., Observer, Squadron BR. 120.

Richard Davis, 2d Lieut., Pilot, Squadron SPA 77.

Frank Dixon, 2d Lieut., Observer, 55th Squadron.

James A. Doherty, 2d Lieut., Observer, 45th Balloon Co. (Artillery).

William Erwin, Lieut., Pilot, 1st Squadron.

Floyd E. Evans, 1st Lieut., Pilot, 88th Squadron.

Edwin Bradley Fairchild, Sgt., Pilot, No. 159th Squadron.

——— Flett, Lieut., Observer, 90th Balloon Company.

A. C. Goodale, Lieut., Observer, Squadron.

Adwin Green, Lieut., Pilot, 94th Squadron.

Paul Edson Green, 1st Lieut., Pilot, 131st Squadron.

Alexander Grier, 2d Lieut., Machine Gunner, 46th Squadron.

Horace Moos Guilbert, Lieut., Pilot, 91st Squadron.

James Goodwin Hall., Lieut., Pilot, Squadron BR. 111.

Melvin Adams Hall, Major, Commanding the Aeronaltical Sector of 3d Army Corps.

Bradley Hammond, 2d Lieut., Observer,

E. R. Haslett, Lieut., Operations Officer, 1 Squadron BR. 108.

W Balloon.

Armin F. Herold, Lieut., Observer, 12th Squadron Infantry).

Frederick Hirth, Lieut., Observer, 91st Squadron (Artillery).

Thomas Hitchcock, Lieut.., Pilot (French Squadron).

Roger W. Hitchcock, 2d Lieut., Pilot, 88th Squadron.

Jacob Serene, Sgt., Pilot, 157th Squadron.

Miles Kresge, 1st Lieut., Observer, 55th Squadron.

Horace Lake, 2d Lieut., Machine Gunner, Sqd. C. 46.

Joseph W. Lane, 2d Lieut., Observer, 5th Balloon Co.

David Lansden, Lieut., Observer, Squadron, Spad 141 (Field Artillery).

Andre Lebouc, 2d Lieut., Observer, 90th Balloon Company.

Manderson Lehr, 1st Lieut., Pilot, Squadron, BR. 117.

David Wilbur Lewis, 2d Lieut., Pilot, 79th Squadron.

Frank Albert Llewellyn, 1st Lieut., Pilot, 99th Squadron.

William Lovett, Lieut., Pilot, Squadron, SPA 76.

Harold W. Merrill, 1st Lieut., Observer, 88th Squadron.

Harry E. Montgomery, 2d Lieut.; Balloon Observer, Balloon, B. 2.

Richard W. Moody, Lieut., Observer, Squadron, BR. 129.

Leo M. Murphy, 1st Lieut., Balloon Observerr, Balloon B. 2.

Roland Hall Neel, Lieut., Pilot, 99th Squadron.

Ralph Matthews Noble, 2d Lieut., Observer, 6th Bombing Group.

Thomas Noonan, 1st Lieut., Pilot, Squadron BR. 29.

Ernest Moring, 1st Lieut., Observer, Squadron BR. 29.

Stephen H. Noyes, Lieut., Pilot, Commanding the 12th Squadron.

R. C. M. Page, Lieut., Pilot, 88th Squadron.

Eugene Kluge Patterson, Lieut., Observer, 131st Squadron.

Roy K. Patterson, 1st Lieut., Observer, Balloon B. 2.

Paul Penfield, 2d Lieut., Machine Gunner, Squadron C 46.

Roy K. Phelps, 1st Lieut., Balloon Observe, Balloon B. 21.

Earl Porter, 2d Lieut., Observer, Squadron BR. 29.

John Posey, 2d Lieut., Observer, Squadron, BR. 111.

David Putnam, 1st Lieut., Pilot, Squadron SP 38.

John L. Rancourt, Lieut., Observer, 88th Squadron.

Coleman Reddy, 2d Lieut., Observer, Squadron, BR. 108.

Carlyle Rhodes, Lieut., Pilot, 95th Squadron.

Dominic William Rich, Lieut., Pilot, Squadron BR. 129.

William G. Scheuffler, Captain, Pilot, Commanding the 90th Squadron.

Malcolm Sedgwick, 2d Lieut., Balloon Observer, Balloon B. 2.

Romer Shacohan, Lieut., Operations Officer. 1st Combat Group.

Lloyd Schaeffer, 2d Lieut., Observer, Squadron BR. 66.

Harry Schaffer, 2d Lieut., Observer, 66th Squadron.

William Dfl. M. Shuman, 2d Lieut., Balloon Observer, Balloon B. 1.

Wayne B. Stephenson, 2d Lieut., Pilot, Squadron SPA 100.

Henry Stickney, Lieut., Pilot, Squadron SPA 150.

Ray W. Thompson, 1st Lieut., Balloon Observer, Balloon B. 1.

Sidney P. Thompson, Lieut., Pilot, 95th Squadron.

Edgar Gardner Tobin, Lieut., Pilot, 103d Squadron.

M. Tompkins, Lieut., Observer, 54th Squadron.

Alvin Hill Treadwell, 1st Lieut., Pilot, Squadron SPA 154.

John William Van Heuvel, Lieut., Pilot, Squadron 91.

Charles Herbert Veil, Sgt., Pilot, Squadron SPA 150.

RAILROAD ORDER REVOKED.

United States Railroad Administration.

Washington, May 19, 1919.

General Order No. 26-A.

Ordered: That effective June 15, 1919, General Order No. 26, issued May 23, 1918, be and the same is hereby revoked and set aside.

WALKER D. HINES.

List of Soldiers Reported Dead In Army Camps in United States

List of names of soldiers (not members of the American Expeditionary Forces) reported to The Adjutant General's office as having died during the week ending May 16, 1919. (Included in this list are the names of soldiers (not members of the American Expeditionary Forces) not previously published, who died prior to the week mentioned and subsequently to March 8, 1918. These names are indicated by an asterisk.)

Camp Devens, Mass.—Private 1st Cl. Benjamin Cuguzzo, 24 Willard St., Malden, Mass.*; Private Arthur H. Mortimer, 1663 Main St., Brockton, Mass.; Private Grahan H. Schultheis, 6 Wayne Ave., Zanesville, Ohio.*

Camp Dix, N. J.—Private Arthur Henry Aitken, 537 North 22nd St., East St. Louis, Ill.*; Private Fred Cramer, Acton, West Ontario, Canada; Private John G. Shook, 761 Delaware Ave., Palmerton, Pa.

Camp Dodge, Iowa.—Private John I. Kearns, New Hampton, Iowa*; Private Mathias, 2500 North 13½ St., Terre Haute, Ind.

Camp Eustis, Va.—Private Deasmaux, Delcambre, La.

Camp Funston, Kans.—Private Albert Richard Gall, R. F. D. No. 2, Lesterville, S. Dak.*

Camp Jackson, S. C.—Corp. Samuel Daniels, 1212 Wagoner St., Pensacola, Fla.

Camp Kearney, Calif.—Private Harry McKinsey, Orland, Calif.

Camp Lee, Va.—Private Walter Hayes, R. F. D. No. 2, Box No. 63, Southland, Va.; Private Marshall Lee, R. F. D. 1, Box 63, Madison Height, Va.; First Sergt. Julius Ward, 3047 Fillmore St., San Francisco, Calif.*

Camp Meade, Md.—Private Walter W. Gehman, 1307½ Chew St., Allentown, Pa.; Private Ralph Schwartz, 3044 Ocean Parkway, Brooklyn, N. Y.*

Camp Merritt, N. J.—Private 1st Cl. Edward Jones, Columbus, Ala.*

Camp Millington, Tenn.—2nd Lieut. Harold Wellington Hibner, 16 Acorn St, Muskegon, Mich.

Camp Mills, L. I., N. Y.—Corp. Ralph Edward Simonds, Post Mills, Vt.

Camp Stuart, Va.—Private Henry Zimmer, 301 2nd Ave., College Point, N. Y.

Camp Travis, Texas.——Private Dewitt Boykin, Crosby, Texas.

Camp Upton, N. Y.—Cook Daniel J. Hannigan, Stony Point, N. Y.; Private George Henderson, 103 Rogers Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.; Private Caleb W. Mewherter, Orlando, Logan Co., Okla.*

Fort Banks, Mass.—Private Samuel J. Morris, Huger, S. C.

Fort Bayard, N. M.—Private Emmett Blanton, Bismark, Okla.; Private Frank D. Devine, Willsville, Mo.*; Private Lucius Gay, 714 West Fourth St., Crowley, La.

Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo.—Private John M. Lynn, Fayette City, Pa.

Fort Des Moines, Iowa.—Private Martin Svoboda, Bee, Nebr.

Fort Leavenworth, Kan.—Sergt. Samuel L. King, R. F. D. No. 1, Prairie Grove, Ark.

Fort Logan, Colo.—Rct. Clarence D. McShane, 516 North Orange, Littlo Rock, Ark.

Fort McHenry, Md.—Nurse Mary F. Emery, Winthrop, Maine.*; Private 1st Cl. Cloyd O. Helm, Winamac, Ind.*

Fort Oglethorpe, Ga.—Sergt. Thomas Scezney, 366 Cornelia St., Utica, N. Y.*

Fort Omaha, Nebr.—Private Arthur W. Keutzer, Medford, Wisc.

Fort Sam Houston, Texas.—Private 1st Cl. Wille A. Trlica, Yorktown, Texas.; Sergt. Chester P. Yates, Osakis, Minn.

Fort Sheridan, Ill.—Private Maurice W. Gallagher, R. F. D. No. 3, Scio, Ohio; Private Alexander V. McGeachy, Grindstone City, Mich.; 2nd Lieut. Harry B. Randolph, Rolette, N. Dak.*; Cook Lester G. Skidmore, 56 E. North St., Galesburg, Ill.; Wgnr. Robert C. Stuckey, Monroe Center, Ill.*

Fort Snelling, Minn.—Private Charles Lenton, Stewartville, Minn.*

Fort Thomas, Ky.—Private Andrew L. DeHore, 22 Elm St., Ludlow, Ky.*

Aurora, Colo.—Private John Collins, Scranton, Kan.; Private Sam Selik, 317 Trent St., Spokane, Wash.*

Brookline, Mass.—Private Arthur C. Birch, St. Johnsbury, Vt.*

Cooperstown, N. Y.—2nd Lieut. Smith D. Clark, 2851 Boston Ave., San Diego, Calif.*

Ellis Island, N. Y.—Corp. Anthony Cook, 23 Winslow Court, Norfolk, Va.*; Private Fay L. Taylor, Berwick, N. Dak.

East Rutherford, N. J.—Private 1st Cl. Joseph J. Ferrell, 205 Orchard St., East Rutherford, N. J.

East View, N. Y.—Corp. Henry P. Lynch, 47 West Post Road, White Plains, N. Y.

Fox Hills, S. I., N. Y.—Private 1st Cl. Tony Placella, 64 Ridge St., Long Island City, N. Y.; Corp. Chauncey Smith, 386 Monroe St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Hoboken, N. J.—Private Alvin Basinger, Missler, Kan.; Private George F. Councilman, Mt. Carroll, Ill.; Private Walter McCormick, 54 Goerck St., New York City, N. Y.; Private Donald E. Miller, 126 South Elizabeth St., Lima, Ohio*; Private Herbert Swanson, 1217 Seminery St., Rockford, Ill.

Lakewood, N. J.—Private Jas. Garland Ayers, Erlanger, N. C.

Louisville, Ky.—Private Robert N. Johnson, 817 Overton St., Nashville, Tenn.

Newark, N. J.—Private 1st Cl. Fred Perry, Gen. Del., Croswell, Mich.*

New York, N. Y.—Private Patrick Crean, 221 E 95th St. New York, N. Y.; Private William Peterson, 3659 Indiana Ave., Chicago, Ill.; Private Charles H. Pierpoint, 11 Van Cortland Park Ave., Yonkers, N. Y.; Private Timothy Porties, Fulton, Ala.*; Private Percy J. Simpson, 308 Brotherston St., Pierron, Ill.

Nogales, Ariz.—Sergt. John F. Frawley, 237 E. Temple, Owego, N. Y.*; Corp. William J. Fugere, Belmont, N. H.*

Oakland, Cal.—Second Lt. Dudley B. Valentine, 246 Perry St., Live Oak, Cal.*

Oteen, N. C.—Private Charles Gray, 2421 Felicity St., New Orleans, La.*; Private Allison P. Griffith, Oakdale, La.; Private Willie Poindexter, 1212 Franklin St., Clarksville, Tenn.

Otisville, N. Y.—Private Leonard Nadel, 1991 Bathgate Ave., Bronx, New York, N. Y.; 2nd Lieut. Robert Zimmerman, 589 Main Ave., Passaic, N. J.

Philadelphia, Pa.—Private 1st Cl. Aloysius Burke, 334 E 25th St., New York, N. Y.*

Pittsburgh, Pa.—Corp. Charles Slavik, 1402 Williams St., Omaha, Nebr.*

Pueblo, Colo.—1st Lieut. Roy Rupert Hatchett, Durant, Okla.*

Rahway, N. J.—2nd Lieut. Elmer B. Clark, 31 Warren St., Fitchburg, Mass.

San Francisco, Calif.—1st Sergt. Harry Menaugh, Harrodsburg, Ky.*

Spartanburg, S. C.—Private Harry J. Boyle, 317 10th St., Philadelphia, Pa.; Private 1st Cl. William H. Gross, 105 G St., S. W., Washington, D. C.; Private James Henderson, 443 Mancha St., San Antonio, Texas; Private Nathaniel James, Route 2, Box 10, Monticello, Fla.

Takoma Park, D. C.—Sergt. Clayton D. Spencer, 279 Rockwell Courts, Akron, Ohio.*

West Haven, Conn.—Private Frank J. Kaniecki, 287 Liepera, Buffalo, N. Y.; Corp. Thomas Pawlin, 251 James St., New Haven, Conn.

Country's Gain in Gold $1,079,726,000 Since 1914

During the month ending April 10 the net inward movement of gold was $6,395,000, as compared with a net inward movement of $3,880,000 for the month ending March 10.

The gain in the country's stock of gold since August 1, 1914, was $1,079,726,000.

Of the gold imports for the month, amounting to $10,345,000, receipts of $6,037,000 came from Canada and $2,500,000 from Hongkong, the remainder coming largely from the Dutch East Indies and Mexico. Gold exports, amounting to $3,950,000, were consigned chiefly to Venezuela, Colombia, and Mexico.

CIVILIAN FLYING LICENSES ISSUED BY JOINT ARMY AND NAVY BOARD

The following civilian flying licenses have been issued by the Joint Army and Navy Board on Aeronautic Cognizance:

479—Martin A. Sundeen, Michigan City, Ind.

387—Tony Barone, Fort Worth, Texas.

388—H. W. Hanchette, Fort Worth, Texas.

389—Clarence F. Cato, Beaumont, Texas.

484—Carroll G. Taylor, Dallas, Texas.

492—Luke Christopher, Everman, Texas.

463—Francis B. Towle, Larchmont, N. Y.

465—Howard J. Ludington, Holley, N. Y.

474—Charters Ward Birch, Albany, N. Y.

485—Edward P. Brennan, Southhampton, N. Y.

488—Lyman B. Lockwood, New York City.

489—L. Phelps Ashley, Norwood, N. Y.

490—Mark I. Ashley, Norwood, N.Y.

464—Donald Gifford Vande Water, Washington, D. C.

472—Henry C. Kenly, Washington, D. C.

473—William L. Kenly, Washington, D. C.

466—G. W. Shaw, Caribou, Me.

467—Laurence L. Russell, Wilmington, Del.

468—Adolphua R. McConnell, Knoxville, Tenn.

469—Earl Kenneth Campbell, Strawberry Point, Iowa.

470—F. E. Carter, Chevy Chase, Md.

481—Charles Fred Taylor, Waterloo, Iowa.

487—George L. Barnett, Des Moines, Iowa.

478—E. A. Johnson, Dayton, Ohio.

482—R. D. Jennings, Ravenna, Ohio.

475—Paul B. King, Salt Lake City, Utah.

480—J. J. Tillis, Jr., Deland, Fla.

483—Logan T. McMenemy, Rockford, Ill.

486—Thomas Durfee, Providence, R. I.

ORDER OF POSTMASTER GENERAL

Office of Postmaster General,
Washington, May 15, 1919.
ORDER NO. 3094.

Paragraph 7 of Section 10 of the Postal Laws and Regulations is amended to read as follows:

7. The Senior Assistant Attorney for the Post Office Department is assigned to the office of the Solicitor. He will have general supervision of the work of the office under the direction of the Solicitor, and will perform such other duties as the Solicitor may direct; and, in the absence of the Solicitor, will discharge the duties regularly devolving upon that officer.

A. S. BURLESON,
Postmaster General.

17 OF CREW OF U. S. S. SHAW COMMENDED FOR COURAGE

Assistant Secretary of the Navy Roosevelt authorizes the following:

Seventeen members of the crew of the U S. S. Shaw have been commended by the Secretary of the Navy for their courage and devotion to duty, displayed at the time of the collision between that destroyer and the H. M. S. Aquitania, on October 9, 1918.

The conduct and actions of these men on this occasion are considered by the department to have been in keeping with the best traditions of the Naval Service.

In the collision, which was caused by an accident to the Shaw's steering gear, two officers and ten men lost their lives, and three officers and twelve men were injured. The accident occurred while the Shaw, with other destroyers, was conducting the troop laden British transport through a danger zone about 40 miles southwest of Portland, England.

Names of Men Commended.

The following are the men commended by the Secretary of the Navy:

Charley S. Bostick, C. W. T., U. S. N.; father, Frank K. Bostick, 3820 Roberts Street, Kansas City, Mo.

Orvil Driver, C. P. M., U. S. N.; wife, Florence M. Driver, Charleston, Wash.

Robert L. Basley, G. M., first class, U. S. N.; mother, Nellie S. Easley, Redding, Cal.

George Fernandes, W. T., U. S. N.; father, J. H. Fernandes, 383 South Second Street, New Bedford, Mass.

Michael John Ginns, M. M., first class, U. S. N.; brother, Paul Ginns, 2017 South J Street, Tacoma, Wash.

Ira L. Harris, C. M. M., U. S. N.; father, Delmus Harris, 1001 South Twelfth Street, Fort Smith, Ark.

William C. Kessler, C. B. M., U. S. N.; sister, Mrs. Margaret Keefe, 611 East Second Avenue, Columbus, Ohio.

Charles J. Libby, C. M. M., U. S. N.; sister, Alice Neel, Wendove, Wyo.

Edward M. McCanna, W. T., U. S. N.; mother, Mrs. Mary McCanna, 2800 South Fifth Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Fred H. C. Macfarlane, C. M. M., U. S. N.; mother, Florence J. Macfarlane, 660 Riverside Drive, New York City.

Clarence C. Moore, C. G. M., U. S. N.; father, George E. Moore, 1332 Oxford Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Albert W. Rafferty, seaman, U. S. N. R. F.; mother, Marion S. Rafferty, Dedham, Mass.

John W. Romspert, G. M., first class, U. S. N. R. F.; father, William F. Romspert, Uniontown, Md.

Richard A. Roser, Q. M., second class, U. S. N.; father, Andrew Roser, 2715 Annunciation Street, New Orleans, La.

Guy M. Setliff, M. M., first class, U. S. N.; father, James M. Setliff, 137 North E Street, Tulare, Cal.

Fred H. Suberg, C. W. T., U. S. N.; mother Mrs. Julian Suberg, Atascose, Tex.

Thomas York Worsham, W. T., U. S. N.; wife, Ora Worsham, R. F. D. 5, Springfield. Tenn.

Reported Deaths In Naval Service

The Navy Department reports the following deaths:

Carl Bedell, firemain, third-class, U. S. N. R. F., attached to the U. S. S. Harding, accidentally drowned as the result of the sinking of a motor sailor in the Hudson River, on April 28, 1919. Grandmother, Mrs. Lena Heeg, 1045 Alabama Street, San Francisco, Cal.

William Prentiss Oliver, fireman, second-class, U. S. N., attached to the U. S. S. Harding, accidentally drowned as the result of the sinking of a motor sailor in the Hudson River, on April 28, 1919. Sister, Miss Mamie Oliver, Lucien, Miss.

John Francis Quinn, seaman, U. S. N., attached to the U. S. S. Harding, accidentally drowned as the result of the sinking of a motor sailor in the Hudson River, April 28, 1919. Mother, Mrs. Margaret Quinn, 3 Parkland Place, St. Louis, Mo.

Harold Bedford Corey, machinist's mate, first class, U. S. N., killed when a seaplane was wrecked at Rockaway Beach, L. I., on May 5, 1919. Wife, Mrs. Dorothy W. Corey, 1 Lyon Street, Bingbamton, N. Y.

Robert Goldstein, electrician, second-class, radio, U. S. N., drowned on April 14, 1919, in an accident at Base Seven, Brest, France. Father, Isaac Goldstein, 243 East 13th Street, New York, N. Y.

William Louis Campbell, mess attendant, third-class, U. S. N., drowned while swimming off the U. S. S. Zeelandia, on April 24, 1919. Mother, Mrs. Lizzie Campbell, 924 West 19th Street, Jacksonville, Fla.

Carl Joseph Mohr, seaman, U. S. N., swept overboard from the U. S. S. Rambler and drowned, on April 27, 1919. Father, Charles P. Mohr, 1140 6th Avenue, Freedom, Pa.

Dennis O'Connell, seaman, second-class, U. S. N., attached to the U. S. S. Bell, drowned in North River, New York, April 28, 1919. Father, Michael O'Connell, 13 Cherry Street, Derby, Conn.

Enrique Gulopa, cabin steward, U. S. N., attached to the U. S. S. Bell, drowned in North River, New York, on April 28, 1919. Father, Mamerto Guloca, Candoba, Pampanga, P. I.

Richard John Nichols, coxswain, U. S. N., attached to the receiving ship at New York, accidentally drowned on May 1, 1919. Mother, Mrs. H. B. Lawry, 110 South Jackson Street, Butte, Mont.

Joseph P. Chadderdon, seaman, U. S. N., on board Submarine Chaser No. 297, result of gasoline vapor explosion. Father, Henry Chadderdon, Acra, N. Y.

Edward John Gaynor, seaman, U. S. N., on board Submarine Chaser No. 297, result of gasoline vapor explosion. Mother, Mrs. Annie Gaynor, 555 4th Street, Portland, Ore.

Roy Raymond Broders, coxswain, U. S. N., killed on April 28, 1919, while coaling the U. S. S. South Dakota. Mother, Mrs. Elizabeth Broders, 326 First Street, Corvallis, Ore.

Earl Braxton Carder, chief boatswain's mate, U. S. N., attached to Third Naval District, at the U. S. Naval Hospital, Brooklyn, N. Y., on April 29, 1919, of cervical fracture of the spine. Mother, Mrs. Mary Braxton Bangert, 908 North 12th Street, Quincy, Ill.

William Martin, lieutenant, U. S. N. (retired), which occurred at the Naval Hospital, Norfolk, Va., on April 28, 1919, as the result of beart trouble. Wife, Mrs. William Martin, Wyanoke Apartments, Norfolk, Va.

Paul Harold Auerbach, ensign, U. S. N. R. F., which occurred at Cragmore Sanitarium, Colorado Springs, Colo., on May 6, 1919, as the result of chronic pulmonary tuberculosis. Wife, Mrs. Nora Auerbach, 321 Missouri Ave., San Francisco, Cal.

John Rumsey Sanford, commander (P. C.), U. S. N., which occurred at the Agnes Memorial Sanitarium, Denver, Colo., on May 1, 1919, as the result of chronic pulmonary tuberculosis. Wife, Mrs. Helen G. Sanford, Roselle, N. J.

George Mellen, machinist, U. S. N. (retired), which occurred at Clinton, Iowa, on November 29, 1918, as the result of cerebral hemorrhage. Next of kin, Mrs. D. D. Mansfield (relationship not known), 305 4tb Avenue, Clinton, Iowa.

Forest Guy Lackland, lieutenant, pay corps, U. S. N., which occurred at Stranger's Hospital, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, on May 8, 1919, as the result of tubercular meningitis. Wife, Mrs. Jennie Lackland, 707 8th Street, Bremerton, Wash.

Adolph G. Sund, lieutenant, medical corps, U. S. N., attached to U. S. Naval Hospital, Fort Lyon, Colo., which occurred at Cragmore Sanitarium, Colorado Springs, on May 8, 1919, as the result of tuberculosis-chronic pulmonaria. Father, A. Gustaf Sund, 817 28th Avenue, South Minneapolis, Minn.

Missing.

Berhard Tornes, electrician, first-class, U. S. N., is reported missing following accident to a United States seaplane, between Plymouth and Provincetown, Mass., on April 25, 1919. Father, Nils Tornes, Aamli, Port Arendal, Norway.

SHIPPING BOARD NEEDS MORE MERCHANT MARINE OFFICERS

The supply of first mates and first assistant engineers in the Merchant Marine is running short, and the Shipping Board has adopted a program to replenish it by promoting men in lower grades who are entitled by experience to take a step upward.

Second mates and second assistant engineers, ambitious to advance in rating, are to be urged by officials of the Board's Recruiting Service to take intensive course of study at free schools for officers maintained by the board. From two to four weeks in the classroom usually enables a Merchant Marine officer to qualify for a license in the next grade above.

The board now has 900 students in its schools studying for their first licenses, and it wants as many more who are qualified to try for a raise in grade. The schools are located at leading ports on the Atlantic and Pacific Coasts and Great Lakes.

Help your Government and yourself at the same time—buy war-savings stamps.

NEW LIGHTHOUSE PUBLICATION.

Revised Buoy List for Third District Is Issued.

A revised edition of the following publication of the United States Lighthouse Service has been issued by the Department of Commerce:

Buoy List, Third Lighthouse District, embracing the coast and tributary tidal waters, between the entrances to Narragansett and Delaware Bays on the Atlantic coast, and Lakes Champlain and Memphremagog.

This buoy list includes all aids to navigation maintained by or under the authority of the United States Lighthouse Service for the waters embraced above.

The publication referred to may be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C., and various sales agents at principal ports, including collectors of customs, lighthouse district superintendents, district offices of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, U. S. Shipping Commissioners and radio inspectors of the Bureau of Navigation, Department of Commerce, and suboffices of the Coast and Geodetic Survey. The price of this buoy list is 20 cents.

TIME EXTENDED FOR TAXPAYERS RESIDING OR TRAVELING ABROAD

Amended Regulation Sent to Internal Revenue Collectors by Commissioner.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has sent the following letter to collectors of internal revenue and others concerned:

The final edition of Regulation 45 is amended by changing Article 445 to read as follows:

Art. 445. Extension of time in the case of persons abroad.—In view of the disturbed conditions abroad and the consequent interference with the usual channels of communication, an extension of time for filing returns of income for 1918 and subsequent years and for paying the tax is hereby granted in the case of non-resident alien individuals and non-resident foreign corporations, or their proper representatives in the United States, including persons in military or naval service on duty outside the United States, for such period as may be necessary, not exceeding 90 days after proclamation by the President of the end of the war with Germany. The installments of tax which are actually due must be paid at the time of filing the return and the other installments shall be paid as they fall due. In all such cases an affidavit must be attached to the return, stating the causes of the delay in filing it, in order that the commissioner may determine that the failure to file the return in time was due to a reasonable cause and not to willful neglect and that the return was filed without any unnecessary delay. If the showing justifies the conclusion that the failure to file the return in time was excusable, no penalty will be imposed. This extension is granted as a matter of general expediency to all persons abroad owing income, war profits, and excess profits taxes to the Federal Government and is not granted upon the request of any particular taxpayer. Accordingly, in the case of taxpayers who take advantage of this general extension of time for the filing of returns and the payment of tax no interest will be collected from such taxpayers, but where a request is made by a taxpayer and an extension is granted for other reasons by the commissioner interest will be collected at the rate of one-half of 1 per centum per month from the time the tax would have been due if no extension had been granted.

DANIEL C. ROPER,
Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

AIDS TO ATTORNEY GENERAL.

The Attorney General has announced the appointment of Charles B. Ames, of Oklahoma City, Okla., as Assistant to the Attorney General, and of Frank Davis, Jr., of Cleveland, Ohio, as Assistant Attorney General to succeed Huston Thompson, recently appointed a member of the Federal Trade Commission.

Coinage Manufactured by U. S. Mints During April

The Bureau of the Mint has issued the following figures concering coinage manufactured during April, 1919:

	Pieces	Value
Half dollars....	1,115,000	$557,500
Dimes.....	3,785,000	378,500
Total silver..	4,900,000	936,000
1-cent bronze.	25,066,000	250,660
Total domestic coinage.....	29,966,000	1,186,660

Coinage other than U. S.:

	Pieces
Philippines: Silver.....	$1,690,000
Philippines: Bronze.....	2,140,000
Peru-planchetts: Gold.....	29,195

Casualties in U. S. Expeditionary Forces

(Continued from Page 11.)

Missing in Action, Previously Reported Wounded Severely.

PRIVATE.

STEWART, Harvey. Walter Stewart, Mount Airy, Md.

Killed in Action, Previously Reported Wounded (Degree Undetermined).

PRIVATE.

WOOD, Charles O. Mrs. Frank S. Meek, 525 Typlett Street, Ownesboro, Ky.

Killed in Action, Previously Reported Missing in Action.

PRIVATE.

WATERS, Joe. John Costa, 92 Sumner Street, Watertown, Mass.

Died, Previously Reported Missing in Action.

CORPORAL.

WOOTEN, James B. John F. Wooten, R. F. D. 2, Anniston, Ala.

PRIVATE.

CORNISH, Van A. Mrs. Clara Davidson, 412 North Eleventh St., Klamath Falls, Ore.

Returned to Duty, Previously Reported Missing in Action.

MECHANICS.

OENBRINK, August H. Clem Oenbrink, 543 Slack Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

SMITH, Stanley G. Miss Bessie Overdorf, 114 North Seventh Street, Reading, Pa.

PRIVATES.

DEVER, John M. Mary Dever, 35 Tuft St., Charlestown, Boston, Mass.

KESELICK, Joseph. Mrs. Agnes Smith, 127 Bern Street, Reading, Pa.

KRAMER, Tony. Andy Kramer, Greenbridge, Ill.

LEWSLEY, Paul. Mrs. Katherine Lewsley, 2930 North Second Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

MOLLENHAUER, John S. Henry Mollenhauer, 4218 Thirty-third Avenue, Minneapolis, Minn.

OWEN, Clarence A. Mrs. Emma Owen, Springfield, Colo.

PHILLIPS, John W. Miss Bessie Bowers, R. F. D. 3, Sherburne, N. Y.

POPEK, Michael. Joe Popek, 127 Kent Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

POSTELL, Nevile. Mrs. Nannie Rightson, 1232½ West Chestnut St., Louisville, Ky.

POTTIER, Olnesime. Mrs. Linie Pottier, box 103, Hookset, N. H.

REYNOLDS, Richard. Mrs. Nancy R. Reynolds, R. F. D. 4, Concord, Tenn.

SCHULTZ, Gus. Mrs. Lena Schultz, Blue Island, Ill.

TAYLOR, Furchus. James Taylor, McGrady, N. C.

THORSON, Ralph. Mrs. Amanda Thornson, 245 Fifty-second Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Erroneously Reported Killed in Action.

PRIVATE.

ADAMS, Grover F. Mrs. Sarah E. Adams, R. F. D. 2, Connellsville, Pa.

Erroneously Reported Died of Wounds.

PRIVATE.

ORREN, Frank. Robert Orren, Johnson City, Tenn.

TEMPORARY QUARTERS AT CAMPS FOR FAMILIES OF OFFICERS

The War Department authorizes publication of the following information:

Instructions are being sent to the commanding generals of a number of cantonments and aviation fields, authorizing the setting aside of buildings already constructed and not at present required for troops, to provide temporary accommodations for the families of officers and non-commissioned officers. This authorization is being sent to the commanding generals of the following camps:

Meade, Dix, Eustis, Upton, Merritt, Devens, Humphreys, Knox, Bragg, Dodge, Funston, Grant, Custer, Travis, Jackson, Pike, Gordon, Sherman and Taylor, and to the commanding officers of the following aviation fields: Chanute, Mitchell and Kelly.

Computation of Time for War Service Chevrons

The War Department authorizes publication of the following information:

The Secretary of War has issued directions that the computation of time for overseas war service chevrons shall include all time from the date of departure from the Port of Embarkation, U. S. A., to date of arrival at Port of Debarkation, U. S. A., both dates inclusive. That is, every person who has been overseas for the Army in any capacity, entitling such person to overseas chevron or chevrons, will be entitled to have included, in the computation of his or her overseas service, all the elapsed time from going aboard the ship to leave the United States until landing from the ship upon returning to the United States.

These instructions are retroactive. The Commanding General of the A. E. F. is being informed of the above.

Elected Vice President of the Fleet Corporation

Waldo S. Reed, recently appointed treasurer of the United States Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation, was elected vice president of the Fleet Corporation Wednesday and will be in charge of finances. This is one of the new offices recently created. Mr. Reed will continue his duties as Treasurer.

Prior to his election as treasurer, Mr. Reed was engaged in banking business in New York, and for 20 years had been associated with the banking firms of Edward Sweet and Co., and the Hodenpyl, Hardy and Co.

Killed in Action, Erroneously Reported Wounded Severely.

CORPORAL.

OWENS, William O. Mrs. Sally A. Owens, Russell, S. C.

Died From Accident and Other Causes, Erroneously Reported Lost at Sea.

PRIVATE.

OSTROM, Fred. Miss Lorene Ostrom, 318 Grand Avenue, Negaunee, Mich.

PROPERTY OF THE PENNA. STATE LIBRARY NOT TO BE TAKEN FROM THE LIBRARY

Official Gov't News

United States Bulletin

Policies Bids Orders

CONTINUING the Work of THE OFFICIAL U. S. BULLETIN Established under an order of THE PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES, May 10, 1917. AUTHORITATIVE RECORD of all U. S. GOVERNMENT ACTIVITIES. ISSUED EVERY MONDAY.

VOL. 3. No. 590. WASHINGTON, MONDAY, JUNE 2, 1919. $10.00 A YEAR

CONFERENCE TO PROMOTE PAN-AMERICAN COMMERCE BEGINS HERE TODAY WITH MANY DELEGATES PRESENT

CONTINUES 4 DAYS

Representatives of Banking, Manufacturing, Shipping, and Other Commercial Interests in Twenty-One Republics Gather to Discuss Trade Problems.

With the opening here this afternoon of the Second Pan American Commercial Conference, there will be inaugurated what is considered the most important trade gathering ever held in Washington and one of the most important international meetings assembled for any purpose. The inaugural session will be presided over by Frank L. Polk, Acting Secretary of State and Acting Chairman of the Governing Board of the Pan American Union. The conference will continue four days. The program and arrangements are in charge of Director General John Barrett and a sub-committee of the board composed of the Ambassador of Mexico, the Minister of Venezuela, and the Minister of Ecuador.

Special Cable Service.

Representatives of manufacturing, banking, shipping and other commercial interests from all over the United States and all the twenty other American republics of North and South America, will be present to take part in the discussion of the large international trade problems which are on the program. A special cable service has been installed in the beautiful Pan American Building where the sessions are to be held so as to permit of direct communication between the United States and Central and South America during the progress of the Conference.

After-the-war trade development between the United States and the other Pan American nations is to be discussed in all its phases at the various sessions. Aviation as an aid to Pan American commerce is a feature of the program, and the topics range from this to trade marks and packing methods. They include shipping and transportation; financing trade and the future of Latin American investments, loans and bonds;

(Continued on page 3.)

EFFORTS TO IMPROVE WORKING CONDITIONS OF EMPLOYEES IN INDUSTRIAL PLANTS OUTLINED

RULING ON VISITS TO EUROPE BY NEAR RELATIVES OF OFFICERS

The War Department authorizes publication of the following information:

The Chief of Staff has approved recommendations from the Purchase, Storage and Traffic Division, which establish the following policy with reference to the transportation of members of the immediate family of officers assigned to duty with the army of occupation in France and Germany:

1. The application for transportation must originate with the officer serving abroad and such application must be transmitted to the War Department through the commanding general of the American Expeditionary Forces, thus insuring (a) that the officer desires his wife or other immediate member of his family to join him; (b) that such request meets with the approval of the commanding general, A. E. F., and that the period of duty to which the officer is assigned will be sufficient to justify his wife or other immediate member of his family joining him.

2. In all cases the application must be accompanied by certification from the officer or enlisted man that the request for transportation is for his wife or a member of his immediate family and that such member is dependent upon him for support.

3. The officer or enlisted man should further state that he is able to provide accommodations for his wife or member of his family and to care for such person without financial assistance from the United States and that, in the event of transportation being unavailable, he will be prepared to obtain for them return passage on a commercial liner.

Reduced R. R. Rates for Conventions and Meetings

The recent order of the Director General authorizing rate of one and one-third fare for the round trip for meetings or conventions of religious, fraternal, education, charitable and military organizations involves such a vast amount of detail that it is found impossible to make it effective for meetings convening earlier than June 10.

SCIENTIFIC METHODS USED IN MANAGEMENT

Increased Production and Conservation of Lives of Workers Results of Government Aid in Establishment of Better Standards in Industrial Life.

The Department of Labor authorizes the following:

Since the country's participation in the world war the Working Conditions Service of the U. S Department of Labor has developed into a nation-wide agency for industrial betterment. As one of the new branches of the department, it was organized a year ago and it has quickly functioned along broad lines. With Grant Hamilton as director general and Florence C. Thorne as assistant, the service has accomplished much through three divisions: Industrial Hygiene and Medicine, Labor Administration and Safety Engineering.

Authority Wholly Advisory.

The authority of the Working Conditions Service is wholly advisory. It presents to employers and employes the best standards of life and work. Its province is to educate and to persuade. Primarily it is a service that applies scientific methods to industrial management. The prevention of sickness, accidents and labor disturbances is recognized as good business and the determination of harmful conditions and the establishment of improvements involve scientific study and the work of technical experts. Supplying industries with this government aid leads to the two beneficial results of increased production and the conservation of the lives of workers.

Physical Welfare Work.

The Division of Industrial Hygiene and Medicine is devoted to the improvement of all conditions that contribute to the physical welfare of workers. To see that industries are safe and healthful is a government responsibility, since every individual has a special value as a national asset. By a joint agreement between the Secre-

tary of the Treasury and the Secretary of Labor specialists from the U. S. Public Health Service were detailed to this division. These specialists include industrial physicians, hygienists and sanitarians, and working with them are engineers who are specialists in solving problems of light, ventilation and production. While physical working conditions are controlled by the managers of industrial plants, the co-operation of the workers is necessary to make effective all safeguards that may be provided. Since the health of workers is affected by home environment and the manner of passing hours outside the shop or factory, it is often necessary to stundy domestic conditions. Where there is a manufacturing center, industrial clinics are recommended for the aid of the communities.

Safeguards Against Accidents.

In addition to making shops safe from the point of view of health, they must be safeguarded against accidents. The Division of Safety Engineering provides in the Federal government a national agency for co-ordinating industrial safety work. The division deals with industrial hazards in three classes: Accidents due to engineering defects, to unavoidabe trade risks and to the human element. To eliminate these hazards exhaustive studies of methods and policies as well as careful investigations of menacing conditions are made. This division is developing a national clearing house for information on plant construction with reference to safety in production. All collected information is accessible to investigators and is made generally available through the medium of bulletins and circulars. The service is co-operating with technical schools and universities to insure the incorporation of accident prevention as a part of engineering courses. It is also encouraging safety-first lessons in the public schools. It has issued a bulletin on "How to Give Illustrated Lectures on Accident Prevention to Workmen," and will supply information on films and lantern slides illustrating safety problems.

One of the important branches of the work of the Division of Safety Engineering is that of the consulting experts who are sent out to study special plants, wherever their aid is desired. Upon request these experts visit the offices of managers where they can study problems and discuss difficulties. They tell employers how to record and to analyze injury statistics and give advice in regard to safety methods best adapted to a particular trade or environment.

The Division of Labor Administration concerns itself primarily with the relations of employers and employees. It is organized for three kinds of work: The Information Service, the Consulting Service and the Standardization Service. The division has collected an employment reference library as part of its information service and has ready for use forms for tabulating useful statistics of all sorts. Experts are employed for the consulting service and the standardization service provides scientific help based on methods and policies that have been demonstrated as most effective. The work of the whole division is toward decreased cost of production, great efficiency of workers and better industrial relations.

A Research Branch of the Service is maintained to co-ordinate the work of the three divisions. Primarily organized to conduct researches into hazards it is able to direct special surveys for particular plants and to serve in an advisory capacity all industries confronted with similar problems. For this purpose offices have been opened in New York, Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Philadelphia, Chicago and St. Louis. These officers are at the command of industries within their territorial boundaries. Through this Research Branch aid has been given in the working out of problems connected with lead poisoning, heat hazards, improved lighting, water supplies, waste destruction, insanitary housing and other factors in production.

The Working Conditions Service has proved that it has a constantly widening field of usefulness. Beginning as a result of war emergencies it has demonstrated that it belongs to the great period of readjustment even more than to the period of national conflict and that it has a permanent place in aiding peacetime industry.

$5,249,908,300 Subscribed to Victory Loan by About 12,000,000 Persons

The following statement was issued by Secretary Glass:

Subscriptions to the Victory Liberty Loan amounted to $5,249,908,300, an oversubscription of $749,908,300, or 16.66 per cent. Every district but two oversubscribed its quota. Nearly 60 per cent of the loan, or $2,663,154,850, was taken by those who subscribed for not in excess of $10,000 each. Subscriptions by districts, after allowing for allocation of credit from one district to another, were as follows:

District.	Quota.	Subscriptions.	Per cent.
New York	$1,350,000,000	$1,762,684,900	130.57
Chicago	652,500,000	772,046,550	118.32
Boston	375,000,000	425,159,950	113.38
Philadelphia	375,000,000	422,756,100	112.73
Minneapolis	157,500,000	176,114,850	111.82
Cleveland	450,000,000	496,750,650	110.39
St. Louis	195,000,000	210,431,950	101.91
Richmond	210,000,000	225,146,850	107.21
San Francisco	301,500,000	319,120,800	105.84
Kansas City	195,000,000	197,989,100	101.53
Atlanta	144,000,000	143,062,050	99.34
Dallas	94,500,000	87,504,250	92.60
Treasury	.....	11,140,300	.....
Grand total	$4,500,000,000	$5,249,908,300	116.66

Allotment has been made on the following basis:

Class A and B.—Up to and including $50,000, 100 per cent.

Class C and D.—Over $50,000 and up to and including $200,000, 80 per cent, but not less than $50,000 notes.

Class E.—As follows:

Over $200,000 and up to and including $500,000, 70 per cent, but not less than $160,000 notes.

Over $500,000 and up to and including $2,500,000, 60 per cent, but not less than $350,000 notes.

Over $2,500,000 and up to and including $15,000,000, 50 per cent, but not less than $1,500,000 notes.

Over $15,000,000 and up to but not including $30,000,000, 45 per cent, but not less than $7,500,000 notes.

Thirty million dollars and up to but not including $50,000,000, 42.4 per cent.

Fifty million dollars, 42.39, plus per cent ($21,196,600 notes).

Allotment notices will be mailed to subscribers by the several Federal Reserve banks.

Subscribers for notes in excess of $10,000 may, if they so desire, complete payment for the amount of notes allotted so as to reach the appropriate Federal Reserve bank on June 3, otherwise payment may be completed only on July 15 or on some subsequent installment date.

The estimated number of subscribers to the Victory Liberty Loan was approximately 12,000,000, as follows:

Boston	817,822	St. Louis	367,444
New York	2,484,532	Minneapolis	931,767
Philadelphia	984,975	Kansas City	680,967
Cleveland	1,253,834	Dallas	200,000
Richmond	500,000	San Francisco	994,944
Atlanta	320,699	Treasury	185,000
Chicago	2,267,411		

GERMANY'S CHEMICAL TRADE IN UNITED STATES BEFORE WAR REVEALED IN DETAIL IN REPORT

CHIEF SOURCE OF SUPPLY

Statistics Compiled to Enable American Manufacturers of Chemicals to Know Extent of Market in This Country for Their Products.

America's dependence upon Germany's chemical industries before the war is pointed out in great detail in a census of chemical imports issued by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce, with the co-operation of the American Chemical Society. The purpose of the bulletin is to show to American manufacturers the extent of the domestic markets for the various chemical lines that are now being manufactured in this country for the first time.

Imports in 1914.

It is shown that nearly $45,000,000 worth of manufactured chemicals were imported into this country in 1914, not counting dyes, which the bureau has covered in a previous bulletin. Of this total more than 40 per cent came from Germany, which was the chief source of supply. These German chemical products included a great many that could not be obtained from other countries, because they were patented or because the secret of their successful manufacture was not known in other countries. Some of them, especially the medicinal preparations, were of prime importance, although in dollars and cents the imports do not seem impressive.

Extent of Market Unknown.

A great obstacle in the way of getting the manufacture of these articles started in this country has been the fact that no one knew just how much of a market there was for them, and it was to supply this detailed information that the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce and the American Chemical Society undertook the compilation of this report. Firms who are obtaining German patents from the Chemical Foundation, recently organized under the direction of the Alien Property Custodian, expect to find in the statistics the facts they need to plan their operations intelligently.

Chief Source of Supply.

In addition to being the chief source of imports of dyes and other coal-tar products, acids, fertilizers, and a long list of other chemicals, Germany normally supplied this country with large quantities of allied products, such as paints, pigments, and varnishes, all of which are shown in detail in the report. Imports by quantity and value of 2,500 products are included, and there is a list of 3,000 other products imported in amounts less than $100 each. For most of these products import statistics are now printed for the first time.

The exact title of the bulletin is "Chemical and Allied Products Used in the United States," Miscellaneous Series No. 82. Copies can be purchased at 25 cents each from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., or from any of the district and co-operative offices of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

CONFERENCE TO PROMOTE PAN AMERICAN COMMERCE

(Continued from Page 1.)

trading methods for both exports and imports; parcel post, patents and trade marks, trade and travel regulations, packing and insurance; commercial intelligence, including advertising and publicity; engineering, including construction of railways, waterways, irrigation systems and so on; educational and social auxiliaries to commerce, and a number of other topics on related matters.

List of Speakers.

Vice President Marshall will welcome the delegates on behalf of the United States.

Senor Don Beltran Mathieu, Ambassador of Chile, Acting Secretary of State Polk, Senor Don Ignacio Calderon, Minister of Bolivia, will also speak at the inaugural session; and Speaker Gillett of the House of Representatives will be present Tuesday morning.

Among those scheduled to address other meetings of the conference are Secretary of Commerce Redfield; Dr. Carlos Manuel de Cespedes, Minister of Cuba; Edward N. Hurley, Chairman of the United Shipping Board; Charles M. Schwab, President of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation; Frank A. Vanderlip, President of the National City Bank of New York; Senor Don Julio Zamora, Financial Commissioner of Bolivia; J. J. Arnold, First National Bank of Chicago; Dr. Jose Santiago Rodriguez, Venezuelan Commercial Commissioner; Julius G. Lay, Acting Foreign Trade Adviser of the State Department; Dr. Burwell S. Cutler, Chief of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce; Carlos Arellano, of the Mexican Chamber of Commerce; John L. Merrill, President of the Central and South American Cable Company; Dr. L. S. Rowe, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury; Sr. Leopoldino Cunha, Doctor Teodoro Laangarrd Menezes and Renato de Macedo Sodre, of Brazil; Emilo S. Gody, of Cuba; Felix Nieto del Rio, of Chile; W. S. Kies, Vice President of the American International Corporation; Francisco Escobar, Consul General of Colombia; Otto Praeger, Second Assistant Postmaster General; John T. Newman, Commissioner of Patents; Ernesto C. Perez, Consul General of Argentina in New York; Mario L. Gil, Consul General of Uruguay in New York, Augusto Villanueva, Chilean Financial Commissioner; John Vavasour Noel, of Peru; J. E. Lefevre, charge d'affairs of Panama; Camilo Porras, Consul General of Panama; Manuel Rodriguez Gutierrez, Secretary of Communication and Public Works of Mexico; Francisco J. Yanes, Assistant Director of the Pan American Union, and other representatives of the United States and Latin America.

FIGURES ON WHEAT AND FLOUR MOVEMENT THROUGHOUT U. S.

Stocks in Mills and Elevators 83,000,000 Bushels Against 31,000,000 a Year Ago.

The second weekly bulletin of the Food Administration Grain Corporation, 42 Broadway, was issued today giving the complete figures covering the wheat and wheat flour movement throughout the United States for the week ending May 16. The figures given out were as follows:

Receipts from farms, week ending May 16, 2,108,000 bushels, against 3,476,000 bushels a year ago.

Total stocks of wheat in country elevators, mills and terminal elevators, as of May 16, 83,000,000 bushels, against 31,000,000 bushels a year ago; showing a decrease between May 9 and 16 of this year, of 13,000,000 bushels, against a decrease for the similar week a year ago, of only 3,000,000 bushels.

Flour produced, week ending May 16, 2,671,000 barrels, against 1,662,000 barrels a year ago; making a total production of flour, from July 1 to May 16 of 110,000,000 barrels, against 107,000,000 barrels a year ago.

Julius Barnes, United States Wheat Director, in giving out the figures, said it is to be noticed that, although domestic consumption of wheat was apparently running lighter a year ago, the heavy drafts on this country for food shipments to the allies and to the newly liberated regions of Europe were such that the domestic visible had decreased 13,000,000 bushels during the week.

Fortunately, within four weeks there will begin to be a moderate replacement by the earlier of winter wheat, and within six or eight weeks, a large movement from the very promising crop of winter wheat now rapidly approaching harvest.

Mr. Barnes also stated that the shipments in relief of Europe, outside of the allies, were now being rapidly completed, and within the next week practically the last shipments of foodstuffs for liberated regions will be completed.

Instruments and Music for Bands at Three Hospitals

The War Department authorizes publication of the following information:

Authorization has been granted for issue of band instruments and sheet music to equip bands of 28 pieces for each of the following arm hospitals:

Walter Reed Hospital, Washington, D. C.

General Hospital for Tuberculosis, Fort Bayard, N. Mex.

General Hospital for Tuberculosis at Denver, Colo.

These bands will be organized from the personnel of the Medical Department.

Know Benjamin Franklin; his picture is on the 1919 War-Savings Stamps.

United States Bulletin

Continuing the Work of The Official U. S. Bulletin Established May 10, 1917, Under an Order of the President of the United States. Since April 1, 1919, Published by Roger W. Babson. Issued Every Monday.

Office: No. 10 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C. Tel. Main 5600

The United States Bulletin is dedicated to the faithful presentation of the official acts of the Government that the people may know and understand precisely and accurately just what the Government is doing day by day. The Bulletin expresses no opinions, indulges in no conjecture or speculation. Published under the same executive management, the same editorship.

The Bulletin is in itself a complete record of all the important activities of the United States Government through its various departments, Legislative, Judicial, and Executive. Official Orders, Statements, and Rulings printed textually as issued by accredited Government officials, and, therefore, an authoritative guide to the business interests of the Nation; a virtual necessity to the Government itself in acquainting the various departments with the official acts of one another; to the Judiciary; to the Manufacturers; Miners and Traders; to Corporations, Railroads, Steamship, Telegraph and Cable Companies; Exporters and Importers; to Diplomats, Consular Agents, Statesmen, and men of affairs generally, who wish to keep accurately informed of what the Government is doing and to preserve for reference authentic copies of public announcements issued by the Government's own officials and agents. Entered at the post office at Washington, D. C., as second-class mail matter.—**Edward S. Rochester, Editor.**

SUBSCRIPTION RATES BY MAIL

One year	$10.00
Six months	6.00
One year, postage prepaid to foreign countries	15.00
Six months, postage prepaid to foreign countries	8.50
Back numbers and extra copies, each	.20

Make all checks, money orders, and drafts payable to United States Bulletin, 10 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C.—**C. T. Clayton, Business Manager.**

Thinks Factory Training Will Become Universal

The Department of Labor authorizes the following:

Factory training will soon be universal, in the opinion of a prominent manufacturer who has introduced it in his own plant and who has informed the United States Training Service, Department of Labor, that the results have more than gratified him. The training department of his factory is being enlarged, and is now a permanent feature of the factory organization.

"The world is progressing, and the training department is simply one more step in greater shop efficiency," he writes the Training Service. "Its virtues are beginning to receive recognition; its advantages have already been felt. So great are the possibilities of this training system, not only in training newcomers but in fitting the older employes for different and better work, that we are forced to the conviction that the time is approaching rapidly when every large shop in this country will be equipped with a training department."

Comparison of Airplane And Balloon Strength of Allies and Enemy Nov. 11

The War Department has made public the following comparison of airplane strength of Allies and Enemy Air Service at date of the armistice:

French and Belgian Front.	No. of Planes.
French	3,321
German	2,730
British	1,758
American	740
Belgian	153
Total Allied	5,972
Total enemy	2,730
Italian Front.	
Italian	812
Austrian	622

Comparison of balloon strength of Allied and Enemy Air Services at date of armistice:

French and Belgian Front.	No. of Balloons.
German	170
French	72
British	43
American	23
Belgian	6
Total Allied	144
Total enemy	170
Italian Front.	
Italian	32
Austrian	26

SLIGHT DECREASE IN COAL OUTPUT IN WEEK ENDING MAY 17

The weekly report on the production and shipments of bituminous coal and shipments of anthracite coal, compiled by the Geological Survey, Department of the Interior, May 24, 1919, contains the following:

The production of bituminous coal in the United States during the week ended May 17 is estimated at 8,383,000 net tons, and is but slightly less than the output of the week preceding, estimated at 8,421,000 net tons. The daily average production during the week ended May 17 is placed at 1,397,000 net tons, and as during the preceding week, exceeded the daily average for the calendar year to date, estimated at 1,361,000 net tons. For the period of January 1 to May 17, the production of bituminous coal in the United States is estimated at 160,599,000 net tons as compared with 212,511,000 net tons for the same period of 1918, thus placing the current year's output to date at approximately 52,000,000 net tons or 25 per cent below the record production for last year.

The improvement which began in the anthracite production several week ago continued during the week ended May 17, and while such output is slightly lower than the production during the week May 10, it equals the weekly average during the years preceding the abnormal year of 1918. The production during this week is placed at 1,743,000 net tons, with a daily average of 290,000 net tons as compared with 245,000 net tons for the calendar year to date. As in the case of bituminous coal, anthracite production for the calendar year to date is approximately 25 per cent below the output for the same period of 1918.

SERVICE MAN'S INSURANCE NOT CANCELLED FOR 9 MONTHS AFTER THE PREMIUM PAYMENTS STOP

Secretary Glass has issued a new ruling on Government insurance which permits nine months to elapse before the insurance of a service man is cancelled because of non-payment of premiums.

Premiums on Government insurance are due on the first day of the month following discharge, and such payment may be made at any time during the month. If this premium remains unpaid an additional two calendar months is allowed in which past due premiums may be paid. At the end of this 90-day period insurance will be held as lapsed for non-payment of premiums.

If before the expiration of the three months following the date of discharge a service man pays up his premiums, his insurance will continue uninterrupted and his own statement that he is in as good health and as sound physical condition as he was at the time of his discharge, will be accepted without confirmation by medical examination.

At the end of this three months' period policies are held to be lapsed for non-payment of premium, but six months is allowed within which insurance may be reinstated upon payment of the aggregate of premiums due and the submitting of a physician's certificate that the applicant for reinstatement of insurance is in sound physical condition.

NOMINATIONS SENT TO SENATE

The following nominations sent to the Senate May 23, 1919.

Justice.

To be Attorney General of the United States—A. Mitchell Palmer, of Pennsylvania.

To be Assistant to the Attorney General—Charles B. Ames, of Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

To be Assistant Attorney General—Frank Davis, jr., of Cleveland, Ohio.

To be United States Circuit Judge, Third Circuit—Thomas G. Haight, of Newark, New Jersey.

To be United States District Judge, Northern District of Texas—James Clifton Wilson, of Fort Worth, Texas.

To be First Judge, First Circuit of Hawaii—Cornell S. Franklin, of Honolulu, Hawaii.

To be United States Attorneys—A. C. Hindman, of Boise, Idaho, District of the Canal Zone; Henry Mooney, of New Orleans, Eastern District of Louisana; Thomas D. Warren, of New Bern, N. C., Eastern District of N. C.; D. E. Simmons, of Houston, Texas, Southern District of Texas.

To be United States Marshals—Bruce Alexander, of Booneville, Mississippi, Northern District of Mississippi; Floyd Loper, of Lake, Mississippi, Southern District of Mississippi.

SECOND INSTALLMENT OF INCOME TAX MUST BE PAID BY JUNE 16TH

The Bureau of Internal Revenue is sending to collectors for distribution among taxpayers notices that the second installment of the income tax must be paid on or before June 16. June 15 is the date named in the revenue bill, but as it falls on Sunday an additional day of grace is granted. The attention of taxpayers is directed to the fact that Section 250 of the new revenue bill specifying when tax payments are due omits the 10-day period of grace allowed under the former law. Failure to make the second payment on or before June 16, as provided by law, will necessitate the addition of penalties and interest.

Urged to Pay Full Amount.

Taxpayers are urged to pay on or before June 16 the full amount due, or as much as possible in addition to the amount due on the second installment. Early payment is requested as after the checks, money orders and drafts are received they must be cleared through both the collectors' offices and banks. By mailing their remittances early taxpayers will relieve the congestion on the 15th.

In order to extend to taxpayers the privileges of paying their income and profits taxes by installments, the government borrowed funds on short-term notes, or certificates of indebtedness issued in series maturing on the dates when the tax installments fall due. Taxpayers holding these certificates are requested to use them in the payment of their tax. To do so will greatly assist the collectors and banks in the redemption of these certificates.

Every Account Numbered.

Every taxpayer's account has been assigned a number for identification purposes, which is shown at the right of his name on the stencil address on the notice.

The notice is being sent to each taxpayer who paid by installment. Of 3,200,000 taxable returns, 1,210,000 were accompanied by installment payments. Eighty per cent of the individual taxpayers whose incomes for 1918 were $5,000 and less, and 45 per cent of the taxpayers whose incomes were over $5,000 paid in full at the time of making the return.

NATIONAL HIGHWAYS BOARD.

Army Officers Appointed to Study Road System.

The War Department authorizes publication of the following information:

A board of officers is being appointed to consider a system of national highways in connection with rural post roads, as provided in Sections 5 to 9 of the act of February 28, 1919. Said board will be directed to prepare specific recommendations to be submitted for the approval of the Secretary of War. The board will consist of Gen. E. E. Winslow, Corps of Engineers, and Maj. J. M. Ritchie, Motor Transport Corps.

Employment Management Education As Conducted by Vocational Board

The Federal Board for Vocational Education authorizes the following:

The Employment Management Section of the Federal Board for Vocational Education is devoted to one of the most important economic adjustments, namely, that between labor and capital. It is the only agency of the government which has brought together the personnel policies of American business concerns, sifted out from these what may be denominated "Present First Class Practice in the Handling of Men in Industry," has put this material into systematic form for instruction and has actually organized courses of instruction in it, in all parts of the country.

Changing Aspect of Labor Problem.

The state of general sentiment, until recently, has been that the labor problem was a simple matter of economic mathematics. There was so much product to divide, what capital got, labor lost; what labor got was lost to capital. There was no middle ground. It was simply a matter of a fight. So organizations on a fighting plan have been formed on both sides; and a fighting psychology has prevailed. Disputants thus held apart, and unacquainted with each others problems, have, out of this ignorance (as is usually the case) developed fear, suspicion and enmity. Labor has misunderstood corporation finance, the functions of capital, of interest and of profits—and has under-estimated the difficulties of business organization and management. Likewise, employers have failed to realize the significance of irregular employment, unskilled assignments to tasks, monotony unrelieved by a knowledge of the significance of the work performed, the absence of an organized avenue for the upward references of grievances, the disasters of accidents, illness and old age.

Middle Ground Between Capital and Labor.

The modern viewpoint is that the amount of the product of industry can be greatly increased by the intelligent assignment of persons to tasks, and their proper training, transfer and promotion, together with equitable wage setting, the establishment of proper working conditions, medical service, etc., and the maintenance of a sincere and open-minded attitude. Such an increased production will give more of the comforts of life to each of the economic classes which must co-operate in production. And not only will proper personnel management give increased product, but it will prevent the creation of much ill health, fatigue, monotony and alienation of spirit. There is, therefore, a great middle ground between capital and labor, outside of any question of fighting over the ratios to be observed in distribution. It is the aim of the movement known as "employment management" to cultivate this middle ground. Those who have had the longest experience in this field are most positive as to its profit for both parties in industry, and as to its value in generating a friendly spirit which extends itself to those matters in which the middle ground of common interest is more difficult to discern.

As a result of visits to employment managers on the job—many of whom are graduates of the government courses conducted by the Employment Management Section—and as a result of interviews with the higher executive to whom these employment managers report, the representatives of the section can point to impressive reductions in labor turnovers, definite increases in production, and substantial improvements in the relations between employer and employe—these as a result of the establishment of employment departments under capable employment managers. Candidates for labor who require technical training if they are to be lifted out of "blind alley" occupations and made valuable employes are frequently so ignorant of the significance of the crafts that they are preyed upon constantly by monotony and hostility of mind, which in turn, is produced by lack of understanding of the significance of the work performed. The answer is industrial training, and even general education, carried on by the employer. Such activity demands the general supervision of the employment manager, and he is rapidly coming into his own.

GEN. PERSHING INDORSES "OWN YOUR OWN HOME" DRIVE

General Pershing indorses "Own Your Own Home" campaign. In letter to Secretary Wilson, Commander of A. E. F. expresses hope for success of movement.

General Pershing's letter follows:

Hon. W. B. Wilson, Secretary of Labor, Washington, D. C.

Sir: It gives me great pleasure to comply with your request for a few words in support of the building campaign now being carried on by the Government. The active policy of the Department of Labor for the furtherance of the "Own Your Own Home" movement, based as it is on the most patriotic of principles, is one deserving the vigorous support of every right-thinking citizen.

Fresh from the victorious fields of Europe, where home life has necessarily become but a memory while the stern business of securing real home life for the future went forward, America's soldiers should turn naturally to such a movement.

It is my earnest hope then, that the success of the "Own Your Own Home" movement may be rapid and full, and that in the near future we may be privileged to observe a broadening of its scope.

Sincerely yours,

JOHN J. PERSHING.

Positions For 51,928 Discharged Soldiers and Sailors Found in Five Weeks by Governmental Agencies

The office of Col. Arthur Woods, assistant to the Secretary of War, authorizes the following:

In five weeks, 77,788 discharged soldiers and sailors have applied for employment to Government agencies throughout the United States, and 51,928 have been put in positions.

How many people realize the vast amount of work that these figures call for? Since the organization of the office of the assistant to the Secretary of War, Col. Arthur Woods, in March last, machinery has been started and is now working smoothly by which the discharged service man and the employer are fast getting together. This, however, is only one part of the work, for a goodly proportion of it consists in direct efforts aimed at creating a demand for labor and in filling that demand from the ranks of honorably discharged soldiers and sailors.

Divided Into Five Districts.

To begin with, the United States has been divided into five districts. In them 40 officers work as field representatives in 95 cities and towns all over the country. Their main purpose has been to assist in every way the work of the Soldier and Sailor Placement Bureaus, and they have endeavored to secure the co-operation of all organizations interested—chambers of commerce, labor unions, employers' associations, all the welfare bodies—with the United States Employment Service.

At their instance in 200 other cities and towns, local authorities have taken active steps toward the employment of discharged service men. Federal, State and civic bodies are heartily co-operating at the request of Col. Woods, and many rough places have been smoothed over.

The ideal sought has been a central office for each of the welfare organizations, each one with a desk in the same building. Employers have been encouraged to list their opportunities at these central offices, all the welfare associations assisting in the work of canvassing the employers with a view towards finding the right man for the right place. A trained personnel interviews the applicants as to their qualifications and the employers' specifications.

Interesting Figures Gathered.

In this work many interesting figures have been gathered. In 28 cities conditions are satisfactory; in 16 improving; in 6 fair, and in 8 cities industrial conditions are unsatisfactory. These are from last week's reports.

To date 370 cities have been reported on; 160 by field representatives and 210 by departments of commerce.

There is a daily chart kept to show the number of troops to be discharged from the 22 demobilization camps. As yet it has been impossible to show in detail the number of trades represented, but a new system of registering men is being worked out, which will give the trade classification of returning men. Every soldier on a ship fills out an employment card stating whether he has work or not, what his trade is, and considerable other information. These cards are collected at the docks and immediately shipped to the point where the soldier intends to make his home. Here the local employment services follow them up and seek in every case to connect a listed job with the home-coming soldier. A million cards telling soldiers exactly what their rights are and opportunities are now in the hands of the Government Printing Office, to be distributed through Col. Woods' agencies.

Citations Sent to Firms.

An official citation sent by the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy is issued to every firm which takes back its discharged service men, and up to date 240 have been awarded. To give more publicity to this citation, 17,500 lantern slides have been ordered and a letter has been prepared addressed to the moving picture houses which will exhibit them.

In a few days the home-coming soldiers will be greeted with a booklet, "Where Do We Go From Here?" It answers every question that the most inquisitive doughboy could conjure up. These books will be distributed under the direction of the Adjutant General.

Posters are being prepared almost daily and the last one, "Put Fighting Blood in Your Business," will be distributed by the Food Administration, the Secretary of Agriculture, the Secretary of the Interior, and the American Library Association.

On May 24 copies of an article on vocational training for soldiers were sent to 7,000 country newspapers and trade journals.

A letter has been sent to 10,000 newspapers asking that advertisements of soldiers and sailors for positions be separated from those of other applicants.

A "spruce-up" campaign has been started. Articles have already been published in the daily press, and the leading magazines have already arranged for other articles of importance and authority, soon to appear.

Advertisers have agreed to include mention of this plan in all their advertising copy.

A strong effort is being made towards the encouragement of public works. Some $500,000,000 of proposed contracts have been reported on in 63 localities. In one week $6,000,000 worth of new work was contracted for, due to the efforts of this office.

Statement by Col. Woods.

"We have gotten away in a good start," said Col. Woods, in an interview.

"One of our chief problems now is to instil in the mind of the soldier and sailor that his country is grateful to him for his part in the war and that a genuine and honest effort is being made to see that he doesn't suffer because of his participation in it.

"We are also showing to employers that the men we supply to them are better for their service in the army and navy. I do not make this as a haphazard statement, because employers of large numbers of men have followed up the mental tests made when the men entered the service, and we know that new tests show that 64 per cent of all discharged soldiers and sailors have improved mentally, while only four per cent have gone backward. The remainder are the same. In other words, two-thirds of the honorably discharged men now seeking employment are better fitted for their work. They are more alert than once they were, their judgments are more quickly formed, and their habit of mind more precise and orderly.

"If the men realize that the conditions at home have changed since they went away, the result will not be so difficult. I am sure there will be work for everybody, and as industry improves and enterprises prosper, we shall hook up every man who has served his country with the good job which he surely deserves."

AIR SERVICE NEEDS MEDICAL OFFICERS AS FLIGHT SURGEONS

The War Department authorizes the following statement from the Office of the Surgeon General:

The medical officers, who have served in the Army Air Service as flight surgeons, have been particularly active and the importance of their work has been recognized by the Air Service authorities. The Air Service now requires that a flight surgeon be detailed at each of its 15 active fields.

Owing to the discharge of a large number of temporary medical officers, the Air Service needs a number of medical officers of the permanent establishment as flight surgeons. Medical officers below the grade of lieutenant colonel, who desire duty of this character, should communicate with the Chief Surgeon, Air Service, Washington, D. C., who will fill vacancies from among those who volunteer.

May Take Flying Training.

Flight surgeons have full charge of everything connected with the physical condition and care of the flyer, and live and associate with the cadets and aviators constantly. In this way they are able to determine when any individual is not in proper condition to fly. Many of these surgeons take flying training and become pilots, authority having been granted medical officers to receive this training. When they qualify, they are entitled to all the rights and privileges of aviators including the "wings," and also a 25 per cent increase in pay from the time training is started. Medical officers who have been flight surgeons are enthusiastic over this work. They have undoubtedly saved many lives and much property.

350 AMERICAN SUPERCARGOES SCOUTING THE SEAS FOR TRADE

Young Men on Shipping Board's Vessels Have Multitudinous Duties to Perform.

The Shipping Board authorizes the following:

The supercargo of today is a "comeback" upon the seas, but to a field of activities specialized and broadened so far beyond the duties of his forerunner of the olden days that should one of those dignified old gentlemen step out of the icy reserve that probably still surrounds him in shadowland and see a supercargo of the United States Shipping Board in action, he would step right back again without even to register a complaint about how times have changed.

The mere supervision of cargo is but one of the multitudinous duties of these modern trade scouts of the seas. They must have eyes for everything from the depth of water and condition of the dock to the length of skirt affected by the belles of the boulevards; from the quality of bunker coal to the shade of face powder most adaptable to the complexion of the country.

Wide Range of Duties.

There is more truth than otherwise in these extreme contrasts for the merchants and manufacturers of the United States who desire to enter the open and inviting field of foreign commerce will have to learn the essential lesson of exporting not what they have to sell but what the people of foreign countries want to buy, and reports of supercargos will tell what these peoples want and what they need, a part of his work in connection with his paramount duty of observing and reporting on port and harbor facilities and other shipping facts that come under his observation on every voyage for use in the upbuilding of the American Merchant Marine.

The supercargoes are a highly selective body of men organized by the United States Shipping Board and put through a course of intensive training to fit them for the duties they are now performing on the ships under control of the Board. It is expected that our merchant marine of the future will draw from this corps many of the broad visioned executives who will be called upon to handle big shipping business and keep American commerce to the forefront among all the nations of the earth.

Already Making Work Felt.

Already the supercargo is making his work felt as a necessary aid in the promotion of reciprocal trade relations with other countries. Their work is strictly confined to the limitations laid down by the Shipping Board, in order that it may not come in confiict with other branch of government service, and its simple lines make for constructive as well as positive results.

When the Shipping Board finally determined upon the organization of the corps of supercargoes and the establishment of the new service, a call was issued for young men of special qualifications to take up the work. The response was spontaneous and well-nigh overwhelming. Seventeen thousand men, from 21 to 40 years old and representing every walk of business and professional life, eagerly offered their services in the field of golden promise.

Out of these thousands of applicants 350 men have been selected and trained in groups of 50. They are now at work in the new field and are lending invaluable aid in the solution of vital problems affecting the operation of ships.

German Protest Against Indemnity Clause in Peace Treaty, and Reply

The following note on reparations by the German peace delegates, and the reply by Monsieur Clemenceau as President of the Allied delegates, were given out May 20, at Paris:

"Versailles, May 13, 1919.

"His excellency, Clemenceau, President of the Peace Conference.

"Sir: In the draft of the peace treaty submitted to the German delegates, part eight, concerning reparation, begins with article 231, which reads as follows:

" 'The allied and associated governments affirm and Germany accepts the responsibility of Germany and her allies for causing all the loss and damage to which the allied and associated governments and their nationals have been subjected as a consequence of the war imposed upon them by the aggression of Germany and her allies.'

"Now the obligation to make reparation has been accepted by Germany by virtue of the note from Secretary of State Lansing, of November 5, 1918, independently of the question of responsibility for the war. The German delegation cannot admit that there could arise, out of a responsibility incurred by the former German government in regard to the origin of the world war, any right for the allied and associated powers to be indemnified by Germany for losses suffered during the war. The representatives of the allied and associated states have moreover declared several times that the German people should not be held responsible for the faults committed by their government.

"The German people did not will the war and would never have undertaken a war of aggression. They have always remained convinced that this war was for them a defensive war.

"The German delegates also do not share the views of the allied and associated governments in regard to the origin of the war. They cannot consider the former German government as the party which was solely or chiefly to blame for the war. The draft treaty of peace transmitted (by you) contains no facts in support of this view; no proof on the subject is furnished therein. The German delegates therefore beg (you) to be so good as to communicate to them the report of the commission set up by the allied and associated governments for the purpose of establishing the responsibility of the authors of the war.

"Pray accept, Mister President, the assurances of my high consideration,

(Signed)

"BROCKDORFF-RANTZAU."

Text of Reply.

"May 20, 1919.

"Mr. President: In your note of May 13 you state that Germany, while 'accepting' in November, 1918, 'the obligation to make reparation, did not understand such an acceptance to mean that her responsibility was involved either for the war or for the acts of the former German government.'

"It is only possible to conceive of such an obligation if its origin and cause is the responsibility of the author of the damage.

"I would add that the allied and associated powers would never have undertaken a war of aggression. Yet, in the note from Secretary of State Lansing, of November 5, 1918, which you approve of and cite in favor of your contention, it is stated that the obligation to make a reparation arises out of 'Germany's aggression by land, sea and air.'

"As the German government did not at the time make any protest against this allegation, it thereby recognized it as well founded.

"Therefore Germany recognized in 1918, implicitly but clearly, both the aggression and her responsibility.

"It is too late to seek to deny them today. It would be impossible, you state further, that the German people should be regarded as the accomplices of the faults committed by the 'former German government.' However, Germany has never claimed, and such a declaration would have been contrary to all principles of international law, that a modification of its political regime or a change in the governing personalities would be sufficient to extinguish an obligation already undertaken by any nation.

"She did not act upon the principle she now contends for either in 1871 as regards France, after the proclamation of the republic, nor in 1917, in regard to Russia after the revolution which abolished the Tzarist regime.

"Finally, you ask that the report of the commission on responsibility may be communicated to you. In reply we beg to say that the allied and associated powers consider the reports of the commissions set up by the Peace Conference as documents of an internal character which cannot be transmitted to you.

"Accept, Mr. President, etc.

(Signed) "G. CLEMENCEAU."

GENERAL ORDER 59 REVOKED.

United States Railroad Administration.

Washington, D. C., May 23, 1919.

General Order No. 59-A.

Ordered: That General Order No. 59, issued February 26, 1919, be and the same is hereby revoked and set aside.

WALKER D. HINES,

Director General of Railroads.

133,893 Troops Sailed From France Week Ending May 20, a New Record

Press interview by the Chief of Staff, May 24, 1919:

The demobilization, including partial reports for the last few days, has reached 2,215,161, of which number 112,556 are officers and 2,102,605 enlisted men. A total of 1,152,427 officers and listed men sailed from Europe since November 11.

In connection with the return of officers and men from Europe, we have been cabling to General Pershing directing him to return individuals by name in case the reports from their homes indicated distress in the families or any like ground for our issuing such orders; and during the week General Pershing has cabled us that the schedule for returning our men from Europe had reached the point where if he carried out such orders taking officers and men from their organizations and returning them as casuals, they will get back to the United States later than if they were permitted to come with their organizations. Each ship, as you know, is assigned its maximum number of men, and when a man is detached from his unit he becomes a casual and must come over on a ship with casuals, so that the demobilization has reached a point where practically no time is gained by making individual requests of the War Department.

38,487 Enlistments.

Enlistments have now reached 38,487, of which number 21,579 are for three years, and 16,394 for one year. There are 514 whose choice is unknown. The present enlistment scheme was authorized on February 28, and as it took some two or three weeks to establish recruiting centers through the country, the present total practically represents two months' enlistments, the enlistments in the first week being negligible, and it shows a continuing number of men coming into the army.

Total Arrivals in France.

We have a statement prepared at General Pershing's headquarters showing the arrivals in France from May 17, 1917, to December 31, 1918, by services, which totals 2,071,463; including nurses and field clerks the total is 2,083,865, which can be considered about the maximum we had there. In addition to these numbers, 915 officers were commissioned and 1,499 men enlisted in France from civil life, which pulls the sum total up a little bit higher. 12,732 officers were commissioned in France from the ranks.

Sick and Death Rate.

The sick and death rate in the American Expeditionary Forces shows a steady reduction, and the venereal rate is less than one man per thousand in any week since January 1, 1919. The health of troops in the United States continued excellent.

Sailings from France in May, from May 1 to May 20, total 239,029. This number is greater than the sailings for a similar period of any month so far in our records. For the week ending May 20, 133,893 men sailed, which is the record week either coming or going for the entire period of the war.

According to the present schedule all divisions but the regular divisions will have sailed by June 12 from France. The withdrawal of the S. O. S. troops as scheduled will send home in May 100,000 in round numbers, in June 200,000 and the remainder will be taken care of in July. We now have 60 per cent of the army demobilized.. The men who are now enlisting for service abroad are being sent over and will join the regular divisions which are retained there, and unquestionably will stay there until the place is cleaned up and final action taken by the Government in that matter.

List of Soldiers Reported Dead In Army Camps in United States

List of names of soldiers (not members of the American Expeditionary Forces) reported to the Adjutant General's office as having died during the week ending May 23, 1919.

(Included in this list are the names of soldiers (not members of the American Expeditionary Forces) not previously published, who died prior to the week mentioned and subsequently to March 8, 1918. These names are indicated by an asterisk.)

Camp Benning, Ga.—Corp. Joseph Forst, 527 N. 20th Street, Philadelphia, Pa.*

Camp Jackson, S. C.—Corp. Samuel Daniels, 1212 Wagner Street, Pensacola, Fla.*

Camp Meade, Md.—Private Ralph Schwartz, 3044 Ocean Parkway, Brooklyn, Coney Island, N. Y.*; Musician Etherton E. Watkins, Belton, S. C.

Camp Merritt, N. J.—Cook Walter R. Wilson, R. F. D. 5, Winston-Salem, N. C.; Private (first class) Joseph T. Wood, Stone City, Col.

Camp Mills, N. Y.—Private Clarence T. Harris, R. F. D. 2, Regram, Tenn.

Camp Shelby, Miss.—Private Chas. P. Taylor, Jonesboro, La.

Camp Sherman, Ohio.—Capt. James A. Means, Audobon Park, Louisville, Ky.

Camp Stuart, Va.—Corp. Floyd G. Grow, Rexford, Mont.

Camp Taylor, Ky.—Private Lewis C. Johnson, 316 N. Front Street, Memphis, Tenn.; Private George Lee, Route B, box 192, Evergreen, Ala.

Fort Bayard, N. M.—Private Phillip C. Martin, 702 Monroe Street, Santarosa, Cal.*; Master Engineer Sergt. Jackson W. West, Brady, Tex.*

Fort Bliss, Tex.—Second Lieut. Douglas T. Hoffman, 1231 Greenwood Avenue, Wilmette, Ill.

Fort Des Moines, Iowa.—Private Frederick W. Hofmann, 2618 Washington Place, Milwaukee, Wis.*; Private Harry G. Smith, Baxter Springs, Kans.

Fort Douglas, Utah.—Cook William Korbacher, Hickman, Nebr.

Fort Logan, Colo.—Private John W. Johnson, Bertha Lodge No. 83, A. F. & A. M., Bertha, Colo.

Fort McHenry, Md.—Private Russell H. Fishbaugh, 21 Greely Street, Rochester, N. J.*; Capt. Alexander G. Fraser, Taylor, Tex.

Fort McKinley, Me.—Private (first class) William Brown, 90 Anderson Street, Portland, Me.*

Fort McPherson, Ga.—Private Joseph A. Bayles, Route 1, Heiskell, Tenn.; Private Allie Snider, Route 2, Blountsville, Ala.*

Fort Oglethorpe, Ga.—Private Robert Reagen, Whitehouse, Tenn.

Fort Ontario, N. Y.—Private (first class) Joseph L. Koelbl, 150 Goethe Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

Fort Sheridan, Ill.—Private William H. Heidenreich, 400 South Richland Street, Belleville, Ill.*

Ellington Field, Houston, Tex.—Second Lieut. Frederick Phillip Manaker, Fulshear, Tex.

Jefferson Barracks, Mo.—Rct. Jack Dalton, Hattiesburg, Miss.

Biltmore, N. C.—Private Frank R. Scott, 124 Eighth Street, Grand Haven, Mich.

Boston, Mass.—Private William Danahy, 50 Alexander Street, Dorchester, Mass.*

Chicago, Ill.—Sergt. Warren A. Brown, 1514 Howard Street, Kansas City, Mo.

Denver, Colo.—Private Chester Corbin, 4842 Langley Avenue, Chicago, Ill.; Corp. Gust Holm, Wakoda, S. Dak.; Private Joe I. Ikegami, Muram Aira Gun Kagashuma Kim, Japan; Private Ralph I. McQueen, 204 Fourth Street, Garden City, Mo.; Private (first class) Andrew Washington, Siletz, Oreg.; Private George J. Wollschlager, 501 Humboldt Avenue, Detroit, Mich.

Ellis Island, N. Y.—Private Jesse O'Mara, Yadkinsville, R. F. D. 4, N. C.

El Paso, Tex.—Private (first class) John Winkler, 31 Mary Street, Phillipsburg, N. J.*

Fox Hills, N. Y.—Private (first class) Aaron Troast, 623 Market Street, Paterson, N. J.

Hackensack, N. J.—Private (first class) Theodore J. Schaedler, 2428 W. Broadway Street, Louisville, Ky.*

Hoboken, N. J.—Private Albert Klascus, Route 1, Kaseta, Minn.; Bugler Benjamin Olsen, Valley City, N. Dak.; Private Joseph Pawlak, Elizabeth, Pa.

Lake Archer, Mass.—Sergt. Ralph R. Giles, 2043 Commonwealth Avenue, Auburndale, Mass.

Lake Forest, Ill.—Private George Danko, 1690 Mahoning Avenue, Youngstown, Ohio.

Lakewood, N. J.—Private George Hoanos, 14 Noanet Street, Boston, Mass.

Macon, Ga.—Private Albert Johnson, Route 2, Lindsay, Okla.*

Montesano, Wash.—Corp. Cecil B. Mobray, Montesana, Wash.

New York City, N. Y.—Private Fred W. Crate, Spanaway, Wash.; Private Earl Florance, Hillsboro, N. C.*; Private Van Leonard Johnson, 216 Audubon Street, New Orleans, La.*; Private George B. Kirby, Strattonville, Pa.; Private Nick Langono, 1032 Newberry Avenue, Chicago, Ill.; Private Harry Rodes, 156 Hamilton Avenue, York, Pa.; Private Daniel Shafer, 548 West 114th Street, New York, N. Y.; Private Ferdinand Sternberger, 1344 St. Bernard Avenue, New Orleans, La.

Nogales, Ariz.—First Sergt. Wilbur Earle, Gretna, La.

Oteen, N. C.—Private Austin Burks, 1517 O'Neal Street, Houston, Tex.*; Private Arthur Stallings, 408 Fifth Street, Columbus, Ga.

Otisville, N. Y.—Private Julian Andrews, Gaines, S. C.; Private William Chameroy, 1445 Zarke Street, Harrisburg, Pa.; Private (first class) George W. Hopper, Route 1, Stillwell, Okla.

Philadelphia, Pa.—Private John Wetzel, 2210 North Sesond Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Pittsburgh, Pa.—Private Edward McCowin, New Castle, Pa.

Prescott, Ariz.—Private Oliver M. Peacock, Lund, Nev.*

San Francisco, Cal.—Private (first class) Charles H. Hoxworth, 1149 Leavenworth Street, San Francisco, Cal.

Spartanburg, S. C.—Private James Rozeboon, Muskegon, Mich.

Spokane, Wash.—First Lieut. Clarence F. Holmes, 2307 So. Grand Boulevard, Spokane, Wash.

Takoma Park, D. C.—Corp. Michael J. Kelly, 1101 Third Avenue, New York City, N. Y.

Tenafly, N. J.—Private Elmer F. Epps, Hotchkiss, Colo.*

West Haven, Conn.—Private Leroy Oliver, 1600 West Myra Street, Moberly, Mo.

AMERICAN COMPETITORS AND EVENTS IN INTER-ALLIED GAMES

The War Departmer authorizes publication of the following lists of events and American competitors in the inter-allied games to be held June 22 to July 6, 1919, in the Pershing Stadium, at Joinville-le-Pont, near Paris, France:

The f llowing is the list of events for inter-allied games:

Boxing and wrestling, bantam to heavyweight, inclusive; cricket; cross country races, 10,000 meter individual competition; fencing, individual competition, foils, sabers, epee; football, soccer; football, American intercollegiate; football, rugby; hand grenade throwing; horse riding competition; rowing, single sculls, four-oared shells, eight-oared shells; shooting, Army rifle individual competition, team competition; shooting revolver or automatic pistol, service weapon, individual competition, team competition; swimming, 100-meter free style, 100-meter back stroke, 200-meter breast stroke, 400-meter free style, 800-meter free style, 1,500-meter free syle, 400-meter relay, free style, four men; track and field sports, 100-meter dash, 200-meter dash, 400-meter run, 800-meter run, 1,500-meter run; modified marathon, 16,000 meters; 110-meter high hurdles, 200-meter low hurdles; running high jump; running broad jump, standing broad jump; running hop, step, and jump; pole vault; throwing javelin, best hand; throwing discus, best hand; putting 16-pound shot, best hand; next five under penthalon; 200-meter dash; running broad jump; shot put, 16-pound, best hand; throwing discus, free style, best hand; 1,500-meter run; relay race, 800-meter, four men; relay race, 1,600-meter, four men; medley relay race, four men, one man runs 200 meters, one man runs 400 meters, one man runs 800 meters, and one man runs 1,600 meters; and tug-of-war, nine-man team.

American Competitors.

The following are men now competing for positions on United States Army inter-allied track and field team:

Harry E. Johnson, Richard L. Byrd, Earl Eby, W. S. McCormick, Alma W. Richards, Frank L. Makers, James Duncan, Wallace C. Maxfield, Herbert Prem, R. L. Foster, Harry C. Worthington, Earl J. Renick, Eloyd, C. B. Smith, Howard B. Drew, Daniel A. McVickers, Pat Ryan, Alvin Lang, S. H. Thomson, M. L. Shield, H. V. Cotten, Frederick Fallar, F. T. Zuna, William Kennedy, Fred Thompson, V. H. Campbell, Ball, P. M. Spink, Ervin, Harmer, G. N. Taylor, A. Scharnm, Noeremberg, Davis, Mortimer, Turley, Lewis, Harold Barron, W. B. Ames, Koering, McDonald, Liversedge, Falk, Teschner, Gerwer, Flannigan, Devereaux, Moss, Matt Gice, M. A. Zolle, A. M. Milton, Warren, Hamlin, Nelson, Fields, Campbell, Madden, Humphery, Patton, McCurn, Davis, and Higgins.

Spend thought before you spend money; you will have more for your money and more money left for your thought. Buy W. S. S.

FIGURES ON FIRST LIBERTY LOAN ISSUES AS AFFECTED BY CONVERSION PRIVILEGES

The Secretary of the Treasury has made public final figures of issues of bonds of the First Liberty Loan as affected by the three conversion privileges which have arisen with respect to such loan. It will be recalled that through the issues of the Second Liberty Loan at 4 per cent, on November 15, 1917, the 3½ per cent bonds of the First Liberty Loan became convertible into 4 per cent bonds during the six months' period extending from November 15, 1917, to May 15, 1918. During such period, the conversion of 3½ per cent bonds into 4 per cent bonds amounted to $568,318,450.

The second conversion privilege arose with respect to both the 3½ per cent bonds and the 4 per cent bonds through the issue of the Third Liberty Loan, on May 9, 1918, and during the six months' period extending from May 9, to November 9, 1918, $384,701,600 First Liberty Loan Converted 4¼ per cent bonds were issued. $377,128,650 4 per cent bonds and $7,572,950 3½ per cent bonds having been converted.

The third conversion privilege arose with respect to the 3½ per cent bonds only through the issue of the Fourth Liberty Loan on October 24, 1918, and during the six months' period extending from October 24, 1918, to April 24, 1919, $3,395,250 3½ per cent bonds were presented for conversion into First Liberty Loan Second 4¼ per cent bonds.

First Liberty Loan of 1932-47.
Original Issues.

First 3½s		$1,989,455,550
Less Conversions		579,276,650
		$1,410,178,900
First Converted 4s	$568,315,450	
Less Conversions	377,128,660	
		$191,189,800
First Converted 4¼s		384,701,600
First Second Converted 4¼s		3,385,250
		$1,989,455,550

Thanks R. R. Employees for Victory Loan Response

Walker D. Hines, Director General of Railroads, has sent the following telegram of congratulations to all Regional Directors:

"I desire to congratulate officers and employes of railroads under Government control for the splendidly patriotic response made by them in the Victory Liberty Loan campaign. Out of a total of one million eight hundred forty-one thousand two hundred sixty-seven employes, one million four hundred seventeen thousand and forty-two, or seventy-seven per cent, subscribed for Victory Liberty Loan notes, a total of one hundred thirty-eight million six hundred and twenty-seven thousand two hundred and fifty dollars. Employes of sixteen roads showed subscriptions of one hundred per cent. This is a renewed demonstration of the loyalty of the railroad men of America."

FIRST GOVERNMENT REPORT ON WOOL PRICES MADE PUBLIC

The first Government wool market report was issued today by the Bureau of Markets, United States Department of Agriculture. It covers questions on bright domestic fleece wool in all grades, also territory, California and Texas wools. Prices, based on actual sales in Philadelphia and Boston, are quoted on grease wool, showing the range and estimated shrinkage.

Fine Delaine grease wool is selling at 63@68 cents; one-half blood staple territory, 52@63 cents; California choice 12 mos., 49@54 cents; and Texas fine 12 mos., 33@48 cents.

Government wool auction sales on May 23, were well attended with interest of dealers and manufacturers centered on fine wools. Medium and low wools receiving slightly more attention than at previous sales.

Special cables to the Bureau of Markets state that the second series of Government colonial wool auctions at London show a raise of five per cent for finer grades compared with closing value at April sales. Medium descriptions were unchanged, while coarser wools ruled slightly lower.

The detailed wool market price report and succeeding monthly or semi-monthly issues will be sent to any one interested upon application to the Bureau of Markets, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

EFFECTIVE RECRUITING SERVICE URGED UPON CAMP COMMANDERS

The War Department authorizes publication of the following information:

The commanding officer of each demobilization center has been informed that it is desired by the War Department that every proper consideration be given to the needs of the recruiting service as operated in their command. This information is to be taken in connection with recent instructions given as to the reduction in number of enlisted personnel at such camps or posts as have been designated as demobilization centers. The information transmitted to commanding officers states that the importance of recruiting at this time is second only to that of demobilization and that commanding officers will take such action as is necessary to insure the establishment and continuation of energetic, thorough and effective recruiting measures. It is further stated to be of vital importance that all men sent to their camps for demobilization be thoroughly informed as to opportunities for enlisted men in the army. Commanding officers of remount depots have been ordered to cooperate effectively with recruiting officers of nearby camps in recruiting work in the remount depots.

Buy War-Savings Stamps and Thrift Stamps to capitalize yourself and lend money to the Government to finish the war job.

Procedure in Settlement of War Contracts is Outlined in a Report to Secretary Baker by Mr. Crowell

The War Department authorizes publication of the following report from the Assistant Secretary of War:

Report to the Secretary of War on the Settlement of Supply Contracts in the United States and Canada Terminated or Curtailed by Reason of the Suspension of Hostilities.

Review of supply contracts outstanding in the United States and Canada at the date of the armistice in the light of the reduced military requirements led to the adoption of a program of suspension of performance in whole or in part of approximately 24,000 contracts, which if completed would have involved a total expenditures thereunder of approximately $6,000,000,000. This curtailment of performance required (1) the adoption of a basis of settlement of the rights of contractors affected by this program; (2) the creation of procedure for adjustment and an organization to operate the same.

BASIS OF SETTLEMENT.

As to many contracts where performance was curtailed, the adjustment of the contract was effected by an agreement as to the extent of the curtailment, the contractor accepting a reduced order in lieu of the original one and payments in addition to those for completed articles being only nominal. Ordinarily, however, the contractor has properly made expenditures or commitments with reference to that portion of his contract which is not to be completed, which require the application of a basis of settlement. As to such situations, the basis adopted has provided for the reimbursement of the contractor for his expenditures and protection on his commitments, and in addition, a fair remuneration for the use of his capital and services which did not result in completed articles. In detail this standard basis of settlement is as follows:

1. Reimbursement to the contractor for raw materials, direct and indirect, and component parts on hand in an amount not exceeding the requirements for the completion of the contract: Cost plus inward handling charges plus such portion of overhead as is directly applicable, less such sums as may represent the fair agreed value of all or any portion thereof, if the title and possession of the same are retained by the contractor.

2. Reimbursement to the contractor for articles in process, in an amount not exceeding the requirements for the completion of the contract: Cost of raw material and labor plus such portion of overhead as is directly applicable, less such sums as may represent the fair agreed value of all or any portion thereof, if the title and possession of the same are retained by the contractor.

3. Payment to the contractor of a fair and equitable remuneration (1) for expenses and services of the contractor in connection with the items included in paragraph 1, but not to exceed interest at 6 per cent per annum on the capital invested therein, or, if the capital was borrowed, interest at the rate paid by the contractor; and (2) for expenses and services of the contractor in connection with the items included in paragraph 2, but not to exceed 10 per cent of the cost thereof.

4. Reimbursement of the contractor for such amounts as are properly paid by him in the adjustment and termination of unperformed subcontracts and unperformed commitments for supplies which were properly entered into or made in connection with the performance of said original contract.

5. Reimbursement to the contractor for pay rolls and expenses paid or incurred with the approval of the contracting officer, or properly paid or incurred without such approval, for the custody and protection of property since the date of suspension above recited and pending final settlement.

6. Reimbursement to the contractor where special facilities were properly provided in connection with the performance of the original contract, necessity of which was contemplated by the contractor and included in his estimate of cost at the time the original contract was made, of such portion of the cost thereof as would reasonably have been recouped had the uncompleted portion of the original contract been performed.

7. Payment to the contractor of such additional sums, if any, as the Secretary of War may deem necessary fairly and justly to compensate to the contractor for expenditures, obligations, and liabilities necessarily incurred, including work, labor, and service necessarily rendered, under the original contract or in preparation for the performance thereof, or under this supplemental agreement.

It is to be noted of this basis of settlement that in addition to reimbursement it provides some remuneration to the contractor for what he has actually done under the contract, but no profit for that work which he might have done if the contract had gone to completion. Ordinarily the formula laid down is applied, but that formula itself contemplates exceptional cases in which special circumstances may in justice require other or additional compensation.

PROCEDURE AND ORGANIZATION EFFECTING ADJUSTMENT.

The very statement of the basis of settlement at once indicates the physical magnitude of the task of applying it to a multitude of contracts. The fundamental principle being reimbursement, it is for the contractor to determine what items of expenditure are chargeable to the curtailed portion of his contract and for the Government to verify his statement. This often involves the history of a vast amount of material, complicated questions of the apportionment of overhead and the determination of the contractor's own obligations on his commitments on his sub-contracts which he in turn had to curtail by reason of the curtailment of his contract by the Department. In some prime contracts the sub-contracts run into the hundreds in number and on the adjustment of these the Department has to verify the obligation of the prime contractor which it is to protect. The determination of a proper allowance for facilities specially created for the purpose of the contract is difficult alike for the contractor to state and the Department to verify. Further, it is the policy of the Department, when practicable, to leave in the hands of the contractor material purchased or worked on and to pay to him the difference between its cost and present value. Here again difficult questions of valuation are presented to contractor and Department alike. If such settlement on differences cannot be made, and the Department takes the property over, the checking and inventorying of a vast amount of varied material is a task of infinite detail.

It was at once obvious that sound procedure required the presentation of the contractor's statement of his situation as to the curtailed portions of his contract to the local officers of the Supply Bureau with which he was dealing, who were familiar with the facts of performance under the contract and who were accessible to the plant. Accordingly, the examination of the contractor's statement is made by a local bureau board, the negotiations are conducted by it and its recommendations are ordinarily approved by the Bureau Claims Board in Washington, to which it is sent for review and by the representative of the War Department Claims Board who sit with the Bureau Board. There are 34 local boards, and eight Bureau Boards in Washington and the work of the whole is supervised and directed by the War Department Claims Board. The physical magnitude of the task will be better appreciated when it is pointed out that one District Office, which, to be sure, has the largest task of any, has a force of 3,000, substantially all of whom are working in whole or in part on the detailed work involved in contract adjustment.

On many contracts it is at once apparent that the final disposition of the claim involves some items which take far longer in their ascertainment than others. To make it possible to give relief to contractors in this situation, and to enable them to return more speedily to commercial work, the Department has adopted a plan by which if they are willing to enter into a supplemental contract, agreeing to the basis of settlement set forth above, they may receive payment for items as rapidly as they are determined, or a lump sum equal to a substantial percentage of their claim. Instructions as to the basis of settlements, forms of settlement contracts and a table of organization are set forth in the accompanying papers.

SETTLEMENT OF CONTRACTS NOT EXECUTED IN THE MANNER PRESCRIBED BY LAW.

Immediately upon the passage of the Act of March 2, 1919, authorizing the Secretary of War to adjust infor-

Procedure In Settling Contracts

mal contracts, it was determined to apply the same basis of settlement and to use the same organization to effect it as had been adopted for contracts executed in the manner prescribed by law. Under this Act two steps are necessary: First, to determine the fact and terms of the informal agreement; second, to make an award of compensation "on a fair and equitable basis." Claims under this Act have been placed in two classifications. Where the terms of the agreement are evidenced by writings and the agreement was made under the authority of the Secretary of War, the procedure for the determination of the fact of the agreement and of the proper award is in the hands of the same organization that would handle the matter if the agreement had been properly executed. Where the terms of the agreement are not evidenced by writings, or it is alleged to have been entered into under the authority of the President, then the determination of the fact and terms of the agreement has been delegated by the War Department Claims Board to the Board of Contract Adjustment. The procedure under the Act of March 2, 1919, is set forth in Supply Circular No. 17, Revised, and Appendix.

PROGRESS OF SETTLEMENT WORK.

Of the 24,199 contracts, formal and informal, performance of which has been curtailed by the War Department since the armistice, 15,756 contracts have been finally disposed of by release, supplementary agreement or award. In addition, the contractor and District Boards have reached a definite agreement as to approximately 2,500 more. Of the remaining, substantially all have been formally or informally taken up by the Claims Boards and are in process of examination and verification and many of them in an advance stage of negotiation. Of these, however, claims which it is estimated will amount to $150,000,000 have not yet been formally presented by the claimants owing ordinarily to their extent and complexity. In addition to the 24,000 contracts, formal and informal, reviewed above under which performance has been curtailed, there will be some additional claims under the Act of March 2, 1919, on agreements express and implied. As these claims may be presented up to June 30, 1919, their number cannot now be stated or accurately estimated.

Certain of the Settlement Boards are rapidly nearing the end of their work. The Construction Division, Chemical Warfare Service, Director of Explosives, have practically completed their work. The Engineers and Signal Corps should complete their settlements before the end of June. Air Service and Purchase and Storage should practically complete their work during July. Ordnance, which has had by far the heaviest task, should have put behind it all but a difficult residue before September.

It is estimated that the total cost to complete the eliminated portions of the contracts up for settlement would be $3,600,000,000. The estimated amount claimed and to be claimed in settlement of this elimination is $700,000,000, the claims being based on the expenditures and commitments of prime contractors and not including any prospective profits to them. Up to this time $153,476,000 has been finally awarded, of which approximately $125,000,000 has been paid. Up to May 17, 1919, 568 awards had been made under the Act of March 2, 1919, the total amount to be paid under the same amounting to $38,081,623, of which $33,596,168 had been paid to the claimants. The uncompleted portion of the original agreements as to which these awards were made amounted to $201,231,479. The foregoing awards are included in the general figures given above in regard to the adjustment of formal and informal contracts, performance under which has been curtailed. The total number of claims filed under the Act of March 2, 1919, at this time is 2,844.

In considering the amounts paid in settlements which have already been approved and those which it is estimated will have to be paid on account of contracts under which performance has been curtailed, it must be remembered that in the course of these settlements the Department is taking over considerable quantities of material and equipment and various plants. The value to the Government of this material and equipment can only be determined as the result of salvage operations, but it is undoubtedly substantial.

The work of contract adjustment described above has been and is being carried on by organizations essentially civilian in character. Business men of standing have remained in the service as officers or civilians to carry on this work in Washington and in the various localities where settlements are being negotiated. They have developed organizations adequate to handle this task which is unique in the history of the Department. In spite of the difficulties to be overcome, I feel that more than 75 per cent of the actual work to be done is behind us. The organization is composed of men whose personal interest demands their speedy return to their normal occupations. There is, thus, every incentive to expedition, but there is throughout the organization a very clear determination not to sacrifice thoroughness and sound business judgment to undue celerity, and to clean the task up in a way that will be satisfactory to the country before leaving the service. Individual instances of delay, individual instances of hardship, individual instances of error are bound to be present in a work of this magnitude, but I feel that the principles which are being applied are sound and that the organization charged with this work is hard-working, competent and of absolute integrity and that the task is well on its way towards accomplishment.

From my survey of the work, I am impressed with the spirit of co-operation and fair dealing evinced generally by the contractors affected. They seem to be carrying over into this final winding up of their war relations with the Department to a marked degree the admirable spirit which they so generally displayed in the stress of the nation's military need.

BENEDICT CROWELL,
The Assistant Secretary of War,
May 20, 1919. Director of Munitions.

JOINT INDUSTRIAL CONFERENCE CALLED BY THE SHIPPING BOARD

The Shipping Board authorizes the following:

The co-operation of employers, employees, and the Government in the development of the American merchant marine is the object of a joint industrial conference which has just been called by the Shipping Board to take place in Washington on June 4, 5 and 6 in the auditorium of the Smithsonian Institute. It is hoped that this object will be accomplished through the establishment by agreement among the various interested parties of suitable agencies for the consideration and adjustment of labor issues and the promotion of efficiency and industrial harmony in the American merchant marine. It is not intended to take up at the conference specific matters requiring adjustment, but rather to determine the fundamental questions of relationship between employer groups, employee groups and the Government.

Those Who Will Attend.

The conference will include owners and operators of ocean steamships, stevedores and contractors for longshore labor, owners and operators of harbor craft, representatives of the various organizations of seamen, licensed officers, and longshoremen; as well as officials from interested departments of the Government. After the opening session, parties interested in marine labor matters and those interested in dock and harbor questions will meet in separate sections.

The arrangements which are contemplated are not altogether new, but are the development of the war-time agreements, which made possible the continuous movement of vessels and cargo during the shipping crisis of the world war. The most notable of these arrangements were the so-called Atlantic Agreement, governing the conditions of employment of seamen, and the agreement creating the National Adjustment Commission for the adjudication of longshore disputes.

NEW CUSTOMS CHIEF.

Secretary Glass announces the resignation of F. M. Halstead as Chief of the Customs Division. George W. Ashworth, who for several years has been Assistant Chief of the Customs Division, has been appointed to succeed Mr. Halstead as chief of the division.

Thrift is the bulwark of prosperity. Buy W. S. S.

CHANGES IN IMPORT AND EXPORT RULES

Shipments by Mail Under Special Export License RAC-52.

The War Trade Board announces (W. T. B. R. 758) the revision of Special Export License RAC-52, covering certain shipments to foreign countries by mail. W. T. B. R. 618, issued February 28, 1919, and W. T. B. R. 715, issued April 29, 1919, are hereby rescinded, and in place thereof the following becomes effective:

(1.) Special Export License RAC-52 has been issued to the Post Office Department to permit any local postmaster to accept without individual export license—

(a) All shipments of commodities not on the Export Conservation List;

(b) Shipments of commodities on the Export Conservation List where the value of no one commodity exceeds $200; when destined to—

Any country in the Western Hemisphere or Africa;

Any country in Asia (including Mesopotamia, Palestine and Syria), except Arabia and Turkey in Asia;

The following countries in Europe: Great Britain, France, Italy, Belgium, Greece, Spain and Portugal, their colonies, possessions and protectorates; also Iceland, the Faroe Islands, and Norway.

(c) Shipments without limit of value to Canada and Newfoundland of certain commodities on the Export Conservation List as noted in the list, in addition to shipments as outlined in (A) and (B) above.

(2) In making shipments under this special license (RAC-52) it is not necessary to make any application for license nor to present a license of any kind to the postmaster. If the shipment is of a commodity which may be shipped under subheadings (A), (B) and (C) of paragraph (1) above, and if the shipment is consigned to a consignee in any country named in paragraph (1), the package is, so far as the War Trade Board is concerned, need only be delivered to the postmaster with the following facts noted upon the wrapper:

1. "Shipped under Export License RAC-52."
2. List of contents.
3. Name and address of shipper.
4. Name and address of consignee.

(Where a package bears a customs tag or an invoice describing the contents, the list of contents need not be written upon the wrapper of the package.)

(3) All shipments made under Special Export License RAC-52 must be made by mail and are subject to the regulations of the Post Office Department. Special attention is called to the fact that there is no parcel post service at present between the United States and certain of the countries mentioned in paragraph (1).

(4) The attention of shippers is directed to the fact that RAC-52 does not permit any shipments to members of the United States Army, United States Navy, United States Marine Corps, or organizations affiliated therewith, but that all such shipments must be made under Special Export License RAC-43 and in compliance with Post Office Department.

(5) Persons desiring to export by mail any commodity which may not be exported under RAC-52 or any commodity to a country not covered by RAC-52, must apply to the War Trade Board for an individual export license. Applications should be filed on Form X-A, copies of which are obtainable from the War Trade Board in Washington or any of its branch offices.

Special Export License Extended.

The War Trade Board announces (W. T. B. R. 760), the revision of regulations under which shipments of certain origin and destinations, the importation of which has been otherwise licensed, may be exported without an individual export license when the same are conveyed in transit through the territory or via any port of the United States. This regulation, effective May 28, 1919, rescinds W. T. B. R. 714, issued April 29, 1919, and W. T. B. R. 737, issued May 15, 1919, and extends the scope of Special Export License RAC-42 as hereinafter described.

(1) Special Export License RAC-42 has been issued through the Customs Service and authorizes the exportation of shipments of all commidities which are conveyed in transit through the territory or via a port of the United States when originating in any foreign country and destined to any country of the world: Provided, however, that no shipment destined to Europe shall be authorized under this license unless such shipment is consigned to Great Britain, France, Italy, Belgium, Greece, Spain, Portugal, or their possessions in Europe, or Iceland, the Faroe Islands, Serbia, Roumania, or Norway, or to the Netherlands Oversea Trust when destined to Holland, or to the Societe Suisse de Surveillance Economique when destined to Switzerland.

(3) Upon arrival of such in-transit shipments at port of entry the railroad agent or the vessel's agent shall present to the Collector of Customs a copy of the Carrier's Customs Manifest, Form 7512, or a copy of the ship's manifest, or portion thereof, upon which shall be clearly noted the shipments which are in transit. This copy shall bear—

(b) The ultimate destination, in accordance with paragraph (2) herein.

(b) The consignee when destined to Holland or Switzerland.

(c) The notation "Special Export License RAC-42."

(4) If the shipment is by rail the Collector of Customs will, upon giving entry, allow the shipment to proceed to port of exit, accompanied by the Carrier's Manifest. The Collector of Customs at the port of exit will allow the goods to be exported under RAC-42.

The attention of shippers is called to the fact that goods given entry into the United States as in-transit shipments may not be diverted for demestic consumption, or reconsigned to a country of destination other than the one named on the entry documents described in paragraph (2) unless authority for so doing has been obtained from the War Trade Board.

For the information of shippers, their attention is drawn to W. T. B. R. 643, issued March 14, 1919, announcing the issuance of General Import License PBF No. 35. This general import license covers the importation into the United States, under such bond as may be prescribed by the United States Customs Service, of all commodities which are proposed to be shipped through the United States to any foreign country.

Shipments of Non-conserved Commodities to Norway.

The War Trade Board announces (W. T. B. R. 759) that Special Export License RAC-80 has been issued through the Customs Service, effective May 28, 1919, to permit the exportation by freight or express, without individual export licenses, of all articles not included in the Export Conservation List when destined to Norway.

Shipments need no longer be consigned to importing associations in Norway, but may go forward consigned directly to the individual importers.

Shippers should note that it is no longer necessary to apply to the War Trade Board for permission to ship under Special Export License RAC-80, and no special document issued by the War Trade Board is necessary in connection with such shipments. Shipments may be made under Epecial Export License RAC-80 by the presentation of Shipper's Export Declarations (Customs Cat. 7525) in triplicate to the Collectors of Customs at the ports of exit from the United States.

The attention of shippers is called to the fact that shipments of the character outlined above, when dispatched by mail, should be exported under Special Export License RAC-52.

Commodities included in the Export Conservation List may be exported to Norway only under individual export licenses, applications for which should be made to the War Trade Board, Washington, D. C.

Exporters should acquaint themselves with the import requirements of the country of destination, and it is suggested that exporters avail themselves of the facilities of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce of the Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C., to obtain information respecting the import regulations to Norway.

So far as Norway is concerned, this

CHANGES IN IMPORT AND EXPORT REGULATIONS

ruling rescinds War Trade Board Ruling 747, issued May 21, 1919, and War Trade Board Ruling 740, issued May 15, 1919. The regulations governing transshipment in, or re-exportation from, Norway are not affected by this ruling, and the provisions of War Trade Board Ruling 744, issued May 19, 1919, continue in full force and effect.

French Import Restrictions.

The War Trade Board announces (W. T. B. R. 756) for the information of exporters in the United States that a Ministerial Decree, published May 21, 1919, revokes the general prohibition against the importation into France of the following articles, effective May 25, 1919 (the numbers referred to are those of the French Customs Tariff): 23, wool; 57, pearls, fine; 60, prepared sponges of all kinds; 88, oil seeds and oil fruits; 115, pine saps (turpentine, resins, rosin, pitch and resin lumps); 116, spirits of turpentine; 128, woods, rough, squared or sawed; 129, paving blocks; 130, stave wood; 131, splits; 132, hoop wood and prepared poles; 133, perches, poles and staffs, rough; 133 bis., woods injected or having received a chemical preparation; 135 bis., resinous woods in logs; 136, excelsior; 137, other common wood; 139, scenetd woods; 141, cotton; 141 bis., waste of cotton yarn, unbleached, bleached or dyed, unfit for use as yarn, washed, degreased or bleached; 142, flax, hackled combed or as tow; 143, jute; 166, oil cake and dregs of olives; 168, paper pulp; 170, plants; 170 bis., flowers; 174, quarter, mineral waters; 175, marble for statuary and other; 175 bis., alabaster, carved or otherwise worked; 175 ter., cut precious stones other than those destined for jewelry; 177, stones, worked, including building stone worked, carved, modeled or polished (except lithographic stones); 177 bis., staff and plaster moldings not colored; 177 ter., stone marbles; 178, millstones; 178 bis., corundum in the grain and emery pulverized; 179 ter., rough natural corundum, stones and earths not designated, capable of being used in fine arts other than phosphates of natural lime, mica, crude asbestos, natural crude corundum; 181, brick, solid common of any former dimension; 181 bis., brick, solid, fine or pressed, of any form or dimension, hollow brick; 181 ter., tiles, common pressed and without flanges; 181 quarter, mechanical or interlocking tiles and accessory reefing material; 181 quin., brick tiles and common building material of stoneware; 184 bis., lime; 185, cement; 191, graphite or plumbago; 199, lignite wax, vaseline; 200, gold, platinum; 201, silver; 202, goldsmiths' dross; 205, cast iron; 206, iron and steel, crude, in ingots; 207 and 207 bis., iron and steel, rolled or forged; 208, iron or steel rods; 209 and 209 bis., hoop iron or steel; 210, sheets of iron or steel; 210 bis., sheets of nickel steel; 210 ter., hot rolled bands known as large plates; 211, iron, tinned, coated with copper, lead or zinc; 218, iron or steel wire; 219, waste and scrap iron which can be utilized only for resmelting; 219 bis., scrap of tin-plate of a thickness of 5 millimeters maximum; 220, slag and scoria; 221, copper, pure or alloyed with zinc, tin, aluminum, manganese or with copper ore; 222, lead in crude lumps, pigs, bars or slabs, alloyed with antimony in lumps, hammered or rolled, filing and scrap; 223, tin in lumps, pigs, bars or slabs, pure or alloyed, hammered or rolled or drawn into wire of any dimension and sheets, filings and scrap; 224 zinc in lumps, pigs, bars or slabs rolled, filings and scrap; 225, nickle product of first fusion, cast, matte, and speiss pure, alloyed with copper, with or without zinc; 227, antimony; 273, copper sulphate; 367, binder twine; 405, canvas for harvesters.

In making this announcement, the War Trade Board wishes to call attention to the fact that they are not in a position to speak authoritatively on foreign import restrictions, but are merely transmitting the above information for the convenience of those on the War Trade Board's mailing list. Inquiries with regard to foreign import regulations should be addressed to the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C., as that bureau endeavors to keep informed on the import regulations of foreign governments.

Importation of Commodities of "Enemy" or "Ally of Enemy" Origin.

The War Trade Board announces (W. T. B. R. 754) that War Trade Board Ruling 686, issued April 7, 1919, has been rescinded and that in lieu thereof the War Trade Board have promulgated the following regulations governing the importation of commodities of "enemy" or "ally of enemy" origin:

(1) Commodities produced or manufactured in territory which formerly had the status of "enemy" or "ally of enemy" territory, but with which general trade has been authorized in previous announcements of the War Trade Board (such as Czecho-Slovakia, Poland, German Austria, etc.), may now be imported into the United States without reference to the fact that such commodities were produced or manufactured in such "enemy" or "ally of enemy" territory.

(2) Commodities produced or manufactured in Germany or Hungary may be imported into the United States from any one of the countries contiguous to Germany or Hungary, if said commodities were purchased by citizens of the United States and fully paid for by them and shipped from Germany or Hungary into one of said continguous countries, all prior to April 6, 1917.

(3) Commodities produced or manufactured in Germany may be imported into the United States from any one of the countries contiguous to Germany, if said commodities were purchased by citizens of the United States and partly paid for by them and shipped from Germany into one of said contiguous countries, all prior to April 6, 1917; subject, however, to the condition that effective arrangements shall be made whereby the unpaid balance of the purchase price shall be deposited in a bank in the country from which the shipment is proposed to be made, to the credit of the local Inter-Allied Trade Committee, under terms insuring that the funds so deposited will be made available for the purchase of foodstuffs for Germany under the direction of the Food Section of the Supreme Economic Council.

(4) Applications may be filed for licenses to import commodities purchased or manufactured in Germany or Hungary from any one of the countries contiguous to Germany or Hungary, is said commodities were purchased by citizens of the United States and said citizens of the United States became irrevocably bound to pay the purchase price therefor and said commodities were shipped from Germany or Hungary into one of said contiguous countries, all prior to April 6, 1917, and if said citizens of the United States are still irrevocably bound to pay said purchase price. All applications filed pursuant to this paragraph (4) will be considered by the War Trade Board and disposed of according to the merits of each particular case.

The term "Germany" in the foregoing regulations is intended to include that portion of Germany occupied by the military forces of the Allied and Associated Governments as well as all parts of Germany outside the area of military occupation.

Tin Ore and Tin Concentrates.

The War Trade Board announces (W. T. B. R. 761) that, on and after May 28, 1919, applications will be considered for licenses to import tin ores and tin concentrates, subject, however, to the following conditions and limitations:

1. That such licenses will permit the importation only of shipments made from points of origin on or after June 8, 1919, and
2. That such import licenses will not be valid for entry until July 1, 1919.

Shipments in Transit Through Holland.

The War Trade Board announces (W. T. B. R. 757), effective May 27, 1919, that shipments from the United States in transit through Holland, destined for Belgium, Alsace-Lorraine, Switzerland or the territory occupied by the Allied forces on the left bank of the Rhine, must be consigned to the Inter-Allied Trade Committee at The Hague, for account of a sub-consignee in the country of ultimate destination.

Although it is understood that the aforesaid Inter-Allied Trade Committee will accept consignments of this character, the War Trade Board is unable at this time to give complete details regarding the arrangements which have been made. Further information will be published as soon as it is received by the War Trade Board.

CASUALTIES IN U. S. EXPEDITIONARY FORCES

SERIAL B, NO. 30.

Killed in Action.

PRIVATES.

RENO, Frank. Mrs. Grace H. Reno, East Ninety-fifth Street and Holmes Lane, Canarsie, Brooklyn, N. Y.
GREEN, Samuel. Mrs. Bannie Green, box 43, Faber, Va.
WHITTLE, James R. Francis E. Davis, Eli, Ky.

Died from Accident and Other Causes.

PRIVATES.

CASEY, Maynard Francis. Joseph P. Casey, 55 Bridge Street, Seneca Falls, N. Y.
HUDSON, Daniel P. Mrs. M. P. Hudson, R. F. D. 4, Dexter, Ga.

Missing in Action.

PRIVATE.

COOK, Charles B. Mrs. Lue J. Cook, R. F. D. 1, Stonewall, Ga.

CURRENT CASUALTIES.

Died of Disease.

SERGEANT.

ST. JAMES, Arthur Garfield. Mrs. Ida Stolz, 2450 Lorimer Street, Denver, Colo.

Died of Accident and Other Causes.

PRIVATE.

JONES, Edward. Mrs. Lizzie Jones, 1311 Woodyear Street, Baltimore, Md.

CHANGES IN STATUS.

The following cabled corrections are issued as an appendix to the regular casualty lists:

Died of Disease, Previously Reported Died of Wounds.

PRIVATE.

BUTE, Lloyd C. James C. Bute, Kempton, Ill.

Wounded (Degree Undetermined), Previously Reported Died of Wounds.

PRIVATE.

GREEN, Oscar. John Green, Colmar, Ky.

Returned to Duty, Previously Reported Died of Wounds.

CORPORAL.

HAVENS, Ralph D. Mrs. Sarah R. Jackson, Wantagh, N. Y.

Died of Wounds, Previously Reported Wounded Severely.

PRIVATE.

WILSON, John P. Charles Neilson, 4035 Thirty-seventh Avenue, Seattle, Wash.

Killed in Action, Previously Reported Wounded Slightly.

PODGORSKI, Walter. William Podgorski, 93 Poland Street, Hamtramck, Mich.

Wounded (Degree Undetermined), Previously Reported Missing in Action.

PRIVATES.

PATTERSON, Hubert B. Calvin J. Patterson, R. F. D. 7, Fayette, Ala.
RYAN, Edward H. Mrs. Louise Ryan, 537 Mack Avenue, Detroit, Mich.

Returned to Duty, Previously Reported Missing in Action.

PRIVATES.

DIPRIMA, Gaetano. Miss Mary Diprima, 108 Hamburg Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
REED, Richmond. Ellis Reed, Denmark, S. C.
REGENFUSZ, Frank. Charles Regenfusz, 1037 Freeman Avenue, Cincinnati, Ohio.
REID, Clyde. John W. Reid, Guion, Tex.
ROBERTSON, Joseph C. Mrs. Nettie Robertson, Navarre, Mich.

Returned to Military Control, Previously Reported Missing in Action.

PRIVATE.

CARRIER, C. William Carrier, Joplin, Mo.

Erroneously Reported Killed in Action.

PRIVATE.

WHITTLE, Stanton Bell. Mrs. Sallie E. Whittle, Eli, Ky.

SERIAL B, NO. 3.

PRIVATES.

KIRCHENBAUER, Fred. Anton Kirchenbauer, Clear Lake, Minn.
MANFARDINO, Pavlo. Albana Manfardino, box 24, Mantiglo, Pa.

Died from Accident and Other Causes.

WAGONER.

KELLEY, William R. Norman Laickie, Metolpo Hotel, Duluth, Minn.

PRIVATE.

ROPER, Beura R. Mrs. Rachel Minette, R. F. D. 1, Barnsville, Ga.

Missing in Action.

PRIVATES.

COLBURN, Oscar E. Mrs. Irene Colburn, Sanborn, Minn.
LAWRENCE, Armstead Edward. Mrs. Lucy R. Lawrence, 1209 Breckenridge Street, Owensboro, Ky.

CURRENT CASUALTIES.

Died from Wounds.

PRIVATE.

BRITTON, William E. John Britton, R. F. D. 6, Knoxville, Tenn.

Died from Accident and Other Causes.

SERGEANT.

KURTZ, Walter. Mrs. Rosie Grimwood, Wormleysburg, Pa.

CORPORALS.

BROKER, Charles Fritz. Mrs. Bertha Broker, R. F. D. 13, North Tonowanda, N. Y.
DEXTER, Robert I. George G. Dexter, 224 State Street, Batavia, N. Y.
JAMES, Earl. Mrs. Emily James, 1051 Greenwood Street, Reading, Pa.

PRIVATES.

DOMENICO, George. Miss Mary Domenico, 261 Shapp Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
GORDON, Earl. Edward Gordon, Iron River, Mich.
ROBERTS, Abraham L. Mrs. M. A. Roberts, Granger, Wash.
SAGE, Herbert. Eric Sage, Madison, Minn.

Died of Disease.

MAJOR.

HAXALL, Bolling W., jr. Mrs. Katharine McClure Haxall, Middleburg, Va.

LIEUTENANT.

GAEDEKE, William A. Mrs. Florence H. Gaedeke, 30 Fourth Street, Weehawken, N. J.

SERGEANTS.

BLANKENSHIP, George W. Mrs. Beckie Crow, Jacksboro, Tex.
ECKHART, Raymond J. Mrs. John Eckhart, Bandera, Tex.

WAGONER.

ASHTON, Daniel Earnest. Mrs. Mary Louisa Ashton, 1113 Pollock Avenue, New Castle, Pa.

COOK.

MOYER, James Daniel. Mrs. Albert Smith, Colony, Kans.

PRIVATES.

ALLEN, Joseph S. Mrs. George Allen, 1006 Jackson Street, Oregon City, Oreg.
BICKLEY, Ernest R. Simon E. Bickley, R. F. D. 1, Irmo, S. C.
BROUSSARD, Landry J. Sigmond D. Broussard, Lowry, La.
CASSELIA, Pietro. John Casselia, 242 East Main Street, Carnegie, Pa.
CHAMBERS, Sam. Mrs. Winnie Chambers, Winston-Salem, N. C.
FINCH, Rufus. Mrs. Ellen Finch, 714 Twentieth Street, Bessemer, Ala.
GERALD, Jasper. Mrs. Mime Shelton, Riceville, Tenn.
JEFFCOAT, James N. Benjamin Jeffcoat, R. F. D. 3, box 102, Leesville, S. C.
JOHNSON, John A. Andrew Warner, box 726, Canby, Minn.
KAUFMAN, Joseph. Miss Sarah Kaufman, 376 Hooper Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
KONING, Marines. William Koning, 23 Hillman Street, Paterson, N. J.
LANTER, Marion Franklin. Charles Henry Lanter, Savoy, Ky.
McFARLIN, Robert E. Mrs. Mary McFarlin, general delivery, Standing Rock, Ala.
McKINNEY, George. Mrs. Marjorie McKinney, R. F. D. 4, box 3, Smithville, Miss.
MILKULSKI, Roman. John Milkulski, 37 Spruce Street, Natrona, Pa.
MURRAY, Henry. Theodore Murray, Centersville, S. C.
OSBORN, Pearl. Mrs. Mary Osborn, Clinton, Ind.
SHINGLETON, Roy. Mrs. Mary E. Shingleton, 103 Seventh Street, New Brighton, Pa.
WASHBURN, Frank A. Winfield H. Washburn, Keeline, Wyo.
WILKINSON, Edgar. Mrs. Sophia Wilkinson, R. F. D. 2, Marion, Ala.
WYANT, Ralph Waldo. Frank M. Wyant, Gladstone Hotel, Sixty-second and Kenwood Streets, Chicago, Ill.

SERIAL B, NO. 32.

Killed in Action.

CORPORAL.

CUTTS, Raymond B. Fred Hines, 503 East Fifteenth Street, Amarillo, Tex.

PRIVATE.

CRAIG, George. Anna Ingram, Schoolfield, Va.

Died of Wounds.

PRIVATE.

SULLIVAN, Joseph. Mrs. Geneva Sullivan, 24 Jefferson Street, Norwalk, Ohio.

Died from Accident and Other Causes.

PRIVATES.

KRUPP, Albert. Benidick Krupp, New Athens, Ill.
LIDTKE, Hugo R. Mrs. Emily Lidtke, 212 Meacham Street, Manistee, Mich.
SCHULTZ, Arthur G. Adolph Schultz, Box 5, Rosenberg, Tex.

Died of Disease.

PRIVATE.

TOWNSEND, Jack. Viola Townsend, 112 West Larel Street, Florence, S. C.

CURRENT CASUALTIES.

Died of Wounds.

PRIVATE.

SAWICKIS, Frank K. Mrs Josephine Urbus, 1814 Center Street, Racine, Wis

Died from Aeroplane Accident.

LIEUTENANT.

KRESGE, Ellwood F. Harold W. Kresge, 1724 Main Street, Northampton, Pa.

Died from Accident and Other Causes.

LIEUTENANT.

PIERCE, Joseph E. Robert V. Pierce, 437 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

CORPORAL.

STATON, Fred. Mrs. Martha Staton, 28 Sefton Street, Leigh, Lancashire, England.

PRIVATES.

CROSS, Harry. William Cross, 608 Eutaw Street, Baltimore, Md.
JOHNSON, Martin Elias Johnson, Bartlett, N. Dak.
PAGE, James E. Lum H. Page, R. F. D. 2, Belleville, Ark.
RANDOLPH, Bryan. Mrs. Belle Randolph Metropolis, Ill.
SEASTRAND, Gustave. Gustave Seastrand, 188 Houston Avenue, Muspegon, Mich.
SMITH, Harry P. John C. Smith, Aberdeen, S. C.

Died of Disease.

SERGEANTS.

BARRON, William A. Mrs. Jennie Barron, 48 Priscilla Street, Rochester, N. Y.
FALVEY, Frank. Mrs. Margaret Falvey, Winamac, Ind.
ROBINSON, Paul W. Mrs. Gertrude T. Robinson, 1917 Palace Street, St. Paul, Minn.

CORPORAL.

GREENE, Rufus S. Mrs. Florence Greene, 1521 Lydia Street, Kansas City, Mo.

MECHANIC.

MORALES, Salvador. Mrs. Rosa Morales, 1411 Jefferson Street, Brownsville, Tex.

HORSESHOER.

ASCHENBACH, Frank B. Charles H. Aschenbach, Hamburg, Pa.

PRIVATES.

ARNOLD, William T. Mrs. Mary Arnold, 2416 Market Street, Peru, Ill.
DECESARIS, Jermano. Chizzareno, Delili, 1921 South Hicks Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

CASUALTIES IN U. S. EXPEDITIONARY FORCES

DOPLER, John Mrs. Hary Magdalena Redfok, West, W. Va.
FINK, Charles H. Mrs. James Fink, 1306 South Preston Street, Louisville, Ky.
JOYNER, Howard. Mrs. Rebecca Joyner, R. F. D. 2, box 42, Varnesville, S. C.
ROSS, Shapley P. Mrs. W. H. Ross, Fort Worth, Tex.
SISTERS, Earl C Mrs. N. Sisters, Brandon, Vt.
VERDOES, Mat. Mrs. Mary Verdoes, Edgerton, Minn.
WINTER, George P. Mrs. Jehhana Winter, 1712 Fulton Avenue, Davenport, Iowa.

The following cabled corrections are issued as an appendix to the regular casualty lists at the request of the several press associations:

Died, Previously Reported Died of Disease.

PRIVATE.

DAVIS, ULYSES, Mrs. Fanny Davis, R. F. D. 1, box 50, Jonesville, S. C.

Returned to Duty, Previously Reported Died of Disease.

PRIVATE.

CROFT, John Hughes. Miss Jennie L. Croft, Gadsden, Ala.

Killed in Action, Previously Reported Died.

CORPORAL.

GARDNER, George W. Mrs. Mary Amos Garner, 5 Osgood Avenue, Lowell, Kans.

PRIVATES.

ALEXANDER, Jessie. Mrs. Lutisha Alexander, 2928 North Fifth Street, Kansas City, Kans.
DOTSON, Marvin. Mrs. Maggie Dotson, Amarillo, Tex.
FRANDSEN, Ingvar M. Jens Frandsen, Pedersbak Fjirredts, Denmark.
HART, Alva Theodore. Frank R. Hart, Maxwell, W Va.
JOHNSON, Truair J. Truair L. Johnson, box 754, Three Forks, Mont.
MULLEN, John J. Thomas Mullen, Sixtieth Street, South Boston, Mass.

Died of Wounds, Previously Reported Died.

PRIVATES.

FORSHA, Leslie, J. Mrs. Gertrude Forsha, Blairsville, Pa.
KOPOT, Tony. Alex Sika, 494 Elizabeth Street, Detroit, Mich.

Died of Disease, Previously Reported Died.

PRIVATE.

HAWES, Will D. Jeff B. Hawes, Wickliffe, Ky.

Killed in Action, Previously Reported Wounded Severely.

CORPORAL.

NEARY, David W. Joseph Neary, 890 Park Avenue, St. Paul, Minn.

Killed in Action, Previously Reported Wounded (Degree Undetermined).

PRIVATES.

ELLIOTT, Raymond V. Mrs. Elmer Elliott, R. F. D. 7, Winston-Salem, N. C.
HARCUM, George R. James E. Harcum, R. F. D. 2, Holland, Va.

Killed in Action, Previously Reported Missing in Action.

SERGEANT.

HOCKENBERRY, Roy N. Mrs. Ruth A. Hockenberry, East Waterford, Pa.

PRIVATES.

ALBRECHT, Albin Albert. Mrs. Fred Albrecht, 129 Koons Avenue, Buffalo, N. Y.
BAUER, Eddie J. S. Chris J. Bauer, R. F. D. 2, box 3, Holstein, Iowa.
GIMBTS, Stani. Mrs. Veronie Gimbts, Telsaewak, Kowna, Russia.

Returned to Duty, Previously Reported Missing in Action.

SERGEANT.

FIELDS, Louis L. James T. Fields, Mount Carmel, Mo.

CORPORALS.

BERRY, Frank C. Mrs. Sadie Berry, 845 Fourth Street, Douglas, Ariz.
DEA, John G. Mrs. Rosa Dea, R. F. D. 1, New Galena, Pa.

PRIVATES.

BRIGHT, James Lot. Mrs. Rosa Courtney, Weston, W. Va.
BRINKER, Edward. Mrs. Minnie Brinker, 1013 Carroll Street, St. Louis, Mo.
BROWN, Elmer. Mrs. Lizzie Middleton, Piggott, Ark.
BRUENCHICK, Steve. Mrs. Baraskavi Bruenchick, Minsk, Russia.
CHAVEZ, Luperto. Mrs. Colojio Chavez, Magdalena, N. Mex.
CROMER, Louis. Mrs. Virginia Wilson, Harrisonburg, Va.
DOMBROSKI, William. John Dombroski, 11 Cleveland Street, Miners Mills, Pa.
GEBERT, Otto Henry. Mrs. Elsie Gebert, R. F. D. 2, Utica, Mich.
GIVENS, Erenest. Miss May Boston, 5733 Monroe Street, Bellaire, Ohio.
PACKHEISER, Otto Victor. Mrs. Emma Packheiser, Vichy, Mo.
PAPPAS, Phillip. Mrs. Catherine Pappas, Canea, Crete, Greece.
PISTUR, Steve. Matie Lesoneik, 1461 Campbell Street, Detroit, Mich.

Died, Previously Reported Killed in Action.

PRIVATE.

BRUTON, Charles. Martin L. Bruton, Golden, Mo.

Wounded (Degree Undetermined), Previously Reported Killed in Action.

PRIVATE.

ANTIMARY, Victor. Antonio Antimary, 1050 Eleventh Street, Pitcairn, Pa.

Returned to Duty, Previously Reported Killed in Action.

PRIVATES.

ELDER, Charlie B. James J. Elder, Deport, Tex.
LARKIN, Ralph W. Mrs. W. C. Hodges, box 91, Harwood, Wash.

Returned to Military Control, Previously Reported Died of Wounds.

PRIVATE.

SMITH, Hugh B. Mrs. Minerva Smith, Waynesboro, Miss.

Killed in Action, Previously Reported Died.

LIEUTENANT.

MAUGER, Harry B. Mrs. Ida B. Mauger, 5600 Rising Sun Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.

CORPORAL.

MOY, Hugh. Mrs. Sarah M. Gallagher, 3236 F Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

PRIVATE.

MURPHY, Joseph Hooker. Mrs. E. Murphy, 547 North Sixty-fifth Street, West Philadelphia, Pa.

Died of Wounds, Previously Reported Died.

CORPORAL.

MANNING, Earl J. Mrs. Mary J. Manning, post office, Stillwater, N. Y.

Killed in Action, Previously Reported Wounded Severely.

MOORE, Joseph L. Mrs. Matilda Moore, Fall Branch, Tenn.

Killed in Action, Previously Reported Missing in Action.

LIEUTENANT.

IRISH, Eugene J. Miles S. Irish, 76 Marvine Avenue, Auburn, N. Y.

PRIVATES.

HAMILTON, Elmer E. J. A. Page, R. F. D. 7, Mattoon, Ill.
KRUSE, Charles F. Mrs. Etta C. Kruse, R. F. D. 2, Jerseyville, Ill.
McFARLANE, Harry A. Mrs. Amber McFarlane, Role, Okla.

Died, Previously Reported Missing in Action.

PRIVATE.

DREGER, William. Mrs. Charles Dreger, North Kaukauna, Wis.

Wounded (Degree Undetermined), Previously Reported Missing in Action.

PRIVATE.

HATHAWAY, Ray W. Mrs. Mary Hathaway, East Claridon, Ohio.

Returned to Duty Previously Reported Missing in Action.

PRIVATES.

BENNETT, R. A. Mrs. Florence Clukey, Waterville, Me.
KERNEY, John Dunlop. Mrs. Elizabeth Kerney, 39 Clove Street, West Bright, Staten Island, N. Y.
MAIELLA, Tony. Frank Maiella, 7 New Street, Clayton, N. J.
OLSON, Harold O. Gust Olson, Cooperstown, N. Dak.
RINOLDO, Phillip. Mrs. Elivera Rinaldo, 277 Mott Street, New York, N. Y.

SERIAL B,—No. 33.

Killed in Action.

PRIVATE.

MILOWSKI, Frank. Charles Lowskinski, 329 Apple Street, Syracuse, N. Y.

Died from Wounds.

CORPORAL.

BISKER, Noah. Mrs. Annie Katharine Bisker, Yoe, Pa.

PRIVATE.

PALMER, Leonard. Mrs. Mary Palmer, Douglasville, Ga.

Died of Accident and Other Causes.

PRIVATES.

GEHM, Charles D. Mrs. Emma Gehm, 119 Hill Street, Troy, N. Y.
MONAGHAN, Patrick. James Monaghan, Ivesdale, Ill.
PARKER, John P. Sever Parker, Gilbert, Minn.
ROSSEAU, Herbert J. Mrs. Eva Rosseau, 331 North Sarah Street, Escanaba, Mich.

Died of Disease.

PRIVATE.

BURKE, Johnie M. G. Mrs. Ida Foster, R. F. D. 1, Walnut Grove, Miss.

Missing in Action.

SCHAFFER, John L. Mrs. James Keefer, 322 Spring Street, Royersford, Pa.

PRIVATES.

DONART, Paul F. Mrs. Rose Donart, Sauk Center, Minn.
KALLEY, Nelson. Mrs. Aurelia Warren, Jeannette Avenue, Inwood, N. Y.
LUCKY, George W. Mrs. Catherine Lucky, R. F. D. 5, Longview, Tex.
RUBENSTEIN, Meyer. Miss Rebecca Rubenstein, 1353 Intervale Avenue, New York, N. Y.
STEELE, Edward F. Mrs. John F. Healy, 101 Illinois Street, Worcester, Mass.

CURRENT CASUALTIES.

Died of Accident and Other Causes.

CHAUFFEUR.

WRIGHT, Guy. Arthur Henry Wright, Clifton, Ill.

PRIVATES.

CATHEY, Joe. Mrs. Mark Hanner Cathey, Mechlenberg, N. C.
PITMAN, Charles F. Mrs. Ercle Pitman, Louisville, Ky.
THURSTON, James F. Thomas Thurston, 954 Elk Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

Died of Disease.

SECRETARY.

LIBONATO, Michael. Father Joseph P. Dineen, 142 East Twenty-ninth Street, New York, N. Y.

SERGEANT.

DURDEN, Leonard H. Mrs. S. T. Durden, Unard, Ga.

PRIVATES.

HALVER, Ray A. Mrs. Lillian Halver, 6 North Thayer Street, Bismarck, N. Dak.
RANDOLPH, Curnal. Will Randolph, R. F. D. 3, box 53, Pendergrass, Ga.
ROBERTS, William T. James Roberts, Blairs Mills, Ky.
PHILLIPS, Prince. Mrs. Mary Phillips, 1408 Green Street, Selma, Ala.

CHANGE OF STATUS.

The following cabled corrections are issued as an appendix to the regular casualty lists:

Wounded (Degree Undetermined), Previously Reported Killed in Action.

PRIVATE.

STONE, Ed. Elmer Stone, Blytheville, Ark.

Returned to Duty, Previously Reported Died of Disease.

PRIVATE.

WILLIAMS, Wesley. Mrs. Erma Young Williams, Patterson, La.

Killed in Action, Previously Reported Died.

LIEUTENANT.

SUDBOROUGH, Alfred Gwynn. Mrs. Catherine Sudborough, 336 Budlong Street, Adrian, Mich.

CORPORALS.

KNOBE, William E. Mrs. Bridget M. Knobe, Fall City, Nebr.
STANLEY, Warren P. Mrs. Maggie Stanley, Witt, Ill.

PRIVATES.

FLINN, Quincey A. Mrs. Susan Flinn, Kidder, Ky.
GRIFFITH, Earl J. Rufus K. Griffith, 314 Vermont Avenue, Providence, R. I.
KARRICK, Arthur. Mrs. Ada Turley, 24 Jamerson Street, Mount Sterling, Ky.
KERR, John S. Mrs. Ida Kerr, 316 North Seventh Street, Frederick, Okla.
KING, Willard S. Walter J. King, Iliad, Mont.
LORTZ, Jacob A. Mrs. Magurite Lortz, 959 Korsuch Avenue, Baltimore, Md.
MARRA, John. Tony Marra, 40 Downing Street, New York, N. Y.
MORGAN, Jonatban E. Ralph Morgan, Hegins, Pa.
SCHLEGEL, Rudolf. William Schlegel, 956 Parone Street, Benton Harbor, Mich.

CASUALTIES IN U. S. EXPEDITIONARY FORCES

SEILER, Benjamin. Tobicas Seiler, 1524 Charlotte Street, New York, N. Y.
SLAY, Lester. Mrs. Myra Williams, Mira, La.
STROMBERG, George W. Fred Stromberg, 86 Vandeventer Avenue, Long Island City, N. Y.
STUBBS, Edward. Mrs. Hamilton Stubbs, 1211 East Thomas Street, Seattle, Wash.
TREAT, Everett S. Mrs. P. G. Treat, 321 South Ninth Avenue, Mount Vernon, N. Y.
UMBENHOUER, Earl D. Mrs. Catherine Umbenhouer, 848 North Twelfth Street, Reading, Pa.
WILSON, Ralph. Omar Wilson, Paenia, Colo.
WOLFORD, Charles C. B. T. Wolford, Wap-Pocomo, W. Va.
WOOD, William H. Mrs. Scott J. Sharp, Milton, Ky.
WYATT, Vaughn C. Mrs. Cora Wyatt, Main Street, Greensboro, Md.
YOOS, Harry E. Miss Stella Yoos, 208 South Franklin Street, Pottstown, Pa.

Died of Wounds, Previously Reported Died.

PRIVATE.

WELLS, Walter L. Mrs. Laura Wells, 528 South Sixth Street, Keokuk, Iowa.

Missing in Action, Previously Reported Wounded Severely.

PRIVATE.

SHERMAN, Harry. Mrs. Anna Sherman, 514 East One hundred and thirty-ninth Street, New York, N. Y.

Killed in Action, Previously Reported Missing in Action.

LIEUTENANT.

SUTHERLAND, George R. Mrs. Mary E. Sutherland, 221 Sheridan Road, Kenosha, Wis.

PRIVATES.

BOSTROM, Carl M. Mrs. Almo Mary Evgstrom, 330 Riverside Avenue, Spokane, Wash.
CAMPODONICO, Joseph G. Emanuel Campodonico, R. F. D. 3, box 43, Stockton, Cal.
HOWELLS, Ernest P. Mrs. John Howells, 2101 Salisbury Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
JARAMILLO, Libraeto. Epefanio Jaramillo, Zuni, N. Mex.
LARRYMORE, Willy. John Larrymore, R. F. D. 1, O'Neill, Miss.
STEINBACHER, Fred. Mrs. Martha Brant, South Williamsport, Pa.
WERLEY, Leland S. Mrs. Mary Hosfeld, Macungie, Pa.
YATES, Clement. Miss Mary C. Yates, 127 South Thirty-sixth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Died, Previously Reported Missing in Action.

PRIVATES.

AYERS, Thomas J. Mrs. Hattie St. Chanti Ayers, 320 East Second Street, Dover, Ohio.
BOWERS, Roy C. Mrs. Delia Egc, 510 Perry Street, Sioux City, Iowa.
CARPER, James F. Frederick G. Carper, McLean, Va.

Wounded Slightly, Previously Reported Missing in Action.

PRIVATE.

HART, Charles S. Mrs. Hannah S. Hart, 133 Main Street, Lancaster, N. H.

Wounded (Degree Undetermined), Previously Reported Missing in Action.

PRIVATES.

FALIRISKIE, Jan. Tony Faliriskie, 44 Bradley Avenue, Blissville, N. Y.
SALTER, Chester R. Charles H. Salter, 524 Bainbridge Avenue, St. Charles, Mo.
SIEGFRIED, Edward J. Mrs. Edward Siegfried, 136 Newark Street, Newark, N. J.
STOLL, Theodore A. Mrs. Mary B. Stoll, 1148 Sycamore Street, Steubenville, Ohio.

Sick in Hospital, Previously Reported Missing in Action.

SERGEANT.

TAITT, Frank. Mrs. Caroline Taitt, 230 South Tenth Street, Ironton, Ohio.

Returned to Duty, Previously Reported Missing in Action.

SERGEANT.

HMIELESKI, Edmond. Mrs. Josephine Hmieleski, 670 Charles Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.

CORPORALS.

SANDERS, Charles W. Edward Sanders, 2514 East Boston Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.
SHESTAK, Joe. Axel Demidovich, 1414 Loomis Street, Chicago, Ill.

MECHANIC.

GIBBS, Arthur D. Mrs. Anna D. Gibbs, care of E. Swindler, R. F. D. 2, Niles, Ohio.

PRIVATES.

ADDISON, Louis H. Arthur Addison, Leesville, La.
CANCIGLIA, Rosario. Bagio Canciglia, 85 Tune Avenue, Granville, N. Y.
COREY, Vernon W. Mrs. James A. Corey, Britton, S. Dak.
ESPOSITO, Michele. Amato Esposito, Pleasantville Road, Hammonton, N. J.
FLORES, Marcial. Miss Clara Flores, Las Cruces, N. Mex.
HARP, Charles A. Mrs. Eliza Harp, Ozanne, Okla.
HURLEY, John J. Mrs. Lenora Hoffman, 931 North Marshall Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
HUTSON, Jewel W. Mrs. Mary Hutson, Nacogdoches, Tex.
KEELEY, John F. Mrs. Mary Keeley, 621 Shedwick Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
KLINGENBERG, Henry. Albert Klingenberg, 710 McKinley Street, Loveland, Colo.
KUCHENBROD, Ernest J. John Kuchenbrod, Wehrum, Pa.
LAWRENCE, Dan C. D. W. Lawrence, Kilgore, Tex.
O'HARA, William F. Mrs. Mary O'Hara, 337 East Indiana Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.
REAGAN, Elijah E. H. Reagan, 3405 Texas Avenue, Houston, Tex.
RICHARDS, Isaac M. Mrs. Lizzy Owens, Joseph, Utah.
RICHEY, Clarence M. Cecil Richey, 232 Broadway, Lawrence, Mass.
ROMANO, Guiseppe. Frank Romano, 1516 Iseminger Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
ROWINSKI, Peter. Mike Rowinski, 623 Elm Street, Scranton, Pa.
ROY, Alexander. Mrs. Yvonne Roy, box 183, Lisbon, Me.
RUSH, Frank S. Mrs. Catherine Rush, 1423 Erie Street, Utica, N. Y.
RUSSELL, Leon H. Burt Russell, Bravo, Mich.
RUTH, Edward. Mrs. Carrie Ruth, 19 Charlott Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
RYDZ, Ignatz. John Rydz, 8437 Burli Avenue, South Chicago, Ill.
SALO, Frank. William Salo, Hancock, Mich.
SALVIA, Carman W. Luiggi Salvia, 6120 Hazel Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.
SANDERS, Lester A. John Sanders, 164 Prospect Street, Painesville, Ohio.
SAWMILLER, Clyde. Mrs. Ida Sawmiller, 1121 Carlisle Avenue, Lima, Ohio.
SCHEIB, Earl R. Mrs. Katherine Scheib, 1406 North Eleventh Street, Reading, Pa.
SCHENDEL, Ervin A. Mrs. M. Schendel, Renville, Minn.
SCHRIER, John Henry Schrier, R. F. D. 1, Cashton, Wis.
SEATON, Ernest W. Charlie M. Seaton, Jacks Creek, Tenn.
SEMENAK, George. Anthony Adams, Pierce, Tex.
SERVAL, Joe. Peter Butvinski, 106 East Main Street, Amsterdam, N. Y.
SHELDON, Forest I. Mrs. Hazel Morzyniski, 2509 Garfield Street, Bay City, Mich.
SMILEY, Earl. Mrs. Mirle Lamagie, 3814 Spokane Avenue, Tacoma, Wash.
SODERGREN, Oscar F. Charlie Sodergren, Tripoli, Wis.
SOTO, James. Mrs. Josie Juarez, 767 Killarney Street, San Jose, Cal.
SPAHR, Getty R. Thomas B. Spahr, Terra Alta, W. Va.
STANLEY, Marion B. Mrs. Mamie Martin, Itasco, Tex.
SUTHERLAND, Jacob W. Mrs. Stella Sutherland, general delivery, Romeo, Mich.
TAYLOR, James F. Mrs. Stella B. Taylor, 567 Schoenamaker Avenue, Monessen, Pa.
TLEFF, Tole. John Kristoff, 461 Eighth Street, Homestead, Pa.
TROWNSELL, Charles S. Mrs Luella Trownsell, 917 Montisque Avenue, Montisque, Mich.
VIELE, Jay M. Garry Viele, R. F. D. 1, Turner, Mich.
WHITE, Joseph T. Mrs. Beatrice Bonds, 38 West Sixty-seventh Street, New York, N. Y.
WOOLLEY, Lonnie F. J. H. Woolley, R. F. D. 1, box 60, Rison, Ark.

Returned to Military Control, Previously Reported in Action.

PRIVATE.

LOFSKY, David. Mrs. Ida Choursk, 24 Cook Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

SERIAL B,—No. 34.

Killed in Action.

PRIVATES.

ANDERSON, Theodore E. Oscar Anderson, 1852 Hudson Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
KRAUSE, George W. Mrs. Mary E. Krause, 7618 Aurora Avenue, Seattle, Wash.
LEEGER, Chester C. Jacob W. Leeger, box 162 Freeport, Pa.
MORRIS, Burley P. Guss Morris, Blakeley, W. Va.
SHUELLA, Oscar. Mrs. Mary Shuella, 1528 Shumaker Avenue, West Wyoming, Pa.

Died of Wounds.

PRIVATES.

HARPER, George A. Mrs. Catherine A. Harper, Bumpass, Va.
MEKLAND, Albin J. Mrs. Josephine Mekland, 5634 Donson Way, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Died from Accident and Other Causes.

PRIVATES.

ARNET, Anthony L. Mrs. Marie Nagle, Gridley, Calif
NEWMAN, Harold. John Newman, 912 Dwelly Street, Fall River, Mass.
Schmitt, Charles W. Mrs. Emma Schmitt, 5431 Bishoff Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.

Missing in Action.

PRIVATES.

DUGGER, Ross W. Mrs. M. C. Dugger, 209 West Hyde Park Avenue, St. Joseph, Mo.
VAN DYKE, Fred. Mrs Ovel Van Dyke, 1035 Cooper Avenue South, Grand Rapids, Mich.

CURRENT CASUALTIES.

Died from Aeroplane Accident.

LIEUTENANT.

McKINNEY, Oakley W. William J. McKinney, 1377 Union Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

SERGEANT.

ROBBINS, Greeley. Oliver Robbins, Miller, Neb.

Died from Accident and Other Causes.

CORPORAL.

RIGGS, Harry. Mrs. Leslie Riggs, 50 Reed Avenue, East Youngstown, Ohio.

PRIVATES

COOPER, Ed. Mrs. Maliza Cooper, Torrance, Miss.
HINDMAN, Gus L. Elias Hindman, Blue Mountain, Ala.
JAEKEL, Elder F. Mrs. Amelia Jaekel, 228 Thomas Avenue, Forrest Park, Ill.
SMITH, William J. Mrs. Kate Smith, Newcastle, Wyo.

Died of Disease.

SERGEANT.

SLAYBACK, Howard. Pearl Weaver, 205 Charlotte Street, Lawrenceburg, Ind.

CORPORALS.

NEISWINTER, John Morritz. Miss Camilla Neiswinter, 1732 Center Street, Ashland, Pa.
RHODES, Walter Scott. Mrs. Ella Rhodes, Royer, Blair County, Pa.

WAGONER.

LIPINSKI, Mike. Mrs. Anna Lapinski, Gary, W. Va.

PRIVATES.

EVANS, John Daniel. Mrs. Alice Few, Milner, Ga.
FARRADAY, Reginald A. Mrs. Emily P. Farraday, 73 Orange Street, Bloomfield, N. J.
HIATT, Austin E Sylvester Hiatt, Irwin, Iowa.
IPPEL, Bastian. Mrs. Marie A. Ippel, 210 Prospect Court, Sheboygan, Wis.
MUHS, William E. Richard Muhs, Lowden, Iowa.
PIERCE, Cliff. Alex Pierce, R. F. D. 1, Thomaston, Ga.
PRATER, Richard. Miss Martha Prater, Mount Sterling, Mo.
PRICE, Theodore A. Miss Margaret O'Connell, 218 East Twenty-seventh Street, New York, N. Y.
SEPE, Rchille. Domenico Sepe, Campo Di Mele, Prov. Di Caserta, Italy.

The following cabled corrections are issued as an an appendix to the regular casualty lists at the request of the several press associations:

Returned to Duty, Previously Reported Killed in Action.

CORPORAL.

DENNISON, George F. Miss Irene Dennison, 444 East One hundred and forty-sixth Street, New York, N. Y.

CASUALTIES IN U. S. EXPEDITIONARY FORCES

Returned to Duty, Previously Reported Died of Wounds.

SERGEANT.

FACKLER, Paul E. Mrs. Emma A. Fackler, 1007 Maple Street, Atlantic, Iowa.

Wounded (Degree Undetermined), Previously Reported Died of Disease.

PRIVATE.

HICKS, Wilfred. Miss Ella M. Hicks, Mulga, Ala.

Returned to Duty, Previously Reported Died of Disease.

PRIVATE.

WINGO, Alexander. Mrs. Rhoda Wingo, R. F. D. 3, Inman, S. C.

Killed in Action, Previously Reported Died.

PRIVATES.

HUNT, Paul. Mrs. Mattie B. Hunt, Centerville, Ind.
MORGAN, Abram N. Mrs. Mattie Morgan, Cape May Court House, N. J.

Returned to Duty, Previously Reported Died.

LIEUTENANT.

MARTIN, Ray A. Mrs. J A. Martin, Austin, Ark.

Killed in Action, Previously Reported Missing in Action.

SERGEANT.

WALTERS, Ralph H. Jacob N. Walters, Rockwood, Pa.

CORPORAL.

LAYTON, Silas W. Mrs. Peralla McIntosh, Bloomfield, Mo.

PRIVATES.

BAYHAM, Ovede. Mrs. Samantha Bayham, Natal Bay, La.
JANOSEWSKI, Adam. Frank Doik 738 Holbroke Street, Hamtramck, Mich.
LONG, William F. Mrs Mary Long, R. F. D. 1, Liberty, Miss.

Wounded (Degree Undertermined), Previously Reported in Action.

CORPORAL.

OLSON, Harry. Mrs. Anna Olson, 204 First Street, Oconto, Wis.

PRIVATES.

BAXTER, John. Mrs. Jane Baxter, 39 Station Road, Point Claire, Province of Quebec Canada.
CALDWELL, Lon S. Audo Fortner, Dudley, Mo.
RUCKER, Robert T. Robert B. Rucker, R. F. D. 1, Monroe, Va.
RUFFO, Guisseppe L. Mrs Rosie Salvatore, 846 Earp Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
YOUNG, Morris E. Mrs. Eleanor C. Young, Fitchville, Ohio.

Sick in Hospital, Previously Reported Missing in Action.

PRIVATES.

GLOEDE, Bernhard E. Mrs. Mary Sell, R. F. D. 2, Mayville, Wis.
TAKAZOWSKI, Mike. Frank Takazowski, 34 West Street, Bayonne, N. J.

Returned to Duty, Previously Reported Missing in Action.

CORPORALS.

ROMSDAHL, Leif C. Mrs. Edith E. Romsdahl, Deronda, Wis.
SELNER, Earl. Charles H. Selner, 171 North Church Street, Doylestown, Pa.

MUSICIAN.

McHAWTHORN, Herbert. Mrs. Minnie Melton, Greentown, Ind.

PRIVATES.

ARTEIAN, Harry. Mike Davitian, 243 East Twenty-fourth Street, New York, N. Y.
BLOW, Robert E. Mrs. Ida Blow, Lynden, Wash.
CHANTLER, Henry J. Mrs. Jennie Sayles, Meridian, N. Y.
CHICKINELLI, Monfry. Ginsep Chickinelli, Castra Nove Vallo, Rovete Provinceo, Aquila, Italy.
CLEARWATERS, Wayne N. Mrs. Sarah C. Clearwaters, R. F. D. 2, Dana, Ind.

PRIVATES.

COSTELLO, James M. Mrs. Mary Costello, 28 Walnut Avenue, Waterbury, Conn.
DAWSON, Bayard. Mrs. Maggie Dawson, Pemberton, N. J.
ELLIOTT, Alvah G. Vernie Elliott, Muscoda, Wis.
ELLIOTT, William A. James Elliott, Little York, Ind.
FAULKNER, Clyde. Addison Faulkner, Camp Douglas, Wis.
HUBLER, Fred. William F. Hubler, Halfway, Oreg.
LARSON, Henry S. Mrs. Susan Larson, Borup, Minn.
LaSater, Jesse. Maj. E. LaSater, R. F. D. 4, Puryear, Tenn.
LORD, Walter J. Mrs. Blanche Lord, 3244 North Second Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
MARKIS, Theodore. Gus. Markis, Patros, Greece.
MARTIN, Troy J. Dexter Martin, Seibert, Colo.
MELLGREN, Ottos. Peter Mellgren, Olsburg, Kans.
MILLER, John N. Mrs. Frank Miller, 4 1-2 Cherry Street, Carbondale, Pa.
MISCHLER, Charles E. John Mischler, R. F. D. 4, Medford, Wis.
NULTY, John E. Mrs. Katherine Nulty, R. F D. 5, Goodhue, Minn.
RORRER, John E. John H. Rorrer, Dameron, W. Va.
ROSS, George W. Mrs. Rose Sye, Weeds Grove, Md.
ROSS, James K. J. A. Ross, Renwick, Iowa.
ROUQUETTE, George C. Miss Louise Rouquette, 1329 Frenchman Street, New Orleans, La.
ST. JOHN, Erving W. E. C. St. John, 3014 Passell Avenue, Minneapolis, Minn.
SHAW, Thomas J. Thomas Shaw, 2340 Tasker Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
SHOTT, Russell Roscoe. Mrs. Jane Shott, 130 Gilford Street, Lebanon, Pa.
TAKTEKOU, John Spros. Speros Taktekou, Metlen, Polehnetos Zlesrouren, Greece.
TARR, Campbell W. Mrs. Anna Tarr, R. F. D. 1, Ruffsdale, Pa.
THOMAS, David L. Daniel H. Thomas, 33 South Meade Street, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
THORNTON, Oliver N. Lincoln Thornton, Higley, Ariz.
WALKER, James. Mrs. Agnes Walker, 47 Maburn Street, Glasgow, Scotland.
WOLF, Ellis W. Mrs. Grace Wolfe, Fort Worth, Tex.
WOOD, Wilf. Harry B. Wood, 248 New York Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
WORRY, Lonnie. George W. Worry, R. F. D. 3, San Augustine, Tex.
ZOMPARELLI, Frank. Alexandro Zomparelli, box 313, Sharpsville, Pa.
ZUMWALT, Boyn. Noah A. Zumwalt, Mule Creek, N. Mex.

Returned to Military Control, Previously Reported Missing in Action.

PRIVATES.

SMITH, Arthur. Mrs. J. R. Samplis, 2001 Buchannan Street, Amarillo, Tex.
WHATLEY, Ed. Mrs. Margrette Whatley, Tallassee, Ala.

SERIAL B-NO. 35.

Killed in Action.

CORPORAL.

HASTINGS, George W. Frank Hastings, R. F. D. 4, Shelby, N. C.

Missing in Action.

PRIVATE.

STAPELTON, Flem. Green F. Stapleton, Paintsville, Ky.

CURRANT CASUALTIES.

Died from Accident and Other Causes.

PRIVATES.

BROOKS, Frank C. William Brooks, Coy, Ala.
MOORE, Robert J. Mrs. Hilda B. Moore, 713 West Eighth Street, Pittsburg, Kans.

Died of Disease.

CORPORAL.

BICKE, Carl W. Herman Lubke, 307 East Ninth Street, Michigan City, Ind.

PRIVATES.

BOUSMAN, Thomas. Mrs. Thomas Bousman, Union Hall, Va.
SAPP, Green S. Mrs. Kate McGee, Millen, Ga.
SPAINHOUR, Robert L. Martin Spainhour, King, N. C.
THOMPSON, Lillius L. Claudy Williamson, R. F. D. 1, Barnett, Ga.

CHANGES IN STATUS.

The following cabled corrections are issued as an appendix to the regular casualty lists:

Returned to Duty, Previously Reported Killed in Action.

CORPORAL.

RHODIN, William C. Henry J. Plumhof, care of Union Pacific, Omaha, Neb.

PRIVATE.

YOUNG, George S. Mrs. Mamie Young, 713 Bay Street, Santa Monica, Cal.

Killed in Action, Previously Reported Died.

PRIVATES.

SHARP, William C. Mrs. Hazel Sharp, 604 Bruice Street, Marine, Mich.
YOUNG, Townsend C. Mrs. Mary Young, 843 Cumberland Street, Gloucester City, N. J.

Wounded Severely, Previously Reported Missing in Action.

PRIVATES.

HARRELSON, Horace F. Mrs. Pauline F. Harrelson, Clinton, Okla.
PRITCHETT, Earl J. Mrs. Luvida Pritchett, Martinsburg, Mo.

Wounded (Degree Undetermined), Previously Reported Missing in Action.

PRIVATES.

DRAPER, Riley F. Mrs. Melvina B. Draper, Wayne City, Ill.
LYONS, Thomas P. John Lyons, Sr., 68 Ormond Ave., Sharon, Pa.

Returned to Duty Previously Reported Missing in Action.

SERGEANTS.

FIELD, Leonard L. Edwin F. Field, 603 Sixth Street, New Brighton, Pa.
LUTES, William Cyrus. Mrs. Belle Keyser, 3855 Lincoln Avenue, Shady Side, Ohio.

PRIVATES.

APPELGATE, John H. Mrs. Helen Winslow, 354 West One hundred and twenty-fourth Street, New York, N. Y.
BULLOCK, Cledith S. Mrs. Leoda Haburt, 801 Willis Boulevard, Portland, Ore.
CHARLTON, Joseph A. O. Percy Charlton, 216 Jucunda Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
CHRISTENSEN, Reuben A. Norman T. Christensen, 1820 Jackson Street, Dallas, Tex.
CLOUSER, William. Mrs. Katie Gumpher, Penbrook, Pa.
COLE, Byron. Mrs. Alice Cole, R. F. D. 7, Springfield, Ill.
DAVIS, George E. Mrs. Sarah E. Davis, 714 North Fifteenth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
DI FABIO, Philip J. Nicholas Di Fabio, 432 North Sixty-fourth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
DYER, Elmer M. Mrs. Mary M. Dyer, Chester Springs, Pa.
FANNO, Albert L. Lewis Fanno, R. F. D. 1, box 64, Lakeville, Minn.
GAUDIOSI, Antonio, Jr. Mrs. Fileoma Gaudiosi, 325 North Sixty-fourth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
GROSS, Raymond. Mrs. Caroline Gross, 104 Manheim Street, Lancaster, Pa.
GUNN, Albert. Mrs. Albert Gunn, 75 East Ashmead Street, Germantown, Pa.
HELD, Frank, Jr. Mrs. Frank Held, R. F. D. 2, Shepard, Ohio.
JOHNSON, Charles G. Mrs. A. G. Anderson, West Main Street, R. F. D., Mount Jewett, Pa.
KILLOUGH, Alvin A. Aleck N. Killough, Moore, Tex.
LAZARUK, Harry. Daniel Lazaruk, rear 910 Ogden Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
NEDERRY, Malcolm G. B. Mrs. Elizabeth B. Nederry, 2541 West Danvier Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
SCHWARTZ, Tony. Mrs. Lousa Schwartz, Wadena, Minn.

Erroneously Reported Killed in Action.

CORPORAL.

HASTINGS, George W., Jr. George Hastings, Spring Mount, Pa.

SERIAL B-NO. 36.

Killed in Action.

CORPORAL.

GREEN, John Aloysius. Miss Nellie Green, 179 Easton Avenue, New Brunswick, N. J.

PRIVATES.

BIBLE, Haskel M. S. S. Bible, R. F. D. 3, Covington, Ky.
BICKELHAUPT, John H. Mrs. Minnie Boedcker, R. F. D. 2, Waterloo, Ill.
BROWN, Lon. Mrs. Autie G. Brown, R. F. D. 2, Mount Pleasant, Tenn.
DOVER, Peter. Mrs. Jessie Rogers, 3242 Jefferson Avenue, Kansas City, Mo.
SWANKE, George H. Mrs. Inez Swanke, Dodson, Mont.

CASUALTIES IN U. S. EXPEDITIONARY FORCES

TURNER, Joe. Mrs. Hattie S. Turner, Perry, Fla.
WOOLSEY, Aubrey. Mrs. Margaret Woolsey, Linn Creek, Mo.

Died of Wounds.

LIEUTENANT.

FREEMAN, Louis A. E. J. Freeman, Spartanburg, S. C.

WAGONER.

STUMP, Joseph. Miss May Stump, R. F. D. 2, box 90, Copper Hill, Va.

PRIVATES.

EWANS, George H. Miss Adelaide Ewans, 152 Seventh Avenue, New York, N. Y.
KURKA, Joseph Frank. Mrs. Anna Kurka, 4532 South Broadway, St. Louis, Mo.
RATCLIFF, John William. Epp Rowe Ratliff, Grundy, Va.
WINDLAND, John. Mrs. Lizzie Windland, Pipestone, Minn.

Died from Accident and Other Causes.

PRIVATES.

BEATTY, Ervin. Tom Beatty, South Berlin, Tenn.
BRAZAITYS, Anthony S. Mrs. Amelia Brazaitys, 130 North Third Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
CANO, Theofilo. Jaquin Cano, box 68, Victoria Avenue, Hollister, Cal.
NELSON, Thomas. Mrs. Orma Nelson, Argilitto, Ky.
VAN HOOK, John. Mrs. Julia Van Hook, 81 Trenton Avenue, Paterson, N. J.
WILIAMS, Curtis Howard. Mrs. Rhoda Williams, Chaffee, Mo.

Died of Disease.

CORPORAL.

SULLIVAN, John L. Mrs. Mary Sullivan, 754 Boman Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

PRIVATE.

CAMPBELL, Archie H. Archie D. Campbell, 4214 Quigley Street, Oakland, Cal.

Missing in Action.

CORPORAL.

DRANEY, Harold A. Mrs. Bessie Draney, 556 East Thirty-second Street, Paterson, N. J.

PRIVATES.

ALBRIGHT, Melvin V. John Albright, R. F. D. 1, Frostburg, Md.
AYERS, Frederick A., Jr. Frederick A. Ayers, Sr., 320 Locust Avenue, Mount Vernon, N. Y.
KOENIG, Harry A. Mrs. Mabel Koenig, 113 Paxon Avenue, Schuylkill Haven, Pa.

CURRENT CASUALTIES.

Died from Aeroplane Accident.

LIEUTENANT.

MOORE, Charles Chilton, Jr. C. C. Moore, Middle River, Cal.

Died of Wounds.

PRIVATE.

SAPPINGTON, Morris P. Miss Mary M. Sappington, Milton, Ky.

Died from Accident and Other Causes.

CORPORALS.

BERNSTEIN, George J. Harry Bernstein, 24 Orchard Street, New Haven, Conn.
STEPHENS, William H. Joe T. Stephens, Union Stock Yards, Nashville, Tenn.

PRIVATES.

GARNER, Julius E. Mrs. Mary Garner, Blanchard, Okla.
KOESTER, Carl H. Henry Koester, Paullina, Iowa.
LANGOHR, Elton M. Albert Peter Langohr, Ephraim, Wis.
MEYERS, Paul. Phil Dorton, post master, Yosemite Valley, Cal.
PATTERSON, Samuel L. John M. Patterson, R. F. D. 2, Quincy, Miss.

Died of Disease.

SERGEANT.

McLAUGHLIN, James A. Mrs. Jeanette McLaughlin, 222 South Fifth Street, Livingston, Mont.

PRIVATES.

DESTEFANO, Enrico. Nicholas Crisenolo, 325 East One hundred and first Street, New York, N. Y.
ENDRES, William W. Mrs. Mary C. Endres, 516 Schuyler Avenue, Kankakee, Ill.
EPSTEIN, Philip. Rose Kaplan, 93 Lenox Avenue, New York, N. Y.
MOORE, Willie. Mrs. Mary Moore, Ridgeland, Miss.
OLSON, Henry. Mrs. Carolina O. Olson, Soldier, La.
PATANDO, Salvatore. Mrs. Mane Rotune, Arden Mine 2, Saranc, Pa.
RUHL, Edward H. John B. Ruhl, 819 South Second Street, Hamilton, Ohio.
RUPPEL, Elwin A. Mrs. L. E. Ruppel, R. F. D. 19, Hortonville, Wis.

CHANGES IN STATUS.

The following cabled corrections are issued as an appendix to the regular casualty lists:

Died, Previously Reported Killed in Action.

PRIVATE.

STONE, Harry. Mrs. L. Stone, Clarendon, Va.

Returned to Duty, Previously Reported Killed in Action.

PRIVATES.

BENSINGER, Howard O. Mrs. George Eshelman, West Salem, Ohio.
SPRATLEY, William E. Mrs. Joseph A. Spratley, R. F. D. 1, Rochester, Pa.

Returned to Duty, Previously Reported Died of Wounds.

CORPORAL.

FISHER, Clinton. George Fisher, North Lima, Ohio.

PRIVATE.

ROMSKY, John C. Mrs. Estella Graaga, 17 Orchard Place, Long Island, N. Y.

Died, Previously Reported Died of Disease.

WAGONER.

GIVANS, Herbert H. Joseph W. Carrol, Spring Lick, Ky.

Sick in Hospital, Previously Reported Died of Disease.

PRIVATE.

EDER, John F., Jr. John F. Eder, 312 East One hundred and thirty-sixth Street, New York, N. Y.

Returned to Duty, Previously Reported Died of Disease.

PRIVATES.

BARBEE, Rader. Richard Traghber, R. F. D. 2, Springfield, Tenn.
BAUCOM, Willie B. Levi Baucom, R. F. D. 3, Linden, Tenn.
DESTEFANO, Enrico. Paolo Gintle, 1214 East Thirteenth Street, Wilmington, Del.
LONG, James. Mrs. Rose Long, Cockeysville, Md.
RUTKOWSKI, Bernard. Joseph Rutkowski, 507 Cottage Place, Utica, N. Y.

Killed in Action, Previously Reported Died.

SERGEANT.

REGNOLD, Joseph Holgate. Mrs. Anna Regnold, North Judson, Ind.

CORPORAL.

CRUSE, Elmer C. Mrs. Rachel Cruse, Mount Pocono, Monroe County, Pa.

PRIVATES.

AINSWORTH, James. George F. Nye, Preble, N. Y.
BRITTENHAM, Floyd E. Leranzo Brittenham, Bradley Island, Neb.
BRUCE, James H. Mrs. Elizabeth Bruce, 557 Main Street, Paterson, N. J.
CONAWAY, Martin M. Roscoe Conaway, Boyers, Col.
COOLEY, William Allison. Joseph William Cooley, Lucerne, Mo.
CREED, Charles Allen. Mrs. Edith Aubine Burnham, 479 Park Avenue, Worcester, Mass.
ESSER, Werner J. Werner B. Esser, 627 University Avenue, Madison, Wis.
GAVALAS, Leonidas. Nicholas Nomikos, 411 Amsterdam Avenue, New York, N. Y.
KELLY, Charles J. Mrs. Bridget Kelly, 2561 East Thompson Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
LENARDSON, Carl C. Mrs. Lela Lenardson, general delivery, Adrian, Mich.
LEWIS, Robert M. Mrs. Laura E. Lewis, R. F. D. 2, box 28A, Fredericktown, Mo.
MALINO, Domenick. Salvatore Malino, Sant Prona Conedron, Italy.
OCHUITO, Joseph. Salvatore Ochuito, 731 Annen Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
PETRIE, Edwin S. George N. Petrie, 81 Geary Street, Buffalo, N. Y.
RUDI, Lars. Mrs. Ranghild Rudi, Fairview, Mont.
SAVEDRA, Jose L. Sastcno Savedra, Polvodera, N. Mex.
SORENSEN, Einer V. Mrs. Johanna Sorensen, Arlington, S. Dak.
THOMAS, Nathan Thomas. Max Thomas, 3539 Ellis Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Died of Wounds, Previously Reported Died.

PRIVATES.

BABICH, Michael. William Powalsky, 887 Garden Street, Milwaukee, Wis.
BRONSTEIN, Benjamin. Mrs. Fannie Bronstein, 335 East Tenth Street, New York, N. Y.
LINNET, Alexander B. Mrs. Linnet, 35 Height Street, San Francisco, Calif.

Died of Disease, Previously Reported Died.

PRIVATES.

CALABRO, Santo. Tony Calabro, 21 Julietta Street, Barnesboro, Pa.
McCARTHY, Byron. Edwin McCarthy, 302 East Main Street, Waukesha, Wis.

Returned to Duty, Previously Reported Died.

PRIVATE.

STEGMAN, Lawrence A. Theodore Stegman, 401 South Lincoln Street, Bay City, Mich.

Killed in Action, Previously Reported Wounded Severely.

PRIVATES.

BUB, Elroy. Mrs. Bertha Bub, 786 Seventh Street, Milwaukee, Wis.
GRANNEMANN, Otto Cord. Henry Grannemann, Cole Camp, Mo.
JONES, Samuel. Mrs. Ida Jones, 1603 North Mount Street, Baltimore, Md.
ROBERTS, William. Miss Leota Roberts, 428 North Thirteenth Street, Terre Haute, Ind.

Died, Previously Reported Wounded Severely.

JOBE, Lawrence E. E. A. Jobe, Macedonia, Iowa.

Killed in Action, Previously Reported Wounded (Degree Undetermined).

PRIVATE.

HAIDNER, Nicholas A. Mrs. Pauline Haidner, 432 Douglas Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Killed in Action, Previously Reported Missing in Action.

SERGEANT.

SETTLEMYRE, Frederick. Lawrence P. Settlemyre, R. F. D. 2, Moorsville, N C.

PRIVATES.

BASSETT, Rexford C. Clarence W. Bassett, 943 Ninth Street, Denver, Colo.
Bell, George. William E. Bell, 715 Lasalle Street, Ottowa, Ill.
BUTKA, Ludwik. Miss Anna Butka, 117 East Ridge Street, Nanticoke, Pa.
CREWS, Chester W. Mrs. Ruby N. Haskins, Mayer, Ariz.
DUFNER, Ambrose N. Mrs. Philomina Dufner, 3627 Butler Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
FOLK, Charles A. Ammon A. Folk, Temple, Pa.
GIOVANETTI, John. Canillo Giovanetti, Loreto, Aprutino, Province Goranio, Italy.
LAMB, Ralph. Mrs. Elizabeth Lamb, Seaforth, Minn.
McCOWN, Harvey A. Mrs. Georgia A. McCown, Teck, Tex.
WILSON, Leigh E. Mrs. William Wilson, Janesville, Minn.
WOODS, Raymond A. Vermont Woods, Jennings, W. Va.

Died of Wounds, Previously Reported Missing in Action.

CORPORAL.

CARLSEN, Nels Peter. Mrs Anna Carlsen, Camp Douglas, Wis.
SCHULLER, Joseph Marion. Mrs. Joseph M. Schuller, R. F. D. 4, box 117, Houston, Tex.

Died, Previously Reported Missing in Action.

CORPORAL.

KLEMANN, Herman R. D. Mrs. Ramona Klemann, 1417 Adams Street, Brownsville, Tex.

PRIVATES.

ALTAFFER, John H. Mrs. Hattie Altaffer, 101 East Madison Street, Montpelier, Ohio.
BOLCHEN, Dominic. Mrs. Katherine Bolchen, Boscobel, Wis.
LINDBERG, Elmer. Mrs. Carrie Lindberg, Tribune, Saskatchewan, Canada.
SCHMIDT, Emil A. Albert Schmidt, R F. D. 1, Elkhorn, Wis.
SLOVER, Walter Jacob. James H. Slover, R. F. D. 1, Youngtown, Mo.
STADSTAD, Edward F. Thomas I. Stadstad, Mekinock, N. Dak.
STOIBER, Harry Joseph. Mrs. Mary Stoiber, 8208 Korman Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.

Wounded (Degree Undetermined), Previously Reported Missing in Action.

PRIVATES.

MONTALBANA, Frank. Sam Laney, 720 Montgomery Street, Syracuse, N .Y
SPITZ, Chris. George Spitz, Somers Point, N. J

OVERSEAS CASUALTY LIST

Returned to Duty, Previously Reported Missing in Action.

LIEUTENANT.

LOCKWOOD, Milton K. William W. Lockwood, 1853 North Avenue, Bridgeport, Conn.

SERGEANT.

O'CONNOR, Michael J. Mrs. Elizaheth O'Connor, 106 Beech Street, Holyoke, Mass.

CORPORALS.

HUCK, William L. Miss Mary Gilfoyle, 4414 Chester Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
JORDAN, Lee C. R. D. Jordan, Independence, Oreg.
McCLELLAN, Raymond Ervin. Mrs. Emelia A. Markley, Parryville, Carbon County, Pa.
SMITH, Forest F. Mrs. Sarah Smith, Nevis, Minn.

BUGLER.

PAUL, Peter. Peter Paul, 1211 North Leithgow Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

MECHANIC.

McKEE, Percy A. Mrs. Emma McKee, City Hospital, Oil City, Pa.

PRIVATES.

BAUMAN, Clayton E. Mrs. Zyiphia E Bauman, Le Roy, Minn.
BONNE, Joe. Tony Maviluccio, 129 Front Avenue, Buffalo, N. Y.
CARPENTER, Clarence R. Mrs. Sarah Carpenter, 309 North Thirty-fourth Street, West Philadelphia, Pa.
CARTOLANO, Francesco. Domenick Antonio, Dinami Catanzaro, Italy.
CAVALETTO, Amadeo. Augustine Cavaletto, 1432 South Eighth Street, Tucson, Ariz.
CHAPLINE, Joseph S. Mrs. Flora L. Chapline, Buffalo, Wyo.
CINQUEMANI, Joseph J. Frank Cinquemani, 212 East One hundred and seventh Street, New York, N. Y.
CONN, Frank. Mrs. Mame McCue, 360 Durfor Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
CROMEANS, Ross. Mrs. Jane Cromeans, Barksdale, Tex.
DAVIS, Moody J. Thomas Davis, 323 Belleview Street, Danville, Va.
DIETRICH, Clifford L. George A. Dietrich, Sayre, Okla.
DIETRICH, Fred E. Mrs. Clara A. Deitrich, 1305 Crown Avenue, Scranton, Pa.
DUBE, Napoeon. Mrs. Adelle Carroll, 34 Duke Street, Fall River, Mass.
DUERR, Martin. Conrad Duerr, W. Nicholai, Hicksville, N. Y.
DUNN, Claudie J. Bill Dunn, Amity, Ark.
FAUST, Stephen G. Howard Faust, 2007 Fairmont Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.
FORAKER, Masculine. Charles Foraker, Woodland Beach, Smyrna, Del.
FORTIN, Charles J. Mrs. Eulalia Fortin, 3030 West Congress Street, Chicago, Ill.
GERTLER, Hyman. Mrs. Fannie Gertler, 305 South Second Street, Brooklyn, N. Y
GILES, Frank. Mrs. Ross Enneser Giles, 1464 Washington Avenue, New York, N. Y.
GUISIANO, Fred. Mrs. Dominik G. Guisiano, Brossashto, Kono Province, Italy.
HAAS, Clarence E. Mrs. Kate Haas, R. F. D. 3, Waverly, W. Va.
HADEN, Louis J. John C Haden, Omak, Wash.
HOEY, George. Thomas Hoey, 4727 Rhiendhardt Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
HUNTER, Judson. John Hunter, Leechburg, Pa.
LAMPHERE, Daniel. Mrs. Rose Kelley, 17 Camhell Avenue, New York Mills, N. Y.
LeCLAIR, Walter Frederick. Mrs. Walter F. LeClair, 45 Piedmont Street, Worcester, Mass.
LOVELL, Chester. Mrs. Sophia Lovell, 1105 South Meridian Street, Lehanon, Ind.
McKAY, Luther Alhert Hanson, 129 South Fifty-ninth Avenue W., Duluth, Minn.
McLAUGHLIN, James J. Mrs. Mary A. McLaughlin, 1739 South Nineteenth Street. Philadelphia, Pa.
MAKRIYIANIS, Harry. Mrs. Kanela Makriyianis, Negara, Greece.
MATUS, Emil. Frank Matus, R. F. D. 2, Ahhott, Tex.
MEININGER, Charles. Charles Meininger, 41 Kellogg Street, Erie, Pa.
MINTER, Gordon G. C. B. Minter, Bedias, Tex.
MOSBY, Roy. Mahry Moshy, R. F. D. 5, Timpson, Tex.
MYERS, Fred J. Peter Myers, 2442 West Fifty-eighth Street, Seattle, Wash.
PALMIERI, Antonio. Joseph Palmieri, 164 Sackett Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
PELES, Harry. Vasel Peles, post-office hox 37, Glen Camphell, Pa.
POTERIK, Eddie E. Mrs. Verona Poterik, R. F. D. 1, Manitowoc, Wis.
PITTMAN, Jay. John R. Farlkenherg, Heavener, Okla.
PRIBBERNOW, Charles L. Mrs. Charles F. Prihhernow, Humbolt, Kans.
RUTH, Ralph. Mrs. Elizaheth Ruth, Owendale, Pa.
SANDERS, Jewel E. Jewel Sanders, Walnut Springs, Tex.
SARAJLIJI, Stefan. Mike Sarajliji, 251 West Cumberland Street, Lehanon, Pa.
SCARBOROUGH, John. Mrs. Jennie Scarborough, Mew, Va.
SMITH, Bruce S. Mrs. Emma J. Smith, 106 Martinsville Avenue, Berwick, Pa.
SMITH, Curtis R. Edward Smith, Laddonia, Mo.
SMITH, Oscar Emery. Jacob Smith, Oblong, Ill.
SONNIE, Henry. Peter Sonnie, Cokehurg, Pa.
SUHODOLSKY, Sam. Luke Suhodolsky, 1304 Thirteenth Street, Moundsville, W. Va.
SWARTZ, Edward F. Mrs. Mary Swartz, 447 Walnut Street, Pottstown, Pa.
TERRELL, Homer Lee. Mrs. Mary Terrell, Basic, Va.
TODD, Byron James. Miss Alvira Linn, hox 55, Hinckley, Ill.
WALTON, William E. Mrs. Kate Walton, 4317 Beach Hill Avenue, Cincinnati, Ohio.

PRIVATES

WENGER, Emil. William Wenger, R. F. D. 3, Stockton, Ill.
WILES, Eddie. George Wiles, Ganey, Okla.
WILLIAMS, Orlando. Mrs. Mary Williams, 476 Waverly Street, Waverly, N. Y.
WILSON, Emil M. Mrs. Louisa Wilson, 4033 North Richmond Street, Chicago, Ill.
WOJCIECHOWSKI, William. Paul Wojciechowski, 441 Kenneth Avenue, Donora, Pa.
ZEIGLER, Harry R. Mrs Artie Schaffer, Wolfshurg, Pa.

Returned to Military Control, Previously Reported Missing in Action.

PRIVATES.

FOY, Ellis. L. P. Foy, Dwight, Kans.
SMITH, Jesse E. Mrs. Grace H. Smith, 210 Springfield Street, Dayton, Ohio.
SORTORE, John Henry. Mrs. Charles Podhasky, Wimhledon, N. Dak.

Erroneously Reported Died of Wounds.

PRIVATE

EVANS, George H. Mrs. Sarah Evans, Lawsonham, Pa.

Erroneously Reported Died of Disease.

PRIVATE.

CAMPBELL, Archie. Mrs. Sadie Smith, 109 Barnch Street, Valdosta, Ga.

DUE DATE FOR TAX PAYMENTS.

Income and Profits Levy Installments Must Be Paid by June 16.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has issued the following:

Taxpayers and collectors are notified that June 15, 1919, is the date named for payment of the second installment of income and war profits and excess profits taxes based on returns for the calendar year 1918, and for payment of the second installment of other taxes the first installment of which was due on March 15; but, since June 15 falls on Sunday, such payments reaching the collector on Monday, June 16, 1919, will be accepted in full without interest or penalty. Taxpayers are urged to make payment on or before that date, and their attention is called to the fact that Section 250 (a) of the Revenue Act of 1918, specifying when tax payments are due, omits the 10-day period of grace allowed under the former law. Failure to pay the second installment on or before June 16, 1919, will necessitate the addition of penalties and interest, as provided by law.

Spend wisely and save for future needs. War-Savings Stamps and Thrift Stamps will help you to financial peace and help your Government finance world peace.

4 SOLDIERS KILLED, 18 INJURED IN TWO EXPLOSIONS IN FRANCE

Accidental Blasts in Engineer Quarry and Depot at Is-sur-Tille May 12 and May 16.

The War Department authorizes publication of the following cabled list of soldiers who were killed or injured in two accidental explosions:

May 12, 1919.—Accidental explosion of car of powder at construction engineer quarry near Camp Williams, Is-sur-Tille, France, 4 killed, 8 injured.

May 16, 1919.—Accidental explosion of 400 tons assorted high explosives stored in engineer depot at Is-sur-Tille, France, 10 injured, 1 seriously, 9 slightly.

Killed.

CORPORALS.

Clifton Gordon. Mrs. Lizzie Mathafey, 225 Pearl Avenue, Greenville, S. C.

Carl E. Gustafson. Mrs. Ellen Newman, 9 Prechard Street, Medford, Mass.

PRIVATES.

Tom Addison. Mrs. Estelle Addison, Trenton, S. C.

John Smith. Mrs. Daisy Harris, Bethume, S. C.

Injured.

SERGEANTS.

Walter F. Doll. George Doll, 400 West Marion Street, Elkhart, Ind.

Thomas Englert. Mrs. Ella Berger, Station A, Box 39, Johnsonburg, Pa.

Roland L. Jones. Thomas B. Jones, Fairfield, N. C.

William C. Miles. J. R. Miles, Box 55, Piqua, Ohio.

Clarence P. Ryan. Mrs. Levina F. Ryan, 449 N. Bellevue Street, Memphis, Tenn.

CORPORALS.

Forrest J. Kelly. Mrs. Effie M. Kelly, South Morton Street, Warsau, Ind.

Robert J. Philipson. Andrew Anderson, 2119 Warren Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

COOK.

Anthony J. Klatt. Anthony Klatt, 548 Willis Avenue., East Detroit, Mich.

PRIVATES.

Isaac Cannon. Mrs. Martha Maxwell, 114 Avenue "B," Darlington, S. C.

Francis Chisholm. Charlie Chisholm, care T. S. Legaree, Johns Island, S. C.

Josephus Fields. Mrs. Emma Williams, R. F. D. 1, Box 74, Denmark, S. C.

Earnest Moton. Mrs. Letha Moton, R. F. D. 5, Box 95, Greensboro, N. C.

Oland Myers. Albert Myers, Lansing, Ohio.

John Russell Parker. William John Parker, 714 West Market St., Logansport, Ind.

Jessie J. Roper. Dan Roper, 27 Congress St., Charleston, S. C.

Earl F. Trittle. William H. Trittle, Orleans, Ind.

Harry Wright. York Wright, Wedgefield, S. C.

Kessler Ryals. Beauregard Ryals, Townsend, Ga.

LIST OF GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS AND PURCHASE ORDERS

Purchase and Storage.

Purchase orders approved by Board of Review, office Director of Purchase and Storage:

Ford & Co., Brooklyn, N. Y. 1,080,000 lbs. Australian jam at 6c lb. f. o. b. Wyoming, Del., $64,000.00.

Louisville Provision Co., Louisville, Ky. 42,500 lbs. fresh roast at .2592 per lb., $110,160.00.

SUBSISTENCE DIVISION.

Purchase orders approved by Board of Review, Subsistence Division:

M. Piowaty & Sons, Chicago, Ill. Onions, approx. 54 cars, 530 crates to the car, at $4.25 per crate of approx. 48 lbs. net, each, delivered to Galveston, Tex., $121,635.00.

RAW MATERIALS.

Purchase orders approved by Board of Review, Raw Materials Division, office Director of Purchase:

Geo. D. Wetherill & Co., Philadelphia, Pa. Gray cantonment paint, 100 gals., S. O., Fort Hancock, N. J., $147.50; gray exterior paint, 100 gals., $210.00.

Patton Paint Co., Newark, N. J. Dark red oxide paint, 50 gals., $72.50.

M. Feigel & Bro., Inc., New York. Kalsomine, 500 lbs., $25.00; plaster Paris, 10 bbls., $35.00; wax for floor polish, 200 lbs., $56.00.

Chase Roberts & Co., Long Island City, N. Y. Scarlet stain in oil, 12 qts., $21.00.

Hugh Reilly Co., Washington, D. C. Ochre, dry, yellow, 300 lbs., $9.00; ochre, dry, French, 200 lbs., $8.00; ochre, dry, golden, 300 lbs., $30.00.

Ward & Co., Washington, D. C. Wolfhead oil No. 8, 1,000 gals., S. O., Bolling Field, Wash., $850.00.

Standard Oil Co., San Francisco, Cal. Gasoline Q. M. S. 2,500 gals., Benicia Arsenal, Cal., $475.00.

Sinclair Rfg. Co., Chicago, Ill. Med. motor 3502, 450 gals., C. S. O., Camp Funston, Kan., $175.50.

Toch Bros., New York City. Drop black in Japan, 100 pts., Z. S. O., El Paso, Tex., $35.

Colgate & Co., New York City. Glycerine, 20 gals., C. O. O., Camp Bragg, S. C., $42.00.

Anti-Dust Chemical Co., Denver, Colo. Sweeping compound, 1,000 lbs., C. S. O., Bunnell, Colo., $15.00.

Standard Oil Co., Baltimore, Md. Gasoline Q. M. S., 5,000 gals., U. S. A. General Hospital No. 2, Ft. McHenry, Md., $1,125.00.

Atlantic Rfg. Co., Philadelphia, Pa. Engine oil, 3,000 gals., C. O. Watertown Arsenal, Mass., $1,050.00.

Sinclair Rfg. Co., Chicago, Ill. Motor oil, hvy. 3,502, 700 gals., Fort Riley, Kans., $322.

Chas. Cooper & Co., New York, N. Y. Carbon tetrachloride, 400 gals., Dist. D., Camp Holabird, Md., $1,324.00; carbon tetrachloride, 100 gals., Dist. E, Camp Jessup, Ga., $344.00; carbon tetrachloride, 100 gals., $357.

Impervious Paint & Varnish, Co., Philadelphia, Pa. Dark red oxide paint, 6,650 gals., Penniman Gen. Ord. Depot, Penniman, Va., $8,479.50; varnish, shellac, 500 gals., Penniman, Va., $1,195.00; dark red oxide paint, 650 gals., Charleston Gen. Ord. Depot, S. C., $806.00; varnish, shellac, 50 gals., for Charleston, S. C., $120.00; dark red oxide paint, 28,950 gals., Morgan Gen. Ord. Dep. So. Amboy, N. J., $38,463.75; vermilion paint, 150 gals., for Morgan Gen. Ord. Dep., $274.50.

Geo. D. Wetherill & Co., Philadelphia, Pa. Stencil black paint, 50 gals., Charleston Gen. Ord. Dep. S. C., $44.50.

Louisville Varnish Co., Ky. Asphaltum varnish, 6,000 gals., Curtis Bay Gen. Ord. Dep., Md., $2,640.00.

O'Brien Varnish Co., So. Bend, Ind. Stencil black paint, 250 gals., Penniman Gen. Ord. Dep., Va., $215.00; stencil black paint, 450 gals., Morgan Gen. Ord. Dep., S. Amboy, N. J., $387.00; stencil black paint, 50 gals., Pig Point Gen. Ord. Dep., Va., $43.50; stencil black paint, 50 gals., Woodbury Gen. Ord. Dep., Westville, N. J., $43.00; stencil black paint, 100 gals., Raritan Arsenal, Metuchen, N. J., $86.00; stencil black paint, 250 gals., Nitro Gen. Ord. Dep., Nitro, W. Va., $217.50; stencil black paint, 300 gals., Mays Landing Ord. Dep., N. J., $261.00; stencil black paint, 50 gals., Del. Gen. Ord. Dep., Pedricktown, N. J., $43.00; stencil black paint, 100 gals., Picatinny Arsenal, Picatinny, N. J., $86.00.

Impervious Paint & Varnish Co., Philadelphia, Pa. Vermilion paint, 3,000 gals., Seven Pines, Gen. Ord. Dep., Richmond, Va., $5,550.00; varnish, shellac, 400 gals., Seven Pines, Gen. Ord. Dep., Richmond, $964.00.

Cheesman & Elliott, New York. Dark red oxide paint, 300 gals., Pig Point Gen. Ord. Dep., Va., $384.00; dark red oxide paint, 750 gals., Woodbury Gen. Ord. Dep., Westville, N. J., $915.00; dark red oxide paint, 750 gals., Raritan Arsenal, Metuchen, N. J., $907.50; dark red oxide paint, 350 gals., Dela. Gen. Ord. Dep. Pedricktown, $427.00; dark red oxide paint, 4,400 gals., Picatinny Arsenal, Picatinny, N. J., $5,324.00.

C. H. Parker, Valparaiso, Ind. Aspheltum varnish ext., 300 gals., Pig Point, Gen. Ord. Dep., Va., $135.00.

Patton Paint Co., Newark, N. J. Aspheltum varnish, 25 gals., S. C. Gen. S. D. Fort Wood, N. Y., $17.75.

Celluloid Zapon Co., New York. Transparent lacquer, 12 pts., S. C. Gen. S. D. Fort Wood, N. Y., $7.20.

Tidioute Rfg. Co., Tidioute, Pa. Gasoline 85 deg. highest, 150 gals., Gen. Hosp. No. 31, Carlisle, Pa., $48.00.

Fiske Bros. Rfg. Co., New York. Winter strained lard oil, 50 gals., Erie Prov. Grds., Port Clinton, O., $90.00.

O'Brien Varnish Co., So. Bend., Ind. Stencil black paint, 50 gals., Seven Pines, Gen. Ord. Dep., Richmond, $43.00.

Impervious Paint & Varnish Co., Philadelphia, Pa. Varnish, shellac, 1,250 gals., Morgan Gen. Ord. Dep., N. J., $2,987.50; varnish, shellac, 50 gals., Pig Point, Gen. Ord. Dep., Va., $22.00; vermilion paint, 200 gals., Woodbury Gen. Ord. Dep., Westville, N. J., $366.00; varnish, shellac, 50 gals., Woodbury Gen. Ord. Dep., Westville, N. J., $119.50; varnish, shellac, 100 gals., Raritan Arsenal, Metuchen, N. J., $239.00; dark red oxide paint, 750 gals., Curtis Bay Gen. Ord. Dep., Md., $945.00; vermilion paint, 250 gals., Curtis Bay Gen. Ord. Dep., Md., $465.00; varnish, shellac, 100 gals., Curtis Bay Gen. Ord. Dep., Md., $242.00; dark red oxide paint, 21,900 gals., Nitro Gen. Ord. Dep., W. Va., $27,375.00; vermilion paint, 3,750 gals., Nitro Gen. Ord. Dep., W. Va., $6,937.50; varnish, shellac, 1,500 gals., Nitro Gen. Ord. Dep., W. Va., $3,615.00; dark red oxide paint, 25,000 gals., Mays Landing, N. J., Gen. Ord. Dep., $30,500.00; vermillion paint, 3,650 gals., Mays Landing, N. J., Gen. Ord. Dep., $6,643.00; varnish, shellac, 1,250 gals., Mays Landing, N. J., Gen. Ord. Dep., $2,975.00; vermilion paint, 150 gals., Del. Gen. Ord. Dep., Pedricktown, $273.00; varnish, shellac, 50 gals., Del. Gen. Ord. Dep., Pedricktown, N. J., $119.00; varnish, shellac, 1,000 gals., Picatinny Arsenal, N. J., $2,390.00; dark red oxide paint, 7,150 gals., Seven Pines Gen. Ord. Dep., Richmond, Va., $8,937.50.

Frank A. Hope Co., Philadelphia, Pa. Powder, solvent, 288 bottles, for Courier Express Service, Hoboken, N. J., $53.46.

W. P. Fuller & Co., San Francisco, Cal. Paste, white zinc in oil, 1,500 lbs., for Pier 11-B, Seattle, Wash., $266.25; paint, white, 20 gals., for Pier 11-B, Seattle, Wash., $49.80.

The Glidden Co., San Francisco, Cal. Paint, blue smokestack, 10 gals., for Pier 11-B, Seattle, Wash., $25.00; paint, blue smokestack, 10 gals., for Pier 11-B, Seattle, Wash., $24.00; paint, buff smokestack, 100 gals., for Pier 11-B, Seattle, Wash., $240.00.

Patton Paint Co., Newark, N. J. Paint, buff (mixed), 100 gals., for Pier 11-B, Seattle, Wash., $225.00; paint, buff (mixed), 200 gals., for Pier 11-B, Seattle, Wash., $438.00; paint, dark red oxide, 10 gals., for Pier 11-B, Seattle, Wash., $17.00.

Geo. D. Wetherill & Co., Philadelphia, Pa. Yellow paint, 4,150 gals., Penniman Gen. Ord. Dep., Va., $4,544.25; yellow paint, 400 gals., Charleston Gen. Ord. Dep., S. C., $446.00; yellow paint, 18,750 gals., Morgan Gen. Ord. Dep., S. Amboy, N. J., $20,156.25; yellow paint, 300 gals., Pig Point Gen. Ord. Dep., Va., $328.50; yellow paint, 500 gals., Woodbury Gen. Ord. Dep., Westville, N. J., $537.50; yellow paint, 750 gals., Raritan Arsenal, Metuchen, N. J., $806.25; yellow paint, 150 gals., Curtis Bay Gen. Ord. Dep., Md., $164.25; yellow paint, 9,500 gals., Nitro Gen. Ord. Dep., W. Va., $10,402.50; yellow paint, 12,000 gals., Mays Landing Gen. Ord. Dep., N. J., $12,900; yellow paint, 150 gals., Delaware Gen. Dep., Pedricktown, N. J., $161.25; yellow paint, 2,750 gals., Picatinny Arsenal, N. J., $2,956.25; yellow paint, 1,250 gals., Seven Pines Gen. Ord. Dep., Richmond, Va., $1,359.75.

J. W. Mortell Co., Kankakee, Ill. Olive green paint, 100 gals., Z. S. O., El Paso, Tex., $200.00.

Texas Co., New York. Fuel oil, low grade, 50,000 gals., Camp Jones, Douglas, Ariz., $2,500.00.

Crystal Oil Works, Oil City, Pa. Aviation gas, 12,000 gals., Camp Henry Knox, Stithton, Ky., $2,480.00.

Texas Co., New York. Kerosene 3517, 500 gals., Joseph E. Johnston, Fla., $62.50.

Tidewater Oil Co., New York. Lib. aero oil 3501, 1,000 gals., Bolling Field, Anacostia, D. C., $516.40.

CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE.

Purchase orders approved by Board of Review, Clothing and Equipage Division:

Hockaman Mills Co., 100 West Main St., Rockville, Conn. 20,000 yds. of all worsted serge at $3.84 for 10,000 yds. and $3.89 for 10,000 yds., $77,300.00.

Forstman, Hoffman Co., Passaic, N. J. 20,000 yds. of gabardine at $4.925 per yd., $98,500.00.

W. & T. Allen Co., 1427 Vine St., Philadelphia, Pa. 110,000 pairs breeches, O. D. wool, at $.725 per pair, $79,750.00.

Woodbine Children's Clothing Co., Woodbine, N. J. 180,000 pairs breeches O. D. wool, at $.745 per pair, $134,100.00.

Joseph S. Susskind & Co., Inc., Philadelphia, Pa. 53,750 pairs breeches O. D. wool, at $.795 per pair, $42,731.25.

Harper Mfg. Co., Rome, Ga. 56,250 pairs breeches O. D. wool, at $.73 per pair, $41,062.50.

Sigmund Eisner Co., Red Bank, N. J. 213,000 pairs breeches O. D. wool, at $.7898 per pair, $168,227.40.

Hockaman Mills Co., Rockville, Conn. 500,000 yds. of wool whipcord at $4.83 per yd., $24,150.00.

Weitzfelder Braid Co., Brooklyn, N. Y. 300,000 acorns for hat cords, white, at 1c each, $3,000.00.

J. J. Wyle & Bros., Inc., Philadelphia, Pa. For slides for hat cords, white, at 1c each, $1,500.00.

ENGINEERING MATERIALS.

Purchase orders approved by Board of Review, Machinery and Engineering Materials Division, office Director of Purchase:

Momolith Carbon Paint Co., Cincinnati, Ohio. Paint, $658.92.

Richle Bros. Testing Machine Co., Philadelphia, Pa. Gilmore needles and vicat apparatus, f. o. b. Philadelphia, $250.00.

Scientific Materials Co., Pittsburgh, Pa. Cement sampler and flasks f. o. b. Pittsburgh, $99.65.

National Electrical & Supply Co., Washington, D. C. 400 prs. cleats, f. o .b. Parkersburg, W. Va., $12.40.

Brookfield Glass Co., New York, N. Y. 250 insulators, f. o. b. Oldbridge, N. J., $11.38.

American Steel & Wire Co., Washington, D. C. 2,000 ft. copper wire, f. o. b. Worcester, Mass., $594.00.

Taylor Instrument Co., Washington, D. C. Thermometers and magnets, f. o. b. Washington, D. C., $122.00.

Bethlehem Steel Co., Washington, D. C. Frogs, switch plates and rail braces, f. o. b. Steelton, Pa., domestic packing; bid req. 5-6, $140.55; switch rods and plates, f. o. b. Steelton, Pa., domestic packing, bid req. 5-6, $71.30.

U. S. Rubber Co., New York. Hose and play pipes, f. o. b. Jersey City, domestic packing; bid req. 5-12, $49.50.

U. S. Rubber Co., New York. Hose and play pipes, f. o. b. Jersey City, domestic packing; bid req. 5-2, $407.00.

Davis Bournonville Co., Jersey City, N. J. Acetylene generator, regulator torch, etc., f. o. b. Jersey City, domestic packing; bid req. 5-12, $629.50.

Wirt & Knox Mfg. Co., Philadelphia, Pa. Hose racks, f. o. b. Philadelphia, domestic packing; bid req. 5-12, $88.00.

Robt. Mayer & Co., Hoboken, N. J. Zinc plates, f. o. b. Hoboken, domestic packing; bid req. May 17, $279.30.

W. S. Tyler Co., Cleveland, Ohio. Sieves, steel bottoms, f. o. b. Cleveland, domestic packing; bid req. 5-15, $26.25.

Carroll Electric Co., Washington, D. C. 50

GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS AND PURCHASES

electric fans, f. o. b. Washington, D. C., domestic packing, $990.00.

Adams Ragnall Co., Cleveland, Ohio. 200 electric fans, f. o. b. Cleveland, domestic packing; bid req. 5-2, $3,350.00.

National Electrical Supply Co., Washington, D. C. Guy wire, insulators, etc., f. o. b. Washington, D. C., domestic packing; bid req. 5-16, $72.76.

Purchase orders approved by Board of Review, Signal Corps, May 21, 1919.

Navy Department. 2 airplane radia telephone sets with spare parts. Navy type SE-1100, $3,200.00.

MEDICAL SUPPLIES.

Purchase orders approved by Board of Review, Medical and Hospital Supplies Division:

Chicago Wheel & Mfg. Co., Chicago, Ill. Dental supplies, $983.25.

Edgerton Aniline Corp., New York, N. Y. Laboratory supplies, $370.00.

Watters Laboratories, New York City, N. Y. Surgical instruments, $265.24.

Klett Mfg. Co., New York City, N. Y. Laboratory supplies, $960.00.

J. T. Baker Chemical Co., Phillipsburg, N. J. Drugs, $1,118.30.

International Equipment Co., Boston, Mass. Laboratory equipment, $1,310.40.

Bausch & Lomb Optical Co., Rochester, N. Y. Lamps and bulbs, $1,750.00.

E. B. Meyrowitz, New York, N. Y. Optical supplies, $1,050.00.

U. S. Rubber Co., New York, N. Y. Surgical supplies, $5.25.

Will Corp., Rochester, N. Y. Laboratory supplies, $75.00.

Powers-Weightman-Rosengarten, Philadelphia, Pa. Laboratory supplies, $38.00.

Elmer & Amend, New York, N. Y. Laboratory supplies, $64.00.

Harmer Laboratories Co., Philadelphia, Pa. Laboratory supplies, $156.00.

Northwestern Steel & Iron Works, Eau Claire, Wis. Autoclaves, $472.00.

L. F. Chapin Co., Inc., Boston, Mass. Sutures, $6,375.00.

Prest-O-Lite Co., Indianapolis, Ind. Hospital supplies, $1,150.00.

Harmer Laboratories, Philadelphia, Pa. Laboratory supplies, $1,108.00.

Whitall Tatum Co., Philadelphia, Pa. Jars, $485.00.

The Will Corp., Rochester, N. Y. Laboratory supplies, $50.60.

J. T. Baker Chemical Co., Phillipsburg, N. J. Drugs, $9.75.

Arthur H. Thomas Co., Philadelphia, Pa. Laboratory supplies, $171.50.

Vulcan Proofing Co., Brooklyn, N. Y. Rubber sheeting, $41,000.00.

Victor Electric Corp., New York, N. Y. Laboratory supplies, $653.40.

Tiffin Art Metal Co., Tiffin, Ohio. Hospital supplies, $7,750.00.

Victor Electric Corp., New York, N. Y. Laboratory supplies, $718.80.

Cleveland Dental Mfg. Co., Cleveland, Ohio. Dental supplies, $83,621.50.

J. Splar Mfg. Co., Brooklyn, N. Y. Surgical instruments, $90.00.

Consolidated Dental Mfg. Co., New York, N. Y. Plaster Paris impression, $900.00.

J. Ross Collins, New York, N. Y. Pillow cases, $56,250.00.

The DeVilbiss Mfg. Co., Toledo, Ohio. Apparatus intratracheal, $700.00.

J. Sklar Mfg. Co., Brooklyn, N. Y. Surgical instruments, $69.75.

Geo. P. Pilling & Son Co., Philadelphia, Pa. Surgical instruments, $199.00.

Illinois Glass Co., Philadelphia, Pa. Laboratory supplies, $96.00.

E. Leitz, Inc., New York, N. Y. Laboratory supplies, $108.00.

J. T. Baker Chemical Co., Phillipsburg, N. J. Laboratory supplies, $91.25.

CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS.

Purchase orders approved by Board of Review, Construction Division:

Dudlow Valve Mfg. Co., Troy, N. J. Valves for Harwood's mill water devel, $132.00.

Whitehall Cement Mfg. Co., Philadelphia, Pa. Cement for Norfolk, Va., $19,840.00.

Aero Alarm Co., New York. Fire alarm equipment for Camp Merritt, N. J., $300.00.

Hirshberg Art Co., Baltimore, Md. Engineers instruments for Camp Travis, Texas, $1,568.50.

David Lupton's Sons Co., Philadelphia, Pa. Sheet metal work, Langley Feild, Va., $4,336.00.

Southern Bldg. Supply Co., Washington, D. C. Metal lathe for Langley Field, Va., $1,136.00.

American Wire Fabrics Co., Chicago, Ill. Screening for Fort Screven, Ga., $1,291.54.

Wallace & Tierman Co., Inc., New York, N. Y. Chlorimators for Camp Benning, Ga., $1,920.00.

Standard Underground Cable Co., Washington, D. C. Electrical material for Mech. Repair Unit No. 304, Texas, $1,005.00.

Aurora Door Hanger & Spec. Co., Aurora, Ill. Fire door hardware for Baltimore depot warehouse, $157.44.

Aurora Door Hanger & Spec. Co., Aurora, Ill. Fire door hardware for Schenectady Q. M. Int. storage depot, $849.29.

Aurora Door Hanger & Spec. Co., Aurora, Ill. Fire door hardware for Charleston port terminal, $98.70.

Aurora Door Hanger & Spec. Co., Aurora, Ill. Fire door hardware for Raritan Arsenal, N. J., $86.90.

Aurora Door Hanger & Spec. Co., Aurora, Ill. Fire door hardware for Columbus Q. M. int. storage depot, $1,478.76.

Ordnance Department.

Purchase orders approved by Board of Review, Ordnance Department:

Van Dorn Iron Wks Co., Cleveland, Ohio. Assemble & mount on 6-ton tanks, M 1917—Wireless Turrets, $33,925.00.

Diamond Iron Wks., Minneapolis, Minn. (a) Hand starters for Mark VIII Tank part SH-912-A. (b) Spare Parts for MK VIII Tank, $3,695.00.

Muskegon Aluminum Fdry. Co., Muskegon, Mich. Name Plates for use on MK VIII Tank, $25.00.

Spencer Lens Co., Buffalo, N. Y. Observation Telescopes complete, $1,105.00.

Armstrong Bros Tool Co., Chicago, Ill. Cutters, wrenches, tool holders, $292.50.

John Wood Mfg. Co., Conshohocken, Pa. Parts for cartridge storage cases, $268.40.

American Multigraph Co., Cleveland, Ohio. Major Cal. Heads for MK III Base Detonating fuzes, $165.00.

Bartlett Hayward Co., Baltimore, Md. 45 second combination time fuzes for use at Aberdeen Proving Grds., $31.00.

Bartlett Hayward Co., Baltimore, Md. Machining 3.3 in. semi steel shells MK I into 3.3 in. special modified semi-steel shell for experimental purposes, $1,451.40.

Singer Mfg. Co., Elizabethport, N. J. St. Chamond Recuperators complete for 3.3 in.. Gun Carriages M 1919, $43,500.00.

Nash Motors Co., Kenosha, Wis. Repair parts for Nash Trucks at Camp Wadsworth, S. C., $479.30.

Holt Mfg. Co., Peoria, Ill. (a) Steering wheels, part No. 1150. (b) Brackets (Steering Indicator) Part No. 4257, $900.00.

Remington Arms U. M. C. Co., Washington, D C. Component parts for shot gun ammunition, $168.58.

Colt's Patent Fire Arms Mfg. Co., Hartford, Conn. Left Hand Feed Boxes for Vickers Aircraft Machine Gun, $1,461.94.

W. G. Palmer, Inc., North Tonawanda, N. Y. Packing Chests for Bayonets, Model 1917, $24,156.00.

Bijur Motor Appliance Co., Hoboken, N. J. Generator K-1246-M1175, spare parts, $11,383.35.

Bausch & Lamb Optical Co., Rochester, N. Y. 1-meter Base Range Finders, 80 C. M. Base Range Finders, and Battery Commanders Telescopes, $875,125.00.

Washington Steel & Ordnance, Wash., D. C. 14-inch Copper Bands to be used on special test, $30.00.

Peck & Young, Forestville, Conn. 6-Coil (.020 in.) Retard Springs for Mark IV and V fuzes, delay type $100.00.

Chelton Electric Co., Philadelphia, Pa. Tracer Bullets, Cal. 30, $356.74.

Bartlett Hayward Co., Baltimore, Md. 155 M-M Special Shrapnel, $421.75.

American Can Co., New York, N. Y. Containers for 4.7 in. Ammunition, $750.00.

Zone Supply Purchases.

Purchase orders approved by Board of Review, Zone Supply Office:

PHILADELPHIA.

Wanamaker & Brown, Philadelphia, Pa. 1,500 yds Collar Canvas at 25c per yd., $375.00.

Thomas E. Coale Lumber Co., Philadelphia, Pa. 2,500 BM ft. Short leaf pine 3 x 6 in. x 12 in.; 8,000 BM ft. Short leaf pine 3 x 6 in. x 12 in.; 1,000 BM ft. White pine, 1 x 12 in. (or wider) x 12-16 in. selects, M-B M Ft. 1st and 2nd item, $44. 3rd item, $100 Total, $562.00.

George J. Haenn, Philadelphia, Pa. 5,000 B. M. ft. Long leaf Pine 2 x 12 in. x 12 to 16 in. @ M-B. M. ft., $66.95. Total, $334.75.

SAN FRANCISCO.

King Coal Co., San Francisco, Cal. For approx. 1,456 to 1,904 tons coal, bituminous, for U. S. A. Transport Logan. Coaling to commence about May 12, 1919, @ $11.08 per ton of 2,000 lbs. net, approx. $16,132.48 to $21,096.32.

Deputy Zone Supply Officers, Portland, Ore., to Union Meat Co., North Portland, Ore. For furnishing approx. 25,000 lbs. beef, fresh, during May, 1919, @ $23.94—$5,985.00—estimated.

CHICAGO, ILL.

Armour & Co., Chicago, Ill. Soap Chips—275 lbs. approx. in bbls., 40,000 bbls., $5,096.00.

Old Monk Olive Oil Co., Chicago, Ill. Olive Oil, 9.120 qt. cans, $7,204.80.

Pillsbury Flour Mills Co., Chicago, Ill. Flour, family, 98,784 lbs., $6,065.33.

Signal Corps.

Purchase orders approved by Board of Review. Signal Corps:

American Radio & Research Corp, Medford Hillside, Mass. Speedometer, $25.00.

American Can Co., Brooklyn, N. Y. 1,000 Cans, tin, $150.00.

Eastman Kodak Co., Rochester, N. Y. Misc. Photographic Supplies, $101.94.

Mallinckrodt Chem. Wks., New York City, N. Y. Chemicals, $21.45.

John Haworth Co., Philadelphia, Pa. Flashlight Cabinet & Misc. items, $108.50.

Photo Appliance Co., Minneapolis, Minn. Print, dryer, electric, $225.00.

Shipping Board.

Report of purchases by the United States Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation:

Acme Forge Works, Seattle, Wash., cargo hooks and shackles.

Crane Company, Seattle, Wash., pipe fittings.

A. M. Castle & Co., Seattle, Wash., black iron.

Franklin Tool Works, Seattle, Wash., bolts and lag screws.

W. P. Fuller & Co., Seattle, Wash., paints and brushes.

Grays Harbor Motorship Corporation, Aberdeen, Wash., mild steel.

H. W. Manville Co., Seattle, Wash., cold water paste, granulated cork and pitch.

Geo. A. Johnson Co., Seattle, Wash., cook's aprons.

Pacific Coast Coal Co., Seattle, Wash., coal.

Pacific Net & Twine Co., Seattle, Wash., chain, brass hooks and eyes.

Puget Sound Bridge & Dredging Company, Seattle, Wash., pipe fittings.

Stewart & Holmes Drug Co., Seattle, Wash., sulphuric acid.

Standard Oil Company, Seattle, Wash., cup grease.

Steam Supply & Rubber Co., Seattle, Wash., thermometers and brackets for fire axes.

Sherwin Williams Paint Co., Seattle, Wash., paints and brushes.

Seattle Hardware Company, Seattle Wash., hardware.

Sunde & d'Evers Co., Seattle, Wash., oakum.

Seattle Plumbing Supply Co., Seattle, Wash., pipe fittings.

Schwabacher Hardware Co., Seattle, Wash., hardware.

M. Seller & Company, Seattle, Wash., steward's equipment.

Union Oil Company, Seattle, Wash., coal oil.

U. S. Rubber Company, Seattle, Wash., charges for fire extinguishers, packing and reducers.

Walworth Mfg. Company, Seattle, Wash., pipe taps.

Wells Butchers' Supply Co., Seattle, Wash., butcher block.

Walstad Machinery Co., Seattle, Wash., bilge strainers.

Whiton Hardware Co., Seattle, Wash., machine bolts.

Fobes Supply Company, Seattle, Wash., electric soldering iron.

Max Kuner Company, Seattle, Wash., ships bells, clocks, charts, books, ships watches and chronometers.

GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS AND PURCHASES

Lowman & Hanford Co., Seattle, Wash., books and charts.
Stewart & Company, Baltimore, galley outfit and linens.
R. C. Hoffman & Co., Baltimore, stem bands.
John E. Hand & Sons Co., Baltimore, nautical instruments.
Maryland Biscuit Co., Baltimore, pilot biscuits.
The James Walker Co., Baltimore, manila rope.
Hirshberg Art Company, Baltimore, picture frames.
Koretke & Company, New Orleans, La., deck sockets.
Standard Sanitary Mfg. Co., New Orleans, La., fittings.
Anchor Packing Company, New Orleans, La., turrel packing.
Woodward, Wight & Co., Ltd., New Orleans, La., flanges, shank drills, hawser beetles, hawser irons and nuts.
Weil-Gutmann Supply Co., New Orleans, La., grease cups, brass ell and pipe caps.
Standard Supply Company, New Orleans, La., regulating valve.
The Fairbanks Company, New Orleans, La., globe valves.
William Frantz, New Orleans, La., stop watch.
Dixie Mill Supply Co., New Orleans, La., grease cups and valves.
A. M. Lockett & Co., Ltd., New Orleans, La., globe and gate valves.
Crane Company, Chicago, Ill., tees and ells.
Bridgeport Brass Co., Bridgeport, Conn., ferrules.
The Lukenheimer Co., Cincinnati, automatic drain valves.
Griscom-Russell Co., New York, spring leaded valve.
Indiana Brass Company, Frankfort, Ind., brass sounding tube and plates.
Perry & Buckley Co., New Orleans, La., binders and sheets.
Whitney Supply Company, New Orleans, La., grease cups.
Schaper Construction Material Company, New York, boat and hatch nails.
Cabell-Ware Company, Jacksonville, chocks for life and work boats, moulds for vents, inside doors, frames for inside doors and splitting rubber packing.
Independent Hardware Co., Jacksonville, strap hinges.
Consolidated Engineering Company, Jacksonville, galvanizing castings and iron.
C. I. Capps Company, Jacksonville, brass casting.
Southern Iron Works, Jacksonville, iron shocks.
S. B. Hubbard Company, Jacksonville, marlin navy yarn.
Duval Dry Dock Co., Jacksonville, boat spikes.
Electric Supply Co., New Orleans, La., double pole snap switches and receptacles.
J. G. Christopher Co., Jacksonville, wire rope, tees, ells, pipe and close nipples.
Hathcock Paint Company, Jacksonville, paint.
Crandall Packing Co., Birmingham, Ala., rubber gum.
Interstate Belting & Packing Company, Birmingham, Ala., rubber gum.
Florida Truck Company, Jacksonville, tinned trunk nails.
Stockham Pipe & Fittings Company, Birmingham, Ala., ells and bushings.
Jos. T. Ryerson & Son, New York, angle iron.
Holland Mfg. Company, Baltimore, tinned trunk nails.
Cameron & Barkley Co., Jacksonville, wire rope.
Georgia Supply Company, Jacksonville, ells and close nipples.
Oliver H. Van Horn Co., New Orleans, La., cap screws.
A. H. McLeod Company, Jacksonville, wire rope thimbles.
Southwest G. E. Co., Houston, Tex., dry cell batteries.
Houston Mill Supply Co., Houston, Tex., packing, pliers and belt lacing machine.
Sabine Supply Company, Orange, Tex., padlocks, zinc spelter, water pails, tin cups and set screws.
Peden Iron & Steel Co., Houston, Tex., pine pitch, maul handles, hinge hasps, round black iron, flat iron, hinges, lag screws and bolts.
Woodward, Wright & Co., New Orleans, rope, safety hinges, screws, ferrules, fire clay, fittings, rivets, painting material and emery cloth.
Magnolia Petroleum Co., Houston, Tex., fuel oil.
Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co., Houston, Tex., linseed oil and bronzing liquid.
Norvell-Wilder Hardware Company, Beaumont, Tex., solder.
Southern Rubber & Belting Co., Houston, Tex., flax packing.
Sherwin-Williams Co., Houston, Tex., painting material.
Gulf Refining Co., Houston, Tex., oil and grease.
Texas Carnegie Steel Association, Houston, Tex., flat iron.
Oil City Brass Co., Beaumont, Tex., bolts, brass and nuts.
Lone Star S. B. Co., Beaumont, Tex., sheet iron and stove bolts.
San Antonio Machine & Supply Co., San Antonio, Tex., sheaves for chain.
Beaumont Iron Works, Beaumont, Tex., filling pieces.
Jno. Dollinger, Jr. Inc., Beaumont, Tex., plate steel and iron.
Neches Elec. Company, Beaumont, Tex., electrolyte hydrometer.
Boykin Mch. & Supply Co., Beaumont, Tex., bilge boxes and strainers.
J. H. Hays Corporation, Michigan City, Ind., water jackets.
F. W. Heitman Co., Houston, Tex., globe valves and ells.
Buffalo Steam Pump Co., Buffalo, N. Y., brass plungers.
E. L. Wilson Hardware Co., Beaumont, Tex., bench screws, sugar kettles, bushings, fittings brass pipe, couplings, nozzle, turnbuckles, plugs, tees, iron and emery cloth.
J. R. Adams, Beaumont, Tex., fish oil and fittings.
Taylor Instrument Co., Rochester, N. Y., thermometer.
Schaffer & Buddenberg Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., thermometer.
J. T. Booth, Beaumont, Tex., ventilator cowls.
Alamo Iron Works, San Antonio, Tex., hatch cover fittings and boiler fire door liners.
N. O. Nelson, Houston, Tex., elbows and pipe.
W. & J. Trebout, New York, hardware.
Ober Mfg. Company, Chargin Falls, Ohio., ecentric bronze bearing, handle lathe and knives.
Oliver H. Van Horn Co., New Orleans, La., ship augers.
James Bute Co., Houston, Tex., linseed oil.
Texas Warehouse Co., Houston, Tex., manilla rope.
J. A. Fay & Egan Co., Cincinnati, Ohio., rollers for ship-saw.
American Steel & Wire Company, Dallas, Tex., nails.
Corpus Christi Hardware Co., Corpus Christi, Tex., batteries, flash light globes, sheet packing and hack saw blades.
Houston Waste & Fibre Mills, Houston, Tex., cotton waste.
Adams & Westlake, New York, screen doors, hooks and hinges.
Albott Ball Company, Hartford, Conn., steel balls.
Amer. Standard Shiplifting Corporation, New York, ferrules.
L. Barth & Son, New York, cabinets.
Brady & Olive, New York, coal.
F. A. Brady, Inc., New York, reamers.
Carnegie Steel Company, New York, steel.
Cleveland Osborn Mfg. Co., New York, squeegee, washers and broom.
Corbin Screw Corporation, New York, screws.
Crane & Company, New York, tees.
Dale Brothers, New York, drills.
Egleston Brothers, New York, steel.
H. Fisher & Company, Corona, L. I., saws and oakum.
Garlock Packing Company, New York, packing.
Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., New York, tires.
A. C. Horn & Company, Long Island, N. Y., varnish.
Igoe Brothers, Brooklyn, nails.
L. Katzensten & Company, New York, packing rings.
J. K. Larkin, New York, screws, bolts, nuts and washers.
Linde Air Products Company, New York, oxygen.
McMann & Taylor, New York, unions, ells and bushings.
Magnolia Metal Company, New York, babbit.
Manning, Maxwell & Moore, New York, shovels.
New Process Chemical Co., New York, cement.
New York Blueprint Co., New York, blue print restorer.
Patterson Brothers, New York, towel racks and dust pans.
N. Ryan & Company, Brooklyn, gravel.
Sargent & Company, New York, butts, rim locks and hooks.
Ship Const. & Trad. Co., Stonington, Conn., oak log.
Standard Oil Company, New York, kerosene.
Todd Shipyards, Brooklyn, ells, pins, paint, brushes, packing, spelter, nipples, bushing, screws, bolts, nuts, washers, nails, rubber, valves, brass, iron, staples and butts.
Topping Brothers, New York, pliers, tacks, screws and wire.
U. S. Bung Mfg. Company, Brooklyn, plugs.
Underwood Typewriter Co., New York, typewriters.
J. A. & F. A. Vargas, Stonington, Conn., oak.
Vought & Williams, New York, spikes.
Warren Chemical Co., New York, tar.
Western Electric Co., New York, sockets.
Willard Sutherland Co, New York, coal.
J. H. Williams & Co., Brooklyn, vise.
Bradley & Company, Philadelphia, shackles.
Lakewood Engineering Co., Philadelphia, industrial tractors and trailers.
Flour City Ornamental Iron Works, Minneapols, hawser reels.
Standard Oil Company, Baltimore, oil.
Hugh Reilly Company, Washington, D. C., paints, oil and brushes.
Perkins Marine Lamp Co., Brooklyn, lamps.

MINES' BUREAU PUBLICATIONS.

List of Those Issued During May. How to Order.

Department of the Interior, Bureau of Mines. New publications. (List 67. May, 1919.)

Bulletins.

Bulletin 144. Report of a joint committee appointed from the Bureau of Mines and the U. S. Geological Survey by the Secretary of the Interior to study the gold situation. 1919. 84 pp., 1 pl., 3 figs.

Bulletin 174. Abstracts of current decisions on mines and mining reported from May to September, 1918, by J. W. Thompson. 1919. 138 pp.

Technical Papers.

Technical Paper 178. Notes on lignite, its characteristics and utilization, by S. M. Darling. 1919. 19 pp.

Technical Paper 209. Traps for saving gas and oil wells, by W. R. Hamilton. 1919. 34 pp., 3 pls., 16 figs.

Technical Paper 213. Quarry accidents in the United States during the calendar year 1917, by A. H. Fay. 1919. 62 pp.

Technical Paper 215. Accidents at metallurgical works in the United States during the calendar year 1917, by A. H. Fay. 1919. 23 pp.

Coal-Mine Fatalities.

Coal-mine fatalities in the United States, 1918, by A. H. Fay. 1919. 61 pp.

Note.—Only a limited supply of these publications are available for free distribution, and applicants are asked to cooperate in insuring an equitable distribution by selecting publications that are of especial interest. Requests for all papers can not be granted. Publications should be ordered by number and title. Applications should be addressed to the Director of the Bureau of Mines, Washington, D. C.

Proposed Purchases For the U. S. Navy

PROPOSED PURCHASES FOR U S NAVY

The Bureau of Supplies and Accounts of the Navy Department has issued notice of proposed purchases of the following material: Bidders desiring to submit proposals should request the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., to send schedules covering the material which they propose to offer. (The figures at the beginning of each paragraph are the schedule number, followed by the material desired, the quantity, and the Navy Yard at which delivery is to be made):

Miscellaneous.

4014. Berths, pipe, finished in white enamel; 741; Philadelphia, Pa.

4008. Crossties, white oak, red oak, or yellow pine; 4,000; Washington, D. C

3986. Disinfector equipment, 30 by 42 by 84 inches; 1; Wards Island, N. Y.

4015. Furnishing and installing hand-power elevator; 1; Wards Island, N. Y.

3991. Furnishing and installing steel shelving; 1,438 units; Philadelphia, Pa.

4022. Gauge, pressure, steam, compound, and acetylene, hydrogen, and oxygen; miscellaneous; East Philadelphia, Pa.

4016. Gravel; 600 cubic yards; Mare Island, Calif.

3983. Ovens, bake; 2; New London, Conn.

4019. Paper and cloth, printing; miscellaneous; East New London, Conn.

4019. Paper, unprepared, medium; miscellaneous; Philadelphia, Pa.

4023. Rags, cotton, colored; 90,000 pounds; Boston, Mass.

4016. Sand, bank; 7,500 cubic yards; Mare Island, Calif.

4016. Sand, coarse, concrete; 1,500 cubic yards; Mare Island, Calif.

4017. Steel sheets, flange, 68 by 183 by 3-8 inch.; 39,000 pounds; Washington, D. C.

4016. Stone; 28,500 tons; Mare Island, Calif.

3982. Tank, air receiver, 36 inches diameter by 8 feet long, to hold air at 100 pounds per square inch; 1; Anacostia, D. C.

3982. Tank, water, steel, closed, 2,000 gallons; 1; Anacostia, D C.

4018. Thermometers, air, standard; mechanical; mercury, for thermostats; chemical; common; storage battery; water; miscellaneous; South Brooklyn, N. Y.

3996. Towels, bath, officer's; 2,500 dozen; South Brooklyn, N. Y.

3998. Tubing, brass, seamless, hard-drawn; miscellaneous; South Brooklyn, N. Y.

Twill, cotton, unbleached, 6 1-2-ounce, 30 inches wide; 8,000 yards; Philadelphia, Pa.

4003. Wheels, abrasive; miscellaneous; East Philadelphia, Pa.

3993. Zinc, white, in oil, American process; 40,000 pounds; South Brooklyn, N. Y.

Coal and Gasoline.

3995. Coal, anthracite, egg, nut, stove, pea; miscellaneous; East Brooklyn, N. Y

3990. Coal, semibituminous; bituminous; miscellaneous; East.

3989. Coal, steaming; miscellaneous; East.

4013. Distillate; miscellaneous; West.

4013. Gasoline; miscellaneous; West.

4012. Gasoline; miscellaneous; East.

4012. Gasoline, domestic aviation; miscellaneous; East.

4013. Gasoline, domestic aviation; miscellaneous; West.

Hardware.

3984. Bits, augers, and auger handles; miscellaneous; Portsmouth, N. H.

4009. Braces, ratchet; 192; Portsmouth, N. H.

3997. Chisel blanks, pneumatic; chipping; calking; scaling; miscellaneous; East and West.

4009. "C" clamps; miscellaneous; Boston, Mass.

4007. Doors, metal, joiner, with trim, and windows; miscellaneous; Brooklyn, N. Y.

4009. Gauges, firmer socket; miscellaneous; Portsmouth, N H.

4021. Hammers, pneumatic; chipping; riveting; scaling; miscellaneous; East and West.

4021. Holder-on, pneumatic; miscellaneous; East and West.

4009. Knives; coppers; adzes; chisels; planes; drills; miscellaneous; Portsmouth, N. H.

4004. Lockers, steel; 759; Brooklyn, N. Y.

4021. Riveters, jam, pneumatic; miscellaneous; East.

4001. Shears, lever, capacity 1-4-inch steel plates; 47; South Brooklyn, N. Y.

4000. Tinsmith's hand-operated machines; wiring, slip-roll-forming; 18; East.

3999 Trimmers, wood, bench type, hand-operated; 24; East.

Electrical and Machine Tools.

3982. Compressor, air, belt, gear, or direct driven; 1; Anacostia, D. C.

3978. Hammers, steam, drop, 800 and 1,200 pound; 2; Brooklyn, N. Y.

3982. Motor, 25-horsepower, with automatic controller; 1; Anacostia, D. C.

3982. Motor, 10-horsepower, with float-operated motor-control switch; 1; Anacostia, D. C.

3994. Motor, induction, with polar-wound motor, constant speed, nonreversible; 1; F. a. s, New York or Mare Island.

3981. Motor, planer, 50-horsepower, 220-volt, 250-1,000 r. p. m.; 1; South Charleston, W. Va.

4020. Planers and jointers, hand; 6-inch, motor-driven, 220-volt, 3-phase, A. C.; 6; Brooklyn, N. Y.

3992. Press, jogging, hydraulic, 350-ton; 1; F. a. s., New York or San Francisco.

3982. Pump, triplex, water, belt or gear driven; 1; Anacostia, D. C.

3982. Sets, motor generator, 10 and 500 kilowatts; 2; Anacostia, D. C.

3982. Transformers, 13,200-volt, 25-cycle; 3; Anacostia, D. C.

3987. Transmitters and receivers, concentration; 90; Brooklyn, N. Y.

Torpedo Parts.

4005. Gyro wheels, and machining of same; 1,344; Alexandria, Va.

4010. Rings, piston; machined and finished; 14,700; Alexandria, Va.

3988 Parts, torpedo, to be finished; miscellaneous; Alexandria, Va.

4002. Parts, torpedo; strengthening rings; horizontal bulkheads; 3,024; Alexandria, Va.

4011. Parts, torpedo, and machining of same; miscellaneous; Alexandria, Va.

REQUESTS FOR SEALED PROPOSALS.

War Department.

Paints Branch, Raw Materials Division, War Department, will receive proposals to satisfy requisitions as follows: No. 133-3041 Seattle, opening June 9th, for 30 gallons of orange shellac, 35 gallons of varnish; 5-65 Atlanta, Ga., opening June 4th, 1,000 containers of Roach powder, 300 cans of antespic salve. 13-213, Fort Mason, Cal., opening June 12th, 20 gallons of graphic paint, 20 gallons of black paint; 20 gallons of blue paint, 20 gallons of Green Enamel, 20 gallons of Red Enamel, 30 gallons of Buff Smokestack paint, 40 gallons of Red Smokestack Paint, 75 gallons of Copper Paint, 150 gallons of Red Enamel, 60 gallons of Bright Red Oxide Paint, 30 gallons of Interior Floor Paint. 12-14715, El Paso, Texas, opening June 5th, 750 lbs. of sulphric acid; 24, Manila, P. I., opening June 5th, 375 lbs. of Vermillion Paste; 8-3175, Camp Taylor, Ky., opening June 8th, 175 gallons of Black Paint. 14-21876 and Requisition No. 133-3041, Seattle, opening June 9th, 30 gallons of Orange Shellac, 25 gallons, Varnish.

Sale of Government-owned (new) Curry Combs. 100,000, all steel, closed back, extra large, (4 in. x 4 3-4 in.) 8 bars, lacquered, black enameled handles, braced shanks extending through handles and riveted, similar to No. 900, weight about 13 oz., and No. 814-11 oz., f. o. b. Jeffersonville, Ind. Sealed bids will be opened 10 A. M., June 16, 1919, at War Department, Surplus Property Division, Munitions Building, Washington, D. C. Particulars and special bid forms can be obtained at above Office or Zone Supply Offices, Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Newport News, Atlanta, Jeffersonville, Ind., Chicago, St. Louis, New Orleans, San Antonio, Omaha, El Paso, San Francisco. Refer to S. P. D. No. 275 GS.

Sale of Government-owned (new) Copper Rods. 31,454 lbs., unalloyed, round, diameter 5-16 in. Approximately 223 lbs. per coil of 800 feet. each. Sealed bids will be opened 10 A. M., June 16, 1919, at War Department, Surplus Property Division, Munitions Building, Washington, D. C. Particulars and special bid forms can be obtained at above Office and Zone Supply Offices following cities, where samples may be inspected: Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Newport News, Atlanta, Jeffersonville, Ind., Chicago, St Louis, New Orleans, San Antonio, Omaha, El Paso, San Francisco. Refer to S. P. D. No. 954 RM.

Department of Commerce.

Separate Sealed Proposals will be opened by the Lighthouse Superintendent, Boston, Mass., 2 o'clock p. m., June 16, 1919, for anthracite coal delivered at Boston and at New Bedford, Mass. Information upon application to the above Supt.

Sealed Proposals will be opened by the Supt. of Lighthouses, Buffalo, N. Y., 2 o'clock p. m, June 17, 1919, for attendance removal, and replacing of all United States buoys in the St. Lawrence River and Lake Ontario, from July 1, 1919, to June 30, 1920. Information upon application to the above Supt.

Sealed Proposals will be opened by the Supt. of Lighthouses, Baltimore, Md., 2 o'clock p. m., June 12, 1919, for furnishing and placing rip rap stone at Craney Island Light Station, Va. Information upon application to the above Supt.

Sealed Proposals will be opened by the Lighthouse Supt., 341 Post Office Building, Detroit, Mich., 2 o'clock p. m., June 10, 1919, for furnishing one independent vertical simplex steam driven single acting beam air pump for marine jet condenser, and one alternating current induction motor air compressor. Information upon application to above Supt.

Sealed Proposals will be opened by the Supt. of Lighthouses, Baltimore, Md., 2 o'clock p M., June 12, 1919, for docking, cleaning, painting, and making miscellaneous repairs to hull and machinery, lighthouse tender Laurel. Information upon application to the above Supt.

Deparment of Interior.

Sealed proposals in duplicate will be received at the Office of the General Purchasing Agent for the Alaskan Engineering Commission, Room 422 Bell Street Terminal, Seattle, Wash., not later than 11:00 a. m., June 13th, 1919, for furnishing, free of all charges, delivered on Pier in Seattle, Wash., to be designated later, car wheels repairs for Cardwell Friction Draft Gear, Repairs for Hart Convertible Cars, center castings for coaches, repairs for Cooke Locomotives, car and truck brasses, coupler parts, air brake hose, truck wheels on axles, cabooses, hand and push cars, motor cars, velocipedes, adjustable guard rail clamp and end blocks, angle bars and fish plates, boilers tubes, seamless copper ferrules, Monitor Injectors, switch stands and points, guard rails, track bolts, rigid frogs, nut locks, track jacks, shovels, car and locomotive replacing frogs, and pony truck springs.

The Panama Canal.

Proposals for castings, forgings, bolts, nuts, rivets, lead, monotype metal, metal-workers' tools and machines, warehouse trucks, blacksmiths' forges, stocks and dies, gauges, Klaxon horns, copper cable, wire, conduit, electric fans, fixtures, fuses, meters, reflectors, sleeves, sockets, switches, transformers, harness leather, brushes, gum tape, rubber matting, blankets, table cloths, damask, doilies, napkins, bed sheets and spreads, pillow slips, towels, alumina sulphate, glass shelves and brackets, drinking glasses, rubber bands, library paste, cargo check books, pens, pencils, tracing cloth, paper, manilla containers, and tagboard. Bids to be opened June 17.

Buy wisely what you really need now and save the rest in Thrift and W. S. S. for a sunny opportunity.

The Purchase Information Office, Room 2438, Munitions Building, Nineteenth and B Streets, Washington, gives information to persons desiring to sell material or supplies to the War Department and advises bidders concerning bids and awards.

RED CROSS HOME SERVICE

Information for Soldiers' and Sailors' Families, Issued by Department of Civilian Relief.

T. D. 44 W. R., dealing with reinstatement while a man is still in military or naval service, is as follows:

By virtue of the authority conferred in Section 13 of the War Risk Insurance Act the following regulations are issued relative to the lapsation cancellation and reinstatement of yearly renewal term insurance, granted under the provisions of the War Risk Insurance Act, while the insured is in the active military or naval service.

1. The insurance granted under Article IV of the War Risk Insurance Act will not be permitted to lapse for nonpayment of premium while the insured is in the active military or naval service and premiums therefor are authorized to be deducted from the insured's pay or deposit, except as hereinafter provided.

2. The said insurance shall, however, lapse and terminate:

(a) When the insured has elected, in writing at the time of applying for insurance, to have the premiums paid otherwise than by deduction from his pay or deposit and such premiums are not paid promptly when due or within 31 days thereafter.

(b) When the insured shall have been, for a period of 60 days or more, in a status in which no pay, applicable to the payment of premiums, shall have accrued, provided such premiums have not been paid when due or within 31 days thereafter.

(c) Upon written request, duly witnessed and forwarded through military channels to the Bureau of War Risk Insurance, for cancellation of the insurance in whole, or in part, and corresponding cessation or reduction of the deductions of premiums from his pay or deposit, in which case the insurance shall terminate or be reduced, as the case may be, on the regular monthly renewal date of the policy in the month following that in which the request is made and the regular monthly deduction will accordingly be made from the insured's pay or deposit at the end of the calendar month in which the request for cancellation is made.

(d) The said insurance shall terminate upon discharge or dismissal of the insured for any of the reasons stated in Section 29 of the War Risk Insurance Act.

3. If, while the insured is in active military or naval service, the insurance has lapsed for non-payment of premium or has been canceled, such insurance may be reinstated while the insured is in active military or naval service:

(a) Within 31 days subsequent to such cancellation or lapse.

(b) After the expiration of the period mentioned in clause (a) of this paragraph, provided the applicant is in good health as at the date of lapse or cancellation and so states in his application.

4. In every case where reinstatement of lapsed or canceled insurance is desired, the applicant shall file with the Bureau of War Risk Insurance through military channels a signed application therefor, and make tender of all the sums which have become payable or would have become payable as premiums if such insurance had not lapsed or been canceled.

5. Treasury Decisions 32 and 33 and all other regulations heretofore made which conflict with the foregoing are hereby revoked.

T. D. 45 W. R., dealing with reinstatement after a man has been discharged (including the reinstatement after discharge of insurance that lapsed prior to discharge), is as follows:

By virtue of the authority conferred in Section 13 of the War Risk Insurance Act the following regulation is issued relative to the payment of premiums and the lapsation, cancellation and reinstatement of yearly renewable term insurance, granted under the provisions of the War Risk Insurance Act, and applicable after separation from the active military or naval service.

1. When any person insured under the provisions of the War Risk Insurance Act leaves the active military or naval service for reasons not precluding the continuation of insurance, the monthly premium, which, had he remained in the service, would have been payable on the last day of the calendar month in which he was discharged, will be payable on the first day of the calendar month following the date of his discharge, and thereafter monthly premiums shall be payable on the first day of each calendar month. The premium payable on the first day of any calendar month may, however, be paid at any time during such month, which shall constitute a grace period for the payment of such premium. If the premium is not paid before the expiration of such grace period the insurance shall lapse and terminate.

2. In every case where reinstatement, in whole or in part, of lapsed or canceled insurance is desired, except that provided for in 4 (a) hereof, the insured shall file with the Bureau of War Risk Insurance a signed application therefor, and make tender of all the sums which have become payable or would have become payable as premiums on the amount of insurance to be reinstated if such insurance had not lapsed or been canceled.

3. Insurance lapsed or canceled prior to discharge may be reinstated within the nine calendar months subsequent to the month of discharge, provided the insured is in as good health as at the date of lapse or cancellation and so states in his application.

4. Insurance lapsed for non-payment of the first premium payable after discharge, or canceled after discharge but before the end of the calendar month succeeding the month of discharge, may be reinstated:

(a) Before the expiration of three calendar months succeeding the month of discharge, upon the tender within the lifetime of the insured of all sums which have become payable or would have become payable as premiums if such insurance had not lapsed or been canceled. No application for reinstatement will be required under these circumstances.

(b) Within six calendar months after the expiration of the period mentioned in clause (a) of this paragraph, provided the insured is in as good health as at the date of his discharge and so states in his application.

(c) At any time before September 30, 1919, in case the insured was discharged prior to January 1, 1919, provided the insured is in as good health as at the date of his discharge and so states in his application.

5. Insurance lapsed for non-payment of any premium payable subsequent to the first premium payable after discharge may be reinstated:

(a) Before the expiration of two calendar months succeeding the grace period, provided the insured is in as good health as at the expiration of the grace period and so states in his application.

(b) Before the expiration of eight calendar months succeeding the grace period, provided the insured is in as good health as at the expiration of the grace period and so states in his application and includes therewith a formal report of examination made by a reputable physician substantiating said statement to the satisfaction of the Director of the Bureau of War Risk Insurance.

6. Insurance canceled after the expiration of the calendar month succeeding the month of discharge may be reinstated:

(a) Before the expiration of two calendar months succeeding the month in which the cancellation became effective, provided the insured is in as good health as at the time the cancellation became effective and so states in his application.

(b) Before the expiration of eight calendar months succeeding the month in which the cancellation became effective provided the insured is in as good health as at the time the cancellation became effective and so states in his application and includes therewith a formal report of examination made by a reputable physician substantiating said statement to the satisfaction of the Director of the Bureau of War Risk Insurance.

7. Treasury Decision 39, W. R., and all other regulations heretofore made which conflict with the foregoing are hereby revoked.

PROPERTY OF THE
PENNA. STATE LIBRARY,
NOT TO BE TAKEN FROM
THE LIBRARY.

Official Gov't News

United States Bulletin

Policies Bids Orders

CONTINUING the Work of THE OFFICIAL U. S. BULLETIN Established under an order of THE PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES, May 10, 1917. AUTHORITATIVE RECORD of all U. S. GOVERNMENT ACTIVITIES. ISSUED EVERY MONDAY.

VOL. 3. No. 591. WASHINGTON, MONDAY, JUNE 9, 1919. $10.00 A YEAR

DEVELOPMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS AND IMPROVEMENTS WILL HAVE THE SUPPORT OF RAILROAD ADMINISTRATION

STATEMENT ISSUED BY DIRECTOR HINES

Attitude of Government Toward Resumption of Public Improvements by Railroad Companies Set Forth in Detail—Responsibility for Capital Expenditures Rests with Corporations.

Walker D. Hines, Director General of Railroads, has sent the following letter to the regional directors respecting relations with public bodies as to public projects resulting in charges to capital account, or in charges to operating expenses in connection with capital expenditures; or with respect to taxes and assessments.

"The Railroad Administration is disposed in favor of the resumption or development of public works and improvements. In cases where the only objection thereto is to the present comparative cost of labor and material, no protest will be made on behalf of the Railroad Administration. Even where the burden upon the Railroad Administration in a particular district would be relatively a large part of the total cost, the mere difference between the cost of work being done now and being done somewhat later is not sufficient to justify an attitude of opposition by the Railroad Administration to a policy of resumption or prosecution of public works.

Should Not Oppose Projects.

"The Railroad Administration should not identify itself with opposition to proposals looking to such development or resumption of public works unless the case is exceptional, and it is exceptional, and it is clear that the expenditure will be improvident, or that the project is actually in a private interest and involves the public interest only to a slight degree and the private interest involved will not assume the expense of the work. Nothing herein shall be construed to relate to facili-

(Continued on Page 7.)

WIRE SYSTEMS RETURNED TO THEIR OWNERS

Postmaster General Burleson on June 5, gave out the following statement:

"The President having recommended the return of the Wire Systems and the control of the owning companies with certain legislation designed to stablize their operation, and the Senate Committee having taken action looking to their immediate return, and the House Committee in its hearings on the proposed legislation having indicated concurrence in the suggested immediate return with or without legislation so recommended, I feel it my duty to now return the actual control of operations to the companies. Some days ago I directed the necessary orders to be prepared to accomplish this and have today issued same. These orders do not affect questions of rates and finance with which the Congress may determine to deal. The rates now in force and the financial relation between the Government and the Companies, and the Order of Oct., 2, 1918, prohibiting discrimination because of union affiliations, will continue unless Congress in its wisdom may decide to change them or the 'emergency' is terminated by the proclamation of peace.

"By the action now taken, however, the Wire Companies resume actual control of operation of their respective properties and are free to formulate and put into effect their own policies unrestricted by government control, which is to continue in any case a few weeks and thus will be able to prepare themselves for a complete resumption of the management of their properties. It will be necessary for each company to so keep its accounts during the continuance of government control that its books may be closed on the day government control ends, in order that a full and accurate statement may be promptly made when it is called on for same."

Mr. Burleson's Order.

The order of the Postmaster General reads as follows:

June 2, 1919.

Order No. 3178.

All telegraph and telephone companies, including individual and partnerships, whose properties were taken over by the President under authority of the Joint Resolution of the Congress, approved July 16, 1918, will hereafter operate and manage their properties during the remainder of the period of federal control, as under

(Continued on Page 4.)

TRADE BETWEEN AMERICAN REPUBLICS DISCUSSED BY MANY PROMINENT SPEAKERS AT CONFERENCE HELD HERE

PRESIDENT CABLES HEARTY GREETINGS

Chairman of Shipping Board Stirs Conference by Announcement of Plans for Extended Shipping Service to Latin America —Vanderlip Says Europe Faces Catastrophe.

The development of Pan American trade and commerce in many of its phases was discussed comprehensively at the sessions of the Second Pan American Commercial Conference held in Washington June 2 to 6 inclusive. Many prominent commercial, business and consular experts of this country and the other American republics, as well as members of the diplomatic corps were present to take part in the practical discussion of these problems. The subjects discussed covered a wide field, ranging from the further use of aeroplanes as commerce carriers to parcel post, trade marks, and the proper packing of merchandise.

Greetings From President.

The Conference was addressed at the inaugural session Monday afternoon by Wm. Phillips, Assistant Secretary of State; Vice-President Marshall; Senor Beltran Mattieu, Ambassador of Chile; Senor Ignacio Calderon, Minister of Bolivia; Speaker Gillett, of the House of Representatives and Homer L. Ferguson, President of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States. The inaugural meeting was called to order by John Barret, Director General of the Pan American Union. A cablegram of congratulation expressing his regret at being unable to be present in person and his hearty wishes for success of the conference was received from President Wilson.

Representatives of all the Latin-American countries spoke at various sessions telling of the opportunities for trade development in their coun-

(Continued on Page 8.)

ALLOWANCE OF TRAVEL PAY TO SOLDIERS UPON DISCHARGE

The War Department authorizes publication of the following:

An enlisted man discharged from the army, under honorable conditions, is entitled to receive 5 cents a mile travel pay from place of discharge to his actual bona fide home or residence, or place of entry into the service, at his option. If he elects his "actual bona fide home or residence" and it is not the place shown in his service record as his home or residence, he will be paid travel pay at time of discharge, only to the place shown in service record. In order to obtain the difference to which he is entitled, he should send claim therefor direct to the Zone Finance Officer, Lemon Building, Washington, D. C., (envelope to be marked "Travel Allowance"). Such claim must be submitted in the form of an affidavit upon a blank form which may be obtained from any Army Recruiting Officer, the Red Cross or other agencies organized to aid soldiers, or from the Director of Finance, War Department, Washington, D. C., and will be accompanied by the soldier's original discharge certificate, or a true copy thereof certified as such by an army recruiting officer. If the original discharge certificate is sent it will be returned to the soldier after it has served its purpose. (If true copy is used, officer certifying to it must follow carefully provisions of paragraph 7, Circular 252, W. D. 1919, which he will have.)

Enlisted men who submitted certified copies of discharge certificates in connection with their claims for payment of the $60 bonus need not furnish another certified copy of discharge with claim for travel pay, but will state that they have already furnished certified copy of discharge in claim for $60 bonus.

Soldiers seeking further advice on this subject are referred to lawyers, bankers or business men, or the local Red Cross.

Cottonseed License System is Annulled

The Food Administration announces that the President has signed a proclamation dated May 31, releasing from license "all persons, firms, corporations or associations engaged in the business of importing, manufacturing, storing or distributing cottonseed oil, cottonseed meal, cottonseed cake, cottonseed hulls, lard substitutes and all other cottonseed products."

The Food Administration on May 31 announced that they had cancelled all rules relating to the cottonseed industry and had withdrawn all price regulations and agreements regarding cottonseed and the products manufactured therefrom, including lard substitutes, as from that date.

Although all rules and regulations were withdrawn by this action, it was necessary for the President to issue a proclamation in order that the industries might be released from license.

Statistics Concerning Army Supplies

Prepared by Statistics Branch, General Staff, War Department, May 24, 1919.

Cancellation of Shipments.

Recent cables have canceled a large amount of the shipments on schedule for the A. E. F. in France and Germany. The cancellation include all frozen meats for both French ports and Rotterdam, all hay, oats and bran, and nearly all engineer and signal supplies. Some engineer stores are still required, principally repair parts for locomotives and cars, valves for water works installations and aluminum sulphate for water purification.

Motor Trucks to Be Returned.

A considerable quantity of motor vehicles and trailers, comprising 19 different kinds of special trucks—machine shop, printing press, laboratory, etc., and seven kinds of special trailers, have been ordered returned to the United States.

Army Camps and Aviation Fields.

The status as of May 20, of 53 important army camps is reported as follows: Nine owned by the United States, 21 to be purchased, 15 being sold, 4 to be abandoned, 3 retained under lease, and 1 retained temporarily for troops. For 40 aviation fields and supply depots the report shows: Eight owned by the United States, 17 being purchased, 1 retained under lease, 11 retained temporarily for storage, and 3 retained temporarily for training.

During the week ended May 16 the value of sales reported by the Director of Sales was $10,602,485, compared with $77,901,960 for the preceding week. The total receipts for sales reported to May 16 are $246,764,629, representing 87 per cent of the original cost to the Government of the material sold.

Withdrawals from Sale.

The Surplus Property Division, Purchase and Storage, reports as of May 16, additions to the stock of materials for sale to the value of about $8,000,000 divided among a large variety of items, and withdrawals of items valued at more than $52,000,000, principally consisting of canned meats.

Surplus Bacon and Flour Overseas Sold.

As a result of recent heavy sales of subsistence to Allied governments and the American Relief Commission, the entire surplus of bacon and flour in A. E. F. stocks has been exhausted.

Few Motor Vehicles to Be Sold Here.

Beginning June 1, a small number of used vehicles will be sold at auction. The major portion of the existing surplus of motor vehicles will be disposed of by the War Department to other Government departments. More than 10,000 trucks, passenger cars, ambulances and motorcycles already have been disposed of by transfer, including 5,565 to the Department of Agriculture.

Relief Board Can Transmit Money to Transylvania

The American Relief Administration can transmit money to Transylvania. There has been some doubt on this score on account of the difficulty of communication in this province of Roumania. So many remittances were offered that the New York office of the A. R. A. cabled to Herbert Hoover for definite information, and he has replied that the Bucharest office of the American Relief Administration says it is prepared to handle such remittances.

Roumania is one of the group of countries to which money can be sent only through the American Relief Administration by an order of the Federal Reserve Board.

QUITS R. R. ADMINISTRATION.

Walker D. Hines, Director General of Railroads, has announced that Mr. A. H. Smith, Regional Director of the Eastern Region, has tendered his resignation, to resume his connection with the New York Central Railroad Company, and that his resignation has been accepted, effective June 1, 1919. Announcement was also made that the Director General had appointed Mr. A. T. Hardin, now assistant Regional Director of the Eastern Region, as Regional Director to succeed Mr. Smith.

RULE AGAINST ENLISTMENT OF ENEMY ALIENS RESCINDED

The War Department authorizes publication of the following information:

All generals, recruiting officers and others concerned, are being advised that instructions issued March 21, 1919, stating that "enemy aliens having first papers or not will not be accepted for enlistment" are rescinded and that paragraph 846, Army Regulations, will govern the enlistment of aliens. Paragraph 846 is as follows:

"Any male citizen of the United States or person who has legally declared his intention to become a citizen, if under the age of 35 years, able-bodied, free from disease, of good character and temperate habits, may be enlisted or accepted for enlistment under the restrictions contained in this article. In regard to age or citizenship this regulation shall not apply to soldiers who have served honestly and faithfully a previous enlistment in the army. (C. A. R., No. 55.)"

LOCOMOTIVES SHIPPED.

A Railroad Administration statement shows that during the week ended May 24 a total of 57 locomotives were shipped to various railroads.

SOLDIERS RETURNING TO FARMS, DEPARTMENT'S SURVEYS SHOW

The Department of Agriculture authorizes the following:

The majority of soldiers who entered the army from the farms are returning to them immediately after receiving their discharges from military duty, according to reports from farm help specialists of the United States Department of Agriculture.

Careful surveys made in army camps by the department's farm help specialists furnish ample proof to refute statements that have appeared in the press that from 75 per cent to 90 per cent of the men who were called by the army from the farms are not returning to them. In a Virginia camp the specialists found that during the first three weeks in April 98.2 per cent of such men discharged actually returned to the farms.

Some New Farming Recruits.

It was found also that a number of men who had previously been engaged in other occupations expressed a desire to take up farming. During the three weeks mentioned 2 per cent of the men discharged and who were not farming when they entered the army intended to take up farming.

A similar report from the farm help specialist in charge of the work at Camp Gordon, Ga., shows that during four weeks in April 3,291 farmers were discharged from that camp. Of that number 83 were directed to situations on the farms in Georgia, while 2,342 said they were returning to their jobs or homes on the farms, and the remaining 866 did not desire to go back to farm work.

At another camp, 30 farmers were personally interviewed, and 29 stated that they were going back to the farm immediately on receipt of their discharges.

Additional Mess Sergeants and Cooks Needed for Army

The War Department authorizes publication of the following information:

Commanding officers of each of the 22 demobilization centers are being advised that the army is to be increased by not to exceed 208 sergeants, Quartermaster Corps, and 1,600 cooks in order to furnish mess sergeants and cooks for casual companies or other organizations having no authorization for mess sergeants or cooks. Commanding officers of demobilization centers are being authorized to appoint temporarily for each such mess, from appropriate bakers' and cooks' school units or from students attached thereto, one mess sergeant who as instructor at bakers' and cooks' school shall take the rank as sergeant, Q. M. C. Commanding officers may also appoint for each such mess from personnel assigned or attached to bakers' and cooks' school the necessary number of cooks in the ratio of four for each 250 men whom mess is organized to serve.

Restrictions Removed On Sending Foodstuffs to Italy by Parcel Post

Office Second Ass't P. M. Gen'l,
Washington, May 29, 1919.

Information has been received that foodstuffs will be accepted, when transmitted by parcel post in packages not exceeding 11 pounds each, when the packages are mailed by private persons to their relatives in Italy, provided the packages to each addressee do not exceed 100 pounds altogether.

The instructions contained in section 12, on pages 5 and 6, of the May, 1919, Postal Guide, and in the item "Italy," on page 150 of the annual Postal Guide for 1918, are modified accordingly. OTTO PRAEGER,
Second Ass't P. M. Gen'l.

ARMY CONGRATULATES NAVY ON QUICK WORK IN CONVERTING GERMAN SHIPS INTO TRANSPORTS

The War Department authorizes publication of the following communication from the Secretary of War to the Secretary of the Navy:

"May 26, 1919.

"My dear Mr. Secretary:

"Gen. Harbord reports by cable that the converted German ship 'Kaiserin Augusta Victoria,' taken over by the navy with seven others in late March, sailed from Brest on May 10th, refitted to carry 5,700 troops. Gen. Harbord recommends that I suggest to you the army's desire that the proper naval authorities be thanked for this expeditious accomplishment, which has contributed so greatly to the efficiency of our evacuation program. I am exceedingly happy to convey to you this appreciation of Gen. Harbord and to add to it my own congratulations on this latest achievement of the navy in the work of rapidly returning the American army to America. The figures for the month of May show an estimated return of 320,000 troops, which is greater than the movement for any month in either direction, and we here share in the thankfulness of Gen. Harbord for the splendid co-operation of your service.

"Cordially yours,
"NEWTON D. BAKER."

Hon. Josephus Daniels,
Secretary of the Navy.

RAILROAD TRANSFER.

U. S. Railroad Administration,
Washington, D. C.
May 28, 1919.

CIRCULAR NO. 84.

Effective June 1, 1919, the Baltimore and Ohio Chicago Terminal Railroad is transferred from the Northwestern Region to the Allegheny Region.

WALKER D. HINES,
Director General of Railroads.

Save and succeed. Buy W. S. S.

ASKS FOR FUNDS TO CONTINUE THE U. S. EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

Secretary of Labor Wilson, through the Treasury Department, has asked Congress to appropriate through the sundry civil bill $4,700,000 for the maintenance of the United States Employment Service for the next fiscal year, beginning July 1. The secretary has stated that this sum is required to maintain 475 employment offices for the placement of civilian workers and to maintain the special soldiers' and sailors' placement work of the service.

Placing 65,000 Weekly.

The service is now placing 65,000 persons in employment weekly, approximately 15,000 of them being soldiers and sailors who must find employment. Before March 22, when failure of funds necessitated a reduction in the field organization of the service, the placements each week ran from 80,000 to 100,000.

By arrangement with the War Department, all soldiers returning from overseas are being interviewed as to whether or not they need assistance to employment and those who need help are being directed to the regular offices of the Federal Employment Service and its bureaus for returning soldiers and sailors through which the welfare organizations, chambers of commerce and other voluntary agencies are clearing their efforts on behalf of soldiers and sailors.

Outside Funds Aid.

At present outside funds, contributed by welfare associations, States, municipalities and private individuals, are keeping many of the officers of the service in operation, but these funds are available only till June 30, the outside support having been given on the assumption that Congress would provide for this work after July 1.

In addition to asking this appropriation for next year, Secretary Wilson has asked Congress for legislation creating a permanent national employment service.

Bank Offices at Camps to Receive Soldiers' Pay

The War Department authorizes publication of the following information:

The commanding general of each demobilization center and the commanding general of Fort Bliss are being notified that the War Department has approved a plan made by the Red Cross, in co-operation with the American Bankers' Association for opening offices to receive soldiers' money. The object is to safeguard money paid to soldiers upon their discharge and the whole function of these offices is to receive money from discharged soldiers for free transmission to their home banks or to individuals indicated by the soldiers. It is directed that every effort be made by army authorities to co-operate with this plan which, if soldiers take advantage of it, will be a help to them in starting savings as well as a convenience and safeguard against loss.

United States Bulletin

Continuing the Work of The Official U. S. Bulletin Established May 10, 1917, Under an Order of the President of the United States. Since April 1, 1919, Published by Roger W. Babson. Issued Every Monday.

Office: No. 10 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C. Tel. Main 5600

The United States Bulletin is dedicated to the faithful presentation of the official acts of the Government that the people may know and understand precisely and accurately just what the Government is doing day by day. The Bulletin expresses no opinions, indulges in no conjecture or speculation. Published under the same executive management, the same editorship.

The Bulletin is in itself a complete record of all the important activities of the United States Government through its various departments, Legislative, Judicial, and Executive. Official Orders, Statements, and Rulings printed textually as issued by accredited Government officials, and, therefore, an authoritative guide to the business interests of the Nation; a virtual necessity to the Government itself in acquainting the various departments with the official acts of one another; to the Judiciary; to the Manufacturers; Miners and Traders; to Corporations, Railroads, Steamship, Telegraph and Cable Companies; Exporters and Importers; to Diplomats, Consular Agents, Statesmen, and men of affairs generally, who wish to keep accurately informed of what the Government is doing and to preserve for reference authentic copies of public announcements issued by the Government's own officials and agents. Entered at the post office at Washington, D. C., as second-class mail matter.—**Edward S. Rochester, Editor.**

SUBSCRIPTION RATES BY MAIL

One year	$10.00
Six months	6.00
One year, postage prepaid to foreign countries	15.00
Six months, postage prepaid to foreign countries	8.50
Back numbers and extra copies, each	.20

Make all checks, money orders, and drafts payable to United States Bulletin, 10 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C.—**C. T. Clayton, Business Manager.**

Army's Surplus Textiles Are Offered for Sale

The War Department will offer for sale under sealed bids, which are to be opened at 10 o'clock on the morning of Wednesday, June 18, aproximately 5,119,262 yards of miscellaneous textiles, which were acquired for war purposes and have now been declared surplus. The bids will be opened in the office of the chief, Surplus Property Division, Munitions Building, Washington, D. C.

The fabrics offered are all located in the New York and Boston Zones.

Stops Soldier Release Appeals to Pershing

The War Department authorizes publication of the following cabled information from the Commanding General, A. E. F.:

No further applications for discharge of overseas officers should be made direct to Commanding General, American Exeditionary Forces.

Health of Troops Continues Good; Number Missing in Action Now 3,113

The War Department authorizes the following:

Health conditions in the army continue satisfactory. The report for the A. E. F. for the week ended May 15 showed for the eleventh successive week reduction in the rate for new cases of disease. There was a slight increase in the death rate, however; 89 deaths were reported, of which 51 were from disease.

For the week ended May 23 in this country good conditions were reported except at Camp Meade, where some prevalence of scarlet fever continues, and at the Port of Embarkation, Newport News, where there is recurrence of influenza and pneumonia. Both the new cases and death rates were somewhat higher than those for the previous week; 59 deaths occurred, of which 53 were from disease.

In the Expeditionary Forces at Vladivostok, a high rate for incidence of disease obtains. No deaths have been reported, however, during the last four weeks.

The higher rates in the United States are due in part to the return of sick from the A. E. F. and the policy of discharging only well men.

Admissions, Disease Only.

	Week ended	No.	An. rate per 1,000
Europe	May 15	5,288	289.2
U. S.	May 23	7,292	1,013.6
Vladivostok	May 16	224	1,363.3
Deaths, All Causes.			
Europe	May 15	89	4.87
U. S.	May 23	59	8.20
Vladivostok	May 16	0	0

From May 1 to 28, 1,149 names were deducted from the missing in action casualties. The number now carried as missing is 3,113. Only 387, or 34 per cent of these corrections were deaths. During the month, 233 have been declared officially presumed killed in action, on evidence clearly establishing the presumption.

HOUSING CORPORATION HAS 51 PORTABLE BUNGALOWS FOR SALE

The United States Housing Corporation is offering for sale 51 portable bungalows stored at Norfolk, Va. Bids for all or any portion of the lot on a unit price basis will be received at the office of the corporation, No. 613 G street N. W., Washington, D. C., until 12 o'clock M., Monday, June 16, when awards will be made to the highest bidders. No offer of less than $750 will be considered. Houses will be sold according to material lists furnished by the manufacturer on the corporation specifications.

These houses are unerected, one-story, 22 ft. 6. in. by 36 ft. 6 in., contain six rooms and bath, with plumbing and electric materials complete. Interior partitions are covered one side with plaster board and roofing is slate covered with asphalt shingles. Some of them have front, and some side porches. The original cost per house to the corporation was $1,485.

To receive consideration, tenders must be accompanied by certified check for 5 per cent of amount of bid, which will be returned at once in cases of unsuccessful bids. In successful bids check will be retained and one-third due will be payable on notification of award, one-third in 60 days, and balance in 120 days after acceptance of bid.

The U. S. Housing Corporation reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

Further information may be had at the office of the corporation.

WIRE SYSTEMS ARE ORDERED RETURNED TO THEIR OWNERS

(Continued from Page 1.)

Order No. 1783, free from direct Federal operation upon the following conditions:

(1) Contracts or awards fixing just compensation for the use of any telegraph or telephone line or system shall remain in effect until the termination of said period of control.

(2) Companies with which compensation contracts have been made or to which compensation has been awarded shall continue to collect the service connection and other charges specified in Order No. 1931 as modified by Order No. 2352, the toll rates specified in Order No. 2495 as modified by Order No. 2797, and any exchange or other rates or charges which may have been specially approved by the Postmaster General, and also the rates specified in Order No. 2940; and said companies shall also continue to observe these provisions of Order No. 2067, intended to prevent discrimination against employees because they do or do not belong to any particular labor organization.

(3) Companies operating telephone systems falling within Class D, I. C. C. classification, which have waived their claims for compensation under the terms of Order No. 2980, and all companies accepting the award made in pursuance of Order No 3175, shall be released from any obligation to observe conditions No. 1, 2, and 3, as set forth in Order No. 2980; and mutual or co-operative companies shall be released from the obligations set forth in Order No. 2411.

(4) Orders No. 2479 and 2534 are hereby revoked and the Operating Board created thereby is hereby relieved of its operating duties and ordered to complete or refer to the proper persons all matters now pending before it and is directed to prepare and submit a full report of all proceedings in connection with a comprehensive statement of all expenses of said Board incurred during its existence, and thereupon to dissolve not later than June 14, 1919.

(Signed.) A. S. BURLESON.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES BRIEFLY TOLD

Although the extraordinary session of the 66th Congress completed its third week on Saturday, only two measures of importance thus far have been finally disposed of. Much of the delay throughout the first fortnight was due to organization and other routine matters that had to be settled before the Congress could get down to actual legislative effort. The suffrage constitutional amendment resolution passed by the House immediately after organization was acted upon in the Senate Wednesday of last week where it was adopted by a vote of 56 to 25, which was two more than the requisite two-thirds vote. The other matter finally disposed of was the $45,000,000 deficiency appropriation for the War Risk Insurance Bureau. The agricultural appropriation bill, carrying $32,000,000; the Indian bill carrying $15,000,000, and the third deficiency bill with $21,500,000 have been passed by the House and the Indian bill was this week reported to the Senate from the committee. The Committee on Rules having declined to bring in a rule making in order an amendment to repeal the daylight-saving law, that proposal went out on a point of order from the agricultural bill and the Interstate Commerce Committee held hearings on a separate measure with that end in view and now has it under consideration.

Return of Wire Systems.

In the Senate the Kellogg bill for the return of the wire systems to their private owners was favorably reported last week and placed upon the calendar and will be called up as soon as the present discussion over the text of the peace treaty has been concluded. Hearings on a similar bill are now under way before the House committee. The Interstate Commerce Committee of the Senate has also ordered a favorable report on the Cummins bill restoring the rate-making power of the Interstate Commerce Commission. This bill repeals all provisions giving the President wartime authority of any sort over the powers of the Interstate Commerce Commission. In the House, Chairman Esch, of the Interstate Commerce Committee, introduced a comprehensive measure giving increased powers to the Interstate Commerce Commission over railroads and telephones and telegraph companies after the return of the carriers to their private owners.

Several Investigations Proposed.

A number of investigations have been proposed in both houses. The House adopted a resolution creating a special committee of 15 members to investigate war expenditures. Five departments are to be inquired into the general committee to be sub-divided into five sub-committees for this work. In the Senate, the Judiciary Committee is inquiring into charges made by Senator Frelinghuysen protesting against confirmation of Attorney General Palmer because of certain alleged official acts of his as Alien Property Custodian. A resolution is pending also in the Senate for an investigation of how the text of the peace treaty, as alleged in debate by Senators Borah and Lodge, came into the hands of certain business interests of New York. Senator New, of Indiana, introduced a resolution for an investigation of the United States Housing Commission, its expenditures and business methods.

Economic Questions.

Among important economic questions submitted to Congress in the form of legislation were the following bills: By Senator Edge, of New Jersey, creating a joint economic commission to study and report on industrial and labor problems. By Senator Harrison, of Mississippi, to fix standard grades of naval stores and to regulate naval stores trading. By Senator Townsend, of Michigan, appropriating $425,000,000 during the next five years for the construction and maintenance of roads and the establishment of a national highway system. By Senator Lenroot, of Wisconsin, a new waterpower bill for a Federal commission authorized to grant development licenses, with rates subject to State commissions, but providing for ultimate return of properties to the Federal government. By Senator Cummins, of Iowa, making all forms of commercial bribery unlawful and providing drastic punishment. By Senator Pomerene, Ohio, a bill prepared by the Interstate Commerce Commission increasing its authority over railroads, express and shipping companies, telegraph and telephone and cable systems engaged in the interstate commerce. By Senator Jones, Washington, authorizing American shipyards to take contracts for foreign account without obtaining permits from the Shipping Board. By Mr. Walsh, Massachusetts, a bill creating a department of merchant marine with a cabinet officer as its head. Senator Moses, of New Hampshire, introduced a bill for a national 8-hour workday becoming effective Jan. 1, 1921. Senator Thomas, of Colorado, submitted a resolution to create an international monetary exchange commission to investigate and report upon what methods are necessary for a continuance of a fixed ratio of currency between the nations of the world.

Taxation Matters Up.

Matters of taxation already are occupying the attention of the Ways and Means Committee. Chairman Fordney announced that hearings on proposed tariff revision would be held about June 20. The committee reported a resolution unanimously for the repeal of the so-called luxury taxes in the war revenue act, but after being debated one day, considerable opposition developed and it was withdrawn until more headway has been made with pending appropriation bills. A bill was presented to the House by Mr. Longworth, of Ohio, that practically doubles the duty on dyes and the ingredients from which dyes are made. The object of this legislation is to protect the industry that was built up as a war necessity, and in which several hundred millions of dollars have been invested, from the dumping into the United States of enormous quantities of German dyes and other chemicals upon the conclusion of peace.

The Appropriations Committee has reached a definite conclusion that in all future legislation no contract shall be made by any government official on the cost plus plan. The advisability of a budget system of dealing with public expenditures was early brought to the attention of the House and Senate through the introducetion of resolutions providing for the establishment of a budget system.

Mr. McFadden, of Pennsylvania, in the House, and Senator Calder, in the Senate, introduced bills for the abolishment of the office of Comptroller of the Currency, and the merging of that office with the Federal Reserve Board.

Railroad Appropriation.

The House Appropriations Committee now has under consideration the bill appropriating $1,200,000,000 for the Railroad Administration and to meet losses incurred to date in the operation of the carriers. Director General Hines told the committee that rate increases would be necessary to meet railroad expenditures. Before the House Military Committee Secretary of War Baker asked for legislation to enable him to buy the Cape Cod Canal. Bills are pending with this in view in both Houses, Senator Lodge standing sponsor for that introduced in the Senate which fixes the limit of cost at $10,000,000. Secretary Baker renewed his recommendation for an army of 509,000 during the next fiscal year and advocated military training in high schools and colleges. His statement before the committee developed that there are no plans for any army of occupation in Germany after Oct. 1. In a letter to Chairman Wadsworth, of the Senate Committee, Secretary Baker opposed legislation looking to immediate demobilization.

Director of Sales C. W. A. Hare, told the House Military Committee that the War Department was unable to find a satisfactory market in this country for large stocks of canned meats on hand. Before the Insular Committee, Governor General Harrison, of the Philippines, urged the passage of legislation for the independence of the islands. Secretary of Labor Wilson urged upon Congress the need of legislation for a permanent employment service. The Senate Committee on Manufactures reported in favor of the acquisition and completion by the government of the Chicago Speedway Hospital under the original plan at a cost of $2,500,000.

Buying War-Savings Stamps lends your money to Uncle Sam, who returns it with 4 per cent interest compounded quarterly five years hence.

COMMITTEE OF 100,000 TO WORK FOR RECRUITS TO AIR SERVICE

Nation-wide Campaign Begun In Order to Obtain 15,000 Men for Aviation.

The War Department authorizes the publication of the following from the office of the Director of Air Service:

An "Air Service Rallying Committee" of 100,000 is being formed to work for recruits to the Air Service.

Movement Begun April 20.

The movement was started April 20 by publication in several thousand periodicals of a request for those interested in maintenance and expansion of the airplane and dirigible service to send names and addresses to Capt. Charles J. Glidden, Air Service, who is in charge of this phase of recruiting work. A request was sent to 1,251 secretaries of the Y. M. C. A. that each appoint a committee of 10, the member of the committee to find five persons each interested in the air service and likely to enlist.

15,000 Recruits Needed.

The committee is being rapidly formed and together with persons who volunteer to assist air service recruiting, as a result of invitations carried in the press, are to compose the Air Service Rallying Committee. Other methods to bring the total of this committee to its maximum 100,000 are being worked out.

The air service has authorization for taking on only 15,000 recruits, but the high grade of skill required for both ground and flight work in the air service makes it desirable that a large number of applications be received so that those most earnest, best prepared, and physically fit may be chosen.

CHICAGO-CLEVELAND AIR MAIL SERVICE RECORD FOR 2 WEEKS

The Post Office Department authorizes the following:

The Chicago-Cleveland Air Mail Service during its first half month has made a daily 100 per cent performance except two half trips May 21, when the field at Bryan, Ohio, was so flooded that the planes could not rise from the ground.

Out of a possible mileage of 11,050, a total of 10,725 was run, making a performance of .971 per cent. A grand total of 408,560 letters were carried in the first half month of this service. In the operation of the Cleveland-Chicago air mail the greatest forward step in cross country work has been taken, in that since May 21 the daily trips in each direction are about 325 miles non-stop. Twenty such non-stop trips were made without motor trouble of any kind, and with a single mishap in the nature of a fire in the pilot's cockpit of a plane operated by Pilot Frank McCusker, resulting in the death of that pilot. This has been the only fatality to any pilot carrying the mail since the service was established, May 15, 1918.

The remarkable long distance non-stop flights on the Chicago-Cleveland route are being performed by the De Haviland planes strengthened for cross country mail carrying and equipped with low compression Liberty motors. The best time made on any trip between Chicago and Cleveland was 2 hours and 42 minutes for 325 miles, and the longest trip was 4 hours, due to a bad head wind. The average speed for the half month was 98½ miles per hour and the average gas consumption was 23 1-5 gallons per hour. The mail leaves Cleveland and Chicago at 9:30 o'clock each morning, including Sundays, and arrives at its destination usually between 12 and 1 o'clock in the afternoon.

Scope of the Deductions Allowed For Amortization Is Explained

The following statement relating to the scope of deductions allowed for amortization, concerning which numerous inquiries have been received, was issued by the Bureau of Internal Revenue:

The statute allows, in the case of facilities or vessels acquired on or after April 6, 1917, for the production of articles (or the transportation of articles or men) contributing to the prosecution of the present war, a reasonable deduction for the amortization of such part of the cost of such facilities or vessels as has been borne by the taxpayer.

This allowance is not based upon the difference between the actual war cost of such facilities and what they would have cost at prewar prices. Obviously the taxpayer is not entitled to recover or extinguish through amortization more than the difference between the war cost of such property and what he can sell the property for after the war, or if he continues to need and use it in his business, what it would have cost him after the war. As the rule is expressed in Article 183 of the Regulations: "The total amount to be extinguished by amortization, in general, is the excess of the unextinguished or unrecovered cost of the property over its maximum value either for sale or for use as part of the plant or equipment of a going business, under stable postwar conditions."

The law and the regulations are scrupulously fair to the taxpayer in this connection. No narrow or rigid construction has been placed upon the limiting phrase "articles contributing to the prosecution of the present war." A period of three years has been provided for reexamination and review in order to ascertain from the actual trend of prices and business what real decline may have taken place in the use and value of plant and machinery purchased at war prices; and the actual declines will be recognized or allowed against the income subject to the war rates of taxation. Furthermore, the department has found it possible under the law to spread or apportion the deduction over the amortization period, not in accordance with months or years, but in accordance with the profits of the business. (See Article 185 of Regulations 45.) This means that the taxpayer will not be required to charge off any amortization in a year in which there are no profits to absorb it. He takes heavy amortization when he has heavy profits. Claims based upon prewar costs will be regarded as unreasonable and as evidencing an intent on the part of the taxpayer to secure larger deductions than are warranted by the statute or by a fair construction of what the equities and necessities of the present situation require.

Disposition of Colors of Demobilized Units

The War Department authorizes publication of the following information:

The commanding officers of all demobilization centers are being notified that, at their discretion, the colors of demobilized National Guard and National Army organizations may be forwarded to the army recruiting officer nearest the capital of the State in which the colors are to be deposited for delivery to the proper authority.

MORE SEAMEN NEEDED TO MAN THE NEW MERCHANT MARINE

The United States Shipping Board Recruiting Service reports that a shortage of able seamen for the Merchant Marine is impending, and that the service can place in a good job every mariner of that grade who cares to help man the new merchant ships.

The greatest call for men at present comes from the Great Lakes, where a total of 260 new ships will be commissioned this season, and where new vessels are at present coming out at the rate of 10 a week.

112 Already Manned.

These vessels are being hurried to salt water by way of the Welland Canal and Montreal, 112 already having been manned. Crews are being supplied from the Great Lakes ports and from the seaboard. But the Great Lakes seamen are signed on to go only as far as Montreal where salt water seamen, shipped from Boston or New York, meet the vessels and replace the fresh water men, who return to lake ports for another voyage.

Railroad fares of the able seamen thus shipped are paid to or from Montreal by the Shipping Board. Seamen wishing to make this novel voyage are requested to apply to the Sea Service Bureau of the Shipping Board at any large American port

HEARINGS ON GRAIN WAREHOUSE RULES TO BE HELD IN 15 CITIES

Hearings on the proposed rules and regulations for grain warehouses under the United States Warehouse Act will be held in 15 cities, from June 9 to July 5, with final hearings at Washington, beginning July 10.

A draft of the proposed rules and regulations has been distributed to interested persons and firms, and together with the Warehouse Act, will form the basis of the discussions. The representations made at the several hearings will be taken into consideration by the Secretary of Agriculture in formulating the final rules and regulations to govern the warehouse service. Those who can not attend the hearings may send written communications in regard to the proposed rules and regulations to the Chief of the Bureau of Markets, Washington, D. C.

All hearings will be presided over by the Chief of the Bureau of Markets, or other representative of that Bureau.

Schedule of Hearings.

The final hearings in Washington will be held in Room 411, at 1358 B Street, SW., beginning at 10 a. m., July 10.

The places and dates of the field hearings are as follows: June 9, at 10 o'clock a. m., Grunewald Hotel, New Orleans, La.; June 11, at 10 o'clock a. m., Planters Hotel, St. Louis, Mo.; June 13, at 10 o'clock a. m., Sherman Hotel, Kansas City, Mo.; June 14, at 10 o'clock a. m., Fontenelle Hotel, Omaha, Neb.; June 17, at 10 o'clock a. m., Utah Hotel, Salt Lake City, Utah; June 18, at 10 o'clock a. m., Chamber of Commerce, San Francisco, Cal.; June 19, at 10 o'clock a. m., Owyhee Hotel, Boise, Idaho; June 21, at 10 o'clock a. m., Multnomah Hotel, Portland, Ore.; June 23, at 10 o'clock a. m., Chamber of Commerce, Seattle, Wash.; June 24, at 10 o'clock a. m., Chamber of Commerce, Spokane, Wash.; June 26, at 10 o'clock a. m., Park Hotel, Great Falls, Mont.; June 28, at 10 o'clock a. m., Commercial Club, Fargo, N. D.; July 1, at 10 o'clock a. m., Dyckman Hotel, Minneapolis, Minn.; July 3, at 10 o'clock a. m., Chamber of Commerce, Indianapolis, Ind.; July 5, at 10 o'clock a. m., Statler Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y.

Preparing A. E. F. Records for Shipment to U. S.

The War Department authorizes publication of the following information:

Chiefs of all staff corps, bureaus and departments are being informed that June 1 is the date set for beginning packing records pertaining to headquarters of the A. E. F. for transportation to the United States. It is, therefore, directed that after that date no communications except most urgent ones be sent to headquarters or the central records office of the A. E. F. in France.

Resumption of Public Improvements

(Continued from Page 1.)

ties covered by General Order No. 13.

"Representatives of the Railroad Administration should at all times make it clear to the public authorities that responsibility for capital expenditures rests upon the railroad corporations and not upon the Railroad Administration, and unless specifically authorized by the Division of Law, shall speak only for the Railroad Administration in proceedings before public service or State railroad commissions, or officials of cities, counties or municipalities.

Use of Moral Suasion.

"The Railroad Administration may use its moral suasion to get the railroad corporations to consent to go ahead with public improvements and to finance improvements. However, no Federal administration officer should take any action or make any committal, the effect of which would be to deprive a corporation of an opportunity to present its objection to the expenditure.

"In view of the fact that the amount of money available for capital expenditures is always limited, if a project will not be beneficial to the public in proportion to the expense, or can better be postponed pending the completion of more important capital expenditures, the railroad corporation, which will have to supply the capital, should present the conditions to the proper authorities.

Bond Issues or Special Assessments.

"Railroad Administration officials will not take any action for or against any proceeding, the purpose of which is to authorize a bond issue or special assessment, but will as fully as practicable keep the corporate officer of each interested railroad advised so that if the corporation desires to take any action, it may do so.

"In cases involving a special assessment chargeable to capital account in which the corporation does not make financial arrangements to pay the assessment, there is no obligation upon the Director General to furnish the money. In such case the question is one between the public authorities and the railroad corporation.

Projects Which Involve Charges to Capital Account That the Corporation Agrees to Assume, But Which Also Involve Charges to Operation.

"If such a project is agreed to between the corporation and the public body and the financial arrangements have been satisfactorily disposed of, the Railroad Administration will assume, as to operating expenses, the amount properly chargeable to it, but this policy should not prevent the Federal officer from presenting the objections, if any, which may develop to the project from an operating standpoint, nor from designating, wherever possible, the most economical method of carrying out any such project whenever there is more than one way of providing the proposed facility, or improving the existing facility, or from designating a better method of reaching the result if there is one available.

Discussions With, or Proceedings Before, Public Service or State Railroad Commissions, or Officials of States, Counties or Municipalities.

"The general practices in connection with negotiations with, or before such public authorities preceding the issuance of an order, either formal or informal, should be along the following lines:

"(a) Immediately upon receiving notice that any question affecting capital expenditures is to be taken up, notice should be given as information, to the proper officer of the corporation so that the corporation may participate in the consideration or hearing before the public authority, and where such projects involve the consideration of existing franchises or charters, unusual care in protecting the rights of the corporation, to notice should be exercised.

"The United States Railroad Administration representatives should assure themselves that the public authorities have given the corporation the notice required by law.

"(b) The representatives of the United States Railroad Administration will in such proceedings handle to the best advantage all matters involving maintenance, transportation and other items included under operation, and may be called as witnesses for the public, or the corporation, as well as for the Railroad Administration.

"(c) It will be entirely proper to respond to any requests from a municipality, county or State for information in regard to material and labor costs, and to volunteer such data so that all concerned may get the benefit of the information in the hands of the Railroad Administration officials.

"(d) Single complete items involving a charge to capital expenditures of $1,000 or less should be promptly reported to the corporation to give the corporation the opportunity of handling the matter with the public authority, but in the discretion of the Federal manager the work should not be delayed if, and when, in his opinion, a prompt disposition of the matter will be the proper action under all circumstances.

Compliance With Orders Issued by Public Authorities.

"If and when a proceeding before the public authority has resulted in a definite order involving a charge to capital expense, the matter should be promptly reported to the division of capital expenditures, with the position of the corporation officer clearly expressed, together with the recommendations of the Federal manager and regional director."

(Signed) WALKER D. HINES.

MADE DEMOBILIZATION CENTER.

The War Department authorizes publication of the following information:

Instructions have been given, designating Fort Bliss, Texas, as a demobilization center.

268,727,996 POUNDS OF WOOL SOLD AT AUCTION TO JUNE 1

The War Department authorizes publication of the following information from the office of the Director of Purchase and Storage:

Wool Auctions—June 1, 1919.

The government has offered at auction to date, 371,260,002 pounds, of which 268,727,996 pounds have been sold, or 72.38 per cent of wool offered.

Stocks—June 1, 1919.

The government total holdings of wool amount to 186,828,000 pounds, of which 164,578,000 pounds are available for distribution, 22,250,000 pounds being either in transit or not taken to stock. This stock is divided as follows:

Combing wools	54,777,000	lbs.
Carding wools	76,433,000	"
Sundries	718,000	"
Tops	2,010,000	"
Carpet wool (including 680,000 pounds of Iceland wool)	17,004,000	"
Australian and New Zealand, 2nd purchase	13,636,000	"
Total available stock	164,578,000	"
Australian and New Zealand in transit	18,900,000	lbs.
South American in transit	2,350,000	"
Various	1,000,000	"
Grand total	186,828,000	"

ADDITIONAL MILITARY UNITS ASSIGNED TO EARLY CONVOY

The War Department authorizes publication of the following information:

The following organizations have been assigned to early convoy:

Twentieth Engineers, 13th Battalion and Headquarters Detachment.

Mobile Surgical Unit No. 12.

Mobile Field Laboratory No. 315.

Mobile Veterinary Section 315.

Mobile Laundry Company No. 356.

526th Engineers Service Battalion, Company A.

534th Engineer Service Battalion, Companies C and D.

537th Engineer Service Battalion, Companies B, C, D and Headquarters.

539th Engineers Service Battalion complete.

Twentieth and 23rd Engineers Service Companies.

604th Engineers, Sanitary and Ordnance Detachments.

Twenty-eighth Engineers, Headquarters, Companies B and D.

Twenty-third Engineers, Companies D, E, F and Medical Detachment.

Salvage Squad No. 314.

Laundry Companies, Nos. 504 and 508.

Camp Hospital No. 8.

Clothing and Bath Unit No. 336.

Twentieth Engineers, 22nd Service Company.

546th Engineers, Service Battalion Company B.

Service Battalion No. 305, Company A.

Field Remount Squadron No. 309.

545th Engineers Service Battalion, Company A.

Fifteenth Depot Service Company.

530th Engineers Service Battalion, Companies A, B and Headquarters, and Sanitary Detachment.

Fifty-sixth Pioneer Infantry.

248th Military Police Company.

Twentieth Engineers, 49th Company.

Headquarters, Supply and Companies B and D.

Evacuation Ambulance Companies Nos. 14, 18, 19, 20, 53, 58 and 74.

Valdahon School Detachment Field Remount Squadrons Nos. 315, 316 and 328.

Clothing Squad No. 309.

515th Engineers, Company C.

Evacuation Hospital No. 12.

Veterinary Hospital No. 13.

21st Engineers, less 4th Battalion and Wagon Train.

23d Engineers, Regimental Headquarters and 1st Battalion.

301st Motor Supply Train, Headquarters and Company C.

Pan-American Trade Conference

(Continued from Page 1.)

tries and emphasizing the desire for the invevstment of American capital to aid them in promoting their industries and building up their commerce. Among the prominent Latin-American speakers were Senor Augusto Villaneuva, of Santiago, President of the Bank of Chile; Senor Julio Zamora, financial agent of the Bolivian Government; Senor Jose Santiago Rodriguez, special agent of Venezuela; and many others.

New Shipping Routes.

Edward N. Hurley, chairman of the U. S. Shipping Board, roused the greatest interest at the conference by his announcement of the plans of the board to establish shipping routes to every Latin-American country, with steamships of the speediest character to many of the larger ports and other vessels to other ports.

Secretary Redfield, of the Department of Commerce, declared that the United States, with the vast wealth and power which has been given to it by the war, must use this in the spirit of helpfulness for the upbuilding of the other countries of the world and that unless commerce were built up along lines permanent in character and unselfish in nature it would collapse.

Europe Near Industrial Catastrophe.

Frank A. Vanderlip, until a few days ago president of the National City Bank, of New York, declared that Europe was on the verge of an industrial catastrophe and that unless the United States and the other American republics furnished the material and the equipment which Europe needed for re-establishing its industrial enterprises, there was likely to be a conflagration which would involve both hemispheres. In spite of the gloomy picture which he painted of the situation in Europe he expressed the belief that the catastrophe would be averted; and he made the suggestion that there should be a group of nations, including all those represented at the Pan-American Conference, some of the neutrals of Europe, and possibly England, which would furnish the materials, equipment, and food needed to get European industry started again. He said that Europe did not need money, but that what it really needed was materials, especially railway equipment, and food to a considerable extent.

Schwab's Faith in Latin-America.

Charles M. Schwab, president of the Bethlehem Steel Co., seaking at the same session with Mr. Vanderlip, declared that he would be willing to risk his life and fortune in South America, having great faith in the business integrity of the people there. He declared that his business experiences with South America had been of the most pleasant and straightforward character.

Discussing the Mexican situation, Senor Don Juan B. Rojo, counselor of the Mexican Embassy, declared that Mexico is now in a reconstruction period. "But I assure you," he continued, "that all your investments in Mexico are safe. Mexico has always paid what she owes. All that she wants is that, rather than handicaping her at every moment, outsiders be a little patient. If countries as strong as Great Britain and the United States are experiencing a difficult social and economic condition, it is not fair to expect from Mexico the same conditions that prevail there in 1910."

Announcement was made of the calling by President Wilson's direction of the Second Pan-American Financial Conference January 12, 1920, the purpose being to discuss the financial situation as affecting all the Americas.

JOINS SHIPPING BOARD.

Thomas A Scott, of New London, has been appointed a Commissioner of the United States Shipping Board, to succeed Bainbridge Colby, who resigned several weeks ago.

Buy wisely what you really need now and save the rest in Thrift and W. S. S. for a sunny opportunity.

WEEKLY BULLETIN ON WHEAT AND WHEAT FLOUR MOVEMENT

The third weekly bulletin of the Food Administration Grain Corporation, 42 Broadway, was issued June 3, giving the complete figures covering the wheat and wheat flour movement throughout the United States for the week ending May 23. The figures given out were as follows:

Receipts from farms, week ending May 23, 2,505,000 bushels, against 2,230,000 bushels a year ago.

Total stocks of wheat in country elevators, mills and terminal elevators, as of May 23, 74,489,000 bushels, against 29,117,000 bushels a year ago, showing a decrease between May 16 and 23 this year of 8,798,000 bushels against a decrease for the similar week a year ago of only 2,117,000 bushels.

Flour produced, week ending May 23, 2,378,000 barrels, against 1,663,000 barrels a year ago, making a total production of flour, from July 1 to May 23, of 112,144,000 barrels, against 108,700,000 barrels a year ago.

CHANGES IN IMPORT AND EXPORT RULES

British Import Restrictions.

The War Trade Board announces (W. T. B. R. 763), for the information of exporters in the United States that they have been informed of the following changes in the import restrictions of Great Britain:

All restrictions upon the following articles have been removed:

Printing inks, oil-lamp burners, gas burners; metal parts and accessories of pedal cycles, except those mentioned below; painters' colors and pigments, as follows: asphaltum, earth colors, bitumen for black varnish, earth sienna, bone black, gamboge, bone pitch, gamboge gum, Brunswick black, imitation gold leaf, burnt sienna, Indian ink, carbon black, lime green, carmine, cohre, China ink, orpiment, Chinese ink, umber, cinnabar, native zaffer, cobalt, oxide; aluminum powder; fancy goods; jewelers' findings, that is, chain brooch catches, pins and joints, snaps, bolt and split rings of base metal or gilt paints and enamels; aerated mineral and table waters (effective July 1).

The importation of the following articles will be licensed only exceptionally and when required:

Umbrella frames, tubes, and fittings; furniture casters of all kinds; wickless stoves, gas stoves; indoor oil lamps of all kinds; hurricane lanterns; blow lamps; metal parts of lamps; oil cooking and heating stoves with wicks, including the blue flame and atmospheric stove; steel studs for motor-car tires; boot and shoe rivets; hob nails and shoe nails; shoe studs and metal boot protectors; shoemakers' tools; metal parts and accessories of pedal cycles, as follows: frame lugs, hubs (including coaster hubs and hub shells), variable speed gears, free wheel clutches, cranks, pedals, rims, frames, forks, handle bars, chain wheels, bells, lamps (other than electric lamps); painters' colors, as follows: litharge, ultramarine blue, white lead, satin white, lamp black; metal fittings and frames for bags and trunks; raw spirits for industrial purposes; reclaimed rubber.

The importation of the following articles is to be restricted as shown:

The present ration for pencils (50 per cent of 1916 importation), is to be maintained; toys (other than electric toys), including parts thereof, games, and playing cards are to be admitted at the rate of 20 per cent of 1913 importations; silver manufactures (other than silver watches and silver watch cases) and electroplates are to be admitted at the rate of 50 per cent of 1913 importations.

General licenses have been issued permitting the importation of the following articles:

Cocoa butter; oleo, stearine; olive oil; fresh fruit, except pears and grapes; articles of food containing sugar; aerated mineral and table waters; sweetened gherkins in brine.

A proclamation issued under the Customers' Consolidation Act prohibits the importation into the United Kingdom of the following articles, provided always that this prohibition shall not apply to any such goods which are imported under license given by or on behalf of the Board of Trade and subject to the provisions and conditions of such licenses:

Potash salts, viz: carbonate, bicarbonate, chlorate, perchlorate, chloride (or muriate), chromate, bichromate, cyanide, ferrocyanide or yellow prussiate, hydrate or caustic, nitrate, permanganate, sulphate (including potash alums and potash), manure salts, mixtures containing any of these substances, saccharine and mixtures containing saccharine and other substances of like nature and use.

In making this announcement the War Trade Board wishes to call attention to the fact that it is not in a position to speak authoritatively on foreign import restrictions, but is merely transmitting the above information for the convenience of those on the War Trade Board's mailing list. Inquiries with regard to foreign import regulations should be addressed to the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C., as that bureau endeavors to keep informed on the import regulations of foreign governments.

French Import Restrictions.

The War Trade Board announces (W. T. B. R. 762), for the information of exporters in the United States, that a ministerial decree dated May 13, 1919, and published May 14, 1919, prohibits the importation from France and Algeria of alcholized grape must (mistelles), except that imported for the account of the State or that having been shipped directly for France or Algeria before the date of the above decree.

In making this announcement the War Trade Board wishes to call attention to the fact that it is not in a position to speak authoritatively on foreign import restrictions, but is merely transmitting the above information for the convenience of those on the War Trade Board's mailing list. Inquiries with regard to foreign import regulations should be addressed to the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C., as that bureau endeavors to keep informed on the import regulations of foreign governments.

Importation of Sugar Beet Seed from Germany.

The War Trade Board announces (W. T. B. R. 764), that applications for licenses to import into the United States sugar beet seed from Germany, or which originated in Germany, will be considered. Licenses covering such importations, however, will not be issued until the importer in the United States has made effective arrangements to make the purchase price of such commodity available for the purchase of foodstuffs for Germany by depositing said purchase price with the American Relief Administration for remittance through said administration to the persons thereto entitled. The duplicate receipt issued by the American Relief Association must be submitted to the Bureau of Imports of the War Trade Board when applications for licenses are filed.

Italian Import Restriction.

The War Trade Board announces (W. T. B. R. 766), for the information of exporters in the United States, that it has been informed of the following regulations governing the importation of cotton into Italy.

"The Italian Ministry of Commerce in Rome no longer require from Italian spinners a permit to buy in order to demonstrate that the purchase of said cotton had been completed prior to the delivery of the cotton on board the vessel, provided that the quantity of cotton purchased remains within the limits already established for the total yearly importation of cotton into Italy.

"From now on, therefore, Italian spinners are authorized to buy cotton afloat or lying in bales at warehouses in Italian ports.

"American firms are, therefore, notified that the arrival of unsold cotton in Italy will be permitted; but it can be released from warehouses only when it has been ascertained that it was sold to Italian spinners and upon the exhibition by said spinners of a regular permit to buy, to be secured from the Ufficio Cotoni of the Italian Ministry of Commerce in Rome. Import permit would then be granted to Italian buyers.

"The contracts of sale must be stipulated directly with the Italian spinners in dollars. Therefore, American firms making shipments of cotton on consignment cannot draw upon their agents for the purpose of getting the payment of the cotton prior to the final settlement of the sale."

In making this announcement the War Trade Board wishes to call attention to the fact that it is not in a position to speak authoritatively on foreign import restrictions, but is merely transmitting the above information for the convenience of those on the War Trade Board's mailing list. Inquiries with regard to foreign import regulations should be addressed to the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C., as that bureau endeavors to keep informed on the import regulations of foreign governments.

Shipments to Czecho-Slovakia.

The War Trade Board announces (W. T. B. R. 767), the following amendment to W. T. B. R. 728, issued May 7, 1919:

1. Shipments of commodities other than foodstuffs, when destined to Czecho-Slovakia via the German port of Hamburg, may be consigned to the

CHANGES IN IMPORT AND EXPORT REGULATIONS

Commission Commerciale Czecho-Slovaque at Hamburg for account of a named sub-consignee in Czecho-Slovakia.

2. Shipments of foodstuffs to Cecho-Slovakia via the German port of Hamburg must be consigned, as heretofore, to the American Relief Administration at Hamburg, for account of a named sub-consignee in Czecho-Slovakia.

The foregoing ruling does not apply to shipments of finished munitions of war.

The War Trade Board will continue to accept applications for shipments of all commodities to Czecho-Slovakia via Trieste, Fiume, or French or Italian ports without requiring consignment to either of the associations mentioned above.

Importation of Sugar Beet Seed from Germany.

The War Trade Board announces (W. T. B. R. 764), that applications for licenses to import into the United States sugar beet seed from Germany, or which originated in Germany, will be considered. Licenses covering such importations, however, will not be issued until the importer in the United States has made effective arrangements to make the purchase price of such commodity available for the purchase of foodstuffs for Germany by depositing said purchase price with the American Relief Administration for remittance through said administration to the persons thereto entitled. The duplicate receipt issued by the American Relief Administration must be submitted to the Bureau of Imports of the War Trade Board when applications for licenses are filed.

Foodstuffs to Northern Neutrals and Switzerland.

In answer to a number of inquiries, the War Trade Board announces (W. T. B. R. 765), that War Trade Board Ruling No. 747, issued May 21, 1919, in no way affects War Trade Board Ruling No. 692, issued April 11, 1919, which continues in full force and effect.

British Import Restrictions.

The War Trade Board announce (W. T. B. R. 770), for the information of exporters in the United States, that they have been informed of the following changes in the import restrictions of Great Britain.

The restrictions on the importation of the following articles have been removed:

Slate pencils; handpower ice cream freezers; handpower coffee roasting machines; vacuum cleaners, including electric vacuum cleaners door and gate springs, all kinds, including spring hinges, door checks; fine balance spring balances; safety razor blades; brass and electrobrassed chair and trunk nails; hoop iron over one inch wide and thicker than 20 W. G.; small electric motors up to one-quarter h. p.; rolling mill electric motors for auxiliary driving up to 250 h. p., and single phase repulsion induction motors; electrical measuring instruments, all kinds, with four-inch dials and under; flexible wires for telephone and house wiring; cash registers.

The importation of the following articles will be licensed only exceptionally, as and when required:

Carpet sweepers; potato chipping machines; weighing machines and scales; automatic machines for retail sale of any article; wire rope; drop forgings, other than wire rope sockets; fire extinguishers; cutlery, other than safety razor blades; casket hardware; box strapping and fasteners; tachometers or speed indicators, other than those required for use on motorcars; steel barrels or drums for containing oil or chemicals; pistols; electric incandescent lamps, meaning complete lamp bulbs with filaments and filament supports, contracts and tubes; electric house service meters; electrical measuring instruments of all kinds, excepting those with four-inch dials and under; electrical cooking, heating and domestic laundry appliances, except electric washing machines and electric vacuum cleaners; electric cables and wires other than flexible wires for telephone and house wiring; batteries for pocket lamps; electric motors and parts thereof, other than for renewals, except small motors up to one-quarter h. p. b.; rolling mill motors for auxiliary driving, up to 250 h. p. c.; single phase repulsion induction motors; electrical accessories and parts thereof, including fan motors.

The following articles are to be rationed for importation as follows:

Pen nibs, other than gold enamels —present ration of 33 1-3 per cent of 1916 imports to be maintained; erasers —present ration of 33 1-3 per cent of 1916 imports to be maintained; painters' colors and pigments, as follows (present ration of 50 per cent of 1916 imports to be maintained): Brilliant bronze blue, chrome green and yellow, chromate of lead, copper oxide, minimum oxide of tin, steel blue, Parisian blue, powder colors, red lead, vermilion; lawn mowers—the quantity to be admitted in eight months ending September 1 not to exceed 50 per cent of imports of whole year 1913; dry cells and primary batteries, except those for pocket lamps, to be admitted at rate of 20 per cent of 1916 imports; bulbs for electric lamps, admitted at rate of 50 per cent of 1913 imports.

In making this announcement the War Trade Board wishes to call attention to the fact that it is not in a position to speak authoritatively on foreign import restrictions, but is merely transmitting the above information for the convenience of those on the War Trade Board's mailing list. Inquiries with regard to foreign import regulations should be addressed to the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C., as that Bureau endeavors to keep informed on the import regulations of foreign Governments.

British Import Restrictions.

The War Trade Board announces (W. T. B. R. 769), for the information of exporters in the United States, that the item "Unglazed spectacle ware of all kinds," contained in the list of commodities which might be imported freely into Great Britain under War Trade Board Ruling 750, issued general export licenses, as stated in May 23, 1919, should be interpreted to mean, "Frames or parts thereof without lenses." Lenses without frames are considered as optical glass, which may be imported only under individual licenses.

In making this announcement the War Trade Board wishes to call attention to the fact that it is not in a position to speak authoritatively on foreign import restrictions, but is merely transmitting the above information for the convenience of those on the War Trade Board's mailing list. Inquiries with regard to foreign import regulations should be addressed to the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C., as that Bureau endeavors to keep informed on the import regulations of foreign governments.

Belgian Import Restrictions.

The War Trade Board announces (W. T. B. R. 768), for the information of exporters in the United States, the following clauses in the Royal Decree of April 5, 1919, setting forth the conditions under which the importation of live stock, such as oxen and cows, sheep, goats, and hogs, into Belgium, may be effected through the ports of Antwerp, Ghent, Ostend and Zeebrugge:

"The Royal Decrees of October 13, 1890, January 22, 1897, March 31, 1903, and January 7, 1911, are repealed.

"Importation of animals of the bovine family—sheep, goats and hogs—from overseas countries is permitted, but must be effected direct through the ports of Antwerp, Ghent, Ostend and Zeebrugge, where these animals will be subjected to sanitary inspection.

"If on the arrival unfattened animals intended for milch stock or breeding stock are found to be suffering from aphthous fever, they will be segregated in special quarantine quarters at the port of disembarkation.

"Consequent to the report of the veterinary inspector, the Minister of Agriculture will decide as to the duration of the period of quarantine.

"Animals destined for consumption, found to be suffering from the same disease, will be taken in closed conveyances under the supervision of the local police to the nearest slaughter house, where they will be killed immediately.

"Animals suffering from aphthous fever may not be offered for sale.

"The Minister of Agriculture will specify the particular conditions relating to the circulation and sale of ani-

Changes in Import and Export Rules

mals exported from the various overseas countries."

In making this announcement the War Trade Board wishes to call attention to the fact that it is not in a position to speak authoritatively on foreign import restrictions, but is merely transmitting the above information for the convenience of those on the War Trade Board's mailing list. Inquiries with regard to foreign import regulations should be addressed to the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C., as that Bureau endeavors to keep informed on the import regulations of foreign governments.

Exportation of Foodstuffs to Germany.

The War Trade Board announces (W. T. B. R. 755) that the associated governments have agreed that, for the time being and until further notice, foodstuffs within the limits provided by the Brussels Agreement may be exported or re-exported to Germany from the contiguous neutral countries without, as heretofore, securing the formal consent of the Inter-Allied Trade Committees in said neutral countries.

The attention of exporters is called to the fact that the procedure outlined in this ruling permits the shipment of foodstuffs from the United States to Germany via the border neutral countries.

Importations from Germany.

The War Trade Board announces (W. T. B. R. 772) that applications for licenses to import into the United States, luminal, luminal sodium, trianal, precious stones, artificial flowers, and artificial raw silk from Germany, or which originated in Germany, will be considered. Licenses covering such importations, however, will not be issued until the importer in the United States has made effective arrangements to make the purchase price of such commodities available for the purchase of foodstuffs for Germany by depositing said purchase price with the American Relief Administration for remittance through said administration to the persons thereto entitled. The duplicate receipt issued by the American Relief Administration must be submitted to the Bureau of Imports of the War Trade Board when applications for licenses are filed.

Shipments in Transit Through Holland.

The War Trade Board announces (W. T. B. R. 771) the following regulations governing shipments in transit through Holland. These regulations are in addition to those prescribed in War Trade Board Ruling 757, issued May 27, 1919:

1. Shipments from the United States in transit through Holland destined for Belgium, Alsace-Lorraine, Switzerland, or the territory occupied by the allied forces on the left bank of the Rhine must be consigned to the Inter-Allied Trade Committee at The Hague, for account of a named subconsignee in the country of ultimate destination.

2. Exporters should designate on the bills of lading the name of the forwarding agent who will handle the trans-shipment in Holland, and to whom the indorsed bills of lading should be delivered by the Inter-Allied Trade Committee at The Hague.

3. If the Inter-Allied Trade Committee is not in receipt of any instructions, either from the shippers of the goods or from the ultimate consignee thereof or from the bank or person who makes delivery of the bills of lading to the Inter-Allied Trade Committee as to whom the indorsed bills of lading are to be delivered, the Inter-Allied Trade Committee, without assuming any responsibility whatever for the merchandise, will hand the bills of lading to a forwarding agent of its own selection in Rotterdam.

4. The right is reserved by the Inter-Allied Trade Committee to require the person to whom the indorsed bills of lading are handed to furnish a satisfactory guaranty that the goods will reach their intended destination.

5. The right is reserved by the War Trade Board to request the Inter-Allied Trade Committee to withhold indorsement of bills of lading, should any unforeseen circumstance occur.

6. No charge will be made by the Inter-Allied Trade Committee for its services in indorsing bills of lading.

INCOME TAX FORMS FOR MINING MEN, OIL AND GAS PRODUCERS

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has sent the following instructions to collectors of internal revenue and others concerned:

Form A, revised (mining), and Form N (oil and gas), have been prepared for the use of taxpayers engaged in mining or in the production of oil and gas. A sufficient supply will be sent to collectors of internal revenue for distribution.

These forms are prescribed to facilitate the compilation and presentation of certain information required for the audit and examination of the returns of these classes of taxpayers. If, however, it is more convenient to use other methods of tabulation, the information so furnished, if complete, will be accepted in lieu of those forms.

The information called for by these forms should be filed with the returns in complete detail, either on the forms prescribed or in other suitable manner. This requirement is necessary for the reason that depletion sustained must be taken into consideration in the computation of invested capital, regardless of whether or not a deduction for it is claimed or has been claimed for it in the past by the taxpayer.

This requirement applies to individual as well as corporate taxpayers.

FEDERAL RESERVE BOARD'S WEEKLY BANK STATEMENT

Further gains of about $9,000,000 in gold reserve as the result of government deposits and increases of $50,500,000 in war paper and other discounts on hand are indicated in the Federal Reserve Board's weekly bank statement issued as at close of business on Thursday, May 25, 1919, instead of Friday, May 30, which was observed as a holiday by most of the Federal Reserve banks and branches.

Holdings of war paper increased $40,400,000 and those of other discounts $10,100,000, while acceptances on hand declined $9,500,000. An increase of $2,100,000 is shown in the holding of Treasury certificates, chiefly of the 2 per cent type to secure Federal Reserve bank notes. Total earning assets of the reserve banks increased $43,100,000.

Paper held under discount for other Federal Reserve banks increased from $109,300,000 to $112,900,000, while the total of bankers' acceptances includes $858,000 bought from other Federal Reserve banks with the latters' endorsement and $26,400,000 bought from other reserve banks without such endorsement.

As against an increase of $41,500,000 in government deposits there is shown an equal decrease in reserve deposits. Net deposits show an increase of $33,400,000, while Federal Reserve note circulation shows an addition for the week of $15,000,000. The result is seen in a decline of the banks' reserve percentage from 52.3 to 51.8 per cent, notwithstanding a gain of $7,200,000 in total cash reserves.

HIDE AND SKIN STOCKS.

Increase in Practically All Classes Took Place During April.

Increase in stocks of practically all classes of hides and skins held in the United States on April 30, 1919, as compared with the stocks reported at the close of the preceding month, are shown by the monthly report on hides and skins just issued by the Bureau of Markets of the Department of Agriculture. The increases are due largely to importations. The only classes showing decreases are whole hog skins, and deer and elk skins.

The principal stocks in the United States on April 30 were: Cattle hides, domestic $4,080,735, foreign 929,226; sheep and lamb skins, domestic 3,839,352, foreign 5,315,600; pig and hog skins, 135,784 pieces and 1,451,090 pounds in strips; horse hides, whole 85,548, fronts 52,300, butts 127,638, shanks 76,115; calf and kid skins, domestic 1,478,138, foreign 495,960; kangaroo and wallaby skins, 506,309; deer and elk skins, 155,016; goat skins, domestic 2,561,243, foreign 9,415,313; kid skins, domestic 105,974, foreign 528,508; cabretta, domestic 298,286, foreign 1,222,064; and buffalo hides, 79,887.

PRICE OF GAS FOR HOUSEHOLD USES ADVANCED DURING WAR

Figures compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U. S. Department of Labor show that advances in the price of gas for household purposes were general among American cities during the year ended April 15, 1919. The increases varied from 5 per cent to 45 per cent, the latter being the advance in Buffalo, which went from $1 gas to $1.45. Portland, Ore, showed a decrease from 83 cents to 77.9 cents per 1,000 cubic feet.

A general increase also was registered in the cost of natural gas and in manufactured and natural gas, mixed. In Kansas City, the price of natural gas went from 60 cents to 80 cents per 1,000 cubic feet. The advance to consumers of the District of Columbia was from 90 to 95 cents. Following is the report prepared by the Bureau of Labor Statistics:

Prices of 1,000 cubic feet of gas, used for household purposes:

Manufactured Gas.

	April 15 1918	April 15 1919
Atlanta	$1.00	$1.00
Baltimore	.75	.75
Birmingham	.95	.95
Boston Company—A	.90	1.00
Boston Company—B	.85	1.10
Boston Company—C	.80	.95
Bridgeport	1.00	1.10
Buffalo	1.00	1.45
Butte	1.485	1.485
Charleston	1.10	1.10
Chicago	.755	.88
Cleveland	.80	.80
Denver	.85	.95
Detroit	.75	.79
Fall River	.95	.95
Houston	1.00	1.00
Indianapolis	.55	.60
Jacksonville	1.25	1.25
Manchester	1.00	1.10
Memphis	1.00	1.00
Milwaukee	.75	.75
Minneapolis	.77	.95
Mobile	1.10	1.35
New Haven	1.00	1.10
New Orleans	1.00	1.30
Newark	.97	.97
New York	.80	.80
Norfolk	1.20	1.20
Omaha	1.15	1.15
Peoria	.85	.85
Philadelphia	1.00	1.00
Pittsburgh	1.00	1.00
Portland, Me.	1.00	1.40
Portland, Ore.	.83	.779
Providence	1.00	1.30
Richmond	.80	1.00
Rochester	.95	.95
San Francisco	.85	.90
Scranton	1.15	1.30
Seattle	1.25	1.25
St. Louis	.75	.75
St. Paul	.85	.85
Washington	.90	.95

Natural Gas.

	April 15 1918	April 15 1919
Buffalo	$ .30	$ .35
Cincinnati	.35	.35
Cleveland	.30	.35
Columbus	.30	.30
Dallas Comany—A	.45	.45
Dallas Company—B	.30	.30
Kansas City	.60	.80
Little Rock	.40	.45
Louisville	.648	.648
Pittsburgh Company—A	.30	.35
Pittsburgh Company—B	.275	.35

Manufactured and Natural Gas Mixed.

	April 15 1918	April 15 1919
Los Angeles	$ .68	$ .75

Spend thought before you spend money; you will have more for your money and more money left for your thought. Buy W. S. S.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION ANNOUNCES EXAMINATIONS

The United States Civil Service Commission announces open competitive examinations as follows:

(The asterisk indicates examinations in which the rating is determined from information concerning education, training, experience, etc., competitors not being required to report at any place for examination.)

War Department.

Office of Chief Sginal Officer—Electrical instrument maker*, July 8, $1,500 a year.

Ordnance Department at large—Master computer*, $1,800 to $2,400 a year; computer, grade 1*, $1,400 to $1,800 a year; computer, grade 2*, $900 to $1,400 a year; catalytical chemist*, $3,000 to $4,000 a year; assistant catalytical chemist*, $2,000 to $3,000 a year; junior catalytical chemist*, $1,600 to $2,000 a year; assistant superintendent of foundry in charge of castings division*, June 24, $3,000 a year.

Purchase, Storage and Traffic Division—Patent investigator*, June 24, $1,200 to $1,800 a year; expert patent investigator*, June 24, $1,800 to $2,400 a year; patent specification writer and prosecutor*, June 24, $1,500 to $2,400 a year; technical patent expert*, June 24, $2,400 to $3,600 a year; patent draftsman*, June 24, $1,200 to $1,800 a year.

Navy Department.

Naval Ordnance Plant, South Charleston, W. Va.—Production engineer*, July 1, $9.28 a day; assistant designing engineer*, July 8, $9.20 a day; superintendent of heat treatment*, July 1, $5,000 a year.

Department of the Interior.

Bureau of Mines—Assistant petroleum chemist*, July 1, $1,620 to $1,920 a year; coal yard foreman, July 9, $1,200 a year.

Indian Service—Domestic science teacher, June 18, July 23, August 20, $720 a year.

Department of Agriculture.

Bureau of Soils—Assistant in charge of soil chemical investigations*, July 1, $3,500 a year.

Bureau of Markets—Assistant in cotton testing*, July 1, $1,200 to $2,400 a year.

Government Printing Office.

Pattern maker*, July 1, 60 cents an hour.

Panama Canal Service.

Trained nurse, July 9, September 3, $95 to $100 a month.

Office of Superintendent of State, War and Navy Building, Washington, D. C.—Clerk qualified as storeroom supervisor, July 9, $1,200 a year.

Various Branches.

Telegraph operator, June 18, July 23, and August 20, $900 to $1,200 a year.

Full information concerning the above or any other pending civil service examinations may be obtained by applying to the Secretary of the U. S. Civil Service Board at the post office or customs house in any city, or to the U. S. Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C.

MANY ARMY AND NAVY RECRUITS ARE APPLYING FOR INSURANCE

Though the war dangers have passed, the Bureau of War Risk Insurance is still receiving applications for insurance from men who are joining the Regular Army. Applications for insurance are being received by the Bureau of War Risk Insurance at the rate of several hundred a day, from men who are enlisting or re-enlisting in the Army and Navy.

During the month of April the Bureau of War Risk Insurance received 10,295 applications for insurance. Some of these applications are those of men who made application months ago, but whose applications have not been forwarded to the Bureau of War Risk Insurance. The majority of these applications, however, represent men re-enlisting.

To date the Bureau of War Risk Insurance has insured 4,522,724 men in the military and naval service for $39,561,994,500. The average policy is for $8,747.

100 Per Cent at Two Camps.

Insurance officers in two of the camps where the newly enlisted men are being concentrated have reported that 100 per cent of the men now enlisting have applied for Government insurance.

No man is permitted to take out a policy for more than $10,000. Men who are re-enlisting and who already hold Government insurance are not permitted to take out new policies, to exceed a total insurance of $10,000. Officers of the War Department are conducting a campaign to explain the insurance provisions to men now joining the army, and every man is given ample opportunity to take out insurance.

WEEKLY COAL PRODUCTION REPORT SHOWS AN INCREASE

Following is the weekly report on the production of bituminous and anthracite coal, compiled by the Geological Survey, Department of the Interior:

The improvement in production of bituminous coal which was recorded during the past few weeks continued through the week ended May 24, when the output was estimated at 8,719,000 net tons. This tonnage, while considerably in excess of the production during the week ended May 17, estimated at 8,442,000 net tons, was far below the output of the week ended May 25, 1918, estimated at 11,569,000 net tons. The daily average per working day during the week ended May 24 is placed at 1,453,000 net tons as against 1,366,000 net tons for the calendar year to date, and 1,807,000 net tons, the daily average for the same period of last year.

The production of anthracite during the week ended May 24 is estimated at 1,679,000 net tons, a decrease of approximately 65,000 net tons or 4 per cent compared with the week preceding. The daily average during the current week is placed at 280,000 net tons, as compared with 246,000 net tons for the calendar year to date and 334,000 net tons, the daily average for the corresponding week of 1918. For the period January 1 to May 24 the production is estimated at 30,538,000 net tons and is far below that of last year, estimated at 39,149,000 net tons.

MORE PLANES FOR PHILIPPINES.

The War Department authorizes the following:

A large number of De Haviland "4" airplanes have recently been added to the air service equipment in the Philippines and non-commissioned officers, pilots and observers are wanted in connection with the four squadrons, to operate them.

A quarter saved is a Thrift Stamp earned.

HANDLING OF BIG WHEAT CROP WILL AGAIN REQUIRE PERMIT SYSTEM, IS VIEW OF MR. HINES

AVERTED TIE-UP LAST FALL

Railroad Administration Is Co-operating with Wheat Director in Plans for Expeditious Marketing of Huge Grain Yield Predicted.

Walker D. Hines, Director General of Railroads, on Monday, May 26, authorized the following:

The Railroad Administration is giving careful consideration to the measures necessary for the satisfactory transportation of the anticipated large crops of grain. The Department of Agriculture has estimated that the yield of winter wheat will exceed 900,000,000 bushels. A fair estimate of the yield of spring wheat approximates 300,000,000 bushels. The total yield of wheat this year will in all probability exceed the total of last year by from three to four hundred millions of bushels. No estimate of other grains is, of course, possible at this time, but barring unusual climatic conditions, it can perhaps be properly expected that the tonnage in grain that will be produced this year will exceed that of last year by a considerable margin.

Stable Price Fixed.

The stable price fixed last year by the government on wheat naturally provoked a desire on the part of the producer to realize his earnings as quickly as possible, and since a stable price has again been fixed by the government for this year's crop, it is assumed a similar condition will obtain. Last year this economical condition, coupled with more or less disarrangement in ocean tonnage and consequent disruption in shipping, resulted in such an acute situation at the interior grain markets and at seaports, that it became necessary to install the so-called "permit system," which was early made operative at the ports, and in September, 1918, at the principal interior markets.

The permit system is a highly beneficial system of controlling traffic at the source to prevent serious congestion on the road and at destination. This system prevented in the fall of 1918 a serious transportation paralysis of former years due to widespread congestion of traffic which had been shipped but which could not be disposed of at destination. This paralysis of traffic in former years was most apparent in the East, but its injurious effects were felt throughout the country. It was the principal cause of car shortages in every part of the country and slowed down the movement of traffic and impaired the transportation service everywhere.

While the permit system at the ports is still in operation, it was suspended a few months ago at the interior markets, due to improved ocean shipping and the fact that the bulk of the grain had been moved. It is, however, to be expected that the system will again be inaugurated with the opening of the new wheat season, and in view of that probability the Railroad Administration is already preparing the necessary machinery so that it may be prepared to act without delay at the proper time. Conferences have already been held with representatives of the grain corporation.

As graphically illustrating the necessity of regulating the transportation of this tonnage, and the results obtained from such regulation, the following facts are of value and interesting: For the nine months of the crop year, July 1, 1918, to May 1, 1918, there passed through the grain handling facilities of the country—elevators and mills—a total of 3,440,236,000 bushels of all grains, although the highest point of grain storage of all kinds, at any one time in that period, was 480,000,000 bushels. That is, in nine months the flow of grain was seven times the quantity which accumulated in storage at the highest point during that period. This is a direct illustration of the necessity of keeping the grain handling facilities of the country liquid, to avoid the distress to all interests that would follow the blocking of this flow of grain.

Had Close Co-operation.

The permit system as operated last year contemplated the closest co-operation between the Railroad Administration and the United States Food Administration Grain Corporation. The local representatives of the Grain Corporation were in daily contact with the Grain Control Committee at each market, and in view of the very comprehensive data and information in their possession as to storage facilities, anticipated movements out of markets, the needs of different sections of the country, not only as to wheat but as to other cereals that flow co-incidentally with wheat, etc., were of invaluable aid in the accomplishment of the permit system with a minimum economic disturbance. The same character of assistance is being arranged for from the Grain Corporation, or the Wheat Director, in anticipation that it will be necessary to reinaugurate the permit plan within the next one or two months.

The Wheat Director is as vitally interested as the Railroad Administration that the grain tonnage shall be handled with the least possible friction as between all interests concerned, and is in entire harmony with the Railroad Administration as to the plans proposed in that direction.

It is the intention to keep the public fully informed of the plans for the transportation of the enormous grain crop, and through the co-operation of all interests concerned it should be possible to meet what otherwise might prove a difficult situation.

Change in Aircraft Distinguishing Insignia Outlined in Regulations

In accordance with an agreement between the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy to change the distinguishing insignia on aircraft and pursuant to the instructions contained in second indorsement, A. G. O., April 30, 1919, (400,161 Mis. Div.) addressed to the Director of Air Service the following regulations are published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

The design shall be a red circle inside of a white, five-pointed star, inside of a blue circumscribed circle. The circumference of the inner circle shall be tangent to the lines forming a pentagon made by connecting the inner points of the star. The inner circle shall be red, that portion of the star not covered by the inner circle shall be white, and that portion of the circumscribed circle not covered by either the inner circle or star shall be blue; the colors to be the same shades as those in the American Flag.

These insignia shall be placed on the upper and lower surfaces, respectively, of the upper and lower planes of each wing in such position that the circumference of the circumscribed circle shall be tangent to the outer tips of the planes. One point of each star shall be pointed directly forward and unless otherwise specified the diameter of the insignia shall be 60 inches.

The insignia for the rudder shall be three equally wide bands, red, white and blue, and both sides of that portion of the rudder which are in the rear of the rudder post shall be striped parallel to the vertical axis of the airplane. The blue band shall be nearest the rudder post, the white band in the center, and the red band at the tail of the rudder; the colors to be the same as hereinbefore mentioned.

The insignia may be painted on or applied by decalcomania transfer.

All aircraft now built will continue to have the "three-circle" insignia for the present, but all aircraft delivered after the date of the issuance of this order, except those that have the "three-circle" insignia already painted on wing sections, or in the case of lighter-than-air aircraft, on fabric panels, will have the "star" insignia.

This change will be generally effective for all aircraft not later than January 1, 1920, except that under no circumstances will the "star" insignia be used on aircraft in European countries until after peace is declared.

NEW CARS CONSTRUCTED.

Four hundred and forty-one new freight cars were constructed in railroad shops during the month ended April 30, 1919, according to reports to the Railroad Administration.

Which wins, thrift or spendthrift? Buy W. S. S.

CASUALTIES IN U. S. EXPEDITIONARY FORCES

SERIAL B, NO. 37.

The following casualties are reported by the commanding general of the American Expeditionary Forces:

Killed in Action.

PRIVATES.

SCHLEUTER, Harry A. William F. Schleuter, R. F. D. 2, East New Market, Md.
SCOLARO, Nunzio. Mrs. Capizz Scolaro, Sampeo, Italy.
SYPRULA, Ferdynand. Mrs Josepha Syprula, Guh, Rady Niska, Perta Poland, Russia.
WISNISKI, Alfred. Mrs. Anna Sibiga, 166 Endicott Street, Boston, Mass.

SERIAL B, NO. 38.

Killed in Action.

CORPORAL.

DYER, John Michael. Joseph Dyer, box 306, Reed City, Mich.

PRIVATES.

LOUDERBACH, Grover. Mrs. A. Louderbach, Maysville, Ky.
MITCHELL, Thomas. Thomas W. Mitchell, Mystic, Iowa

Died of Wounds.

WAGONER.

RYAN, Thomas J. Mrs. Agnes Ryan, 78 Tolles Street, Nashua, N. H.

PRIVATES.

COHEN, Abraham. Miss Molly Cohen, 366 Cypress Avenue, Bronx, N. Y.
PALMER, Joseph L. Samuel L. Palmer, R. F. D. 2, Larwill, Ind.
ROUSE, Homer I. Mrs. Cathryn Rouse, Darlington, Mo.

Died of Disease.

PRIVATE.

NICHOLSON, John C. Mrs. Elizabeth Nicholson, Bend, Oreg.

Died of Accident and Other Causes.

PRIVATES.

MILLER, Roscoe O. Mrs. Ella V. Miller, Upper Glade, W. Va.
POWER, Charles Elmer. Mrs. Maud M. Power, Lakenan, Mo.
STREBLER, Edward M. Mrs. Catherine Strebler, 352 Power Street, Akron, Ohio
WEINFURTER, Edward J. Charles Weinfurter, 499 Calumet Street, Appleton, Wis.

Missing in Action.

FUEGLIN, Frank. Mrs. Frederick Hoeflich, 333 East Eighty-first Street, New York, N. Y.

CURRENT CASUALTIES.

Died of Accident and Other Causes.

CORPORALS.

DI CARLO, Antonio. Mrs. Angelina Di Carlo, Bussi Province, Aquila, Italy.
SETLIFF, William C. Joel Jones Setliff, 314 South Jackson Street, Kansas City, Mo.

MECHANIC.

McKENNA, Charles M. Mrs. Mary McKenna, 5 Polk Avenue, Woodside, N Y.

PRIVATES.

ALBROOKS, Willie. Mrs. Viola Brooks, R. F. D. 3, Jefferson, Tex.
BURNETT, Mack. Mack Burnett, sr., Richard City, Tenn.
JELINSKI, Edward James. Adam Jelinski, North Fond du Lac, Wis.
SEARIGHT, William Elmer. Mrs. Ella Weure, Leona Street, Celina, Ohio.
STRIBLING, Carl. Glen C. Hilton, Club, Youngstown County, Youngstown, Ohio.

Died of Disease.

MASTER ENGINEER.

ANDERSON, L. E. Mrs. L. B. Anderson, Millsboro, Pa.

SERGEANT.

CAVANAUGH, Leo M. Daniel S. Cavanaugh, 20 Walnut Street, Cohoes, N. Y.

CORPORAL.

KEIPER, Howard C. W. H. Keiper, Ainsworth, Iowa.

CHIEF RED CROSS NURSE.

DELANO, Jane A. American Red Cross, Washington.

COOK.

HUCKSTEP, George L. David P. Huckstep, R. F. D. 1, Potosi, Mo.

PRIVATES.

BAKER, Willie. Mrs. Lucy Baker, Farmville, Va.
DABNER, Harry J. Wilbert B. Dabner, 2749 Indiana Avenue, Kansas City, Mo.
ECENBARGER, Everett W. William F. Ecenbarger, 1720 Sinclair Street, Fort Wayne, Ind.
IRVING, Robert F. Mrs. Frances Johnson Irving, Vera, Va.
LARKIN, James. Bryant H. B. Larkin, box 68, R. F. D., Cuba, Ala.
MIDDLETON, Owen Williams. Mrs. Dasie Stackhouse, Kenansville, N. C.
MILLER, Anton. Peter Miller, Jefferson, Wis.
NEGAKE, William W. Rodney Negake, R. F. D. 3, Walkerville, Mich.
SANDERS, Solomon. Mrs. Mary Jane Sanders, R. F. D. 1, box 26, Lorane, Ga.

The following cabled corrections are issued as an appendix to the regular casualty lists:

Returned to Duty—Previously Reported Killed in Action.

PRIVATE.

HARVEY, William. Mrs. Mary Harvey, 1136 Penn Street, Camden, N. J.

Died—Previously Reported Died of Wounds.

PRIVATE.

GAAB, Charles. Miss Lena Gaab, 122 East One hundred and twenty-ninth Street, New York, N. Y.

Sick in Hospital—Previously Reported Died of Disease.

PRIVATE.

LINDLY, Henry A. Mrs. Molly Hulbert, Lincoln, N. Mex.

Killed in Action—Previously Reported Died.

CORPORAL.

REESE, John. Thomas J. Reese, 324 Cedar Avenue, Scranton, Pa.

MECHANIC.

KNAPP, Jacob J. Mrs. Lillian Hoyte, 525 Turtle Street, Syracuse, N. Y.

PRIVATES.

HESS, Silas. Mrs. Nancy Jane Hess, Monk, Va.
HIATT, Alton. Mrs. Emma Hiatt, Enterprise, Utah.
HUNTER, Ambus E. Mrs. Ella Ledbetter, 137 Pembroke Avenue, Dallas, Tex.
MILTON, Stefan. Nicholas Milton, 6918 Fullerton Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.
MOON, Allen E. William J. Moon, 74 Main Street, Johnson City, N. Y.
PARRIS, William. Joe Capps, 207 Oklahoma Avenue, Knoxville, Tenn.
REID, Elton N. Elton J. Reid, Welbourne, Md.
ROGERS, Edward E. Joe Albert Rogers, Judsonia, Ark
ROYCE, Eugene C. Mrs. B. C. Royce, 4019 Fifteenth Avenue N. E., Seattle, Wash.
WHEELER, Le Roy H. Mrs. Thirza T. Wheeler, R. F. D. 1, Deerfield, Ill.
ZAHN, Alfred Fred. Albert Zahn, Gillett, Wis.

Died of Wounds—Previously Reported Died.

PRIVATE.

KOSSAKOWSKI, Frank Mrs. Rosalie Kossakowski Wolka, Zalaska, Poland, Russia.

Died of Disease—Previously Reported Died.

PRIVATE.

MARTINEZ, Cipriano. Pedro Martinez, Cimarron, N. Mex.

Sick in Hospital—Previously Reported Died.

PRIVATE.

HELM, Clifford L. Mrs. Mettie M. Helm, 516 North Jefferson Avenue, Mason City, Iowa.

Killed in Action—Previously Reported Wounded Severely.

PRIVATE.

KALWA, Paul Otto. Mrs. Caroline Kalwa, 68 Beard Avenue, Detroit, Mich.

Missing in Action—Previously Reported Wounded Severely.

PRIVATE

PACHTMAN, Harry. Jacob Pachtman, 71 Cannon Street, New York, N. Y.

Killed in Action—Previously Reported Wounded Slightly.

PRIVATE.

MANOR, Domino. Fred Manor, Ludlow, Mass.

Killed in Action—Previously Reported Wounded (Degree Undetermined).

PRIVATES.

RICHARDS, Aden Robert. Fred Richards, R. F. D. 1, Galena, Kans.
ZOELLNER, Robert A. Carl Zoellner, 870 Fourth Street, Grand Rapids, Mich.

Killed in Action—Previously Reported Missing in Action.

PRIVATES.

ANDERSON, George J. Mrs. Julia Anderson, 57 West Fifty-sixth Street, New York, N. Y.
GIORDANO, Dominic N. Mrs. Mary Giordano, 1018 Carpenter Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
HEATON, Ralph E. Mrs. Julia C. Heaton, R. F. D. 2, Tulsa, Okla.
MacDONALD, William J. Albert J. Macdonald, 332 Hamilton Street, Harrison, N. J.
SCHRIVER, Willie. Mrs. Mary Schriver, Elroy, Wis.

Died—Previously Reported Missing in Action.

PRIVATES.

WARD, James M. Mrs. Mary Ward, Britt, Iowa.
WELCH, Osker. Mrs. Elizabeth Welch, Rockwall, Tex.

Wounded Severely—Previously Reported Missing in Action.

PRIVATE. ... ...

CHADWICK, John M. Hezekiah Chadwick, Dresden, Tenn.

Wounded Slightly—Previously Reported Missing in Action.

PRIVATE.

VITKUS, Stanley L. Miss Beta Mesalein, 323 Champlain Place, Greenport, N. Y.

Wounded (Degree Undetermined)—Previously Reported Missing in Action.

PRIVATES

BURGESS, William. Everett Burgess, Thompson Station, Ky.
FORSBERG, Gust A. Mrs. Maude F. Forsberg, Olsburg, Kans.
PANARO, Thomas J. Alfred Panaro, 2430 South Twelfth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
SCHREHRER, Lee. Mrs. Minnie B. Schrehrer, Brookfield, Mo.

Returned to Duty—Previously Reported Missing in Action.

LIEUTENANT.

BONNER, Robert J. Mrs. Anna Bonner, 1219 Hazzard Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

CORPORALS.

LYONS, Joseph A. Mrs. Ellen Agnes Lyons, 2505 Sunnyside Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.
TIELINEN, Onni. Sims Tielinen, Sakkawi Surppaala, Weeburg, Finland.

PRIVATES.

FLANNAGAN, Homer H. J. C. Flannagan, Caldwell, Tex.
GOHIN, Felice U. Mrs. Crolinda Uline, Monte Fiascone Province, Rome, Italy.
HANNUM, Roy R. Mrs. Martha Hannum, 725 North Forty-first Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
HANZER, Benjamin H. Mrs. Hannah Jeffries, 3609 Aspen Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
HARRELL, Thomas J. Miss Fannie Harrell, 521 North Oak Street, Pratt, Kans.
IMHOFF, John E. Anderson M. Imhoff, 1300 South Thirty-fifth Street, Kansas City, Kans.
JACKS, William E. William J. Jacks, R. F. D. 6, Clanton, Ala.
LATZKE, Harry H. Charles Latzke, Pleasanton, Nebr.
LEWIS, Franklin J. Mrs. Mary E. Lewis, 1053 Springbrook Avenue, Moosic, Pa.
RAEL, Eziquiel. Eliseo Rael, Questa, N. Mex.
RUDOLF, John P. Peter Rudolf, Vanada, Mont.
SCOTT, Edward H. Mrs. Lucille B. Scott, 38 East Seventy-fourth Street, Portland, Oreg.
SHABBOTT, Albert J. George Moram, 229 Messer Street, Laconia, N. H.
SHORT, John. Mrs. B. Southwick, 208 East Thirty-eighth Street, New York, N. Y.
SOKLOWSKI, Joseph. Mrs. Annie Boloizzie, 155 Boland Avenue, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
STEPHENSON, Robert. Richard F. Stephenson, Horse Shoe Bend, Idaho.

CASUALTIES IN U. S. EXPEDITIONARY FORCES

TIMPONE, Ralph. Frank Timpone, 245 Mulberry Street, New York, N. Y.
TROBIRIA, Ignac. Joseph R. Trobiria, 2035 West Thirty-second Street, Chicago, Ill.
TWAROG, Stanley M. Michael Twarog, 40 Gilmore Street, Chicopee, Mass.
URGAITIS, Kaismer. Mrs. Eva Urgaitis, 12 Buffington Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
WEBB, Andrew J. Andrew J. Webb, R. F. D. 5, McMinnville, Tenn.
WITSMAN, Albert. Mrs Sarah Witsman, Cates, Ind.
ZILENSKI, Alexander J. Mrs. Mary Zilenski, 271 East Tenth Street, New York, N. Y.

Erroneously Reported Died of Wounds.

PRIVATE.

COHEN, Abraham. Miss Bessie Cohen, 173 Brooks Avenue, New York, N. Y.

Erroneously Reported Died of Disease.

PRIVATE.

ANDERSON, Lewis E. Mrs. J. M. Anderson, Rainier, Oreg.

SERIAL B, NO. 39.

Killed in Action.

PRIVATES.

McCREARY, William George. Mrs. Anna McCreary, 15 East Portland Street, Mechanicsburg, Pa.
RUHOLA, Walder. Josef Ruhola, 147 Jamestown Street, Manayunk, Pa.

Died of Disease.

PRIVATE.

OSTERREICHER, Leonard F. Alfred Mumm, R. F. D. 2, Stockton, Iowa.

Missing in Action.

SERGEANT.

BRADLEY, Clifford. Charles Bradley, 1513 Fourth Avenue, Rock Island, Ill.

CORPORALS

BARRY, James J. Mrs. Mary Shotwell, 3731 Haverford Avenue, West Philadelphia, Pa.
MURPHY, Jack. Miss Agnes Cordingly, general delivery, Van Buren, Ark.
NICHOLAS, Glen Gilbert. Edward Nicholas, Hanvensville, Kans.

PRIVATES.

CARVER, Francis A. Dewitt W. Carver, Springtown, Tex.
DAVIS, Howard G. Mrs. Florence C. Davis, box 67, Newington, Conn.
MIKKELSEN, Lewis C. Anton Mikkelsen, Newell, Iowa.
MONTER, William. Mrs. Lena Monter, 238 East One hundred and eighteenth Street, New York, N. Y.
PERRY, Charles M. John W. Perry, R. F. D. 5, Buckhannon, W. Va.
SISSON, Vernon T. Mrs. Margaret A. Sisson, 77 West Hilton Street, North Eiverton, R I.
TUTTLE, Merton. Mrs. Beatrice Tuttle, general delivery, Perrysburg, Mich.

CURRENT CASUALTIES.

Died of Disease.

SERGEANT.

BELT, CLINTON H. Miss Marry Harris 2345 Country Road, Calumet, Mich.

PRIVATES.

CHEATWOOD, George P. James Cheatwood, R. F. D. 2, Piedmont, Ala.
GUFFNEY, Emery A. Mrs. Cecelia Guffney, 117 East Street, Deflance, Ohio.
HOUSTON, Shellie. Mrs. Jane Houston, R. F. D. 2, Milltown, Ga.
KILLEEN, James E. John Killeen, 145 Main Street, Orange, N. J.
LAWRENCE, Joseph F. Frank J. Lawrence, 192 Standish Avenue, Plymouth, Mass.
THOMPSON, Robert. Ganzy Thompson, Arlington, Tenn.

Died of Accident and Other Causes.

PRIVATES.

HARRIS, Wade E. John Harris, 1152 Bressau Street, Elkhart, Ind.
SHAW, Dobie F. Mrs. Minnie Charlton, 81 West Winchell Street, Portland, Oreg.

MARINE CORPS CASUALTIES.

The following casualties are reported by the commanding general of the American Expeditionary Forces:

Killed in Action, Previously Reported Missing in Action.

SERGEANT.

DOST, Franklin L. Mrs. Franklin Leon Dost, 348 Hayward Avenue, Rochester, N. Y.

Killed in Action.

PRIVATE.

WIERMAN, Benjamin. Bunion Wierman, 716 West Pine Street, Lexington, Ky.

Died of Wounds Received in Action.

PRIVATES

HEMMERLING, Loren A. Mary Gasser, 2327 Orleans Street, New Orleans, La.
HESS, Harry J. Hattie Bates Chapman, 1341 North Wichita Street, Wichita, Kans.
JORDAN, John H. George Jordan, 2230 Fifty-seventh Avenue, Oakland, Calif.
SEXTON, Sidney L. Joe Sexton, Velney, Va.

Died of Disease.

PRIVATE.

VEIRS, Dyson Sterling. Mrs. Edith Mullins, 946 South Second Street, Louisville, Ky.

Missing in Action.

PRIVATE.

PACK, Alonzo G. Dela Pack, 161 Highland Avenue, Winston-Salem, N C.
STEVENS, Charles A. Thomas P. Stevens, 2606 Blakemore Avenue, Nashville, Tenn.

Died of Wounds, Previously Reported Missing in Action.

CORPORAL.

FELKER, Charles L. Daniel G. Felker, East Waterford, Pa.

PRIVATE.

WASHBURN, Horace D. Ida Washburn, Palmer Falls, N. Y.

Present for Duty, Previously Reported Died of Wounds.

PRIVATE, FIRST CLASS.

MANTON, Robert W. Robert Manton, 70 Evans Street, Dorchester, Mass.

Wounded in Action (Severely), Previously Reported Missing in Action.

PRIVATE.

VAISE, Frank B. Celina Vaise, Renton, Wash.

In Hospital, Previously Reported Missing in Action.

PRIVATE.

RUSSELL, Herbert C. Nettie Russell, Brownwood, Tex.

Present for Duty, Previously Reported Missing in Action.

PRIVATES.

O'NELL, Henry. Emma Lussenhop, Morton, Minn.
POTTER, Edward J. John Potter, 336 Evans Street, SanBernardino, Calif.
ROSS, Erving. Michael Ross, 1416 North Summer Avenue, Scranton, Pa.

Returned to United States, Previously Reported Missing in Action.

PRIVATES

ROBERSON, James N. Nathaniel W. Roberson, Saxapahaw, N. C.
ROGERS, John G. Mrs. John H. Rogers, Oil City, Pa.
WALIHAN, Roy E. Marie Walihan, 1002 St. Clara Avenue, East St. Louis, Ill.

CHANGES IN STATUS.

The following cabled corrections are issued as an appendix to the regular casualty lists:

Killed in Action, Previously Reported Died.

SERGEANT.

BAKER, Robert H. James H Baker, Liberty, Mo.

CORPORAL.

PARSONS, Raymond E. Mrs. Carrie Parsons, 21 Morris Avenue, Ware, Mass.

PRIVATES.

KELLINGTON, James Augustus. W. Messler, Clarkshurg, N. J.
McGINNIS, George. Mrs. Zera D. McGinnis, Cave Springs, Ga.
SCHERRER, John C. Charley Scherrer, 812 Crescent Avenue, rear, Covington, Ky.

Killed in Action, Previously Reported Wounded (Degree Undetermined).

PRIVATE.

POLLARENO, Frank. Gilbert Polloreno, 2512 Wabash Avenue, Los Angeles, Calif.

Killed in Action, Previously Reported Missing in Action.

SERGEANTS.

NEILAN, Joseph P. William Neilan, 102 West One hundred and second Street, New York, N. Y.
SMACK, Romeyn. Mrs. May Smack, 16 Clifford Street, East Orange, N. J.

CORPORAL.

McGUIRE, Patrick L. John McGuire, 921 Emmet Street, Youngstown, Ohio.

MECHANIC.

JONES, George R. Mrs. G. R. Jones, 4 Craft Apartments, Elsnore Square, Pittsburgh, Pa.

PRIVATES.

COPPOLA, Tony. Tony C. Coppola, 427 East Rittenhouse Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
DICKINSON, Don M. Christopher A. Dickinson, 113 North Wisconsin Avenue, Oak Park, Ill.
GANIM, Joseph Ablin. B. Ganim, 55 Washington Street, New York, N. Y.
JOHNSON, Cody B. Mrs. Mattie Johnson, Mineola, Tex.
JOHNSON, Floyd R. Henry D. Johnson, Connerville, Okla.
JONES, Joseph S. Mrs. Mary E. Jones, Parran, Md.
LAVERY, Lynn R. Mrs. Nan Owens, R. F. D. 4, Titusville, Pa.
LEMAITRE, Jules. Pierre Lemaitre, R. F D. 1, box 114, Snohomish, Wash.
MARTIN, Jackson. Mrs. Hazel Martin, 1416 Woodland Avenue N. W., Canton, Ohio.
SHACKLEFORD, Edgar D. Tom S. Shackleford, Durant, Okla.
STONE, James E. Lafayette Stone, Hartford, Ky.
SZAJKOWSKI, Joseph. Frank Szajkowski, 1531 East Tenth Avenue, Moline, Ill.
UDELEWITZ, Don Nathan Udell, 284 Third Street, Jersey City, N. J.
WILICHOWSKI, Joseph W. Valentine Wilichowski, R. F. D. 3, Marathon, Wis.

Died, Previously Reported Missing in Action.

PRIVATES.

COMER, Donald F. Robert A. Comer, Good Springs, Tenn.
LANNOM, Claud. Mrs. Lillian C. Lannom, R. F D. 4, Mount Juliet, Tenn.

Wounded (Degree Undetermined), Previously Reported Missing in Action.

PRIVATES.

BEHNKE, Joseph. Mrs. Agnes Behnke, 1308 Oak Street, Marinette, Wis.
BULLER, Ed. Tom M. Buller, R. F. D. 5, Crockett, Tex.

Sick in Hospital, Previously Reported Missing in Action.

PRIVATE.

HUMPHREYS, Clarence E. Mrs. Edith A. Humphreys, 735 Grandville Avenue, Norfolk, Va.

Returned to Duty, Previously Reported Missing in Action.

SERGEANT.

GAEHLER, Herman. Fred Gaehler, 332 Land Block, Waukesha, Wis.

CORPORALS.

BOWEN, George E. P. A. Bowen, Albion, Pa.
CASEY, Edmund J. Mrs. Katherine Casey, 16 Tecumseh Street, Providence, R. I.

PRIVATES.

AYERS, Homer E. H. E Ayers, Newville, Ind.
BELTH, Irving. Joseph Belth, 117 Van Buren Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
BRUS, Stanislaw. Bronislaw Koltum, 718 Clark Street, New Castle, Del.
HUSIE, Arthur M. John Husie, Penn, N. Dak.
JOHNSON, Joseph M. Mrs. Matilda Jermanson, R. F. D. 4, box 54, Barron, Wis.
KOTT, Samuel A. Mrs. Fannie Kott, 1089 Tiffany Street, New York, N. Y.
LAROCCO, Joseph A. Mrs. Mary Larocco, 196 Mott Street, New York, N. Y.
McCAFFREY, John J. Edward McCaffrey, 5664 Boyer Street, Germantown, Philadelphia, Pa.
McDONALD, Frederick M. Mrs. Annie McDonald, 187 York Street, Bangor, Me.
MAROS, John. Carrigan, 309 Bellemopp Street, Superior, Wis.
SIEGEL, Morris Harris. Miss Lillian Salkind, 155 Boerum Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

SERIAL B, NO. 40.

Killed in Action.

PRIVATE.

KEFFER, Henry D. Mrs. Zeeoshal Keffer, Ernest, W. Va.

Died of Wounds.

SERGEANT.

BELL, Walter. Mrs. Elvre Gray, Edgefield, S. C.

CASUALTIES IN U. S. EXPEDITIONARY FORCES

PRIVATE.

THOMPSON, Glenn P. Mrs. Kate Thompson, 639 Youngstown Avenue, Warren, Ohio.

Died From Accident and Other Causes.

PRIVATES.

BRENDLE, Harry M. Noah W. Brendle, R. F. D. 3, Somerset, Pa.
BUEHLER, Omer R. Mrs. Lavina Buehler, R. F. D. 1, box 22, Redlands, Cal.
DASKAN, Melvin. William Daskan, Redwood Falls, Minn.
JOHNSON, Carl H. Hulda Johnson, 911 Twenty-first Street, Anacortes, Wash.
MORITZ, Albert E. Mrs. Mary Moritz, 2005 Broadway, Buffalo, N. Y.
NEUHAUS, Norman C. Mrs. Susan Neuhaus, 677 Stebbins Street, Toledo, Ohio.
PALICO, Nick. Frank Palico, Arpino Rupilis, Italy.
SCHIPMAN, Emil. Mrs. Rebecca Schipman, Boelus, Nebr.
WYRO, Edward C. Mrs. John Hemingsen, Desnoyer Street North, Kaukauna, Wis.

Died of Disease.

WALKER, Arthur. Mrs. Josephine Brooks Walker, Poppado, La.
SMITH, William H. Mrs. Alberta Smith, 1520 South Londerdale Street, Memphis, Tenn.

Missing in Action.

LIEUTENANT.

COWART, William B. Mrs Ellen B. Cowart, 110 Dennir Avenue, Houston, Tex.

CORPORALS.

NIER, Theodore G. Mrs. John P. Nier, 108 Morningside Avenue, New York, N. Y.
ROSENTHAL, Emmanuel E. A. N. Grossman, 616 Van Ness Avenue, San Francisco, Calif.

PRIVATES.

DALY, William T. Mrs. Catherine Reinhr, 337 Totowa Avenue, Paterson, N. J.
GARHART, Raymond R. Mrs Edna R. Garhart, 327 East Harrison Avenue, Altoona, Pa.
PASLEY, Grover Cleveland. Mrs. Bertie J. Pasley, R. F. D. 1, Scruggs, Va.
POTRATZ, Bert J. Mrs. William Rettke, Beulah, N. Dak.
SCHAEFER, William J. Mrs. Barbara Hubert, 2112 North Halsted Street, Chicago, Ill.
SNEED, Edward P. Mrs. Martha A Sneed, Clover, Va.
TRIPLET, Roy M. James Triplet, Mouth of Wilson, Va.

CURRENT CASUALTIES.

Killed in Action.

PRIVATE.

LINES, Irving E. E. A. Lines, 217 East Avenue, West Haven, Conn.

Died From Accident and Other Causes.

NURSE.

WELSH, Anna K. Mrs. Mary Eleanor Welsh, 39 Mount Vernon Street, West Roxbury, Boston, Mass.

MECHANIC.

BURT, Ethan. Mrs. Clara Burt, Platteville, Colo.

COOK.

CALLVIN, Edgar G. Mrs. Marie T. Callvin, 833 West Thirty-fifth Place, Chicago, Ill.

PRIVATES.

BROWN, Vernon S. Mrs. May Brown, R. F. D. 1, Atwood, Kans.
KRICK, Henry. Mrs. Jeanette Krick, care of Miss Jeanette Kundson, 300 West One hundred and thirty-eighth Street, New York, N. Y.
MOORE, Thomas Wiliard. Mrs. Unice E. Moore, 1227 Rutland Avenue, Houston, Tex.

Died of Disease.

CAPTAIN.

CARVER, Clarence B. Mrs. W. C. Carver, Carmel, N. Y.

LIEUTENANT.

WILLIAMSON, Ryan M. W. J. Williamson, Americus, Ga.

SERGEANTS.

BENZEL, William C. Mrs. Carolina Benzel, 153 Wagner Street, Sloan, N. Y.
GUTH, Harry. Henry Guth, 507 High Street, Fort Wayne, Ind.
HARDEN, William H. Mrs. Ella F. Hardin, Haleyville, N. J.
HUDSON, Albert E. Mrs. Martha J. Lux, Independence, Kans.

CORPORALS.

HODGE, Barney M. Mrs. Fannie Hodge, Brownwood, Tex.
KELLY, John J. Mrs. Mary J Kelly, 3963 Page Boulevard, St. Louis, Mo.
LINDBLOM, Lawrence E. Mrs. Signe A. Lindblom, 7272 Thirty-first Avenue, North Minneapolis, Minn.

PRIVATES.

BENNER, Ralph. Clinton Benner, 828 North Sixth Street, Camden, N. J.
BEZDEK, Lawrence. Mrs. Freda Clifford, 2317 North Market Street, St. Louis, Mo.
BURGESS, Alfred J. Mrs. Margaret Burgess, 1238 East One hundred and first Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
DEHNER, Earl N. Mrs. Anna Whitley, Post Road, Grainer, Pa.
GUICHENUY, Henry. Mrs. Anna Guichenuy, 133 Tenth Avenue, Astoria, N. Y.
JANZARUK, Dominik. Vincent Janzaruk, R. F. D. 9, box 96, La Porte, Ind.
JOHNSON, Harry E. John A. Johnson, 126 North Sixty-first Street, West Duluth, Minn.
KIMBRO, Martin A. Mrs. Louisa Kimbro, 220 North Steven Avenue, Columbus, Ohio.
KING, William F Lewis Haines, Center Street, Tamaqua, Pa.
LLOYD, James. Mrs. Mary Lloyd, 1326 Seigel Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
MILLINGTON, John Justin. Mrs. Carrie Millington, Orchard Street, Wortendyke, N. J.
MILNE, Peter. Andrew Mackenzine, 103 Ardale Street, Roslindale, Mass.
SWAYZE, Joseph Carlos. Mrs. William Elliot Swayze, 36 Ross Street, Ashley, Pa.
WHITTIER, Walter F. Frank A. Whittier, 324 Maple Street, Stillwater, Minn.
WILCOX, Alfred. Mrs. Ella Lackey, Mervian, Miss.

CHANGES IN STATUS.

The following cabled corrections are issued as an appendix to the regular casualty lists:

Returned to Duty, Previously Reported Killed in Action.

PRIVATE.

SEVENSKI, Alexander. Anthony Sevenski, 195 Sixth Street, Wyoming, Pa.

Returned to Duty, Previously Reported Died of Disease.

PRIVATE.

LESTER, Jessie. Miles Lester, Big Rock, Va.

Killed in Action, Previously Reported Died.

PRIVATES.

DAVIS, Ernest. James Davis, Boyds, Wash.
LAWSON, Erma W. Mrs. J. W. Lawson, R F. D. 2, Enterprise, Miss.
LEVIN, Morris. Mrs. May Levin, 321 Vernin Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
LIPPER, Walter Arnold. Ray Lipper, Wyaconda, Mo.
LOWERY, James F. Mrs. Mary Barth, 795 Fifth Avenue, North Troy, N. Y.
NAZITTO, Philip Salvatore Tripodo, 2129 Murry Hill, Cleveland, Ohio.
NELSON, Albert F. Ale Nelson, Leonard, N. Dak.
REDICAN, William J. Mrs. Sarah Redican, 64 Lake Street, Meriden, Conn.
ROLL, William A. Mrs. Laura Roll, 1010 South Seventh Avenue, Wausau, Wis.
TOMLINSON, James W. Jim M. Tomlinson, R. F. D. 3, Rocky Ford, Colo.
TRENT, Elige. Mrs Anthic Collins, Vulcan, W. Va.
UPTON, James O. R. L. Upton, R. F. D. 4, Rockmart, Ga.

Died of Disease, Previously Reported Died.

PRIVATE.

OWENS, Joseph, jr. Joe Owens, Hillsboro, Ala.

Returned to Duty, Previously Reported Died.

PRIVATE.

ADAMS, George H. George H Adams, 5408 Chester Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.

Killed in Action, Previously Reported Wounded Severely.

PRIVATE.

SMITH, Sidney L. Seth L. Smith, 208 Dorian Apartments, Aberdeen, S. Dak.

Missing in Action, Previously Reported Wounded (Degree Undetermined).

PRIVATE.

SCHULTZ, Otto. Mrs. Emilia Schultz, 1034 Fourth Street, Milwaukee, Wis.

Killed in Action, Previously Reported Missing in Action.

SERGEANT.

PRUITT, Harry Corwin. David S. Pruitt, Gentryville, Ind.

CORPORALS.

BEARD, John Franklin. George A. Beard, 150 North Eleventh Street, Reading, Pa.
LEWIS, Thomas H. Mrs. Catherine Lewis, 2830 Poplar Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

PRIVATES.

BEARD, Ellis R. John M. Mahon, Rector, Ark.
CLIFTON, Joseph J. Mrs. Caraline Clifton, West Point, Pleasant, N. J.
DILL, John N. Ewing S. Dill, Selma, Cal.
HASSEL, Walter E. L. A. Hassel, Stockholm, Wis.
HOGARTH, Thomas E. Frank Beardman, 424 Second Street, Niles, Ohio.
LONG, John. Ben. Franklin Long, Heavener, Okla.
MUTALIPASSI, Nicola. Joe Passi, care of Moose Peak Light, Jonesport, Me.
RAINS, Hyram D. Mrs. Lula J. Rains, Caddo Gap, Ark.
SCOTT, Lee A. Charles W. Moore, 4435 Main Street, Kansas City, Mo.
STEITZ, Walter. Fred Steitz, 441 Sixteenth Street, Newark, N. J.
WATROUS, Teddy K. Mrs. Eva Watrous, Bliss, Okla.
ZACKS, Joseph. Mrs. Elizabeth Zacks, 507 Benlow Street, Baltimore, Md.

Died, Previously Reported Missing in Action.

SERGEANT.

MOUNT, Richard E. Mrs. Richard Mount, 169 Markle Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

PRIVATES.

HOELLEIN, Edward R. Mrs Christian Hoellein, 222 Homer Street, Mount Oliver, Pittsburgh, Pa.
RECINELLI, Drazio. Casto Tecco, 4980 Lancaster Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.

Wounded Slightly, Previously Reported Missing in Action.

PRIVATE.

KOZIARSKI, John. Mrs. Mary Koziarski, 43 Houghton Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

Wounded (Degree Undetermined), Previously Reported Missing in Action.

PRIVATE.

HADLAND, Ole G. Lars G. Hadland, Van Hook, N. Dak.

Sick in Hospital, Previously Reported Missing in Action.

PRIVATE

FEIGENBAUM, Abraham. J. Feigenbaum, 176 Rivington Street, New York, N. Y.

Returned to Duty, Previously Reported Missing in Action.

CORPORALS.

ESTES, Raymond K. Mrs. Anna B. Estes, 325 Madison Street, Syracuse, N. Y.
WIRTZ, Henry. Mrs. Florence Sorsen, 4536 Franklin Street, Omaha, Nebr.

PRIVATES.

ANNANDALE, Alex J. Hugh Carmichael, 330 Plymouth Avenue, Buffalo, N. Y
BRUNO, Vincenzo. Angelo Bruno, 110 McDougall Street, New York, N. Y.
EGAN, James P. Miss Margaret Egan, 850 Eleventh Avenue, New York, N. Y.
EISENSTADT, Harry. William Eisenstadt, 3 Wells Avenue, Yonkers, N. Y.
ELLING, John R. Herman Elling, Seminary Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
EVANS, David M. Mrs. Maria S. Evans, Huntsville, Utah.
FLECK, William A. Michael Fleck, Hobart, Ind.
GRAVESEN, Fred. Peter Nielsen, 2107 Sherman Avenue, Omaha, Nebr.
HINSZ, Emanuel. John Hinsz, Stanton, N. Dak.
HRUNEK, Frank J. James Hrunek, Dorchester, Wis.
HUNLEY, Joseph E. Ed. Hunley, Ward, W. Va.
JAEGER, Joseph. Frank Jaeger, 3055 Millard Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
KELLY, James A. Lonzo H. Kelly, R. F. D 1, Fyffe, Ala.

CASUALTIES IN U. S. EXPEDITIONARY FORCES

SERIAL B, NO. 41.

Killed in Action.

PRIVATES.

ROMBACH, Sylvester. Mrs. Anna Rombach, 838 Spring Garden Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
STENZEL, Fred E. Mrs. Augusta Stenzel, 3252 Wall Street, Chicago, Ill.

Died of Wounds.

SERGEANT.

BYRD, Charlie M. Joseph W. Byrd, Seneca, S. C.

PRIVATES.

BROWN, David A. Mrs. Kate Brown, 178 Orange Street, Newark, N. J.
KOEHL, Edward F. Mrs. Emma Koehl, 2205 University Street, St. Louis, Mo.
PEACE, Dale I. Mrs. Ella Peace, Vinita, Okla.

Died of Accident and Other Causes.

CORPORAL.

WEST, Forest B. Mrs Jennie W. Hoxworth, R. F. D. 7, Watago, Ill.

PRIVATES.

BEAN, Herbert S. Mrs. Edna R. Merchant, East Wilton, Me.
LEBERER, Emanuel O. Mrs. Ada Leberer, 511 Oakley Street, Evansville, Ind.
LEMIRE, Arthur J. Miss Josephine Lemire, 59 Myrtle Street, Manchester, N. H.
MABRY, Frank T. Mrs Maggie Fabregas, 5517 Constance Street, New Orleans, La.
O'TOOLE, William. Mrs. Mary McNeil, 192 Maple Street, Bangor, Me.
SULLIVAN, Peter J. Mrs. Frank Alger, 42 Middlesex Street, North Cambridge, Mass.

Missing in Action.

CORPORALS.

SHERRY, Claude. Mrs. Fred Sherry, 631 East High Street, Bowling Green, Ky.
UNFER, William, jr. Mrs. Catherine Bradle, 1709 Putnam Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

PRIVATES

BEERY, William F. Mrs. Mary Garbarine 96 Broad Street, Keyport, N. J.
TEACHNOR, Ernest. D. B. Teachnor, Lewiston, Idaho.
WEBB, Graf H. Andrew J. Webb, 742 South Billings Street, Springfield, Mo.
BERLIN, John F. Mrs. Kate Berlin, Stuyvesant, N. Y.
BUERGER, Bernard William. Mrs. Mary Buerger, 8358 Wisewell Avenue, Hartwell, Ohio.
FEARON, Joe. Mrs. Minnie Fearon, 1419 Eleventh Street, Greeley, Colo.
FITZPATRICK, James. Mrs. Hanna Fitzpatrick, 729 North Thirty-fifth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
GELARD, Ben. Joe Gelard, 154 Vincennes Road, Phoenix, Ill.
KASDORF, William C. Miss Emma L. Kasdorf, R. F. D. 4, Boone, Colo.
MESSINA, Frank. Antonio Messina, Benld, Ill.
POKORNY, Charles. Karel Pokorny, Silver Lake, Minn.
RICKETTS, Ulys E. Charles E. Ricketts, 520 North East Street, Madison, Ind.
ROBINSON, Henry. Miss Kate Robinson, Decatur, Nebr.
ROGERS, Edward W. Fred Rogers, Hawkeye, Iowa.
ROGERS, John A. G. S. Rogers, Willamette, Oreg.

CURRENT CASUALTIES.

Died of Accident and Other Causes.

LIEUTENANTS.

BURKE, George A. John J. Burke, 938 Altgeld, Chicago, Ill.
MORAN, John J. Mrs. John J. Moran, Parishville, N. Y.

PRIVATES.

BROSSEAU, Henry. Fred Brosseau, 11 North Church Street, North Adams, Mass.
CARPENTER, Irving G. Mrs. Lillie Carpenter, 427 Farwell Avenue, Milwaukee, Wis.
DORY, Charley B. Mrs. Carrie Dory, Pauls Valley, Okla.
PREWITT, Ralph. Mrs. William B. Prewitt, Weir, Kans.
WATSON, Herman. Dave Watson, Mappsville, Va.

Died of Disease.

LIEUTENANT.

WARD, Frank A. Mrs. Beata McD. Ward, 208 East Biddle Street, Baltimore, Md.

CORPORAL.

NETTLETON, Frank A. Adelmar Nettleton, 1247 State Street, New Haven, Conn.

WAGONER.

TRUHAN, Michael V. Mike Truhan, Bridger, Mont.

PRIVATES.

BAGELIO, Antonio. Sam Bagelio, Cilia Italia, Italy.
BERMAN, Samuel. Harry Berman, 92 Weir Street, Taunton, Mass.
CHRISTENSEN, Rudolph. Peter Christensen, Sidon, Miss.
FARRIS, Acy. Mrs. Lucinda Backs, Anguilla, Miss.
HOUSTON, George S. John O. Houston, Boscawen, N. H.
HUDDLE, Frank. Thomas Huddle, Sears, Mich.
LESTER, Jessie J. Jacob Lester, Big Rock, Va.
LICESAY, Carl W. Tom W. Livesay, Cathay, N. Dak.
LONG, Otis V. Mrs. Ruth Long, Nimrod Hall, Va.
MAGNER, James F. Mrs. Ellen Magner, 238 Winter Street, Woonsocket, R. I.
MILLER, Roy. John H. Miller, Fairview, Ill.
MOORE, Jesse Percy. Will D. Moore, R. F. D. 2, Eldorado, Ark.
TRAVERS, William J. Mrs. Anna Travers, 5223 Woodland Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.
YOUNG, William. Mrs Martha Cabaras, Reddick, Fla.

CHANGES IN STATUS.

The following cabled corrections are issued as an appendix to the regular casualty lists:

Killed in Action, Previously Reported Died.

CORPORAL.

BOYER, Clive A. Mrs. Sallie Boyer, Tebbetts, Mo.

COOKS.

DEINES, David. George H. Deines, R. F. D. 1, Russell, Kans.
ROBERTS, Harley B. Mrs. Harry Butler, suite 6, March Block, Warren, Ohio.

PRIVATE.

TOOLAN, Daniel F. Mrs. Peter Corcoron, South Side, Carbondale, Pa.

Returned to Duty, Previously Reported Died.

PRIVATES.

DIXON, Philemon A. Riley C. Dixon, R. F. D. 2, Fairfield, Idaho.
MOORE, Nelson G. Mrs. Carrie Moore, Wheeling, Mo.

Killed in Action, Previously Reported Wounded Severely.

PRIVATE.

ZAKUBOWSKI, John Stanislaw Glownish, 1268 St. Auban Avenue, Detroit, Mich.

Wounded (Degree Undetermined), Previously Reported Wounded Severely.

CORPORAL.

HEALY, James J. Miss Grace Healy, care of Wilson's, 343 East One hundred and ninety-fifth Street, Fordham, New York, N. Y.

Killed in Action, Previously Reported Missing in Action.

CORPORALS.

GAMMILL, Samuel A. Mrs. Fanny Miner, 14 North Water Street, Sapulpa, Okla.
SOUTHARD, Henry. Mrs. Sallie G. Southard, Kenly, N. C.
VANNEAR, Charles H. Fred T. Vannear, Somerset, Pa.

PRIVATES.

ANDERSON, Edward. Hans Anderson, R. F. D. 2, box 36, Big Rapids, Mich.
GRISDALE, Jesse D. John I. Hinson, North Charlotte, N. C.
HINCKLEY, Henry O. Miss Viola Hinckley, 528 Main Street, Peckville, Pa.
KOCIK, Mike. Mrs. Annie Goblebewski, Somerset, Pa.
ORLANDO, Salvatore. Michael Cefete, Retsof, N Y.
POPPE, James I. William Poppe, Marble, Minn.
RICHARDS, Carl R. Mrs. Ella Richards, general delivery, West Liberty, Ill.
STEWART, James D. M. R. W. Stewart, 472 Norfolk Street, Mattapan, Mass.
TRIPLET, Roy M. James Triplet, Mouth of Wilson, Va.
VITOCCO, Fortunato. Mrs. Letizia Vitocco, Assergi Aquila, Italy.
ZIER, Joseph. William Black, Ross, Ky.

Died, Previously Reported Missing in Action.

PRIVATE.

KLENKE, Fred C. Harry Klenke, 737 Garden Street, Hoboken, N. J.

Wounded Slightly, Previously Reported Missing in Action.

CORPORAL.

ROTHENHOEFER, Charles R. Mrs. May L. Rothenhoefer, 228 South Carroll Street, Frederick, Md.

Wounded (Degree Undetermined), Previously Reported Missing in Action.

CORPORAL.

BOISVERT, Stanislas. Ohonesiphor Porrier, 47 Plimpton Street, Southbridge, Mass.

PRIVATES.

BOWLES, Charles. George R Bowles, R. F. D. 1, Callaway, Franklin County, Va.
WENDEL, Edward J. Barney Wendel, 41 White Street, Fredonia, N. Y.

Returned to Duty, Previously Reported Missing in Action.

SERGEANT.

WOLF, George C. Christine Wolf, 2923 North Fifth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

CORPORAL.

HYLER, Harvey M. Mrs. Susan V. Hyler, Longdale, Va.

MUSICIAN.

WARNEKE, Henry. Mrs Augusta L. Warneke, Aiken, S. C.

PRIVATES.

ANDERSON, Ray L. Albert E. Anderson, star route, Craig, Colo.
BAKKER, Harm M. Manne J. Bakker, Wellsburg, Iowa.
CIRITO, Vincent. Agostini Cerito, 321 Twelfth Street, Niagara Falls, N. Y.
LEFEBVRE, William N. Peter Lefebvre, 81 Saunder Street, North Andover, Mass.
MARIANA, Joseph D. John Mariana, 513 North Owen Street, Stillwater, Minn.
MARTONE, Michael Anbele Martone, 377 East Street, New Haven, Conn.
PECHULIS, Frank E. Mrs. Eva Pechulis, 86 South Main Street, Ashley, Pa.
SHEPHERD, Jud L. Mrs. Sarah Shepherd, R. F. D. 2, Kenton, Ohio.
THOMA, Otta J. Thoma Bros., R. F. D. 9, box 54, Watertown, Wis.
TOLBERT, John F. James Tolbert, Charlestown, Mo.
VENEASKY, Joseph. William Veneasky, Mount Pleasant, Pa.
WILEY, William E. Raymond Wiley, Cambridge, Md.

Erroneously Reported Killed in Action.

PRIVATES.

McPHETRES, Harland A. Mrs. Mary A. McPhetres, 94 Lexington Street, Lynn, Mass.

Erroneously Reported Died of Disease.

PRIVATE.

BERMAN, Samuel. Jacob Trobnek, 40 Market Street, Cambridge, Mass.

SERIAL B, NO. 43.

Killed in Action.

PRIVATES.

SKRABA, Basil. Basil Skraba, sr., South Heart, N. Dak.
THOMPSON, Ralph McKinley. Ula Thompson, Onedia, Ohio.
AGUILAR, Santiago. Mrs. Antonio Aguilar, San Miguel, N. Mex.
BONER, Henry R. Mrs. Allison Boner, 557 Octavio Street, New Orleans, La.
FIOCCO, Angelomario. Mrs. Rosa Fiocco, Villa St., Stefano, Rome, Italy.
REED, Norman M. George E. Reed, R. F. D. 3, Long Bottom, Meigs County, Ohio.

Died of Wounds.

CORPORALS.

ENO, Im L. John H. Eno, general delivery, Havelock, Iowa.
RANDALL, Fred. Mrs. Scott Elliot, Lyndon, Kans.

PRIVATES.

CROSOVOLT, Lewis. Mrs John Crosovolt, Houtzdale, Pa.
DE LUCA, Louis. Michael De Luca, 456 Humbolt Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
RITTMILLER, August H. Mrs. Augusta C. Rittmiller, 3412 Harford Road, Baltimore, Md.

Died from Accident and Other Causes.

PRIVATES.

EBERLE, Henry E. Mrs. Anna Lidle, 410 West Norris Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

CASUALTIES IN U. S. EXPEDITIONARY FORCES

NUGENT, William J. Mrs. Maria D Nugent, 3301 West Ninety-ninth Street, Cleveland, Ohio.

Missing in Action.

LIEUTENANT.

BRANDT, John T. Mrs. Marie S. Brandt, 7 Woodbridge Street, North Cambridge, Mass.

SERGEANTS.

BUCKNER, Albert W. Mrs. Elizabeth Buckner, 7117 Tulip Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
GREY, Marvin Berdan. Mrs. Rose Grey, 119 North Fifth Avenue, Ann Arbor, Mich.

CORPORALS

MILLER, Charles H. Mrs. Kate Miller, 614 Fifth Street, New Brighton, Pa.
PETERSON, Theodore W. Theodore Peterson, R. F. D. 3, box 59, Ashland, Wis.
POLYARD, Earl Sylvester. George Polyard, Downsville, Wis.

PRIVATES.

BRISTOL, Herbert S. Charles F. Gokers, care of South Aberdeen Store, South Aberdeen, Wash.
BUCKLEY, Sherman. Robert Buckley, 1706 Chravis Street, San Antonio, Tex.
BUSBY, Odar A Mrs. Mary Tollett, general delivery, Tabler, Okla.
PINYAN, Dugald L. Mrs. Agnes M. Pinyan, Silverton, Colo.
REDMOND, John A. Mrs. Katherine Miller, care of Miss B. Redmond, 21 Manhattan Street, New York, N. Y.
TALBOT, Frederick. Mrs. Julia Talbot, Main Street, Farmingdale, N. Y.
SMITH, Edward A. Mrs. Louisa S Smith, 1229 Shackamaxon Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
WORSWICK, William P. Charles B. Worswick, 2250 East Eighty-fourth Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
ATHERTON, Albert S. Lou Atherton, Idalia, Mo.
MARDIS, Guy B. J. V. Mardis, McMinnville, Ore.
PETERSON, Jess C. Mrs. Hans J. Hanson, Wolf Point, Mont.
SIEKMAN, Harold H. Henry Siekman, 2413 North Nineteenth Street, St. Louis, Mo.

CURRENT CASUALTIES.

Died from Accident and Other Causes.

CORPORALS.

BOZARTH, Benjamin F. Mrs. Jennie Bozarth, 309 Greene Street, Burlington, N. J.
HARRISON, Frederick S. Mrs. Elizabeth H. Greyghton, Lehi, Utah.
LANGE, Francis J. Mrs. Lenora Lange, 201 Garden Street, Peoria, Ill.

SERGEANTS.

CRISMORE, Joseph C. Mrs. Martha Crismore, 3548 Harold Avenue, Berwyn, Ill.
NORRIS, William L. W. H. Norris, 228 Franklin Avenue, Norfolk, Va.

PRIVATES.

JEFFCOAT, Cecil E. Conner D. Jeffcoat, Model, Colo.
KIMBALL, Willis O. John H. Mash, 823 West Twenty-ninth Street, Indianapolis, Ind
ALLEN, Thomas J. Mrs. Lueth Allen, Lawnside, N. J.
GRIFFIN, Fred. Mrs.. Ella Evans, Hillman, Ga.
TAYLOR, Thomas A. Mrs. Margaret E. Taylor, 611 Stuart Avenue SE., Roanoke, Va.

Died of Disease.

LIEUTENANT.

ANDERSON, Lionel A G. W. Anderson, 1639 Leonard Avenue, Lawrence, Kans.

SERGEANT.

CLARK, John Frederick. Mrs. John Frederick Clark, care of Henry S. Fox, jr., Houston National Exchange Bank, Houston, Tex

BUGLER.

NELSON, George J. Mrs. Ada I. Nelson, 891 West Second, South Provo, Utah.

WAGONER.

BATES, Clement C. George W. Bates, R. F. D. 42, Jamestown, Pa

COOK.

BRAY, Garnet L. Mrs. Elizabeth Bray, Mason City, Neb.

PRIVATES.

MOORE, Lem S. John H. Moore, Grand Saline, Tex.
ROBERSON, Meshack. Mrs. Rosie B Roberson, Houston, Tex.
WRIGHT, William R. Frank M. Wright, Whitney, S. C.
ANDERSON, Clim. Charlie M. McClary, general delivery, Hannah, Mo.
BRUBAKER, Thomas C. John R. Brubaker, Luray, Va.
HAMLETT, Will T. Miss Flossie Hamlett, Luray, Tenn.
HOGAN, Philip J. Mrs. Bridget M. Hogan, R F. D. No. 1, Dougherty, Iowa.
KEEFF, William D. Mrs. Michael Keeff, 2005 Alby Street, Alton, Ill.
BABER, Frank W. Mrs. Mary F. Baber, Pleasant View, Tenn.
BEICHTER, Charles G. Mrs. Sophia Beichter, R. F. D. 3, Curtice, Ohio.
BRYANT, Willie M. Mrs. Hannah Bryant, Abbottsburg, N. C.
DURST, Davis H. Mrs Catherine Durst, box 143, Adena, Ohio.
ECKLES, William. Frank Randall, Bellville, Tex.
HURT, Clarence. Mrs. Annie S. Hurt, Woodville, Ga.
TURNER, Ike. Mrs. Mary Turner, Decherd, Tenn.
WELLS, Tom. Mrs. Maggie Wells, Oak Park, Ga.
WHITE, George. Henry White, R. F. D. 2, Prentiss, Miss.

CHANGES IN STATUS.

The following cabled corrections are issued as an appendix to the regular casualty lists:

Died, Previously Reported Died of Wounds.

PRIVATE.

YANECEK, Charles. Mrs. Emma Yanecek, Fairfax, Iowa.

Returned to Duty, Previously Reported Died of Wounds.

PRIVATE.

WHEELER, John W. James S. Wheeler, Phoenix, Md.

Killed in Action, Previously Reported Died.

PRIVATES.

BLOOMER, Henry. William Bloomer, 63 Upland Avenue, Portland, Me.
BOWERS, Samuel M. Mrs. Sallie Bowers, R F. D. 1, Watauga Valley, Tenn.
FLANDERS, Avon D. Mrs. Ella M. Flanders, R. F. D., Springfield, Me.
HUGHES, James H. John P. Hughes, Skidmore, Mo.

Returned to Duty, Previously Reported Died.

PRIVATE.

CONWELL, Thomas E. William J. Conwell, 244 Lincoln Street, Lewiston, Me.

Missing in Action, Previously Reported Wounded Severely.

SERGEANT.

BROWN, Clarence R. Mrs. Roy Brown, 128 West One hundred and thirtieth Street, New York, N. Y.

CORPORALS.

LUSCHAR, Rudolph. Mrs. Mary Luschar, 2650 East Eleventh Street, Oakland, Cal.
TEACHOUT, Henry Lincoln. Mrs. Terry Teachout, R. F. D. 1, Theodore, Ala.
DAVEY, Frank J. Mrs. Mary E. Davey, 783 East Wood Street, Decatur, Ill.
LACHEIK, John Valintine. Mrs. Louis Lachiek, 141 East One hundred and eighteenth Place, Chicago, Ill.
LUTHANDER, John A. Mrs. John Barlow, Washburn, N. Dak.
LYTLE, Roland. Mrs. E. B. Lytle, 1378 Park
PABLONIS, George Andrew. Paul Pablonis, 3223 Q Street, South Omaha, Nebr.
Avenue, Lakewood, Ohio.
PASCALLE, Louis. Angelo Pascalle, Giosmitichia, Province of Caserta, Italy.
PICKERING, Oscar. Amos Atkins, R. F. D. 2, Livonia, Mo.
POMELLA, Domenico. Mattio Pomelli, 1397 East Washington Avenue, Bridgeport, Conn.
PREGITZER, Fredrick. John Pregitzer, Java, S. Dak.
QUINN, Francis M. Morris Quinn, 103 Lily Avenue, Lowell, Mass.
SMITH, Leon N. Mrs. Sarah A. Smith, box 8, Nevis, Minn.
SMITH, Leonard. Bolin Smith, 6424 North Broadway, St. Louis, Mo.
SMITH, Thomas R. Mrs. Nellie Johnston, 300 Second Street, Petaluma, Cal.
SNIDER, Erven. Mrs. Nora Snider, R. F. D. 4. Shelbyville, Ky.
STEVENSON, Mose C. Mrs. Jennie T. Stevenson, Bastro, La.
STEWART, Crawford. Mrs. Melisa Stewart, R. F. D. 1, Wickliff, Ohio.
TESHER, Louis. Mrs. Esther Tesher, 273 Division Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
TITMGAR, Gustaf. Gust McCafferty, general delivery, Cooks, Mich.
TOLMACH, Isador. Bernard Tolmach, 1202 Vyse Avenue, New York, N. Y.
TOMPKINS, Houston M. David H. Tompkins, Taylor, Ark.
WARE, David C. Mrs. D. C. Ware, 1228 North Fiftieth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
WARMOWSKI, Alexander. Mrs. Augusta Warmowski, 2237 Ward Street, Chicago, Ill.

Missing in Action, Previously Reported Wounded Slightly.

PRIVATE.

KLEINMAN, John A. Andrew Kleinman, 871 East King Street, York, Pa.

Killed in Action, Previously Reported Wounded (Degree Undetermined).

PRIVATE.

McKINNIS, Willis. Mrs. Ida Cora McKinnis, Eldorado, Ill.

Killed in Action, Previously Reported Missing in Action.

LIEUTENANT.

CORY, Harvey Lawrence. Harvey E. Cory, 1270 East Avenue, Rochester, N. Y.

SERGEANT.

GLUCKSMAN, Louis. Julian Glucksman, 54 Nowolipki Street, Warsaw, Russia.

CORPORALS.

McCORD, Esca. Mrs. Cora L. McCord, Weaver, Tex.
MERRILL, George E. Mrs. Fred Severance, R. F. D. 1, South Hooksett, N. H.

PRIVATES.

BALDRICK, Joseph J. Edward J. Baldrick, 2122 Walsh Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
BAZELOCK, Barney. Mrs. Josephine Baselock, 351 West Fifth Street, Mount Carmel, Pa.
DEANS, William J. Jay Deans, Hailesboro, N. Y.
DONELLY, Thomas M. Mrs. Mandy Donelly, Main Street, Groveton, N. H.
DUNHAM, Carl C. Sylvester W. Dunham, Adna, Wash.
FIKSTAD, Melvin T. Mrs. Frederica Fikstad, Thornton, Idaho.
KLUDJIAN, Simon R. Mrs. R. Samerjian, R. C. box 287, Fresno, Cal.
NARANJO, Joe R. Manuel Naranjo, Espanola, N. Mex.
NIELDS, Amos R. William C. Nields, Rising Sun, Cecil County, Md.
SCHLENKER, William. Mrs. Agnes Schlenker, 1618 Clinton Avenue, Rochester, N. Y.
WARD, Ora. Wash Ward, Offutt, Ky.
WILSON, Otis. David Wilson, Bargersville, Ind.

Died, Previously Reported Missing in Action.

CORPORALS.

SHAY, Walter L. Mrs. Laura M. Shay, Knox, Pa.
WECKESSER, Albert H. John Weckesser, R. F. D. 9, Archbold, Ohio.

PRIVATE.

HOLMES, Henry S. Mrs. A. E. Holmes, 34 Ridge S. O., Kirkwood, Ga.

Wounded (Degree Undetermined), Previously Reported Missing in Action.

PRIVATE.

HICKERTY, Charles R. Mrs. Albert Berlos, 913 Fourth Street, Grand Rapids, Mich.
SPENLE, Lee C. Mrs. Mary Spenle, 2049 Clyde Park Avenue, Grand Rapids, Mich.

Sick in Hospital, Previously Reported Missing in Action.

PRIVATE.

PONTZAR, Otto William. Mrs. Charlotte Westburg, 909 Russel Avenue North, Minneapolis, Minn.

Returned to Duty, Previously Reported Missing in Action.

SERGEANT.

SPITLER, Silas M. Perry N. Spitler, R. F. D. 1, Vandalia, Ohio.

CORPORALS.

CAMERA, Nick J. Andrew Camera, 264 North Sixth Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
GOULD, Frank E. Mrs. Emma Gould, box 28, Poplar Grove, Ill.

OVERSEAS CASUALTY LIST

MECHANICS.

HALAMUDA ,Amos M. Mrs. Sophia G. Halamuda, 2019 East Commerce Street, San Antonio, Tex.

JENSEN, Thomas. Johanne Jensen, 49 Fourth Avenue, Neptune City, Avon, N. J.

PRIVATES.

ANDERSON, Louis W. Louis Anderson, Cass Lake, Minn.

BAILEY, Henry. Mrs. Lottie A. Bailey, general delivery, Daugherty, Va.

BAYTOSH, Joseph. Jacob A. Baytosh, 2323 Franklin Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.

BIANCHI, Carlo. Mrs. Julia Bianchi, Eynon Pa.

BOWLING, Lenord. M. T. Bowling, Minnington, Ky.

BOYER, Cecil. Mrs. Jane Sweeder, R. F. D. 2, Leonidas, Mich.

CLARK, Harry H. Mrs. William J. Clark, 55 Mead Street, Walton, N. Y.

COPPEL, George W. Mrs. James Coppel, Glasco, Kans.

COVALESKY, Sigmund. Joseph Covalesky, 634 Cherry Street, Scranton, Pa.

DIGENNARD, Giovanni. Antonio Dipasquale, Follanshee, W. Va.

GARN, James M. Mrs. Rehecca Garn, Imperial, Pa.

GARVEN, George C. Mrs. Ettie R. Garven, R. F. D. 1, Baker, Minn.

JANAWIERE, Jonas. Mrs. Ella Shuman, Capron, Ill.

LAUNER, Roy A. Fred E. Launer, West Point, Ill.

LYSSY, Alex. Lauris W. Lyssy, Falls City, Tex.

MARTIN, George. Mrs. Gertie Martin, Hanna, Okla.

ROGERS, George A. James Ripple, R. F. D. 3, Fort Plain, N. Y.

SAINZ, Marcus. Adolf Sainz, Las Cruces, N. Mex.

STOKES, Frederick C. James Stokes, Freehold, N. J.

YANA, Nick. Mrs. Angelina Fandinadi, Frizi, Chieta Province, Italy.

Missing in Action, Erroneously Reported Wounded (Degree Undetermined).

PRIVATE.

WALBY, Alfred. Mrs. A. Arneson, Regent, N. Dak.

Wounded Severely, Previously Reported Killed in Action.

PRIVATE.

ALTMAN, Anthony. Anthony Altman, 210 Baldwin Street, Spokane, Wash.

Returned to Duty, Previously Reported Killed in Action.

SERGEANT.

PICKETT, Glenn H. Mrs. Myre Pickett, Abbott, N. Mex.

CORPORAL.

ASH, Benjamin H. Sylvanus E. Ash, R. F. D. 1, Morgansville, W. Va.

Died of Disease, Previously Reported Died of Wounds.

PRIVATES.

KRETSCHMER, William A. Mrs. Augusta W. Kretschmer, Greenock, Allegheny County, Pa.

ROGERS, William C. Henry C. Rogers, 1435 Eighth Avenue, San Francisco, Cal.

Returned to Duty, Previously Reported Died of Wounds.

PRIVATE.

GERMAN, John. William German, general delivery, Morganville, Ala.

Died of Wounds, Previously Reported Died of Disease.

WAGONER.

HELSLEY, James F. Mrs. Rebecca Helsley, Grafton, W. Va.

Killed in Action, Previously Reported Died.

CORPORAL.

BLOCHBERGER, Edward R. E. H. Blochberger, Fifth and Chestnut Streets, Leavenworth, Kans.

PRIVATES.

BRESEMANN, Frederick W. Mrs. Greotil Bresemann, 1006 South Vine Street, Marshfield, Wis.

CADY, Melville. Mrs. Caroline Cady, Greenfield Center, Saratoga County, N. Y.

McINNIS, Virgal L. Daniel H. McInnis, Darbun, Walthall County, Miss.

Returned to Duty, Previously Reported Died.

PRIVATE.

AVERY, George P. Charles H. Avery, Spaulding, Neb.

Missing in Action, Previously Reported Wounded (Degree Undetermined).

PRIVATE.

PALMER, Alhin P. Charles A. Palmer, Chisago City, Minn.

Killed in Action, Previously Reported Missing in Action.

LIEUTENANTS.

FUGE, Edward. E. Fuge, 315 Ridgewood Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

SCHMITT, Edwin L. John F. Schmitt, 476 Fortieth Street, Milwaukee, Wis.

CORPORAL.

VEAL, John A. Mrs. Neva Marie Veal, 1616 Fifth Avenue, New Brighton, Pa.

PRIVATES.

CARLSON, Victor S. Carl A. Carlson, 7352 Eighteenth Avenue NW., Seattle, Wash.

DWYER, Charles J. Mrs. Mary Dwyer, Edgerton, Kans.

EDWARDS, Thomas N. Willie Edwards, Harrodsburg, Ky.

KOHLMORGAN, William Charles. Mrs. Charles Redding, 1020 C Street, Lincoln Neb.

McCARTHY, Charles J. John H. McCarthy, 419 East Eighth Street, South Boston, Mass.

POTOSKY, Walter. Mrs. Matilda Potosky, 2707 East Eighty-ninth Street, Cleveland, Ohio.

REAMS, Walter James. Richard L. Reams, Yale, Ohio.

ROSAMOND, Edd V. Mrs. Lula Rosamond, Weldon, Tex.

ROWE, Samuel A. Mrs. Maria J. Rowe, 406 South Eighth Street, W. S., Connellsville, Pa.

SANGER, John. Theodore Sanger, 1089 Second Avenue, Milwaukee, Wis.

SIMMONS, Orla Russell. John Simmons, McCordsville, Ind.

SMITH, Charles M. Jacob C. Smith, 487 Morewood Avenue, Blairsville, Pa.

Died, Previously Reported Missing in Action.

SERGEANT.

TIMMONS, Charles C. Charles T. Timmons, Lynchburg, S. C.

PRIVATES.

BEDELL, Samuel H. Miss Katharine Bedell, 519 Bainbridge Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

CLOUD, Stanton H. Mrs. Emma Cloud, 207 Thoades Avenue, Collingdale, Pa.

Wounded (Degree Undetermined), Previously Reported Missing in Action.

PRIVATES.

BELCHER, Lillard. Lee Belcher, Morgan, Tex.

GROUNDS, James S. Mrs. Kate Grounds, 2020 South Fifth Street, Ironton, Ohio.

Returned to Duty, Previously Reported Missing in Action.

PRIVATES.

ANKROM, Ola. John B. Ankrom, Wick, W. Va.

BOLLINGER, Isaac. Mrs. Anna Bollinger, 214 Woerner Avenue, Jeffersonville, Ind.

CARTER, James R. Mrs. James Carter, R. F. D. 3, box 99, Fayetteville, Ark.

GIOVANNO, Calarco. Salvadori Chiare, 626 Grove Street, Jersey City, N. J.

KUBATSKI, George. Tony Kuhatski, 1326 German Street, Erie, Pa.

McELROY, John. Mrs. Mary McElroy, 11 Raymond Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

MUMFORD, Harvey. Richard J. Mumford, 510 Queen Street, Alexandria, Va.

PROFFITT, John W. Stephen Proffitt, Democrat, Ky.

RYAN, Roy. John Ryan, Crete, Ind.

SHACKLEFORD, Malcolm E. Samuel N. Shackleford, Lexington, Tenn.

SHORT, James B. James Short, Sycamore, Va.

STEWART, Clarence E. Peter E. Stewart, 1412 Fourth Avenue South, Fargo, N. Dak.

WALKER, William H., jr. William H. Walker, 175 Van Buren Street, Passaic, N. J.

WOODWARD, Joseph H. Mrs. H. C. Walcott, Windsor, Vt.

ZDANOWICH, Alex. Borys Gromex, 10548 Erickson Avenue, Pullman, Ill.

Returned to Military Control, Previously Reported Missing in Action.

PRIVATES.

GREEN, Robert C. Mrs. Josephine Green, 202 Talmadge Avenue, Bound Brook, N. J.

SLOWICK, Antonio. Antonio Novak, 140 Montgomery Street, Chicopee Falls, Mass.

Erroneously Reported Died of Disease.

PRIVATE.

WRIGHT, William E. Stella Wright, 302 East First Street, Fairmount, Ind.

ORDERS MODIFYING CIVIL SERVICE PHYSICAL REQUIREMENTS AS TO DISCHARGED SOLDIERS OR SAILORS

EXECUTIVE ORDER.

Amendment to the Civil Service Rules.

Civil Service Rule V is hereby amended by the addition to the following priviso to clause (b) of section 4:

Provided, that the Commission may, in its discretion, exempt from the physical requirements established for any position a disabled and honorably discharged soldier, sailor, or marine upon the certification of the Federal Board for Vocational Education that he has been specially trained for and has passed a practical test demonstrating his physical ability to perform the duties of the class of positions in which employment is sought.

As amended section 4 will read:

The Commission may refuse to examine an applicant or to certify an eligible for any of the following reasons: (a) Dismissal from the service for delinquency or misconduct within one year next preceeding the date of his application; (b) physical, or mental unfitness for the position for which he applies: Provided that the Commission may, in its discretion, exempt from the physical requirements established for any position a disabled and honorably discharged soldier, sailor, or marine upon the certification of the Federal Board for Vocational Education that he has been specially trained for and has passed a practical test demonstrating his physical ability to perform the duties of the class of positions in which employment is sought; (c) criminal, infamous, dishonest, immoral, or notoriously disgraceful conduct; (d) intentionally making a false statement in any material fact, or practising any deception or fraud in securing examination, registration, certification, or appointment; (e) refusal to furnish testimony as required by Rule XIV; (f) the habitual use of intoxicating beverages to excess. Any of the last five foregoing disqualifications shall also be good cause for removal from the service.

This amendment is recomended by the Civil Service Commission after consultation with officials of the Federal Board of Vocational Education and the United States Employees' Compensation Commission.

WOODROW WILSON.

The White House,
16 April, 1919.

U. S. MAIL LOST IN FIRE.

Offie Second Ass't P. M. Gen'l.

As the result of a fire in the mail car on a railway train passing from Chile to Argentina on December 30th last, there were destroyed 276 sacks of mail from New York containing mail for Buenos Aires and Rosario, Argentina, and Montevideo, Uruguay.

The mail lost was that which accumulated at the New York post office from November 19th to November 29th, 1918.

OTTO PRAEGER,
Second Ass't P. M. Gen'l.

Thrift is the bulwark of prosperity. Buy W. S. S.

LIST OF GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS AND PURCHASE ORDERS

Purchase and Storage.

Purchase orders approved by Board of Review, Construction Division:

Buffalo Pump Co., Washington, D. C. Vertical pumps for Camp Benning, Ga., $2,550.00.

Packard Electric Co., Warren, Ohio. Transformers for Camp Knox, Ky., $1,203.60.

W. N. Matthews & Bro., New York, N. Y. Electrical material for Camp Knox, Ky., $982.80.

Wirt & Knox Mfg. Co., Philadelphia, Pa. Inside fire bose equipment for Camp Bragg, N. C., $681.34.

Benj. Foster Co., Philadelpbia, Pa. Asphalt mastic floor for Langley Field, Va., $10,100.

Alexander Milburn Co., Baltimore, Md. Oxy-acetylene welding outfit for Camp Stuart Sbop, Va., $95.00.

Wallace & Tierman Co., New York, N. Y. Chorinator for Camp Travis, Texas, $420.00.

The Bristol Co., Waterbury, Conn. Recording gages for Camp Benning, Ga., $91.80.

Builders Iron Foundry, New York, N. Y. Venturi meters for Camp Benning, Ga., $796.50.

Westingbouse Electric & Mfg. Co., Washington, D. C. Electrical material for Camp Benning, Ga., $354.21.

John A. Roebling Sons Co., Washington, D. C. Electrical material for Camp Benning, Ga., $5,130.12.

W. N. Matthews & Bro., New York, N. Y. Electrcial material for Camp Benning, Ga., $360.00.

R. Thomas & Sons Co., New York, N. Y. Electrical material for Camp Benning, Ga., $132.30.

Western Electric Co., New York, N. Y. Electrical material for Camp Benning, Ga., $4,252.72.

Buffalo Pump Co., Wasbington, D. C. Vertical pumps for Camp Benning, Ga., $2,550.00.

Packard Electric Co., Warren, Obio. Transformers for Camp Knox, Ky., $1,203.60.

W. N. Matthews & Bro., New York, N. Y. Electrical material for Camp Knox, Ky., $982.80.

Wirt & Knox Mfg. Co., Philadelpbia, Pa. Inside fire hose equipment for Camp Bragg, N. C., $681.34.

Benj. Foster Co., Philadelpbia, Pa. Asphalt mastic floor for Langley Field, Va., $10,100.

CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE.

Purchase orders approved by Board of Review, Clothing and Equipage Division, O. D. P.:

B. A. Corbin & Sons Co., Webster, Mass. 100,000 pairs of russet shoes at $6.38 per pair, $638,000.00.

Jos. M. Herman Shoe Co., Boston, Mass. 30,000 pairs of russet shoes at $6.47 per pair, $194,100.00.

J. D. Murphy Shoe Co., Natick, Mass. 10,000 pairs of russet shoes at $5.94 per pair, $59,400.00.

R. P. Hazzard Co., Gardiner, Me. 40,000 pairs russet shoes at $6.125 per pair, $245,000.00.

Bradley Metcalf Co., Milwaukee, Wis. 20,000 pairs russet shoes at $5.99 per pair, $119-800.00.

Rosenwasser Bros., Inc., Long Island City, N. Y. 50,000 pairs russet shoes at $6.49 per pair, $324,500.00.

ENGINEERING MATERIALS.

Purchase orders approved by Board of Review, Machinery and Engineering Materials Division, office Director of Purcbase:

Deere & Co., Moline, Ill. Rakes, binders, etc., f. o. b. Moline, Iowa, and Ottuma, Iowa, domestic packing, bid req. 5-10, $960.07.

Innkenheimer Co., Cincinnati, Ohio. Brass whistle, f. o. b. Washington, D. C., domestic packing, bid req. 5-15, $7.80.

Osgood Co., Marion, Ohio. Crank brass for engine, f. o. b. Marion, Ohio, domestic packing, bid req. 5-20, $8.50.

Davis Bournonville Co. Acetylene regulator, torch, etc., f. o. b. Jersey City, domestic packing, bid req. 5-19, $54.50.

Davis Bournonville Co. Acetylene generator, f. o. b. Elkhart, Ind., domestic packing, bid req. 5-19, $575.00.

Wrigbt Wire Co., Worcester, Mass. Steel wire rope, f. o. b. Palmer, Mass., domestic packing, bid req. 5-14, $42.50.

Lackawanna Steel Co., Philadelphia, Pa. Steel bars, f. o. b. Buffalo, export packing, bid req. 3-31, $18,969.75.

Jones & Laughlin Co., Washington, D. C. Round steel, f. o. b. Pittsburgh, export packing, bid req. 3-26, $3,770.00.

Waterbury Co., New York, N. Y. Steel rope, f. o. b. New York, export packing, bid req. 4-10, $4,578.00.

MEDICAL SUPPLIES.

Purcbase orders approved by Board of Review, Medical and Hospital Supplies Division, office Director of Purcbase:

F. A. Koch & Co., New York, N. Y. Surgical needles, $129,00.

Randall-Faichney Co., Boston, Mass. Surgical needles, $43.80.

Kny-Scheerer Corp., New York City, N. Y. Surgical instruments, $161.50.

F. A. Hardy & Co., New York City. Surgical instruments, $62.50.

Francis L. Feas Glass Works, Inc., Conshohocken, Pa. Surgical supplies, $36.00.

George Ermold, New York, N. Y. Surgical instruments, $405.00.

J. Sklar Mfg. Co., Brooklyn, N. Y. Surgical supplies, $445.00.

Robinson Clay Product Co., Akron, Ohio. Laboratory supplies, $90.00.

Chas. Pfizer & Co., New York, N. Y. Laboratory supplies, $350.00.

Palo Co., New York, N. Y. Laboratory supplies, $12.25.

Kuttroff, Pickhardt & Co., Inc., New York, N. Y. Laboratory supplies, $10.50.

Victor Electric Corp., New York, N. Y. Laboratory supplies, $31.50.

Owen Dennins' Sons, Troy, N. Y. Dental supplies, $104.00.

United States Rubber Co., New York, N. Y. Hospital supplies, $158.33.

Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., Akron, Ohio. Hospital supplies, $1,500.00.

Improved Mailing Case Co., New York, N. Y. Mailing cases, $490.00.

Guernsey Earthenware Co., Cambridge, Ohio Laboratory supplies, $110.00.

Wm. H. Otto Metal Goods Corp., Jersey City, N. J. Laboratory supplies, $6.00.

Chicago Apparatus Co., Chicago, Ill. Laboratory supplies, $372.00.

Organic Products Corp., Schenectady, N. Y. Laboratory supplies, $400.00.

Corning Glass Works, Corning, N. Y. Laboratory supplies, $21.24.

E. Leitz, Inc., New York, N. Y. Laboratory supplies, $4,404.10.

Victor Electric Corp., New York, N. Y. Laboratory supplies, $1,436.40.

E. Fougera & Co., Inc., New York, N. Y. Laboratory supplies, $1,420.00.

International Glass Co., Millville, N. J. Laboratory supplies, $250.00.

J. Sklar Mfg. Co., Brooklyn, N. Y. Surgical instruments, $129.60.

Charles E. Bard, New York City. Surgical instruments, $200.00.

E. Reeve Angel & Co., New York, N. Y. Laboratory supplies, $620.00.

Arthur H. Thomas Co., Philadelphia, Pa. Laboratory supplies, $166.75.

Precision Glass Apparatus Co., New York City. Laboratory supplies, $1,200.00.

Bauer & Black, Chicago, Ill. Hospital supplies, $1,080.00.

Edison Lamp Works, Inc., Harrison, N. J. Lamp bulbs, $660.00.

National Electrical Supply Co., Washington, D. C. Lamps, $36.00.

Western Instrument Co., Chicago, Ill. Surgical instruments, $45.00.

Tascarella Bros., Brooklyn, N. Y. Hospital supplies, $100.00.

F. Tutchek Co., New York, N. Y. Hospital supplies, $17.50.

F. A. Koch & Co., New York, N. Y. Surgical instruments, $315.00.

Geo. P. Pilling & Sons Co., Philadelphia, Pa. Hospital supplies, $15.00.

V. Mueller & Co., Chicago, Ill. Hospital supplies, $187.50.

Watters Laboratories, New York, N. Y. Surgical supplies. $150.00.

De Zeng Standard Co., Camden, N. J. Surgical supplies, $500.00.

American Photo Chemical Co., Rochester, N. Y. X-ray supplies, $28,286.00.

RAW MATERIALS.

Purchase orders approved by Board of Review, Raw Materials Division:

Standard Oil Co., New York. Gasoline Q. M. S., 34,000 gals., S. O., Ft. H. G. Wright, N. Y., $8,330.00.

Standard Oil Co., New York. Kerosene 3517, 1,800 gals., $297.00.

Sherwood Bros., Baltimore, Md. Red eng. oil No. 1, 810 gals., Aberdeen Proving Gds., Md., $186.30.

Gulf Rfg. Co., Pittsburgh, Pa. Gasoline Q. M. S., 3,000 gals., Fort Screven, Ga., $705.00.

Gulf Rfg. Co., Pittsburgh, Pa. Kerosene 3517, 1,000 gals., $140.00.

Fiske Bros. Rfg. Co., New York. Eng. oil, Marine 3519, 215 gals., Ft. Slocum, N. Y., Pier 12, $172.00.

Texas Co., New York. Gasoline Q. M. S., 30,000 gals., Camp A. A. Humphreys, Va., $6,600.00.

Texas Co., New York. Kerosene 3517, 1,800 gals., $198.00.

Sherwood Bros., Baltimore, Md. Motor oil 3502-H, 1,000 gals., $370.00.

Union Oil Co., Los Angeles, Cal. Gasoline Q. M. S., 4,000 gals., P. S. O., Fort Scott, Cal., $740.00.

Cheesman & Elliott, New York. Gray graphite paint, 200 gals., C. O. Panama Arsenal, Corozal, C. Z., $438.00.

Union Oil Co., Los Angeles, Cal. Med. motor 3502, 5,000 gals., A. T. S., Ft. Mason, Cal., $1,325.00.

Standard Oil Co., San Francisco, Cal. Min. cyl. 3509, 100 gals., $32.50.

Standard Oil Co., San Francisco, Cal. Kerosene 3517, 5,000 gals., $550.00.

Standard Oil Co., San Francisco, Cal. Motor gas, Q. M. S., 1,000 gals., $185.00.

Standard Oil Co., San Francisco, Cal. Trans. lubr. 3505-A, 2,000 lbs., $120.00.

Union Oil Co., Los Angeles, Cal. Motorcycle, 100 gals., $54.50.

Union Oil Co., Los Angeles, Cal. Cutting oil, commercial, 100 gals., $78.00.

Union Oil Co., Los Angeles, Cal. Floor oil, commercial, 100 gals., $25.00.

Union Oil Co., Los Angeles, Cal. Aviation gas 3511-B, 6,500 gals., for Matber Field Mills, Cal., $1,430.00.

Union Oil Co., Los Angeles, Cal. Gasoline, Q. M. S., 3,000 gals., $570.00.

Standard Oil Co., San Francisco. Motor oil 3502, med., 400 gals., $94.00.

Union Oil Co., Los Angeles, Cal., Motor oil 3502, hvy., 200 gals., $56.00.

Standard Oil Co., Louisville, Ky. Gasoline Q. M. S., 20,000 gals., for Camp Benning, Columbus, Ga., $4,100.00.

GENERAL SUPPLIES.

Purchase orders approved by Board of Review, General Supplies Division, office Director of Purchase:

General Fireproofing Co., Washington, D. C. 850 G. F. Co. No. 204 D. C. 4 drawer cap file, open end type, without locks, $25,678.50.

Zone Supply Officers.

Purchase orders approved by Board of Review, Zone Supply officers:

CHICAGO.

Earl Brothers, Chicago, Ill. Potatoes, Irish, fresh, $.0267 per lb., 400,000 lbs., $10,680.00.

Vinkemulder Co., Grand Rapids, Mich. Potatoes, Irish, fresh, $.0283 per lb., 200,000 lbs., $5,660.00.

WASHINGTON.

Armour & Co., Chicago, Ill. For bacon at $.4750 per lb., and ham at $.3950.

Boyle-Robertson Construction Co. Construction and erection of a photostat and blueprint plant to be located in the Third Bay, first floor, third wing, Munitions Bldg., Washington.

Swift & Co., Chicago, Ill. Beef wrapped in burlap at $.2134 per lb.

Ordnance Department.

Mobile Stove & Pulley Mfg. Co., Mobile, Ala. 12-in. proof projectiles, $16,500.00.

Remington Arms U. M. C. Co., Washington, D. C., Woodward Bldg. Caliber .30, 180-gr. Palma match ammunition, $1,200.00.

Bartlett-Hayward Co., Baltimore, Md. 15 mm. shrapnel fitted with powder cans for experimental purposes, $3,224.00.

Holcomb Steel Co., Syracuse, N. Y. Steel billets, steel rods and steel bars, $1,226.10.

Butterworth-Judson Corp., New York City. Benzol, $63.88.

Chief of Engineers.

Purchase orders aproved by Board of Review, office Chief of Engineers:

Baltimore Car & Foundry Co., Washington, D. C. Four 100-ton gun cars, $4,580.00.

Western Electric Co., New York City. Miscellaneous electrical supplies, purchased for the artillery engineer, coast defense, Oahu, Hawaiian Islands, total, $43.48.

(Continued on Page 21.)

REQUESTS FOR SEALED PROPOSALS.

War Department.

The Paints Branch, Raw Materials Division, will receive proposals until June 14 for furnishing 200 inches of 20-gauge platinum wire and 200 inches of 24-gauge platinum wire to satisfy requisition No. 245, A. M. S., Washington, D. C.

The Paints Branch, Raw Materials Division, will receive proposals until June 16 for furnishing 100 gallons of turpentine, gum spirits, in 50-gallon wooden barrels and 40 gallons of turpentine, gum spirits, in 5-gallon cans, and five gallons of banana oil, to satisfy requisitions No. 1-831, Ft. Leavett, Me., and No. 1-2945, Ft. Revere, Mass.

The zone supply officer, Omaha, Nehr., will receive proposals until June 16 for furnishing to various army camps specified quantities of hacon, ham, butter, oleomargarine, lard substitute, cheese and sausage.

Sale of Government-owned lamp-black.—56,500 lbs., dry, 1-lb. pkgs., labeled Eagle Germantown, L. Martin Co., Mfgr. Sealed hids will be opened 10 a. m., June 16, 1919, at War Department, Surplus Property Div., Munitions Bldg., Washington, D. C. Particulars and special bid forms can be obtained at above office and Zone Supply Offices following cities, where samples may be inspected: Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Newport News, Atlanta, Jeffersonville, Ind., Chicago, St. Louis, New Orleans, San Antonio, Omaha, El Paso, San Francisco. Refer to S. P. D. No. 869. R. M.

Sealed bids will be opened 10 a. m., June 25, 1919, at War Department, Surplus Property Div., Munitions Bldg., Washington, D. C., for any or all of the following, f. o. b. Jeffersonville, Ind., where they may be inspected.

Three horizontal water tube boilers, 300 h. p., 10x15, with equipment.

Twenty vertical tubular boilers, 100 h. p., for 150-lb. pressure, with equipment.

Particulars, special bid forms, can be ohtained at ahove office or Zone Supply Offices following cities: Jeffersonville, Ind., Chicago, St. Louis, New York, Philadelphia. Refer to S. P. D. No. 5207 M. E.

Sealed bids will be opened 10 a. m., June 25, 1919, at War Department, Surplus Property Division, Munitions Building, Washington, D. C., for any or all of following, f. o. h. points of storage, where they may he inspected:

1 steam hammer, Chamhersburg, 6,000 lbs., douhle frame.

3 pattern makers lathes, No .25 Oliver, 15-in.

13 drill grinders, American style, for flat or twist drills from ⅛-in. to 3 inches.

2 heavy guide bar grinders, 60-in.

2 No. 217 and 1 No. 218 Newton comb. cold cutting-off machines.

2 single end punch and shears, Ryerson, 1 18-in throat, 1 60-in. throat.

1 double end punch and shear, Ryerson, 42-in. throat.

1 belt lacing machine, Jackson type, 18-in.

5 vertical turret lathes, Bullard, New Era type, 3 24-in, 2 42-in.

5 hack saws, Racine type, 1 10B, 4 2B.

6 threading and cutting-off machines, Oster type, 304B.

1 pipe threading machine, Oster type, 306B.

Full particulars and special bid forms may be obtained at above office and Zone Supply Offices: Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Newport News, Atlanta, Jeffersonville, Ind., Chicago, St. Louis, New Orleans, San Antonio, Omaha, El Paso, San Francisco. Refer to S. P. D. No. 5200 M. E.

U. S. Engineer Office, Room 710, Army Building, 39 Whitehall street, New York, N. Y. Sealed proposals will be received here until 12 m., June 20, 1919, and then opened, for removing wreck of "Steamship Lord Dufferin," sunk in upper bay, New York Harbor. Information on application.

Treasury Department.

The Bureau of Engraving and Printing will receive sealed proposals as follows:

Until June 10—200 reams of rope manila paper; three 3-ply rubber offset blankets; two 10-inch belt driven sensitive drills; one thousand yards of rubber drilling; two 2,000-yard ruhher cloth.

Until June 11—One thickness gauge with nine steel blades.

Until June 12—One motor driven engine lathe; 1,000 yards printers' back blanketing; 300 yards printers' heavy weight front blanketing; 1,000 yards printers' back blanketing; two motor-driven engine lathes.

Until June 13—20,000 yards of osnaburg.

Deparment of Interior.

Sealed proposals in duplicate will he received at the office of the General Purchasing Agent of the Alaskan Engineering Commission, Room 422, Bell Street Terminal, Seattle, Wash., until June 18 for furnishing and delivering on pier in Seattle, grates for Erie City water tube hoilers, fire brick, self-hardening spring steel, tool steel, angle iron with fillet, cold-rolled shafting, sheet steel and iron and steel bars, as specified in Circular No. 364.

Sealed proposals will he received at the Haskell Indian Institute, Lawrence, Kans., until June 14, for furnishing 500,000 gallons of fuel oil.

The Indian Office, Washington, D. C., will receive proposals until June 23 for furnishing galvanized culvert pipe, wire nails, washers and machine bolts and nuts.

The Panàma Canal.

Proposals for scrap-cutting machine, steel rails, manhole frames and covers, steel, iron, drill rods, lead pipe, bolts, rivets, nails, files, drills, chain blocks, garhage cans, hack-saw blades, steel filing cabinets, wrenches, copper wire and cable, solder, dry batteries, reflectors, sockets, condulet covers, lamp carhons, tape, fuses, gum packing, glue, pitch, cement, putty, acetone, lye, graphite, zinc, ammonia oil, paints, mercuric oxide and paper. Opening June 26. Circular 1284.

Proposals for copper wire and cable, condenser tubes and thimbles, copper, watthour meters, motor generator sets, starting compensators, transformers, fans, bus bar supports, end bells, connectors, receptacles, reflectors, sockets, studs, switches, fuses, pipe clamps, globes and cypress lumber. Opening June 23. Circular 1282.

Proposals for the purchase of scrap rubher, canvas helting, leather and monel metal. Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Assistant Purchasing Agent, the Panama Canal, 24 State street, New York City, until 2:00 o'clock p. m., June 6, 1919, at which time they will he opened in public, for purchasing the above-mentioned material. Blanks and general information relating to this sale may be obtained from the above office.—R. E. Rutherford, Assistant Purchasing Agent.

Proposals for fuel oil. Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the General Purchasing Officer, the Panama Canal, Washington, D. C., until 10:30 o'clock a. m., July 1, 1919, at which time they will be opened in public, for furnishing the above-mentioned articles. Blanks and information relating to this circular (1283) may be obtained from this office or the offices of the assistant purchasing agents, 24 State street, New York City; 606 Common street, New Orleans, La.; and Fort Mason, San Francisco, Cal.; also from the United States Engineer offices in the principal cities throughout the United States.—A. L. Flint, General Purchasing Officer.

Shipping Board.

The head of the Material Section, Supply and Sales Division, Emergency Fleet Corporation, 140 North Broad street, Philadelphia, until June 12 will receive proposals for furnishing 70 20-inch centrifugal pumps.

Post Office Department.

The Purchasing Agent of the Post Office Department will receive sealed proposals until June 12 for furnishing and delivering to the Mail Equipment Repair Shops, Washington, D. C., 100 sides of leather, oak or union tanned.

Department of Commerce.

Sealed proposals in triplicate will be received in the office of the Chief Clerk, Department of Commerce, 19th street and Pennsylvania avenue N. W., Washington, D. C., until 2 o'clock p. m., June 9, 1919, and then opened for removing ashes and rubbish from the buildings occupied by the Department of Commerce and its various bureaus in Washington, D. C., during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1920. Blanks for suhmitting proposals may be obtained upon application to the Chief Clerk of the Department at the above address.

Sealed proposals will be opened by the Lighthouse Supt., Philadelphia, Pa., 2 o'clock p. m., July 7, 1919, for furnishing fabricated steel for a 72-foot steel tower, delivered to Horseshoe Range West Group Lighthouse, Pa. Information upon application to the above Superintendent.

Sealed proposals will be opened by the Lighthouse Supt., 341 Post Office Bldg., Detroit, Mich., 2 o'clock p. m., June 12, 1919, for furnishing 90 fathoms of 1⅜-in. stud link chain cable with swivels, shackles, etc., for light vessel use. Information upon application to ahove Superintendent.

Sealed proposals will be opened by the Lighthouse Supt., Milwaukee, Wis., 2 o'clock p. m., June 18, 1919, for furnishing and delivering acetylene gas in aceton, gasoline, kerosene, blacksmithing and machine work, during fiscal year from July 1, 1919, to June 30, 1920. Information upon application to the above Superintendent.

Sealed proposals will be opened hy the Lighthouse Supt., Philadelphia, Pa., 2 o'clock p. m., July 8, 1919, for taking down and shipping skeleton iron lighthouse tower near Lewes, Del. Information upon application to the ahove Superintendent.

Sealed proposals will be opened hy the Superintendent of Lighthouses, Baltimore, Md., 2 o'clock p. m. June 20, 1919, for the entire work of constructing a foundation for Wade Point Light Station, N. C. Information upon application to above Superintendent.

67 SERVICE MEN BLINDED IN WAR DISCHARGED FROM HOSPITAL

Sixty-seven service men, blinded as a result of war, who had been under treatment at Roland Park, Baltimore, have been discharged and the Bureau of War Risk Insurance has ruled that payment of their insurance begin with the date of disability. In addition the bureau has requested the War Department to refund to each of these men all checkage for insurance premiums from the first of the month following the date of disability. Total disability compensation will be paid by the bureau beginning the day following the date of discharge.

Some of the cases discharged from Roland Park still retain a sufficient degree of vision to enable them to detect light and darkness and to see objects dimly. They are, however, totally blind in an industrial sense, and on that basis will be paid by the Bureau of War Risk Insurance total disability compensation of $100 a month. In addition to this they will receive the $57.50 monthly insurance payable in case of death or total disability of the insured.

The number of men in the American forces who were blinded totals 125.

GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS

(Continued from Page 20.)

Signal Corps.

Purchase orders approved hy Board of Review, Signal Corps:

Standard Underground Cahle Co., Washington, D. C. Cable reels, $390.00.

General Electric Co., Schenectady, N. Y. Lantern, electric flash signal, $154.93.

Director of Air Service. Typewriters and miscellaneous tools, $32,685.28.

Navy Department. Vacuum tubes, type CG-916, $1,760.00.

Paragon Films, Inc., West Fort Lee, N. J. Prints, $3,164.19.

HOW AIRCRAFT WILL WATCH FORESTS TO DISCOVER FIRES

The use of aircraft enabling quick discovery of forest fires through an extended patrol system is rapidly coming forward. The greatest activities for the moment in the way of forest patrol experiments are in force in southrn California through the united co-operation of the commanding officers of the United States Army Balloon School at Arcadia, Cal., and the United States Army flying school at March Field, Riverside, Cal.

There will be stationed an observation balloon at an elevation of about 3,000 feet at the Balloon School Field near Arcadia. This observer will be on duty from 7 a. m. to 2.30 p. m. each day. He will be furnished with a map of the front of the Angeles National Forest from La Canada to San Dimas Canyon and can probably give adequate lookout service as far north as the crest of the San Gabriel watershed. The student detachment learning observation now stationed at Mt. Wilson will also render lookout service. Reports of fires from both the balloon observer and the Mt. Wilson detachment will come in by phone to the balloon school at Arcadia and will be transmitted to the Forest Service at Los Angeles, who will call upon the appropriate unit of the suppression force.

In addition to lookout service there will be available at all times a 1½-ton truck at Arcadia equipped with a 50-gallon tank of water, shovels, canteens, axes, and fire extinguishers. This truck, together witn 10 enlisted men, will become a unit of the suppression force, subject to the call of the Forest Service.

The Airplane Patrol.

Two routes of aeroplane patrol have been laid out, starting and ending at the March Field, 12 miles southeast of Riverside. Route No. 1 covers a circle, touching on its west the east edge of the area covered by the observation balloon and zigzagging east, in and out of the mountains to the mouth of Mill Creek, thence back to the base. Route No. 2 starts from March Field and circles east over Beaumont and Banning, covering the south slope of the Angeles front near the head of Mill Creek, then turning south along the southwest slope of the San Jacinto Mountains, covering the headwaters of the San Jacinto River in the Cleveland National Forest, thence back to the base at March Field. In each route two planes will operate, one starting at 10 a. m. and the other at 1 p. m., thence covering the route twice a day. Each of these patrol routes are about 100 miles in length. Reporting of fires discovered will be:

1st. By parachute messages dropped over a town, the finder to phone them in to the Forest Service.

2d. By special landings made to report, for which there will be installed one or two additional phone box reporting stations; and

3d. By returning to the base and reporting from March Field direct to the supervisor.

$1,200,000,000 RAILROAD FUND ASKED BY DIRECTOR GENERAL

Walker D. Hines, Director General of Railroads, has transmitted the following estimate to the Secretary of the Treasury for submission to the Congress:

My Dear Mr. Secretary:

I have the honor to submit herewith an estimate in the sum of $1,200,000,000, to be immediately available and to remain available until expended, and to be added to and considered a part of the "Revolving Fund" provided for in Section 6 of the act approved March 21, 1918, entitled:

"An act to provide for the operation of transportation systems while under Federal control, for the just compensation of their owners and for other purposes."

This additional sum would be expended in the same manner and for the same purpose and under the same conditions as the amount appropriated in the above mentioned section.

This appropriation is needed for:

Requirements for 1918.	
Amount necessary to defray operating deficit, the difference between the standard rental payable to the railroad companies, and the net operating income, for the year and 1918	$236,184,940
For net excess of current assets over current liabilities, partly available for the immediate working capital requirements	201,938,198
Improvements on inland waterways	2,641,886
Amounts advanced for account of railroad companies to enable them to pay in part their current liabilities	100,000,000
Amount of additions and betterments, expenditures, including equipment, made to the railroad companies' properties during 1918, which must be carried by the Railroad Administration for the time being	352,553,455
Loans during 1918 to railroad companies not immediately repayable	48,483,959
Total requirements for 1918	$941,802,438
Less amount heretofore appropriated	500,000,000
Balance required for 1918.	$441,802,438
Estimated Requirements for 1919.	
For amount of additions and betterments, expenditures, including equipment, made and to be made, to the railroad companies' properties during 1919, which it is believed will have to be carried by the Railroad Administration for the time being	$253,435,760
For improvements to develop inland waterways	11,700,000
For financing Boston & Maine Railroad Company reorganization	20,000,000
For operating deficit for first four months of 1919	250,000,000
For additional working capital	223,061,802
Total estimated requirements for 1919	$758,197,562
Grand total requirements for 1918 and 1919	$1,200,000,000

The operating deficit of $236,184,940 for the year 1918 was due largely to two facts: First, the winter of 1918 was unprecedented in its severity and in its costly effect on railroad operations; and, second, the increases in passenger and freight rates, averaging about 25 per cent, were in effect for only a few days in excess of six months, while heavily increased expenses due to war conditions were effective on an ascending scale throughout the 12 months.

The operating deficit of approximately $250,000,000 for the first four months of 1919 is due in part of the cumulative high levels of cost brought about by the war for labor and materials and in part to the sudden and abnormal falling off of business as a result of the cessation of war activities, the sudden drop in the demand for fuel and for other basic commodities, and the general state of hesitancy due to the transition from war conditions to peace conditions, the fact that the present period is transitional and apparently on the eve of important changes has made it expedient to defer, until the matter can be more accurately measured, the consideration of the question, now frequently raised, of an increase in rates.

In my judgment the deficits for 1918 and for the readjustment period of 1919 are clearly losses due to the war and ought to be treated as such. By reason of the abnormal after-the-war factors tending to important changes in the situation, the estimate herewith submitted does not attempt to forecast results beyond the first four months of this calendar year.

If the amount here requested shall be appropriated the total appropriation for the Railroad Administration will have been $1,700,000,000.

Of this amount $1,214,000,000 will represent amounts which should be returned to the Government, $425,000,000 thereof being temporarily tied up in working capital and $775,000,000 thereof representing amounts which have been and will be advanced for the account of the railroad corporations and which it will be their duty to repay as rapidly as practicable. About $14,000,000 will represent expenditures for equipment on inland waterways.

Of the entire $1,700,000,000, $486,000,000 represents the aggregate loss to the Government up to April 30, 1919, on account of the two deficits above explained.

The sum of approximately $223,000,000 for increased working capital is requested because experience has demonstrated that the amount of working capital actually available for current use on December 31, 1918, was insufficient to admit of the free and unrestricted payment of pay rolls and vouchers for materials and supplies throughout the country. There is manifestly great advantage both in the economical purchase of materials and supplies and the handling of such transactions to the satisfaction of the business public in having an ample supply of working cash so as to avoid delays in making payments.

Sincerely yours,
(Signed.) WALKER D. HINES.

Statement by the Director General of Railroads Concerning Contracts For Steel Rail Recently Awarded

The following statement was issued by Walker D. Hines, Director General of Railroads:

When the Industrial Board approved the prices proposed by the steel interests it became at once apparent to me and I so indicated in various discussions with representatives of the Government that that approval would encourage the steel interests to stand together on those prices even though governmental approval was withheld. I felt, however, that even so it would be far more in the public interest for the Government to withhold approval and if necessary pay such prices, for the time being, under protest rather than endorse the prices, and that too for the entire calendar year, as was proposed by the Industrial Board and thereby given an official sanction to prices which were unreasonably high and which would merely serve as a starting point for still higher prices later on.

Result as Forecast.

The result has been in exact accordance with this forecast. Six of the leading steel interests, in response to the Railroad Administration's request for bids for steel rail, have submitted bids which are uniform in all respects as to prices and conditions of manufacture and are in strict accordance with the prices proposed to and approved by the Industrial Board. In view of the immediate need for 200,000 tons of steel rails, orders have been placed at the price thus indicated (that is, $47 per ton for open-hearth rail) for that quantity with the Carnegie Steel Company, the Illinois Steel Company, and the Tennessee Coal & Iron Company, all of which are subsidiaries of the United States Steel Corporation, and with the Colorado Fuel & Iron Company, the Bethlehem Steel Company and the Lackawanna Steel Company. This action is taken not only without approval of the prices but for the reasons shown below with emphatic disapproval of the prices and the manner in which they have been established.

That action of these six steel companies in making uniform bids was taken under the leadership of the United States Steel Corporation is clear from the fact that immediately after the Railroad Administration announced finally that it would not approve the prices fixed by the Industrial Board, Judge Gary for the Steel Corporation took the initiative in announcing publicly that the Steel Corporation was strictly maintaining the prices approved by the Industrial Board and that it seemed to him that would be the attitude of other manufacturers. The subsequent action of the Steel Corporation and the other manufacturers in submitting their bids has accorded completely with Judge Gary's announcement.

The Steel Corporation's Annual Report to its stockholders shows that after paying all wages and other operating and maintenance expenses and allowing most liberally for renewals and paying interest on debt of subsidiary companies and also taxes other than war taxes and excess profits it had net earnings on all rolled steel products of $21.58 per ton in 1916, $35.73 per ton in 1917, and $33.53 in 1918. It is a remarkable fact that in the calendar years 1917 and 1918 the net earnings of the Steel Corporation aggregated approximately $1,000,000,000, being in excess of the annual rental which Congress has sanctioned as reasonable for practically the entire railroad mileage in the United States. It is true the Steel Corporation had to pay out of these net earnings heavy excess profits taxes to the Government, but even after paying these taxes, making liberal allowance for depreciation, and extraordinary replacement funds, and after paying interest on bonds and 7 per cent on preferred stock there remained an earning of 39.2 per cent on its common stock in 1917 and of 22.0 per cent on its common stock in 1918. The fact that excess profits taxes were paid out of the net earnings in 1917 and 1918 does not in any way detract from the accuracy of those net earnings as a measure of the productiveness of the war prices which were charged by the Steel Corporation.

These figures of actual net earnings per ton on the entire output of the Steel Corporation are much more convincing than estimated costs of rolling a particular steel product at a particular mill. The estimated cost may show the greatest variation but the ultimate result is an enormous profit to the stockholders of the Corporation. The claim that the wages of labor would be endangered by a reasonable price on steel is therefore not convincing.

Profits of Other Concerns.

Heavy profits are not confined to the Steel Corporation. It appears that the net earnings of the Lackawanna Steel Company were $12.40 per ton in 1916, $24.81 in 1917 and $19.88 in 1918; of the Republican Iron and Steel were $13.88 per ton in 1916 and $25.92 in 1917, and its profits for 1918 are not available; of the Colorado Fuel Company were $9.57 per ton in the year ending June 30, 1916, and $13.91 per ton in the year ending June 30, 1917. The Bethlehem Steel Company furnished no reports that give any information as to the profits per ton. In considering all these profits it must be remembered that the reductions from war prices were proposed by the steel interests and are now being adhered to by them as the greatest reductions they are willing to make are practically completely offset by the great fall in the price of scrap iron alone (which can be and is used largely as a substitute for pig iron in the manufacture of steel) without regard to the various other reductions in cost which are coming about as a result of readjustment of peace conditions.

A seventh steel company, the Midvale Steel & Ordanance Company, in response to the request of the Railroad Administration for bids proposed prices $10 in excess of the prices proposed by the other six companies. It is interesting to note that the company which made their proposal showed on all its steel products net earnings in 1916 of $24.62 per ton, in 1917 of $44.23 per ton and in 1918 of $35.93 per ton. Its apparent position now is that it cannot afford to make any reduction in the price of steel rail without reducing the wages of labor.

The Present Policy.

It is important to remember that the present policy of the steel interests in adhering to high prices on the ground that the present high costs necessitate these prices is a policy that does not work both ways. It is a policy to keep prices from going higher as business increases and costs diminish. It will be remembered that the Industrial Board announced that the public could not expect prices to be lower during this calendar year but it gave the public no hope that they would not go higher. The resumption of business in the country will probably result in the substantial diminution in the cost of steel production, but unless the attention of the public is constantly centered on the situation there is danger that the steel interests will take advantage of the increased demand to increase the prices of steel still further, even in the face of declining costs.

The situation in the steel industry is of greatest moment to the American public. The United States Steel Corporation is the largest producer and controls approximately 50 per cent of the output. It takes the lead in maintaining a price, which, if its reports to stockholders are reliable, indicates a grossly excessive profit, and it does this for the avowed purpose of protecting alleged high cost producers which, however, so far as they make detailed reports on the subject to their stockholder, also indicate large profits. In other words the Steel Corporation appears to take the position that for the protection of other prosperous steel producers it is unwilling to initiate any competition in the steel industry and naturally these other producers are glad to follow this lead, and incidentally this position enables it to continue the enjoyment of very high profits. This condition operates to suspend the law of supply and demand when it could work in favor of the consumer but it leaves that law free to operate with the greatest effect when it can work in favor of the manufacturer. This situation also works to deprive the public of the benefits of the increased efficiency due to the great combinations in the steel business. Those combinations are the result of public acquiescence and yet all the benefits of them go not to the public but to the private owners. The more powerful the combinations become the more successful they are in keeping up prices.

These reasons lead me to reiterate that the prices in question are unreasonably high at present and will become progressively more unreasonable as business improves and conditions become more nearly normal.

RED CROSS HOME SERVICE

Information for Soldiers' and Sailors' Families, Issued by Department of Civilian Relief.

Cancellation, Reduction, or Conversion of Term Insurance.

Treasury Decision 46 W. R., approved May 28, 1919, defines the effective date of cancellation, reduction, or conversion of yearly renewable term insurance after separation from the service. It will shortly be embodied in a Handbook Change. The text is as follows:

"By virtue of authority conferred in Section 13 of the War Risk Insurance Act, the following regulation is issued relative to the effective date of cancellation, release, reduction of amount or conversion of yearly renewable term insurance after separation from the service.

1. When any person to whom yearly renewable term insurance has been granted under the provisions of the War Risk Insurance act, shall, after separation from the active service and while the insurance is in force, make application in writing to cancel, release or reduce the amount of such insurance, the cancellation, release or reduction shall take effect on the date to which the premium paid prior to or at the time of such application will carry the insurance except that when term insurance is converted, the cancellation or release of that portion of the term insurance which is converted shall take effect:

(a) On the first day of the month succeeding that in which the application for conversion is made, if the premium on the term insurance so converted due on the first of the month in which the application for conversion is made has been paid.

(b) On the first day of the month in which the application for conversion is made, if premiums on the term insurance so converted due prior to the first day of that month have been paid, but if the premium due on the first day of that month has not been paid.

2. The premium last paid on yearly renewable term insurance converted and cancelled or released for that purpose, shall be deemed to extend such term insurance to the first day of the month succeeding the date on which the last premium payment was made irrespective of the effective date of such insurance.

3. In no case will converted insurance take effect until the first premium on the converted insurance has been paid."

Physician's Certificate in Connection With Application for Compensation.

It is reported from some divisions and from representatives of the Federal Board for Vocational Education that difficulty arises in some instances in obtaining the services of physicians to fill out the necessary medical certificate on Form 504 of the Bureau of War Risk Insurance which must accompany Form 526, the application for compensation. The procedure of the Bureau of War Risk Insurance requires that this certificate should be filled out by "any reputable physician." Home Service Stations having occasion to assist in the making of application for compensation should be able to command the volunteer services of physicians who are members of the sections or of other physicians in the community in filling out this form. Division Directors should discuss this matter with District Vocational Officers of the Federal Board and offer to make all arrangements within their power to facilitate the filling out of Form 504 in cases coming to the attention of the Federal Board or indeed in all cases of application for compensation where such service is desired.

Where it is desired to employ a physician other than one connected with the Public Health Service, such physician will be paid a fee by the bureau of $3 for his services in connection with filling out Form 504, if his services are previously authorized by the bureau. In such cases Home Service Sections should telegraph to Col. C. E. Banks, Chief Medical Adviser, Bureau of War Risk Insurance, Washington, D. C., asking for such authority and naming the proposed physician. Col. Banks will then either name another physician or authorize employment of the one named.

Follow-up telegrams and letters sent to the Chief Medical Advisor should contain the name, address, place of residence, and any other important information about the case. It is also advisable to give the dates of any previous correspondence.

Procedure in Obtaining Information Regarding Returned Checks, Etc.

For several months the Bureau of War Risk Insurance has been turning over to the Red Cross blanks with such dates as it has concerning checks which have been sent out to allottees and beneficiaries and have been returned to the bureau. The results of this attempt of the Red Cross to locate allottees have been satisfactory, the figures at headquarters showing that about 76 per cent have been located.

It is now proposed to extend this service to the Zone Finance Officer, who has more than 10,000 returned checks and more than 3,000 liberty bonds which have been sent out to the address given him, but which have been returned, most of them for want of a correct address. Within a few weeks the service will also be extended to the Insurance Division of the Bureau of War Risk Insurance, which has more than 125,000 insurance certificates which are in like condition. It is possible that the same sort of service will be extended to other departments from time to time as needed.

Determining Question of Disability After Discharge in Compensation Cases.

The Chief Medical Advisor of the Bureau of War Risk Insurance advises that the physical disability of a discharged soldier may be recognized by the bureau after his discharge, even though his certificate of discharge states that he had no disability at the time of leaving service.

In all cases where any disability whatever is suspected, there should be an application for the certificate of disability within one year after discharge, as set forth in paragraph 170a of the Handbook. Having obtained this certificate, the five years' limitation begins to run from the time when disability shall have increased to such a point that compensation should be applied for. These certificates are now being issued in great numbers by the Bureau of War Risk Insurance.

When a man wishes to reserve the right to apply for compensation because of disability incurred in line of duty, Col. Charles E. Banks, Chief Medical Advisor of the Bureau of War Risk Insurance, suggests that Form 504 be made out and sent in to the bureau, together with a statement that, although the man does not wish to apply for compensation at the present time, he wishes to establish the fact that he has had an injury or disease which may result later in disability or death. A certificate of disability in the following form will then be issued to the man:

CERTIFICATE OF DISABILITY.

.....

That is to certify that ..... United States ....., was discharged from the service of the United States .....; that the record of the medical examination made pursuant to the regulations of the Bureau of War Risk Insurance on ....., a copy of which is on file in the bureau, shows that the said ..... was at the time of his discharge suffering from an injury which is likely to result in death or disability; and that this certificate is issued in accordance with provisions of Section 306 of the War Risk Insurance act.

Hospital and Sanitorium Treatment of Patients by War Risk Bureau.

Many Home Service Sections have been urging care for patients at certain institutions when the Bureau of War Risk Insurance has already made arrangements for their treatment elsewhere. When Home Service Sections feel that they have sufficient reasons for requesting the bureau to change its plans for the institutional care of patients, they are requested hereafter to submit such requests to division offices to be transmitted by them to the Bureau of After Care, at Washington.

Official Gov't News

United States Bulletin

Policies Bids Orders

CONTINUING the Work of THE OFFICIAL U. S. BULLETIN Established under an order of THE PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES, May 10, 1917. AUTHORITATIVE RECORD of all U. S. GOVERNMENT ACTIVITIES. ISSUED EVERY MONDAY.

VOL. 3. No. 592. WASHINGTON, MONDAY, JUNE 16, 1919. $10.00 A YEAR

ARMY'S SURPLUS MOTOR CARS ARE TRANSFERRED TO OTHER GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS

ABOUT 39,100 DISPOSED OF

Equipment Handed Over to Postoffice and Agriculture Departments and Public Health Service—Unserviceable Machines Will Be Sold at Auction.

The War Department authorizes publication of the following:

The Director of Sales has approved the transfer of the entire present surplus of serviceable motor equipment held by the army in the United States to other government departments.

This action is in accordance with Congressional policy as outlined in the Postoffice Appropriation Acts approved July 2, 1918, and February 28, 1919, and an act approved March 3, 1919, authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to provide hospital facilities for discharged soldiers, sailors and Marines. By the appropriation act of July 2, 1918, authorization was given for the transfer of surplus motor equipment to the Postoffice Department, and the act of February 28, 1919, embraced similar authorization for the transfer of any part of this surplus stock to the Department of Agriculture. By the act of March 3, 1919, the Secretary of War was directed to transfer surplus motor equipment to the Public Health Service.

39,100 Vehicles Disposed Of.

This transfer disposed of approximately 39,100 vehicles, including 3,600 motorcycles, 5,500 passenger cars and about 30,000 trucks. The Postoffice Department will receive 10,064 of these vehicles; the Public Health Service 1,396, and the Bureau of Public Roads, Department of Agriculture, 27,983.

Because of their special design or condition, a very limited number of passenger cars and trucks included in the surplus stock has already been found to be unserviceable for government use. These and such others as may later be culled out for similar cause in the course of the inspection, which will be made incident to the transfer to the other governmental agencies, will be sold at public auction at the various camps and storage yards at which they have been collected, after the sales have been duly advertised through the press.

(Continued on Page 4.)

WISHES TO LET INTERIOR DEPT. TAKE OVER SURPLUS EXPLOSIVES

The War Department authorizes publication of the following information:

The Secretary of War has informed the Speaker of the House of Representatives that the Department of the Interior desires to obtain large quantities of ammunition, explosives, etc., manufactured by the Ordnance Department and left on hand at the signing of the armistice. Such material is desired by the Department of the Interior for use in blasting, clearing, etc. It is stated that, as the Department of the Interior appears to have no funds for buying these surplus materials, it is requested that legislation be enacted in the form of a rider on the fortifications bill or a separate act to authorize the Secretary of War to turn over, upon requests from other executive departments of the government in his discretion and without charge therefor, such ammunition, explosives and other components as may be surplus or unsuitable for the purpose of the War Department and as are suitable for use in the proper activities of other executive departments.

VILLA ACTIVE IN MEXICO.

Threatens City of Chihuahua and Destroys Railroad Property.

The Department of State was advised June 11 that telegraph communication with Chihuahua has been restored via Torreon and Laredo and that the forces of General Castro at Chihuahua were reinforced by 3,000 additional troops from the South under the command of General Diegumo, who marched overland from Santa Rosalia to Ortiz because of railroad interruption between those points. Villa forces camped Sunday a few miles out from the city, according to the reports. Villa threatened the city of Chihuahua on the night of May 31 and destroyed some railroad property to the north of Chihuahua city. Villa is said to have returned to the south of the city.

MUST LIMIT TROOP PARADES.

All authorizations for parades of units returning from overseas given by the War Department are being accompanied by the warning that parade routes be not made too long, in view of the hot weather to be expected. The suggestion is made to officials planning such parades that they consult with commanding officers of units which are to parade as to the desirable length of lines of march.

RESTRICTIONS ON FOREIGN EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS AND CONTROL OVER GOLD EXPORTS ARE TERMINATED

EXCEPTIONS AS TO RUSSIA AND ENEMY

Federal Reserve Board Announces Withdrawal of War Time Prohibitions—Restoration of Natural Conditions a Help Not Only to United States But to Entire World.

The Federal Reserve Board announces that, after consultation with the Secretary of the Treasury, and with his approval, it has been recommended to the President, and the President has approved the recommendation that the control which has heretofore been exercised over transactions in foreign exchange and over the exportation of coin, bullion and currency, be terminated, except as to the importation or exportation of rouble notes or exchange operations with that part of Russia now under the control of the so-called Bolsheviki government, and except as to exchange transactions with territories in respect of which such transactions are at present permitted only through the American Relief Administration.

No Change in Policy.

Licenses for the export of silver have recently been freely granted, so that the present step, so far as concerns silver, involves no change of policy.

Control over the export of gold has, until now, been actually exercised, although since the termination of hostilities greater latitude has been allowed than before that time in granting applications for its export. Hereafter, applications for the export of gold will, like applications for the export of silver, be freely granted, irrespective of destination or amount. Applications for both gold and silver export must, however, continue to be made to the Federal Reserve Board until such time as the President shall by proclamation formally bring to an end the present control.

The control at present exercised

over foreign exchange, including the reports required to be made by dealers, will necessarily continue until the President shall, by formal action, put an end to the present requirements, but so far as licenses are required to consummate specific transactions, such licenses will be freely granted, except for the importation or exportation of rouble notes, or for foreign exchange transactions with that part of Russia now under the control of the so-called Bolsheviki government, and except as to exchange transactions with territories in respect of which such transactions are at present permitted only through the American Relief Administration.

Attention is called to the fact that neither the present modification of policy, nor the termination of the above controls, when they shall have been terminated by action of the President, authorizes transactions with enemies, except so far as such transactions may be authorized by general or specific licenses granted by the War Trade Board.

The conditions do not now exist which led during the war to the restrictions on the free movement of the money metals and on exchange operations. It is felt that at the present time every step toward the restoration of natural conditions is a help, not only to this country, but to the entire world.

Gold Reserves Strong.

Our gold reserves are so strong that even a very considerable outward movement of gold can be faced without any apprehension. To the extent that such shipments tend to restore normal conditions elsewhere, they tend to increase the buying power of nations that wish to become, and should be, our customers. The advances by the United States to governments associated with us in the prosecution of the war are rapidly coming to an end, with the result that the command of the rest of the world over our gold will be decreased, and it is quite possible that with the restoration of more normal conditions elsewhere and the continuance of large, favorable trade balances, a movement of gold toward this country may set in. Such a movement may well prove to be undesirable, tending, as it would, to keep our prices above the level of other markets and so put us at a disadvantage in international trade.

It is confidently believed that we should take, and that we are safe in taking, these important steps toward the restoration of natural conditions.

ELKS TO BUY W. S. S.

New York State Elks will buy $500,000 worth of thrift stamps and savings stamps during 1919, the Savings Division of the Treasury Department has been advised. The State Association of Elks, meeting in Albany, enthusiastically adopted a resolution endorsing the National Thrift Campaign and pledging the members of the order to purchase that amount of the securities which the government is offering to aid the thrift movement among the people of the country.

CIVIL SERVICE JOBS FOR DISCHARGED SERVICE MEN

Although there is a desire on the part of the Congress, the heads of executive departments, and the Civil Service Commission to recognize in all proper ways the claims of returning soldiers, sailors, and marines to employment in the classified civil service, the Civil Service Commission feels that in order to avoid misapprehension certain facts should be brought to the attention of the men.

The law provides for certain preferences in appointment in favor of discharged soldiers, sailors, and marines. It should be understood, however, that preference claimants must qualify in open competitive examinations unless they left the classified civil service to enter the military or naval service.

These examinations are announced from time to time to meet the needs of the service. They must be advertised for a sufficient time to give them due publicity; then the papers must be rated, registers established, and claims of preference passed upon.

An act of Congress of February 25, 1919, makes mandatory the reinstatement to their former positions of all former Government employees who were drafted or who enlisted in the military service of the United States in the war with Germany upon their application, and if they have received an honorable discharge and are qualified for the work.

SALE OF SURPLUS BOBBINETTE BY WAR DEP'T IS ANNOUNCED

The War Department authorizes publication of the following statement from the Office of the Director of Sales:

Instructions have been issued to the Surplus Property Officers in New York, Philadelphia and Boston, to offer for sale under sealed bids approximately 2,000,000 yards of gray bobbinette, located in the New York, Philadelphia and Boston Zones. The bids will be opened at 10 o'clock on the morning of June 25 in the Zone Supply Offices, located, respectively, at 461 Eighth Avenue, New York; Twenty-first Street and Oregan Avenue, Philadelphia, and 108 Massachusetts Avenue, Boston. Information concerning the material offered or the conditions of sale may be obtained by applying to the Surplus Property Officer at these addresses.

The stock offered in the New York Zone is in three lots. One embraces 2,768 yards of 36-inch 10-point gray bobbinette; another 23,039 yards of 48-inch, 10-point; and the third, 453,641¾ yards of 72-inch, 10-point.

At Philadelphia there are also three lots, consisting of 22,686¾ yards of 36-inch, 10-point; 162,000 yards of 52-inch, 8-point, and about 886,000 yards of 72-inch, 10-point.

The Boston surplus includes 149,741⅛ yards 36-inch, 10-point; and 390,204⅞ yards of 72-inch, 10-point.

Where the item offered consists of less than 100,000 yards, the bid must be for the entire quantity. No bid for less than 100,000 yards will be considered for lots embracing more than 100,000 yards.

This bobbinette was made under special specifications for the War Department for use as mosquito bar. The principal commercial use of bobbinette is in the manufacture of curtains.

NAVY MEN SERVING OVERSEAS MAY HAVE FAMILIES JOIN THEM

Secretary Daniels announces that hereafter officers and men of the Navy serving overseas will be permitted to have their families join them. The State Department will issue passports for this purpose when the request is approved by the Navy Department. These passports are stamped on the face, "Not valid for return to the United States within a period of six months of date of issue."

The Secretary of the Navy has prescribed the following conditions which will govern:

The officer or man concerned must first submit a request to the senior naval officer present, asking that his family be permitted to join him. If the senior naval officer present approves, he will cable his approval to the Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department. This approval means that the officer concerned is able to furnish west-bound passage on commercial line provided Government transportation is not available and agrees to his family remaining overseas six months; and that in the case of persons other than wife and children the officer or man concerned has submitted a certificate to the effect that the person for whom transportation is asked is a permanent member of his immediate family, habitually resides with him and has no other home. This is required by the law and no transportation can be furnished unless such a certificate is made.

Upon receiving this approval the Bureau of Navigation will endeavor to arrange Government transportation to suit the convenience of families concerned. It is most important that the person concerned make request to the bureau for this transportation, advising the bureau of the address, the name, and relationship of all persons composing the family, and in the case of children their ages and date they will be ready for transportation. Communications regarding transportation should be addressed direct to the Bureau of Navigation.

For the present and until the service at large has had time to receive the prescribed conditions, the Bureau of Navigation will undertake to get a cable to the officer concerned upon receiving request from his wife.

Where the above procedure is not followed it is probable that delay will result.

Buying War-Savings Stamps lends your money to Uncle Sam, who returns it with 4 per cent interest compounded quarterly five years hence.

SPANISH WAR AND THE MEXICAN BORDER SERVICE MEDAL ORDER

Department Outlines Conditions Under Which Badges Will Be Awarded.

The War Department authorizes publication of the following general order:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, June, 1919.

Medals For Service in War with Spain And on the Mexican Border.

Section IV, General Orders, No. 8, War Department, 1919, is rescinded and the following substituted therefor:

1. A bronze medal to be known as the Spanish War Service Medal will be awarded to any officer or enlisted man of the Regular Army, Volunteers, or National Guard, who, under orders of the President, served not less than ninety days in the War with Spain, between April 20, 1898, and December 10, 1898, and who is not eligible to receive the Spanish Campaign Badge prescribed in sub-paragraph (c), paragraph 68, compilation of orders.

2. A bronze medal to be known as the Mexican Border Service Medal will be awarded to

a. Any officer or enlisted man of the National Guard, who, under orders of the President, served on the Mexican border in the years of 1916 and 1917.

b. Any officer or enlisted man of the Regular Army, who, under orders of the President, served as a member of the Mexican border patrol between January 1, 1916, and April 6, 1917.

This medal will not be issued to any one who is eligible to receive the Mexican Service Badge prescribed in Section IV, General Orders, No. 155, War Department, 1917.

3. Neither of these medals will be awarded to men who have, subsequent to such service, been dishonorably discharged from the service or deserted. Medals awarded posthumously will be presented to the family of the deceased soldier. Application for these medals will be made to the Adjutant General of the Army through military channels, giving full name and address of the applicant, the rank he held and the organization in which he served during the War with Spain or upon the Mexican border.

(210.5, A. G. O.)

By order of the Secretary of War:
PEYTON C. MARCH,
General, Chief of Staff.

New Requests for Flying Exhibits July 4 Useless

The War Department authorizes the following statement from the Director of Air Service:

In compliance with requests for aeronautical exhibitions on July 4 from various sections of the country received to date, the Air Service has been taxed beyond its capacity, and regrets that consideration can not be given at this time to new applications.

PLAN FOR SETTLING HARBOR SHIPPING DISPUTES ADOPTED

By request of the U. S. Shipping Board, a Joint Shipping Industrial Conference was held in Washington, D. C., June 4-6, 1919, for the purpose of establishing by agreement among the various interested parties suitable agencies for the consideration and adjustment of labor issues and for the promotion of efficiency and industrial harmony in the marine industry.

The harbor transportation section of the conference adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, that it is the sense of this conference that the adjustment of all matters between employers and employees in the operation of marine harbor equipment is a matter of local concern affecting only the particular port involved and that the adjustment of any differences should be by collective action of the parties in interest and in order that this may be encouraged, be it further

Resolved, that this conference recommend that in each harbor where satisfactory arrangements do not now exist a local board be created consisting of equal numbers of representatives of employers and representatives of employes to settle and adjust all matters in dispute between them and that in case of a deadlock the local board shall select an impartial umpire in such manner as it may determine.

REVISED EXPORT CONSERVATION LIST ISSUED BY TRADE BOARD

The War Trade Board announces (W. T. B. R. 775) that the Export Conservation List as of June 11, 1919, is as follows (it will be noted that films. moving picture, are no longer on the list):

*Ammunition, X-2.
*Cartridges and shells, loaded and unloaded, X-2.
*Shot, in bulk, X-2.
*Coal.
*Coke.
*Explosives, X-2.
*Firearms, all types. X-2.
Flour. as follows: Wheat.
Grains. as follows: Wheat, except seed wheat.

*Individual licenses not required to Canada and Newfoundland. Shipment of these commodities to those destinations may be made under Special Export License RAC-63.

Where shipments of grain are made for seed purposes, shippers are cautioned to state that fact on the shipping papers.

BRANCH BANK DIRECTORS.

Announcement is made of the appointment of the following directors of the Houston Branch of the Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas: Mr. Sam R. Lawder, Mr. J. A. Pondrom, Mr. Frank Andrews, Mr. J. C. Chidsey, and Mr. J. J. Davis.

TWELVE MORE WOODEN SHIPS ARE SOLD BY SHIPPING BOARD

The Shipping Board announced, June 9, that it has sold to the Nacirema Steamship Corporation, of 25 Broad Street, New York City, an even dozen of its wood ships at a flat price of $450,000 each, representing a total sum of $5,400,000. Five of the ships are of 4,000 deadweight tons (2,667 gross tons), the other seven of 4,500 deadweight tons (3,000 gross tons).

Following is a list of the vessels that were sold in this lot:

Name.	Tonnage. Deadweight.	Gross.
Bushing	4,500	3,000
Buttonwood	4,500	3,000
Bushrod	4,500	3,000
Butte	4,500	3,000
Dertona	4,500	3,000
Deva	4,500	3,000
Diana	4,500	3,000
Mindora	4,000	2,667
Calala	4,000	2,667
Wallowa	4,000	2,667
Awensdale	4,000	2,667
Byfield	4,000	2,667

This makes a total of 31 wood ships which the Shipping Board has disposed of to date. Of this number 27 were sold to the Nacirema Company, three to the French-American Line, and one to the Fidelity Trust Company of Boston. This latter one, the Yahama, had been burned and it was the wreck which the Fidelity Company bought.

TIME FOR FILING INCOME TAX RETURNS EXTENDED TO JULY 15

Office of Commissioner of Internal Revenue, Washington, D. C.

To Collectors of Internal Revenue and others concerned:

In view of the fact that the necessary forms are not yet available, a further extension of time to July 15, 1919, is hereby granted to partnerships and personal service corporations having a fiscal year ending January 31, February 28, March 31 or April 30, 1919. Corporations other than personal service corporations, having a fiscal year ending January 31, February 28, March 31, or April 30, 1919, are hereby granted an extension to July 15, 1919, if they have prior to the date of this decision filed tentative return on Form 1031-T, paying one-fourth of the estimated tax, or if they shall on or before June 15, 1919, file tentative return on Form 1031-T, paying one-fourth of the estimated tax. Any deficiency in the first installment as shown by the completed return must be paid with interest thereon from the original due date at the rate of one-half of one per cent a month at the time of filing the completed return.

This extension, in the case of corporations, shall not operate to extend the due date of any installment of tax after the first. In the case of corporations filing Form 1031-T, the time for filing completed returns is automatically extended as above but not beyond the due date of the second installment of the tax. The second installment will be due five and one-half months after the close of the corporation's fiscal year ending in 1919.

DANIEL C. ROPER,
Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

United States Bulletin

Continuing the Work of The Official U. S. Bulletin Established May 10, 1917, Under an Order of the President of the United States. Since April 1, 1919, Published by Roger W. Babson. Issued Every Monday.

Office: No. 10 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C. Tel. Main 5600

The United States Bulletin is dedicated to the faithful presentation of the official acts of the Government that the people may know and understand precisely and accurately just what the Government is doing day by day. The Bulletin expresses no opinions, indulges in no conjecture or speculation. Published under the same executive management, the same editorship.

The Bulletin is in itself a complete record of all the important activities of the United States Government through its various departments, Legislative, Judicial, and Executive. Official Orders, Statements, and Rulings printed textually as issued by accredited Government officials, and, therefore, an authoritative guide to the business interests of the Nation; a virtual necessity to the Government itself in acquainting the various departments with the official acts of one another; to the Judiciary; to the Manufacturers; Miners and Traders; to Corporations, Railroads, Steamship, Telegraph and Cable Companies; Exporters and Importers; to Diplomats, Consular Agents, Statesmen, and men of affairs generally, who wish to keep accurately informed of what the Government is doing and to preserve for reference authentic copies of public announcements issued by the Government's own officials and agents. Entered at the post office at Washington, D. C., as second-class mail matter.—**Edward S. Rochester, Editor.**

SUBSCRIPTION RATES BY MAIL

One year	$10.00
Six months	6.00
One year, postage prepaid to foreign countries	15.00
Six months, postage prepaid to foreign countries	8.50
Back numbers and extra copies, each	.20

Make all checks, money orders, and drafts payable to United States Bulletin, 10 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C.—**C. T. Clayton, Business Manager.**

DENIES BORDER DANGER.

Commander of Southern Department Anticipates No Trouble.

The War Department authorizes publication of the following, quoted from a telegram from the Commanding General of the Southern Department:

General Cabell telegraphed the War Department in part as follows:

"No trouble anticipated on border except very small raids for purpose of stealing, and personal feuds. Situation can be controlled by troops now there. In general, there is peace on the border and has been for the past eight months. * * * At present see nothing alarming in situation and no reason for calling out Texas troops.

"CABELL."

SILVER EXPORTS FROM MEXICO.

Vice Consul J. W. Rowe has cabled from Mexico City that a treasury circular published on the above date announces that fine silver bars may be exported from Mexico during the month of June without an export license and without the necessity of importing any percentage of gold in substitution.

Casualties in Expeditionary Forces

The following table shows casualties in the A. E. F. (1) as reported in a summary statement prepared in the Central Records Office, A. E. F., corrected to March 1, and (2) as compiled from the casualty cables and announced to the press by the Adjutant General's Office and the office of the Commandant of the Marine Corps to June 4.

Two thousand one hundred and eighty-six deaths have been reported in the A. E. F. by the Medical Department since March 1. The discrepancy in wounded may be explained as largely due to reports of slightly wounded made subsequent to the report for the same individual of a more serious casualty. For the most part, these have not been reported in the casualty cables. Approximately 2,000 such cases have been cabled, but have not been announced to the press.

	A. E F. report as of March 1.	Announced to press through June 4.	Net change announced to press May 28 to June 4.
Killed in action	34,180	34,819	†192
Died of wounds	14,729	14,309	†27
Total battle deaths	48,909	49,128	†219
Died of disease	21,159	23,549	†65
Died of other causes	3,296	4,653	†6
Total dead	73,364	77,330	†290
Wounded severely	80,130	.....	....
Wounded slightly	110,544	.....	....
Wounded, degree undetermined	46,461*	.....	....
Total wounded	237,135*	210,785	†1,089
Taken prisoner	4,434	4,762	.....
Missing in action	4,000**	2,913	200
Grand total	318,933*	295,790	†1,179

(Note—The sign [†] as used above indicates plus.)
*Contains a duplication of about 7,000. **Approximate.

REVISE OF BATTLE DEATHS, BY SERVICES.

Losses are measured against the total number of troops in each service arriving in France, except in the case of infantry officers, where deduction has been made for officers not serving with troops. Only the more important services are shown. The casualty figures are subject to correction.

	Killed in Action and Died of Wounds.		Battle Deaths Per 1,000 Troops Reaching France.	
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.
Infantry	1,711	40,077	55	46
Tank Corps	10	61	16	7
Signal Corps	9	296	5	8
Artillery	98	1,820	8	6
Medical	68	632	4	5
Engineers	60	1,205	10	6
Cavalry	2	50	6	8
Ordnance	3	64	2	3
Air Service	182	57	31	1
Quartermaster	6	217	1	1

ARMY'S SURPLUS MOTOR CARS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

Erroneous reports, to the effect that the War Department would offer to the public a large stock of motor equipment, including new passenger automobiles, have been widely circulated. It was never the intention of the War Department, in view of above mentioned acts of Congress, to so dispose of its motor vehicles. It has consistently followed the policy of transferring all such vehicles, as promptly as they were declared surplus, to the Postoffice Department, the Department of Agriculture, the Public Health Service, or by sale to other governmental agencies requiring such equipment.

War Department Ruling on Journeys to Europe

The War Department authorizes publication of the following information:

Information is being given to those inquiring as to passports for relatives of officers overseas that no wives or other members of families of officers now being detailed for service abroad will accompany them. The new provisions recently announced to permit wives and other close relatives of officers on overseas duty to visit them were to accommodate those who have been long separated.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES BRIEFLY TOLD

Congress has not yet reached its stride in the matter of reconstruction legislation and perhaps will not until after the annual supply bills have been finally acted upon. During the week the Senate passed the bill to restore the telegraph and telephone companies to their private owners forthwith and sent it to the House where speedy action is promised. Under the bill as adopted the rates established by the government will remain in force for a period of 90 days. After several days of discussion, the Senate, on Thursday afternoon, passed the bill of Senator Cummins to restore the rate-making power of the Interstate Commerce Commission, this power having been made subordinate to the President during the war emergency.

Much of the time of the Senate the past week was taken up with a discussion of international affairs. The resolution by Mr. Johnson (Cal.) asking the State Department for a copy of the text of the peace treaty was adopted. A considerable discussion followed charges of a leak through which copies of the treaty reached New York. The Foreign Relations Committee was authorized to investigate this subject and examined a number of witnesses, including former Senator Root, J. P. Morgan, Frank A. Vanderlip and Henry P. Davison, New York financiers. That inquiry has not yet been concluded.

In debate in the Senate Mr. Sherman (Ill.) sharply called attention to what he alleged was the use of the British censorship to obtain valuable commercial information concerning industries in this country. He declared that unless this alleged practice could be stopped, Congress should enact legislation to enable this government to retaliate. Discussing the foreign situation in a letter to Senator Owen, Secretary Redfield asserted that without the wholesale purchase of foreign securities it would not be possible for the United States to retain its export trade.

The Senate passed the Kenyon bill, under which 4,000 men disabled in the military service and not now eligible for vocational training, will be given the benefits of existing law in that respect. Mr. Kenyon introduced the Department of Labor bill to create a permanent National Employment Service and appropriating $4,000,000 for its expenses in 1920. Bills prohibiting immigration for a period of five years, placing more rigid restrictions around the entry of aliens into the country, providing for deportation of objectionable persons, for the registration of aliens, etc., were introduced and are now being considered by the proper committees of both houses. Senator Calder (N. Y.) introduced the Department of Labor's "Own your own home" bill.

Before the House committee Chairman Hurley, of the Shipping Board, stated that it would require $673,368,300 to complete the building program as at present outlined. He told the Senate committee at a hearing that he did not think it wise to continue the $800,000,000 building program and take chances of selling the ships in the open market. He also informed the committee that the President three weeks ago had removed the restriction against domestic shipyards building ships for foreign account. Senator Jones (Wash.) has introduced a bill permitting such construction to be undertaken by shipyards without first obtaining a permit from the Shipping Board. On the floor of the Senate in debate Senators Fletcher (Fla.) and Ransdell (La.) strongly opposed the proposed sale of the International Mercantile Marine to a British corporation as a blow to American shipping interests that will prove disastrous.

Before the Interstate Commerce Committee, the bill of Senator Poindexter to enforce the long and short haul clause of the constitution was the subject of hearings. Interests in New England, New York and Connecticut opposed this legislation, contending that if this clause is enforced there must follow a general rate increase in freights and that it would impose an undue hardship upon the entire Atlantic seaboard. The railroad question came to the front in the House when the Appropriations Committee reduced the $1,200,000,000 appropriation asked by Director Hines, to $750,000,000 and the House passed the bill as reported. The Senate passed it in this shape Thursday afternoon.

The adoption of a budget system of some sort is gradually taking shape. Measures with this end in view are pending in both houses. The Senate Rules Committee made a favorable report on a resolution for the creation of a special committee to formulate plans to work out a proper system. When this report was called up on the floor action went over on objection by some Senators who desired to offer amendments that would make the proposal in their judgment more effective.

Practically the entire week was spent in the House in consideration of army and navy matters. The Naval Committee reduced the appropriations for the support of the naval establishment to $600,000,000 and provided for an enlisted personnel of only 170,000 for 1920. During debate on the army appropriation bill funds were supplied on the basis of an army for the next fiscal year of 300,000. The War Department recommended 509,000 and the committee reported in favor of 400,000. The special committee created by the House to investigate war expenditures of the War Department was given carte blanche in the matter of employing attorneys and incurring such other expenses as might be necessary in connection with its inquiry. The attitude of the House towards Labor Department proposals was shown when by a decisive vote it refused to instruct its conferees to reject a Senate amendment appropriating $272,000 for continuing the Federal Employment Service to July 1. Secretary Glass asked the House for $1,319,034 for the payment of claims growing out of the explosion at the munitions plant at Morgan, N. J. Secretary Polk asked for $595,000 for diplomatic work at London.

Mr. Madden (Ill.) introduced a resolution calling for information concerning the administration of the parcel post. Mr. Walsh (Mass.) introduced a resolution under which the Vice President would be authorized to assume the powers of the executive whenever the President was absent from the country longer than 24 hours. Mr. Hadley, of Washington, introduced a bill to impose a duty of 3-4 of a cent a pound on magnesite ore and 25 per cent ad valorem on magnesite brick.

The Ways and Means Committee began hearings on bills intended to protect certain industries that were built up as a result of war necessities. These cover potash, the dye industry, etc. In the course of the hearings Mr. Rainey (Ill.) charged that potash producers of this country had put up the prices of their commodity and had violated the anti-trust laws. These charges were denied by representatives of that interest. The hearings on these bills promise to be somewhat extended. The Labor Committee favorably reported a bill establishing a minimum wage of $3 a day for government employes. The Interstate Commerce Committee amended the bill to repeal the daylight saving law by making it effective the last Sunday in October next and ordered it favorably reported.

NO MORE LIBERTY LOANS.

Secretary Glass Denies Reports Concerning Government Financing.

Secretary Glass has made the following statement:

Published stories concerning future Government financing create a mistaken and harmful impression. There has been no change in the situation nor in the Treasury's plans. These were correctly stated on April 14, 1919, in my official announcement of the terms of the Victory Loan, as follows:

"This will be the last Liberty Loan. Although as the remaining war bills are presented future borrowing must be done, I anticipate that the requirements of the Government, in excess of the amount of taxes and other income can, in view of the decreasing scale of expenditure, be readily financed by the issue of Treasury certificates from time to time as heretofore, which may be ultimately refunded by the issue of notes or bonds without the aid of another great popular campaign such as has characterized the Liberty Loans."

AIRMEN FIND FOREST FIRES.

The aerial forest fire patrol in California has located several fires, reporting them to the forestry service

TRANSCONTINENTAL FLIGHT PLANNED BY ARMY AIR SERVICE

Start Will be Made from New York and is Expected to Consume Two Days.

The War Department authorizes publication of the following statement from the Director, Air Service:

Plans for a trans-continental flight directed by the Operations Division of the Army Air Service have been completed. The start will be from New York City in a U. S. Martin bomber, within a few days. The finish will be at San Francisco, Cal. The total distance is computed as 2,750 miles, which it is intended will be covered in two successive days. The first and only stop contemplated will be at North Platte, Nebr., giving a first leg of 1,502 miles, and a final leg from North Platte of 1,248 miles.

Two Pilots and Mechanics.

The pilots will be Capt. Roy N. Francis, Air Service, and First Lieut. Edmund A. Clune, Air Service, who will be assisted by two or three mechanics.

The condition of the territory passed over will be tabulated from the standpoint of good and bad terrain for aerial routes, and valuable information as to meteorological conditions will be gained. The reliability and the durability of the Liberty motors will be tested.

The U. S. Martin Bomber will be equipped with twin Liberty-twelve motors, aggregating 800 horsepower.

Route Over 13 States.

The route passes over 13 states in a nearly direct air-line from New York to San Francisco. It passes from New York over the northern part of New Jersey, central Pennsylvania, northern Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, southern Iowa, central Nebraska, southern Wyoming, northern Utah, Nevada and California. The large cities en route are: Cleveland, Toledo, Chicago, Des Moines, Omaha, Cheyenne, Salt Lake and Sacramento. The southern end of Lake Michigan is to be crossed, the Mississippi at Rock Island and Davenport, and the Missouri at Omaha. The highest land elevation en route is about 8,000 feet.

The last trans-continental flight made by the Air Service was that of Maj. Thos. C. Macauley, who doubled the southern continental route from San Diego, Cal., to Jacksonville, Fla., between April 12 and 18, a distance of 4,642 miles, in 2,655 minutes flying time. He made several stops en route. His eastern flight, with the benefit of a western wind, was made in 19 hours and 15 minutes flying time. He used a De Haviland Four plane with a Liberty motor.

W. T. B. R. 772 Amended.

The War Trade Board announces (W. T. B. R. 773) a correction in W. T. B. R. 772, issued June 5, 1919, by substituting the words "Artificial silk straw" in place of the words "artificial raw silk."

Health Conditions Among Troops At Home and in Overseas Forces

The War Department authorizes the following:

Health conditions among the troops at home and in the Expeditionary Forces continue satisfactory. Both the rates for deaths and for new cases of disease are excellent in the A. E. F. Influenza continues to be reported in this country at ports of embarkation among the returning troops.

158 Deaths During Week.

During the current week 158 deaths in the Army were reported, of which 88 were in the Expeditionary Forces, and 70 at home. In the United States 23 deaths were from tuberculosis and 10 from pneumonia. In the A. E. F. 11 were from pneumonia and 7 from tuberculosis.

At Vladivostok one death was reported from smallpox and one from accident. These were the first deaths reported in this command in five weeks.

The higher rates in the United States are due in part to the return of sick from the A. E. F. and the policy of discharging only well men.

Admissions, disease only.	Week ended.	No.	Annual rate per 1000.
Europe	May 23	5,288	334.6
United States.	May 30	6,966	1,011.3
Vladivostok ..	May 23	195	1,186.8
Deaths, all causes.			
Europe	May 23	86	5.51
United States.	May 30	70	10.16
Vladivostok ..	May 23	2	6.09

Infantry Leads in Battle Death Rate.

Computed on the basis of the entire number of men reaching France, the infantry battle death rate was 55 per 1,000 for officers and 46 per 1,000 for men. The infantry rate greatly exceeds that of any other service. The Air Service officer rate was 31 per 1,000. No other service exceeded 16 per 1,000, for either officers or men.

The number of missing in action carried on the lists of the Adjutant General's office on June 4 was 2,913, a reduction of 1,249 since May 1. Thus far 325 men have been declared officially presumed killed in action.

STUDY OF COST OF PRODUCING COTTON AND TOBACCO IS BEGUN

Following recommendations of a committee on cost of production studies, the Office of Farm Management, United States Department of Agriculture, has started investigations of factors affecting the cost of producing cotton and tobacco.

The studies with cotton will emphasize the amount and hours of farm labor involved in producing the crop, the amounts of seed and fertilizer used, as well as the cash costs, such as ginning, and the relation of cotton growing to other enterprises of the Southern farm.

Cotton Investigations.

Cotton investigations will be conducted in Alabama, Georgia, Texas and South Carolina, in each of which three representative areas have been selected by the State experiment stations, with which the work is in co-operation. In Georgia the work is in co-operation with Prof. John Fain; in Texas with Prof. H. M. Elliott, head of the Farm Economics Department; in Alabama, with Director Duggar, of the Alabama Experiment Station; and in South Carolina, with Director Barre, of the South Carolina Experiment Station, and Extension Director Watkins.

Tobacco Investigations.

The tobacco investigations are centralized in the Burley section of Kentucky and are in co-operation with the Kentucky experiment station. Seventy-five tobacco farms in each of two representative Burley districts are keeping daily labor reports on the cost of producing tobacco. Director T. P. Cooper, of the Kentucky Experiment Station, is the local official representing the Blue Grass State, while Prof. Nicholls, of the Kentucky Agricultural College, has direct charge of the field work. The office of farm management intends to extend the tobacco investigations as soon as its new organization is perfected.

CANCELLATION OF CONTRACTS BY A.E.F. CHIEF QUARTERMASTER

The War Department authorizes publication of the following information:

A communication received from Chief Quartermaster of the American Expeditionary Forces from London, under date of May 8, contains the following:

"Of the 1,200 contracts that we had in force in this department, there are now remaining but 11 which are undetermined as far as cancellation is concerned. The total amount of money that was involved in the liquidation of these contracts (based on the total contract value less the value of the goods delivered and to be accepted) was 7,414,167 pounds. The amount of money which we had to pay for compensation in the liquidation was 14,868 pounds, the percentage of cost in liquidation, therefore, was but two one-thousandths of one per cent. This percentage of cost is lower than that of any other department and thus far is quite a satisfactory one.

"There have just been turned over to me some very large accounts from the Medical Corps, which pertain to the purchase in England of 40 hospital trains, and as a certain number of them have been cancelled, and they have already agreed to the terms for such cancellation, it may be that this percentage will run higher."

CHANGES IN IMPORT AND EXPORT RULES

British Import Restrictions.

The War Trade Board announces (W. T. B. R. 774) for the information of exporters in the United States, that they have been informed of the following changes in the import restrictions of Great Britain:

The restrictions on the importation of the following articles have been removed: Canes, all descripions; composition blocks for manufacture of billiard balls, manufactured and unmanufactured; sorghum; carpet; whisks; clotheshorses; wood heels; shanks and pegs required by boot and shoe industry; wooden hoops and ends for barrels; boat cars and rickers; wood wool; bee-keeping appliances; wooden cedar pencil slats; small turned wood boxes and tubes; wood skewers and match splints; compo board; button molds (wooden); plywood chair seats (perforated); reels and spools, wooden, required for textile trade; wood blocks and unfinished turnery parts for toys; hickory squares for golf-club shafts; persimmon blocks for golf-club heads; embroidery hoops (wooden); hickory handles for miners' picks; mangle roller blocks, rough sawn; celluloid in sheets, rolls and rods; woodware for drawing offices and schools; bungs, tits, spiles and shives for barrels; cornice pole ends; turned chair rails and general turnery for furniture trade; door handles; wooden plywood; wooden boot trees; all other wood manufactures not specifically mentioned; trunk locks; aluminum sheets, foil, circles, rods, bars, ingots, angles, wire, tubes and strips; all hardware not otherwise specifically mentioned; peat; moss; litter; salt.

The importation of the following articles will be licensed only exceptionally as and when required: Dowels; broom handles and brush stocks; curtain rods; spring blind rollers; Wooden clogs and clog soles; pulleys, wooden; pressed moldings (as distinct from picture frame moldings and builders' moldings); turned shafts for golf clubs; wooden tool handles of all descriptions (excepting hickory shafts for miners' picks); washboards and pasteboards; clothes pegs; shuttles and bobbins, wooden; wooden plugs for paper reels; wooden ice safes and refrigerators; tennis racket frames (unfinished); boot and shoe lasts, wooden; stereoscopes, without lenses; cornice poles and rings; builders' joinery (including builders' moldings); office and institution furniture (including roll-top desks, cabinets, etc., and chairs); domestic furniture, all kinds; mangle rollers; wooden wheels and component parts, other than warner wheels; manufactures of celluloid, except sheets, foil, circles, rods, bars, ingots, angles, wire, tubes and strips, powder and hollow ware; locks including padlocks, but excepting trunk locks; stoves and ranges; door bells, other than electric bells; cast-steel pins for textile purposes; metal parts for loose-leaf ledgers; perfumery and toilet preparations; electrical toys; dairy machinery, wooden; roofing slates.

The following articles are to be rationed for importation as follows: Stationery articles, as follow (present ration of 33 1-3 per cent of 1916 imports to be maintained): Rubber-faced hand dating and numbering stamps; stamp inking pads; stamp outfits complete; sealing wax; indorsing ink; penholders; wax crayons. Rubber bands for stationery purposes, admitted at rate of 75 per cent of 1916 imports in proportionate quarterly amounts; Warner wheels and component parts, admitted at rate of 50 per cent of 1913 imports in quarterly amounts; mill finished furniture and cabinet parts, not assembled, admitted at rate of 50 per cent of 1913 imports in quarterly amounts; manufactures of bone, horn, and ivory, admitted at rate of 100 per cent of 1913 imports; fountain pens containing no gold (present concession of 24 tons per annum distributed among importers to be maintained); gas mantles, admitted at rate of 100 per cent of 1916 imports in quarterly amounts; gas mantle rings and supports (earthenware), permitted at rate of 100 per cent of 1916 imports in quarterly amounts; wringers and mangles, admitted at rate of 25 per cent of 1913 imports in quarterly amounts; insulating cloths and tapes (including varnished cambric and oiled silks), admitted at rate of 25 per cent of 1913 imports; carbons for arc lamps, cinemas and searchlights, admitted at rate of 20 per cent of 1916 imports; brooms and brushes, admitted at rate of 100 per cent of 1916 imports; machine-made lace, admitted at rate of 50 per cent of 1916 imports.

In making this announcement the War Trade Board wishes to call attention to the fact that it is not in a position to speak authoritatively on foreign import restrictions, but is merely transmitting the above information for the convenience of those on the War Trade Board's mailing list. Inquiries with regard to foreign import regulations should be addressed to the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C., as that Bureau endeavors to keep informed on the import regulations of foreign Governments.

Export License Amended.

The War Trade Board announces (W. T. B. R. 777) that Special Export License RAC-63 (W. T. B. R. 698, February 26, 1919, and W. T. B. R. 720, May 3, 1919), has been amended and re-issued, through the Customs Service, effective June 12, 1919, authorizing the exportation by freight or express, without individual export license, of:

(A) All shipments of commodities NOT ON the Export Conservation List, when destined to the United Kingdom, France, Italy, Belgium, Japan, or Greece, their colonies, possessions, or protectorates, or to the territory included in the line set out in Article 3 of the military clause of the armistice protocol of November 3, 1918.

(B) Shipments of commodities ON the Export Conservation List where the value of no one commodity exceeds $200; when destined to the United Kingdom, France, Italy, Belgium, Japan, or Greece, their colonies, possessions, or protectorates.

(C) Shipments to Canada and Newfoundland of certain commodities on the Export Conservation List as noted in the list, in addition to shipments as outlined in (A) and (B) above.

Shippers should note that it is unnecessary to apply to the War Trade Board for permission to ship under Special Export License RAC-63, and no special document issued by the War Trade Board is necsesary in connection with such shipments. Shipments may be made under Special Export License RAC-63 by presentation of shipper's export declaration (Customs' Catalogue 7525), in triplicate to the collector of customs at port of exit from the United States.

To export any commodity ON the Export Conservation List of a value exceeding $200 (except those on the list for which individual license is not required for Canada or Newfoundland), application for export license must be made on Form X-A, and such supplemental information sheets used therewith as the regulations on the War Trade Board may require in connection with shipments of certain commodities.

The attention of shippers is called to the fact that shipments of the character outlined above being dispatched by mail must be exported under Special Export License RAC-52 (W. T. B. R. 758).

Exporters should be careful to make the necessary freight arrangements before moving exports to seaboard and to acquaint themselves with the import requirements of the country of destination, and it is suggested that exporters avail themselves of the facilities of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce of the Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C., in obtaining information respecting the import regulations of foreign countries.

Foodstuffs for Finland.

The War Trade Board announces (W. T. B. R. 776) that applications for licenses to export foodstuffs to Finland will now be considered by the War Trade Board without requiring the production of the numbers of import certificates issued by the I. A. T. C. at Helsingfors.

Applications should be filed with the War Trade Board, Washington, on Form X-A.

Exporters are advised that they should acquaint themselves with the import regulations of Finland before making unconditional commitments.

This ruling amends W. T. B. R. 590, issued February 11, 1919.

BRITISH DECORATIONS AWARDED BY ORDER OF KING TO SOLDIERS OF AMERICAN ARMY

The United States Bulletin has received, through the British War Office, three lists, Nos. 27, 29 and 35, dated, respectively, Sept. 3, 1918; Oct. 24, 1918, and Jan. 31, 1919, of British decorations awarded the American Army. The lists are as follows:

LIST No. 27.

The following are among the appointments to British orders and awards of decorations and medals which have been made at various dates by command of His Majesty the King for bravery and distinguished service in the campaign:

(July 17, 1918.)

Order of the Bath.

To be an Honorary Member of the Military Division of the First Class, or Knight Grand Cross (G. C. B.):

General John Pershing, Commander-in-Chief, United States Expeditionary Force in France.

To be an Honorary Member of the Military Division of the Second Class, or Knight Commander (K. C. B.):

Major General John Biddle, commanding United States troops in the United Kingdom.

Order of St. Michael and St. George.

To be Honorary Members of the First Class, or Knights Grand Cross (G. C. M. G.):

General Tasker Bliss, United States Representative at Versailles.

General Peyton Marsh, Chief of the General Staff, United States Army.

To be Honorary Companions of the Distinguished Service Order (D.S.O.):

(February 10, 1918.)

Lieutenant Colonel Edward Davis, American Military Attache to the Egyptian Expeditionary Force.

(May 19, 1918.)

Lieutenant Colonel John Neal Hodges, 6th Engineers, U. S. A.

To be awarded the Military Cross (M. C.):

(May 27, 1918.)

Lieutenant Samuel Adams, Medical Reserve Corps, U. S. A.

(June 11, 1918.)

Lieutenant Maurice Linsey Allen, Medical Reserve Corps, U. S. A.

(May 8, 1918.)

Captain Stanhope Bayne-Jones, Medical Reserve Corps, U. S. A.

(May 27, 1918.)

First Lieutenant Daniel Edward Berney, Medical Reserve Corps, U. S. A.

First Lieutenant Gouverneur Henry Boyer, Medical Reserve Corps, U.S.A.

Lieutenant James Broomfield Clinton, U. S. Medical Service.

(July 2, 1918.)

Lieutenant James Elmer Croop, Medical Reserve Corps, U. S. A.

(May 27, 1918.)

Captain Chandler Davis, 6th Engineers, U. S. R.

(June 11, 1918.)

Lieutenant Drayton Howard Doherty, Medical Reserve Corps, U. S. A.

(May 8, 1918.)

First Lieutenant Carl Ellis Dunaway, Medical Reserve Corps, U. S. A.

(May 27, 1918.)

First Lieutenant Frank Alexander Evans, Medical Reserve Corps, U. S. A.

Lieutenant Harold Elmer Foster, Medical Reserve Corps, U. S. A.

First Lieutenant Linwood Malone Gable, U. S. Medical Service.

Captain Henry Christian Galster, Medical Reserve Corps, U. S. A.

First Lieutenant John Gregg, Medical Reserve Corps, U. S. A.

(May 8, 1918.)

First Lieutenant Albert Allan Grossman, Medical Reserve Corps, U. S. A.

First Lieutenant Thomas Farris Hale, Medical Reserve Corps, U. S. A.

(May 27, 1918.)

First Lieutenant Percy Gatling Hamlin, Medical Reserve Corps, U. S. A.

Lieutenant Arthur Irving Haskell, U. S. Medical Service.

First Lieutenant William Villas Hills, "D" Company, 6th Engineers, U. S. R.

(July 2, 1918.)

Lieutenant Alson Joye Hull, Medical Reserve Corps, U. S. A.

(May 8, 1918.)

Captain Charles Raymond Hulsart, 11th Engineers (Railways), U. S. R.

(May 27, 1918.)

First Lieutenant William Addison Jacques, Medical Reserve Corps, U. S. A.

(June 11, 1918.)

Lieutenant Henry Jenks, Medical Reserve Corps, U. S. A.

(May 27, 1918.)

Lieutenant Albert Lester Jones, Medical Reserve Corps, U. S. A.

(May 8, 1918.)

Captain Howard Francis Kane, Medical Reserve Corps, U. S. A.

(July 2, 1918.)

Captain John Edward Kelley, Medical Reserve Corps, U. S. A.

(May 27, 1918.)

Second Lieutenant Baldwin Longstreet Keyes, Medical Reserve Corps, U. S. A.

First Lieutenant Cornelius Theodore McCarthy, Medical Reserve Corps, U. S. A.

(June 11, 1918.)

Captain Harry Fontaine McFarland, Jr., 12th Engineers, U. S. (Railway).

(May 27, 1918.)

First Lieutenant Roy Ralph McHenry, Medical Reserve Corps, U. S. A.

(May 8, 1918.)

First Lieutenant Paul McLoud, 11th Engineers (Railways), U. S. R.

Captain William Fulford Sappington, Medical Reserve Corps, U. S. A.

First Lieutenant Edgar Ferdinand Schmitz, Medical Reserve Corps, U. S. A.

(May 27, 1918.)

First Lieutenant John Weslex Sherrick, Medical Reserve Corps, U. S. A.

(June 11, 1918.)

Captain James William Skelly, 12th Engineers, U. S. (Railway).

(May 8, 1918.)

First Lieutenant Theodore Higgins Sweetser, Medical Reserve Corps, U. S. A.

(May 27, 1918.)

First Lieutenant Guy Daniel Tibbetts, Medical Reserve Corps, U. S. A.

First Lieutenant Harvey Claude Updegrove, Medical Reserve Corps, U. S. A.

Captain Thomas Edward Walker, U. S. Medical Service.

First Lieutenant William Augustus Williams, Medical Corps, U. S. A.

First Lieutenant William Frederick Williams, Jr., Medical Reserve Corps, U. S. A.

To be awarded a Bar to the Military Cross:

(June 11, 1918.)

First Lieutenant Cornelius Theodore McCarthy, M. C., Medical Reserve Corps, U. S. A.

(May 27, 1918.)

To be awarded the Distinguished Conduct Medal (D. C. M.):

157681 Regimental Sergeant Major Louis Bretz, 6th U. S. Engineers.

To be awarded the Military Medal (M. M.):

164230 Private, First Class, Thomas Lorraine Arbuckle, 14th Engineers, (Railway), U. S. A.

147705 Supply Sergeant Harold Graham Bumgardner, H. Q. Detachment, 6th U. S. Engineers.

158053 Wagoner Carl Gracy Duncan, "B" Company, 6th U. S. Engineers.

(June 11, 1918.)

162524 Private Forrest Mathew Flannigan, 12th Engineers, U. S. (Railway).

162331 Private Joseph Bernard Fraher, 12th Engineers, U. S. (Railway).

157702 Sergeant Bugler Herbert Hammaker, Headquarter Detachment, 6th U. S. Engineers.

(May 27, 1918.)

158202 Sergeant Wilbur Lockwood, "B" Company, 6th U. S. Engineers.

(May 8, 1918.)

Sergeant Donald MacIsaac, 11th Engineers (Raiway), U. S. A.

(May 27, 1918.)

164924 Private Richard Parkinson, Jr., 14th Engineers (Railway), U. S. A.

(June 11, 1918.)

162016 Sergeant Raymond Alexander Patton, 12th Engineers, U. S. (Railway).

(May 27, 1918.)

164765 Private, First Class, Raymond Gibson Ricketts, 14th Engineers (Railway), U. S. A.

157703 Color Sergeant Russell Sisemore, 6th U. S. Engineers.

American Soldiers Receiving British Decorations

165134 Private, First Class, Arthur Percy Terrell, 14th Engineers (Railway), U. S. A.

(May 8, 1918.)

Reserve Nurse Beatrice Macdonald, Army Nurses Corps, U. S. A., U. S. A. Base Hospital No. 2.

Reserve Nurse Eva Jean Parmelee, Army Nurses Corps, U. S. A., U. S. A. Base Hospital No. 5.

LIST No. 29.

The following are among the appointments to British orders and awards of decorations and medals which have been made at various dates by command of His Majesty the King for bravery and distinguished service in the campaigns:

To be an Honorary Companion of the Distinguished Service Order (D. S. O.):

First Lieutenant Allan Francis Bonnalie, Signal Reserve Aviation Section, U. S. A.

To be awarded the Military Cross (M. C.):

First Lieutenant Charles Earl Fallet, Medical Reserve Corps, U. S. A.

Lieutenant Raymond Horace George, Medical Reserve Corps, U. S. A.

First Lieutenant Wooster Hassell House, Medical Reserve Corps, U.S.A.

First Lieutenant Albert G. Jefferson, "C" Company, 131st Infantry, U. S. A.

Second Lieutenant Michael M. Komorowski, "B" Company, 132d Infantry, U. S. A.

Lieutenant Frank Harrison MacGregor, U. S. Medical Service.

Lieutenant Harold Sydney Morgan, Medical Corps, U. S. A.

First Lieutenant Gilbert Seymour Osincup, Medical Reserve Corps, U. S. A.

Lieutenant Glen Dewvi Ransom, Medical Reserve Corps, U. S. A.

First Lieutenant Frank E. Schram, Medical Corps, 132d Infantry, U. S. A.

Second Lieutenant Harry Yagle, "G" Company, 132d Infantry, U. S. A.

To be awarded the Distinguished Conduct Medal (D. C. M.):

1390996 Corporal John De Smidt, "G" Company, 132d Infantry, U. S. A.

1831379 Corporal John Johnston, 3d Battalion, 320th Infantry, U. S. A.

1390422 Corporal Albert C. Painsipp, "A" Company, 132d Infantry, U. S. A.

1387320 Corporal Thomas A. Pope, "E" Company, 131st Infantry, U.S.A.

1390351 Private Harry Shelly, "A" Company, 132d Infantry, U. S. A.

To be awarded the Military Medal (M. M.):

1746298 Sergeant William Jackson Bagby, Jr., Company I, 3d Battalion, 311th Infantry, U. S. A.

1387046 First Class Private William Blackwell, 131st Infantry, U. S. A.

1831302 Private Lawrence Bartley Coller, 3d Battalion, 320th Infantry, U. S. A.

1393399 First Class Sergeant Simon de Lagneau Hay, "F" Company, 108th Battalion, U. S. A. Engineers.

1817237 Private, First Class, Robert Hurley Hall, 317th Infantry, U. S. A.

1388750 Private Christopher W. Keane, Medical Department, 131st Infantry, U. S. A.

1389510 Sergeant Frank A. Koijane, "G" Company, 132d Infantry, U. S. A.

1387247 Sergeant James E. Krum, "E" Company, 131st Infantry, U.S.A.

1387408 Private William F. Linsky, "E" Company, 131st Infantry, U. S. A.

1387281 Corporal Raymond H. Powell, "E" Company, 131st Infantry, U. S. A.

1387453 Corporal Andrew C. Shabinger, "E" Company, 131st Infantry, U. S. A.

1394121 First Class Sergeant (acting Lieutenant) William Michael Ward, "F" Company, 108th Battalion, U. S. A. Engineers.

1387285 Corporal Lester C. Whitson, "E" Company, 131st Infantry, U. S. A.

2078217 Private Fred R. Wilkins, "A" Company, 132d Infantry, U. S. A.

LIST No. 35.

The following are among the appointments to British orders, and awards of decorations and medals which have been made at various dates by command of His Majesty the King for bravery and distinguished service in the campaign:

To be Honorary Companions of the Distinguished Service Order (D.S.O.):

Major Emanuel Goldstein, Medical Corps, U. S. A.

Lieutenant Colonel William L. Hallahan, 102d Division Signal Officer, U. S. A.

Major James Leslie Kincaid, Staff, 27th American Division.

Captain George Patrick O'Malley, Medical Reserve Corps, U. S. A., attached 7th Battalion, Royal Sussex Regiment.

Colonel Joseph B. Sanborn, 131st Infantry, U. S. A.

Major Ralph Irvine Sasse, 2d Tank Brigade, A. E. F.

To Be Awarded the Military Cross (M. C.)

Lieutenant James Aldridge, Medical Reserve Corps, U. S. A.

Lieutenant Huga Alexander, Medical Reserve Corps, U. S. A.

Captain Ernest W. Andes, 117th Infantry, U. S. A.

Lieutenant Wilmet Ayres, Medical Reserve Corps, U. S. A., attached 1-5th Battalion, Border Regiment.

First Lieutenant Irving Francis Barnett, Medical Reserve Corps, U. S. A.

Lieutenant William C. Boyd, 117th Infantry, U. S. A.

Captain Stanley Bulkley, 105th Infantry, U. S. A.

First Lieutenant Robert A. Byrnes, "L" Company, 107th Infantry, U. S. A.

Lieutenant William Hatfield Caine, American Medical Corps, U. S. A.

Second Lieutenant Walter Chester Carlson, 2nd Battalion, 117th Infantry, U. S. A.

First Lieutenant William Andrew Robertson Chapin, Medical Reserve Corps, U. S. A., attached 6th Battalion, Royal West Kent Regiment.

First Lieutenant Earl Ray Chamness, Medical Reserve Corps, U. S. A.

Lieutenant Edward Albert Christoffersen, Medical Reserve Corps, U. S. A., attached 2nd Battalion, Royal Welsh Fusiliers.

First Lieutenant Elmer M. Claiborne, Machine Gun Company 117, U. S. A.

First Lieutenant Milton Buell Coffman, Medical Corps, U. S. A.

First Lieutenant James N. Cordon, Machine Gun Company 117, U. S. A.

First Lieutenant Fred Walter Comstock, Medical Reserve Corps, U. S. A.

First Lieutenant Fred C. Davis, "G" Company, 108th Infantry, U. S. A.

Lieutenant Neil Avon Dayton, Medical Reserve Corps, U. S. A.

First Lieutenant Griffith Alonzo Demay, Medical Reserve Corps, U. S. A.

First Lieutenant Louis Willoughby Desprez, Medical Reserve Corps, U. S. A.

First Lieutenant Roy Archie Douglass, Medical Reserve Corps, U. S. A.

First Lieutenant John Francis Dooling, Medical Reserve Corps, U. S. A.

Lieutenant Thomas Leonard Doyle, Medical Corps, U. S. A.

First Lieutenant James Cordie Dozier, "G" Company, 118th Infantry, U. S. A.

Second Lieutenant Earl Dunning, 301st American Tank Battalion, U. S. A.

First Lieutenant William Benedict Evans, Medical Reserve Corps, U. S. A., attached 1st Battalion Grenadier Guards.

First Lieutenant Lawrence Bryant Farrior, Medical Reserve Corps, U. S. A., attached 1st Battalion, Scots Guard

First Lieutenant Edward Taylor Fogo, "C" Company, 120th Infantry, U. S. A.

First Lieutenant Lynn H. Folsom, "M" Company, 117th Infantry, U. S. A.

First Lieutenant Henry Allen Foote, Machine Gun Co. 117, U. S. A.

Second Lieutenant Elliott Pickman Frost, 301st American Tank Battalion, U. S. A.

Captain George S. Gallaway, 102nd Field Signal Battalion, U. S. A.

First Lieutenant Roy G. Giles, Medical Reserve Corps, U. S. A.

First Lieutenant Alexander James Gillis, Medical Reserve Corps, U. S. A.

Second Lieutenant Robert W. Goforth, 3d Battalion Headquarters, 117th Infantry, U. S. A.

First Lieutenant Thomas Eberett Griffith, Medical Reserve Corps, U. S. A.

First Lieutenant John Torrance Hanlon, Medical Reserve Corps, U. S. A.

Lieutenant Allen George Heard, Medical Reserve Corps, U. S. A.

First Lieutenant William Young Hollingsworth, Medical Reserve Corps, U. S. A., attached 2d Battalion, Hampshire Regiment.

First Lieutenant James Henry Keeling, Medical Reserve Corps, U. S. A.,

American Soldiers Receiving British Decorations

attached 38th Field Ambulance, Royal Army Medical Corps.

Chaplain Francis A. Kelly, 104th Machine Gun Battalion, U. S. A.

First Lieutenant Delancey King, 108th Infantry, U. S. A.

Lieutenant Andrew Knox, Medical Reserve Corps, U. S. A.

Second Lieutenant Ernest Kusener, 301st American Tank Battalion, U. S. A.

Lieutenant George Scott Lambeth, Medical Reserve Corps, U. S. A., attached 2-4th Battalion, South Lancashire Regiment (Territorial Force).

Second Lieutenant Harold G. de Loiselle, 106th Infantry, U. S. A.

Lieutenant Barton Maltby, Medical Corps, U. S. A.

Captain John Brent Mays, Junior "D" Company, 120th Infantry, U. S. A.

First Lieutenant Robert M. Macguffie, Medical Reserve Corps, U. S. A.

Captain Arthur Vincent McDermott, 106th Infantry, U. S. A.

Lieutenant Winthrope Essex McGinley, Medical Reserve Corps, U. S. A.

Lieutenant William George Milholland, Medical Reserve Corps, U. S. A., attached 11th Battalion, Royal Scots.

Captain James G. Motley, 102nd Field Signal Battalion, U. S. A.

First Lieutenant Daniel Joseph Murphy, Medical Reserve Corps, U. S. A.

First Lieutenant Theodore Charles Neadele, 301st American Tank Battalion, U. S. A.

First Lieutenant Charles Quay North, Medical Reserve Corps, U. S. A.

Lieutenant Clarence Edward Northcutt, Medical Reserve Corps, U. S. A.

Lieutenant Edward Lawrence Patterson, Medical Reserve Corps, U. S. A., attached 15th Battalion, Welsh Regiment.

Lieutenant Oscar Hedber Peterson, Medical Reserve Corps, U. S. A.

Second Lieutenant Carl W. T. Prause, "I" Company, 118th Infantry, U. S. A.

First Lieutenant Paul James Preston, Medical Reserve Corps, U. S. A.

Lieutenant George H. Reddick, Medical Reserve Corps, U. S. A., attached 13th Battalion, Liverpool Regiment.

First Lieutenant Sidney S. Schochet, A. M. S., U. S. A.

Second Lieutenant George W. Sherwood, "G" Company, 131st Infantry, U. S. A.

Second Lieutenant Walter W. Slayton, 105th Infantry, U. S. A.

Lieutenant Angus James Smith, Medical Corps, U. S. A., attached 2nd Battalion, Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry.

Captain William Lester Smith, Medical Corps, U. S. A.

Lieutenant Fred Oscar Stone, Medical Reserve Corps, U. S. A., attached 4th Battalion, Middlesex Regiment.

First Lieutenant Fenton Taylor, Medical Service, U. S. A., attached 1st Battalion, Leicestershire Regiment.

Captain Lawrence Mathews Taylor, Medical Reserve Corps, U. S. A., attached 10th Battalion, West Yorkshire Regiment.

First Lieutenant Cassell Clark Tucker, Medical Corps, U. S. A.

Second Lieutenant Harrison J. Uhl, 108th Infantry, U. S. A.

First Lieutenant Robert Vineyard, Medical Reserve Corps, U. S. A., attached 88th Field Ambulance, Royal Army Medical Corps.

Chaplain John C. Ward, 108th Infantry, U. S. A.

First Lieutenant William Watson, Machine Gun Company 117, U. S. A.

First Lieutenant John Francis Williams, 1st Battalion, 120th Infantry, U. S. A., attached 98th Infantry Brigade.

Lieutenant Lloyd E. Wurster, Medical Reserve Corps, U. S. A.

To Be Awarded the Bar to Military Cross.

First Lieutenant James Broomfield Clinton, M. C., Medical Reserve Corps, U. S. A.

First Lieutenant Lawrence Bryant Farrier, M. C., Medical Reserve Corps, U. S. A.

Lieutenant Harold Elmer Foster, M. C., Medical Reserve Corps, U. S. A.

To Be Awarded the Distinguished Conduct Medal (D. C. M.).

1387815 Corporal Jake Alles, "H" Company, 131st Infantry, U. S. A.

1212557 Corporal Alan L. Eggers, Machine Gun Company, 107th Infantry, U. S. A.

1312984 Private James Kerr, Faison, Medical Detachment, 118th Infantry, U. S. A.

1207145 Sergeant Francis J. Farrelly, "D" Company, 106th Infantry, U. S. A.

Private, First Class, Harry Fisher, "F" Company, 105th Infantry, U. S. A.

1311757 Mechanic Myron Madison Funderburk, "I" Company, 118th Infantry, U. S. A.

1214882 Private, First Class, Frank Gaffney, "G" Company, 108th Infantry, U. S. A.

1312150 Sergeant John Henry Garden, "L" Company, 118th Infantry, U. S. A.

1312381 Sergeant Richmond Hobson Hilton, "M" Company, 118th Infantry, U. S. A.

1386758 Corporal Paul Hobschied, "C" Company, 131st Infantry, U. S. A.

1205079 Private, First Class, Wilbert Hyatt, "I" Company, 105th Infantry, U. S. A.

1307595 Sergeant James Earnest Karnes, "D" Company, 117th Infantry, U. S. A.

1387719 Private Frank J. Kostak, "G" Company, 131st Infantry, U. S. A.

1211446 Battalion Sergeant Major Theodore A. Kunst, Headquarters Company, 107th Company, U. S. A.

1212528 Sergeant John C. Latham, Machine Gun Company, 107th Infantry, U. S. A.

1205177 Sergeant James P. Layden, "K" Company, 105th Infantry, U. S. A.

1386579 Private Stephen M. Mauce, "B" Company, 131st Infantry, U. S. A.

1215369 Corporal Donald L. Mess, "I" Company, 108th Infantry, U. S. A.

1803492 Sergeant Patrick Monahan, 301st American Tank Battalion, U. S. A.

1312330 Private Ernest Morgan, "L" Company, 118th Infantry, U. S. A.

1311239 Private Rufus R. Phillips, "F" Company, 118th Infantry, U. S. A.

1328259 Master Engineer Albert E. Rust, "D" Company, 105th Engineers, U. S. A.

1209163 Private, First Class, Jacob Semberg, Sanitary Detachment, 106th Infantry, U. S. A.

1317585 Private Edgar Beverly Smith, Headquarters Company, 119th Infantry, U. S. A.

1214539 Sergeant William Franklyn Smith, "F" Company, 108th Infantry, U. S. A.

1309395 Sergeant George W. Tallent, "L" Company, 117th Infantry, U. S. A.

1311717 Sergeant John James Treacy, "I" Company, 118th Infantry, U. S. A.

2150438 Private Remi Verbeke, "D" Company, 118th Infantry, U. S. A.

1225539 First Sergeant Frank J. Vida, "G" Company, 108th Infantry, U. S. A.

1312401 Corporal John Connelly Villepigue, "M" Company, 118th Infantry, U. S. A.

1209189 Sergeant Reider Waaler, "A" Company, 105th Machine Gun Battalion, A. E. F., U. S. A.

1307698 Private Calvin J. Ward, "D" Company, 117th Infantry, U. S. A.

1311088 Corporal Youman Z. Weeks, "F" Company, 118th Infantry, U. S. A.

To Be Awarded the Military Medal (M. M.).

1216528 Private William Anthrop Adams, Junior, Headquarters Troops, 27th American Division, U. S. A.

1348028 Wagoner James William Ailton, 131st Infantry, U. S. A.

1214970 Sergeant Charles A. Aimes, "H" Company, 108th Infantry, U. S. A.

1317469 Private Clyde Roy Ammons, Headquarters Company, 119th Infantry, U. S. A.

2087317 Private William A. Anderson, "B" Company, 131st Infantry, U. S. A.

1386863 Private Charles C. Bark, "C" Company, 131st Infantry, U. S. A.

1213518 Private, First Class, Roy T. Bastian, "A" Company, 108th Infantry, U. S. A.

1213407 Sergeant John F. Bilitski, "A" Company, 108th Infantry, U. S. A.

1329173 Corporal John C. Black, "D" Company, 105th Engineers, U. S. A.

1213744 Private Walter J. Boals, "B" Company, 108th Infantry, U. S. A.

American Soldiers Receiving British Decorations

1387830 Sergeant John Breaky, "H" Company, 131st Infantry, U. S. A.

1210381 Private Guy D. Brown, "D" Company, 107th Infantry, U. S. A.

1213528 Private William P. Buchanan, "A" Company, 108th Infantry, U. S. A.

1306538 Private, First Class, James D. Carothers, Machine Gun Company 117, U. S. A.

1216127 Private Archibald B. Case, Sanitary Detachment, 108th Infantry, U. S. A.

1316710 Corporal William Harvey Carter, "L" Company, 119th Infantry, U. S. A.

1213852 Corporal Chester M. Cellar, "A" Company, 108th Infantry, U. S. A.

1212821 Private George Clarke, Sanitary Detachment, 107th Infantry, U. S. A.

1878712 Private William H. Coble, Ambulance Company 118, U. S. A.

1209684 Sergeant Russell J. Conn, "A" Company, 107th Infantry, U. S. A.

1215536 Private De Witt W. Crandall, Sanitary Detachment, 108th Infantry, U. S. A.

1386308 Private William Curr, "A" Company, 131st Infantry, U. S. A.

1776335 Private, First Class, Russell C. Davis, 301st American Tank Battalion, U. S. A.

1386382 Private Samuel De Bonis, "A" Company, 131st Infantry, U. S. A.

1306500 Sergeant John A. Derreberry, Machine Gun Company 117. U. S. A.

1387123 Private Christopher C. Dunne, "D" Company, 131st Infantry, U. S. A.

1212809 Private, First Class, Donald John Emery, H. Q. Coy., 107th Infantry, U. S. A.

1332731 Wagoner William J. Evans, Field Hospital Company No. 119, U. S. A.

1310727 Private John Felder, "D" Company, 118th Infantry, U. S. A.

1212823 Private Peter A. Feringa, Sanitary Detachment, 107th Infantry, U. S. A.

1213977 Private Harold R. Forster, "C" Company, 108th Infantry, U. S. A.

1202175 Sergeant, First Class, Martin C. Frank, "E" Company, 102nd Engineers, U. S. A.

1211689 Private James C. French, "K" Company, 107th Infantry, U. S. A.

1387869 Private George F. Gaston, "H" Company, 131st Infantry, U. S. A.

1387246 Sergeant George B. Gourley, "E" Company, 131st Infantry, U. S. A.

1212561 Private, First Class, Hugh B. Griffiths, Machine Gun Company, 107th Infantry, U. S. A.

1216024 Private, First Class, Henry M. Harvey, "M" Company, 108th Infantry, U. S. A.

1211852 Corporal Charles Randolph Henderson, 3rd Battalion, 107th Infantry, U. S. A.

1213991 Private Lester Herrick, "C" Company, 108th Infantry, U S. A.

1210270 Sergeant Ellsworth Hughes "D" Company, 107th Infantry, U. S. A.

1387883 Private Albert Holmes, "H" Company, 131st Infantry, U. S. A.

1333121 Private, First Class, Edward D. Jones, Ambulance Company 118, U. S. A.

1207816 Sergeant John T. Jones, "G" Company, 106th Infantry, U. S. A.

1312983 Private William Franklin Jones, Medical Detachment, 118th Infantry, U. S. A.

1333122 Private Ferman W. Keener, Ambulance Company 118, U. S. A.

1213894 First Sergeant William H. Krause, "C" Company, 108th Infantry, U. S. A.

1387722 Corporal Walter N. Larson, "C" Company, 131st Infantry, U. S. A.

1386327 Private David Leahy, "A" Company, 131st Infantry, U. S. A.

1386773 Corporal Nathan Lieberman, "C" Company, 131st Infantry, U. S. A.

2087131 Private Regnar Liljeberg, "D" Company, 131st Infantry, U. S. A.

133258 Wagoner Charles B. Logan, Headquarters 105th Sanitary Train, U. S. A.

1222944 Pte. Donald Mackay, 102nd Sanitary Train, U. S. A.

1310683 Corporal Mage McAbee, "D" Company, 118th Infantry, U. S. A.

1231798 Corporal Robert W. McCay, Junior, Headquarters Troop, 27th American Division, U. S. A.

1386609 Sergeant Sidney Clifford McGuire, "B" Company, 131st Infantry, U. S. A.

1210142 Private James S. Maher, 27th American Division, Headquarters Troops, U. S. A.

1212829 Private, First Class, Harold Patrick Malley, Sanitary Detachment, 107th Infantry, U. S. A.

1222946 Private Asher Manheim, 102nd Sanitary Train, U. S. A.

1231795 Corporal Jack Marqusee, Headquarters Troops, 27th American Division, U. S. A.

1329295 Sergeant, First Class, William H. McLean, "D" Company, 105th Engineers, U. S. A.

1317390 Private Guy Sanford Meadows, Headquarters Company, 119th Infantry, U. S. A.

2162380 Private Isaac Herbert Messer, "L" Company, 119th Infantry, U. S. A.

1387421 Private Charles W. Michaellis, "E" Company, 131st Infantry, U. S. A.

1213273 Sergeant Harry W. Miller, Machine Gun Company, 108th Infantry, U. S. A.

1386531 Corporal Frank L. Mills, "B" Company, 131st Infantry, U. S. A.

1333142 Private Arthur Morris, Ambulance Company 118, U. S. A.

1216102 Corporal Michael Morris, "A" Company, 108th Infantry, U. S. A.

1329302 Sergeant, First Class, Hampton Morgan, "D" Company, 105th Engineers, U. S. A.

1200902 Sergeant John J. Nealis, 102nd Field Signal Battalion, U. S. A.

1205104 Private, First Class, Edward A. Olsen, "I" Company, 105th Infantry, U. S. A.

1861536 Private Clyde Everett Parazine, Field Hospital No. 118, U. S. A.

1803504 Sergeant Leon Parker, 301st American Tank Battalion, U. S. A.

1387030 Corporal Walter G. Peabody, "D" Company, 131st Infantry, U. S. A.

1215803 Sergeant Melvin J. Peel, "M" Company, 108th Infantry, U. S. A.

1306498 Supply Sergeant George W. Pickle, Machine Gun Company 117, U. S. A.

1211713 Private, First Class, Lawrence J. Premo, "K" Company, 107th Infantry, U. S. A.

1306509 Sergeant William M. Quillen, Machine Gun Company 117, U. S. A.

1387445 Private Ray Redding, "E" Company, 131st Infantry, U. S. A.

1386515 Sergeant Louis R. Rivers, "B" Company, 131st Infantry, U. S. A.

1333158 Private, First Class, Hobert C. Rogers, Ambulance Company 118, U. S. A.

1321467 Private James W. Rollins, "I" Company, 120th Infantry, U. S. A.

1329336 Private Frank C. Rosemond, "D" Company, 105th Engineers, U. S. A.

1803586 Sergeant Carl E. Rosenhagen, 301st American Tank Battalion, U. S. A.

1803587 Sergeant Henry Ruhs, 301st American Tank Battalion, U. S. A.

1214727 Private Smith D. Sanders, "F" Company, 108th Infantry, U. S. A.

1211638 First Sergeant J. Bartlett Sanford, Junior, "K" Company, 107th Infantry, U. S. A.

1214796 Private Arthur Schneider, "G" Company, 108th Infantry, U. S. A.

1211719 Corporal George P. Schnell, "K" Company, 107th Infantry, U. S. A.

1213319 Corporal Herbert F. Schmit, Machine Gun Company, 108th Infantry, U. S. A.

1386755 Sergeant William Scholes, "C" Company, 131st Infantry, U. S. A.

1306511 Corporal William T. Sewell, Machine Gun Company 117, U. S. A.

1213824 Private Harold L. Shipman, "B" Company, 108th Infantry, U. S. A.

(Continued on Page 13.)

International Finance and Trade Problems and Present Conditions Outlined by Federal Reserve Board

The Federal Reserve Bulletin for June is largely devoted to the discussion of current conditions affecting prices of commodities and the export trade, while the Review of the Month, which is as usual the leading feature of the number, places the main emphasis upon the progress that is being made in reconstruction, and the relationship between this reconstruction process on the one hand and foreign advances and shipments on the other. With reference to the general question as to how far advances can safely and wisely be made for the purpose of improving the situation in Europe, the Bulletin says:

"Not to establish a working community of prices, values and rates of yield on investment would mean that interchange of goods and of investment funds among nations would meet with difficulty. The situation of the world today is such that for some time to come there will be a marked reduction of the differences between the economic systems of the leading countries. It is certainly not to the interest of any nation that other nations with which it has close relations should be seriously retarded in the legitimate use of resources and in the proportionate employment of labor. The attention of the people of the United States has naturally been focused upon the further improvement and expansion of domestic industry, but the position of the country when considered from a world standpoint shows that such expansion involves for its fullest success expansion elsewhere, both in order that customary markets for sale and purchase may continue to exist for domestic products and in order that foreigners may be enabled to liquidate in due time their obligations to American creditors growing out of advances made to them in the past and those necessarily to be made to them in the future. The continuation of such advances accordingly implies that such foreign countries shall be helped to attain a condition in which they may settle their indebtedness by the shipment of goods, a means of liquidation which they can not successfully employ unless they are enabled to place themselves in a productive condition. Our banking and financial organization thus has a new and important function to perform—more important and responsible than any it has been called upon to perform in the past—that of determining the division of capital in the international field just as it has heretofore been one of its principal functions to determine the division of capital within our own territory and within different fields of industry."

Domestically, reconstruction is proceeding in a satisfactory way, and conditions during the month of May have tended toward the development of an optimistic point of view on the part of business men and bankers. Prices have advanced slightly, and building operations are better—a general condition of improvement which is set forth at length in the usual monthly review of business conditions.

The speculative situation is given a prominent place because of the shortness of the supply of capital in various parts of the world—a condition of affairs which is outlined in the review at some length. The community is warned that the tendency at the present time is to "attempt to accomplish too much in a short time, and to go beyond the natural limits set by available resources." It is noted that the situation abroad is one of peculiar difficulty, involving unprecedented financial problems, and the Review points out that the European countries must necessarily obtain large assistance from abroad. On this point the following statement is made:

Conditions In Europe.

"Studies of financial and banking conditions in the principal European countries, published both in the current number of the Bulletin and in the May issue, show that the currency and banking situation on the Continent is unusually difficult, while it would appear that supplies of available capital have been reduced to a minimum basis. It does not seem probable that conditions in these foreign countries can be promptly restored to a normal footing without importing from abroad in very large measure the funds that are needed in the process of financial rehabilitation. In this connection the question is pertinently raised what will be the effects of the reparation which is to be made by the Central Powers as a result of the peace settlement. This reparation will of course operate to create a one-sided balance of trade in goods, ships, and forms of capital, as well as of securities, between the Central Powers and the countries with which they transact business. It will therefore tend to place the recipients of the reparation in possession of funds with which they may liquidate their obligations to their own citizens or to foreign countries. France, Belgium, and other continental nations are heavily indebted to Great Britain, as well as to the United States, while Great Britain likewise is a heavy debtor of this country. The reparation payments, while passed through the countries which are their recipients, will thus in the last analysis furnish the basis for payments to the United States designed to liquidate the advances made by this country to cover the cost of the war, save in so far as American investors may prefer to leave their funds actually at work abroad."

Referring to the exchange situation and the market fluctuations in various foreign countries, the Review calls attention to the large requirements of current financing intended for the maintenance of the export trade, and furnishes the following analysis of the relation between the export trade and prices:

"The primary effect of the present great exportation of goods from the United States is two-fold—that of keeping fields, factories and men employed, and disposing of their product, on the one hand; and, on the other, that of maintaining prices. A slackening of the export trade would mean an increased consumption of goods at home or else a lessened production of them. The constant assumption is that the latter of the two alternatives would be the one to be pursued and that accordingly a reduction of exports from the United States would mean a limitation of prices in this country. Shortened industry, less demand for labor and accordingly falling prices, would be the net result of such a change in the direction of our business. For this reason many business men and financiers today evidently regard the maintenance of our great export balance as practically essential, the chief modification which they seem to wish to make in it being that of substituting manufacturers for a part of the agricultural products which we are now shipping abroad. It is for the attainment of this end, and incidentally that of selling these exports at practically the prices now prevailing, that much of the current theorizing and most of the practical expedients that are now suggested in prevailing discussion of our international position are intended. This leaves untouched, however, the possible alternative that even if our export trade should be less active there might be developed an equal demand for our goods in domestic trade which would result in employing our labor and capital at practically the same rate."

The positive opinion is expressed that the time has come for the government to withdraw as far as possible from the further extension of aid in post war financing, it being urged that the responsibilities in this important field be taken over by the banks of the country.

WILL ASSIGN TONNAGE.

Owners of Requisitioned Ships to Receive Others.

Announcement has been made by the Shipping Board that arrangements have been made to assign to steamship owners whose vessels are still under requisition tonnage of an amount equivalent to that retained under requisition by the government.

Among the companies affected by this action are the Luckenbach Steamship Company, the American-Hawaiian Steamship Company and W. R. Grace and Company. It is estimated that the tonnage to be assigned under this arrangement will approximate 170,000 tons.

Help your Government and yourself at the same time—buy war-savings stamps.

FEDERAL RESERVE BOARD'S WEEKLY BANK STATEMENT

Aggregate reductions of 181.9 millions in war paper holdings, in connection with the redemption of Treasury certificates due June 3, are indicated in the Federal Reserve Board's weekly bank statement issued as at close of business on June 6, 1919.

Other discounts on hand increased 3.6 millions, and acceptance holdings 14.7 millions. War paper held under rediscount for other Federal Reserve banks increased from 112.9 to 115.2 millions, while similar holdings of acceptances, i.e., bank acceptances purchased from other Federal Reserve banks, with the latter's endorsement declined from $858,000 to $100,000. The total of acceptances of hand includes also 21.9 millions of bank acceptances purchased from other Federal Reserve banks without the latter's endorsement. An increase of 25.8 millions in the Treasury certificates on hand represents largely temporary certificates issued to five Reserve banks to cover advances to the government pending receipt of funds from depositary institutions and to a lesser extent one-year 2 per cent certificates deposited with the Treasury to secure Federal Reserve bank note circulation. Total investments show a net decrease for the week of 137.6 millions.

Heavy withdrawals of government funds reduced the balance to the credit of the government by 115.4 millions, while members' reserve deposits show a gain for the week of 49 millions. Net deposits show a decline of 118.8 millions, while Federal Reserve notes in circulation fell off 6.3 millions. On the other hand the banks' cash reserves, owing largely to the considerable deposits of gold by the government and the purchase of gold imported from Canada, increased by 15.2 millions. As the result the reserve percentage of the banks shows a rise for the week from 51.8 to 53.7 per cent.

U. S. SOLDIERS RECEIVING BRITISH DECORATIONS

(Continued from page 10.)

1311386 Private Callie Albert Smith, "G" Company, 118th Infantry, U. S. A.

1213401 Private, First Class, Ellis S. Smith, "A" Company, 108th Infantry, U. S. A.

1214761 Sergeant Martin M. Smith, "G" Company, 108th Infantry, U. S. A.

1210268 Sergeant Thomas D. Smith, "D" Company, 107th Infantry, U. S. A.

1387597 Corporal Carl Somitz, "F" Company, 131st Infantry, U. S. A.

1329249 Corporal Charles F. Stephenson, "D" Company, 105th Engineers, U. S. A.

1386966 Private Harry Stokes, "C" Company, 131st Infantry, U. S. A.

1214178 Private William M. Thomas, "D" Company, 108th Infantry, U. S. A.

1387125 Private Matthew Thorneycroft, "D" Company, 131st Infantry, U. S. A.

1214739 Private, First Class, Joseph Titone, "F" Company, 108th Infantry, U. S. A.

1333175 Private Cecil Trammell, Ambulance Company 118, U. S. A.

1210484 Private Michael Valenta, "D" Company, 107th Infantry, U. S. A.

1386293 Mechanic Anton J. Watkum, "A" Company, 131st Infantry, U. S. A.

2671937 Private Samuel Weissman, Sanitary Detachment, 106th Infantry, U. S. A.

1214187 Private, First Class, Ralph E. Wetmore, "D" Company, 108th Infantry, U. S. A.

1385825 Private Gordon Wickham, Headquarters Company, 131st Infantry, U. S. A.

3091571 Stretcher Bearer Claude Williams, "I" Company, 120th Infantry, U. S. A.

1215417 Sergeant Frederick W. Witzke, 108th Infantry, U. S. A.

1214630 Private Isidore Wolfe, "F" Company, 108th Infantry, U. S. A.

2162093 Private Francis Henry Wood, "L" Company, 119th Infantry, U. S. A.

1386485 Private Dickson A. Woodward, "A" Company, 131st Infantry, U. S. A.

To Be Awarded the Meritorious Service Medal.

2550047 Private, First Class, John Jacobson, "B" Company, 57th Engineers, U. S. A.

2550133 Private William J. Leonard, "B" Company, 57th Engineers, U. S. A.

2550274 Corporal Roy A. Miller, "B" Company, 57th Engineers, U. S. A.

Giant Strides in Ship Production Made By Yards in April and May

The report of J. L. Ackerson, vice president of the United States Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation, of deliveries, launchings and keel laying of all classes of ships for April and May, 1919, shows that the shipyards of the country are making giant strides in ship production.

In April there was a total delivery of 111 ships aggregating 368,476 gross tons, or 543,720 deadweight tons. In April, 1918, the total delivery was 31 ships aggregating 114,274 gross tons, or 171,413 deadweight tons. In May of this year the total delivery jumped to 136 ships of 511,014 gross tons, or 768,025 deadweight tons, as against 43 ships of 169,608 gross tons, or 254,413 deadweight tons, last May.

Launchings also made a high mark of progress in the shipyards. In April, 1919, 118 ships of 390,942 tons, or 586,266 deadweight tons, were sent down the ways. In April, 1918, 46 ships of 150,152 gross tons, or 225,230 deadweight tons, were put overboard. In May of this year 137 ships of 470,634 gross tons, or 705,958 dead weight tons, took the water as against 74 ships of 243,502 gross tons, or 365,255 deadweight tons, in the same month last year.

The report of Vice President Ackerson of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, shows that contract steel ships constituted the great bulk of launchings and deliveries for April and May, whereas in the corresponding months of last year the deliveries were almost exclusviely of requisitioned steel ships and the launchings were chiefly of requisitioned steel ships and contract wood ships. The report is as follows:

	No.	Gross Tons.	D. W. Tons.
April.			
Deliveries, Steel:			
Requisitioned	4	22,146	33,220
Contract	72	266,066	390,100
Wood	34	77,932	115,900
Composite	1	2,332	3,500
Total	111	368,476	543,720
May.			
Requisitioned	8	46,866	70,300
Contract	79	349,416	524,125
Wood	47	111,066	166,600
Composite	2	4,666	7,000
Total	136	511,014	768,025
Launchings, Steel:			
Requisitioned	1	5,866	8,800
Contract	73	296,210	444,316
Concrete	..	.....	.....
Wood	442	84,100	126,150
Composite	2	4,666	7,000
Total	118	390,942	586,266
Launchings, Steel:			
Requisitioned	5	30,532	45,800
Contract	82	344,838	517,258
Concrete	1	5,000	7,500
Wood	48	87,932	131,900
Composite	1	2,332	3,500
Total	137	470,634	705,958
Keels Laid, Steel:			
Requisitioned	1	5,866	8,800
Contract	80	351,078	526,608
Wood	3	.....	.....
Total	84	356,944	535,408
Keels Laid, Steel:			
Requisitioned	2	12,532	18,800
Contract	78	384,500	576,750
Wood	..	.....	.....
Total	80	397,032	595,550

In April, 1918, of the 31 ships delivered, 30 were requisitioned and one was a steel contract vessel. In May of the same year of the 43 ships delivered, 36 were requisitioned, 66 steel contract and one a wood vessel.

In the launchings of April, 1918, of the 46 vessels sent overboard 22 were requisitioned, 7 were steel contract and 16 were wood. For May of the same year 74 vessels were launched, of which 28 were requisitioned, 14 were steel contract and 30 wood.

GEN. IRELAND DECORATED.

In recognition of his services during the war as Chief Surgeon of the American Expeditionary Forces and as Surgeon General of the army, Maj. Gen. Merritte W. Ireland has received the "Cross of the Companion of the Bath" awarded by the British government in the name of King George.

Thrift is the bulwark of prosperity. Buy W. S. S.

CASUALTIES IN U. S. EXPEDITIONARY FORCES

The following casualties are reported by the commanding general of the American Expeditionary Forces:

SERIAL B, NO. 43.

Killed in Action.

PRIVATES.

GRACELY, Warren Alfred. Frank Oliver Gracely, R. F. D. 7, Allentown, Pa.
LARSEN, Lars L. Lars P. Larsen, R. F. D. 1, Spanish Fork, Utah.
MAGNETT, Earl D. Scott Magnett, 364 North Conde Street, Tipton, Ind.

Died of Wounds.

CORPORAL.

LIONS, Charles A. Henry Phillips, 46 West Twenty-fourth Street, New York, N. Y.

PRIVATES.

LAWYERSON, Oscar. Robert Lawyerson, Caratunk, Me.
ROPER, William A. Mrs. Georgia Roper, R. F. D. 1, Corpus Christ, Tex.
JOHNSON, Oscar. Miss Engrid Anderson, box 44, Odanah, Wis.
MANNER, Peter. Hukki Waisanen, Isalmi, Kuaponlaani, Finland.

Died from Accident and Other Causes.

SERGEANT.

SMITH, Charles L. Mrs. Florence M. Buxton, 8 White Avenue, Brookline, Mass.

CORPORALS.

HOLTSCLAW, Oscar. Mrs. Eva Holtsclaw, Danville, Ind.
RYAN, Charles E. A. Misses L. G. and A. R. Ryan, 14 Cutler Street, Somerville, Mass.
FITMAURICE, Robert Emmet. Mrs. Josephine Fitzmaurice, 2731 Jackson Avenue, Kansas City, Mo.
MORTON, Ashley M. Mrs. Prudence Morton, Warner, N. H.

PRIVATES.

JACKSON, Walter W. Mrs. Emma Jackson, Owasso, Okla.
KRASNOV, Wasiel. Miss Dora Krasnov, 232 Catherine Street, McKees Rocks, Pa.

Died of Disease.

PRIVATE.

YOUNG, Cleveland. Mrs. Rosa Thomas, R. F. D. 2, Burton, La.

Missing in Action.

CORPORAL.

KENNEDY, Lawrence F. Miss Mary Kennedy, 738 Washington Street, Whitman, Mass.

PRIVATES.

CORUCUZI, Thomas. Michael Corucuzzi, general delivery, Waterbury, Conn.
HALIN, George W. John Halin, 3943 Terrace Street, Kansas City, Mo.
LANZITO, Tony. Patze Lanzito, 221 Crescent Street, Bellaire, Ohio.
LYMAN, Mortimer J. Mrs. John Trimble, Ansonia, Conn.
WILLIAMS, Charles F. Charles S. Williams, Saltillo, Ohio.
WYMAN, Alonzo W. Mrs. Rose N. Wyman, R. F. D. 29, Burt, N. Y.

CURRENT CASUALTIES.

Died of Wounds.

LIEUTENANT.

PHILLIPS, Clifford F. Mrs. Ann K. Phillips, R. F. D. 4, Neola, Iowa.

Died from Accident and Other Causes.

LIEUTENANT.

NORTH, John. S. W. Atkinson, 646 Louisiana Street, Lawrence, Kans.

SERGEANT.

POLAND, Howard Malcolm. William Poland, 1 Woodside Avenue, Trenton, N. J.

CORPORAL.

MORGAN, William. Mrs. Salley Morgan, Reidville, N. C.

PRIVATES.

MARGARIDO, Tony. Frank S. Margarido, Decoto, Calif.
WAINRIGHT, Henry. Miss Viola Taylor, 1513 Fourth Avenue, Birmingham, Ala.

Died of Disease.

COLONEL.

BELL, James E. Mrs. James E. Bell, 420 West Fourteenth Street, Spokane, Wash.

SECRETARY, Y. M. C. A.

SLOCUM, Esther, Y. M. C. A. Overseas Casuals, 347 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.

MARINE CORPS CASUALTIES.

Killed in Action.

CORPORAL.

HUDGINGS, Clay T. Dr. Mark Hudgings, Caruthersville, Mo.

PRIVATES.

BOURN, Geo. W., jr. George W. Bourn, sr., Templeton, Mass.
HOKE, John C. John D. Hoke, Green Sulphur Springs, W. Va.
TORMEY, Walter J. Mary Tormey, Letcher, S. Dak.

Died of Wounds.

GUNNERY SERGEANT.

MACIKOWSKI, John. Walter Macikowski, 179 Colt Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

SERGEANTS.

ZIOLKOWSKI, August T. Estell L. Tyran, 533 East Water Street, Milwaukee, Wis.
STEVENS, Ormal Dewey. Sarah Stevens, Warren, Mich.
HIGGINS, Ralph S. Mrs. L. W. Higgins, 127 Pleasant Avenue, Niles, Ohio.
WAYMAN, Harry W. Mrs. Effie M. Lane, Salinas, Calif.

Died of Disease.

SERGEANT.

SLYKE, Alfred G. William Slyke, 72 Lyon Street, Amsterdam, N. Y.

CORPORAL.

MEEHAN, John F. Bridget Meehan, 3555 Southport Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Missing in Action.

SERGEANT.

SMITH, Ray X. Mary M. Smith, San Francisco, Calif.

PRIVATES.

DANIELS, Roy L. Amanda Pate, Booth Point, Tenn.
HEIN, Frank G. Hugo Hein, Springfield, Ill.
LATSKO, Maruin J. Susano Latsko, Farrell, Pa.
McGRATH, John L. John McGrath, Barnesville, Minn.
MELIN, Earl. Augusta J. Melin, Chicago, Ill.
SCHULZ, Herbert B. Paul S. Schulz, Dayton, Mich.

Killed in Action, Previously Reported Missing.

PRIVATE.

PUMMILL, William E. Hezekiah Pummill, Waynesville, Mo.

Present for Duty, Previously Reported Died of Wounds.

PRIVATE.

BURTON, Emory Smith. George M. Burton, post office box 322, Kingsport, Tenn.

Present for Duty, Previously Reported Missing.

PRIVATES.

COOLEY, Wentworth D. Dolphus J. Cooley, 2214 Walton Street, Denver, Colo.
HORR, William. Mary A. Horr, Palo Alto, Calif.
KEARNEY, James. James J. Boyle, Manayunk, Pa.
McWILLIAMS, Addison W. Addison McWilliams, Canonsburg, Pa.
STEVENS, William H. Adam D. Stevens, Fritz, Ky.
WALLACE, Harry V. Ella S. Wallace, Sulphur Wells, Ky.

Returned to United States, Previously Reported Missing.

PRIVATE.

MARKLING, Frank J. Math Mager, Garfield Minn.

CHANGES IN STATUS.

The following cabled corrections are issued as an appendix to the regular casualty lists:

Returned to Duty, Previously Reported Killed in Action.

PRIVATES.

KILLEN, Andrew J. Cadmus I. Killen, R. F. D. 2, Loretto, Tenn.
LOCK, Sam. Jim Lock, R. F. D. 3, Gainsboro, Tenn.
RUST, John W. Mrs. Lulu H. Rust, Adams, Tenn.
WEINBERG, Gustave. Mrs. Esther Weinberg, 797 East One hundred and seventieth Street, New York, N. Y.

Returned to Duty, Previously Reported Died of Wounds.

COOK.

STEIN, Gustav Adam. Mrs. Della May Stein, R. F. D. 2, York, Pa.

PRIVATE.

JOHNSON, Harry. Mrs. Sophie Johnson, 1758 Zeriga Avenue, Westchester, N. Y.

Returned to Duty, Previously Reported Died of Disease.

PRIVATE.

YOUNG, Peter. Mrs. Liza Young, Roamville, La.

Killed in Action, Previously Reported Died.

LIEUTENANT.

KINNEY, Clair A. Martin P. Kinney, Endicott, Wash.

SERGEANT.

TOLSMA, Jacob. John Tolsma, Le Mars, Iowa.

CORPORALS.

MARLOWE, Harold E. Robert Marlowe, R. F. D. 1, Verona, Pa.
ROBLASKI, Vincent. Mrs. Mary Roblaski, 819 Sawmill Alley, Pittsburgh, Pa.

PRIVATES.

KALTMAN, Samuel. Louis Kaltman, 58 Avenue B, New York, N. Y.
McVAY, Frank. Mrs. Frank McVay, Blue Ash, Ohio.
ROCKWELL, James. John Rockwell, Mercersburg, Pa.

Died of Wounds, Previously Reported Died.

PRIVATES.

CLAYTON, Ambrose L. John A. Clayton, Treat, Ark.
MANOCKE, Dominicke. Mrs. Julia Manocke, R. F. D. 1, Coldwater, Mich.
RUSE, Harry D. Mrs. Hattie W. Ruse, 630 Upson Street, Akron, Ohio.

Killed in Action, Previously Reported Wounded Severely.

PRIVATE.

KING, Thomas A. Mrs. Margaret E. King, 1110 Adeline Street, Oakland, Calif.

Missing in Action, Previously Reported Wounded Severely.

PRIVATES.

ERICKSON, Peter. Mrs. Carolyn Colbo, Maddock, N. Dak.
LOSAPIO, Dominico. Vingenbi Di Bitetto, Piedmont, W. Va.

Killed in Action, Previously Reported Missing in Action.

SERGEANT.

TOOLAN, Thomas F. John Toolan, 212 Madison Avenue, Perth Amboy, N. J.

CORPORALS.

McEACHERN, William. C. C. McEachern, New Verda, La.
TRETTEL, Joseph P. Frank Trettel, 416 West Seventh Avenue, Tarentum, Pa.

PRIVATES.

BUCKLEY, Edward Roy. C. Buckley, Hastain, Mo.
COLUCCIO, Vincenzo. Mrs. Mary Coluccio, 1210 Webster Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
DOMROSE, Walter L. Edward Domrose, Rock Creek, Idaho.
HOLLIS, Charlie. Henry N. Hines, Grand Ridge, Ark.
HOVEY, Harry F. Frank D. Hovey, Imlay City, Mich.
HUDSON, James D. A. M. Brasher, Dardanelle, Ark.
RAMOTOWSKE, Josef. Adam Ramotowske, 232 Grand Avenue, Detroit, Mich.
SIMOENS, Frank. Henry Simoens, R. F. D. 8, box 102, Green Bay, Wis.
WEBER, Anthony A. Mrs. Elizabeth Weber, 304 West Seventh Street, Dover, Mich.

Died, Previously Reported Missing in Action.

PRIVATES.

CARLSON, Hugo V. Mrs. Vendla Carlson, 1824 Miner Street, Idaho Springs, Colo.

CASUALTIES IN U. S. EXPEDITIONARY FORCES

COLBURN, Oscar E. Mrs. Irene Colburn, Sanborn, Minn.
GERTMAN, Sam. Miss Gussie Gertman, 851 Kelly Street, New York, N. Y.
MALONE, James M. Mrs. Mary L. Malone, Edgerton, Va.
NIEMIEC, Frank E. Mrs. Rose Niemiec, 331 East Fourteenth Street, Erie, Pa.
PURCELL, John S. Mrs. Caldonia Scott, Hickory Ridge, Ark.
SCHWIND, William. Mrs. Elizzette Schwind, 132 West Wildey Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
STAEHLE, Charles. Mrs. Josephine Staehle, 311 Harmer Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
SULLIVAN, Daniel. Thomas Nolan, 7338 Fleury Way, Homewood, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Wounded Severely, Previously Reported Missing in Action.

CORPORAL.

COLLINS, Earl W. Samuel T. Collins, 1051 Vermont Avenue, Detroit, Mich.

Wounded Slightly, Previously Reported Missing in Action.

PRIVATE.

BREAZEALE, Dale George. Mrs. Rena Breazeale, Arispe, Iowa.

Wounded (Degree Undetermined), Previously Reported Missing in Action.

PRIVATES.

HATFIELD, Robert. Mrs. Nannie Hatfield, star R. F. D., Farmers, Ky.
KEENE, Carl H. Mrs. Cathrine Dorr, Milton, N. H.
ONWILER, Earl E. Mrs. Lenora Runion, R. F. D. 3, Sheldon, Mo.

Sick in Hospital, Previously Reported Missing in Action.

PRIVATES.

PIERCE, Robert P. Freeling H. Pierce, Mount Airy, N. C.
SWISHER, John O. Elmer M. Swisher, Merrill, Iowa.

Returned to Duty, Previously Reported Missing in Action.

MECHANIC.

BESS, Ora L. Mrs. Mary E. Vess, box 306, Covington, Va.

PRIVATE.

KAUMA, Victor. Mrs. Tillie Kauma, Oleapoi Pudasjarvl, Finland.

Returned to Military Control, Previously Reported Missing in Action.

CORPORAL.

WALLACE, Fred. Miss Maybell Wallace, general delivery, Pilot Point, Tex.

Returned to Duty, Previously Reported Missing in Action.

REGIMENTAL SERGEANT MAJOR.

O'BRIEN, Thomas. Mrs. Mary T. O'Brien, 1518 North Sixty-second Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

SERGEANT.

STEINBERG, Robert. Mrs. N. F. Steinberg, 435 South Sangamon Street, Chicago, Ill.

CORPORALS.

DANCIK, Andy. Mrs. Elizabeth Dancik, 2178 West Seventh Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
EKLUND, Charles William. Mrs. Sylvia Eklund, 681 Halsey Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
FLYNN, Joseph J. Mrs. Mary A. Flynn, 52 First Street, New Rochelle, N. Y.
JACOFF, William Nathan. Mrs. Pearl Jacoff, 1819 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.
RANELLI, Sam. Guerino Ranelli, Torre de Passeri, Province of Teramo, Italy.

PRIVATES.

AMENT, Theodore. Mrs. William L. Newhouse, 418 North Philadelphia Street, Shawnee, Okla.
BOLAR, Ed. Philman B. White, Lepanto, Ark.
CONIGLIARO, Salvatore. Vincenzo Conigliaro, 8 Giuseppe Gato, Province Palermo, Italy.
COREY, Chester A. Levi A. Corey, Waterloo, Iowa.
CRIST, Everett E. J. M. Crist, Hudnall, W. Va.
DAVIS, Arthur B. William E. Davis, R. F. D. 2, Stone Mountain, Ga.
DAVIS, Claude. Mrs. Laura B. Davis, R. F. D. 2, Williamson, Ga.
DAVIS, Henry McAllister. Henry Davis, R. F. D. 1, Cushin, Tex.
DEMERS, Adhemar. Arthur Demers, 135 Nash Road, New Bedford, Mass.
DEWERT, Raymond C. Mrs. A. C. Dewert, Walworth, N. Y.
DOERHEIM, John, jr. John Doerheim, box 62, Lehr, N. Dak.
EDE, Lars. Clay Eide, 305 East Jefferson Street, Boise, Idaho.
ESPOSITO, Joseph T. Mrs. Agnes Esposito, 100 West Ninety-sixth Street, New York, N. Y.
GIBSON, John. Mrs. Margaret Gibson, 1423 Cornell Street, Scranton, Pa.
KRISTENSON, John S. Stone Fernland, 5 Sullivan Place, New York, N. Y.
LAZAR, Samuel. Yaman Lazar, 18 Clark Street, New Britain, Conn.
LUCIANO, Ralph. Miss Jennie Notarfrancesco, 1597 Richmond Avenue, Staten Island, N. Y.
McCALLION, John J. Mrs. Nora Griffin, 626 East Fourteenth Street, New York, N. Y.
McCORMICK, Walter. Mrs. Tillie Padden, 54 Goerck Street, New York, N. Y.
McGROGAN, Michael C. Mrs. Ellen McGrogan, West Newton, Pa.
MARES, Rito. Esquibula Mares, Fort Summer, N. Mex.
MILITERNO, Encolina. Mrs. Vittoria Militerno, 111 Prospect Street, Jamaica, N. Y.
MILLICKER, Daniel J. Mrs. George Millicker, Mahopec Falls, N. Y.
OSSMAN, Max L. Joseph Levitsky, 126½ North Bixel Street, Los Angeles, Calif.
PARHAM, Louis D. William O. Parham, R. F. D. 7, Oxford, N. C.
PICARDI, Alfonso. Nickola Picardi, 126 Lexington Avenue, Bridgeport, Conn.
PICOLO, Bartollo. Mrs. Anna Picolo, Maydole, Norwich, N. Y.
PRZEMIELEWSKI, Vincent. Matt Przemielewski, 173 Sears Street, Buffalo, N. Y.
REJOS, Andrew G. Gus Rejos, 723 West Eighteenth Street, Cedar Falls, Iowa.
ROVNER, Samuel. Mrs. Pauline Rovner, 229 Walnut Street, Chelsea, Mass.
SAMS, Corbly Pierson. Mrs. Flora Strosider, R. F. D. 1, Kirby, Green County, Pa.
SCHLENKER, George. Dave Schlenker, Jordan, Mont.
SCHLOESSER, Anthony J. Mrs. Maggie Schloesser, Revillo, S. Dak.
SHIPLEY, Thomas. Mrs. Ellen Shipley, Chimneyrock, Mont.
SINGHEISSEN, Edward. Mrs. Joe C. Rhodes, Dillworth, Okla.
SPACE, John. Mrs. Margaret Space, 426 West Forty-eighth Street, New York, N. Y.
STORHOLM, Martin J. Mrs. Christiana Storholm, East Grand Forks, Minn.
STURE, Edward. Jacob Sture, Knappa, Oreg.
SULLIVAN, Nicholas. Michael Sullivan, Genoa, N. Y.
SUMMERS, James P. Mrs. Jennie Summers, 65 High Street, Willimantic, Conn.
THOMPSON, Walter Alfred. Mrs. Alice Thompson, 57 Girard Avenue, Trenton, N. J.
UCCELLO, Joseph. Salvatore Uccello, 305 North Street, Boston, Mass.
VAREIKA, Mike. John Vareika, 666 Main Street, Brockton, Mass.
WAGNER, Theodore. Mrs. Clara C. Wagner, R. F. D. 1, Bellevue, Iowa.
WRIGHT, Little T. Elbert J. Wright, R. F. D. 3, Ashburn, Ga.
YANNACO, Dominick. Nicholas Yannaco, 506 West One hundred and eighty-fifth Street, New York, N. Y.

SERIAL B, NO. 44.

Killed in Action.

PRIVATES.

NEILL, Oran M. Mrs. G. A. Neill, Athens, Tex.
TAYLOR, Levell. Mrs. Mary Taylor, 6835 Elizabeth Street, Chicago, Ill.

Died from Accident and Other Causes.

PRIVATES.

ALLEN, Luther T. William H. Allen, Alpine, Ala.
CASSADY, Drewery. Mrs. Anice Cassady, R. F. D. 3, Stuart, Va.
FITZSIMMONS, Edward J. Mrs. Catherine Fitzsimmons, 327 West Thirty-sixth Street, New York, N. Y.
GRAY, Ernest O. Mrs. Mattie E. Gray, 524 Wilson Street, Danville, Va.

Died of Disease.

PRIVATE.

HAYNES, Leroy H. Harry Haynes, 1503 North Bethel Street, Baltimore, Md.

Missing in Action.

LOVINUK, John. Solonuk Lovinuk, Celeselevskoy, Wolosti Post Office, Lipowackago, Verdu, Russia.
WEATHERFORD, Alvie C. W. E. Weatherford, 714 Poplar Street, Paragould, Ark.

Died of Wounds.

WAGONER.

McMILLAN, Gary W. Don W. McMillan, Mullins, S. C.

PRIVATES.

FULSOM, Grover C. Miss Pearl Reeves, Hugo, Okla.
PETERSON, August B. Mrs. Sophia Peterson, R. F. D. 1, White Hall, Mich.

Died from Aeroplane Accident.

LIEUTENANT.

MOORE, Charles Carroll. Mrs. Janette B. Moore, 67 Prospect Street, Cortland, N. Y.

Died from Accident and Other Causes.

PRIVATES.

BRATTAN, Robert F. Mrs. Robert F. Brattan, Princess Anne, Md., care of H. Fillmore, Lankford.
COCHIA, Luigi. Louis Martha, 309 Haish Avenue, De Kalb, Ill.

Died of Disease.

CORPORAL.

CHRISTIE, Ralph G. Claude A. Christie, 1406 South Buckeye Street, Kokomo, Ind.

COOK.

SPINK, Orla H. Mrs. Anna Spink, 1304 Delaware Avenue, Centralia, Wash.

PRIVATES.

CONSTANTINE, David S. Mrs. Louis Hunter, Rochester, N. H.
WASHINGTON, Vint E. Mrs. Lonnie Washington, Meadowview, Va.
WHITE, Sam, jr. Mrs. Susie White, R. F. D. box 2, Quitman, Ga.

CHANGES IN STATUS.

The following cabled corrections are issued as an appendix to the regular casualty lists:

Returned to Duty, Previously Reported

Died of Disease.

PRIVATE.

WOOLARD, James F. Mrs. Ellen M. Kindig, Hartington, Neb.

Killed in Action, Previously Reported Wounded Severely.

PRIVATE.

CARTER, Thomas G. John Carter, Shuff, Va.

Killed in Action, Previously Reported Missing in Action.

CORPORALS.

SMITH, Orien Waldron. Mrs. Orien W. Smith, 231 Conover Street, Burlington, N. J.
WELLS, Frederick S. Mrs. Frederick, S. Wells, 205 Madison Street, Syracuse, N. Y.

PRIVATES.

BUNTIN, Raymond W. Mrs. Louise Buntin, Bogard, Mo.
GREEN, Neil. Mrs. Dellie Green, R. F. D., Sneedville, Tenn.
GRIFFIN, Edward J. Patrick Griffin, 519 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
JENNINGS, Martin F. Jesse Jennings, R. F. D. 23, Ransomville, N. Y.
JONES, Earl E. Mrs. Mary Jones, Meyersdale, Pa.
OLSON, Edward. Mrs. Johanna Olson, R. F. D. 1, Gillett, Wis.
PRAMAS, William. Mrs. Mary Pramas, 13 Upton Street, Boston, Mass.
PULLIN, Homer. Henry Pullin, French Camps, Miss.
RAY, Samuel. Mrs. Annie Butler, Nebo, Hopkins County, Ky.
WELLS, Frank H. William G. Schadler, 446 Prospect Avenue, Buffalo, N. Y.

Died, Previously Reported Missing in Action.

CORPORAL.

COLLIER, Clarence S. E. J. Brown, care of Children's Home, Maumee, Lucas County, Ohio.

Returned to Duty, Previously Reported Missing in Action.

PRIVATES.

BECKER, Henry. Mrs. H. J. Becker, 1273 Seavie Avenue, Bridgeport, Conn.

CASUALTIES IN U. S. EXPEDITIONARY FORCES

ECKHOFF, John. Egbert Eckhoff, Parkersburg, Iowa.
FARINA, Augustino. Frank Cicola, 12 Bradford Street, Plymouth, Mass.
FUDA, George. Mrs. Rose Notti, Martino Rego, Italy.
HERNDON, Richard E. Mrs. Dora Herndon, 123½ West Main Street, Walla Walla, Wash.
KEMPER, Albert H. Frank Kemper, Kilbourn, Ill.
KOTZIN, Jack. Mrs. Jack Kotzin, 769 Columbus Avenue, New York, N. Y.
KULAKOWSKI, Barney. Joseph Kulakowski, 302 Wilson Street, Buffalo, N. Y.
LAFARTEZZA, Raffaele. Mrs. Antonette Lafartezza, 920 Catherine Street, Utica, N. Y.
LONGO, Alley. Mrs. Carmela Longo, Patti, Messina, Italy.
OLSON, Lars E. Mrs. Matilda Larson, Westra Berga, Vormland, Sweden.
TAYLOR, Ray F. Grover C. Taylor, R. F. D. 1, Richland, Oreg.

Returned to Military Control, Previously Reported Missing in Action.

SWEITZER, George S. Elsworth Sweitzer, R. F. D. 1, York, Pa.

Erroneously Reported Died in Aeroplane Accident.

LIEUTENANT.

MOORE, Charles Chilton, jr. C. C. Moore, Middle River, Calif.

SERIAL B, NO. 45.

Killed in Action.

PRIVATES.

FISHER, Albert. Mrs. Mary Fisher, box 79, Allison, Pa.
McDANIEL, Benjamin H. Mrs. Nora McDaniel, 825 Ewing Avenue, Schoffield, Mo.

Died of Wounds.

PRIVATE.

FLORIO, Joseph. Thomas Florio, 2332 Second Avenue, New York, N. Y.

Missing in Action.

PRIVATES.

BENNETT, Arthur. Mrs. Anna Bennett, 415 East Fifty-sixth Street, New York, N. Y.
GALBRAITH, Albert. William Galbraith, Red Cloud, Nebr.
NIELSON, George C. Mrs. Florence Nielson, Hawarden, Iowa.
SAMMONS, Paul. Henry Sammons, Gibson, Ga.

CURRENT CASUALTIES.

Died of Wounds.

PRIVATE.

NORMAN, William T. Mrs. Edith Norman, 15 Kister Place, Coney Island, N. Y.

Died from Accident and Other Causes.

SERGEANTS.

CRUMLEY, Ulmont S. Robert W. Crumley, 514 Fourth Avenue, New Kensington, Pa.
MEYER, Albert W. Julius F. Meyer, general delivery, Hartsburg, Mo.

PRIVATES.

BENBROOK, Harold D. R. E. Benbrook, Rockwell, Tex.
HOWARD, William. Mrs. Maria Howard, Christiansburg, Va.
NEISS, Andrew S. Mrs. Teckla Neiss, St. Michaels, Minn.
PHARIS, George. Sebe Pharis, Brotherton, Tenn.
VAUGHN, Samuel. Mrs. Mary Mumford, Belleview, Tenn.
WRIGHT, Oliver G. Perry F. Wright, Oriskany, Va.

Died of Disease.

SERGEANTS.

LABERDIE, George. Mrs. Clara Laberdie, 2918 Chase Street, Toledo, Ohio.
LATHRAP, Frank H., jr. Frank H. Lathrap, 2950 Regent Street, Berkeley, Calif.

CORPORALS.

LANE, William. Mrs. Henrietta Lane Wright, 527 West Maple Street, Savannah, Ga.
LARSON, Charles E. Nels P. Larson, R. F. D. 2, Deland, Ill.

COOK.

SCOFIELD, Arthur P. P. D. Scofield, R. F. D. 19, Dryden, N. Y.

PRIVATES.

BLAIR, Edward. Edward Blair, Jeanerett, La.
BRINGA, Alvin T. Ole Bringa, R. F. D. 2, Stoughton, Wis.
BROOKS, George. Mrs. Francis Boyden Brooks, Eudora, Ark.
CHANDLER, Floyd. Mrs. Lula R. Casey, 404 South Liberty, Jackson, Tenn.
CRAIG, William A. Mrs. Octa Fletcher, 11 West State Street, Athens, Ohio.
DOMANOSKI, Alexander. Mikely Domanoski, 118 Essex Street, Jersey City, N. J.
EVERHART, Percy R. Reuben F. Everhart, R. F. D. 1, Kittanning, Pa.
GILDER, James W. Mrs. Lillian Gilder, 116 College Street, Columbia, S. C.
GILLIAM, Wirt. Mrs. Delia Hayes, Hosmer, Va.
HAGLER, Luther S. Mrs. Harriett Hagler, Gilmer, Tex.
HARP, Henry. Mrs. Frances Harp, R. F. D. 3, box 107, San Augustine, Tex.
HENDRIX, Lawrence. Mrs. Laura Hendrix, Biorne, Ark.
JOHNSON, John L. Miss Lena Johnson, 1220 Day Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
KRAMER, Arthur. Mrs. Jennie Kramer, 408 First Street, College Point, N. Y.
MAATMAN, Edward D. Mrs. Sena Maatman, R. F. D. 2, Hamilton, Mich.
SONES, James Walter. Mrs. Anna Sones Drake, 417 West Cherry Street, Cherokee, Iowa.

CHANGES IN STATUS.

The following cabled corrections are issued as an appendix to the regular casualty lists:

Returned to Duty, Previously Reported Killed in Action.

CORPORAL.

FINNEGAN, Edward J. Edward J. Finnegan, 550 Leonard Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Returned to Duty, Previously Reported Died of Disease.

PRIVATES.

BERKEBILE, Emanuel. Jacob Henry Berkebile, P. O. box 292, Hooversville, Pa.
WHITACRE, Oscar. Frank Whitacre, South Pekin, Ill.

Killed in Action, Previously Reported Died.

PRIVATES.

BERBERICH, John W. Martin Berberich, 10 Dayton Place, Meriden, Conn.
JOHNSON, Charles Albert. Swan H. Johnson, R. F. D. 1, Inavale, Nebr.
MELCHER, Alphonse. Miss Rena Melcher, 4721 Emerson Avenue south, Minneapolis, Minn.
NOLL, Ray A. Mrs. Marcus Noll, Jamesport, Mo.
PALERMO, Nicholas. Nicholas Palermo, 129 Franklin Street, New Haven, Conn.
PROSSER, Beryl L. Mrs. Leo Na Prosser, R. F. D. 1, Monticello, Me.

Died of Disease, Previously Reported Died.

PRIVATE.

ADAMS, John. Gid Adams, Jeremiah, Ky.

Returned to Duty, Previously Reported Died.

PRIVATE.

KLINE, Albert A. Mrs. A. J. Kline, Jefferson, Ohio.

Died of Wounds, Previously Reported Wounded (Degree Undetermined).

PRIVATE.

PERRY, Walter C. Mrs. Carrie E. Perry, 15 Reuter Avenue, Pittsfield, Mass.

Wounded Slightly, Previously Reported Wounded (Degree Undetermined).

COOK.

ZALEWSKI, Paul. Pete Zalewski, 1310 Aubin Street, Detroit, Mich.

Killed in Action, Previously Reported Missing in Action.

CORPORALS.

FEID, James Francis. Mrs. Elizabeth Moore, 4201 Lowe Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
GRAHAM, Edward. Sidney W. Graham, Burnetts Creek, Ind.
HARVEY, Daniel J. Mrs. Harry Harvey, 27 Daggett Street, New Haven, Conn.
NIKOLOFF, Steve. S. Waslo, Walnut Grove, Minn.
ROWLEY, Alvin T. William Rowley, Pleasant Hill, Ill.

PRIVATES.

ASSENZO, Albert. Mrs. Angelina Appignani, 317 East One hundred and fifteenth Street, care of Mrs. A. Tarantino, New York, N. Y.
BUNCH, Elbert L. Thomas J. Bunch, R. F. D. 2, Eldon, Mo.
CROTEAU, Clarence J. Clevis Croteau, Knowlton Street, Marlborough, N. H.
DOUGLASS, John G. Mrs. D. E. Douglass, 937 Orr Avenue, Kittanning, Pa.
FULLER, Albert D. Joseph L. Fuller, Cowles, Nebr.
GOODWIN, John F. William Drake, 114 East One hundred and third Street, New York, N. Y.
HENDERSON, Alexander W. Miss Helen Rainford, 8319 Norwood Street, Chestnut Hill, Pa.
LASLEY, Robert H. Mrs. Lizzie Grey, Fame, Okla.
MACCI, Serafino. Alfredo Macci, 3809 Claremont Avenue, Baltimore, Md.
MIAZGA, Antoni. Joe Miazga, 1326 German Street, Erie, Pa.
REITER, Sidney Howard. Mrs. Katherine Reiter, 1401 Carnegie Avenue, McKeesport, Pa.
SMOTHERS, Clarence E. Mrs. Daisy L. Smothers, 4280 South Pennsylvania Street, Denver, Colo.
TORIAN, James E. Mrs. Lucy J. Patterson, R. F. D. 3, Grapevine, Tex.
TOWNSEND, Ewell L. M. S. Townsend, Achille, Okla.
WATKINS, Archie. Richard D. Watkins, 148 Clark Street, Clarksville, Tenn.
WEIGEL, Henry. Mrs. Christina Weigel, 1447 North Twelfth Street, St. Louis, Mo.
WIDGEON, Russell E. Mrs. Vandy Widgeon, R. F. D., Princess Anne, Va.
WRIGHT, Rodney Bruce. Robert Wright, Leslie, Mich.

Died of Wounds, Previously Reported Missing in Action.

PRIVATES.

BIAS, Sterling. John H. Bias, Sheridan, W. Va.
HALL, John T. Mrs. Emma F. Hall, 1520 Phillips Avenue, Springfield, Ill.

Wounded Severely, Previously Reported Missing in Action.

PRIVATE.

TENCZAR, Tomacz. Miss Keidy Lenandacka, 22 High Street, Holyoke, Mass.

Wounded (Degree Undetermined), Previously Reported Missing in Action.

PRIVATE.

HERZIG, Peter. Joseph Herzig, 265 Maple Avenue, Wallington, N. J.

Returned to Duty, Previously Reported Missing.

CORPORAL.

SHORT, Rolland H. P. Joseph P. Short, 922 North Main Street, Decatur, Ill.

PRIVATES.

ADAM, Frank Otto. Paul Adam, 704 Fresh Pond Road, Brooklyn, N. Y.
AULT, Francis. Mrs. Jessie Ault, Valley Point, W. Va.
BAER, Frank. Henry Franklin Baer, 2117 Morgan Street, Indianapolis, Ind.
BLUBAUGH, Charles M. Mrs. Bertha Blubaugh, Pinehill, Pa.
BOMENTE, Vincent. Joe Bomente, 206 Penn Street, Bristol, Pa.
BORCHERT, Alfred W. Mrs. Sophie Bordhert, box 49, Richfield, Wis.
BORN, William H. Jacob Born, R. F. D. 1, Reedsville, W. Va.
BROWN, Arlie. James Brown, Kansas, Ill.
DE VRIESE, Camiel. Mrs. Ella De Vriese, 825 North Walnut Street, Kewanee, Ill.
DUCRE, Sullivan. Mrs. Abraham Elliott, care of H. A. Johnson, The Addison, Asbury Park, N. J.
KORESSELL, Stephen J. William P. Koressell, Evansville, Ind.
KORKOTSELOS, Dimitrios. John Korkotselos, 599 East Water Street, Milwaukee, Wis.
LANDES, John L. Miss Ruth Landes, 239 Cumberland Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
MEGEE, Theodore. Mrs. Mary Steel, Harbeson, Del.
MOGELEWER, Paul. Mrs. Sam Moses, 1833 Webster Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
WALKER, Arby E. John Couch, R. F. D. 1, Fort Gibson, Okla.

Erroneously Reported Died of Disease.

PRIVATE.

ADAMS, John A. John B. Adams, Adamsburg, S. C.

Died of Disease—Erroneously Reported Died.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL.

GRAFTON, Gilbert C. Mrs. Alice C. Grafton, 416 Eighth Street south, Fargo, N. Dak.

CASUALTIES IN U. S. EXPEDITIONARY FORCES

SERIAL B, NO. 46.

Died of Wounds.

PRIVATES.

SIMS, William H. John D. Sims, Kings Mountain, Ky.
WITKOWAKI, Soleslaw. Waleraey Sczymanska, 1121 Buckingham Street, Toledo, Ohio.

Died of Accident and Other Causes.

PRIVATES.

DELAHOUSSAYE, Clarence J. Mrs. Rena Delahoussaye, 830 East Main Street, New Iberia, La.
GOYFAN, Pioti. Martin Goyfan, 106 Hudson Street, Toledo, Ohio.
PAARMANN, William J. Jergin A. Paarmann, R. F. D. 5, Wadina, Minn.

Died of Disease.

CORPORAL.

GOFF, Edward Levi. McDowell Kersey, Garrison, W. Va.

Missing in Action.

PRIVATES.

MORAN, Edward C. Mrs. Andrew Smith, 123 Dupont Street, Manayunk, Philadelphia, Pa.
SARZON, Cornelius. Mrs. Matilda Sarzon, 20 Summer Street, Westfield, Mass.
SPELL, Neill W. Mrs. Ella Spell, George, Tex.
STALNAKER, Harry H. Mrs. J. A. Stalnaker, Independence, Oreg.
STEWARD, Arthur R. Mrs. D. A. Stewart, R. F. D. 3, Lillington, N. C.
COLEMAN, James J. Mrs. Mary Coleman, 2337 North Twentieth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
GEISER, J. W. Andrew Geiser, R. F. D. 1, York, Pa.
McKAY, Luther. Albert Hanson, 129 South Fifty-ninth Avenue, West Duluth, Minn.
MAGOON, Ernest L. Merritt Magoon, Whitewater, Wis.

CURRENT CASUALTIES.

Died of Wounds.

PRIVATE.

GREGG, Don C. George W. Gregg, R. F. D. 1, Montpelier, Ohio.

Died from Accident and Other Causes.

LIEUTENANTS.

FALES, Hugo W. Elmer E. Fales, 422 South Pleasant Street, Belding, Mich.
FERRIS, Earl Horace. Mrs. Myrtle Ferris, 25 William Street, Hornell, N. Y.
O'DONNELL, Francis W. Mrs. Katherine Ford O'Donnell, 16 Cohen Street, Naugatuck, Conn.

CORPORALS.

DELANEY, Jack. Thomas K. Delaney, 216 Union Street, Johnstown, Pa.
MANLOVE, Davis E. Charles R. Manlove, Middletown, Del.

MECHANIC.

LLOYD, Leroy. Mrs. G. H. Sprague, 1453 West Church Street, Jacksonville, Fla.

PRIVATES.

CASTLE, John R. Lemuel P. Abernathy, Ottawa, Kans.
COX, James. John Cox, Mineralwells, W. Va.
HULTGREN, John A. Mrs. Magdalena Hultgren, St. James, Minn.
McBRIDE, Charles Winfield. Mrs. Lucie A. McBride, Tenaha, Tex.
MURPHY, Walter C. Mrs. Walter C. Murphy, 3149 Rhodes Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
SMITH, John. Mrs. Daisy Harris, Bethune, S. C.

Died of Disease.

LIEUTENANT.

WALKER, Edward E. Mrs. Edward Walker, 305 West Street, Carlinville, Ill.

MECHANIC.

McHUGH, John H. Mrs. Bridget McHugh, 211 Oak Street, Dunmore, Pa.

PRIVATES.

BRUESS, Helmuth. Mrs. Anna Bruess, 714 Jackson Street, Wausau, Wis.
CUTLER, Frank D. Miss Viva E. Cutler, Gold, Pa.
DAVIS, Henry. Mrs. Frances Davis, R. F. D. 5, Macon, N. C.
FIETSAM, Carl E. Mrs. Elizabeth Strietz, 1223 First Street, St. Cloud, Minn.
GRAF, Walter. William Graf. R. F. D. 2, Round Top, Tex.
HOGAN, Nick. Talley Hogan, R. F. D. 3, Ramer, Ala.
JOHNSON, Henry. Mrs. Ellen Johnson, Powhatan, La.
OGARA, John. Mrs. J. B. Poland, Red River, La.
PEMBERTON, Floyd W. Mrs. Blanch Pemberton, general delivery, Algonac, Mich.
POLLY, William A. Mrs. Dora A. Polly, R. F. D. 1, Prospect, Tenn.
RIGGINS, Charles. Lewis Young, City Point, Fla.
SIMPSON, Clarence. Mrs. Kate Simpson, R. F. D. 3, box 42, Golconda, Ill.
TATE, Walter H. Mrs. C. Tate, 118 West C Street, Ontario, Calif.
WINCHESTER, Glenn H. Clarence T. Winchester, R. F. D. 1, Irma, Lincoln County, Wis.

CHANGES IN STATUS.

The following cabled corrections are issued as an appendix to the regular casualty lists:

Returned to Duty, Previously Reported Killed in Action.

PRIVATE.

CARAS, Leon. John Caras, 6 Potter Avenue, Utica, N. Y.

Killed in Action, Previously Reported Died.

PRIVATES.

FINKBEINER, Arthur C. Fred Finkbeiner, R. F. D. 5, Middleville, Mich.
KONOPKA, Benedyk. Mencek Konopka, 1223 Alt Street, Chicago, Ill.
LUCAS, Cornelius J. Jelke J. Lucas, R. F. D. 1, Manhattan, Mont.
MYERS, Charles E. Mrs. Anna B. Myers, Branch Hill, Ohio.

Died of Wounds, Previously Reported Died.

PRIVATE.

CARLSON, Raymond C. John Carlson, R. F. D. 1, Gorlow, Ill.

Killed in Action, Previously Reported Wounded Severely.

PRIVATE.

PORTER, Charles J. James S. Porter, Calera, Okla.

Missing in Action, Previously Reported Wounded Severely.

PRIVATE.

POSSENBAN, Constante. Eugene Possenban, Porterville, Calif.

Missing in Action, Previously Reported Wounded (Degree Undetermined).

PRIVATE.

NAGELE, William H. Mrs. Mary Nagele, Glen Street, Kingston, N. Y.

Killed in Action, Previously Reported Missing in Action.

LIEUTENANT.

GRACIE. Ralph D. Daniel K. Gracie, Bemidji, Minn.

SERGEANT.

DICKINSON, Leon A. John Dickinson, 917 Newton Avenue, Camden, N. J.

CORPORALS.

FITZGERALD, Edmund. Mrs. Lillian McCarthy, 4527 Detroit Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.
McFADDEN, Melvin C. Mrs. Lorenda McFadden, 1224 Harrison Street, Davenport, Iowa.

PRIVATES.

BARTOLI, Quinto W. Mrs. Celia Bartoli, 2004 Pittston Avenue, Scranton, Pa.
BOULTINGHOUSE, Stanley. Cris E. Boultinghouse, Cherokee, Tex.
BYRD, Otho C. Cail H. Byrd, R. F. D. 1, Lexington, Miss.
CHRISTENSON, Lester W. James Christenson, Albert Lea, Minn.
CRAMER, Franklin L. Mrs. Rebecca D. Cramer, box 2, Disston, Pa.
CUPP, George M. Mrs. Ada Cupp, R. F. D. 4, box 59, Dalton, Ga.
FISHEL, Carl P. James H. Fishel, 903 Center Avenue, Butler, Pa.
IHLI, Carl William. Frank Ihli, Blythedale, Pa.
KANOFF, Raymond J. William Kanoff, 327 James Street, New Haven, Conn.
LEWIS, Gomer W. Jesse Lewis, Dodgeville, Wis.
LUM, Wallace B. Mrs. Elizabeth I. Lum, 63 Center Street, West Haven, Conn.
McDONALD, Francis A. Mrs. Sarah C. McDonald, 241 Webster Street, East Boston, Mass.
McGINTY, Cornelius T. P. McGinty, 551 Ninth Avenue, New York, N. Y.
McGOLDRICK, Edward J. Mrs. Nora McGoldrick, 32 Leonard Street, Dorchester, Mass.
MOON, Sylvestus. Nelson Moon, R. F. D. 27, Maysville, Ga.
MORISSEY, James. Henry Morissey, 41 Albany Street, Albany, N. Y.
PETCHENY, Frank. Mrs. Bertha Petcheny, Brownsville, Pa.
PIERRE, Harvey. John Pierre, 784 Superior Street, Appleton, Wis.
RICHARDSON, William B. Robert Richardson, Company 22, National Military Home, Dayton, Ohio.
SALVADORE, Adam James. Mrs. Nancy Salvadore, 403 Iowa Avenue, Glassport, Pa.
SMITH, Bernard E. J. Lee Smith, 563 Chenango Street, Binghamton, N. Y.
SULLIVAN, William A. Timothy J. Sullivan, 117 Stanley Avenue, Jackson, Mich.

Died, Previously Reported Missing in Action.

LIEUTENANTS.

SAUNDERS, Raymond J. Don E. Saunders, 212 Terry Avenue, Billings, Mont.
TURNER, Henry E., jr. H. E. Turner, 815 Western Avenue, Seattle, Wash.
WEST, George O. Mrs. Edith M. West, U. B. Annex, Main Street, Dayton, Ohio.

Wounded Slightly, Previously Reported Missing in Action.

PRIVATE.

JENKINS, Irvin C. Mrs. Rosa Jenkins, Tulsa, Okla.

PRIVATE.

SHERWOOD, Charles Arberta. Mrs. Retta Sherwood, care of Dell Beardsley, Arcade, N. Y.

Wounded (Degree Undetermined), Previously Reported Missing in Action.

PRIVATE.

PARENTE, Angelo. Carmen Blemondia, Grantville, Staten Island, N. Y.

Returned to Duty, Previously Reported Missing in Action.

CORPORALS.

McCANN, John F. Mrs. Annie McCann, 6827 South Loomis Street, Chicago, Ill.
TAYLOR, George E. Willie Taylor, Mecca, Ind.

PRIVATES.

ACHTMAN, Louis I. Samuel Achtman, 54 Sheriff Street, New York, N. Y.
BANDONI, Guiseppe. Pietro Bandoni, Churchill, Nev.
CRANE, Guy. Mrs. Effie C. Crane, Valley, Point, W. Va.
HOOBLER, Vernon F. Mrs. Alice R. Hoobler, 28 Walnut Street, Salem, Ohio.
JOHNSON, John F. Mrs. Mary Frederickson, Metropolitan, Mich.
LINDSEY, Everett R. Mrs. Mary B. Lindsey, 311 North Wayne Street, North Manchester, Ind.
LOUGH, John D. Mrs. Mary Hester Lough, Kline, W. Va.
McCONNEY, Joseph I. Charles Standard, 356 West Fifty-sixth Street, New York, N. Y.
McNALLY, Frank C. Mrs. Margaret McNally, 1352 East Ninetieth Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
MITCHELL, Clarence F. Oliver W. Mitchell, Aladdin, Wyo.
SHAFFER, Charles E. Mrs. Minnie Shaffer, R. F. D. 1, Hunt, W. Va.
SOBIE, John M. Harry Sobie, R. F. D. 4, Coldwater, Mich.
SOLA, Jean C. Joseph Sola, Therit, La.
SPRAGGINS, Byrd W. Clyde W. Spraggins, R. F. D. 4, Dyersburg, Tenn.
STOKES, Henry B. Mrs. Cloves L. Lafluer, Oakhurst, Tex.
TEEGARDEN, Clyde E. John Teegarden, Deemstorboro, Pa.
WILLIAMSON, Warner C. James C. Williamson, Bonnie River, New Brunswick, Canada.

Erroneously Reported Died of Disease.

PRIVATE.

DAVIS, Henry. Connis Ganeet, Laurens, S. C.

SERIAL B, NO. 47.

Killed in Action.

PRIVATES.

HANSEN, Marius. Mrs. Regina Hansen, Trondhjem, Frosta, Norway.
HILL, George W. Mrs. Mary A. Hill, 159 First Street, Detroit, Mich.

CASUALTIES IN U. S. EXPEDITIONARY FORCES

Died from Wounds.

SERGEANTS.

CURTIS, Rufus C. Mrs. N. V. Curtis, Hickory, N. C.
RIEBLE, Frank J. Mrs. John Rieble, 10 Canfield Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

PRIVATES.

BROWN, Gilbert A. Mrs. Aleathi G. Brown, Warren, Md.
KANTHAK, Martin. Peter Kanthak, Nassau, Minn.

Died from Accident and Other Causes.

PRIVATE.

CONNOLLY, James. Mrs. James Connolly, 48 North Mayfield Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

CURRENT CASUALTIES.

Died from Accident and Other Causes.

SERGEANT.

KWASNESKE, Mike. Mrs. Jane W. Stall, 2626 Eighth Street, Elkhart, Ind.

CORPORALS.

CONDON, George. Miss Mamie Condon, 7830 Aberdeen Street, Chicago, Ill.
GORDON, Clifton. Mrs. Lizzie Mathafey, 225 Pearl Avenue, Greenville, S. C.
GUSTAFSON, Carl E. Mrs. Ellen Newman, 9 Orchard Street, Medford, Mass.
SIEDLARZ, Joseph M. Mrs. Agnes Mieczak, 614 Curtis Street, Chicago, Ill.

PRIVATES.

ADDISON, Tom. Mrs. Estelle Addison, Trenton, S. C.
LUBNER, Edward F. Frank Lubner, 271 Elk Street, Albany, N. Y.
MEDO, Paul. Steve Medo, 3027 Fortieth Street, Chicago, Ill.
REEVES, Ralph. Mrs. Maggie Reeves, 204 Townsend Street, Glenwood, Iowa.

Died of Disease.

PRIVATES.

BLOOMQUIST, Oscar T. Ludwig Bloomquist, 2022 Nineteenth Street, Boulder, Colo.
CIACCIA, Vito A. Paolo Ciaccia, 354 Coates Street, Coatesville, Pa.
GIVEN, Maurice A. Mrs. Alice Given, 333 Broadway, Lawrence, Mass.
HARBOUR, John H. Mrs. Mary K. Barbour, Stuart, Va.
HUDGINS, John. Mrs. Lilly Hudgins, Baldknob, Ark.
LONEY, Joseph A. Owen Conlin, Eighth Avenue and Sixth Street, Mount Vernon, N. Y.
LOWE, Ernest. Frank Lowe, R. F. D. 1, box 71, Meansville, Ga.

CHANGES IN STATUS.

The following cabled corrections are issued as an appendix to the regular casualty lists:

Returned to Duty, Previously Reported Killed in Action.

PRIVATE.

WILSON, Joseph. Mrs. Esther Wilson, 3310 Edmonston Avenue, Baltimore, Md.

Died, Previously Reported Died from Wounds Received in Action.

WAGONER.

RUMBAUGH, George Henry. Mrs. Van L. Rumbaugh, 3753 Byron Street, Chicago, Ill.

Returned to Duty, Previously Reported Died from Wounds Received in Action.

PRIVATE.

ANDERSON, Harry A. Mrs. Albertina Anderson, 30 Wilton Avenue, Jamestown, N. Y.

Returned to Duty, Previously Reported Died of Disease.

PRIVATE.

HICKS, Charles Reeves, jr. Mrs. Helen L. Hicks, 12 Summit Avenue, Cedarhurst, N. Y.

Killed in Action, Previously Reported Died.

PRIVATES.

HOCKMAN, William. Mrs. Amanda Hockman, Accident, Md.
KOUDELKA, Anton. Mrs. Barbara Koudelka, 2826 West Twenty-second Street, Chicago, Ill.

Died from Wounds Received in Action, Previously Reported Died.

PRIVATE.

MAXWELL, Henry G. Harry Maxwell, 225 Cohausey Street, Bridgeton, N. J.

Died of Disease, Previously Reported Died.

CORPORAL.

DEXTER, Robert I. George G. Dexter, 224 State Street, Batavia, N. Y.

Returned to Duty, Previously Reported Died.

SERGEANT.

LECK, Edward E. Adolph Leck, 44 Warren Street, Meridan, Conn.

Killed in Action, Previously Reported Missing in Action.

CORPORAL.

KEEL, Frank B. Thomas B. Keel, 412 North Taylor Street, Gainesville, Tex.

PRIVATES.

BEST, Robert A. Miss H. A. Best, box 82, Fenway P. O., Boston, Mass.
BOOTH, William Wayne. Mrs. Haney W. Booth, R. F. D. 1, New Milford, Pa.
BURRILL, George. Mrs. Jennie N. Burrill, 1 Hoddington Place, Lynn, Mass.
COLE, Murphy J. Mrs. D. Cole, Deridder, La.
FARINOSI, Alfonso. Dominick Frezza, 260 Frank Avenue, Mansfield, Ohio.
HARRINGTON, Robert D. Mrs. Ellen Harrington, 713 Tenth Avenue, New York, N. Y.
KRUSKOP, William. Mrs. Lillian Milliken, 46 Kenilworth Place, Ridgewood, N. J.
MALICOAT, Rolla. Herdin Malicoat, Threelinks, Ky.
RUBERTO, Glacchino. Domenico Ruberto, Province Di Vampobasso Monderoduno, Italy.
TOHAK, Robert Valentian. Frank Tohak, 945 North Racine Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
YAGEL, Charlie. Joe Yagel, Purdin, Mo.

Died, Previously Reported Missing in Action.

PRIVATES.

HENDERSON, William E. Mrs. William Henderson, 26 Avenue B, Port Washington, N. Y.
HILTON, John H. George Dean, 927 South West Street, Rockford, Ill.

Wounded Severely, Previously Reported Missing in Action.

PRIVATE.

HAMBRICK, Okey V. Mrs. Anna Hambrick, Bluejay, W. Va.

Wounded Slightly, Previously Reported Missing in Action.

CORPORAL.

BARRETT, John F. John Barrett, R. F. D. 1, North Jackson, Ohio.

Wounded (Degree Undetermined), Previously Reported Missing in Action.

PRIVATES.

EARNHART, Grady. Oscar Earnhart, Greenbrier, Ark.
GEORGARAKIS, Demetrius. Nick Jaharioudakis, 298 Burnett Street, New Brunswick, N. J.

Returned to Duty, Previously Reported Missing in Action.

SERGEANT.

STEJAKAL, Rudolph. James Stejakal, 2750 Trumbull Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

COOK.

SCHOOR, W. Mrs. Susan Schoor, 819 West Jackson Street, Ottawa, Ill.

PRIVATES.

CANNON, Thomas F. Mrs. Johanna Cannon, 54 Ridge Street, Hanover Improvement, Ashley, Pa.
CLEMOWITZ, Felix. Ignac Jaglinski, 16 Astoria Road, Maspeth, N. Y.
COMAN, George J. Mrs. Charles Gifford, 1125 Main Street, East Hartford, Conn.
DALIA, John. Antonio Dalia, 125 Conklin Street, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
EASLEY, Claire M. Mrs. Lida M. Easley, Morristown, Tenn.
ETHERIDGE, Frank. Mrs. Nancy Etheridge, Leesville, S. C.
FERGUSON, Arthur. Mrs. Clara R. Crawford, 2414 North Thirteenth Street, Kansas City, Kan.
FOCA, Bartolo. Joseph Foca, 617 Ann Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
GROSSKLAUS, Edward. Mrs. Louise Grosskaus, 747 Sumett Street, Joliet, Ill.
HAARSTAD, Melvin. Erick G. Haarstad, R. F. D. 4, Rothsay, Minn.
HERTZOG, Elmer R. Charles H. Hertzog, 825 West Eighth Street, Allentown, Pa.
HOBAN, James E. Mrs. Anna Hoban, 9202 Prince Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.
HODGSON, Frank F. Mrs. Edna Deetz, 820 Vermont Avenue, Glassport, Pa.
HRAPCHAK, Walter. Make Hrapchak, Hill Street, Mayfield, Pa.
HUNTER, Clarence. Abner Hunter, Corydon, Ind.
JOHNSON, Chester G. Mrs. Mary Johnson, Vanderbilt, Pa.
KIEHNE, William. Louis H. Kiehne, R. F. D. 4, Preston, Minn.
KROGSTAD, Helmer. Mrs. Anna Krogstad, Tenth and St. Croix Streets, Hudson, Wis.
LEMER, Joseph. Mrs. Rose Lemer, 10722 Greenbay Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
LICHTENWALNER, Edwin J. Mrs. Hattie Gerstengerg, R. F. D. 2, Hellertown, Pa.
McMANNIS, George Ray. Rufus McMannis, Turner Station, Ky.
MANNEY, Eddie. A. C. Dore, Miles City, Mont.
MOORE, Kindle. Calvin Moore, Pay, Ky.
MOREAU, Henry. Mrs. Rose Apostolo, 25 George Street, Pawtucket, R. I.
MUSTO, Rocco. Mrs. Angelina Musto, 52 Elmwood Street, Revere, Mass.
NACHTMAN, Alexander S. Mr. Max Braun, 81 Chambers Street, New York, N. Y.
NADWOOD, Joe. Mrs. Mary Nadwood, 920 Elston Avenue, Grand Rapids, Mich.
NORRIS, Roy A. James T. Norris, Pine Grove, Ky.
SANTANGELO, Michael. Matthew Santangelo, 528 Moor Street, Norristown, Pa.
SCHMIDT, Paul. August Schmidt, 218 Delaware Street, Leavenworth, Kan.
SIMON, Wildy E. Philip S. Simon, Oberon, N. Dak.
SMITH, Lee. Mrs. Fred Smith, San Mateo, Cal.
SPURLOCK, Finley. Silas Spurlock, Privett, Ky.
USA, Lawrence. Mrs. Mary Usa, 23 Malcolm Place, Great Elizabeth, N. J.
WALKER, Robert B. Mrs. Maude Willis, 3919 Washington Avenue, Cheviot, Ohio.
WETZEL, Bruce E. James Wetzel, Mount Claire, W. Va.
WILLIAMS, Frank D. David D. Williams, 7 Hillside Place, Ilion, N. Y.
WILLIAMS, John W. Levander P. Williams, Brace, Tenn.
WIRTH, Walter J. Mrs. Nema Wirth, 925 Eddy Street, San Francisco, Cal.
YOCHIM, Tony. Mrs. Henrietta Yochim, 18 Berlin Street, Newark, N. J.

Returned to Military Control, Previously Reported Missing in Action.

PRIVATE.

HILTON, Dave E. Mrs. Virginia S. Hilton, Trinity Portland Cement Co., Dallas, Tex.

Erroneously Reported Died of Disease.

PRIVATE.

SPAINHOUR, Roger S. Mrs. Mary A. Mickey, Pinnacle, N. C.

SERIAL B, NO. 48.

Killed in Action.

SERGEANT.

FREAS, Samuel A. Elmer Kistler, 405 Tibbs Avenue, Indianapolis, Ind.

PRIVATES.

FRY, Leonard G. Mrs. Effie Fry, 2938 State Street, Chicago, Ill.
HEAGERTY, James L. Mrs. Catherine Heagerty, 49 Murray Street, Oswego, N. Y.
OSTRANDER, George L. Mrs. Leviena Murphy, 142 Stegeman Street, Jersey City, N. J.
PITSENBARGER, Henry Joseph. Mrs. Alice D. Pitsenbarger, Pool, W. Va.
SMITH, John M. Mrs. Caroline Smith, 2300 East One Hundredth Street, Cleveland, Ohio.

Died from Wounds.

LIEUTENANT.

GABEL, Thomas A. Mrs. M. M. Gabel, 957 Valencia Street, Los Angeles, Cal.

PRIVATES.

DEMOPALES, Gust. George Demopales, 24 Elm Street, Westfield, Mass.
MILLER, George H. Emanuel Miller, Flicksville, Northampton County, Pa.

Died of Disease.

WAGONER.

PORTER, Jesse. Mrs. Clara Comly, Elkins Park, Pa.

Died of Accident and Other Causes.

CORPORAL.

PETTERSON, William L. Mrs. Minnie Petterson, 300½ West Twenty-eighth Street, New York, N. Y.

CASUALTIES IN U. S. EXPEDITIONARY FORCES

PRIVATES.

CARTER, John J. Mrs. Martha Bloom, 3 Locust Hill Terrace, Yonkers, N. Y.
CHARLAN, George J. Mrs. Clara P. Charlan, Richmond, Vt.
SARGENT, Virgil. Paul Sargent, Harlan, Ky.
SAVITSKY, Hypolit. Joseph Savitsky, 777 Main Street, Sawyersville, Pa.

Missing in Action.

CORPORAL.

CUFF, Harry M. Michale R. Cuff, 336 Eighth Street, Jersey City, N. J.

PRIVATES.

AUFMKOLK, Gustave. Mrs. Charles Aufmkolk, 3 Bank Street, New York, N. Y.
DAVIS, Elmer F. Elsworth Davis, R. F. D. 1, Monmouth, Ill.

CURRENT CASUALTIES.

Died from Accident and Other Causes.

SERGEANTS.

CHANCLER, Joseph A. Frank Chancler, 3066 Gault Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
OMOHUNDRO, John T. John W. Omohundro, Huntland, Tenn.

PRIVATES.

BLOOGETT, Clair L. Rev. William N. Blodgett, R. F. D. 5, Vancouver, Wash.
HUNT, James J., Jr. James J. Hunt, Sr., 38 Monroe Street, New York, N. Y.
VOLLMER, Frank J. Miss Marie Vollmer, 333 West Ninth Street, Elyria, Ohio.

Died of Disease.

BATTALION SERGEANT MAJOR.

VITULU, John W. P. Rev. Elson Brebrewester, Cleveland, Ohio.

SERGEANTS.

BAKER, Charlie. Mrs. Willie Baker, 504 Bismarck Street, Jacksonville, Fla.
CAMPBELL, Elwood R. Romas Campbell, Luray, Va.

CORPORALS.

O'SULLIVAN, Daniel J. Mrs. M. O'Sullivan, 29 Tremont Street, Lawrence, Mass.
SORENSON, Robert H. Christ Sorenson, R. F. D. 2, Springfield, S. Dak.

Y. M. C. A. SECRETARY.

BRANON, Virginia Luella. Y. M. C. A. Overseas Casuals, 347 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.

NURSE.

DRISCO, Alice S. Mrs. J. Fulton Drisco, 1323 Terry Avenue, Seattle, Wash.

WAGONER.

BAKER, Oscar. William Baker, Cumby, Tex.

PRIVATES.

ADAMS, John. Mrs. Sarah M. Adams, R. F. D. A, Carlisle, Ind.
AMSINGER, Edward J. Joseph Amsinger, 1710 Sibley Street, St. Charles, Mo.
CAREY, William J. Mrs. Edward Carey, 294 Glenwood Avenue, Bloomfield, N. J.
McNAMARA, John Joseph. John McNamara, 71 Walter Street, Bangor, Me.
MEALER, Elijah. Robert Moore Mealer, R. F. D. 1, Cartecay, Ga.
MILLER, Tom. Miss Maggie Thurston, 630 German Street, Baltimore, Md.
REDMAN, Walter. Miss Martha Redman, 808 Washington Street, Columbia, S. C.

CHANGES IN STATUS.

The following cabled corrections are issued as an appendix to the regular casualty lists:

Returned to Duty, Previously Reported Killed in Action.

CAPTAIN.

SULLIVAN, William J. Mrs. D. A. Sullivan, 2618 Spring Avenue, Milwaukee, Wis.

PRIVATES.

OPSAHL, Selmer T. Knut Opsahl, R. F. D. 2, Spring Grove, Minn.
MARSHALL, Charles N. Mrs. Minnie N. Marshall, 266 East South Street, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
MEDICO, Michele. Angelo Medico, 125 Send Street, Dunmore, Pa.
WRIGHT, Richard. Mrs. Rosia Wright, Empire, Ala.

Returned to Duty, Previously Reported Died from Wounds Received in Action.

PRIVATES.

MILLER, George M. J. M. Miller, 243 Allen Street, State College, Pa.
NICHOLS, Fred. Mrs. Minnie Nichols, Brunswick, Mo.

Returned to Duty, Previously Reported Died of Disease.

PRIVATES.

CHRISTIANSEN, Isaac M. Mels Christiansen, Blanchard, Iowa.
WILLIAMS, John. Sarah Williams, Conneaut Center, Linesville, Pa.

Killed in Action, Previously Reported Died.

CORPORAL.

SHAY, Walter L. Mrs. Laura M. Shay, Knox, Pa.

PRIVATES.

BORNES, Olof. Lois Bornes, Hendricks, Minn.
BROCK, Charley. William Brock, Company F, Soldiers' Home, Leavenworth, Kan.
MIZIVICKI, John. Felix Mizivicki, 1104 Elmwood Avenue, Detroit, Mich.
SVIHURA, Steven, Jr. Mrs. Helen Svihura, 225 East Seventieth Street, New York, N. Y.
TERWILLIGER, John E. Mrs. Hiram Terwilliger, 33 Horton Avenue, Middletown, N. Y.

Died from Wounds Received in Action, Previously Reported Died.

SERGEANT MAJOR.

McALLISTER, James Lloyd. Mrs. Amanda McAllister, Mendon, Mo.

PRIVATE.

SEYMORE, George. Robert N. Seymore, Middlesboro, Ky.

Returned to Duty, Previously Reported Died.

SERGEANTS.

LEAVY, Bernard J. John Leavy, Monnedarragh, Adgaworthtown, County Longford, Ireland.
WASHINGTON, Howard C. Laura V. Washington, 3711 La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.

Killed in Action, Previously Reported Missing in Action.

SERGEANT.

SCHWARTZ, John. Adam Schwartz, 801 East Market Street, Louisville, Ky.

CORPORALS.

HALLBERG, Charles J., Jr. Mrs. Mary Hallberg, 60 Farington Street, Flushing, N. Y.
SANWALD, Louis N. Mrs. Elizabeth Hermanson, 217 Nassau Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

PRIVATES.

CARTER, Albert L. Charlie D. Carter, Ellaville, Ga.
CLEVENGER, Reuben A. Sam Clevenger, R. F. D. 4, Stanton, Mich.
FARRIS, William. Mrs. Susie Farris, R. F. D. 1, Madison, N. C.
GAWNE, John. William Gawne, 5712 West Madison Street, Chicago, Ill.
GIFFORD, Thomas J. John M. Gifford, Milan, Ala.
GRAYSON, Harry T. Mrs. Mar Raggio, 6409 Stewart Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
JOYCE, Michael J. James J. Joyce, 2956 North Mascher Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
L'HOMME, Leo J. Joseph L'Homme, Attawaugon, Conn.
MARTIN, Oders M. Benjamin Martin, Elba, Ala.
PUCCINELLI, John. Antonio Puccinelli, 2727 Franklin Street, San Francisco, Cal.
REGISTER, Lorton W. John R. Register, Ray City, Ga.
RITCHIE, Samuel Lee. James Ritchie, Vine Grove, Ky.
SAJA, Jozfe. John Saja, 688 Michell Street, Milwaukee, Wis.
SCAHILL, Patrick J. Margaret Byrne, 1814 Central Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.
SCHULTZ, Otto. Mrs. Emilia Schultz, 1034 Fourth Street, Milwaukee, Wis.
SEMEINEIKY, Gus. Mike Birkakos, Crozier, W. Va.
SHAKER, Wencil. Frank Shaker, Mount Tabor, Wis.
SIMMONS, Curtis. Mrs. Flora A. Wood, 730 Wright Street, Indianapolis, Ind.

Died from Wounds Received in Action, Previously Reported Missing in Action.

PRIVATES.

PALO, Loside Rocco. Mrs. Marie Palo, Carife Province, Di Develleno, Italy.
WORRALL, Harmon A. Alfred Frederick Worrall, R. F. D. 1, Athensville, Ill.

Died, Previously Reported Missing in Action.

CORPORAL.

PASSEK, Arthur. Mrs. Helen Passek, 12 Galoin Street, Naugatuck, Conn.

Wounded Severely, Previously Reported Missing in Action.

PRIVATE.

BAILEY, Earl. John G. Bailey, Headrick, Okla.

Wounded Slightly, Previously Reported Missing in Action.

PRIVATE.

KANIMOUS, Nick. George Kanimous, Mitlyn, Mistina, Greece.

Wounded (Degree Undetermined), Previously Reported Missing in Action.

PRIVATES.

DENNIZIC, Otto. Batisti Riccinti, 809 Cresent Avenue, Elmwood City, Pa.
KURECKA, Anton. Mrs. Francis Kurecka, R. F. D. 3, box 43, Taylor, Tex.
MANCINI, Pasquale. Mrs. Thersa Mancini, 5236 Shafter Avenue, Oakland, Cal.

Sick in Hospital, Previously Reported Missing in Action.

PRIVATE.

HOWELL, Clarence. James N. Howell, Athertonville, Ky.

Returned to Duty, Previously Reported Missing in Action.

CORPORALS.

LEE, Charles Norman. Henry Waters Lee, Farmington, Mich.
PAYNE, Cady L. William W. Payne, R. F. D. 3, Truman, Minn.
SWOPE, Paul F. Mrs. Florence Swope, 376 Partridge Avenue, Lebanon, Pa.

WAGONER.

GROSSENHEIDER, Robert A. Richard Grossenheider, 5243 Thursh Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.

PRIVATES.

AKINS, Dave. James A. Akins, R. F. D. 4, Vienna, Ga.
BENTON, Riley. Thomas H. Benton, Manning, Texas.
BLAKENEY, John H. B. T. Blakeney, Short, Miss.
BOHLEN, Ernest W. Henry Bohlen, 89 Congress Avenue, Flushing, Long Island, N. Y.
CAREY, Stephen Harold. Stephen Carey, 47 Cedar Street, Marcus Hook, Pa.
COLLINS, Buck. Mrs. Leola Collins, Appleby, Texas.
COTHRAN, Joseph. Mrs. Susie E. Clifton, R. F. D. 1, Mason, Tenn.
CROSS, Omer. Abe Cross, Route 2, Moss, Tenn.
EDER, Frank. Joseph Eder, Colgeville, Minn.
FARRAR, John M. John C. Farrar, Lillie, La.
FRANKE, Joseph. Joseph Franke, Sr., R. F. D. 6, Belleville, Ill.
FRANZ, Phillip J. Mrs. Mary J. Franz, 830 O'Hara Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
FRIEDMAN, Harry. Miss Pauline Friedman, Woodbine, N. J.
GRACE, Elder. Mrs. Lou D. Grace, R. F. D. 1, Elko, Ga.
GRADY, Henry M. Michael Grady, 96 Wrightman Street, Lowell, Mass.
GRAZIANO, Ralph. Dominick Graziano, Iscurso, Province Catanzaro, Italy.
GUSTAFSON, Isaac H. John Gustafson, R. F. D. 5, Box 44, Merrill, Wis.
HALL, Richard W. Mrs. Richard W. Hall, Route 2, Rush Center, Kans.
HANDEL, Albert. Peter Handel, 723 Market Street, Youngstown, Ohio.
HANIFIN, William T. John Hanifin, Sr., Box 275 Ronceverte, W. Va.
HARRELL, Earnest G. William T. Harrell, Alpine, Ala.
HATFIELD, John. Mrs. Rose B. Hatfield, 1321 Wisconsin Street, Joplin, Mo.
HAYES, Joseph. Mrs. Catharine Hayes, 176 Fenhurst Avenue, Richmond Hill, N. Y.
HEALY, Edward. Mrs. Mary Sullivan, 91 Hope Street, Providence, R. I.
HOLTERFIELD, Henry. George Holterfield, Hardin, Ill.
HUGHES, Harry. Mrs. Emma Hughes, 658 Fell Street, San Francisco, Calif.
JENSON, Henry T. Mrs. Thea Jenson, post office 242, Spring Valley, Wis.
KATZ, Morris. Lewis Cohen, 52 Chalkstone Avenue, Providence, R. I.
KEELIN, Shelton H. Mrs. Ida Keelin, Sulphur Springs, Texas.
LAMBRECHT, Charles. Mrs. Gussie Lambrecht, 310 Himrod Street, care of Mrs. Schreiner, Brooklyn, N. Y.
LARSON, Henry E. Nels Larson, Clermont, Iowa.
LASKOWSKI, Anthony. Miss Lelia Laskowski, 2763 Lugue Street, Toledo, Ohio.

(Continued on Page 21.)

LIST OF GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS AND PURCHASE ORDERS

Purchase and Storage.

Purchase orders approved by Board of Review, Raw Materials Division, Office Director of Purchase:

Damascus Mfg. Co., Cleveland, Ohio. No. 2 cup Grease 3506B 4,000 lbs. SCO, Camp Henry Knox, Ky., $180.00.

Gulf Rfg. Co., Pittsburgh, Pa. VM and P Naphtha 28,000 gal. Dry Cleaning Plant, W. Hoboken, N. J., $5,600.00.

Moore Oil Rfg. Co., Cincinnati, Ohio. Floor Polish or Brightener 600 gal. Walter Reed Gen. Hosp., Takoma Park, D. C., $348.00.

Chas. H. Brown Paint Co., Brooklyn, N. Y. Floor Wax 1,200 lbs. Walter Reed Gen. Hosp., $294.00.

S. C. Johnson & Son, Racine, Wis. Floor Wax (unlabeled) 200 lbs. Recruit Depot, Ft. Thomas, Ky., $45.00.

S. C. Johnson & Son, Racine, Wis., Floor Wax (unlabeled) 200 lbs. CSO, Ft. Oglethorpe, Ga., $45.00.

S. C. Johnson & Son, Racine, Wis. Floor Wax (unlabeled) 600 lbs. ZSO, Med. Div., St. Louis, Mo., $135.00.

John Lucas & Co., Philadelphia, Pa. Floor Polish, Brightener 75 gal. CSO, Rec. Depot, Ft. Thomas, Ky., $48.75.

Stand. Oil Co. of Ind., Chicago, Ill. Avi. Gas. 3511 B 800 gal. CSO, Camp Funston, Kans., $218.40.

Conewango Rfg. Co., Warren, Pa. Motor Oil 3501 100 gal. CSO, Camp Funston, Kans., $45.00.

Dearborn Chemical Co., Chicago, Ill. Rust Preventor 3522 3,000 lbs. Kelly Field, Texas, approx., $3,300.00.

Standard Oil Co. N. J., New York. Motor Gasoline QMC 8,000 gals. Edgewood Arsenal, Md., $1,600.00.

Standard Oil Co. N. J., New York. Motor Gasoline QMS 100,000 gal. Amatol Arsenal N. J., $22,522.50.

Galena Signal Oil Co., Franklin, Pa. Motor Oil 3502 M. 809 gal. SO, Camp McArthur, Texas, $331.69.

Galena Signal Oil Co., Franklin, Pa. Motor Oil 3502 M. 1026 gal. SO, Camp Travis, Texas, $420.66.

Texas Co., New York City. Motor Gas. Q. M. S., 20,000 gal. SO, Camp Benning, Columbus, Ga., $4,900.00.

Standard Oil Co. of Ind., Chicago, Ill. Motor Gasoline 5,805 gal. Jeffersonville Depot, Ind., $1,335.15.

Channel Chemical Co., Chicago, Ill. Oil O'Cedar 288 cans DSO, Newport News, Va., $172.80.

Colgate & Co., New York City, N. Y. Glycerine 288 bottles DSO, Newport News, Va.; Colgate & Co., New York City. Glycerine 300 bottles ZSO, Atlanta, Ga., 56.45.

Lehn & Fink, Inc., New York City. Lysol 288 bottles DSO, Newport News, Va.; Lehn & Fink, Inc., New York City. Lysol 300 bottles ZSO, Atlanta, Ga., $94.08.

Northwestern Chem. Co., Marietta, Ohio. Roach Powder 1,000 cent. ZSO, Atlanta, Ga., $150.00.

Calif. Exterminating Co., New York. Insecticide 300 cans ZSO, Atlanta, Ga., $33.00.

Basle Co., Boston, Mass. Leather Softener 2,500 gals., Salvago Div., $6,125.00.

Mine & Smelter Supply Co., El Paso, Texas. Sulphuric Acid 100 bottles, $65.00; Sulphuric Acid 50 bottles, for ZSO, El Paso, Tex., $42.50.

John Lucas & Co., Philadelphia, Pa. Vermillion Paste 357 lbs DZSO, Manila, P. I., $82.50.

Manhattan Lime Co., Brooklyn, N. Y. Unslaked Lime 200 bbls. CSO, Camp Merritt, N. J., $364.00.

CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE.

Purchase orders approved by Board of Review, Clothing and Equipage Division, O. D. P.:

B. A. Corbin & Sons Co., Webster, Mass. 100,000 pairs of russet shoes at $6.38 per pair, $638,000.00.

Jos. M. Herman Shoe Co., Boston, Mass. 30,000 pairs of russet shoes at $6.47 per pair, $194,100.00.

J. D. Murphy Shoe Co., Natick, Mass. 10,000 pairs of russet shoes at $5.94 per pair, $59,400.00.

R. P. Hazzard Co., Gardiner, Me. 40,000 pairs russet shoes at $6.25 per pair, $245,000.00.

Bradley Metcalf Co., Milwaukee, Wis. 20,000 pairs russet shoes at $5.99 per pair, $119,800.00.

Rosenwasser Bros., Inc., Long Island City, N. Y. 50,000 pairs russet shoes at $6.49 per pair, $324,500.00.

Joseph M. Herman Shoe Co., Boston, Mass. 10,000 pairs Russet Shoes at $5.25 per pair, $52,500.00.

Endicott-Johnson & Co., Endicott, N. Y. 2,478 pairs shoes, russet, at $5.35 per pair, $13,257.30.

United Shoe Repairing Machine Co., East Jaffrey, N. H. 2,000 lbs. Nails at .1274 per lb, $254.80.

Champion Shoe Machinery Co., St. Louis, Mo. 1,500 lbs. fasteners at .22 per lb, $330.00.

Walter Rieb, New York City. 500,000 Scarlet Chevrons at .0175 each, $8,750.00.

Joseph M. Herman Shoe Co., Boston, Mass. 14,178 pairs shoes, russet, at $5.725 per pair, for styles Nos. 26 and 56 and $5.25 per pair for style No. 66 to include the cost of packing, $76,841.25.

Art Metal Works, Newark, N. J. 6,000 ornaments, collar bronze buttons for Officers Training Camp at .035 each, to include cost of packing, $210.00.

Endicott-Johnson Co., Endicott, N. Y. 1,867 pairs shoes, russet, at $5.35 per pair, to include cost of packing, $9,988.45.

A. E. Nettleton Co., Syracuse, N. Y. 714 pairs shoes, Cordovan at $10.00 per pair, $7,140.00.

Endicott-Johnson Co., Endicott, N. Y. 2,522 pairs shoes, russet at $5.35 per pair, $13,492.80.

ENGINEERING MATERIALS.

Purchase orders approved by Board of Review; Machinery and Engineering Materials Division, Office Director of Purchase:

Wickwire Bros., Cortland, N. Y. 300 ft. galv. wire screening, f. o. b. Cortland, domestic packing, bid req. 5-19, $21.00.

Hungerford Brass Copper Co., New York, N. Y. Brass rods, f. o. b. New York, domestic packing, bid req. 5-19, $4.80.

Rowe Brass & Copper Co., Rome, N. Y. 400 lbs. rivets, f. o. b. Rome, domestic packing, bid req. 5-21, $108.00.

Rumsey Pump Co., Seneca Falls, N. Y. 6 double acting pumps, f. o. b. Seneca Falls, N. Y., domestic packing, bid req. 5-17, $56.10.

Boston Woven Hose & Rubber Co., Boston, Mass. 150 ft. tubing, f. o. b. Boston, Mass., domestic packing, bid req. 5-24, $10.13.

Standard Supply & Equipment Co., Philadelphia, Pa. Cutting wheels, pipe cutters, etc., f. o. b. Philadelphia, domestic packing, bid req. 5-24, $103.43.

Geo. Damon & Sons, New York. Type, job cases, etc., f. o. b. New York, domestic packing, bid req. 5-16, $35.85.

Eastman Kodak Co., Rochester, N. Y. Ruby glasses, f. o. b. Rochester, N. Y., domestic packing, bid req. 5-12, $5.67.

Lincoln Twist Drill Co., Taunton, Mass. Wire gauge drills, f. o. b. Taunton, domestic packing, bid req. 5-11, $294.01.

Jas. H. Smith & Sons Co., Chicago, Ill. Flash cartridges, f. o. b. Chicago, domestic packing, bid req. 5-28, $129.80.

Carroll Elect. Co., Washington, D. C. 225 electric fans, f. o. b. Washington, D. C., domestic packing, $4,090.00.

Diehl Mfg. Co., Elizabeth, N. J. 61 electric fans, f. o. b. Elizabeth, N. J., domestic packing, bid req. 6-2, $834.46.

Carroll Electric Co., Washington, D. C. 50 electric fans, f. o. b. Washington, D. C., $990.00.

Adams Bagwell Co., Cleveland, Ohio. 200 electric fans, f. o. b. Cleveland, Ohio., domestic packing, bid req. 5-2, $3,350.00.

National Electric Supply Co., Washington, D. C. Guy wire, insulators, etc., f. o. b. Washington, D. C., domestic packing, bid req. 5-16-19, $72.76.

Carroll Electric Co., Washington, D. C. Electric fans, f. o. b. Washington, D. C., domestic packing, bid req. 5-25, $60.84.

Sprague Electric Wks., Philadelphia, Pa. Electric fans, f. o. b. Pittsfield, Mass., domestic packing, bid req. 5-20, $128.00.

Automatic Transportation Co., Washington, D. C. Repair parts, f. o. b. Buffalo, N. Y., domestic packing, bid req. 5-20, $104.95.

Appollo Steel Co., Appollo, Pa. Steel sheets, f. o. b. Appollo, Pa., domestic packing, bid req. 5-22, $1,819.50.

H. T. Potts & Co., Philadelphia, Pa. Steel bars, f. o. b. Philadelphia, domestic packing, bid req. 5-26, $75.93.

Deere & Co., Moline, Ill. Rakes, binders, etc., f. o. b. Moline, Iowa, and Ottumwa, Iowa, domestic packing, bid req. 5-10, $960.07.

Innkenheimer Co., Cincinnati, Ohio. Brass Whistle, f. o. b. Washington, D. C., domestic packing, bid req. 5-15, $7.80.

Osgood Co., Marion, Ohio. Crank brass for engine, f. o. b. Marion, Ohio, domestic packing, bid req. 5-20, $8.50.

CONSTRUCTION DIVISION.

Purchase orders approved by Board of Review, Construction Division:

Standard Sanitary Mfg. Co., Washington, D. C. Sinks for Fort Monroe, Va., $184.44.

National Cast Iron Pipe Co., Birmingham, Ala. Cast Iron Pipe for Craney Island, Va., $540.90.

W. N. Matthews & Bro., St. Louis, Mo. Electrical Material for Aberdeen Proving Grds., $18.23.

American Sheet & Tin Plate Co., Washington, D. C. Galv. Sheets for Tullytown Ordnance, $110.00.

Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co., Washington, D. C. Electrical Material for Fort Sherman, $300.00.

Locke Insulator Mfg. Co., Victor, N. Y. Electrical Material for Camp Benning, $252.00.

University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minn. Tincture Digitalis, $1,132.85.

Cleveland, Ohio, Cleveland Dental Mfg. Co. Dental Engines, $120.00.

Buffalo Dental Mfg. Co., Buffalo, N. Y. Vulcanizer, $27.00.

William Dixon, Inc., New York, N. Y. Dental supplies, $144.00.

Stratford-Cookson Co., Philadelphia, Pa. Dental supplies, $315.00.

John C. Fisher Mfg. Co., Long Island City, N. Y. Dental supplies, $8.75.

Randall-Faichney Co., Boston, Mass. Hospital supplies, $1,090.00.

Consolidated Dental Mfg. Co., New York, N. Y. Dental supplies, $610.00.

J. M. Rey Co., Hartford, Conn. Dental supplies, $188.10.

Merck & Co., New York, N. Y. Drugs, $7.20.

Huron Chemical Co., Brooklyn, N. Y. Drugs, $648.00.

Henry Miel Chemical Co., St. Louis, Mo. Drugs, $160.00.

American Medical Association, Chicago, Ill. Book, $1.00.

Barber & Ross, Washington, D. C. Laboratory supplies, $20.00.

The Heller Feather Co., Inc., Baltimore, Md. Mattresses, $1,380.00.

Henry Allen, New York, N. Y. Laboratory supplies, $50.40.

Spencer Lens Co., Buffalo, N. Y. Microtomes, $569.25.

Harmer Laboratories, Philadelphia, Pa. Benzidine, $1,150.00.

John Wanamaker, New York, N. Y. Towels, $585.00.

S. B. Penick & Co., Inc., New York, N. Y. Glycerine, $4.95.

James H. Rhodes & Co., New York, N. Y. Sponges, $290.00.

J. Wiss & Sons Co., Newark, N. J. Scissors, $25.50.

Northwestern Pine Tar Co., Chicago, Ill. Tar Pine, $100.00.

F. A. Koch & Co., New York, N. Y. Surgical needles, $129.00.

Randall-Faichney Co., Boston, Mass. Surgical needles, $43.80.

Kny-Scheerer Corp., New York City, N. Y. Surgical Instruments, $161.50.

F. A. Hardy & Co., New York City. Surgical Instruments, $62.50.

Francis L. Freas Glass Wks., Inc., Conshohocken, Pa. Surgical supplies, $36.00.

George Ermold, New York, N. Y. Surgical instruments, $405.00.

J. Sklar Mfg. Co., Brooklyn, N. Y. Surgical instruments, $445.00.

Baker & Co., Inc., Newark, N. J. Dental Supplies, $1,420.00.

June 7, 1919.

Johnson & Johnson, New Brunswick, N. J. Dental supplies, $3,360.00.

Vulcan Proofing Co., Brooklyn, N. Y. Rubber sheeting, $41,000.00.

Consolidated Mfg. Co., New York, N. Y. Rubber sheeting, $900.00.

Cleveland Dental Mfg. Co., Cleveland, Ohio. Rubber sheeting, $83,621.50.

Huron Chemical Co., Brooklyn, N. Y. Drugs, $4,700.00.

Merck & Co., New York, N. Y. Drugs, $1,080.00.

List of Government Contracts

The Ransom & Randolph Co., Toledo, Ohio. Lab. Supplies, $1,050.00.

The Williams Gold Refining Co., Buffalo, N. Y. Dental supplies, $624.00.

F. A. Koch & Co., New York, N. Y. Surg. Insts., $43.00.

J. Sklar Mfg. Co., Brooklyn, N. Y. Forceps, $475.00.

Worthington & Raymond, Inc., New York, N. Y. Cups & Dental Insts., $440.60.

Calvin Tomkins, New York, N. Y. Dental Supplies, $290.00.

H. C. Fry Glass Co., Rochester, Pa. Lab. Supplies, $126.16.

Special Chemicals Co., Highland Park, Ill. Drugs, $150.00.

E. Leits, Inc., New York, N. Y. Gas Heating Devices, $72.00.

Kimble Glass Co., Vineland, N. J. Lab. supplies, $92.00.

Ordnance Department.

Purchase orders approved by Board of Review, Ordnance Department:

Carbon Steel Co., Pittsburgh, Pa. Armor Plate for Wireless Turrets for 6 ton tank, Model of 1917, and spares, $37,800.00.

Bartlett Hayward Co., Baltimore, Md. Experimental supersensitive detonating fuzes for 37 m-m aeroplane cannon, type "R," $4,500.00.

Smith & Wesson, Springfield, Mass. Smith & Wesson caliber .38 Officers' special Revolvers with target sights, $1,254.00.

American Multigraph Co., Cleveland, Ohio. Component parts of Mark V Sample Base detonating fuzes, medium caliber, non-delay type, $200.00.

Douglas Transfer & Storage Co., Pittsburgh, Pa. Trucking of Recuperator Forgings for 75 m-m Gun, $40.00.

Insley Manufacturing Co., Indianapolis, Ind. Special Body with floor adapted to carry parts for 11 in. Sulton Trench Mortar, $925.00.

Colt's Patent Fire Arms Co., Hartford, Conn. Conversion of Standard water-cooled Browning Machine Gun with spare parts and additional barrels, $474.72.

American Car & Foundry Co., New York City, N. Y. Spare tools and accessories for 65 Railway Gun Cars, Model 1918 MI, $17,692.42.

Link Belt Co., Indianapolis, Ind. Blank adapters for 240 m-m Shell, $40.00.

American Can Co., New York City, N. Y. Special adapters, Aluminum Caps, Regular adapters, and 3.3 in. H. E. Shell, special loading, $4,559.60.

Bartlett Hayward Co., Baltimore, Md. 155 m-m Shrapnel for experimental purposes, $1,664.00.

Remington Arms U. M. C. Co., Washington, D. C. Caliber .30, 180 grain palma match ammunition, $6,000.00.

Signal Corps.

Purchase orders approved by Board of Review, Signal Corps:

Duplex Machine Co., Brooklyn, N. Y. Duplex polishing Machine, $250.00.

Precision Machine Co., Inc., New York City. Projectors & Motor Equip., $1,100.00.

Ilex Optical Co., Rochester, N. Y. Photo Shutters and Special Fittings, $131.50.

Eastman Kodak Co., Rochester, N. Y. 5 rolls grade B, 13 in. wide Photostat paper, $82.50.

Standard Underground Cable Co., Washington, D. C. Cable Reels, $390.00.

General Electric Co., Schenectady, N. Y. Lantern, Electric Flash Signal, $154.93.

Director of Air Service. Typewriters and Misc. Tools, $32,685.28.

Navy Department. Vacuum tubes, Type CG-916, $1,760.00.

Dubilier Condenser Co., New York City, N. Y. Condenser, subdivided, mica, laboratory, $400.00.

Navy Department. Amplifiers, $608.00.

Zone Supply Purchases.

Purchase orders approved by Board of Review, Zone Supply Office:

CHICAGO.

Peyton Packing Co., Chicago, Ill. Sub. Lard @ .2550 per lb., 60,000 lbs., $15,300.00.

Cincinnati Abattoir Co., Chicago, Ill. Ham, S. C. @ .3698 per lb., 15,000 lbs., $5,547.00.

Proctor & Gamble, Chicago, Ill. Lard, sub. @ .2525 per lb., 20,000 lbs., $5,050.00.

Proctor & Gamble, Chicago, Ill. Lard, sub. @ .2525 per lb., 25,000 lbs., $6,312.50.

Swift & Co., Chicago, Ill. Butter, sales Prts. @ .5970 per lb., 15,000 lbs., $8,955.00.

A. H. Barber, Chicago, Ill. Cheese, F. C. @ .32 per lb., 20,000 lbs., $6,400.00.

Reyner & Sons, Chicago, Ill. Lard @ .36 per lb., 20,000 lbs., $7,200.00.

Swift & Co., Chicago, Ill. Butter, Sales Prts. @ .60 per lb., 20,000 lbs., $12,000.00.

Swift & Co., Chicago, Ill. Butter, sales Prts. @ .5970 per lb., $12,000 lbs., $7,164.00.

Morris @ Co., Chicago, Ill. Ham, S. C. @ .3790 per lb., 15,000 lbs., $5,685.00.

Proctor & Gamble, Chicago, Ill. Lard, sub. .2525 per lb., 20,000 lbs., $5,050.00.

Swift & Co., Chicago, Ill. Beef, fresh @ .2229 per lb., 200,000 lbs., $44,580.00.

Cudahy Packing Co., Chicago, Ill. Beef, Fresh @ .2158 per lb., 100,000 lbs., $21,580.00.

Swift & Co., Chicago, Ill. Beef, Fresh @ .2108 per lb., 125,000 lbs., $26,350.00.

Cudahy Packing Co., Chicago, Ill. Beef, Fresh @ .2158 per lb., 50,000 lbs., $10,790.00.

Cincinnati Abattoir Co., Chicago, Ill. Beef, Fresh @ .22 per lb., 67,500 lbs., $14,850.00.

Swift & Co., Chicago, Ill. Beef, fresh @ .2115 per lb., 40,000 lbs., $8,460.00.

Swift & Co., Chicago, Ill. Beef, fresh @ .2261 per lb., 35,000 lbs., $7,913.50.

Swift & Co., Chicago Ill. Beef, fresh @ .2109 per lb., 25,000 lbs., $5,272.50.

Swift & Co., Chicago, Ill. Beef, fresh @ .2097 per lb., 200,000 lbs., $41,940.00.

Swift & Co., Chicago Ill. Beef, fresh @ .2097 per lb., 60,000 lbs., $12,582.00.

Swift & Co., Chicago, Ill. Beef, fresh @ .2205 per lb., 45,000 lbs., $9,922.50.

Greenbaum, Chicago, Ill. Beef, fresh @ .2260 per lb., 40,000 lbs., $9,040.00.

Swift & Co., Chicago, Ill. Beef, fresh @ .2168 per lb., 30,000 lbs., $6,504.00.

Swift & Co., Chicago, Ill. Beef, fresh @ .2062 per lb., 100,000 lbs., $20,620.00.

Swift & Co., Chicago, Ill. Beef, fresh @ .2076 per lb., 100,000 lbs., $20,760.00.

Swift & Co., Chicago, Ill. Beef, fresh @ .2067 per lb. 100,000 lbs., $20,670.00.

Swift & Co., Chicao, Ill. Beef, fresh @ .2083 per lb., 30,000 lbs., $6,249.00.

Swift & Co., Chicago, Ill. Beef, fresh @ .2067 per lb., 30,000 lbs., $6,201.00.

Swift & Co., Chicago, Ill. Beef, fresh @ .2482 per lb., 21,000 lbs., $5,212.20.

Swift & Co., Chicago, Ill. Beef, fresh @ .2178 per lb., 50,000 lbs., $10,890.00.

Swift & Co., Chicago, Ill. Beef, fresh @ .2214 per lb., 25,000 lbs., $5,535.00.

Swift & Co., Chicago, Ill. Beef, fresh @ .2124 per lb., 30,000 lbs., $6,372.00.

Swift & Co., Chicago, Ill. Beef, fresh @ .2208 per lb., 32,270 lbs., $7,125.21.

Swift & Co., Chicago, Ill. Beef, fresh @ .2123 per lb., 75,000 lbs., $15,922.50.

Earl Brothers, Chicago, Ill. Potatoes, Irish Fresh, .0267 per lb., 400,000 lbs., $10,680.00.

Vinkemulder Co., Grand Rapids, Mich. Potatoes, Irish Fresh, .0283 per lb., 200,000 lbs., $5,660.00.

T. D. Randall, Chicago, Ill. Potatoes, Irish Fresh at .0365, 330,000 lbs., $12,045.00.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Pacific Coast Coal Co., Seattle, Wash. 700 tons Bituminous Lump Coal, to be delivered in bins at Fort Worden, Wash., for 4th quarter requirements, @ $8.55 per ton, $5,000.00 approx.

NEW YORK CITY.

Sullivan, Young & Russland, Inc., New York City, N. Y. 900,000 lbs. of potatoes at the unit price of $3.11 per cwt., $27,900.00 to be shipped at such times and in such quantities as directed by the Supply Officer, Camp Merritt, between June 1st and June 30, 1919.

Wittenberg Coal Co., New York, N. Y. 350 tons of bituminous coal at unit price of $5.28, $1,848.00.

War Risk Bureau Has 419 Ex-Service Men on Payroll

The Bureau of War Risk Insurance now has on the payroll of employes 419 men who served with the military forces of the United States. Since the signing of the armistice a total of 823 service men have been in the employ of the Bureau. The total number of men employed by the Bureau is 1956. More than 11,000 of the 13,253 employes of the Bureau are women. The clerical force of the War Risk is carefully selected under the Civil Service regulations.

DISCHARGE OF ARMY OFFICERS RETURNING FROM OVERSEAS

The War Department authorizes publication of the following information:

Commanding general of each port of embarkation is informed that officers returning from overseas with organizations will, in general, remain with their organizations until demobilization of the latter is completed. Emergency officers of Class 1 and 2 desiring discharge at some point other than their normal destination may, if commanding officers state that such emergency officers can be spared, be detached and sent to the demobilization center nearest their homes or places at which they entered the service. Officers thus detached will be sent to demobilization centers with detachments of troops unless no such detachments are going to that demobilization camp within a reasonable time, in which case such emergency officers may be permitted to proceed thereto on a leave status at their own expense.

Casualties in U. S. Expeditionary Forces

(Continued from Page 19.)

LINDER, Frank. Gust Linder, Plummer, Minn.

LI TRICO, Cossino. John Li Trico, Portopolo, Province Syracuse, Italy.

LOOMIS, George L. Rush Wetmore Loomis, R. F. D. 3, Conneaut, Ohio.

LOSEE, Benjamin H. Mrs. Anna Pullen, 817 South Camel Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

McANALLY, Robert T. William McAnally, Bolivar, Tenn.

MOLINSKY, David I. Mrs. Lena Molinsky, 36 Plymouth Street, Brockton, Mass.

PREGITZER, Frederick. John Pregitzer, Java, S. Dak.

RATCLIFFE, Frederick L. Mrs. Mary Jackson, 46 Williams Street, Waterbury, Conn.

ROACH, Daniel O. Mrs. Katie Maton, Lowemont, Kans.

SANTORELLE, Sabatino. Michele Santorelle, Coresta, Commeziano, Italy.

SAWYERS, William A. Richard J. Sawyers, Box 125, Tyronza, Ark.

SCHAEFFER, Henry W. Mrs. Henry L. Schaeffer, 1314 Fairview Street, Reading, Pa.

SHERMAN, Buren R. Mrs. Carrie Sittington, 293 Tuxedo Avenue, Detroit, Mich.

SHOVAH, Elmer H. Mrs. Mary A. Shovah, 166 North William Street, Whitehall, N. Y.

SMITH, John E. Mrs. Alma E. Smith, Sumrall, Miss.

SPESSER, Mike. Nicholas Livades, 2371 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

STEINING, Gustave. Fred Steining, Lurant, Iowa.

STEWART, Octavious. Arch Stewart, R. F. D. 4, Ripley, Tenn.

STOKOWSKI, Frank. Mrs. Frances Stokowski, 252 Emmet Street, Fall River, Mass.

TERROSE, Frank. Mrs. Felisce Terrose, 136 Seventh Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

TUROSKY, Joseph C. Benjamin Turosky, 347 Brade Street, Plymouth, Pa.

VASILEFF, Rampo. George Atseff, 17 East Sixteenth Avenue, Gary, Ind.

VENTURA, Sam. Bona Ventura, 293½ Sheridan Street, Portland, Oreg.

WEAVER, Leo G. Mrs. Ellen K. Weaver, McSherrystown, Pa.

WEBB, Thomas L. Mrs. Era Webb, South Point, Ohio.

WHITE, James L. Samuel White, R. F. D. 4, Madison, Mo.

WOOD, Merl M. Mrs. Electra J. Wood, Zanesville, Ohio.

Erroneously Reported Missing in Action.

PRIVATE.

WEISNER, Reinhard. Mrs. Katie Weisner, R. F. D. 4, Box 77, Shattuck, Okla.

Know Benjamin Franklin; his picture is on the 1919 War-Savings Stamps.

REQUESTS FOR SEALED PROPOSALS.

War Department.

Government Sale of (New) Raincoats, 12,568 black rubber and oil-cloth.—Sealed Bids will be opened 10 a. m., July 1, 1919, at Zone Supply Office, 1819 West 39th St., Chicago. Particulars, special bid forms, can be obtained at above office, War Department, Surplus Property Division, Munitions Building, Washington, D. C., or Zone Supply Offices, Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, St. Louis. Refer to S. P. D. No. 1581-82 CE.

Government Sale of Grey Bobbinette. Over 2,000,000 yards.—Sealed Bids will be opened 10 a. m., June 25, 1919, at Zone Supply Offices, Philadelphia, New York, Boston, where particulars, special bid forms can be obtained. Refer to S. P. D. No. 5022 CE.

Government Sale of Bar Solder, 7,488 lbs., 40 per cent tin and 60 per cent lead by weight, f. o. b. Kearney, N. J.—Sealed Bids will be opened 10 a. m., July 7, 1919, at Zone Supply Office, 461 8th Avenue, New York. Particulars, special bid forms can be obtained at above office, Zone Supply Office, Philadelphia, or Surplus Property Division, Munitions Building, Washington, D. C. Refer to S. P. D. No. 1090 RM.

Government Sale of Pig Iron, 362 gr. ton, grade 2X Foundry, f. o. b. New Orleans, La.—Sealed Bids will be opened 10 a. m., July 7, 1919, at Zone Supply Office, Aubuden Bldg., New Orleans. Particulars, special bid forms can be obtained at above office, Zone Supply Offices, Atlanta, St. Louis, San Antonio, or Surplus Property Division, Munitions Building, Washington, D. C. Refer to S. P. D. No. 1086 RM.

The Paints Branch, Raw Materials Division, War Department, will receive bids until June 23, 1919, on 2,500 pounds of red lead paste, to requisition No. 601-149, Boston Mass. to satisfy requisition No. 601-149, Boston, Mass.

The Paints Branch, Raw Materials Division, will receive sealed proposals until June 21 on 190 gallons of fly spray to satisfy requisition No. 455262, Fort DuPont, Del.

The Paints Branch, Raw Materials Division, will receive sealed proposals until June 21 on 300 gallons of crude phenol, to satisfy requisition No. 1395, Camp Pike, Ark.; on 10,000 pounds of napthalene to satisfy requisition No. 6-603-82, Jeffersonville, Ind.; on 1,000 pounds of caustic soda, to satisfy requisition No. 30219, Augusta Arsenal, Ga.

The Paints Branch, Raw Materials Division, will receive sealed proposals until June 20 on 100 gallons of asphaltum varnish to satisfy requisition No. O-1794, Frankford Arsenal, Pa.

Navy Department.

The Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, will receive bids until June 30, for the sale of the passenger steamer Theodore Roosevelt, 1955 tons gross, now located at the Kraft Ship Yard, South Chicago, Ill., whose appraised value is $265,000, and for several freight and fishing boats, the location and further description of which will be furnished upon application to the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts.

Department of Interior.

Department of the Interior, Washington, June 3, 1919. Help Wanted, Male and Female. Are you looking for a permanent position that offers good pay and working conditions? If so, the Federal Government needs help at the Saint Elizabeth Hospital, Washington, D. C. There are a number of vacancies for the following positions, all of which include maintenance: Milkmen, $45 per month; all classes of domestics, including waitresses, laundresses, and kitchen helpers, male and female, $32.50 per month; assistant cooks, $32.50 per month; assistant bakers, $45 per month. "Maintenance" includes room, board, laundry, and, in case of illness, medical attention for a reasonable time. Requirements: Applicants must be not less than 16 years of age and in good physical condition. Are you capable of taking one of these positions? If so, get application form number 1642 from the Secretary, Fourth Civil Service District, or the Superintendent, Saint Elizabeth Hospital, both at Washington, D. C., and file it as soon as possible with either of these parties. S. G. Hopkins, Assistant Secretary.

Department of the Interior, Washington, June 7, 1919. Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received at the Department of the Interior until 2 o'clock p. m., June 19, 1919, for the furnishing and delivering of tire casings and tubes for automobiles and trucks required by the Department during the year ending June 30, 1920. The right is reserved to reject any and all bids, and to waive technical defects. Information and copies of specifications may be obtained on application to the Chief Clerk of the Department or at Room 1020, Interior Department Building, 18th and "F" Sts., N. W.

Department of the Interior, Washington, June 7, 1919. Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received at the Department of the Interior until 2 o'clock p. m., June 19, 1919, for the making of repairs to the slag roof on the Patent Office Building, 7th and "F" Sts. N. W. The right is reserved to reject any and all bids, and to waive technical defects. Information and copies of specifications may be obtained on application to the Chief Clerk of the Department or at Room 1020, Interior Department Building, 18th and "F" Sts., N. W.

Treasury Department.

Treasury Department, Supervising Architect's Office, Washington, D. C., May 27, 1919.—Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 3 p. m., June 23, 1919, and then opened for extension of mailing vestibule at the U. S. Post Office, Blue Island, Ill., in accordance with the specification and drawing No. 104, copies of which may be had at this office or at the office of the Custodian, in the discretion of the Supervising Architect.

Treasury Department, Supervising Architect's Office, Washington, D. C., June 3, 1919.—Sealed proposals will be opened in this office at 3 p. m., July 8, 1919, for the construction complete of the United States post office at Pittsburg, Tex. Drawings and specifications may be obtained from the custodian of site at Pittsburg, Tex., or at this office, in the discretion of the Supervising Architect. Jas. A. Wetmore, Acting Supervising Architect.

Treasury Department, Supervising Architect's Office, Washington, D. C., June 4, 1919. Sealed proposals will be opened in this office at 3 p. m., July 9, 1919, for furnishing the labor required in the construction complete, with materials that will be furnished by the Government, of the United States Post Office Building at Montevideo, Minn. Drawings and specifications may be obtained from the custodian of the site at Montevideo, Minn., or at this office, in the discretion of the Supervising Architect. Jas. A. Wetmore, Acting Supervising Architect.

Treasury Department, Supervising Architect's Office. Washington, D. C., May 27, 1919.—Sealed proposals will be opened in this office at 3 p. m., July 1, 1919, for the construction of the United States post office at Tomah, Wis. Drawings and specifications may be obtained from the custodian of the site at Tomah, Wis., or at this office, in the discretion of the Supervising Architect. Jas. A. Wetmore, Acting Supervising Architect.

Shipping Board.

The head of the Raw Materials Section, Supply and Sales Division, Emergency Fleet Corporation, 140 N. Broad St., Philadelphia, will receive proposals until June 17 for furnishing galvanized medium open hearth steel flat washers and galvanized medium steel bolts.

The Panama Canal.

Proposals for pipe fittings, cocks, valves, range boilers, floor drains, lavatory fittings, manila rope, steel rope and wire, poultry netting, locks, fire brick, porthole glasses, chinaware, aluminumware, tinned ware, silverware, airbrake hose, towels and toweling, lanyard, bunting, ship fenders, cars, fiber mats, paper perforators and fasteners, paper drinking cups, paper nakpins, binder and bristol board, and wrapping paper. Circular 1285. Opening July 7.

Department of Commerce.

Sealed Proposals will be opened by the Supt. of Lighthouses, Tompkinsville, N. Y., 2 o'clock p. m., July 7, 1919, for six 14 ft. carve-built centerboard boats. Information upon application to the above Supt.

Sealed Proposals will be opened by the Supt. of Lighthouses, Portland, Me., 2 o'clock p. m., June 19, 1919, for anthracite and bituminous coal in 500 ton lots. Information upon application to the above Supt.

DISPOSAL OF SURPLUS LUMBER OWNED BY WAR DEPARTMENT

The War Department authorizes publication of the following statement from the office of the Director of Sales:

Up to Monday, May 26, 1919, the War Department had disposed of 52,980,639 feet of its surplus lumber at prices that ranged from $9 to $28 per thousand feet, depending upon the condition of the lumber and its location. The sales were made through J. L. Phillips and John Stevens, of Jacksonville, Fla., in accordance with a contract made Feb. 25, 1919, between the Director of Sales of the War Department and Messrs. Philips and Stevens, representing the lumber industry.

Classes Disposed Of.

The surplus disposed of to date consisted of pine, spruce, hemlock and fir lumber. The wide range of price is attributable to the fact that the greater portion of the lumber suffered in comparison with new lumber, either because it had been exposed to the weather for considerable time, or was checked and stained as a result of improper piling. The lumber industry was the principal purchaser of this lumber, and is marketing it to the building trade.

When the contract was made with the lumber industry to market the department's surplus lumber stock, it was estimated that the surplus to be disposed of would aggregate 188,902,787 feet. A change in the department's building program to embrace new cantonments along the Mexican border and include army projects in Hawaii and Panama caused transfers that reduced the quantity of material sold to 45,000,000 feet. This, however, was later increased to approximately 70,000,000 feet. As additional surplus is declared from time to time it is added to the stock to be marketed under the contract.

Supplemental Arrangement.

About two weeks ago, the Director of Sales made a supplemental arrangement with Messrs. Philips and Stevens, as representatives of the industry, to market a surplus of material known to the trade as "shocks" and "shook" lumber, of which there is a present surplus of 4,000,000 sets. "Shooks" are box ends and "shook" lumber is lumber prepared for the manufacture of boxes and barrels.

STATION FOR REMOUNT SERVICE

The War Department authorizes publication of the following information:

The Director of Purchase, Storage and Traffic is being advised that the commanding general of the Central Department has been directed to make the reservation at Fort Robinson, Nebr., available for use by the Remount Service under the Director of Purchase and Storage. The reservations as thus made available will include the wood and timber reserves.

List of Soldiers Reported Dead In Army Camps in United States

List of names of soldiers (not members of the American Expeditionary Forces) reported to the Adjutant General's Office as having died during the week ending May 30, 1919.

(Included in this list are the names of soldiers (not members of the American Expeditionary Forces) not previously published, who died prior to the week mentioned and subsequently to March 8, 1918. These names are indicated by an asterisk.)

Camp Dix, N. J.—Corp. Stanislaw Domborwski, 32 5th St., Ansonia, Conn.; Private Floyd M. Hill, Blackton, Ark.*

Camp Eustis, Va.—Cook Willard M. Black, 509 Frederick St., Milford, Ill.

Camp Gordon, Ga.—Private William Martin, 305 State St., Albany, Ga.*

Camp Grant, Ill.—Sergt. Eugene McMahon, 523 16th St., New York, N. Y.

Camp Humphreys, Va.—Private Antoni Czaskowski, Gen. Del. Shelldrake, Mich.

Camp Jackson, S. C.—Private Ross Pittman, Route No. 1, Whitaker, N. C.

Camp Lee, Va.—Corp. William Adams, 635 West Hoyng St., Celina, Ohio.

Camp Shelby, Miss.—Private (first class) Samuel C. Watsford, Calendonia, Ala.

Camp Sherman, Ohio.—Private Charles Burkett, Eriton, Pa.*; Corp. Alexander Herrstroner, 321 Waller Ave., Austin Station, Chicago, Ill.*; Private Thomas Waters, Jamestown, Md.

Camp Stuart, Va.—Private Otto S. Brast, R. F. D. No. 3, Cat Springs, Texas.; Wagoner Walter Wyeth, 55 North Park St., East Orange, N. J.

Camp Taylor, Ky.—Private John Leonard Jent, R. F. D. No. 1, Drake City, Ky.; Private George Lee, Route B, Box 192, Evergreen, Ala.*

Camp Upton, N. Y.—Sergt. (first class) Demetrius Lockwood, 741 Maryland Ave., Syracuse, N. Y.*

Fort Bayard, N. M.—Private William Meehan, 4638 Wallace St., Chicago, Ill.*; Private Earnest L. Worthey, Gleen, Okla.

Fort McDowell, Calif.—Sergt. George Baker, Jackson, Ky.

Fort McPherson, Ga.—Private George E. Colby, Liberty, Me.; Private Herbert Knight, Route No. 1, Summerville, S. C.; Private (first class) Frank Semeak, Switchback, W. Va.

Fort Riley, Kan.—Private Ernest L. Humble, Box No. 235, Elkhart, Kan.; Corp. Harold E. Sage, Fornfelt, Mo.

Fort Sam Houston, Tex.—Private (first class) Gustave Clestin, Lafayette, La.

Rockwell Field, Calif.—Second Lieut. Everett S. Wisdom, 714 A Clayton St., San Francisco, Calif.

Whipple Barracks, Prescott, Ariz.—Private R. Olsen, 1404 J St., Bellingham, Wash.

Watervliet Arsenal, N. Y.—Maj. Chester Ingersoll Warren, 200 Washington Park, Troy, N. Y.

Denver, Colo.—Cook James H. Neley, 409 W. 9th St., Metropolis, Ill.; Cook Melvin Onsum, 1304 7th Ave., Great Falls, Mont.

Ellis Island, N. Y.—Private William H. Fletcher, 498 K St., S. W., Washington, D. C.*; Private James Greer, 1222 Livingston St., Wilmington, Del.; Private Sonny Hams, Colfax, La.; Private John M. Orlikowski, 821 Alpine Ave., Grand Rapids, Mich.; Sergt. Fred Rahe, Dyersville, Iowa; Corp. John J. Travers, 341 Myrtle Ave., Bridgeport, Conn.

Hoboken, N. J.—Private William Harstich, Area, Ill.

Lake Forest, Ill.—Private George Danko, 1690 Mahoning Ave., Youngstown, Ohio.*

Marfa, Tex.—Private Joseph Felix, 30 Hinman St., Meriden, Conn.*

New Haven, Conn.—First Lieut. Melvin B. Kelleher, Frankfort, Ind.

New York, N. Y.—Private Clay R. Eakin, South 830 Lincoln Place, Spokane, Wash.*; Private Samuel Fishbein, 346 E 62nd St., New York City, N. Y.*; Private Jesse Fowler, Fountain Inn, Route No. 4, S. S.; Sergt. Charles Quelle, 131 3rd Ave., New York, N. Y.; Mech. George L. Stugnardo, 20 Spring St., Hartford, Conn.; Private Charles Thomas, Haworth, Okla.

Nogales, Ariz.—Private Russell J. Cagle, Redbank, N. J.

Oteen, N. C.—Private Ernest Campbell, Red Springs, N. C.; Private Henry Coley, 816 W. Dibert St., Springfield, Ohio*; Private Chester L. Fowler, 15 Church St., West Chicago, Ill.*; Private James T. Harris, 2520 Nine Mile Road, Richmond, Va.*; Private Gordon G. Mills, 1489 Coutant St., Lakewood, Ohio.*

Otisville, N. Y.—Private August Pole, 113 Summit St., Fitchburg, Mass.*

Spartanburg, S. C.—Private John D. Archer, R. F. D. No. 2, Maxmeadows, Wythe Co., Va.; Private (first class) Philip Larson, Sheldon, N. Dak.*

Washington, D. C.—Capt. George S. Martin, 461 M St., Washington, D. C.

West Haven, Conn.—Private M. Kenworthy, 3856 North St., Philadelphia, Pa.; Private James Moorehead, 22 Elverson Ave., Providence, R. I.; Private Alexander Rosemay, 399 Melrose St., Brooklyn, N. Y.; Private Julias Williams, Egypt, Texas.

WEEK ENDING JUNE 6.

List of names of soldiers (not members of the American Expeditonary Forces) reported to the Adjutant General's Office as having died during the week ending June 6, 1919.

(Included in this list are the names of soldiers (not members of the American Expeditionary Forces) not previously published, who died prior to the week mentioned and subsequently to March 8, 1918. These names are indicated by an asterisk.*)

Camp Dix, N. J.—Private Floyd M. Hill, Blackton, Ark.*

Camp Dodge, Iowa.—Private John J. Kearns, New Hampton, Iowa.*

Camp Gordon, Ga.—Private Frazier Brazeal, R. F. D. 2, Dexter, Ga.*

Camp Grant, Ill.—Sergt. (first class) Henry Hagen, 725 Jefferson, Albertlea, Minn.*; Private Rouper Nickos, 247 Randolph St., Detroit, Mich.

Camp Humphreys, Va.—Private Henry Norris, Route 2, Box 44, Mansfield, La.*

Camp Jackson, S. C.—Private (first class) Charles Brown, Swansea, S. C.*

Camp Kearney, Calif.—Chauffeur Will G. Patterson, 3017 Eagle St., Los Angeles, Calif.*

Camp Merritt, N. Y.—Private Edwin J. Johnson, Box 98, Garden Prairie, Ill.; Corp. Arthur D. Munger, 825 Catherine Ave., Sacramento, Calif.; Private John White, 1334 S. May St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Camp Mills, N. Y.—Cook Harry A. Elliott, 141 9th St., Chico, Calif.*; Assistant Band Leader Hector W. McLean, 335 Church St., Chillicothe, Ohio*; Corporal Russell J. Wheeland, 16 Rotzler Avenue, Freeport, Ill.*

Camp Sherman, Ohio.—Private Fred M. Wheeler, Reynoldsville, Pa.*

Camp Stuart, Va.—Private Ralph Pumphrey, 3231 Volta Place, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Camp Taylor, Ky.—Maj. August F. Luedke, 620 Dayton St., South Bend, Ind.

Camp Upton, N. Y.—Sergt. (first class) Demetrius Lockwood, 741 Maryland Ave., Syracuse, N. Y.*

Fort Bayard, N. M.—Sergt. George J. Clark, 508 Chestnut St., Cincinnati, Ohio; Corp. Mearl A. Finley, R. F. D. No. 2, Chickasha, Okla.*; Private Martin Michalik, Co. F, 44th Inf., Benicia Arsenal, Calif.; Private Odus P. Rowland, Blackford, Ark.

Fort McPherson, Ga.—Maj. Ernest Victor Keller, 3837 North Compton St., St. Louis, Mo.

Fort Ontario, N. Y.—Corp. Nelson J. Burdick, Deferiet, N. Y.

Fort Sheridan, Ill.—Private Herbert F. Gottes, Coldwater, Ohio.

Rockwell Field, Calif.—Second Lieut. Arthur O. Kent, Pinebrook, Morris Co., N. J.

Brookline, Mass.—Corp. Joe Lucas, 30 Broadway, Boston, Mass.*

Brooklyn, N. Y.—Sergt. Dermott Cooley, 7404 Fifth Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Brownsville, Texas.—Private George Windmiller, 2617 Hackberry St., Cincinnati, Ohio.

Charleston, S. C.—Private Ellie Brown, Kendleton, Texas.*

Detroit, Mich.—Capt. Charles J. Edward, 242 McLean Ave., Highland Park, Detroit, Mich.

Ellis Island, N. Y.—Corp. Wilford Ash, Woods, W. Va.*; Private John Figaro, Mendodcino, Calif.; Private Griffith Harley, 2739 Northwest Ave., Indianapolis, Ind.

Hot Springs, Ark.—First Lieut. Harvey K. Causey, Bowling Green, Ky.

Houston, Texas.—Private Allen McCain, 904 Snyder St., Houston, Texas.*

Lakewood, N. J.—Cook Athol Edison Gibson, 126 Somerset Ave., Crisfield, Md.*

Louisville, Ky.—Private Robert N. Johnson, 817 Overton St., Nashville, Tenn.*

Lynn, Mass.—Private Harold W. Lathe, 36 Bowler St., East Lynn, Mass.*

New Haven, Conn.—Private James M. Rahilly, 861 Congress Ave., New Haven, Conn.

New York, N. Y.—Private Sam Adams, 20 Pinchney St., Abbeyville, S. C.; Musician Lee Canfield, 406 Pearl St., Sparta, Wisc.*; Private Christopher Driscoll, 353 Grove St., McKessrock, Pa.*; Private Preston Gardner, Boonville, Miss.; Private Warren Johnson, 1216 Bordeau St., New Orleans, La.; Private Bertha H. Piatt, Route No. 4, Dayton, Ohio; Corp. Phillip Tyler Lewis, Essex Co., N. Y.

Oteen, N. C.—Private Edward Blake, 718 Marquett St., Davenport, Iowa*; First Lieut. Richard E. Parker, Chautautuck, Va.; Private William R. Robinson, Levi, Ky.*

Otisville, N. Y.—Private Anderson, 37 Prospect St., Brooklyn, N. Y.*; Corporal Michael Benedick, 1035 College Avenue, Bronx, N. Y.*; Private Morris H. Finn, Lake, Orange Co., N. Y.

ris H. Finn, Lake, Orange Co., N. Y.

Philadelphia, Pa.—Private Lawrence Matthews, Rosedale, Pa.*

Spartanburg, S. C.—Private Kemp Lynch, R. F. D. No. 3, Sparta, N. C.*; Cook James Rines, Camilla, Ga.

Takoma Park, D. C.—Private Daniel Atkins, Callahan, Fla.*; Corp. Walter B. Taft, Jr., 229 Blake St., Lewiston, Me.*

Washington, D. C.—Capt. Stafford G. DeLesdernier, 1366 Kenyon St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

West Haven, Conn.—Sergt. (first class) James F. Travers, 88 Dean St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

REAL "VICTORY" RIBBONS CAN NOT YET BE PROCURED IN U. S.

The War Department authorizes publication of the following information from the general staff:

Attention is called to the fact that unofficial "victory" ribbons now being sold are not correct reproductions of the double rainbow, a sample of which has been received by the general staff from the American Expeditionary Force.

The ribbons offered for sale consist of five or six distinct colors in stripes with well marked edges between the stripes. Some of them are of watered silk, but most of them are not. Very few of them have the white thread on the edge as required in the official specifications.

The real victory ribbon, which will eventually be supplied to all officers and men who took part in the war, contains all the prismatic colors from violet to red, each color flowing into the next one through all the shades, so that there is no marked distinction between adjacent colors. The official ribbon is of watered silk and has a white thread on each edge.

So far the ribbon has not been reproduced correctly in this country, owing to difficulties of manufacture, and it is believed that prospective purchasers, who are qualified to wear the ribbon, should examine the ribbons offered for sale with care before buying. Officers and men who are returning from France are wearing the correct ribbon, which they procured overseas.

A bill now before Congress, if passed, will make it unlawful to wear any official decoration, medal, button, etc., awarded by the War Department except when authorized. Manufacturers who sell duplicates of official decorations to persons unauthorized to wear them, render the purchasers liable to fine and imprisonment, under the prospective bill.

RED CROSS HOME SERVICE

Information for Soldiers' and Sailors' Families, Issued by Department of Civilian Relief.

Death-Bed Applications for Insurance.

In determining the validity of applications for War Risk Insurance and claims based thereon, the fact that the applicants were in a dying condition at the time of applications were made will now be disregarded. This liberal ruling, announced June 10, 1919, is as follows:

"Applications for War Risk Insurance that have been rejected on the ground that the applicants were mortally ill at the time of making such applications shall be reconsidered and insurance granted thereon, if such applications are otherwise valid under the War Risk Insurance act.

"The Compensation and Claims Division of the Bureau of War Risk Insurance shall immediately re-examine all claims for insurance that have been disallowed on the ground that the applications therefor were made while the applicants were in a dying condition, and, if such applications are otherwise valid, shall make awards thereon pursuant to the provisions of the War Risk Insurance act. The beneficiaries or other persons concerned in such cases shall be notified that the case will be re-opened and adjudicated in accordance with the provisions of this order."

Lapse of Insurance; Payment of Premiums.

The following regulation of the Bureau of War Risk Insurance has a bearing upon the question of lapse of insurance (whether term or permanent):

"When it appears, by proof satisfactory to the Bureau, that the person to whom has been granted insurance under the War Risk Insurance act, or any person authorized to act on his behalf, has deposited in the mail, before midnight of the last day of the calendar month in which a premium for War Risk Insurance becomes payable, a letter properly addressed to the Bureau of War Risk Insurance, Washington, D. C., containing money, check, draft, or money order, in payment of a premium, such premium shall be regarded as paid, for the purpose of preventing the lapse of the insurance for non-payment of premium: Provided, that if payment is by check or draft, such check or draft is honored on presentation for payment: And provided further, that if the letter containing money, check, draft or money order, is not received by the bureau, it shall not be considered as payment of premium except for the purpose of preventing lapse of the insurance.

By reason of the above regulation, as well as for other obvious reasons, premium payments must never be made through Red Cross channels. If a letter transmitting the premium payment is mailed direct to the Bureau on the last day of the calendar month in which the premium becomes payable, there will be no lapse, but if the same letter were addressed to any office of the Red Cross for forwarding to the Bureau, it would not prevent the lapse of insurance, and if the insured should die before the payment should be made to the Bureau by the Red Cross, the family of the insured would lose the proceeds of the insurance. All home service workers must carefully observe these instructions.

Reinstatement of Insurance.

There is no more important service for the families of soldiers and sailors than that of keeping in force government insurance. Home service sections will probably be called upon to investigate and report on individual cases of lapse of insurance with a view to obtaining reinstatement thereof. In connection with this work, the following points should be borne in mind:

First: If the insured is not able to keep up the full amount of insurance which he formerly carried, he may now reinstate as much of it as he can carry by paying arrears of premiums only on the amount he now desires to reinstate.

Second: Even though the man has canceled or reduced his insurance by formal application to the War Risk Insurance Bureau, he may still reinstate his insurance.

Men now carrying government insurance, or who can secure it through the reinstatement of lapsed policies will do well to remember a few high spots in reference to their insurance.

First: It is now, and always will be, government insurance.

Second: It is absolutely safe, and the new contracts when written will be absolutely sound and reliable and broad enough to meet all needs. The Bureau has under consideration still more liberal provisions.

Third: The cost is low and the government will pay dividends, and any possible difference in cost some selfish agent might show you is due to some difference in value received. Most agents of private companies will urge you to hold on to your government insurance.

Fourth: This insurance is free from any sort of tax or possibility of attachment. It will absolutely be paid to the persons whom you direct shall receive it.

Fifth: You may change the beneficiary as often as you wish or find it necessary, if the new beneficiary is within the permitted class. This class will doubtless be enlarged.

Sixth: The policy you carry will protect YOU as well as your family, by making a savings account available should you have to borrow or cash in, and you will receive the income guaranteed to your beneficiaries, should you become totally and permanently disabled.

Seventh: If from time to time, the government finds it possible to improve the policies, they will do so and make the new features apply to all policies wherever it is possible to do so.

Keep up your present term insurance until you are sure that you are ready to change it into the new forms, and by that time these new forms of policies will be settled.

Determining Question of Disability After Discharge.

The Chief Medical Advisor of the Bureau of War Risk Insurance advises that the physical disability of a discharged soldier may be recognized by the Bureau after his discharge even though his certificate of discharge states that he had no disability at the time of leaving service.

In order for the soldier to secure consideration later by the Bureau, it is necessary for affidavits to be presented showing that his disability is the result of his service, or is a reactivation of a previous condition, for which he received treatment while in the service.

Allotments and Allowances for Men Enlisting in the Regular Army.

With the resumption of voluntary enlistments in the regular army, the question has been asked whether men enlisting or re-enlisting come under the allotments and allowances provisions of the War Risk Insurance act.

As far as the act and the Bureau of War Risk Insurance are concerned, these men would be entitled to make allotments and apply for allowances. The War Department, however, by Circular No. 113, March 6, 1919, ordered that "no men will be enlisted or re-enlisted who, on account of dependents, will be entitled to family allowances under the provisions of the War Risk Insurance act. This, however, will not apply to men now in the army who were enlisted prior to April 2, 1917."

Men now enlisting in the regular army, therefore, are men who have no dependents, except men who had enlisted prior to April 2, 1917, and are now re-enlisting. The latter still come under the allotments and allowances provisions of the act.

The Purchase Information Office, Room 2438, Munitions Building, Nineteenth and B Streets, Washington, gives information to persons desiring to sell material or supplies to the War Department and advises bidders concerning bids and awards.

Buy War-Savings Stamps and Thrift Stamps to capitalize yourself and lend money to the Government to finish the war job.

Official Gov't News

United States Bulletin

Policies Bids Orders

CONTINUING the Work of THE OFFICIAL U. S. BULLETIN Established under an order of THE PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES, May 10, 1917. AUTHORITATIVE RECORD of all U. S. GOVERNMENT ACTIVITIES. ISSUED EVERY MONDAY.

VOL. 3. No. 593. WASHINGTON, MONDAY, JUNE 23, 1919. $10.00 A YEAR

PROPERTY OF THE SENATE LIBRARY TO BE TAKEN FROM THE LIBRARY.

GROWTH OF DYE INDUSTRY IN UNITED STATES UNDER STRESS OF WAR REVIEWED BY THE TARIFF COMMISSION

NOT ESTABLISHED ON COMPETITIVE BASIS

Raw Materials All Available and Are Produced Under Favorable Conditions—24 Per Cent Gain in 1918 Over 1917, the Total Output Being Valued at $61,306,040.

The American Dye Industry has made substantial and encouraging progress in developing the manufacture of dyes derived from coal tar even under stress of war times, according to a report just submitted to the House Committee on Ways and Means by the United States Tariff Commission.

The report is based on the results of a special investigation conducted by the commission at the request of the President and shows in detail the output of individual dyes and drugs and other finished products and also the production of essential raw materials and intermediate products during 1918.

Raw Materials Available.

The commission points out that the dye industry is a "key industry" since the development of a flourishing dye industry is of great importance to the country on account of the dependence of many larger industries on its products, and the ready adaptability of dye plants for the manufacture of explosives and poison gases in any future war emergency. Also that the fundamental conditions for the development of the industry in the United States are entirely favorable since the raw materials are all available and are produced under favorable conditions. The progress already made in the short time has more than demonstrated the fact that American chemists have sufficient ability to solve the highly technical problems involved in the development of well rounded dye industry.

The industry, however, is not yet firmly established and further improvements in manufacturing efficiency must

(Continued on Page 8.)

War Department Opposes Officers Using Titles to Advance Private Ventures

The War Department authorizes publication of the following information:

In response to several requests for information reply is being made that the War Department strongly disapproves of the use, by officers of the Army, of their titles to advance private ventures; that although a record for long and honorable service in the Army carries with it a security for fair dealing, it is not calculated to augment the possessor's judgment of the value of reliability of commercial propositions; that, furthermore, an officer's title is conferred upon him for use in military service and the War Department does not consider that he has any right to use it as a commercial asset. It is considered that such uses of his title places him in an attitude unfavorable to him as a soldier.

No Reserve Officers' and Civilian Training Camps

A letter has been sent by the War Department to Charles B. Pike, Chairman of the Military Training Camp Association, informing him that there are no funds available for transportation, subsistence or clothing for training camps for reserve officers and civilians during the coming summer months, and stating it is not deemed advisable to attempt any civilian training camps this summer in view of unsettled conditions in civilian pursuits which would perhaps prevent many desirable citizens from attending. Training camps for reserve officers are not contemplated for this summer. Appreciation is expressed to Mr. Pike and to his organization for the interest shown in training camps for reserve officers and civilians.

Higher Labor Cost Claims Against War Department

The War Department authorizes publication of the following:

The Chief of Staff is directing that all files for papers concerning claims against the War Department on account of increased costs of labor, under rulings of the War Department wage adjustment boards and the War Labor Board be transferred from the office of the Secretary of War to the Director of Purchase and Storage, to be used in settlement of these claims.

TWO U. S. SOLDIERS KILLED, TEN WOUNDED, IN FIGHTING ON THE MEXICAN BORDER; 45 VILLISTAS FOUND DEAD

TWO CIVILIANS IN EL PASO ARE SLAIN

United States Troops Ordered to Cross Border and Disperse Rebel Band Which Attacked Juarez and Caused Casualties on American Side—Warned Against Invading Mexico.

The War Department authorizes publication of the following telegram from the Commanding General, Southern Department, reporting casualties in connection with the recent incidents of El Paso and Juarez:

El Paso, Tex.,
2:45 p. m., June 17, 1919.

The Adjutant General of the Army,
Washington, D. C.

Casualties United States troops during engagements between Mexican federals and Villistas and between United States troops and Villistas June 15-16, El Paso, Tex., Juarez, Mexico, and vicinity:

Killed.

Private Sam Tusco, Headquarters Company, 82d Field Artillery.

Private Anthony Cunningham, Company G, 24th Infantry.

Severely Wounded.

Sergeant Peter Chigas, Troop L, 7th Cavalry.

Private Burchard F. Casey, Headquarters Company, 82d Field Artillery.

Slightly Wounded.

Corporal Lewis E. Armstrong, 5th Cavalry, Machine Gun Troop.

Private Arthur A. Lindberg, 5th Cavalry, Troop E.

Private Alfonso Fiore, 5th Cavalry, Troop M.

Private Calvin Love, 24th Infantry, Company G.

Corporal Earl O. Smith, 24th Infantry, Company A.

Corporal Albert Freidman, 19th Infantry, Company D.

Corporal Edward C. Reilly, Motor Transport Company 401.

Sergeant Roscoe W. Buckles, 9th Engineers, Company A.

Casualties Villista forces engaged by United States Troops not definitely known; 30 dead Villistas found in entrenchments near race track, Juarez, after attack by 24th Infantry; 15 dead Villistas found in Villista camp, about 6 miles north of Zaragoza, Mexico, after attack by reinforced cavalry brigade; 11 Villistas captured.

Civilian casualties in El Paso during engagement between Mexican federal troops and Villistas, Juarez, Mexico, June 15-16:

Killed.

Floyd Hinton, American; Mrs. Eduviges Romirez.

Slightly Wounded.

Anastatio Madrid, Augustino Ochoa, Francisco Aguilar, Emma Parker.

CABELL.

Troops Ordered Across Border.

The War Department authorizes publication of the following telegram received on the morning of June 16 from the commanding general of the Southern Department:

Marfa, Texas, 1:45 a. m., June 16.

Adjutant General,

U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.

Following received 1 a. m. Monday from El Paso:

"El Paso, Texas, June 15, 1919.

"Maj. Gen. DeR. C. Cabell, Marfa, Texas, Number Forty-nine.

"Ten p. m. since my telegram to you, number nineteen forty-seven at Del Rio following developments have occurred: About 4:30 p. m. Villistas again attacked Juarez from the south and east, and succeeded in entering the town. They were driven out by Carranzistas, under command of Escobar, who was wounded, and who was brought to this side of the line, and is now in the base hospital. Since then intermittent firing has been going on between Villistas and Carranzistas. At this hour at 10 o'clock the Villistas are reported to be practically in possession of Juarez. Upon affidavits of three responsible citizens of El Paso that Villistas had fired into El Paso; upon the investigation wounding of Mexican girl made by the District Inspector showing she had been wounded by a shot fired by Villistas; upon investigation by the District Inspector of two officers of the police department of El Paso showing that shots undoubtedly coming from Villistas had been fired into El Paso; because of the wounding of several innocent persons residing in El Paso and of two American soldiers performing their duty on June 14 and 15, under authority given me in your telegram dated June 12, 1919, 1 p. m., this date ordered troops of my command to cross the border and disperse Villistas, but on no account to undertake an invasion into Mexico. Troops of my command are now crossing the border to carry out this order. As soon as I have accomplished this and the safety of the citizens of El Paso is assured troops will be withdrawn to this side of the border.—Erwin."

CABELL.

Press Statements By Mr. Baker.

Press statement by the Secretary of War, June 16, 1919:

There is no possibility of a misunderstanding between the Republic of Mexico and the United States with regard to the protection of life on the American side. In many instances previously it has been necessary for the American forces very briefly to cross the border to disperse bandit forces. The sole purpose of the American soldier is to protect life on the American side.

Press statement by the Secretary of War June 16:

Our dispatches from Mexico show that as the result of the fight between the Federal Forces and the Villistas wounded soldiers of the Republic of Mexico were brought to the American side and are being cared for in our military hospitals. Refugees from Juarez are being received and cared for. When firing from the Villistas wounded persons in El Paso an American force crossed the border to disperse these bandits. The force will be immediately withdrawn to the American side of the border as soon as this object is accomplished. This does not mean any invasion or occupation of Mexico, but merely the protection of lives and property of persons on the American side of the line. The matter has, of course, been fully explained to the authorities, civil and military, of the Republic of Mexico.

President's Message of Condolence to Paraguay

Acting Secretary of State Phillips has announced that President Wilson sent the following message of condolence to the Government of Paraguay upon the recent death of President Manuel Franco. President Wilson's message follows:

His Excellency

Dr. Jose P. Montero,

Asuncion (Paraguay).

We have heard with sincere distress of the death of the President of the Republic, and I beg to extend, on behalf of the people and Government of the United States, the most sincere condolences to his family and to the people of the Republic. We join them in mourning this loss and extending a hand of cordial friendship and sympathy to them.

WOODROW WILSON.

CANNOT BUY ARMY CARS.

The War Department authorizes publication of the following information:

Disapproval has been given to the request for authority for the sale of non-standard passenger autos to officers of the army and directions given that no officer of the army be permitted to purchase a government-owned automobile.

BRITISH PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT SERVICE ACTIVITIES OUTLINED

Great Britain's public employment service, established 10 years ago, is standing her in good stead now in her industrial readjustment, according to R. C. Davison, of the British Ministry of Labor, who has just left Washing to return to England. Mr. Davison has been in this country for the past month studying the organization and operation of the United States Employment Service, developed during the war.

"The British government's labor exchanges have had entire charge of the labor feature of our industrial resettlement," Mr. Davison said. "Since the war began, in 1914, we have increased our national employment service by 60 or 70 main offices. When the armistice was signed and our employment service was charged with the carrying out of the industrial demobilization and the replacement of soldiers, our service was increased in facilities and personnel about 300 per cent. We now have about 400 main offices and 1,200 branch offices throughout the United Kingdom, with a personnel of about 20,000. Before the war we were placing nearly 1,000,000 persons a year; since then the placements have greatly increased.

Value Amply Demonstrated.

"The value of its national employment service has been amply demonstrated to England during the past decade of its existence, and whatever criticisms are made of it one does not hear it charged that the service is unnecessary. It has shown its practical value in the following chief ways:

"1. It has kept the fingers of the government on the pulse of industry and employment as could be done in no other way.

"2. It has been able to effect an economy in time and labor; the time saved in the passage of workers from one job to another amounting to many thousands of days each year.

"3. It has improved the distribution of labor and reduced the wastage due to labor turnover by maintaining a free employment office in each district where employers can list their labor needs and workers can learn of opportunities of employment. This gives a broader area of selection or choice to both employer and worker.

"4. The law in England prohibits the private fee-charging labor agency except as regards domestic servants, and any worker, man or woman, unskilled, skilled and professional, has the opportunity of obtaining assistance to employment from the government without any cost to him or her or to the employer."

England can learn something from the United States Employment Service, Mr. Davison said, particularly in the physical "layouts" of its employment offices and in the provision of adequate quarters where applicants "are treated with cosideration." The American system of interviewing applicants for employment by examiners at separate desks is especially good, he said.

PREMIUMS TO BE ADDED TO BASIC PRICE OF WHEAT AT GUARANTEE MARKETS DURING COMING YEAR

CUT RATE TO GULF PORTS

Wheat Director Barnes Announces Plan for Storage Charge to Govern Natural Flow of Cereal from Farm to Market—No Premiums to Be Applied During July.

The United States Wheat Director, Julius H. Barnes, announces that there will be adopted this coming year the policy of adding to the basic price at the various guarantee markets, periodical premiums reflecting, measurably, a storage charge for the purpose of governing a natural flow of wheat from the farm and country handling facilities. It is expected that this premium will be announced at least 30 days in advance of the period for which it will be in effect at all the markets, and will apply uniformly about the guarantee basis at all markets.

It has been decided that no premium will go into effect during the month of July, but the basic prices named in the President's guarantee proclamation, which are the same prices at which buying has been done at the named markets for the last year, will be in effect during the month of July. Before the 1st of July the question of possible premiums for August and the details of these, if any, will be publicly announced in the same manner.

Reduction In Rates.

The Wheat Director also announces that he has received the assurance of the Railroad Administration that rates from the inter-mountain and Pacific coast territory to the Gulf ports of Galveston and New Orleans will shortly be reduced to 56 cents per hundred, equal to 33.6 cents per bushel. This reduction has been secured as a relief to the producer in those sections, since the Grain Corporation can not this coming year pursue the practice of the past year and make effective a $2 blanket minimum price for all wheat at inter-mountain points, but will be obliged to confine itself to paying $2 at the named markets of Pocatello, Great Falls and Salt Lake City, leaving the rest of the western territory to base on the commercial market most readily reached by it.

In a further effort to make the best possible net returns to the producer of this section, and in order to make sure of a larger flow of wheat to the Gulf ports, it has been determined by the Wheat Director to ask an executive order increasing the No. 1 base price at Galveston and New Orleans from $2.28 to $2.30 per bushel, and it is expected that this change will be effective on July 1 next.

The prospect of very large requirements of wheat and wheat flour on this country and the necessity of utilizing the Gulf ports more largely than last year make it necessary, in order to avoid an enhancement of liabilities on the part of the Government and to avoid congestion at other markets, that the Gulf should get a larger flow of wheat during the coming crop year, as last year their requirements were supplied by shipment from other terminals, and this strain on railroad facilities should be reduced this year.

TONNAGE PRIORITY FOR FIRMS AWARDED U. S. OIL CONTRACTS

In answer to requests for tonnage made by private firms to enable them to tender on the proposals covering the fuel oil requirements of the navy, the United States Shipping Board announces that during the fiscal year beginning July 1st, 1919, it will, to the extent of its available tank tonnage, give priority to those firms who may hereafter receive award for the delivery of petroleum products for the account of the United States Government.

Allocations will be made on Government time form at the uniform rate of $6.50 per deadweight ton per month or on a voyage basis at the rate indicated below.

Mexico to Boston or Portsmouth, N. H., 85 cents.

Mexico to New York or Providence, R. I., 80 cents.

Mexico to Baltimore, 77 cents.

Mexico to Norfolk, 75 cents.

U. S. Gulf Ports to Boston or Portsmouth, 79 cents.

U. S. Gulf Ports to New York or Providence, 74 cents.

U. S. Gulf Ports to Baltimore, 71 1-2 cents

U. S. Gulf Ports to Norfolk, 69 cents.

Voyage rates between other points may be had on application to the Tank Steamer Executive, New York City.

Voyage charter parties will provide for 144 hours loading and discharging and demurrage at the rate of $80, a running hour reduced to $40 a running hour in the event of machinery breakdown.

The rates apply on cargoes for United States Government account only during the fiscal year ending July 1st, 1920, without prejudice to any rate that may from time to time be established on fixtures for private account.

Official Inquiry Office.

The Official Inquiry Office of the Department of Labor (recently consolidated with the Service Bureau of the Committee on Public Information), located at 1706 G Street N. W., Washington, D. C., and open daily (except Sunday) from 9 a. m. to 10 p. m., gives information by mail, telephone or in person regarding the work of all branches of the Government. Telephones: Main 8474, Branches 128 and 217, and Main 3250.

ARMY ENGINEERING EQUIPMENT FOR FEDERAL HIGHWAY WORK

Tractors, Road Rollers and Other Implements to Be Returned From France.

At the request of the Department of Agriculture, the War Department has ordered to be returned from France as soon as possible a large quantity of engineering equipment to be distributed by the Department of Agriculture, through the Bureau of Public Roads, to the States for use in the construction and maintenance of Federal aid highways. The equipment will be distributed to the States without charge, in accordance with recent legislation empowering the Secretary of War to turn over to the Secretary of Agriculture surplus military equipment not needed for military purposes but valuable in highway construction work. The equipment will be apportioned on the basis of the allotments in the Federal Aid Road Act, in the same way that 20,000 army motor trucks are now being distributed by the Bureau of Public Roads at the request of the State Highway Departments.

Kinds of Equipment.

The equipment which the Secretary of War has been requested to return from France includes about 1,500 caterpillar tractors; about 400 road rollers, steam and gas driven, and a large number of concrete mixers, road graders, elevating graders, rock crushers, industrial locomotives, industrial railway track, dump cars, steam shovels, hoisting engines, electric motors, and quantities of smaller equipment.

Letter of Mr. Houston.

In his letter requesting the return of this equipment the Secretary of Agriculture said:

"The highway-construction program which the Federal Government and the States propose to begin immediately is the largest public undertaking contemplated in the near future. It offers an immediate field for the employment of labor and the use of material that will help to stabilize business along a number of lines. The work has been expanded so suddenly that it has not been possible to make adequate provision for furnishing the necessary equipment, and previously all the available supply was absorbed by the demands of the War Department. * * *

"I am sending you this list as a result of a conference which I have just held with the executive committee of the American Association of State Highway Officials, at which it was represented that the various States are very anxious to secure additional equipment of the kinds indicated.

"I am thoroughly in sympathy with the efforts that are being made by the War Department to aid returning soldiers in securing employment, and I am convinced that, if the equipment and supplies listed are made available, it will facilitate highway construction and thereby stimulate the employment of labor."

United States Bulletin

Continuing the Work of The Official U. S. Bulletin Established May 10, 1917, Under an Order of the President of the United States. Since April 1, 1919, Published by Roger W. Babson. Issued Every Monday.

Office: No. 10 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C. Tel. Main 5600

The United States Bulletin is dedicated to the faithful presentation of the official acts of the Government that the people may know and understand precisely and accurately just what the Government is doing day by day. The Bulletin expresses no opinions, indulges in no conjecture or speculation. Published under the same executive management, the same editorship.

The Bulletin is in itself a complete record of all the important activities of the United States Government through its various departments, Legislative, Judicial, and Executive. Official Orders, Statements, and Rulings printed textually as issued by accredited Government officials, and, therefore, an authoritative guide to the business interests of the Nation; a virtual necessity to the Government itself in acquainting the various departments with the official acts of one another; to the Judiciary; to the Manufacturers; Miners and Traders; to Corporations, Railroads, Steamship, Telegraph and Cable Companies; Exporters and Importers; to Diplomats, Consular Agents, Statesmen, and men of affairs generally, who wish to keep accurately informed of what the Government is doing and to preserve for reference authentic copies of public announcements issued by the Government's own officials and agents. Entered at the post office at Washington, D. C., as second-class mail matter.—**Edward S. Rochester, Editor.**

SUBSCRIPTION RATES BY MAIL

One year	$10.00
Six months	6.00
One year, postage prepaid to foreign countries	15.00
Six months, postage prepaid to foreign countries	8.50
Back numbers and extra copies, each	.20

Make all checks, money orders, and drafts payable to United States Bulletin, 10 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C.—**C. T. Clayton, Business Manager.**

Character Designation of Soldiers in Certain Classes Upon Discharge

The War Department authorizes publication of the following:

Instructions are being issued that men coming under section 59 of the act approved June 3 (making further and more effectual provision for national defense) or section 4 of the act approved May 18, 1917 (to authorize the President to increase temporarily the military establishment of the United States), if they perform duties prescribed by the President and assigned to them, will not be given a character designated "bad" unless their conduct has in fact been "bad." A soldier of this kind who performs faithfully the duty assigned him will be given discharge on the form provided for honorable discharge. He will be treated as though his assignment had been the result of his physical condition or special fitness. It is directed that the foregoing apply only to men specifically covered by the acts and sections thereof specified.

French Casualty Records Revealing New U. S. Cases

The War Department authorizes publication of the following Statement by Lieut.-Col. Earle Boothe, until recently chief of the Central Records Office, A. E. F., at Bourges, France:

The principal source of new casualties reported for the past several months has been from the French War Office. They are considerably over a year behind with their records and have an enormous number of records stored away which they are working upon as fast as their system permits. As they work these records out, cases of American soldiers develop, which are immediately turned over to the representative of the Central Records Office in Paris and then transmitted to the Central Records Office. A great many of these cases develop into ones that have already been reported, but a certain percentage are entirely new ones. On account of the errors in names, meager information furnished, and the elapsed time, these cases require very minute investigation before they can be reported. It is my opinion that it will be the best part of a year before these records are completely gone over.

Interned Germans to Be Repatriated

The War Department authorizes the publication of the following information:

Arrangements are being made to repatriate officers and crews of German merchant vessels, sanitary personnel from Tsing Tau, and all German internees who have expressed a wish to be repatriated. Movement will take place as soon as a ship is available, probably about the end of June. Embarkation will be principally from Charleston, S. C.

COSSACKS DEFEAT BOLSHEVIKI.

Omsk, Siberia, dispatches to the Department of State report the defeat of 6,000 Bolshevik forces by the Ural Cossacks during the first week of June. The engagement took place on the Orenburg front and the prisoners taken are reported as 113. The same reports quote the engagements on the Ufa front as in doubt, but that the Siberian Army, under Gaidas, is advancing and has recaptured Glazov.

In Samara, the dispatch states, there is evidence of an increasing hostility to the Bolsheviki on the part of the peasants, upon whom heavy requisitions have been ordered.

1,300,000 ALIENS TO LEAVE U. S., LABOR DEPARTMENT ESTIMATES

Each Will Carry Away $3,000 to His Home Country, It Is Believed.

Mr. Ethelbert Stewart, director of the Investigation and Inspection Service, U. S. Department of Labor, announces that the investigation of the prospective emigration of aliens from the United States to their own countries was discontinued June 20, as the service is closing its affairs in anticipation of the failure of its appropriation in the sundry civil bill.

Basis of Estimates.

From data collected in districts with large foreign population from representative aliens of the various nationalities, estimates have been made of the percentage of aliens who plan to return to their home countries. These percentages are based on figures giving the number of aliens of each nationality in the community and the number who contemplate returning to Europe. Thus, of 163,498 Poles covered by the investigation, 24,590, or 15.04 per cent, will return to Poland. In some cases the figures reported were only of the number of aliens who will return to their home countries and did not show what relation that number bore to the total population of the nationality in that community.

However, the following figures are representative: Of the Austro-Hungarians covered, 28.02 per cent will return; Poles, 15.04 per cent; Russians, 35.70 per cent; Croatians, 21.75 per cent; Lithuanians, 9.72 per cent; Roumanians, 64.29 per cent; Italians and Greeks, 11 per cent; Serbs, 36.90 per cent; Slovaks, 34.50 per cent.

In Excess of Normal Outgo.

Mr. Stewart states a very conservative estimate of the number who will return to be 1,300,000, and that this is in excess of the ordinary outgo of aliens. There are something like 450,000, mostly Italians, who have come to our shores in the early spring of each year, worked until fall, and returned to Italy. This migratory group has not been considered in the investigation being conducted by Mr. Stewart's service, as will be seen from the low percentage of Italians who are reported as being about to return. Inasmuch as these aliens have not been able to send money home for four years they are for the most part provided with ample funds, and the Investigation and Inspection Service estimates that the average amount each one will carry with him is about $3,000.

NEW MINISTER TO DENMARK.

The new American minister to Denmark, Mr. Norman Hapgood, assumed charge of the legation on Tuesday.

SPAIN RECOGNIZES SLOVAKIA.

The Spanish Government has officially recognized the government of the Tchecko-Slovak State.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES BRIEFLY TOLD

Both Houses of Congress during the past week passed the bill for the return of the wire systems of the country to their private owners. The Senate acted first, and provided that existing rates shall continue for a period of ninety days, and required that the return should be "forthwith" upon the approval of the act by the President. The House extended the existing rates for a period of six months, and required that the return should be made within thirty days from the approval of the act.

Appropriation measures which failed during the last session of Congress, and which must be enacted by June 30, are in a fair way of receiving final legislative action in good time. The last of these, the sundry civil, was reported to the House Wednesday, appropriating about half of the amount allowed last year, its total approximating $400,000,000. During the week the House passed the army and naval appropriation budgets, making big reductions from the estimates of both departments, and sent the measures to the Senate, where the committees are now holding hearings. The Army bill was substantially cut and provision made only for an army of 300,000. The Secretary of War asked for any army of 509,000 until a definite policy is mapped out by Congress. The House committee decided upon an appropriation for 400,000, but the House reduced this to 300,000. A provision also was written into the bill that would prohibit the department from using any appropriation or any unexpended balance of any appropriation for the purchase of lands for any purposes whatever. The naval bill was reported to the House providing for appropriations of $601,500,000, which is $375,000,000 less than the estimates submitted by Secretary Daniels. Heads of both the Navy and War Departments appealed to the respective Senate committees for increases in items that had been severely cut in the House.

Magnesite Industry.

Witnesses from the Pacific Coast and elsewhere told the committee that unless a substantial tariff protecting it against importations from Austria is enacted the American magnesite industry will be ruined. This was another industry developed as a result of the appeals from the War Department for the requisite ores in making munitions. Colorado tungsten producers asked the committee to grant a tariff of $10 a unit on tungsten. A committee representing New Jersey manufacturers urged the committee to place a duty of 60 per cent ad valorem on chemical glassware imports.

Waterpower legislation in the Senate is to be considered by a joint subcommittee of the Committee on Public Lands and the Committee on Commerce. A favorable report was ordered from the Senate Public Lands Committee on a bill authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to permit the use of water of irrigation projects, if the water supply is sufficient for industrial and other purposes. In the passage of the agricultural appropriation bill the Senate inserted an amendment that will require that hams and bacons wrapped shall be sold on the basis of their net weight. In order that the foreign market demand for horse meat shall be properly met, the bill also makes provision for the inspection by officials of the Bureau of Animal Industry of this class of meat for foreign trade.

Protection for Dye Industry.

The Ways and Means Committee began hearings of persons interested in legislation designed to protect certain industries that were built up during the period of the war. A large delegation urged the committee not only to give the dye industry, which was extensively developed as an emergency war necessity, a reasonable protective tariff and a drastic anti-dumping law, but to provide a licensing system under which foreign imports, and especially those that might seek entry from Germany, could be controlled. Both chemical experts and persons interested as consumers in the various textile trades urged the committee to provide adequate protection for this industry, their contention being that without proper legislation it would be impossible for the new industry to withstand the inroads that they predicted would be made when Germany is again permitted to enter into competition in the commerce of the world.

Representatives of zinc interests in Oklahoma and Missouri urged the committee to impose a duty of 2 cents a pound—double the rates under the Payne-Aldrich law—on zinc ores. With regard to the dye industry, Mr. Grinnell Jones, chemical expert of the Tariff Commission, told the committee that, although the industry had grown greatly, but because of the war's demands, he regarded Government protection as necessary for its full development. He said there were 77 firms manufacturing dyes in 1918 and said that additional factories would be started and a distinctly American dye industry created if adequate protection were given.

War-Time Prohibition.

Efforts to exempt beer and wines from war-time prohibition would appear to have been futile, as action in both bodies during the week indicated a purpose not to make exemptions of any character. The Judiciary Committee of the House reported by a vote of 10 to 3 against recommending legislation asked for in this respect. In the Senate, when an amendment of like import was offered as an amendment to the agricultural supply bill it was rejected by a vote of 55 to 11. Agitation begun some time ago for the repeal of the daylight saving law reached fruition during the week. Acting upon an independent measure, the House voted to repeal this law by a vote of 233 to 122, the repeal to become effective on the last Sunday in October next, at which date, under existing law, the hands of the clocks would be turned back. In the Senate a similar provision received affirmative action as an amendment to the agricultural appropriation bill, with only six votes against repeal.

For Reimbursing Contractors.

In the House Chairman Langley, of the Public Buildings Committee, introduced a resolution to reimburse contractors who suffered bona fide losses on wartime contracts for buildings. Before the Postoffice Committee of the House, Third Assistant Postmaster General Dockery produced reports that showed the government made an annual average profit of $1,000,000 on parcel post insurance. The committee was acting under a resolution offered by Mr. Madden, of Illinois, asking for an investigation and upon the showing made Mr. Madden moved that the resolution be tabled. With a view to devising plans by which they might be utilized by the public, Mr. Treadway, of Massachusetts, introduced a resolution calling upon the War Department for detailed reports of the quantities of surplus food supplies held by it.

Representative Hawley, of Oregon, introduced a bill authorizing an appropriation of $2,500,000 for the construction of a "Roosevelt military highway" along the coast of Oregon, provided the State provided a like amount. The Senate passed the bill of Senator Jones, of Washington, to permit American shipyards to construct ships for foreign account without first obtaining a permit from the Shipping Board. Before the Senate Commerce Committee, Chairman Hurley, of the Shipping Board, recommended that the government cease the building and operation of commercial ships at the earliest practicable day; that all vessels be sold and those which cannot be immediately disposed of shall be leased.

Capital-Labor Conference.

Senator Poindexter, of Washington, introduced a resolution authorizing the President to call a conference of representatives of capital and labor to study problems of the day and confer concerning measures for the settlement of industrial questions. A similar resolution was introduced in the House.

Pending legislation not only to return the railroads to their private owners, but to amend the interstate commerce act have been the subject of extensive hearings by the Senate and House committees. Before the Senate Committee, Interstate Commerce Commissioner Clark said that some rule of law governing the present application of the long and short haul clause of the interstate commerce act is necessary in the interest of the roads and of the public. George P. Wilson, representing the Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce, argued before the committee that the pending bill to enforce the long and short haul clause would increase rates between larger centers and terminals.

CHANGES IN IMPORT AND EXPORT RULES

Importations of Scientific Books from Germany.

The War Trade Board announces (W. T. B. R. 779) that applications will be considered for licenses to import into the United States from Germany or elsewhere scientific books and journals which were printed in Germany. Licenses covering such importations will not, however, be issued until the importer in the United States has made effective arrangements to make the purchase price of such books or journals available for the purchase of foodstuffs for Germany by depositing said purchase price with the American Relief Administration for remittance through said administration to the persons thereto entitled. The duplicate receipt issued by the American Relief Administration must be submitted to the Bureau of Imports of the War Trade Board when applications for such licenses are filed. In cases where the purchase price has been paid prior to April 6, 1917, payment of the purchase price to the American Relief Administration above referred to will not be required. Conclusive proof of such prior payment must be furnished.

French Import Restrictions.

The War Trade Board announces (W. T. B. R. 778), for the information of exporters in the United States, that they have been advised of the publication of a ministerial decree, dated June 6, 1919, effective June 10, 1919, abrogating the prohibition against the importation into France of sugar of foreign origin, powdered, raw or refined.

In making this announcement the War Trade Board wishes to call attention to the fact that it is not in a position to speak authoritatively on foreign import restrictions, but is merely transmitting the above information for the convenience of those on the War Trade Board's mailing list. Inquiries with regard to foreign import regulations should be addressed to the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C., as that bureau endeavors to keep informed on the import regulations of foreign Governments.

Foodstuffs for Newfoundland.

The War Trade Board announces (W. T. B. R. 781), for the information of exporters in the United States, that the regulations restricting the importation of foodstuffs into Newfoundland, including the regulation of November 26, 1918, were canceled on May 20, 1919. The foregoing relaxation, however, does not apply to the importation of wheat flour, the regulations covering the importation of which still remains in effect.

In making this announcement the War Trade Board wishes to call attention to the fact that it is not in a position to speak authoritatively on foreign import restrictions, but is merely transmitting the above information for the convenience of those on the War Trade Board's mailing list. Inquiries with regard to foreign import regulations should be addressed to the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C., as that bureau endeavors to keep informed on the import regulations of foreign Governments.

Pig Tin Imports.

The War Trade Board announces (W. T. B. R. 780) that applications will now be considered for licenses to import pig tin and all metal alloys containing tin, including tin drosses, tin oxides, solder drosses, type metals, anti-friction metals, waste metals, and other metals containing tin; subject, however, to the following conditions and limitations:

1. That such licenses will permit the importation only of shipments made from points of origin on or after June 30, 1919; and
2. That such import licenses will not be valid for entry until August 1, 1919.

Cable Communications with Germany.

The War Trade Board announces (W. T. B. R. 785) that they have been advised that all cable companies and censors have been instructed that cablegrams relating to the supply of foodstuffs to Germany under the terms of the Brussels Agreement may now be accepted for all destinations in Germany when such messages are otherwise unobjectionable.

With reference to the foregoing ruling, the attention of exporters is directed to War Trade Board Ruling 707, issued April 23, 1919.

Shipments of Non-conserved Commodities to Denmark.

The War Trade Board announces (W. T. B. R. 784) that Special Export License RAC-81 has been issued through the Customs Service, effective June 18, 1919, to permit the exportation by freight or express, without individual export licenses, of all articles not included in the Export Conservation List when destined to Denmark.

Shipments need no longer be consigned to importing associations in Denmark, but may go forward consigned directly to the individual importers.

Shippers should note that it is no longer necessary to apply to the War Trade Board for permission to ship under Special Export License RAC-81, and no special document issued by the War Trade Board is necessary in connection with such shipments. Shipments may be made under Special Export License RAC-81 by the presentation of shipper's export declarations (Customs' Catalogue 7525) in triplicate to the collectors of customs at the ports of exit from the United States.

The attention of shippers is called to the fact that shipments of the character outlined above, when dispatched by mail, should be exported under Special Export License RAC-52, W. T. B. R. 783, June 18, 1919.

Commodities included in the Export Conservation List may be exported to Denmark only under individual export licenses, applications for which should be made to the War Trade Board, Washington, D. C.

Exporters should acquaint themselves with the import requirements of the country of destination, and it is suggested that exporters avail themselves of the facilities of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce of the Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C., to obtain information respecting the import regulations of Denmark.

So far as Denmark is concerned, this ruling rescinds War Trade Board Ruling 747, issued May 21, 1919, and War Trade Board Ruling 500, issued January 11, 1919. The regulations governing trans-shipment in, or re-exportation from, Denmark are not affected by this ruling, and the provisions of War Trade Board Ruling 744, issued May 19, 1919, continue in full force and effect.

Certain In-transit Shipments.

The War Trade Board announces (W. T. B. R. 782) the revision of regulations under which shipments of certain origin and destination, the importation of which has been otherwise licensed, may be exported without an individual export license when the same are conveyed in transit through the territory or via any port of the United States. This regulation, effective June 18, 1919, rescinds W. T. B. R. 714, issued April 29, 1919; W. T. B. R. 737, issued May 15, 1919; and W. T. B. R. 760, issued May 28, 1919; and extends the scope of Special Export License RAC-42 as hereinafter described.

(1) Special Export License RAC-42 has been issued through the Customs Service and authorizes the exportation of shipments of all commodities which are conveyed in transit through the territory or via a port of the United States when originating in any foreign country and destined to any country of the world, provided, however, that no shipment destined to Europe shall be authorized under this license unless such shipment is consigned to Great Britain, France, Italy, Belgium, Greece, Spain, Portugal, or their possessions in Europe, or Iceland, the Faroe Islands, Serbia, Roumania, Norway, or Denmark; or to the Netherlands Oversea Trust when destined to Holland, or to the Societe Suisse de Surveillance Economique when destined to Switzerland.

(2) In-transit shipments arriving at the United States by rail or vessel for re-export under RAC-42 may be consigned to the ultimate destination or to an agent in the United States for reshipment, and if consigned to an agent, the railroad waybill or vessel's manifest must designate the ultimate destination, and such notations shall

Changes in Import and Export Rules

be transcribed therefrom to the carrier's customs manifest or copy of vessel's manifest presented to the collector of customs. The foregoing will not apply in the case of shipments destined to Holland and Switzerland. Such shipments must show at point of entry the fact that the consignment has been made either to the Netherlands Oversea Trust, if destined to Holland, or the Societe Suisse de Surveillance Economique, if destined to Switzerland.

(3) Upon arrival of such in-transit shipments at port of entry, the railroad agent or the vessel's agent shall present to the collector of customs a copy of the carrier's customs manifest, Form 7512, or a copy of the ship's manifest or portion thereof, upon which shall be clearly noted the shipments which are in transit. This copy shall bear—

(A) The ultimate destination, in accordance with paragraph (2) herein.

(B) The consignee when destined to Holland or Switzerland.

(C) The notation, "Special Export License RAC-42."

(4) If the shipment is by rail, the collector of customs will, upon giving entry, allow the shipment to proceed to port of exit accompanied by the carrier's manifest. The collector of customs at the port of exit will allow the goods to be exported under RAC-42.

The attention of shippers is called to the fact that goods given entry into the United States as in-transit shipments may not be diverted for domestic consumption, or reconsigned to a country of destination other than the one named on the entry documents described in paragraph (2) unless authority for so doing has been obtained from the War Trade Board.

For the information of shippers, their attention is drawn to W. T. B. R. 743, issued March 14, 1919, announcing the issuance of General Import License PBF. No. 35. This general import license covers the importation into the United States under such bond as may be prescribed by the United States Customs Service of all commodities which are proposed to be shipped through the United States to any foreign country.

Shipments by Mail.

The War Trade Board announces (W. T. B. R. 783) the revision of Special Export License RAC-52, covering certain shipments to foreign countries by mail (W. T. B. R. 618, issued February 28, 1919; W. T. B. R. 715, issued April 29, 1919; and W. T. B. R. 758, issued May 28, 1919), are hereby rescinded, and in place thereof the following becomes effective June 18, 1919:

(1) Special Export License RAC-52 has been issued to the Post Office Department to permit any local postmaster to accept without individual export license—

(A) All shipments of commodities not on the Export Conservation List;

(B) Shipments of commodities on the Export Conservation List where the value of no one commodity exceeds $200;

when destined to—

Any country in the Western Hemisphere or Africa;

Any country in Asia (including Mesopotamia, Palestine, and Syria), except Arabia and Turkey in Asia;

The following countries in Europe: Great Britain, France, Italy, Belgium, Greece, Spain, and Portugal, their colonies, possessions, and protectorates, also Iceland, the Faroe Islands, Norway, and Denmark.

(C) Shipments without limit of value to Canada and Newfoundland of certain commodities on the Export Consrevation List as noted in the list, in addition to shipments as outlined in (A) and (B) above.

(2) In making shipments under this special license (RAC-52) it is not necessary to make any application for license nor to present a license of any kind to the postmaster. If the shipment is of a commodity which may be shipped under subheadings (A), (B), and (C) of paragraph (1) above, and if the shipment is consigned to a consignee in any country named in paragraph (1), the package, in so far as the War Trade Board is concerned, need only be delivered to the postmaster with the following facts noted upon the wrapper:

1. "Shipped under Export License RAC-52."
2. List of contents.
3. Name and address of shipper.
4. Name and address of consignee.

(Where a package bears a custom's tag or an invoice describing the contents the list of contents need not be written upon the wrapper of the package.)

(3) All shipments made under Special Export License RAC-52 must be made by mail and are subject to the regulations of the Post Office Department. Special attention is called to the fact that there is no parcel post service at present between the United States and certain of the countries mentioned in paragraph (1).

(4) The attention of shippers is directed to the fact that RAC-52 does not permit any shipments to members of the United States Army, United States Navy, United States Marine Corps, or organizations affiliated therewith, but that all such shipments must be made under Special Export License RAC-42 and in compliance with Post Office Department.

(5) Persons desiring to export by mail any commodity which may be exported under RAC-52 or any commodity to a country not covered by RAC-52 must apply to the War Trade Board for an individual export license. Applications should be filed on Form X-A, copies of which are obtainable from the War Trade Board in Washington or any of its branch offices.

VOPICKA STARTS HOME.

The American Minister to Rumania, Mr. Charles J. Vopicka, left Roumania Monday, June 9, for the United States by way of Prague and Paris.

TEACHERS IN ARMY HOSPITALS RELEASED IN TIME TO ACCEPT SCHOOL POSITIONS NEXT FALL

The War Department authorizes the following statement from the office of the Surgeon General:

Professional teachers who volunteered as instructors in the educational service at army hospitals will be released, as far as possible and consistent with the good of the service, in time to accept teaching positions for the next academic year. Assurance of this will be furnished to boards of education and employing officers in individual cases when officially requested. With a reduction in the number of hospitals it will be possible to release a number of instructors and every effort possible will be made to release these teachers in order that they may return to their former positions.

Need Still Exists.

The rapid return of wounded from overseas precipitated by the armistice and the consequent sudden and extreme expansion of physical reconstruction demand every person possibly available for educational service. All hospitals have been short-handed with respect to instructors and an urgent need still exists for all efficient instructors, which will continue for several months.

"It is a patriotic service worthy of the best efforts and attention of everyone," Surgeon General Ireland wrote in a letter to hospitals on this subject. "To assist our men to make up in any degree the losses which they have suffered, to inspire them with hope, and point the way to overcome handicap is a duty well worth while. It is hard to conceive how any teacher can do more for America and humanity in the same length of time than by continuing in this service until the task is done." The Surgeon General urges all experienced, capable instructors to remain in the service.

337,742 CHECKS RETURNED TO WAR INSURANCE BUREAU

A total of 337,742 checks has been returned to the Bureau of War Risk Insurance in the five months between Jan. 1 and June 1. These checks by months are: January, 67,160; February, 77,693; March, 68,862; April 59,868; May, 64,369. Many of these checks are being returned because of the discharge of men in service and are therefore adjustment cases of which rapid disposition is being made. The number of checks remaining unclaimed in the return check files is being steadily reduced, the Red Cross and other agencies co-operating in the work of locating persons whose checks have been returned because of incorrect or insufficient address. More than 15,000 checks drawn to dependents in alien enemy countries remain unclaimed in the files.

A quarter saved is a **Thrift Stamp** earned.

Growth of Dye Industry in the United States.

(Continued from Page 1.)

be made before the industry is on a competitive basis.

The grand total of all finished products derived from coal tar (exclusive of explosives and poison gases) was 75,494,113 pounds, valued at $83,095,404 reported by 162 firms. The total production of dyes during 1918 reported by 77 firms was 57,155,600 pounds, valued at $61,306,040. This output in 1918 represents a gain of 24 per cent over 1917.

Of even greater importance than the gain in output is the fact that over 300 dyes of improved quality were made during the year, over 100 of which represented new varieties to the American industry. In many cases prices of dyes were considerably reduced.

Of the dyes which were most used, such as indigo and sulphur black, the productive capacity is now substantially greater than the maximum consumption in the United States before the war.

The American dye industry has been especially successful in the development of the classes of dyes known as "azo dyes," "sulphur dyes" and "induline dyes" and has had considerable success in developing the manufacture of triphenylemethane dyes.

Many Dyes Still Missing.

However, in spite of the great and encouraging progress, the American dye industry is still unbalanced, as many important dyes are still missing entirely or are only made in small experimental lots. The most conspicuous among the undeveloped classes of dyes are the so called "vat dyes" for cotton derived from the raw material, anthracene. These are the fastest dyes known and are absolutely essential for dyeing the best qualities of ginghams and cotton shirtings. However, much experimental work has been done on these dyes and rapid development may be confidently expected in a short time. The slow development of these dyes represents the most serious weakness of the American dye industry.

The progress in the development of other related chemicals derived from coal tar has also been very substantial. Thirty-two different drugs derived from coal tar were made in the United States during the year, including such important drugs as aspirin, salol and acetphenetidin, which were in such great demand during the recent epidemic of influenza. The total output of these coal-tar drugs was 3,623,352 pounds, valued at $7,792,984, an increase of 51 per cent over the 1917 production. The production of arsphenamine, which is generally regarded as a drug of exceptional importance, was reported by three firms.

The production of other products derived from coal tar included 9,590,537 pounds of color lakes valued at $5,020,023; 458,256 pounds of flavors valued at $4,925,627; 316,749 pounds of photographic developers valued at $823,916, and 116,263 pounds of perfume materials valued at $584,695.

The new American industry has made itself practically independent of imported raw materials. The total output of the materials known as intermediates, on which the manufacture of finished dyes and other products is directly dependent, was 354,808,315 pounds valued at $123,817,966. Of special interest is the case of phenol which was not made at all in the United States until 1915, and which is of great importance in the manufacture of the explosive, picric acid, and the poison gas, chlorpicrin. The output of phenol during 1918 was more than 100,000,000 pounds, most of which was used for the manufacture of explosives.

Notwithstanding the encouraging progress already made, the industry is still an infant industry and the development in the last four years has not progressed to the point which required 40 years for Germany to reach.

Deficit of $58,000,000 for April Shown by Railroad Administration

The Operating Statistics Section of the Railroad Administration has published complete figures covering the financial results of operation for the month of April for all the large railroads in Federal operation. 231,691 miles of road are included out of a total of 239,997 actually Federally operated, comprising 96 per cent of the mileage and 98 per cent of the revenues.

	Month of April 1919	1918	Amount
Operating rev...	$384,739,685	365,540,408	19,199,277
Op. ex...	339,229,299	276,446,983	62,782,316
Net op. rev....	45,,510,386	89,093,425	d43,583,039
Taxes, rents, etc....	18,195,988	17,691,325	504,663
Net Federal income.	27,314,398	71,402,100	d44,087,702
Operating ratio....	88.2	75.6	12.6

Note—D for decrease.

One-twelfth of the annual rental due the companies covered by the report amounts to $74,017,136, so that the net loss to the Government for the month was $46,702,738 for these properties. The loss from operation of all properties Federally operated during the month was approximately $58,000,000.

Inasmuch as the present rates are considered to be somewhat less than 25 per cent higher than they were last year, the increase in operating revenues of not more than 5.3 per cent would seem to indicate that total traffic as expressed in ton miles and passenger miles has fallen off approximately 16 per cent. The falling off in freight traffic alone has exceeded this figure, as can be seen from the freight train statistics given below. To reach the 16 per cent net decrease in all traffic mentioned above, passenger traffic should show an increase of about 4 per cent. Although complete figures for April passenger travel are not yet available, the indications are that they will show about the same traffic as last year. The difference is presumably accounted for by changes in the character of traffic.

In making further comparisons with 1918, it should also be borne in mind that the increased wages for April, 1918, were not charged into operating expenses until subsequent months.

Postage Rates Effective July 1 on Publications of the Second Class

Office Third Ass't P. M. Gen'l,
Washington, June 12, 1919.

Particular attention is called to the rates of postage which, under the Act of Oct. 3, 1917, embodied in Section 429, P. L. and R., as amended May 24, 1918, will be chargeable on and after July 1, 1919, and until July 1, 1920, on publications entered as second-class matter when mailed by publishers or registered news agents, such rates being as follows:

On the portion of publications devoted to matter other than advertisements, 1 1-2 cents a pound. If the space devoted to advertisements does not exceed 5 per cent of the total space, the rate of 1 1-2 cents a pound applies to the entire publication.

On the portion of publications devoted to advertisements:

First and second zones, 1 1-2 cents per lb.
Third zone, 2 cents per lb.
Fourth zone, 3 cents per lb.
Fifth zone, 3 1-2 cents per lb.
Sixth zone, 4 cents per lb.
Seventh zone, 5 cents per lb.
Eighth zone, 5 1-2 cents per lb.

The one-cent rate prescribed in paragraph 2, Section 429, P. L. and R., continues to apply where the total weight of any one edition or issue mailed to any one zone does not exceed one pound.

On publications maintained by and in the interest of religious, educational, scientific, philanthropic, agricultural, labor or fraternal organizations or associations, which have been specifically classified as coming within the provisions of paragraph 4, Section 429, P. L. and R., 1 1-4 cents a pound for all zones on the entire publication.

There is no change in the free-in-county mailing privilege, nor in the rates on copies mailed for delivery within the county of publication, the rates set forth in Section 433, P. L. and R., continuing in force.

Postmasters will advise publishers of the foregoing and be careful to see that proper postage is collected on second-class matter mailed at their office.

A. M. DOCKERY.

EXCURSION TRAVEL LIMITED SO AS NOT TO INTERFERE WITH RETURN OF SOLDIERS TO HOMES

TAX RAILROAD CAPACITY

Use of Equipment for Recreation Purposes Must Be Reduced to Absolute Minimum for Several Weeks—Letters of Secretary Baker and Director Hines.

In order to provide every possible accommodation for the return movement of American troops from overseas, which is now at its height, Walter D. Hines, Director General of Railroads, after correspondence on the subject with Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War, has issued orders that railroad equipment for excursion and recreation purposes shall be limited to an absolute minimum so as not to interfere with the prompt and proper dispatch of troops as soon as they reach this country.

Letter of Secretary Baker.

The following correspondence on the subject has been made public by the Director General:

"War Department,
"Washington, June 4, 1919.

"Hon. Walker D. Hines,
"Director General of Railroads,
"United States Administration,
"Washington, D. C.

"My Dear Mr. Hines: As you know, the return movement of the American troops from overseas is now at its height, and with the large number of men landing in our ports during the month of June and July, I anticipate that the railroads will be taxed to their utmost.

"It has come to my attention that certain coaches and tourist equipment are being utilized for excursions and recreation purposes, and I deem it advisable to bring this matter to your attention in order that no congestion at ports of debarkation and demobilation centers may take place and in this way interfere with the prompt return of the American forces from abroad.

"The splendid co-operation received from the railroads, both in the prompt dispatch of the troops overseas and to date in handling the return movement, is greatly appreciated by the War Department, and the magnitude of this undertaking is the admiration of all.

"I feel, therefore, that I would be negligent if I did not ask that the matter of limiting to an absolute minimum the use of railroad equipment for recreation purposes in order that the men of our overseas forces may in no way be delayed in reaching their homes, and I am sure that I can expect full co-operation from the Railroad Administration in this regard.

"Cordially yours,
"NEWTON D. BAKER.
"Secretary of War."

Reply of Mr. Hines.

"At Chicago, Ill., June 8, 1919.

"My Dear Mr. Secretary: I have your letter of the 4th of June, urging that the use of railroad passenger equipment for excursion and recreation purposes be limited to an absolute minimum to make certain that soldiers of the American Expeditionary Forces may be returned promptly to their homes after arrival in America.

"You may be assured that every provision will be made for providing the necessary equipment for the movement of American troops and that the co-operation received from the railroads in connection with the overseas and return movements which you are good enough to mention in your letter will be continued.

"Sincerely yours,
"W. D. H.

"Hon. Newton D. Baker,
"Secretary of War,
"Washington, D. C."

Notice to Public.

As a result of the above correspondence, Director General Hines has arranged for the posting in all railroad station waiting rooms and other railroad property of the following notice:

"United States Railroad Administration.

"Important Notice.

"To the Public:

"During the months of June and July the return movement of our soldiers from overseas will be at its height. In the last week of June and the first week of July passenger equipment must be provided at the Atlantic ports for the transportation of several hundred thousand soldiers. It is the paramount duty of the Railroad Administration to provide adequate facilities for the safe, prompt and comfortable return of these men to their homes. Every effort will be made to perform this duty with the minimum of inconvenience to those who travel for business or pleasure, but until the troops have been moved, coaches and sleeping cars will be crowded and temporary discomfort will result. The Railroad Administration confidently relies upon your co-operation in carrying out this necessary program.

"WALKER D. HINES,
"Director General of Railroads."

More Than 350 American Vessels Engaged in Foreign Commerce Now Sailing From Atlantic Seaports

The big part the American Merchant Marine is playing in the promotion of trade is indicated by the vast number of ships plying the various trade routes from Atlantic ports carrying American goods to all parts of the world in American bottoms.

Out of four Atlantic ports alone 1,172,704 deadweight tons of shipping, embracing 221 ships, are now employed in spreading the fruits of American ingenuity and commercial enterprise.

To the West Coast of South America six of these ships totaling 23,295 deadweight tonnage now regularly sail. Nine of the ships from these ports leave at stated intervals for China and Japan representing a deadweight tonnage of 74,596.

Australia, New Zealand, New Guinea and Africa we are in direct communication with through these four ports, six steamers of total deadweight tonnage 42,590 are employed carrying cargoes from and to those countries.

In the trans-Atlantic, Mediterranean and South Europe trade there are 13 of the ships employed of 91,-120 total deadweight tonnage.

One hundred ships are plying from these four ports north of Baltimore to the West Indies and Caribbean trades, totaling 319,592 deadweight tonnage.

There are 24 ships sailing out of these four Atlnatic ports employed in carrying on trade relations between the east coast of South America and this country. The total tonnage of these vessels is 166,082 deadweight.

Five ships of 37,429 deadweight tonnage are now sailing from these four American ports in the trade routes of Levant, Indian, Ocean-Straits Settlement and the Dutch East Indies.

Engaged in the trade routes of the Trans-Atlantic and Northern Europe there are 50 ships sailing from these four Atlantic ports with a total deadweight tonnage of 373,146.

The four Atlantic ports from whence all the above tonnage moves are Boston, New York, Wilmington, N. C., and Philadelphia.

Sailing from ports south of Baltimore, including that port, are 161 vessels with a total tonnage deadweight of 697,807.

Ten of these ships, 35,834 deadweight tonnage in all, ply between these ports and the west coast of South America, one ship of 11,086 deadweight tonnage links up with China and Japan. There are six vessels plying the trans-Atlantic-Mediterranean and South Europe trade routes with a tonnage deadweight totaling 37,297.

Thirty-four of the vessels aggregating 102,243 deadweight tonnage ply between the United States, the West Indies and the Caribbean. There are 35 vessels with a tonnage totaling 163,191 deadweight, engaged in trade between the United States and the east coast of South America sailing from these ports.

In the trans-Atlantic and Northern European trade routes 40 vessels of 230,160 total deadweight tonnage are regularly plying from ports south of Baltimore and that port.

Two German Air Craft Destroyed For Every One Lost By Americans

(Press interview by the Chief of Staff, June 14, 1919.)

The strength of the Army on June 10 was 1,232,625, and of this strength 644,435 were still in Europe, 88,775 en route home, and in the United States proper and colonies 460,097.

During the period from June 1 to 10, 112,058 men sailed for the United States from France. This is the largest number which has sailed in the first 10 days of any month, and is practically as large as the number for the entire month of January of this year. It breaks the record again.

The Seventh Division — Regular Army—began sailings during the week.

Nearly 100,000 enlisted men were demobilized in the week ending June 7, which is the best record since the week ending December 21, when this record was exceeded on account of the demobilization of the S. A. T. C.

Enlistments have reached 52,643, and of these men we have already sent to Europe 7,009. The question has been asked as to the number of men included in the 52,643 who have had previous service, and the figures, which I have made up, show that 63 per cent of the entire number are re-enlistments, 32 per cent of the men are new enlistments, and 5 per cent of the men have had former service but have had an interim in civil life. Of the entire number 56 per cent chose the infantry.

In November 11, the day of the armistice, we had 92 2-3 regiments of American Field Artillery, fully equipped, either at the front or resting after action in France. In addition to that we had 46 anti-aircraft and a naval detachment of five guns, the total number of guns, therefore, in the A. E. F. which had been in action or were in action was 2,251. The infantry of most of the divisions in France reached the firing line before the artillery, which required more extensive training. In the cases of the 41st, 76th, 83d, and 85th, the infantry did not reach the firing line, but all their artillery did.

Complete records of enemy airplanes and balloons actually destroyed and certified to show that we brought down two enemy aircraft for each one we lost, or slightly more. The completed figures seem to indicate 755 enemy airplanes and 71 balloons brought down, and we lost 357 airplanes and 43 balloons. There are a large number of extra aircraft claimed by men who saw after combat with a German airplane the plane fall, but it fell back of the enemy lines and these were not counted. The figures I have given include actually certified losses of German aircraft.

We have passed the 2,500,000 mark in officers and men discharged. Incomplete totals give 2,500,034. The officers and men sailing from Europe since November 11, 1,350,101.

Statistics Concerning Army Supplies

The War Department authorizes the following:

During the week ended May 30 the value of sales reported by the Director of Sales was $26,682,798, compared with $5,687,765 for the previous week and $10,602,485 for the week before that. The total receipts reported to May 30 amount to $279,067,882, representing 85 per cent of the original cost to the Government of the material sold.

Of the sales reported during the week, nearly $15,000,000 was for textiles sold by the Ordnance Department and $9,700,000 for wool.

There is available for sale machine tools used in aircraft production valued at $11,000,000. It is expected to dispose of some of these in Europe.

Poor Market for Tool Steel in France.

The Engineer Department, A. E. F., has requested authority to return approximately 225 tons tool steel to the United States on account of poor market in France.

The A. E. F. have now been requested to return to this country all class B trucks, all new dump-truck bodies, and all Dodges and Cadillacs that are boxed or crated.

Since November 11 settlement has been made of all but 11 of 1,200 contracts placed in Europe by the Quartermaster Department of the A. E. F. The value of the canceled portion of these contracts was approximately $37,000,000. The cost of cancellation was about $75,000, or $.2 per cent.

Exchange Arrangements for Army.

For purposes of pay of A. E. F., the value of the German mark for June has been fixed at 7.373 cents, compared with a normal value of 23.8 cents.

It has been a problem to provide American currency at foreign ports to returning soldiers in exchange for foreign money. Treasury checks have not been acceptable to the men, who want real cash, and considerable shipments of currency have been necessary. A new arrangement has been made by which a New York trust company will sell its dollar checks abroad without charge, at the official army rate of exchange. The purpose of this plan is to increase the medium of exchange for returning soldiers and to decrease requirements for currency shipments.

PURCHASE OF MOTORCYCLES.

Instructions are being issued to the chiefs of the War Department bureaus that no more motorcycles be purchased for the use of the Army without bringing the matter to the attention of the Secretary of War.

WARNS AGAINST TOO RAPID DISCHARGE OF SOLDIERS

The War Department authorizes publication of the following information:

The commanding generals of demobilization centers and the commanding general of Fort Bliss, Tex., are being informed that the War Department was gratified by the handling of the matter of cutting down personnel, standardizing the discharge process and reducing the time necessary to discharge troops; but that the discharge period at some camps has been so reduced as to cut time allowed to the Finance Officer, Medical Examining Board and especially the United States Employment Service and Recruiting Officers to less than they properly should receive in order to perform thoroughly their functions at demobilization centers. Discharges effected in less than 48 hours, while desirable and sanctioned by the War Department, are only so sanctioned when the camp commander has personally assured himself that the activities referred to above had not been slighted. It is not, however, intended in any way to lengthen period of discharge beyond the 48 hours prescribed as a maximum, but to give warning against exceptional speed to the possible detriment of both the soldier and the service.

Soap Purchase Notice By General Supply Committee

General Supply Committee, the Auditors' Building, 14th and B Streets S. W.

Washington, D. C., June 11, 1919.

Circular No. 105.

General Schedule of Supplies, 1919.

Page 386, Item 10588-j-2-aa and bb; soap, white floating, Ivory, 6-ounce and 10-ounce sizes. The contractor, D. T. Buzby & Company, Baltimore, Md., guaranteed delivery covering specific quantity. The service is advised that the contractor has accepted orders for quantity covered by contract, and purchase of soap covered by the above item may properly be made independently of the current General Schedule of Supplies for the balance of the fiscal year.

Respectfully,
M. F. JACQUES,
Superintendent of Supplies.

REQUESTS FOR ARMY TANKS.

The War Department authorizes publication of the following information:

The Director of the Tank Corps has been informed that requests for tanks for use at educational institutions will receive favorable consideration only when the issue does not interfere with requirements of the service. All requests for tanks which receive favorable consideration in office of Director of the Tank Corps will be forwarded to the Chief of Staff for final action.

BULLETIN ON OIL ESTIMATES ISSUED BY BUREAU OF MINES

A bulletin on the "Decline and Ultimate Production of Oil Wells, with Notes on the Valuation of Oil Properties, by Carl H. Beal, has just been issued by the Bureau of Mines, Department of the Interior. This bulletin outlines methods for estimating the amount of oil that may be recovered from properties in the various oil fields of the United States, as well as data on the application of these methods in the valuation of oil properties. The methods are essentially those adopted by the Bureau of Internal Revenue in allowing for depletion charges on oil properties in income and excess profit taxes; the methods of the Bureau of Internal Revenue being founded on the methods developed by Carl H. Beal and others in the Bureau of Mines.

A Vexing Problem.

One of the most vexing problems that confronts petroleum producers and petroleum engineers is the estimation of the total amount of oil that may be obtained from the oil wells and from oil lands and the rate at which the future production may be obtained. This is a problem upon which much thought has been given and much work been done in the present, but it has only been within recent years that it has been brought down to a rational engineering basis. The bulletin of the Bureau of Mines is a record of the work done by many engineers with much information in advance that has been developed by the Bureau of Mines.

It is obvious that an estimate that is reasonably reliable is an extremely valuable bit of information to the producer, to the prospective buyer, to the pipeline companies, and refiners depending upon certain sources of supply, and for the purpose of determining depletion allowances for bookkeeping or taxation. In the past this has usually been done upon the personal judgment of the producers of wide experience, though many of the principles employed in this bulletin have been used consciously or unconsciously by producers; as, for example, observing the rate at which production falls off.

Old and New Methods Outlined.

The bulletin outlines old and new methods for estimating the output of oil lands and gives numerous curves and other data which should be of great assistance to oil producers and engineers in determining the probable amount of oil that a property might yield. The problem of the application of methods of oil valuation is covered and explanations given in the use of methods in computing depletion allowances in bookkeeping and in taxation. The bulletin should do much for the buying and selling of properties, amortizing capital investment and in estimating future productions of properties and fields in the United States.

Bulletin No. 177 may be obtained free of charge by application to Van H. Manning, Director of the Bureau of Mines, Washington, D. C.

Government Exhibits to Be Shown at 28 Fairs on Five Circuits

Itineraries for five circuits of larger fairs and expositions to be visited by combined exhibits from several Government departments are announced as follows by the Joint Committee on Government Exhibits:

Circuit No. 1.

Missouri State Fair, Sedalia, Mo., Aug. 9-16.

Iowa State Fair, Des Moines, Iowa, Aug. 22-29.

Montana State Fair, Helena, Mont., Sept. 8-13.

Washington State Fair, Yakima, Wash., Sept. 15-20.

Utah State Fair, Salt Lake City, Utah, Oct. 6-11.

Arizona State Fair, Phoenix, Ariz., Nov. 3-8.

Circuit No. 2.

Kansas Free Fair, Topeka, Kans., Sept. 8-13.

Oklahoma State Fair and Exposition, Oklahoma City, Okla., Sept. 20-27.

Oklahoma Free State Fair, Muskogee, Okla., Sept. 29-Oct. 4.

State Fair of Texas, Dallas, Tex., Oct. 6-19.

Texas Cotton Palace, Waco, Tex., Oct. 25-Nov. 9.

Circuit No. 3.

Ohio State Fair, Columbus, Ohio, Aug. 25-29.

New York State Fair, Syracuse, N. Y., Sept. 8-13.

Virginia State Fair, Richmond, Va., Oct. 6-11.

Louisiana State Fair, Shreveport, La., Oct. 22-27.

Georgia-Florida Fair, Valdosta, Ga., Nov. 3-8.

Florida State Fair and Exposition, Jacksonville, Fla., Nov. 15-30.

Circuit No. 4.

Minnesota State Fair, Hamline, Minn., Aug. 30-Sept. 6.

Wisconsin State Fair, Milwaukee, Wis., Sept. 8-13.

Memphis Tri-State Fair, Memphis, Tenn., Sept. 20-27.

Agricultural Fair and Exposition, Fort Smith, Ark., Sept. 29-Oct. 4.

Alabama State Fair, Birmingham, Ala., Oct. 6-11.

Southeastern Fair Association, Atlanta, Ga., Oct. 13-18.

Circuit No. 5.

Rochester Exposition and Horse Show, Rochester, N. Y., Sept. 1-6.

Brockton Fair and Horse Show, Brockton, Mass., Sept. 30-Oct. 3.

Southside Virginia Agricultural and Industrial Exposition, Petersburg, Va., Oct. 14-18.

North Carolina State Fair, Raleigh, N. C., Oct. 20-25.

State Agricultural and Mechanical Society, Columbia, S. C., Oct. 27-31.

Several other fairs have informed the joint committee that they are endeavoring to comply with the requirements necessary to obtain the exhibits, and they may be added to the circuits as now outlined.

The exhibit material on each circuit will fill two freight cars when packed, and for its proper installation for display purposes will require about 8,000 square feet. The material contributed by the Department of Agriculture demonstrates best methods of farming, marketing, road building, and forestry. The War Department is to display a quantity of military equipment and a large number of trophies captured by American soldiers in France. The Navy Department will exhibit naval and Marine Corps equipment, models of fighting ships, and, on one circuit only, the work of the Coast Guard Service. The Department of Commerce is to show the work of the Bureau of Lighthouses and the Bureau of Fisheries on all circuits, and the work of the Bureau of Standards on one circuit only. A mine rescue car of the Bureau of Mines, Department of the Interior, is to be on display at some of the fairs, in conjunction with the other exhibits, and other features may be added before the end of the exhibit season.

The Joint Committee on Government Exhibits is composed of representatives of the various departments co-operating, and is headed as chairman by F. L. Scribner, the expert on exhibits of the Department of Agriculture.

PROCEDURE IN CLAIMS CASES UNDER MINERALS RELIEF ACT

Secretary of the Interior Lane has announced that the following procedure has been adopted in connection with claims arising under the Act of Mar. 2, 1919, known as the Minerals Relief Act:

The findings of the Minerals Relief Commission will be made and thereafter 20 days will be allowed claimant to file typewritten or printed brief based upon the record already made, making such comment on the Commission's findings as may be desired. At the end of 20 days the case will be finally submitted to the Secretary of the Interior. No new facts will be considered, those which have been submitted to the Commission only being given consideration. No oral argument will be heard.

Mail Service to Siberia and European Russia

Office Second Ass't P. M. Gen'l,
Washington, May 31, 1919.

Postmasters are informed that articles will be accepted for registration to the places named in notice of this office published as section 11, on page 4, of the March, 1919, Postal Guide, to which places ordinary articles are now accepted, both ordinary and registered articles being accepted without guarantee of delivery.

OTTO PRAEGER,
Second Ass't P. M. Gen'l.

REGULATION AS TO CONTRACTS OF DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

The Secretary of Commerce has issued the following regulations regarding contract brokers, contingent-fee operators, and nonmanufacturing dealers:

To Chiefs of Bureaus and Offices in the Department of Commerce, and others concerned.

It is hereby ordered that all contracts, whether formal or informal—the latter including those consisting of an offer and acceptance—to which the Department of Commerce or any bureau or branch thereof is a party, shall contain the following covenant regarding the employment of contract brokers and contingent-fee operators, etc.:

"The contractor expressly warrants that he has employed no third person to solicit or obtain this contract in his behalf, or to cause or procure the same to be obtained upon compensation in any way contingent, in whole or in part, upon such procurement; and that he has not paid, or promised or agreed to pay, to any third person, in consideration of such procurement, or in compensation for services in connection therewith, any brokerage, commission, or percentage upon the amount receivable by him hereunder; and that he has not, in estimating the contract price demanded by him, included any sum by reason of any such brokerage, commission, or percentage; and that all moneys payable to him hereunder are free from obligation to any other person for services rendered, or supposed to have been rendered, in the procurement of this contract. He further agrees that any breach of this warranty shall constitute adequate cause for the annulment of this contract by the United States, and that the United States may retain to its own use from any sums due or to become due thereunder an amount equal to any brokerage, commission, or percentage so paid, or agreed to be paid: Provided, however, It is understood that this covenant does not apply to the selling of goods through a bona fide commercial representative employed by the contractor in the regular course of his business in dealing with customers other than the Government and whose compensation is paid, in whole or in part, by commissions on sales made, nor to the selling of goods through established commercial or selling agents or agencies regularly engaged in selling such goods."

Furthermore, the following regulation is hereby promulgated:

"No person shall be received as a contractor who is not a manufacturer of or regular dealer in the articles which he offers to supply."

In calling for bids for the furnishing of articles, supplies, materials, and equipment the foregoing regulation should be incorporated in the notice or instructions to bidders at the time bids are solicited; and this regulation shall also govern in cases where an award is to be made for the furnishing of such articles, supplies, materials, and equipment, without soliciting bids therefor under the exceptions to the law requiring competition.

WILLIAM C. REDFIELD,
Secretary.

Arrival of American Flour at Riga Ends the Bolsheviki Reign of Terror

Startling conditions of starvation, epidemic and the disorder resulting from Bolshevism at Riga on the Baltic, as described by Capt. Howell, head of the Baltic Mission of the American Relief Administration, are revealed in a cable from Mr. Herbert Hoover just received by Edgar Rickard, Joint Director of the American Relief Administration, New York.

Capt. Howell, in his report to the Paris office of the Administration, explained how American flour provided practically the only substantial food available at Riga and how the arrival of the American staff with supplies stimulated the disheartened inhabitants to throw off the Bolshevik rule.

Report of Capt. Howell.

The report of Capt. Howell given out in its entirety by Mr. Rickard follows:

"One hundred and eighty-seven thousand people here are receiving one meal a day from 80 kitchens established by local authorities under direction of the American Relief Administration. American flour is baked into bread and distributed to citizens from 90 depots, but no fuel is available for private baking. Local committees are being organized to care for the sick and children. It is estimated that between 10,000 and 15,000 inhabitants are seriously ill from starvation, typhus and other causes, and the majority of the people are greatly underfed. All are thin, paled-faced, listless. A great deal of dysentery is is beginning to appear and causing anxiety, because an epidemic is feared with the coming of hot weather on account of the generally weakened condition of the populace. Medical experts of the American Relief Administration are studying the situation and advising us what foods are most urgently needed.

Civic Leaders Murdered.

"Encouraged by the arrival of American food, the inhabitants are gradually reorganizing the city government, many volunteering for service with the anti-Bolshevists. Food and relief committees of citizens are at present handling the situation. Most of the former civic leaders were murdered or executed by the Bolshevists. Before they abandoned the city the Bolshevists opened the doors of one prison and drove the prisoners into the yard where machine guns played upon them. The bodies of seven clergymen and a number of women were found when troops entered the city. At present Baltic troops are hunting down Bolshevists with great energy, many executions occuring daily. There is a large radical element left in the population and failure of the authorities to provide food until the city can get on its feet again might lead them with assistance of the Bolshevists still in hiding, to attempt another uprising.

"Under the Bolshevik reign occupants of handsome residences were moved into slums and hordes of ruffians invaded richly furnished apartments. Houses of the wealthy were ransacked, and furniture, clothing and jewelry packed and shipped into the interior. To be well dressed in Riga today is dangerous. A grim local jest says, 'if a man is well dressed he is a Bolshevik, if in rags he is harmless.'

"The Bolsheviks divided the population into three classes for distribution. The first for hard workers was allowed one and one-half pounds of bread daily; the second, for light workers, one-half pound of bread, and the third class, bourgeoise, who were said to do no work, one-eighth of a pound of bread. Each class also received thin watery soup daily from Bolshevik kitchens. To receive this daily ration applications had to be made for cards, but as applicants were often thrown into prison instead of receiving cards, many were frightened into staying away and starving. Feeble men and women stood in line for hours to receive their rations and often there was no bread for weeks. When there was any extra food such as meat, fats or vegetables, Bolshevik commissaries were the only ones to benefit. No food was to be had in open markets. The Bolshevik ration being insufficient, the inhabitants either starved, or if they had property, exchanged jewelry or clothing for bits of food smuggled into the city by peasants from the country. Exorbitant prices were demanded. Bright-hued Bolshevik currency, printed in vast quantities, were thrown about in the streets, being practically valueless.

Cats Sold for Rabbits.

"Curious crowds still gather on the water-front at Labar watching white flour unloaded from American ships of the American Relief Administration. Women and children in warehouses pinch flour from the floor and eat it raw from their finger tips. Stevedores scrape lumps of wet flour from ship decks and secret it in bootlegs. A little meat is on sale at prohibitive prices. House cats are sold under the more appetizing title of roof rabbit. The majority of children, after years of war and Bolshevism, are eating white bread for the first time. Twenty-four hundred children, mostly under five years of age, are receiving a supplementary ration of sugar and fats through a local committee of women. After five years of war and Bolshevism the population is reduced from 12,000 to 4,500. Local food kitchens were caring for 600 people. The children's work was forced to close because of lack of food.

Better than money because they earn money; buy a WAR-SAVINGS STAMP to-day.

List of Soldiers Reported Dead In Army Camps in United States

List of names of soldiers (not members of the American Expeditionary Forces) reported to the Adjutant General's Office as having died during the week ending June 13, 1919.

(Included in this list are the names of soldiers [not members of the American Expeditionary Forces] not previously published, who died prior to the week mentioned and subsequently to March 8, 1918. These names are indicated by an asterisk.)

Camp Beauregard, La.—Sgt. (First Class) Earl Chapman, Eureka Springs, Ark.*

Camp Dix, N. J.—Sgt. Michael A. Brennan, Mount Laffee, Pa.*; Pvt. John Lawson, Sylvatus, Va.*; Pvt. Joseph McRabe, 516 E. 11th St., New York, N. Y.*

Camp Dodge, Iowa.—Pvt. (First Class) Ernest L. Beatty, Elk Point, South Dak.*; Pvt. Oscar E. Carroll, Jones, La.*

Camp Grant, Ill.—Cpl. Warren J. Mahana, Erie, Ill.*; Pvt. George Mitchell, Catowba, Va.*; Pvt. (First Class) Walter A. Scheib, Route No. 5, Plymouth, Wis.*

Camp Humphreys, Va.—Pvt. Charles D. Leyman, 809 3d St. S. W., Aberdeen, S. Dak.*

Camp Kearny, Cal.—Pvt. Kearby Blalock, 724 Houston St., Muskogee, Okla.*

Camp Lee, Va.—Pvt. John D. McFarland, R. F. D. No. 2, Petroleum, W. Va.*

Camp Lewis, Wash.—Capt. John O. Roth, Fort Worden, Wash.*

Camp Merritt, N. J.—Pvt. Thos. D. Scotten, Glasgow, Mo.*

Camp Mills, L. I., N. Y.—Horseshoer James Stobie, Plains, Mont.*

Camp Pike, Ark.—Pvt. Herman B. Branson, 518 So. 18th St., Fort Smith, Ark.*

Camp Sevier, S. C.—Pvt. James N. Wingfall, Beaufort, N. C.*

Camp Shelby, Miss.—Pvt. John Czerwinski, 756 48th Ave., West Allis, Wis.*

Camp Sherman, Ohio.—Pvt. Floyd Marstiller, Elkins, W. Va., Route No. 1.*; Pvt. William Smith, 426 Chester Ave., Chester, Pa.*

Camp Stuart, Va.—Pvt. Willie Powell, Cartersville, Ga.*

Camp Travis, Texas.—Pvt. Albert H. Jackson, Elden, Mo.*

Fort Bayard, N. Mex.—Pvt. Domincas Barnot, 221 Victor St., Westville, Ill.*; Pvt. Roy R. Redd, Bronte, Texas.*

Fort Bliss, Texas.—Cook George P. Adamopoulos, 3421 Michigan Ave., Indiana Harbor, Ind.*; Pvt. (First Class) Carl Schiller, Lowell, Ariz.*; Pvt. Henry M. Waddell, 251 Pingree Ave., Detroit, Mich.*

Fort Davis, Alaska.—Cpl. Leeman Bain, Lincoln, Neb.*

Fort Des Moines, Iowa.—Pvt. Maurice Christenson, Andolan, Iowa*; Pvt. Jesse R. Peek, 311 Main St., Joplin, Mo.*

Fort McPherson, Ga.—Pvt. Willard H. Harper, Redfield, Iowa*; Pvt. (First Class) Bryan A. Salyer, Rockford, Texas.*

Fort Ontario, N. Y.—Pvt. Frank Hopkins, Jr., 160 Beverly Road, Syracuse, N. Y.*

Fort Sam Houston, Texas.—Pvt. (First Class) Louis Simon, Rosenberg, Texas*; Wagoner Will Slaten, White Plains, Ky.*

Fort Sheridan, Ill.—Pvt. Wladyslaw Piechociniki, 4801 Lincoln St., Chicago, Ill.*

Fort Slocum, N. Y.—Pvt. James H. Douglas, 448 Gerard St., Savannah, Ga.*

Fort Snelling, Minn.—Pvt. Lowell C. Carter, Renwick, Iowa.*

Madison Barracks, N. Y.—Pvt. Charles H. Winsor, 311 River St., Salamanca, N. Y.*

Camden, N. J.—Pvt. (First Class) Max Kerpatik, 705 Central Ave., Camden, N. J.*

Cleveland, Ohio.—Pvt. Carl R. Loomis, 1307 E. 141st St., East Cleveland, Ohio.*

Deming, N. Mex. (en route).—Pvt. Samuel A. Maxwell, Farmer City, Ill.*

Denton, Mich. (en route).—Pvt. (First Class) Samuel J. Frankhouse, 76 Hudson St., Wyandotte, Mich.*

Denver, Colo.—Pvt. Oscar Anderson, City Point, Wis.*; Pvt. (First Class) Horace O. Davis, Stoots City, Mo.*; Pvt. Russell G. Diemer, Cheyenne, Wyo.*; Pvt. (First Class) Howard Duncan, Johnston City, Ill.*; Wagoner Alton Kaser, R. F. D. No. 6, Frankfort, Ind.*; Sergt. Edward O. White, Booneville, Ind.*; Pvt. John Wilson, Sicily Island, La.*; Corpl. Arthur C. Saxllfield, Pipestone, Minn.*

East View, N. Y.—Cook Herman A. Gross, Bliss Field, Mich.*

Easton, Pa.—Corpl. Lee L. Sanders, Hicksville, Ohio, Route 3.*

Eau Claire, Wis.—Sergt. Andrew A. Kleppen, 1224 1st St., Eau Claire, Wis.*

Ellis Island, N. Y.—Wagoner Isaac E. Brady, R. F. D. No. 4, Sylvester, Ga.*; Sergt. Frank Coleman, 2928 Washington Ave., St. Louis, Mo.*; Pvt. Gentry Dixon, Lexa, Ark., R. F. D. No. 2, Box No. 36.*; Pvt. Bryant Edward, Vicksburg, Miss.*; Pvt. Moses Hadley, 109 Harley St., Goldsboro, N. C.*; Pvt. William J. Knight, 1162 Oak St., Memphis, Tenn.*; Pvt. John Ring, 642 Belmont Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.*; Pvt. Ely B. Youells, Green Cove Springs, Fla.*

Foxhills, N. Y.—Pvt. Pators Hantzon, 69 W. 100th St., New York City, N. Y.*; Corpl. Walter R. Smith, Pilot Mountain, N. C.*

Granite City, Ill.—Pvt. Arthur J. Doran, 423 W. Court St., Rome, N. Y.*

Greenfield, Ohio (en route.—Pvt. Joseph E. Clary, 4404 Stockton Ave., East Santiego, Cal.*; Pvt. Leonard Romero, Truchas, N. Mex.*

Hart Lake, Mich.—Pvt. Thomas W. Bartoszek. 1762 Campbell Ave., Detroit, Mich.*

Hidalgo, Texas (en route).—Pvt. Paul J. Gabilan, 40 Ringgold St., San Francisco, Cal.*

Hoboken, N. J.—Sergt. (First Class) James S. Brown, 85 Accestional St., Passaic, N. J.*; Sergt. Adriaan Groenendaal, 166 Mercer St., Jersey City, N. J.*; Sergt. Egbert W. Hayes, Moriorty, N. Mex.*; Pvt. Albert Haynes, Route 1, Box 30, Gloster, Miss.*; Pvt. Charles J. McHugh, R. F. D. No. 2, Clifton, Kans.*; Pvt. (First Class) Thomas Norton, R. F. D. No. 1, Lithie Springs, Ga.*; Pvt. Oscar T. Peterson, 20 E. Ash St., Ironwood, Mich.*

Indianapolis, Ind.—Pvt. Eugene Taylor Speriag, 516 N. California St., Indianapolis, Ind.*

Kansas City, Mo. (en route).—Pvt. John Casey, Dayton, Ohio.*

Long Island City, N. Y.—Pvt. (First Class) Raymond A. Lam, Rockville, Ore.*

New York, N. Y.—Mechanic Frank Crocco, 3120 Jerome Ave., New York City, N. Y.*; Pvt. (First Class) William Ely, Labrou Woodville, Ga.*; Pvt. William B. Fox, Moundsville, W. Va.*; Pvt. Calvin Hughes, Logan, W. Va.*; Pvt. Jack Kirby, Electra, Texas*; Corpl. Daniel F. Lucey, 37 Crescent St., Cambridge, Mass.*; Sergt. (First Class) Archie F. Nelson, 702 Lawe St., Appleton, Wis.; Pvt. Tillie Outlaw, Route No. 1, Box 22, Brownsville, Tenn.*; Pvt. Walter D. Porter, R. F. D. No. 2, Lebanon, Va.*; Sergt. Dewey Rayboun, Thomasville, Ala.*; Pvt. Chester Shirley, Carrollton, Ky.*; Pvt. Walter Stewart, R. F. D. No. 1, Box No. 77, Jefferson, Texas*; Pvt. Moses Wright, 1820 Davis St., Jacksonville, Fla.*

Nogales, Ariz.—Corpl. John Hall, 217½ Auburn Ave., Atlanta, Ga.*; Pvt. Albert Keys, 641 E. 33d St., Chicago, Ill.*

Oteen, N. C.—Pvt. James Alexander, Palmer, Texas*; Sergt. John Brown, Davisboro, Ga.*; Pvt. Fred D. Carter, 1224 Jessie St., Jacksonville, Fla.*; Pvt. Jack F. Iandolo, 1211 Gilpin Ave., Chicago, Ill.*; Pvt. Jesse Patterson, Tuscumbia, Ala.*; Pvt. Robert Taylor, 612 Present Green, Lexington, Ky.*

Otisville, N. Y.—Pvt. (First Class) Martin P. Carroll, 398 Butler St., Brooklyn, N. Y.*; Sergt. Thomas Condon, 252 E. 125th St., New York City, N. Y.*; Sergt. John E. Goodwin, 19 Onley St., Providence, R. I.*; Pvt. Emmett Pratt, 125 G St., Ardmore, Okla.*; Pvt. John M. Reid, 1609 Hichsoey Place, Baltimore, Md.*; Second Lieut. Edwin J. Vandeusen, Canajoharie, N. Y.*

Pittsburgh, Pa.—Corpl. Stanley Shedorek, 121 Railroad St., Larksville, Pa.*

San Francisco, Cal.—Pvt. John H. Conroy, 1227 S. 53d St., Philadelphia, Pa.*; First Lieut. Jones H. Kirk, Grassey Creek, N. C.*; Cook Patrick J. McCabe, 40 East St., Holyoke, Mass.*; Pvt. (First Class) Adolph Newgard, Willow Lake, S. Dak.*; Capt. Alfred E. Silverthorne, 3031 Boderick St., San Francisco, Cal.*; Pvt. Walter H. Williams, Agate, Colo.*

Spartanburg, S. C.—Wagoner Rowdy Chrisman, Fresno, Cal.*; Pvt. Henry Johnson, R. F. D. No. 1, Box No. 65, Dunbarton, S. C.*; Pvt. John B. Johnson, R. F. D. No. 2, Box 15, Lake Mills, Iowa*; Pvt. (First Class) Joseph Teague, R. F. D. No. 3, Jasper, Ga.*; Pvt. Joseph Teamer, Route 3, Box 73, Gaffney, S. C.*

Summit, N. J.—Brig. Gen. Rtd. John G. D. Knight, 4218 Delmar Blvd., St. Louis, Mo.*

Takoma Park, D. C.—Pvt. Jeff Brown, Forest City, Ark.*; Pvt. (First Class) John F. Costello, 153 W. 38th St., New York City, N. Y.*; Pvt. Domenico Teremano, 2324 9th Ave., Altoona, Pa.*

West Haven, Conn.—Pvt. John Cafee, Princess Anne, Va.*; Pvt. Albert Holt, 842 7th Ave., Columbus, Ga.*; Cook Herbert S. Leach, Sussex, New Brunswick*; Pvt. Emerson P. Turner, 38 Gorman St., Naugatuck, Conn.

COAL PRODUCTION REPORTS AGAIN SHOW AN INCREASE

The weekly report of the Geological Survey on coal production contains the following:

The production of bituminous coal in the week ended June 7 is estimated at nearly 9,000,000 net tons, an increase over the week ended May 31, in which Memorial Day was observed as a holiday in some of the districts, of about 1,000,000 tons, and an increase over the week ended May 24 of 200,000 tons or 2.5 per cent.

The production in the week ended June 7, 1919, was 3,635 tons or 29 per cent less than in the corresponding week of 1918.

The average daily production per working day for the week ended June 7 was 1,488,000 tons compared with 1,546,000 tons in the week ended May 24. Reports of working time received from the operators for the week ended May 31 contained in Table V indicate that on the average over the country about one-half day in that week is to be considered as having been a holiday and that the average daily output in the week ended May 31 should be calculated on the basis of 5.5 working days, which is the basis for the revision from last week of the curve of average daily production carried in this report.

The estimated production of bituminous coal for the calendar year to June 7 is 186,278,000 tons compared with 247,196,000 tons for the same period of last year.

The production of anthracite in the week ended June 6 is estimated at 1,695,000 net tons compared with 1,285,000 net tons in the week ended May 31, and 1,656,000 in the week ended May 24. The production in the first week of June, 1918, was estimated at 2,034,000 net tons. The production for the calendar year to date is 33,349,500 net tons compared with 42,858,000 for the corresponding period of last year.

SHIPPING RESTRICTION.

The War Department authorizes publication of the following information:

Instructions have been issued to restrict water areas southeast of Sandy Hook Proving Ground to shipping on Tuesdays and Thursdays only. No vessel is to be allowed to enter or remain in this restricted area between sunrise and sunset on Tuesdays and Thursdays. The Secretary of the Navy has been informed of this restriction.

CASUALTIES IN U. S. EXPEDITIONARY FORCES

SERIAL B, NO. 49.

The following casualties are reported by the commanding general of the American Expeditionary Forces:

Killed in Action.

SERGEANT.

TRACY, Arthur F. William H. Tracy, 4 Aborn Place, Peabody, Mass.

Died of Wounds.

PRIVATES.

FREITAG, Frank X. Mrs. Elizabeth Freitag, 118 North Front Street, Fairhaven, Conn.
GILLUND, George W. Mrs. John Gillund, Minneota, Minn.

COOK.

PACINI, Luigi. Armando Pacini, 3912 Laclede Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.

Died of Disease.

PRIVATES.

BURTON, Albert C. Mrs. Mary Arnold Burton, R. F. D. 1, Birchwood, Tenn.
CRANDELL, Edward H. Mrs. Elizabeth Crandell, 2334 Logan Avenue, North Minneapolis, Minn.
KUBOUSEK, Leonard M. John Kubousek, Voss, N. Dak.

Died from Accident and Other Causes.

CORPORAL.

BURKETT, James G. Mrs. Mary E. Burkett, R. F. D. 1, Groseclose, Va.

PRIVATES.

HICKMAN, Delbert M. E. A. Hickman, 809 Main Street, Parkersburg, W. Va.
KILLEN, James L. Mrs. Mary E. Killen, Crozerville, Pa.
GRAY, Claude M. William H. Gray, Hillsboro, Oreg.
ROGER, John P. Mrs. Rinehart Roger, Page, N. Dak.
SANDERS, Henry Jackson. Mrs. Abbie L. Sanders, Fame, Okla.

Missing in Action.

CORPORALS.

COMBS, George W. Mrs. Dora Gilly, Pennington Gap, Va.
HARRIS, Jack. Jim Harris, 1836 Pennsylvania Street, Kansas City, Mo.
WASHBURN, John C. Jake Washburn, 422 Thomas Street, Fond du Lac, Wis.

BUGLER.

MUNDER, Howard W. Mrs. Charles W. Munder, 3423 North 16th Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

MECHANIC.

GALLINA, Christopher. Mrs. Rosalia Scoutrino, 1231 Chartres Street, New Orleans, La.

PRIVATES.

BURT, Mason. Mrs. Helen Burt, 111 Middle Road, Acushnet, Mass.
GUSTAFSON, Richard C. Claus Gustafson, R. F. D. 2, Osage City, Kans.
LANSING, William H. William B. Lansing, Melrose Avenue, Sioux Falls, S. Dak.
MARNATI, Louie. John Marnati, box 317, Brockwayville, Pa.
NICODEMUS, John A. William Nicodemus, 705 Munroe Street, Rochester, Ind.

CURRENT CASUALTIES.

Died from Accident and Other Causes.

MAJOR.

COBLE, Paul B. Albert H. Coble, Frankford, Ind.

LIEUTENANTS.

WITHERSPOON, Edwin E. Mrs. Nannie R. Witherspoon, 1019 North Maple Street, Murfreesboro, Tenn.
LEACH, Harold. Frank Leach, Oskaloosa, Kans.

SERGEANT.

KEEFE, John T. Miss Winnafred Keefe, 215 Charleston Avenue, Clarksburg, W. Va.

CORPORAL.

CARNEY, Asbury W. Benjamin A. Carney, 806 North Second Street, Newton, Iowa.

PRIVATES.

CULLIP, Clarence S. Colonel W. Cullip, Kenesaw, Neor.
EARLEY, William J. Mrs. Mary Earley, 5 High Street, Port Jervis, N. Y.
NISE, Morris H. Hamp M. Nise, 121 South Fifth Street, Moberly, Mo.
O'DONNELL, James C. Miss Mary O'Donnell, 418 Honesdale Street, Scranton, Pa.
PITTMAN, Dan C. William C. Ellis, Mammoth Springs, Ark.
PUTTS, Richard H. Mrs. Mary E. Robinson, 1525 Rolley Street, Chester, Pa.
RENDE, Gennaro. Mrs. Mary Rende, 5616 Bloyd Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
PLASSCHAERT, Frank F. Alex Plasschaert, Sheffield, Ill.

Died of Disease.

CORPORALS.

BOWLES, Fred L. Mrs. Harriet Bowles, Thiels, N. Y.
CAHILL, Albert P. Mrs. Margaret Cahill, 31 Blundell Street, Providence, R. I.

COOK.

JACOB, John. Ezlare Jacob, 49 Chester Street, Woonsocket, R. I.

PRIVATES.

ANDERSON, Oliver. Mrs. Martha Anderson, R. F. D. 3, St. George, S. C.
BAUCH, Otto C. Mrs. Fred Bauch, 216 Summer Street, La Crosse, Wis.
DECKER, Elmer J. Mrs. Emily Decker, 62 Mitchel Avenue, Binghamton, N. Y.
HUTCHINSON, Henry A. Emma Caldwell, 714 Eighth Street, Charlotte, N. C.
JOHNSON, James E. Mrs. Cora E. Johnson, Sparrows Point, Baltimore County, Md.
JOHNSTON, John H. Mrs. Mary F. Johnston, 1224 Taylor Street, San Francisco, Cal.
LYNCH, James H. John A. Lynch, Patesville, Ky.
WHELAN, Thomas F. Joseph F. Whela, Wallace, Idaho.
BOSTON, Albert. John Boston, Twelfth Street, between Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth Avenues, Meridian, Miss.
HADLEY, Samuel. Mrs. Hattie Hadley, Johns Street, Goldsboro, N. C.
PETERSON, Fred C. Peter C. Peterson, Bishop Hill, Ill.
ROEHRICH, John. Mrs. Anna Roehrich, 26 Wessington Avenue, Garfield, N. J.
THOMPSON, William. Mrs. Jinnie Thompson, 127 Paris Street, Sandusky, Ohio.
WILLIAMS, James. Mrs. Ida Miller, R. F. D. C, box 18, Live Oak, Fla.

CHANGES IN STATUS.

The following cabled corrections are issued as an appendix to the regular casualty lists:

Returned to Duty, Previously Reported Killed in Action.

PRIVATES.

ANNA, Edward. Miss Catherine Pfeffer, Columbia, Ill.
CALDWELL, Luther R. Aude Fortner, Dudley, Mo.
FAHY, Thomas Joseph. Mrs. Mary Hardy Fahy, 1018 Beech Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
PETETROCCI, Giovanni. Peter R. Friend, 2536 North B Street, Elmwood, Ind.
PIERCE, Early. Billie Pierce, Landrum, S. C.

Died, Previously Reported Died of Wounds.

PRIVATE.

CALVIN, Walter. Mrs. Walter Calvin, Shoals, Ind.

Returned to Duty, Previously Reported Died of Wounds.

SERGEANT.

ROGERS, David W. John Rogers, Stroud, Okla.

PRIVATE.

HALVORSON, Halbert. Halvor Halvorson, R. F. D. 3, Thief River Falls, Minn.

Wounded (Degree Undetermined), Previously Reported Died of Disease.

PRIVATE.

THOMAS, Hubert. John F. Thomas, Corbin, Ky.

Returned to Duty, Previously Reported Died of Disease.

PRIVATE.

FOX, Daniel. James Fox, Sale Creek, Tenn.

Killed in Action, Previously Reported Died.

PRIVATES.

AYERS, Granville. Mrs. Eula West, Chicota, Tex.
BISSETT, Joseph H. Mrs. Jesse Bissett, Ned, Pa.
JACKSON, Morrell B. James Jackson, Calico Rock, Ark.
POPE, Fred. Thomas A. Pope, 308 Eighth Street, Raymond, Wash.
YANT, Leander F. Mrs. Alma J. Yant, 1311 Pennsylvania Avenue N. E., Grand Rapids, Mich.

Died of Wounds, Previously Reported Died.

PRIVATES.

BONACKER, John E. Mary Burns, 1135 Broadway, Rensselaer, N. Y.
COLLINS, Roy E. Mrs. W. A. Draper, Southern Heights, Faribault, Minn.

Died of Disease, Previously Reported Died.

PRIVATES.

KOESTER, Carl H. Henry Koester, Paullina, Iowa.
SCHULTZ, Louis. Mrs. Dola Schultz, 906 State Street, Peoria, Ill.

Killed in Action, Previously Reported Wounded Severely.

PRIVATE.

BARTONE, Donate. Rocco Feegogell, 833 Kent Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Missing in Action, Previously Reported Wounded Severely.

PRIVATES.

MELTON, James. James E. Melton, R. F. D. 1, Peytonsburg, Ky.
MENCER, Clyde. Jacob Mencer, New Bedford, Ohio.
PEERY, Guss. David Preston Peery, R. F. D. 2, North Tazewell, Va.
SHELTON, Vardie L. James D. Davis, R. F. D. 4, Ripley, Miss.

Killed in Action, Previously Reported Missing in Action.

LIEUTENANT.

DYER, William R. Mrs. William R. Dyer, 99 South Broad Street, Pennsgrove, N. J.

MASTER ENGINEER.

MACKAY, George L. George MacKay, Ocala, Fla.

SERGEANTS.

CASTLEBERRY, David L. Bill Johnson, 69 McDaniel Street, Atlanta, Ga.
UMPHENOUR, Chester G. A. E. Umphenour, Parsons, Kans.

CORPORALS.

ALLEN, Frank. Mrs. William R. Allen, 927 Locust Street, McKeesport, Pa.
HIRSCHI, Chester A. Emil L. Hirschi, 323 East Springs Street, Guthrie, Okla.
SEWELL, William D. Mrs. Mary B. Sewell, R. F. D. 1, care of W. F. Haygood, Ferris, Tex.

PRIVATES.

ANDERSON, John E. Cole N. MacDonald, Virginia, Minn.
BARNHARDT, Harry E. Mrs. Mary A. Barnhart, Red Lion, Pa.
BERKEY, Benjamin H. Eli Berkey, Osterburg, Pa.
BYRNES, Thomas Anthony. Mrs. Margaret Parker, 163 Congress Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
CARPER, Arthur R. Jesse W. Carper, New Petersburg, Ohio.
CARRENDER, William O. Bayless Feezell, R. F. D. 7, Lamar, Mo.
CARTY, Perley C. William Carty, North Terre Haute, Ind.
GRAVES, Claud P. William P. Graves, Thornham, N. Mex.
HALTERMAN, Herbert. George Halterman, Bement, Ill.
RANIERI, John. Joe Ranieri, R. F. D. 1, Caseyville, Ill.
RASLER, Edward S. George Rasler, R. F. D. 6, Garden Road, Des Moines, Iowa.
RICHARD, Dorsle. Sasthen Richard, Cameron, La.
ROBERTS, Harry J. Henry Roberts, Green Bay, Wis.
ROBINS, Gurdon M. Mrs. Lillian Robins, 2459 North Eighth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

CASUALTIES IN U. S. EXPEDITIONARY FORCES

ROSS, Harry E. Clark D. Ross, 4042 Third Street, Des Moines, Iowa.
RUBLY, William J. W. F. Rubly, 1229 Washington Avenue north, Seibel Block, second floor rear, Minneapolis, Minn.
SABATINNO, Lany. Mrs. Anna Sabatinno, 206 Chestnut Street, Ambler, Pa.
SCHROEDER, Carl F. Mrs. Minnie Schroeder, Okarche, Okla.
SMITH, Leon N. Mrs. Sarah A. Smith, box 8, Nevis, Minn.
SQUIRES, Albert Baxter. Albert Squires, Sr., 600 West Washington Street, Corry, Pa.
STEWART, Calvin E. Mrs. Ella E. Stewart, Madisonville, Tex.
TESTANI, Antonio. Lorenzo Testani, 141 Grand Street, Bridgeport, Conn.

Died, Previously Reported Missing in Action.

CORPORAL.

UNFER, William, jr. Mrs. Catherine Bradle, 1709 Putnam Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

PRIVATES.

MIKKELSEN, Lewis C. Anton Mikkelsen, Newell, Iowa.
PERKINSON, James Curtis. Miss Eliza Perkinson, Paola, Kans.
STATON, Eugene B. M. Baker Staton, R. F. D. 2, Polkton, N. C.

Wounded Slightly, Previously Reported Missing in Action.

PRIVATE.

SHELLEY, Manson Otto. Mrs. Sarah Shelley, 1009 South Fourth Street, Frankfort, Ind.

Wounded (Degree Undetermined), Previously Reported Missing in Action.

CORPORAL.

DUTZI, Otto. Mrs. Anna Dutzi, 1169 South Park Street, Pomona, Cal.

PRIVATES.

CARLIN, Howard. Peter Carlin, Fishback, Pa.
CERRONE, Pasquale. Premenio Cerrone, Tooele, Utah.
DUPLECHAIN, Adam. D. V. Duplechain, Opelousas, La.
LYNIUK, John. Samson Fedory, 9 High Street, Ansonia, Conn.
THORP, Janny. Mrs. Lucy Thorp, 7249 Kelly Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
VORTIN, Sam. Louis Vortin, 471 Fifth Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
WEBBER, Charles M. Mrs. Catherine Webber, 48 Pitman Street, Somerville, Mass.

Returned to Duty, Previously Reported Missing in Action.

SERGEANT.

FELTINGTON, Harry. Herman Felter, 62 Bates Street N. W., Washington, D. C.

CORPORALS.

GODDARD, Jessie M. Albert V. Goddard, Odenville, Ala.
HANIGAN, Francis. Mrs. Clara Hanigan, 206 Franklin Street, Chester, Pa.
KNAPINSKI, Edward B. Mrs. Mary Knapinski, 868 Garden Street, Wilwaukee, Wis.
MUNROE, George W. Mrs. Mammie Munroe, Manistique, Mich.
SCHIERHOLT, William J. Louis Schierholt, R. F. D. 1, New Bremen, Ohio.

BUGLER.

McLYMAN, John W. Mrs. Ruth McLyman, Empire, Oreg.

PRIVATES.

BAUGHER, George Luther. Henry G. Baugher, Aspers, Pa.
BIBAU, Joseph. Zotigue Bibau, R. F. D. 1, Dodgeville, Mass.
BOWMAN, Howard S. Charlie C. Bowman, R. F. D. 2, North Tazewell, Va.
BRAUN, Albert. Albert Braun, Sr., R. F. D. 2, Dorchester, Wis.
CASEY, Cornelius E. Mrs. Ellen Casey, 4463 Lake Park, Chicago, Ill.
CHRISTENSEN, Carl G. Ole Christensen, 721 Eighth Avenue, Two Harbors, Minn.
DAY, Thomas J. Albert Lee Day, Chester, Mont.
DEEL, Richard D. David Deel, Prater, Va.
DUNCAN, Joseph W. Mrs. Mary A. Duncan, 78 Newman Street, South Boston, Mass.
FOTINOPOLAS, Theodore A. George Falay, 303 South Main Street, Akron, Ohio.
GAVIN, Joseph L. Peter Al Gavin, Friend, Nebr.
GERNERT, Harold. Mrs. Clara E. Gernert, Box 17, Statedale, Pa.
GRAY, Charles A. James B. Gray, Ledyard, Conn.
GURLEY, Luther. Vince Gurley, R. F. D. 2, Spring Creek, Tenn.
HAAK, Harry G. Mrs. Sadie Cling, 15 Skuse Park, Rochester, N. Y.
HOUSEHOLDER, Harry E. Mrs. Margaret L. Housholder, 728 Fourth Avenue, New Kensington, Pa.
HUFF, Ben P. Mrs. Trixsie Huff, R. F. D. 1, Chestnut Mound, Tenn.
IMLER, Charles D. Leander Imler, R. F. D. 4, Brookville, Ohio.
JARVIS, Clarence A. John Jarvis, R. F. D. 1, box 101, Wellston, Okla.
JOHNSON, Jake. A. J. Johnson, Bentonia, Miss.
JOHNSON, Tom. Gunda Johnson, box 15, Norvick, Minn.
KRAUSE, Robert. Frank Krause, R. F. D. 1, Spencer, Wis.
LE CLAIRE, Norman. Mrs. Hattie O'Neill, 116 Edward Street, St. Paul, Minn.
LOEHLEIN, Valentine A. Nick Loehlein, R. F. D. 3, Albany, Minn.
LONG, Andrew V. John Long, 110 Third Street, Niles, Ohio.
LOWRY, John Russell. Mrs. Emma Lowry, Carbondale, Ohio.
McGUIRE, John C. Mrs. Jane McGuire, Crystal Lake, Iowa.
McMANAMON, Frank. Mrs. Mary McManamon, 1464 West 50th Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
MANFREDI, Rudolph. Salvador Manfredi, box 731, Roseville, Cal.
MANN, Willie L. Mrs. Mary M. Swepston, Quanah, Tex.
MANNING, Matthew. John Manning, Mulberry, Kans.
MATYJASIK, Clarence A. Andrew Matyjasik, 1203 East 79th Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
MEANS, Ora C. George W. Means, Franklin Furnace, Ohio.
MENEFEE, William Capers. Mrs. Gussie Menefee, Ausley, Ala.
MOSSBURG, George F. James Mossburg, Friendly, W. Va.
PRKOVICH, Mike. Tony Bretivich, Pueblo, Colo.
PROFIDO, Erosmo. Blaseo Erasmo, 121 Cuyahoga Street, Akron, Ohio.
RABER, Edward W. Mrs. Sarah L. Nichols, box 184, Hopevale, Ohio.
RONALD, Leslie Elmo. R. W. Ronald, Webb, Ky.
RUSS, Edward. Mrs. Barbara Russ, 3089 Otakor Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
RYAN, Raphael. Mrs. Elizabeth Ryan, 825 Dodge Street, Dubuque, Iowa.
SCHADE, Fred. Carl Schade, care of Mill Photo Studio, 26 East Seventh Street, St. Paul, Minn.
SIDES, Lewis W. Monroe Sides, Versailles, Ill.
SINENIESKY, Pete. John March, box 171, Clarksburg, W. Va.
SLAVIN, Harry E. Mrs. Almeda Slavin, 68 Alston Street, Cambridge, Mass.
STREICKER, Fred. Jake Streicker, Elizabeth, Ill.
THOMPSON, Carlie. Mrs. Julia Thompson, R. F. D. 2, Edinburg, Miss.
VELENISKI, Joseph. James Kovalunis, 152 Perry Avenue, Maspeth, N. Y.
VILARDO, Giuseppe. Dieco Vilardo, Delia Province, Dicaltanisette, Sicily, Italy.
ZUBERLUHLER, Emil C. Mrs. Katy Zuberluhler, 1511 Fourth Avenue, Beaver Falls, Pa.

Returned to Military Control, Previously Reported Missing in Action.

PRIVATES.

BLYZSVORK, Alexander. Mrs. Vaslili Blyzsvork, Emolodowa, Russia.
GOODWIN, Edward. Mrs. Elvira Wescott, 211 Virginia Avenue, Jersey City, N. J.
JONES, Charles H. Mrs. Harry W. Jones, Pine Street, Northfield, Mass.
SMITH, Frank. Joe Leckett, 513 West Michigan Street, Duluth, Minn.

Erroneously Reported Killed in Action.

PRIVATE.

McDANIEL, Ben H. Mrs. Viola McDaniel, general delivery, West Plains, Mo.

Erroneously Reported Wounded Severely.

PRIVATE.

KING, Joseph. Mrs. Mary Hession, 5445 32nd Avenue S. W., Seattle, Wash.

UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS.

The following casualties are reported by the commanding general of the American Expeditionary Forces:

Killed in action	12
Died of wounds	2
Died of disease	3
Death by accident	1
Missing in action	4
Total	22

Killed in Action.

SERGEANT.

RUSHING, Douglas Gentry. Gentry Rushing, Moscow, Idaho.

PRIVATES.

CARSTEDT, Albert B. Fred E. Carstedt, Cherryvale, Kans.
CLARK, Clarence Lee. Fred R. Clark, 18 Logan Street, Auburn, N. Y.
DEPPLER, Abraham. Liddy Deppler, Columbus Grove, Ohio.
JONES, Cecil James. William J. Knight, Monroe, Wis.
McCARTHY, James. Patrick McCarthy, 173 Campbell Avenue, West New Brighton, N. Y.
PERKINS, Luther A. Laura J. Perkins, Burnside, Ky.
RUSINOW, Herman. Bessie Rusinow, 110 Heddon Terrace, Newark, N. J.

Died of Wounds.

PRIVATES.

FREDENBURG, Clarence K. Frank Fredenburg, Groveland Station, N. Y.
QUINN, Joseph Francis. Thomas F. Quinn, 240 South 44th Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Died of Disease.

TRUMPETERS.

LINTHICUM, Benjamin J. Benjamin J. Linthicum, Church Creek, Md.
HOSACK, Clarence Frank. Mrs. Charles F. Jindrich, 4938 Mead Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.
ROBISON, Orra Homer. Mrs. Nerine Robison, 755 Tilden Avenue, Detroit, Mich.

Death by Accident.

WILLIAMS, Harry Warren. Charles Williams, 2842 48th Court, Portland, Oreg.

Missing in Action.

PRIVATES.

GORDON, James M. Harry Spencer, Honey Creek, Iowa.
KING, Eugene J. Mary F. King, Syracuse, N. Y.
THRASHER, Dana B. Esther Thrasher, 4009 Lake Park Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
WIMBERLY, Robert H. Jasper L. Wimberly, Gholson, Miss.

Present for Duty, Previously Reported Killed in Action.

PRIVATE.

BOWERS, Lawrence. Owen H. P. Bowers, Fairmont, W. Va.

Killed in Action, Previously Reported Missing.

PRIVATES.

CODY, Emmett T. Mrs. Mary Wardingly, 4039 South State Street, Chicago, Ill.
FREEMAN, Clare L. Mrs. William Freeman, 39 Apple Alley, Corning, N. Y.
VEST, Herbert M. Henrietta Vest, Kerrs Creek, Va.
YOUNGS, Howard Jay. Harmon Youngs, Renville, Minn.

Present for Duty, Previously Reported Missing.

PRIVATES.

BRADSHAW, Charles P. Mary Bradshaw, Yazoo City, Miss.
BROWNLOW, John Henry. Perry Lee Brownlow, Alpine, Ala.
BOYCE, Irving Lamberson. Joseph H. Boyce, New York Avenue, Jamaica, N. Y.
CORLETT, Thomas J. Charles Corlett, 574 11th Street, New York, N. Y.
HENRY, Irvin. Adelina Henry, Centerville, Mo.
HYNES, Clement A. Mary Hynes, Duffield, Mich.
KING, James Jack. Andrew King, Forest City, Pa.
LYMAN, John Remele. Martha P. Lyman, Albion, N. Y.

CASUALTIES IN U. S. EXPEDITIONARY FORCES

SHONTZ, Charles M. Ellery G. Shontz, Shamokin, Pa.
STEPHENS, Byron G. Dorris L. Stephens, Anaconda, Mont.
YOUNG, Dewey O. Mrs. Ellen Young, Ketchum, Okla.

SERIAL B, NO. 50.

Died of Accident and Other Causes.

PRIVATE.

ASPINWALL, Joe. Mrs. Ellen Aspinwall, Bamhill, Ohio.

Died of Disease.

PRIVATES.

BEVIRS, Andrew. Mrs. Della Bevirs, Cherokee, Ala.
LEOPKE, Rudolph O. Mrs. Edith Mary Leopke, 300 East 153rd Street, New York, N. Y.

CURRENT CASUALTIES.

Died from Accident and Other Causes.

PRIVATE.

SEILER, John. Mrs. Elizabeth Kelly, 562 Coney Island Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Died of Disease.

STEWARD.

MIRACLE, Pedro. Miguel Miracle, Barcelona, Spain.

PRIVATES.

HAFEMANN, Robert. Charles Hefemann, R. F. D. 3, Bonduel, Wis.
MENTLOW, Charley. Mrs. Emma Young, R. F. D. 1, Gallatin, Tenn.
WINDAY, Joseph. Mrs. Tilda Doucher, Crown Point, La.
YOUNG, Neugent. Ned Jones, Weimar, Tex.

CHANGES IN STATUS.

The following cabled corrections are issued as an appendix to the regular casualty lists at the request of the several press associations:

Returned to Duty, Previously Reported Killed in Action.

PRIVATES.

BRICKMAN, Nathan. H. Brickman, 1429 Edgmond Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
ROSS, Benjamin F. Taylor Ross, Artesie, N. Mex.
WATERS, Joe. John Costa, 92 Summer Street, Watertown, Mass.

Died, Previously Reported Died of Wounds.

PRIVATE.

JONES, Levi P. Mrs. George A. Walls, 1017 Mosley Street, Owensboro, Ky.

Wounded (Degree Undetermined), Previously Reported Died of Wounds.

PRIVATE.

ANDERSON, Magnus S. Sager Anderson, Belmont, Mont.

Killed in Action, Previously Reported Died.

PRIVATES.

ANDERSON, George. Mrs. Martha Anderson, Flatlick, Ky.
ANDERSON, John. Mrs. Kae Ronneborg, 113 Wells Avenue, Escanaba, Mich.
ORR, Olvie. Charles Bird, Campbell, Mo.
AUKERMAN, Oliver F. Mrs. M. E. Aukerman, District 9, box 34D, Johnstown, Pa.
BROUSSARD, John C. Mrs. J. A. Caruthers, Edgerly, La.
CASEY, Lawrence J. Mrs. Oliver Casey, South Kaukauna, Wis.
CLARK, Edward F. John L. Clark, R. F. D. 4, Paulding, Ohio.
CROWFOOT, Carl. Mrs. Atta Crowfoot, Rising Sun, Ohio.
DOUGHERTY, Christopher L. Miss M. E. Dougherty, 2162 Crotana Avenue, Borough of The Bronx, N. Y.
TROWBRIDGE, Ruddick. Steven Trowbridge, Monticello, N. Y.
WILSON, Jessie J. Mrs. Ida Wyatt, Wilson, Stepstone, Ky.

Died of Wounds, Previously Reported Died.

SERGEANT.

SNYDER, Mack William. James Snyder, Sheridan, Wyo.

CORPORAL.

STEVENSON, Fred D. Mrs. Agnes Stevenson, 3208 Park Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

PRIVATE.

CROWDER, Joseph A. William R. Crowder, Latonia, Ky.

Returned to Duty, Previously Reported Died.

LIEUTENANT.

STEWART, Clyde Hammond. Mrs. Clyde H. Stewart, Pawnee, Okla.

PRIVATE.

SMEATON, Howard. Daniel Smeaton, R. F. D. 2, Wood River, Nebr.

Killed in Action, Previously Reported Wounded Severely.

PRIVATE.

HANF, Adolph. Bernard Hanf, 267 Mountcalm Street east, Detroit, Mich.

Killed in Action, Previously Reported Missing in Action.

CORPORALS.

AMBROSE, George S. Mrs. Anna Ambrose, 60 North Hancock Street, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
MURPHY, Jack. Miss Agnes Cordingly, general delivery, Van Buren, Ark.
NEWTON, Jasper E. Mrs. Izora Newton, 118 East Walker Street, Denison, Tex.
SANDERSON, Clifford M. Miss Elizabeth Sanderson, Noble, Ill.

PRIVATES.

ALEXANDER, Oscar G. Arthur E. Alexander, Moatsville, W. Va.
ALLEN, Ilo W. Benjamin D. Allen, 429 South Madison Street, Macomb, Ill.
ANDERSON, Gust W. Frank Anderson, box 123, Dunnell, Minn.
BARNES, Jesse. James Barnes, Fairchance, Pa.
CLEMENTSON, Roy M. Mrs. Sophie Clementson, Powers Lake, N. Dak.
HEITKER, John H. Mrs. Emma M. Heitker, 333 Baum Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
HENRY, Everett. Dyson A. Henry, Paoli, Pa.
LAWSON, William S. James H. Lawson, Upton, Ky.
McBRIDE, Latrelle. John Michael McBride, R. F. D. 2, Columbia, Miss.
McCUNNEY, Mark. Mrs. Mary McCunney, 11 South Cottage Street, Doylestown, Pa.
MANDELSTEIN, Samuel Arthur. Mrs. Edith Stein, 234 Main Street, South Fork, Pa.
MATSON, William. Mrs. Carolina Matson, general delivery, Ontonagon, Mich.
MATUSCH, Charles A. William G. Matusch, Edgewood, Iowa.
MAZURCAK, Josef. J. Mazurcak, 158 Third Street, Detroit, Mich.
STOUT, William E. Mrs. Mary Stout, R. F. D. 3, Bellecenter, Ohio.
THRALL, Leon D. Allan Thrall, 4 Fairview Avenue, Battle Creek, Mich.
TOMPKINS, Houston M. David H. Tompkins, Taylor, Ark.
WADE, James C. Mrs. Nellie Churchill, Athens, Ill.

Died, Previously Reported Missing in Action.

BUGLER.

MARKS, William. Mrs. Ida Marks, 2620 Potomac Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Wounded (Degree Undetermined), Previously Reported Missing in Action.

PRIVATES.

KRZYKOWSKI, Antoni. No address given.
RAPPOPORT, Max. Louis Rappoport, 873 Hutchinson Avenue, Cincinnati, Ohio.
TUCKER, Edward S. Mrs. George S. Brown, 139 Morrison Avenue, Somerville, Mass.

Sick in Hospital, Previously Reported Missing in Action.

PRIVATE.

ROBBINS, John. Mrs. May Robbins, Jellico, Tenn.

Returned to Duty, Previously Reported Missing in Action.

CORPORAL.

COOK, Otis W. Bernard Cook, 54 Chatham Street, Boston, Mass.

PRIVATES.

NEY, Henry E. Henry Ney, R. F. D. 2, Merrill, Wis.
POWLICKI, Joseph F. Mrs. Antonia Pawlicki, 3607 55th Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
TAITAS, George. Mrs. Catherine Taitas, Athens, Greece.

Erroneously Reported Died.

PRIVATE.

JOHNSON, Carl H. Abbe Woite, 574 Allen Street, Jamestown, N. Y.

SERIAL B, NO. 51.

Killed in Action.

SERGEANT.

BAKER, Bernard W. Barney Baker, New Cambria, Kans.

PRIVATES.

BEPEPES, Nicholas. Christ Bepepes, Athens, Greece.
KILBORN, George H. Charles F. Kilborn, Mesa, Colo.
LARSON, Herbert W. Mrs. Anna Larson, 313 McCullough Street, Menominee, Mich.

Died from Accident and Other Causes.

PRIVATE.

BAKER, Horace R. Mrs. Mary E. Baker, Lizton, Ind.

Died of Disease.

PRIVATE.

REHBURG, John. Mrs. Willie R. Dixon, Pine Park, Ga.

Missing in Action.

SERGEANT MAJOR.

KIRKER, Harry J. John E. Kirker, 42 Morton Avenue, Albany, N. Y.

SERGEANT.

CURRAN, John T. James T. Curran, 5901 North 12th Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

CORPORALS.

BERRINGER, Henry J. Mrs. Kate Berringer, 319 Lobinger Avenue, North Braddock, Pa.
KING, Bennie F. Mrs. Minnie Edwards, 212 South Second Street, Wilmington, N. C.
WHITE, Guy L. Frank M. White, 1317 Lincoln Street, Coffeyville, Kans.

PRIVATES.

DAVIDSON, Earl L. Mrs. Dora Dolan, 803 Front Avenue, Grand Rapids, Mich.
DAVIS, Alexander. E. A. Davis, box 85, Abingdon, Ill.
HANES, George M. Mrs. Eulah Hanes, Wagoner, Okla.
McKINNEY, John H. Mrs. Betty McKinney, 506 Indianola Street, San Antonio, Tex.
OLSEN, Merle. F. W. Olsen, Rockdale, Wis.
OLSON, Walter. Mrs. Anna Olson, New Brighton, Minn.
STEINKAMP, Edward H. Mrs. Malta Steinkamp, 864 Columbus Avenue, New York, N. Y.
ZADDOCK, Herbert A. Mrs. Johanna Zaddock, 116 Pine Street, Wyandotte, Mich.

CURRENT CASUALTIES.

Died from Aeroplane Accident.

LIEUTENANT.

HICKMAN, James B. Mrs. Hope Hickman, 808 West Illinois Street, Urbana, Ill.

Died from Accident and Other Causes.

SERGEANT.

QUINN, Isaac. Mrs. Laura F. S. Quinn, 819 North F Street, Fort Smith, Ark.

PRIVATES.

ATKINSON, Harold G. Mrs. George K. Atkinson, R. F. D., Truxton, N. Y.
GILLESPIE, Harry. Henry Gillespie, Palmer, W. Va.
LAWSON, Thomas. Mrs. Sarah E. Lawson, Whitefish, Mont.
SMILLIE, Carl J. Mrs. Jessie Smillie, 11 Franklin Street, Grand Rapids, Mich.
SULLIVAN, Andrew J. Mrs. Mary Gaylord, 419 High Street, Newark, N. J.
THOMAS, Henry. Lucy Martin, 510 10th Street, Louisville, Ky.

Died of Disease.

BUGLER.

GIANDALIA, Peter. Mrs. Nellie Giandalia, 70A Whitehall Terrace, Atlanta, Ga.

RRIVATES.

EDWARDS, Earl R. Lecil Lindsey Edwards, Francis Okla.
HUBERT, Thomas. Mrs. Shillie Hubert, Shiner, Tex.
JAMES, John. Mrs. Collie Cowley, Covington, La.
JARMON, Jesse. Mrs. Mary Jarmon, R. F. D. 2, box 122, Fayetteville, Tex.
KRUMRAK, George A. Mrs. Bertha Bowman, Kansas City, Mo.
STEVENS, John A. Mrs. H. H. Stevens, Omaha, Tex.
WARREN, Herman. Mrs. Lottie Warren, station G., R. F. D. 4, Memphis, Tenn.
WILLIAMS, Harold. Mrs. Ella Williams, 4815 Sheridan Roads, Chicago, Ill.
WISE, Harry W. Edward L. Wise, Bridgewater, Va.

CASUALTIES IN U. S. EXPEDITIONARY FORCES

CHANGE IN STATUS.

The following cabled corrections are issued as an appendix to the regular casualty list:

Returned to Duty, Previously Reported Killed in Action.

PRIVATES.

CESARIN, Giusseppe. Belardino Cesarin, Canistra Aquila, Italy.
GUNDAKER, Roy G. G. W. Gundaker, 441 East Fifth Street, Erie, Pa.

Sick in Hospital, Previously Reported Died from Wounds Received in Action.

CORPORAL.

TIGHE, William. Mrs. Margaret Baker, 1358 River Road, Edgewater, N. J.

Returned to Duty, Previously Reported Died of Disease.

PRIVATE.

WILSON, Oscar Frank. Charles Wilson, 314 Coleman Avenue, Menominee, Mich.

Killed in Action, Previously Reported Died.

PRIVATES.

COOKINHAM, Glenn B. Charles O. Cookinham, Ayrshire, Iowa.
CRAIG, Frank E. James Craig, general delivery, Coal Creek, Tenn.
FISCHER, Percy John. John Adolph Fischer, 819 East Anderson Street, Stockton, Cal.
FORTSON, Howard L. Mrs. E. M. Fortson, 2008 Hazel Street, Texarkana, Tex.
FREEBERG, Oke C. Mrs. Louisa Freeberg, Houtzdale, Pa.
FUCHS, Joseph. Kaver Fuchs, Melrose, Minn.
GILBRIDE, Lawrence S. James Gilbride, Syenford, County Mayo, Ireland.
GJERDE, Almer E. Andrews Gjerde, Gary, Minn.
KIGER, Earl W. Huey E. Kiger, R. F. D. 1, Gloversgap, W. Va.
MASSNI, Antonio. Charles Isoli, 20 Vanderbilt Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
MAYE, Michael J. Mrs. Mary Farrell, 355 York Street, Jersey City, N. J.
MUMFORD, Forrest L. Mrs. Varina Mumford, Roseville, Ohio.
MURRAY, Samuel E. Mrs. Sarah E. Murray, R. F. D. 54, Pesotum, Ill.
PICKLES, Sidney R. Mrs. Annie Pickles, 11 Burkitt Street, Portsmouth, N. H.
PRATHER, Henry C. James Prather, Flora, Ill.
SWEEN, Clarence. Anton Sween, Fairview, Mont.

Died from Wounds Received in Action, Previously Reported Died.

PRIVATES.

BRYANT, Lawson. Joseph L. Bryant, R. F. D. 2, Cairo, Ga.
CHAMBERS, William E. Kelley Chambers, Ottawa, W. Va.
MYERS, William J. James A. Myers, Jennings, N. C.
SMITH, Alvin H. Miss Alvina Smith, Loomis, Wash.

Killed in Action, Previously Reported Missing in Action.

LIEUTENANT.

KENT, Warren T. Henry Thomas Kent, Clifton Heights, Pa.

SERGEANT.

FISCHER, Robert E. Mrs. Mary Fischer, Pocono Lake, Pa.

PRIVATES.

ALBRIGHT, Melvin V. John Albright, R. F. D. 1, Frostburg, Md.
GONSALES, Donaciano. Genero Gonsales, Belen, Tex.
GROSZ, Jacob C. Mrs. Louise Grosz, 2757 North Hemberger Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
MIERS, Dan. Jim D. Miers, Iowa Park, Tex.
PATROSKI, Joseph. Miss Jennie Klinicka, 915 North American Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
SCHULER, Austin. Mrs. Anna Schuler, R. F. D. 1, West Brookfield, Ohio.
SKLUTT, Adam. John Skutt, 3523 Halset Street, Chicago, Ill.
WAGONER, Stephen. Samuel Wagoner, Woodbridge, N. J.

Died, Previously Reported Missing in Action.

CORPORAL.

KILRAIN, Thomas. Thomas Kilrain, Cloonarkaun, Cloonfad, Ballyhaunis, County Roscommon, Ireland.

PRIVATES.

BARONE, Daniel J. Anthony Barone, care of room 1311, American Woolen Building, 225 Fourth Avenue, New York, N. Y.
MOORE, Harold A. Mrs. Ella L. Moore, Elmwood, Ill.

Wounded Slightly, Previously Reported Missing in Action.

PRIVATE.

MAMYURBURG, Ubenz. Fred Primey, Bloomfield, Conn.

Wounded (Degree Undetermined), Previously Reported Missing in Action.

CORPORAL.

McGRATH, Michael J. Mrs. Mary McGrath, 283 Charles Street, Malden, Mass.

PRIVATES.

HEGGI, Stephen J. Frank Heggie, South Pine Street, South Bend, Ind.
LOYD, Roy H. Mrs. Minnie Loyd, Quanah, Tex.
WANN, Harry. Mrs. Martha Wann, 1175 Taylor Street, Akron, Ohio.
WERNER, Berhardt J. Albert Werner, Edgar, Wis.

Returned to Duty, Previously Reported Missing in Action.

PRIVATES.

GEYER, Elmer H. Mrs. Anna Geyer, 1115 Francis Avenue, Rossmere, Pa.
HALTERMAN, Clyde C. Mrs. Nancy Halterman, Bement, Ill.
HEATH, Elmer Verner. Daniel Heath, Bridgeport, Ill.
HOLT, Elmer. Mrs. Sophia Hedengraw, 3243 North Racine Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
KILGORE, Loyd Sewanee. Mrs. Mallia Kilgore, Newport, Tenn.
KLEINMAN, John A. Andrew Kleinman, 871 East King Street, York, Pa.
KLIMEZYK, Bronislaw. Charlie Kusak, 2142 West Seventh Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
LEMONS, Walter Demree. Luther Lemons, Sadieville, Ky.
RASSMUSSEN, Rasmus A. Christ J. Rassmussen, 1325 Boyd Avenue, Des Moines, Iowa.
SALEWSKI, Frank. Mrs. Rose Datliff, 34 Hale Street, Detroit, Mich.
SHACKLETTE, Henry Richard. Ben B. Shacklette, R. F. D. 2, Guston, Ky.
SIMS, Arnold T. Jonathan S. Sims, R. F. D. 13, Knoxville, Tenn.
SMITH, Stanley. Mrs. Rosella Smith, R. F. D. 3, West Huntington, W. Va.
SPECTER, Isidor. Harry Specter, 2641 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
STEFANO, Danti. Giacomo Danti, Maccesine Province, Verona, Italy.
STEWART, Crawford. Mrs. Melisa Stewart, R. F. D. 1, Wickliffe, Ohio.
STOGSDILL, Oliver. Mrs. Rosa S. Baker, Somerset, Ky.
STOLBERG, Henry F. A. Mrs. Anna Stolberg, 3710 Herndon Street, Chicago, Ill.
TOLLISON, Henry. Mrs. Minnie Death, Doddsville, Miss.
TRUJILLO, Esequil. Mrs. Nestora M. Trujillo, Puerto De Luna, N. Mex.
VALDEZ, Hipolito. Mrs. Rafaelita Valdez, Elvira, N. Mex.
WALTER, Albert. Mayberry Walter, R. F. D. 1, East Freedom, Pa.
YAGEN, John T. Miss Helen Yagen, 1445 West 52nd Street, Chicago, Ill.

Died, Previously Reported Returned to Duty.

PRIVATE.

FAUST, Stephen G. Howard Faust, 2007 Fairmont Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.

SERIAL B, NO. 52.

Died from Wounds.

PRIVATES.

DEL VECCHIO, John. Pasquale Del Vecchio, 233 East One hundred and eleventh Street, New York, N. Y.
SIX, Charles C. Ephriam Six, Rural Retreat, Va.

Died from Accident and Other Causes.

LIEUTENANT.

COX, Boaz B. James A. Cox, 244 Pleasant Street, Morgantown, W. Va.

PRIVATES.

BARTELT, Rudolph T. August Bartelt, Pine River, Minn.
GARREFA, Pasquale. Rocco Garrefa, 641 Hamilton Street, Farrell, Pa.
HUBBARD, Barney T. Will Hubbard, Alabama City, Ala.
McANINCH, Howard. Jessie McAninch, Thayer, Iowa.

Missing in Action.

LIEUTENANT.

BOGER, Henry H. Mrs. Amy H. Boger, 228 Elgin Street, Aurora, Ill.

PRIVATES.

KEMERY, John R. Jacob Kemery, 138 West Lancaster Avenue, Downingtown, Pa.
PARELL, Joseph F. Mrs. Bertha M. Parell, 66 Perkins Street, New Haven, Conn.
PHILLIPS, Theodore. Newton Francis Phillips, Gridley, Kans.

CURRENT CASUALTIES.

Died from Accident and Other Causes.

SERGEANTS.

RENSMANN, Adolph. Mrs. Anna Rensmann, 1729 Woodward Avenue, Covington, Ky.
SKELTON, Howard B. Mrs. Elsie Skelton, Loveland, Iowa.

CORPORAL.

ROWND, Lester C. W. H. Rownd, 288 North Pershing Avenue, Indianapolis, Ind.

PRIVATES.

ADAMS, Harold H. Mrs. James Harper, West Union, Iowa.
HALFORD, Carl D. Brad Halford, Truman, Ark.
MALKO, Michael. John Andrew Kofski, 194 Monrose Street, Passaic, N. J.
SHAW, Edward C. Mrs. Agnes Shaw, Bishopville, S. C.

SERIAL B, NO. 53.

Killed in Action.

SERGEANT.

LYONS, Joseph M. Mrs. Lizzie Lyons, 2242 North Second Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

CORPORAL.

GUNTER, William T. Mrs. Gussie Gunter, 53 C Street, Anderson, S. C.

PRIVATES.

STRIEBER, Walter. George Strieber, 14400 Morse Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.
WYSAKOWSKI, Whadslaw. Mrs. P. Wysakowski, Ripian, Russia.

Died of Disease.

SERGEANT.

SMITH, James M. Mrs. J. M. Smith, 320 Ella Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

CORPORAL.

NICKEL, Leopold, Herman Schmidt, Osceola, Wis.

PRIVATES.

BETTS, Thomas M. Mrs. Sallie A. Dodson, R. F. D. 1, box 12, Giddings, Tex.
CHRISTOPHERSON, Albert C. Andrew R. Olson, Thompson, Iowa.
CORNEHLSON, Theodor G. John Cornehlson, Lacco, N. Mex.
FORTUNE, Lawless P. Richard N. Fortune, Bowling Green, Va.
GRIFFIN, Paul. Mrs. Nancy Griffin, Houma, La.
LEWIS, Alfred. Mrs. Treana Lewis, 825 Howard Street, Shreveport, La.
ORESNIK, John. Mat Oresnik, post-office box 65, Pittsburg, Kans.
TAYLOR, John Thomas. Miss Lillie Moore, 235 Broad Street, Newbern, N. C.
VINNITO, Leonard. Mrs Antoinette Vinnito, 184 Johnston Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

CHANGES IN STATUS.

The following cabled corrections are issued as an appendix to the regular casualty lists:

Wounded Severely, Previously Reported Killed in Action.

CORPORAL.

COX, Martin V. Mrs. Eliza Cox, Lake Victor, Tex.

Wounded (Degree Undetermined), Previously Reported Killed in Action.

PRIVATE.

DALEN, Iver. Henry Hefts, Nekoma, N. Dak.

CASUALTIES IN U. S. EXPEDITIONARY FORCES

Returned to Duty, Previously Reported Killed in Action.

CORPORAL.

PALUKI, Anton. John Paluki, Neshkoro, Wis.

Died, Previously Reported Died of Wounds.

PRIVATE.

MAY, Fount. Mrs. William H. May, Calvert, Tex.

Killed in Action, Previously Reported Died.

LIEUTENANTS.

CHAPMAN, Charles W. Charles W. Chapman, sr., 637 West Third Street, Waterloo, Iowa.
DEVENNY, James V. Mrs. Mary H. Devenny, 146 West Chelton Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.
NOBLE, Ralph M. Mrs. Willard Noble, 143 West South Street, Galesburg, Ill.

SERGEANT.

KOWNACKI, Alexander. Joseph Kownacki, 711 Grove Street, Milwaukee, Wis.

CORPORAL.

PUGH, Horace C. Willie E. Pugh, R. F. D. 2, Concord, Va.

BUGLER.

CALLAGAN, Wilbur T. Lancing A. Gallagan, 911 North Sixth Street, Logansport, Ind.

COOK.

POWELL, Newton P. Mrs. Berthia Powell, 807 River Avenue, Iron Mountain, Mich.

PRIVATES.

DMOCHOWSKI, Jan. Stanley Golankiewice, 615 East Two hundred and twenty-sixth Street, Bronx, N. Y.
JOPP, Samuel I. Mrs. Hester Jopp, 241 Market Street, Chester, Pa.
KITCHEN, Harry H. Albert H. Kitchen, R. F. D. 1, Edom, Ohio.
KOMISAREK, Joseph. Andrew Komisarek, 290 Sweet Avenue, uffalo, N. Y.
KOWASEWICH, Tady. John Kowasewich, box 101, Chisholm, Minn.
LACKOWITZ, Adolph. Mrs. Victoria Sabalasko, 234 Avenue A, New York, N. Y.
LANNEN, Ira J. Mrs. Eliza C. Fravel, Nittany, Center County, Pa.
LEEDS, Harry B. Mrs. Charles Leeds, 310 Buck Street, Paulsboro, N. J.
LEFEBER, Wilbur. George Lefeber, Norfolk, Conn.
LIGINSKI, John A. Michael Liginski, 1034 Jackson Street, North Chicago, Ill.
McDONALD, Edward T. Mrs. Elizabeth McDonald, 356 French Street, Buffalo, N. Y.
NIBBELIN, Ralph. Swan L. Nibbelin, general delivery, Breretin, Ill.
NIXON, Edward C. Mrs. Martha Nixon, Cookstown, N. J.
OWENS, Peter Simon. Mrs. Katherine Owens, 1003 West Rose Street, Springfield, Ohio.
PASOLINI, Leopoldo. Vincenzo Egisto, Park Street, Beverly, Mass.
PIERSTORFF, Albert C. William Pierstorff, R. F. D. 9, Celina, Ohio.
POSTERIVO, Camillo. Joe Posterivo, 9516 M Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
REED, Edward. Charles E. Cornilus, 125 Sprague Avenue, Middletown, N. Y.
RILEY, Hugh F. William I. Riley, 101 North Warren Street, Syracuse, N. Y.

Died of Wounds, Previously Reported Died.

PRIVATE.

FERRIS, Stephen W. Mrs. Mary Ference, 319 First Street, Scranton, Pa.

Returned to Duty, Previously Reported Died.

PRIVATE.

OBERG, Olof M. Mrs. Olivia Schudahl, Kungsgarden, Sandslan, Sweden.

Killed in Action, Previously Reported Wounded Severely.

PRIVATE.

FLYNN, Edward A. Mrs. Bridget M. Flynn, 419 Cherry Street, Anaconda, Mont.

Killed in Action, Previously Reported Missing in Action.

LIEUTENANT.

SMITH, Morell. Dr. Charles Bonsall Smith, Newtown, Bucks County, Pa.

SERGEANT MAJOR.

DRUMMOND, Robert C. Milton F. Drummond, 342 Pine Bluff Street, Paris, Tex.

SERGEANT.

AIKEN, George E. Mrs. Minnie Patton, 114 Peck Street, Muskegon, Mich.

CORPORALS.

BAINBRIDGE, Henry E. James E. Bainbridge, Suzbache Avenue, Mingo Junction, Ohio.
BEECH, William Francis. Joseph Schlank, 27 Comstock Street, New Brunswick, N. J.

PRIVATES.

ALVEY, Thomas. Charles B. Alvey, R. F. D. 1, Morganfield, Ky.
ANDERSON, Ray R. Peter Elison, Morse, Wis.
ANTKOWIAK, Peter J. John Antkowiak, 75 Third Street, Peru, Ill.
BABIN, Allen. F. J. Babin, 1811 Carondelet Street, New Orleans, La.
BAILEY, Edison J. Mrs. Myrtle Bailey, Guide Rock, Neb.
BARANACK, George. George Baranack, Ramey, Pa.
BARBEE, Crit T. Mrs. Annice Barbee, Lakeview, Tex.
BAYER, Michael. John Bayer, 2521 Erine Street SW., Cleveland, Ohio.
BEGOSH, Joseph F. Mrs. Mary Begosh, 57 Friend Street, Port Griffith, Pa.
BELO, Martin. Peter Groot, care of Griessell Bake Co., Flint, Mich.
BERGHOEFER, Arthur A. Anthony Berghoefer, 408 West Sixth Street, Monroe, Mich.
BIALOGLOWICZ, Tofil. John Bialoglowicz, 291 Sweet Avenue, Buffalo, N. Y.
BOCCELLA, Nicholas. Edward Granley, 43 Foster Street, Brockton, Mass.
EVANS, George W. Robert T. Evans, 331 Rulin Street, San Francisco, Cal.
FREEZE, Harry H. Mrs. Harry Hudson Freeze, 116 North Franklin Street, Garret, Ind.
HALSTIEN, Wood. J. D. Halstien, Welchston, La.
HATFIELD, Erwin. Mrs. Geraldine Hatfield, R. F. D. 6, Greensburg, Ind.
HOIUN, Albert. Hans Hoiun, Albert Lea, Minn.
JENE, John P. Mrs. Clara Jene, 447 Cedarville Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
KAMENCHICK, Peter. Majh Kamenchick, 4820 Eastron Avenue, Baltimore, Md.
KOPECKY, Charles. John J. Kopecky, Bruno, Neb.
LINT, Arthur E. Estep Lint, R. F. D., Perryopolis, Pa.
LYNCH, George Leo. Mrs. Catherine Lynch, 8 Top Street, Clinton, Mass.
PIZZIMENTI, Bruno. Mrs. Grazia Pizzimenti, Gellias, Marino, Reggio de Calabria, Italy.
REIGER, Albert E. Mrs. Lillian Lehre, 211 Beals Avenue, Detroit, Mich.
SALVADORE, Ardite. Lena Vida, 96 Elizabeth Street, New York, N. Y.
SCHAPP, Glenn E. George Schapp, Pratum, Oreg.
SNYDER, Albert R. Mrs. Phoebe A. Snyder, Athol, S. Dak.
THEDFORD, Fount H. John H. Thedford, Bardley, Mo.
WAIBEL, Bernard J. Barney Waibel, 1624 North First Street, St. Cloud, Minn.
WOOD, Frank D. Elmer W. Wood, box 551, Indian Orchard, Mass.

Died of Wounds, Previously Reported Missing in Action.

PRIVATE.

BROWN, Roy J. Mrs. Victoria Brown, Paris, Tex.

Died, Previously Reported Missing in Action.

CORPORAL.

DELLING, Charles. Charles O. Delling, 210 Chene Street, Chez Moi Apartment 240, Detroit, Mich.

PRIVATES.

BAUMHARDT, Edward A. Mrs. Liggie Baumhardt, Morton Grove, Ill.
BUTLER, Thomas F. Mrs. May Ferraro, 964 Summit Avenue, Jersey City, N. J.
GINNEY, John M. Michael Ginney, Loree, Ind.

Wounded Severely, Previously Reported Missing in Action.

PRIVATE.

DONOVAN, Dennis. Mrs. Elizabeth Donovan McSweeney, 116 Lexington Avenue, Bayonne, N. J.

Wounded (Degree Undetermined), Previously Reported Missing in Action.

PRIVATES.

BURKE, George. John Mitarko, 1628 Lakewood Avenue, Lakewood, Ohio.
LEONARD, John. Pete Leonardo, Corona, Cal.
TUXANO, Angelo. Jim Tuxano, box 141, Blackfield, Pa.

Returned to Duty, Previously Reported Missing in Action.

PRIVATES.

ADAMS, Harry P. Frank S. Adams, Santa Ana, Cal.
GAROFALO, Vincent. Roccoc Garofalo, 919 South Sixth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
PATTERSON, Andrew. Mrs. M. Patterson, 505 West Forty-eighth Street, New York, N. Y.
SINIBARI, Gugrino. Thomas Pistellia, Bellaire, Ohio.
TELLINGTON, Frank. Mrs. Alice Tellington, 404 Denmark Street, Goldsboro, N. C.
TOLODZIESKI, Konstanty. Wladyslawn Luczak, 200 Brinksman Street, Buffalo, N. Y.
TOMAINO, Angelo. Miss Katy Tomaino, 758 Lansing Street, Utica, N. Y.
WEIR, Elmer. Mrs. Alice Spencer, R. F. D. 1, Putnam, Ill.
WHITEAKER, James C. George Whiteaker, R. F. D. 4, Cameron, Mo.

SERIAL B, NO. 54.

Killed in Action.

LIEUTENANT.

KELLY, Charles J. Thomas K. Kelly, 427 Spruce Street, San Francisco, Cal.

Died of Wounds.

SERGEANT.

WRAY, Royal M. William A. Wray, R. F. D. 1, Altoona, N. Y.

CORPORAL.

CONNELLY, Joseph A. Mrs. Anna Connelly, 410 Summit Lane, East Liverpool, Ohio.

PRIVATE.

McNEIL, Edward F. John E. Coile, New Albany, Pa.

Died from Accident and Other Causes.

PRIVATES.

DOBSON, Lloyd M. Mrs. William Dobson, Oak Street, Colo.
FALLON, Hubert. Mrs. Anna Fallon, 1794 Poblyn Avenue, St. Paul, Minn.
KELLOG, Ernest L. Mrs. Alma J Kellog, 621 Orange Avenue, Santa Ana, Cal.
REILLY, Vincent J. Lee J. Reilly, 206 Laporte Avenue, Montreal, Canada.
ROTH, Edmund J. Mrs. Helen Karpenski, 1144 Milwaukee Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Missing in Action.

CORPORAL.

GABRIELE, Andrea F. Domenico Quagleri, 931 Federal Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

PRIVATES.

BROWN, Harold. Mrs. Lota Brown, Lea, Utah.
CARDWELL, William A. John A. Cardwell, R. F. D. 2, Rustbury, Va.
DANNHARDT, Peter. Mrs. Maggie Dannhardt, 757 Seneca Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
EMERSON, Paris. R. M. Emerson, Mintonville, Ky.
FRASER, Rosser C. Mrs. Minnie Fraser, Moundridge, Kans.
FULTON, Arthur W. Mrs. James S. Fulton, 745 Somerset Street, Johnstown, Pa.
HICKMAN, Floyd A. David M. Hickman, box 29, Middlebourne, W. Va.
LILES, George E. Lemuel Liles, R. F. D. 1, Ellston, Iowa.
QUINN, Robert E. Mrs. Mary Quinn, Guymon, Okla.
REIGHN, Richard L. A. Mrs. Maire Reighn, 226 Oak Street, Audubon, N. J.
ROTHERHAM, Arthur J. Mrs. Sarah Rotherham, general delivery, Lindsay, Neb.
STONE, James B. Trippe B. Stone, Chatham, Va.

CURRENT CASUAUTIES.

Killed in Action.

LIEUTENANT.

GARRETT, Frank B. Brack B. Garrett, Gatesville, Tex.

CASUALTIES IN U. S. EXPEDITIONARY FORCES

SERGEANT.

PATTERSON, Frederick H. Mrs. Lelia E. Faw, 1587 West Forty-sixth Street, Los Angeles, Cal.

PRIVATE.

ZEMAITIS, Mindow Leonard. Mrs. T. Zemaitis, 714 West Redwood Street, Baltimore, Md.

Died of Disease.

PRIVATES.

CHRISTENSEN, Christen. Charles Christensen, 11 Nickarsen Hill, Marhlehead, Mass.
HOLLAND, Grover B. Robert P. Holland, sr., R. F. D. 4, McEwen, Tenn.
KEERAN, Arthur E. J. R. Keeran, 481 Cherry Street, Marion, Ohio.
SMITH, Perley V. Elbridge M. Smith, box 38, Lebanon, Grafton County, N. H.

Died of Wounds.

SERGEANT.

DAVIS, Chuck Bert. Nola Stepp, Asheville, N. C.

PRIVATES.

DECKER, Emil Francis, jr. Elizabeth Decker, Orange, N. J.
EYNSON, Walter Merl. James Brown, Harrod, Ohio.
HAUGSTEN, Nils Olaf. Christian Haugsten, Two Harbors, Minn.

Died of Accident.

PRIVATE.

NEARY, Patrick James. Patrick J. Shannon, 132 Lockwood Avenue, Buffalo, N. Y.

Missing in Action.

PRIVATE.

WILLIS, George T. Mrs. L. D. Willis, 5510 Poplar Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

CHANGES IN STATUS.

The following cabled corrections are issued as an appendix to the regular casualty lists:

Died of Wounds, Previously Reported Missing in Action.

SERGEANT.

MacDONALD, Hugh Alexander. Jeannette MacDonald, Randolph, Mass.

PRIVATES.

THRASHER, Dana Bristol. Esther Thrasher, 4009 Lake Park Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
WHITMAN, Ralph Francis. Jennie Whitman, Mechanicsville, N. Y.

Sick in Hospital, Previously Reported Missing in Action.

PRIVATE.

BIELENBERG, William. Margaret Bielenberg, Mayfield, Minn.

Present for Duty, Previously Reported Missing in Action.

PRIVATES.

MYERS, Lewis Francis. Nettie E. Myers, Troy, N. Y.
RYRIE, James Wesley. Jennie Ryrie, 525 West Prospect Street, Seattle, Wash.
SHINERS, Clifford Francis. Michael Shiners, Roxbury, Mass.
SILLAVAN, Edwin F. Ellen Sillavan, Pineville, La.
TRETTER, Noble H. John E. Day, Boonville, Ind.

Returned to the United States, Previously Reported Missing in Action.

PRIVATE.

HENEBURY, Wilfred. Agnes Henebury, Somerville, Mass.

Wounded (Degree Undetermined), Previously Reported Killed in Action.

CORPORAL.

BARROW, John J. E. J. Barrow, St. Francisville, La.

Returned to Duty, Previously Reported Killed in Action.

WAGONER.

KOSCHAK, Nicholas. Mrs. Annie Koschak, 413 South Wyoming Avenue, Scranton, Pa.

PRIVATE.

ECKWEILER, Robert James. Mrs. John Eckweiler, Notch, Pike County, Pa.

Returned to Duty, Previously Reported Died of Wounds.

PRIVATE.

HENDRICKSON, Jacob. John Hendrickson, Big Fork, Minn.

Killed in Action, Previously Reported Died.

LIEUTENANTS.

GARDINER, E. H. Mrs. E. G. Gardiner, 131 Mount Vernon Street, Boston, Mass.
KEARNEY, Thomas J. T. T. Kearney, 422 Lewis Street, Memphis, Tenn.
SCHILLING, Franz F. Mrs. Catherine F. Schilling, R. F. D., Averill Park, N. Y.

CORPORAL.

KLEMANN, Herman R. D. Mrs. Ramona Klemann, 1417 Adams Street, Brownsville, Tex.

PRIVATES.

BEARD, Asa. Mrs. Eva Rose, Barton City, Mich.
GOYFAN, Pioti. Martin Goyfan, 106 Hudson Street, Toledo, Ohio.
KELLEY, Mordiaunt B. John A. Kelly, 3334 Prospect Street, Covington, Va.
LARSEN, Enoch L. August E. Larsen, box 1, McAllister, Wis.
LATAK, Carl. Joseph Szezurck, 63 Vermont Street, Blue Island, Ill.
LUCAS, Joseph. Mrs. Bertha Lucas, Melville, La.
McMILLAN, John A. Mrs. Anna McMillan, general delivery, Emmett, Mich.
PRIMERANO, Nazareno. Luigi Primerano, box 306, Johnsonburg, Pa.
REEVES, Lem. William M. Reeves, Marion, Mo.
REYNOLDS, Lewis E. Mrs. Mattie F. Reynolds, R. F. D. 1, Big Island, Va.
ROACH, Jeremiah F. Mrs. Frances R. Roach, 634 Fifty-third Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
RUSSO, Joseph. Camello Russo, Aci S. Antonio, Catania, Italy.
SCHWIND, William. Mrs. Elizzette Schwind, 132 West Wildey Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
SMITH, Charlie R. James A. Smith, Tennessee, Ill.
STEDRY, James. Miss Rose Stedry, 2840 South Trumbull Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
TORGERSON, Anton. Mrs. George Arett, 1008 Clark Street, Austin, Minn.
TUNISON, Julius B. Willis W. Tunison, Malvern, Iowa.
WELCH, Osker. Mrs. Elizabeth Welch, Rockwall, Tex.
WILLARD, Lloyd. Mrs. Anna M. Willard, 104 Irene Street, Joliet, Ill.
WILLOUGHBY, Richard. Mrs. Anna Herrick, Perrinton, Mich.

Died of Wounds, Previously Reported Died.

PRIVATES.

CHARNIN, Nathan. George Charnin, 132 Rockaway Road, Jamaica, N. Y.
HAWKINS, Clarence E. Mrs. Emma Hawkins Coulterville, Ill.
JONES, Otis L. Mrs. Nora Alvis Jones, 706 Lee Street, Richmond, Va.
KRAKALAKOS, Nicholas. Mrs. Staoruna Krakalakos, Levethura, Sparta, Greece.

Killed in Action, Previously Reported Wounded (Degree Undetermined).

PRIVATES.

ANDERSON, Albert E. Frank Anderson, box 27, Coal Valley, Ill.
NICHOLS, Cran. Vance Nichols, R. F. D. 7, Cambridge, Ohio.

Killed in Action, Previously Reported Missing in Action.

CORPORALS.

IVERS, Christopher. Mrs. Elizabeth Ivers, 626 Sterling Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.
UPTON, Le Roy W. Mrs. Elva Upton, Laingsburg, Mich.

PRIVATES.

BARNES, Raymond E. Mrs. Virginia Barnes, 11 South Broadway Street, Akron, Ohio.
BARTON, John H. Mrs. Ida M. Barton, Chetopa, Kans.
BEAL, George. Andrew Kocalka, Gary, Ind.
BEAUDOIN, Viateur. Joseph Beaudoin, 22 Mill Block, Augusta, Me.
BLACK, Ralph C. Mrs. L. J. Black, 1701 Judah Street, San Francisco, Cal.
BLANCO, Carmelo. Sam Guglielmar, box 17, Hinsdale, N. Y.
BLASKOSKE, Anastazy. Anton Blaskoske, R. F. D. 7, box 64, Stevens Point, Wis.
BROWN, Getie. J. E. Brown, Rector, Ark.
BURT, John F. Mrs. Charles Burt, 27 Whittier Street, Rahway, N. J.
COLLINS, Robert. Eliza Collins, Hendersonville, N. C.
COMO, Edward. Frank Hergert, 700 Westlake Avenue, Seattle, Wash.
CZERNIEJEWSKI, Mike. Steve Czerniejewski, 1561 Tecumseh Street, Toledo, Ohio.
DAILEY, Howard J. Mrs. Mary Dailey, Scottsburg, Ind.
DUMAS, Joseph O. Mrs. Julia Dumas, general delivery, Suttons Bay, Mich.
FRISCAN, Paul. Mrs. Catherine Friscan, 1415 Bonaparte Street, Louisville, Ky.
FRYE, Lewis L. E. H. Frye, 5911 Jarlaid Street, Oakland, Cal.
FULLER, Marion F. Mrs. F. Gafney, 726 North Fifth Street, Missoula, Mont.
GALLOWAY, David. Mrs. Jennie Young, 64 Third Avenue, Verdun, Montreal, Canada, Province of Quebec.
GAYNOR, Robert N. Mrs. Martha Gaynor, R. F. D. 2, Plain Dealing, La.
GOLDBERG, Richard. Meyer Goldberg, 204 Lavonia Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
GRAICINI, Angelo. Mrs. Ella Graicini, 3853 North Main Street, Bridgeport, Conn.
MACHMER, William D. Willington D. Machmer, R. F. D. 1, West Leesport, Pa.
O'BOYLE, Eugene. Mrs. Ellen O'Boyle, 11410 Clifton Boulevard, Cleveland, Ohio.
PICKERING, Clyde E. Bert Pickering, Augusta, Kans.
PINCHEFSKY, Israel. Miss Bessie Pann, 312 North Eighth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
ROBERTSON, Edward H. Angus Robertson, box 107, Veblen, S. Dak.

Died, Previously Reported Missing in Action.

CORPORAL.

BARNUM, Clyde L. William F. Barnum, Mica, Idaho.

PRIVATES.

ALFONSO, Antonio. Alphonso Alfonso, Fairbank, Pa.
BAUKOL, Rudolph. Mrs. Rudolph Baukol, Roslyn, S. Dak.
PICHEZZI, Constantino. Pelicia Loretti, 2934 North Twenty-second Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
ROCKWELL, William F. Mrs. Elizabeth Rockwell, R. F. D. 5, Rockwell Springs, N. Y.
SKINNER, Arthur G. Mrs. Mary Skinner, Kibbie, Mich.
YOUNG, William F. J. M. Young, R. F. D. 1, Ratliff, Miss.

Wounded (Degree Undetermined), Previously Reported Missing in Action.

SERGEANT.

BAYNES, Frederick H. Mrs. Rebecca Baynes, 935 Monmouth Street, Gloucester, N. J.

MECHANIC.

WILER, Ora Vern. William Wiler, Strikyer, Ohio.

PRIVATES.

BLAGG, Sanford N. Mrs. Elizabeth Suits, Success, Ark.
FERRARA, Gaetano. Vincent Ferrara, 230 Dover Street, Boston, Mass.
WEZNER, Stanley F. Mrs. Elinor Wezner, Upper Lehigh, Pa.

Returned to Duty, Previously Reported Missing in Action.

BELL, Claude. William Bell, Kingfisher, Okla.
CIAMMETT, Andree. Joseph Orze, 2046 Indiana Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.
CUMBRIDGE, Charlie. S. B. Cumbridge, Dean, W. Va.
GARRISON, Joseph B. Mrs. Bettie Garrison, Charlottesville, Va.
KLEIN, William H. Mrs. Harriet Driscoll, 225 High Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
SEXTON, Ovet D. D. S. Sexton, Maysville, Okla.
SHORT, Joseph L. Littleton G. Short, Dolphin, Va.
WARE, David C. Mrs. D. C. Ware, 1228 North Fiftieth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
WASSON, Troy. Mrs. Lulu Hall, Knowlton, Ky.
WEAVER, Frank A. John A. Weaver, Benore, Pa.
WHYSONG, Harry S. Mrs. Rebecca Whysong, Beaverdale, Pa.
WOIDILLA, Stanly. Frank Woidilla, Kovna Gul, Recceine Nezda, Mankunn, Walacti, Russia.
YATES, Earnest R. Monroe J. Yates, R. F. D. 2, Dukedom, Tenn.
ZINNER, Edward. Mrs. Amy Zinner, 3419 East Seventy-second Street, Cleveland, Ohio.

Help your Government and yourself at the same time—buy war-savings stamps.

LIST OF GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS AND PURCHASE ORDERS

Purchase and Storage.

ENGINEERING MATERIALS.

Purchase orders approved by Board of Review, Machinery and Engineering Materials Division, office Director of Purchase.

U. S. Rubber Co., New York. Recouplings hose, using 400 sets couplings, f. o. b Jersey City, domestic pack.; big req. 5-21, $1,000.00.

Carroll Electric Co. Cross arms, f. o. b. Washington, D. C., domestic pack.; bid 6-3, $4.00.

Russell Grader Co., Minneapolis, Minn. Scrapers and drag, f. o. b. Minneapolis, domestic pack.; bid 5-22, $44.20.

Little Giant Co., Mankato, Minn. Trip hammer, f. o. b. Mankato, domestic pack.; bid req. 5-20, $202.50.

Deere & Co., Moline, Ill. Binders and hooks, f. o. b. Baltimore, domestic pack.; bid req. 5-21, $433.50.

Deere & Co., Moline, Ill. Binders and hooks, f. o. b. Baltimore, domestic pack.; bid req. 5-21, $433.50.

Deere & Co., Moline, Ill. Rakes and stacker, f. o. b. Baltimore, Md., and Ottumwa, Iowa, domestic pack.; bid req. 5-21, $218.32.

Carroll Electric Co., Washington, D. C. One hundred and thirty-seven electric fans, f. o. b. Washington, D. C.; domestic pack.; bid req. 6-4, $2,734.14.

Carroll Electric Co., Washington, D. C. Electric fans, f. o. b. Newark, N. J., domestic pack.; $2,783.80.

Diehl Manufacturing Co., Elizabeth, N. J. Electric fans, f. o. b. Elizabeth, N. J.; domestic pack.; bid req. 5-29. $477.60.

Leet Bros., Washington, D. C. Photo paper, f. o. b. Washington, D. C.; domestic pack.; bid req. 5-28, $1,068.75.

Harold McCalla Co., Philadelphia, Pa. Steel bars, f. o. b. Philadelphia; domestic pack.; bid req. 5-29, $760. Steel ars, f. o. b. same, $48.95.

Jones & Laughlin Co., Washington, D. C. Wire nails, f. o. b. Woodlawn, Pa.; domestic pack.; bid req. 5-29, $177.95.

W. N. Matthews & Bro., St. Louis, Mo. Guy anchors, f. o. b. St. Louis, Mo.; domestic pack.; bid req. 5-28, $292.50.

Everstick Anchor Co., St. Louis, Mo. Guy anchors and rods, f. o. b. St. Louis; domestic

F. B. Cook Co., Chicago, Ill. Cable pole terminals, f. o. b. Chicago, Ill., domestic pack.; bid req. 5-26, $315.00.
pack.; bid req. 5.26, $315.00.

Western Electric Co., New York, N. Y. Cable terminals, f. o. b. Hawthorne, Ill.; domestic pack.; bid req. 5-28, $66.90.

Diehl Manufacturing Co., Elizabeth, N. J. Electric fans, f. o. b. Elizabeth, N. J.; domestic pack.; bid req. 6-2, $1,990.

Dichl Manufacturing Co., Elizabeth, N. J. electric fans, f. o. b. Elizabeth, N. J., $238.80.

Diehl Manufacturing Co., Elizabeth, N. J. Electric fans, f. o. b. Elizabeth, N. J., $1,990.00.

Diehl Manufacturing Co., Elizabeth, N. J. Electric fans, f. o. b. Elizabeth, N. J., $2,985.00.

Diehl Manufacturing Co., Elizabeth, N. J. Electric fans, f. o. b. Elezabeth, N. J., $119.40.

Carroll Electric Co., Washington, D. C. Electric fans, f. o. b. Washington, D. C., domestic pack.; bid req. $89.85.

National Electric Supply Co., Washington, D. C. Porcelain tubes, f. o. b. Parkersburg, W. Va.; bid req. 5-23, $11.65

Iwan Bros., South Bend, Ind. Post-hole augers, f. o. b. South Bend, Ind.; domestic pack.; bid req. 5-26, $70.00.

Fahnestock Electric Co., Long Island City, N. Y. Connectors, f. o. b. Long Island City; domestic pack.; bid req. 5-23, $41.50.

Hubbard & Co., Pittsburgh, Pa. Brackets, f. o. b. Pittsburgh; domestic pack.; bid req. 5-23, $123.50.

Diehl Manufacturing Co., Elizabeth, N. J. Electric fans, f. o. b. Elizabethport, N. J.; domestic pack., 6-2, $819.00.

Diehl Manufacturing Co., Elizabeth, N. J. Electric fans, f o. b. Elizabethport, $115.86.

Diehl Manufacturing Co., Elizabeth, N. J. Electric fans, f. o. b. Elizabeth, $2,487.50.

Diehl Manufacturing Co., Elizabeth, N. J. Electric fans, f. o. b. Elizabethport, $1,408.50.

Keuffel & Esser Co., Hoboken, N. J. Sextants, f. o. b. Hoboken, N. J.; domestic pack.; bid req. 5-23, $136.00.

Dodge Sales & Engineering Co., Philadelphia, Pa. Shafting, collars, etc., f. o. b. Philadelphia; domestic pack.; bid req. 5-20, $106.92.

Oneida Wood Pulley Co., Oneida, N. Y. Wood Pulleys, f. o. b. Oneida; domestic pack.; bid req. 5-20, $43.00.

Carroll Electric Co., Washington, D. C. Electric fans, f. o. b. Washington, D. C.; domestic pack.; $307.05.

Carroll Electric Co., Washington, D. C. Electric fans, f. o. b. Washington, D. C.; domestic pack.; bid req. 6-19, $523.75.

E. McCalla Co., Philadelphia, Pa. Steel bars, f. o. b. Philadelphia; domestic pack.; bid req. 6-6, $30.75.

Doubleday-Hill Electric Co., Washington, D. C. Ice crusher and pulley, f. o. b. Washington, D. C.; domestic pack.; bid 6-9, $260.24.

Schroder Sons, Brooklyn, N. Y. Hydrant-pitot tubes, f. o. b. Brooklyn, N. Y.; domestic pack.; bid req. 5-19, $20.00.

U. S. Gauge Co., New York. Gauges, f. o. b. Bellersville, Pa.; domestic pack.; bid req. 5-28, $34.00.

Chain Belt Co., Milwaukee, Wis. Cable, swivels, etc., f. o. b. Milwaukee; domestic pack.; bid req. 5-21, $79.56.

Carroll Electric Co., Washington, D. C. Electric fans, f. o. b. Newark, N. J.; domestic pack.; $431.04.

Deere & Co,. Moline, Ill. Harrows, f. .o. b. Moline; domestic pack.; bid req. 5-28, $160.15.

Atkins & Co., Indianapolis, Ind. Saws, f. o. b. Indianapolis; domestic pack.; bid req. 5-20, $10.22.

Eastman Kodak Co., Rochester, N. Y. Photo supplies, f. o. b. Rochester, N. Y.; domestic pack.; bid req. 5-28, $37.53.

Leet Bros., Washington, D. C. Photo supplies, f. o. b. Washington, D. C.; domestic pack.; bid req. 6-2, $711.56.

Diehl Manufacturing Co. Five electric fans, f. o. b. Elizabeth, N. J.; domestic pack.; bid req. 6-2, $99.50.

Powers-Weightman-Rosengarten Co., Philadelphia, Pa. Blue stone, f. o. b. Philadelphia; domestic pack.; bid req. 5-23, $73.83.

J. K. Larkin & Co., New York City. Stove bolts, f. o. b. New York; domestic pack.; bid req. 5-29, $9.94.

RAW MATERIALS.

Sherwin Williams Co., Washington, D. C. Black paint, 175 gals., CSO, Camp Zackery Taylor, Ky., $288.75.

Toch Bros., New York City. Orange shellac, 30 gals., DZSO, Pier 11-B Seattle, Wash., $105.00.

Howe Varnish Co., Brooklyn, N. Y. Varnish, 25 gals., Eng. Depot No. 3, Washington, D. C., $33.75.

Gulf Refining Co., Pittsburgh, Pa. Gasoline Q. M. S., 3,500 gals., SO, Augusta Arsenal, Ga., $857.50.

Standard Oil Co. of Louisiana, New Orleans. Road oil, 5,000 gals. CSO, Camp Shelby, Miss., $625.00.

Sherwood Bros., Baltimore, Md. Crude oil, 23,500 gals. CSO, Camp Benning. Ga, $2,820.00.

Union Oil Co., Los Angeles, Calif. Gasoline, Q. M. S., 7,000 gals. CSO, Camp Freemont, Calif., $1,330.00.

Lehigh Valley Coal Sales Co., New York City. Standard white ash anthracite. Governors Island, N. Y.—793 gross tons, $4,718.35.

Lehigh Valley Coal Sales Co., New York City. White ash anthracite pea coal—6,335 gross tons for Governors Island, $32,942.00.

Herbert L. Berry, Portland, Me. Hard wood, 110 cords, Fort McKinley, Me., $1,760.00.

Herbert L. Berry, Portland, Me. Soft wood, 74 cords, Fort McKinley, Me., $838.00.

Herbert L. Berry, Portland, Me. Hard wood, 72 cords, Fort Levett, Me., $1,152.00.

Herbert L. Berry, Portland, Me. Soft wood, 72 cords, Fort Levett, Me., $864.00.

Herbert L. Berry, Portland, Me. Hard wood, 25 cords, Fort Preble, Me., $375.00.

Herbert L. Berry, Portland, Me. Soft wood, 25 cords, Fort Preble, Me., $275.00.

M. M. Tobey, Burlington, Vt. Hard wood, 20 cords, Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., $160.00.

M. M. Tobey, Burlington, Vt. Soft wood, 30 cords, Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., $333.00.

A. E. & L. O. Peck, Westfield, Mass. Soft wood, 20 cords, Fort Warren, Mass., $160.00.

Paul D. Kneeland, assistant forester of Massachusetts, Boston, Mass Hard wood, 40 cords, Fort Warren, Mass., $540.00.

A., E. & L. O. Peck, Westfield, Mass. Soft wood, 34 cords, Fort Strong, Mass., $432.00.

W. H. Brown, East Hampton, Conn. Hard wood, 120 cords, Fort Adams, R. I., $1,428.00.

Pattison & Bowns, New York City. St. white ash anthracite buckwheat coal, 10,825 gross tons, Governors Island, N. Y., $36,135.50.

Morrellville Coal Mining Co., Johnstown, Pa. Bituminous R-M coal, 1,606 net tons, for Governors Island, N. Y., $4,413.75.

Alden Coal Mining Co., New York City. Bituminous R-M coal, 18,600 net tons, Army Supply Base, South Brooklyn, N. Y., $87,420.00.

Aldei Coal Mining Co., New York City. Bituminous R-M coal, 3,798 net tons, Fort H. G. Wright, N. Y., $17,850.80.

Walter P. Wilkins, Plattsburg, N. Y. Hard wood, 1,320 cords, $14,520.00; soft wood, 100 cords, $1,100.00; General Hospital No. 30, Plattsburgh, N. Y.

Serfas Lumber Co., Easton, Pa. Hard wood, 21,600 cords, Camp Mills, L. I., $106,920.00.

Serfas Lumber Co., Easton, Pa. Hard wood, 5,800 cords, Air Service Depot, Garden City, L. I., $28,710.00.

Claude A. Van Hook, Newfield, N. J. Hard wood, 5,200 cords, Camp Alfred Vail, N. J., $36,400.00.

Claude A. Van Hook, Newfield, N. J. Hard wood, 210 cords, Fort Hancock, N. J., $1,932.00.

Claude A. Van Hook, Newfield, N. J. Hard wood, 50 cords, Fort Mott, N. J., $362.50.

Edwin J. Lockwood, Peekskill, N. Y. Standard oak wood, 200 Cords, Fort Terry, N. Y., $2,200.00.

Edwin J. Lockwood, Peekskill, N. Y. Standard oak wood, 116 cords, Fort Totten, N. Y., $1,276.00.

Edwin J. Lockwood, Peekskill, N. Y. Standard oak wood, 50 cords, Fort Slocum, N. Y., $550.00.

Edwin J. Lockwood, Peekskill, N. Y. Standard oak wood, 150 cords, Fort H. G. Wright, N. Y., $1,850.00.

Edwin J. Lockwood, Peekskill, N. Y. Standard oak wood, 200 cords, West Point, N. Y., $2,200.00.

W. J. King, Oswego, N. Y. Hard wood, 290 cords, General Hospital No. 6, Fort Outarion, N. Y., $3,897.60.

Fred G. Selch, Round Lake, N. Y. Soft wood, 120 cords, West Point, N. Y., $1,080.00.

Herbert L. Berry, Portland, Me. Hard wood, 48 cords, Fort Williams, Me., $720.00.

Herbert L. Berry, Portland, Me. Soft wood, 65 cords, Fort Williams, Me., $715.00.

Magnolia Petroleum Co., El Paso, Tex. Gasoline, QMS, 24,200 gals., CSO, Marfa, Tex., $5,687.00.

Atlantic Rfg. Co., Philadelphia, Pa. Motor oil, S 502 H, 1,250 gals., Camp Henry Knox, Ky., $462.50.

Atlantic Rfg. Co., Philadelphia, Pa. Gasoline, QMS, 29,666 gals, CSO, Camp Sevier, S. C., $3,800.00.

Sherwood Bros., Baltimore, Md. Med. motor oil, 3502, 500 gals., $163.

Atlantic Rfg. Co., Philadelphia, Pa. Kerosene, 3517, 2,000 gals, CSO, Camp Sevier, S. C., $240.

Sherwood Bros., Baltimore, Md. Fuel oil, 500 gals., SO., Fort Moultrie, S. C., $60.00.

Texas Co., New York City. Gasoline, QMS., 5,000 gals., SO., Fort Moultrie, S. C., $1,275.00.

Fiske Bros. Refining Co., New York City. Trans grease 3505, 50 lbs., SO., Fort Moultrie, S. C., $4.15.

Standard Oil Co., San Francisco, Cal. Gasoline, QMS., 6,000 gals., PSO., Vancouver Barracks, Wash., $1,200.00.

Standard Oil Co., Chicago, Ill. Kerosene 3617, 4,100 gals., CSO., Camp Funston, Kans., $463.30.

E. P. Baylor, Hampton, Va. Bituminous 2½ in. lump, 960 T., Governors Island, N. Y., $2,064.00.

E. P. Baylor, Hampton, Va. Bituminous 3 in. lump coal, 654 T., Sandy Hook Gen. Ord. Depot, Fort Hancock, N. J., $1,386.75.

E. P. Baylor, Hampton, Va. Bituminous ¾ in. lump coal, 10,800 T., Eng. Depot, Kearney, N. J., $23,220.00.

Henry Henoken, New York City. Anthracite buckwheat No. 1, 19,676 T., Debark. Hos. No. 3, New York, $130,845.40.

Henry Henoken, New York City. Anthracite buckwheat No. 1, 2,130 T., Embark Hos. No. 4, New York, $14,164.50.

Logan Coal Co., New York City. Bituminous R-M coal, 2275 T., Governors Island, N. Y., $7,387.25.

Midco Oil Sales Co., Chicago, Ill. Gasoline, QMS., 100,000 gals., CO., Rock Island Arsenal, Ill., $18,500.00.

GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS AND PURCHASES

Vortex Manufacturing Co., Chicago, Ill. Motor oil, 3502 M, 600 gals., $225.00.
White Star Rfg. Co., Detroit, Mich. Trans. oil 3509, 12½ gals., $3.63.
White Star Rfg. Co., Detroit, Mich. No. 4 cup grease 350614, 100 lbs., $7.00.
White Star Rfg. Co., Detroit, Mich. Motor oil 3502 M, 300 gals., $132.00.
Continental Oil Co., Denver, Colo. Gasoline, QMS., 16,000 gals., Gen. Hosp. No. 21, Denver, Colo., $4,160.00.
Union Pet. Co., Chicago, Ill. Cup grease 3506, 345 lbs., $17.25.
Union Pet. Co., Chicago, Ill. Cyl. oil 3510, 100 gals., $37.00.
Union Pet. Co., Chicago, Ill. Motor oil 3302 M, 730 gals., $248.20.
Union Pet. Co., Chicago, Ill. Oil, trans. 3504, 100 gals., $21.00.
Continental Oil Co., Denver, Colo. Mch. caster, 215 gals., $82.24.
Continental Oil Co., Denver, Colo. Dressing belt Eureka, 50 lbs., $8.75.
Continental Oil Co., Denver, Colo. Kerosene, 3517, 450 gals., $96.75.
Gulf Rfg. Co., Pittsburgh, Pa. Gasoline, QMS., 18,000 gals., AMS. Garage, Atlanta, Ga., $4,410.00.
Gulf Rfg. Co., Pittsburgh, Pa. Kerosene 3517, 400 gals., $60.00.
Sherwood Bros., Baltimore, Md. Motor oil H. 3502, 800 gals., $264.00.
Sherwood Bros., Baltimore, Md. Motorcycle oil 3520, 200 gals., $78.00.
Texas Co., New York City. Gasoline QMS., 90,000 gals., CSO., Camp Gordon, Ga., $20,-250.00.
Sherwood Bros., Baltimore, Md. Med. motor oil 3502, 3,200 gals., $992.00.
Gulf Rfg. Co., Pittsburgh, Pa. Fuel oil, 7,000 gals., $700.00.
Gulf Rfg. Co., Pittsburgh, Pa. Kerosene 3517, 5,000 gals., $450.00.
Texas Co., New York City. Kerosene 3517, 150 gals., War Prison Barracks, Ft. McPherson, $22.50.
Texas Co., New York City. Crude Oil, 150 gals., $18.75.
Standard Oil Co. New Orleans, La. Road oil, 5,000 gals., CSO., Camp Shelby, Miss., $625.00.
Continental Oil Co., Denver, Colo. Gasoline, QMS., 4,000 gals., SO., Fort Logan, Colo., $1,040.00.
Sinclair Rfg. Co., Chicago, Ill. Motor oil 3502 M, 200 gals., $78.00.
Continental Oil Co., Denver, Colo. Kerosene 3517, 100 gals., $28.50.

MEDICAL SUPPLIES.

Medical and Hospital Supplies Division, Office Director of Purchase:
L. D. Caulk & Co., Milford, Del. Dental supplies, $3,912.50.
S. S. White Dental Mfg. Co., Philadelphia, Pa. Dental supplies, $16,626.25.
Baker & Co., Inc., Newark, N. J. Dental supplies, $1,420.00.
E. R. Squibb & Sons, New York, N. Y. Lab. supplies, $592.00.
Pelton & Crane Co., Detroit, Mich. Dental supplies, $963.50.
C. Wheaton Co., Millville. Dental supplies, $175.00.
J. T. Baker Chemical Co., Phillipsburgh, N. J. Lab. supplies, $190.00.
Barber & Ross, Washington, D. C. Lab. supplies, $95.00.
Thaddeus Davids Inck Co., Inc., New York, N. Y. Lab. supplies, $9.02.
J. M. Ivory, Philadelphia, Pa. Dental supplies, $375.12.
J. P. Jurti & Son, Philadelphia, Pa. Dental supplies, $17.00.
The Miller Rubber Co., Akron, Ohio. Lab. supplies, $135.00.
Specialty Mfg. Co., New York, N. Y. Dental supplies, $1,100.00.
Special Chemicals Co., Inc., Highland Park, Ill. Laboratory supplies, $1,122.00.
Mallinckrodt Chemical Works, St. Louis, Mo. Laboratory supplies, $105.00.
Edison Lamp Works, Harrison, N. J. Lab. supplies, $150.00.
James H. Rhodes & Co., New York, N. Y. Dental supplies, $450.00.
Eastman Kodak Co., Rochester, N. Y. Lab. supplies, $751.00.

CONSTRUCTION DIVISION.

Purchase orders approved by Board of Review, Construction Division:
Aero Alarm Co., New York, N. Y. Fire alarm equipment, Camp Bragg, N. C., $750.00.
W. R. Ostrander & Co., New York, N. Y. Fire alarm gong for Camp Pike, Ark., $29.06.
Westinghouse Elec. & Mfg. Co., Washington, D. C. Vertical motor for Camp Benning, Ga., $969.85.
G. & W. Electric Specialty Co., Chicago, Ill. Lighting arrestor points and caps for Camp Travis, Tex., $17.82.
National Metal Moulding Co., Pittsburgh, Pa. Electrical material for Camp Travis, Tex., $66.45.
Doubleday-Hill Elec. Co., Pittsburgh, Pa. Solid wire for camp Travis, Tex., $218.40.
W. N. Matthews & Bro., New York, N. Y. Cylinder grounds devices, Charleston Port Terminal, $117.60.
M. C. Mitchell Co., Washington, D. C. Crimped galv. steel, for Langley Field, Va., $30.00.

Shipping Board.

Purchases by the United States Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation:
American Marine Paint Co., Seattle. Paints.
C. C. Belknap Glass Co., Seattle. Glass.
J. Bornstein & Sons, Inc., Seattle. Steward's equipment.
Cragin & Company, Seattle. Brass pipe and sheet brass.
Crane Company, Seattle. Pipe fittings.
A. M. Castle & Co., Seattle. Iron and angle iron.
Fobes Supply Company, Seattle. Electrical material.
Franklin Tool Works, Seattle. Lag studs.
Fraser Paterson Co., Seattle. Blankets.
W. P. Fuller & Co., Seattle. Paint.
Geo. A. Johnson Co., Seattle. Cooks' aprons.
Max Kuner Company, Seattle. Nautical equipment.
Lowman & Hanford, Seattle. Books and charts.
Henry Mohr Hardware Co., Tacoma, Wash. Copper-clad casket staples.
Puget Sound Bridge & Dredging Company, Seattle. Pipe fittings.
Pacific Net & Twine Co., Seattle. Wood screws.
Pacific Coast Biscuit Co., Seattle. Pilot bread.
Pacific Coast Coal Co., Seattle. Steam coal.
Sunde & d'Evers Co., Seattle. Ship chandlery.
Standard Oil Company, Seattle. Grease and oils.
Sherwin-Williams Paint Co., Seattle. Paints.
M. Seller & Co., Seattle. Steward's equipment, frame and glass.
Seattle Plumbing Supply Co., Seattle. Pipe fittings.
Schwabacher Hardware Co., Seattle. Hardware.
Seattle Hardware Co., Seattle. Hardware.
Wells Butcher's Supply Co., Seattle. Meat hooks.
Whiten Hardware Co., Seattle. Hardware.
Walworth Mfg. Company, Seattle. Pipe fittings.
U. S. Rubber Company, Seattle. Packing and fire extinguisher charges.
C. I. Capps Co., Jacksonville. Brass bed castings.
Florida Spring Bed Co., Jacksonville. Bed springs.
H. W. Johns-Manville Co., New Orleans. Magnesia pipe covering.
Woodward-Wight Company, New Orleans. Close nipples.
The Fairbanks Company, New Orleans. Unions, tees and bushings.
Standard Supply Co., New Orleans. Unions.
Standard Sanitary Mfg. Co., New Orleans. Unions.
Dixie Mill Supply Co., New Orleans. Unions.
Hathcock Paint Co., Jacksonville. Paint and varnish.
Campbell-Ware Co., Jacksonville. Moulding and ripping rubber packing.
Standard Oil Co., Jacksonville. Tunnel bearing grease.
Cameron & Barkley Co., Jacksonville. Wire rope and chain.
Dozier & Gay Paint Co., Jacksonville. Paint. and varnish.
James Walker Company, Baltimore. Drills.
William Hollingsworth, Baltimore. Locomotive repair parts.
Hirshberg Art Co., Baltimore. Blue print paper.
Hanline Brothers Co., Baltimore. Whiting.
Bethlehem Shipbuilding Co., Sparrow's Point. Labor and material for rolling plates.
Oliver H. Van Horn Co., New Orleans. Brass cotter pins.
The Fairbanks Company, New Orleans. Globe valves.
National Sash & Door Co., New Orleans. Cypress door.
Firestone Tire & Rubber Co., New Orleans. Tires and inner tubes.
Louisiana Oxygen Co., New Orleans. Kutting gas and oxygen.
Woodward-Wight Co., New Orleans. Marine pitch and bolts.
Dixie Mill Supply Co., New Orleans. Tees.
Indiana Brass Company, Frankfort, Ind. Deck plates.
Houston Car Wheel Co., Houston, Texas. Operating shaft, stand wheel and wheel boxes.
Mobile Coal Company, Mobile, Ala. Fire brick, cement and sand.
C. E. Patch, Philadelphia. Valves and expansion joints.
Ajax Metal Co., New York. Babbitt.
Amer. Std. Shipfitting Corp., New York. Mast fittings, chain locker, strainer, steel, bolts and castings.
Amer. Thermo Ware Co., New York. Hydrometers.
Armstrong Cork Mfg. Co., New York. Ground cork.
L. Barth & Son., New York. Tinware and dishes.
D. T. Bayles, New York. Lumber.
Balcher & Loomis, Providence, R. I. Locks, hasps and screws.
Bishop & Loper, New York. Steel balls and screws.
Borne Scrymser Co., New York. Grease and stearine.
Bournonville Davis Co., Jersey City. Welding materials.
F. L. Brady, New York. Tools, drills and reamers.
Brewster & Bayles, New York. Oil.
Bridgeport Brass Co., Bridgeport, Conn. Tubing.
Franklin Brooks, New York. Lining and rivets.
Burrows & Kenyon, Providence, R. I. Lumber.
Coastwise Lumber Co., New York. Lumber.
Columbia Rope Co., New York. Rope.
Congdon & Carpenter, Providence, R. I. Chain.
Corbin Screw Corp., New York. Butts and screws.
Cornell & Underhill, New York. Packing tools.
Coulter & McKenzie, Bridgeport, Conn. Castings.
Crane Company, New York. Mine cocks, bushings, caps, flanges, nuts and valves.
Devillers Soap Co., New York. Soap dispensers.
Dickerson, Van Deusen Co., New York. Metal.
A. P. Dienst, New York. Dies.
Jos. Dixon Crucible Co., Jersey City. Graphite.
Jacob S. Dreyer, New York. Boots.
C. D. Durkee & Co., New York. Buckets and eye hooks.
Dwight Mfg. Company, Chicago. Dwight indicator.
Everready Flashlight Co., New York. Batteries and bulbs.
Fairbanks Company, New York. Wrenches, screwdrviers, chisels and hammers.
Federal Shipbuilding Co., Kearney, N. J. Windlass.
H. Fisher & Company, New York. Files, saws, hammers, sash cords and ropes.
Franklin Mach. Company, Providence, R. I. Machine work.
W. A. French, New York. Baskets.
C. C. Galbraith & Son, New York. Clamps.
C. C. Gardner Co., Providence, R. I. Lumber.
Garlock Packing Co., New York. Packing.
General Fire Ext. Co., Providence, R. I. Ells.
Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., New York. Tubes.
Thomas Gregory Galv. Co., New York. Galvanizing.
Gulf Rening Co., New York. Oil.
Hauck Mfg. Co., New York. Torches.
J. G. Hetzel Estate, Newark. Cement.
Holden House of Glass, Providence. Glass.
U. T. Hungerford Brass & Copper Co., New York. Brass and screws.
Imperial Brass Mfg. Co., New York. Nameplates.
Independent Pneumatic Tool Co., New York. Nozzles, plugs, studs and nuts.
Ingersoll Rand Company, New York. Wrenches and dies.
J. K. Larkin, New York. Spikes and bolts.
Loper Brothers, New York. Augers, lumber, fireclay, sawdust and shovels.
W. H. McMillans Sons, New York. Mast trucks.

List of Government Contracts

McMann & Taylor, New York. Tees.
Mitchell-Rand, New York. Sealing compound.
C. S. Mitler, New York. Dies.
Neal & Brinker, New York. Bits and rope.
Obrig Camera Co., New York. Ferrotype plates.
Oxweld Acetylene Co., Newark. Brass rods and welding paste.
Para Crude Oil Co., New York. Oil.
Chas. Parker Co., New York. Vise.
P. Prybill Mach. Co., New York. Steel.
Plateless Engraving Co., New York. Printing and engraving.
Thos. G. Pringle, New York. Plugs.
A. N. Randall, New York. Screws, washers and bearings.
A. Recknagle, Astoria, L. I. Mazda lamps and tape.
Rhode Island Wire Works, Providence, R. I. Screen.
H. A. Rogers Co., New York. Ladle and solder pot.
N. Ryan Co., Brooklyn. Sand.
Ship Construction & Trading Co., Stonington, Conn. Printed forms.
Standard Oil Co., South Norwalk, Conn. Oil and gasoline.
Standard Oil Company, New York. Gasoline, grease and oil.
L. S. Starrett & Co., New York. Calipers and dividers.
Topping Brothers, New York. Washers, cant hooks, bolts, axes, hammers, cable, lamps, sledges, oilers, dies, sheaves, bushings, vises, shackles, nails, rope, thimbles, hasps and rivets.
Towne & James, New York. Laudanum.
U. S. Rubber Co., New York. Hose, boots and packing.
Vought & Williams, New York. Plate and angle irons.
Walworth Mfg. Co., New York. Wrenches.
Western Elec. Co., New York. Gang boxes.
Wholley Boiler Works, Providence, R. I. Rivets.
Chas. Willoughby, New York. Holland linen.
Worthington Pump & Mach. Co., New York. Piston rings.
Yale & Towne Mfg. Co., New York. Padlocks.
Wm. Zuisser & Co., New York. Brushes.
Kainer & Company, Chicago. Air ports.
Pneumercator Co., Philadelphia. Pneumercator.
Power Specialty Co., Philadelphia. Superheaters.
Swinehart Tire & Rubber Co., Philadelphia. Tires.
Crane Company, Washington, D. C. Pipe.
Keasby & Mattison, Washington, D. C. Gaskets.
American Chain Co., New York. Chain.
U. S. Chain & Forging Co., Pittsburgh. Shackles and spares.
Lebanon Chain Works, Lebanon, Pa. Chain cable.
Knoxville Iron Co., Knoxville, Tenn. Chain cable.
McNab Company, Bridgeport, Conn. Indicators.
Orton-Steinbruener Co., New York. Bearings and gears.
Bethlehem Shipbuilding Co., Sparrow's Point, Md. Repair parts for crane.
Fairbanks Morse Company, Baltimore. Vandykes.
Stewart & Company, Baltimore. Coffee urns.
The James Walker Co., Baltimore. Flags and ensigns.
Lucas Brothers, Baltimore. Name cards.
J. R. M. Adams, Baltimore. Hardware.

Ordnance Department.

Purchase orders approved by Board of Review, Ordnance Department:

Bartlett-Hayward Co., Baltimore, Md. Adapters, to be used in Mark XVI 155 MM. H. E. Shell, and Mark XVII 155 MM. H. E. Shell, $1,000.

Keystone Vehicle Co., Reading, Pa. Top for Artillery Supply Truck, model of 1918, for experimental purposes, $200.

Edward G. Budd Mfg. Co., Philadelphia, Pa. Electric Firing Device and attachment for Browning Machine Gun, $93.25.

Colt's Patent Fire Arms Mfg. Co., Hartford, Conn. Ground Type Bolts assembled, heavy and light barrels, and ejectors, $447.28.

Recording & Computing Machines Co., Dayton, Ohio. Azimuth Micrometers for Panoramic Sight, model of 1917, $50.

The Fulton Co., Knoxville, Tenn. Bellows, $400.

Poole Engineering & Machine Co., Baltimore, Md. Armor-piercing Shell for experimental purposes, $1,020.

Colt's Patent Fire Arms Mfg. Co., Hartford, Conn. Development work on rounds fired counter for Browning, Vickers and Marlin Aircraft Machine Guns, $456.27.

Kemp Machine Co., Baltimore, Md. Drills, $260.

Washington Steel & Ordnance Co., Washington, D. C. 12-inch Armor-piercing Shell Mark I for experimental purposes, $2,500.

Bartlett-Hayward Co., Baltimore, Md. 155 MM. Shrapnel Heads and Bodies for experimental purposes, $200.

Bartlett-Hayward Co., Baltimore, Md. 155 MM. Powder Cans for use as powder containers in the powder chamber of 155 MM. shrapnel, $210.

Winchester Repeating Arms Co., New Haven, Conn. Experimental Extractors, $334.

Scovill Mfg. Co., Waterbury, Conn. Sectionalizing and charcoal loading 21-second combination time fuses, M. 1907, $45.

Bartlett-Hayward Co., Baltimore, Md. Machine, heat-treat, band, attach base covers to and cover with anti-rust compound 3.3-inch special small caliber shell, to be used for experimental purposes, $288.

American Car & Foundry Co., New York, N. Y. Unmounted and mounted artillery truck bodies and chassis, $5,010.

Bartlett-Hayward Co., Baltimore, Md. 4.7-inch shell of special design for experimental purposes, $9,241.57.

Wilton Tool & Mfg. Co., Boston, Mass. 4.7-inch special semi-steel shells for experimental purposes, $5,040.

Remington Arms U. M. C. Co., New Haven, Conn. Caliber .30, 120 grain Palma Match Ammunition, $6,000.

Fairbanks Co., New York, N. Y. Calibrating and straightening machines, $11,750.

Grand Rapids Brass Co., Grand Rapids, Mich. Heads and bases for 3-inch Drill Cartridge Kits, to be used for replacement parts on drill cartridge kits for instruction purposes, $150.

Wilton Tool & Mfg. Co., Boston, Mass. 155 MM. special semi-steel shell, to be used for experimental purposes, $1,125.

Wm. M. Dudgeon, executor of the estate of Richard Dudgeon, New York City, N. Y. Hydraulic Valves, Thimbles, Couplings, $87.50.

Firth Sterling Steel Co., McKeesport, Pa. Crucible steel ingot, $276.92.

Gorham Mfg. Co., Providence, R. I. Bouchon and Fuse Assemblies (Mark V Primers, No. 6 Detonators, New Style Strikers), $240.

Signal Corps.

Purchase orders approved by Board of Review, Signal Corps:

Paragon Film Co., Inc., West Fort Lee, N. J. Prints from "The Training of the Soldier," $10,677.04.

The Precision Machine Co., Inc., New York, N. Y. Projectors, lamps and cable and two transformers, $1,102.64.

Duplex Machine Co., Inc., Brooklyn, N. Y. Duplex Polishing Machine, $495.00.

Paragon Film Co., Inc., West Fort Lee, N. J. Prints, 120,000 ft., at .042, $5,040.00.

Navy Department. Half K. W. radio telegraph transmitting and receiving set complete with the exception of antenna, $1,800.00.

Zone Supply Purchases.

Purchase orders approved by Board of Review, Zone Supply Office:

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

W. A. Miller, San Francisco, Cal. 230 tons alfalfa at $14.80 per ton, $3,404.00.

J. O'Keefe & Co., San Francisco, Cal. 500 tons hay at $13.70 per ton, $6,850.00.

Chas. E. Goss & Son. 500 tons alfalfa at $14.75 per ton, $7,375.00; 200 tons alfalfa at $15.00 per ton, $3,000.00; 700 tons hay at $13.40 per ton, $9,380.00.

5,979,233 DIRECTED TO JOBS.

A total of 5,979,233 persons were directed to employment by the United States Employment Service from its organization January, 1918, to May 24 last. Of this total, over 4,500,000 themselves or through their employers reported back to the Service that they had been placed.

SECRETARY BAKER PRAISES S O S IN LETTER TO GEN. HARBORD

The War Department authorizes publication of the following letter from the Secretary of War to the Chief of Staff of the American Expeditionary Force:

June 8, 1919.

My Dear General Harbord:

I have your letter of May 24.

Of course, General Pershing cabled me that he had asked you to resume your old place as Chief of Staff, and this doubtless means that your own home-coming will be at the same time as the General himself returns.

Now that your work with the S. O. S. can be regarded as completed, I am happy to have a fresh opportunity to congratulate you and to thank you for the unfailing zeal and efficiency with which you did that great work. Nothing I can say will increase your own knowledge of the importance of the Services of Supply, but I have a confident judgment that our enemies were beaten at Bordeaux, Saint Nazaire and Tours, just as they were beaten at Saint Mihiel and in the Argonne Forest. Your command was one of the victorious armies.

Cordially yours,
(Signed.) NEWTON D. BAKER,
Secretary of War.

Major General James G Harbord,
Chief of Staff, A. E. F.

STATEMENT ON WIRE ORDER BY POSTMASTER GENERAL

Postmaster General Burleson issued the following statement on June 6:

"An order issued by me yesterday relative to the operation of the telegraph and telephone system has been construed by some as actual return of the properties to the owners. No such action has been taken by me, nor is any contemplated. This order simply dissolves the Operating Board appointed by me under date of December 13, 1918, and directs that the systems be again operated by the regular operating officials under Government supervision. Responsibility of the Government to these systems in no wise ceases. It being evident that these properties are to be returned in the very near future, it was necessary for the Postmaster General to take steps immediately to set up the regular operating organization of the companies, so that when the properties are turned back it can be done without confusion or interruption to the service, which was the purpose of the order. This order in no wise affects the legislation pending before the committees of the Congress. It will enable the companies to begin steps immediately to prepare the data and collect their information to be submitted to the State commissions for the rate cases, which will probably be taken up immediately after the period of Government control ends."

Know Benjamin Franklin; his picture is on the 1919 War-Savings Stamps.

REQUESTS FOR SEALED PROPOSALS.

War Department.

Government Sale of Scrub Brushes. 150,000, blocks cruiser-shaped beech, ⅞-inchx2⅜x10⅜-inch, 79 Tampico fiber tufts; f. o. b. Philadelphia.—Sealed Bids will be opened 10 a. m., July 8, 1919, at War Department, Surplus Property Division, Munitions Building, Washington, D. C. Particulars, special bid forms can be obtained at above office or Zone Supply Offices: New York, Boston, Chicago, St. Louis, New Orleans, San Antonio. Refer to S. P. D. 701 GS.

Government Sale of (New) Bosch Magnetos and switches, 1,000 D. U. 4.—Sealed Bids will be opened 10 a. m., June 30, 1919, at Zone Supply Office, Chicago. Particulars, special bid forms can be obtained at above office or Zone Supply Offices: St. Louis, Philadelphia, New York, Boston. Refer to S. P. D. No. 592 ME.

Government Sale of Corrugated Metal Cans, 1509, approx. 12½ inches dia., 20¼ inches high, with friction top 8½-inch opening; f. o. b. Newark, N. J.—Sealed Bids will be opened 10 a. m., July 7, 1919, at Zone Supply Office, 461 8th Ave., New York. Particulars, special bid forms can be obtained at above office or War Department, Surplus Property Division, Munitions Building, Washington, D. C. Refer to S. P. D. No. 473 ME.

The Paints Branch, Raw Materials Division, will receive sealed proposals as follows:

To satisfy requisition No. 5-6364, Camp Jackson, S. C., opening June 28, 150 gallons of fly killer.

To satisfy requisition No. 5-19-8261, Fort Dade, Fla., opening June 26, 75 gallons gray exterior paint, 100 gallons turpentine, 1 barrel turpentine.

To satisfy requisition No. 7-2943, Detroit, Mich., and 7-152, Chicago, Ill., opening June 26, 2,000 barrels of sweeping compound; 1,200 cans of insecticide; 1,800 cans of roach powder.

To satisfy requisition No. 4-21886, Camp Humphreys, Va., and 2-1857, Camp Upton, N. Y., opening of June 25, 50 barrels cresenol and 5 barrels disinfecting creosote.

Treasury Department.

Treasury Department, Supervising Architect's Office, Washington, D. C., June 17, 1919.—Proposals will be opened in this office at 3 p. m., July 15, 1919, for the construction complete of medical officers' quarters at United States Marine Hospital, Wilmington, N. C. Drawings and specifications may be obtained from the custodian at Wilmington, N. C., or at this office, in the discretion of the Supervising Architect. Jas. A. Wetmore, Acting Supervising Architect.

Treasury Department, Supervising Architect's Office, Washington, D. C., June 17, 1919.—Sealed Proposals will be opened at this office at 3 p. m., July 22, 1919, for the construction of the United States post office at Andalusia, Ala. Drawings and specifications may be obtained from the custodian of the site at Andalusia, Ala., or at this office, in the discretion of the Supervising Architect. Jas. A. Wetmore, Acting Supervising Architect.

Treasury Department, Supervising Architect's Office, Washington, D. C., June 12, 1919.—Sealed Proposals will be opened in this office at 3 p. m., June 25, 1919, for alterations in the United States Post Office Building at McKeesport, Pa., drawings and specifications may be obtained from the custodian of the building at McKeesport, Pa., or at this office, in the discretion of the Supervising Architect. Jas. A. Wetmore, Acting Supervising Architect.

Treasury Department, Supervising Architect's Office, Washington, D. C., June 12, 1919.—Sealed Proposals will be opened in this office at 3 p. m., June 25, 1919, for the installation complete of an electric mail elevator, etc., in the United States post office at McKeesport, Pa., in accordance with the drawings and specifications, copies of which may be had at this office in the discretion of the Supervising Architect. Jas. A. Wetmore, Acting Supervising Architect.

Treasury Department, Supervising Architect's Office, Washington, D. C., June 12, 1919.—Sealed Proposals will be opened in this office at 3 p. m., July 10, 1919, for furnishing the labor required in the construction complete, with materials that will be furnished by the Government, of the United States Post Office Building at Vinton, Iowa. Drawings and specifications may be obtained from the custodian of the site at Vinton, Iowa, or from this office, in the discretion of the Supervising Architect. Jas. A. Wetmore, Acting Supervising Architect.

Treasury Department, Supervising Architect's Office, Washington, D. C., June 11, 1919.—Sealed Proposals will be opened in this office at 3 p. m., July 7, 1919, for Gas Mains at the United States Marine Hospital, New York, N. Y. (Stapleton), in accordance with drawing and specification, copies of which may be had at this office or at the office of the custodian, New York, N. Y. (Stapleton), in the discretion of the Supervising Architect. Jas. A. Wetmore, Acting Supervising Architect.

Department of Interior.

Department of the Interior, Washington, June 3, 1919. Help Wanted, Male and Female. Are you looking for a permanent position that offers good pay and working conditions? If so, the Federal Government needs help at the Saint Elizabeth Hospital, Washington, D. C. There are a number of vacancies for the following positions, all of which include maintenance: Milkmen, $45 per month; all classes of domestics, including waitresses, laundresses, and kitchen helpers, male and female, $32.50 per month; assistant cooks, $32.50 per month; assistant bakers, $45 per month. "Maintenance" includes room, board, laundry, and, in case of illness, medical attention for a reasonable time. Requirements: Applications must be not less than 16 years of age and in good physical condition. Are you capable of taking one of these positions? If so, get application form number 1642 from the Secretary, Fourth Civil Service District, or the Superintendent, Saint Elizabeth Hospital, both at Washington, D. C., and file it as soon as possible with either of these parties. S. G. Hopkins, Assistant Secretary.

The Panama Canal.

Proposals for steel, brass, bronze, copper, brass and copper tubing and pipe, bell metal, bearing metal, solder, nails, iron or steel pipe, pipe fittings, vitrified pipe, fireclay, soap, pipe dies, hose, pipe covering, gaskets, oakum, packing, felt, cocoanut fiber, paint brushes, glass, welding gloves, harness, cotton thread, pens, blank books, paper and lumber. Circular 1286. Opening July 9.

Department of Commerce.

Sealed Proposals will be opened by the Lighthouse Supt., Room 424 Federal Bldg., Milwaukee, Wis., 2 o'clock p. m., June 23, 1919, for 4 skeleton 31-ft. steel towers, each with attached steel tank house, Proposal No. 6628. Information upon application to the above supt.

Sealed Proposals will be opened by the Supt. of Lighthouses, Baltimore, Md., 2 o'clock p. m., June 24, 1919, for sale by the Lighthouse Service of unserviceable property, including row and sail boats, old rope, scrap steel, brass, copper, gas compressor, etc., at Lazaretto Lighthouse Depot, Baltimore, Md. Information upon application to the above supt.

Sealed Proposals for furnishing all labor and materials necessary, and constructing 200 brass sounding tubes and 30 measuring sets for same (both patented by U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey), will be received by the superintendent of the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, 205 New Jersey Ave. S. E., Washington, D. C., until 2 o'clock p. m., June 26, 1919, and will then be opened in the presence of attending bidders. Information upon application to the above office.

Sealed Proposals will be opened by the Supt. of Lighthouses, Tompkinsville, N. Y., 2 o'clock p. m., June 20, 1919, for 6,000 gals. mineral lubricating oil, 2,000 gals. boiled linseed Oil, 2,500 gals. turpentine, 3,000 gals. denatured alcohol, all in cases, two 5-gal. cans per case; 30,000 lbs. dry red lead, 25,000 lbs. white lead in oil; 30,000 lbs. laundry soap, 5,000 yds. various weights khaki duck, 20,000 lbs. cotton waste. Separate bid for each item. Information upon application to the above supt.

Sealed Proposals will be opened by the Supt. of Lighthouses, Tompkinsville, N. Y., 1 o'clock p. m., June 27, 1919, for the sale by the Lighthouse Service of the following unserviceable public property: Iron and metal junk, iron wire, rubber junk, batteries and electric wire, tackle blocks. Also at 2 o'clock p. m., June 27, 1919, at public auction, nine boats. Information upon application to the above supt.

MILLIONS OF HAND GRENADES SAVINGS BANKS FOR CHILDREN

Millions of hand grenades, manufactured for ultimate delivery to the German army via the business end of Yank fighting units, will go to encourage thrift among the school children of the United States. The hand grenades, transformed into banks to hold the pennies and dimes which the school children are saving to buy thrift stamps and war savings stamps, will be distributed by the Savings Division of the Treasury Department through the savings directors of the twelve Federal Reserve bank districts.

Meant for the Germans.

The hand grenades are the highest development of the modern hand-to-hand fighting weapon. They were designed and manufactured after the United States entered the war, to provide the American army in France with the most effective weapon of this type that could be obtained. When the armistice was signed the War Department had on hand 15,000,000 of these grenades, ready to be loaded with explosive for shipment. The War Department proposed to sell the grenades for junk, but the Savings Division of the Treasury decided that the souvenir value of the grenades should be preserved. Each grenade will be provided with a slot into which pennies and dimes may be slid for saving, and will be lettered "Buy W. S. S."

Plan of Distribution.

The distribution of the hand grenade banks among the school children will be entirely under the control of the savings directors of the various districts. The Savings Division, however, has approved a plan under which every child under 10 years old, who earns money enough during his vacation this summer to buy a war savings stamp, and who submits to his teacher when school begins next fall a story telling how he earned the money will be entitled to receive a bank. Children of more than 10 years will be required to buy two war savings stamps.

Cotton Crop Condition Estimated 75.6 of Normal

The Crop Reporting Board of the Bureau of Crop Estimates, U. S. Department of Agriculture, estimates, from the reports of the correspondents and agents of the Bureau, that the condition of the cotton crop on May 25 was 75.6 per cent of a normal, as compared with 82.3 on May 25, 1918, 69.5 on May 25, 1917, 77.5 on May 25, 1916, and 79.2 the average of the past 10 years on May 25. An estimate of acreage planted this year will be included in the July cotton report.

RED CROSS HOME SERVICE

Information for Soldiers' and Sailors' Families, Issued by Department of Civilian Relief.

The Disability Clause and Choice of Policy.

Whatever kind of Government insurance you carry (whether old or new) if you should become totally and permanently disabled from following any substantially gainful occupation, either from sickness or accident, the Government will not require you to pay any further premiums, and will start paying you the same monthly benefits that would be paid to your family in the event of your death.

If you should receive but twelve monthly installments, for instance, and then die, the Government will pay the balance of the 240 monthly installments to your family. But it will pay this benefit to you as long as you live.

Certain things are specified as constituting total disability, such as the loss of the sight of both eyes, or the loss of both hands or both feet, but there is considerable leeway allowed in making a decision as to what else shall constitute total disability. Most disabilities come from tuberculosis and other forms of sickness; relatively few from accident.

This is a fine feature and one that will particularly benefit men who may be denied the opportunity of getting insurance in private companies by reason of hazardous occupation. Uncle Sam does not limit the occupations which you may engage in on returning to civil life. Think what that means to men who will go back to building skyscrapers, handling explosives, engaging in mining, or other dangerous pursuits! You are still entitled to disability benefits (to say nothing of other benefits), no matter how risky an occupation you may engage in.

Moreover, Uncle Sam will take care of you, no matter when disability may overtake you, whereas insurance policies of private companies generally so limit the disability benefits that if disability occurs after age of 65 (or even sooner) all benefits are denied. This has an important bearing on the kind of Government policy you are going to choose. If you take any kind of an endowment policy, you will be paid the face of the policy at the end of 20 or 30 years, or at the age of 65, as the case may be, and then you will no longer be insured against disability at the very time when most disabilities occur. If you took an endowment, you could probably only afford one-half or one-third as much insurance as if you took ordinary life or thirty-payment life, so that the small amount of endowment would soon disappear and you would be left stranded. Experience shows that, even without disability, lump sum payments are dissipated at the end of six or seven years. So look a long time at the thirty-payment life, or the ordinary life, before you consider any of the endowment policies. The best endowment policy is that which matures at the age of 62, but even with that policy you are not insured against disability occurring after the age of 62.

All the new forms of Government insurance are good, but some forms are better suited to the needs of the average man than other forms. On account of cheapness and on account of the wonderful advantages of the Government disability insurance, the ordinary life and thirty-payment life are particularly recommended.

Peddling by Soldiers.

Only four discharged soldiers of 676 recently questioned in New York by uniformed field men of the War Department were found to be peddling, indicating that Col. Arthur Woods' recent effort to have this practice stopped has been successful to a marked degree.

This fact pleased the War Department greatly, in view of the fact that the percentage was generally found to be much higher in interviews a short time previous.

If soldiers interviewed recently in New York are typical of the returning service men, the country doesn't need to waste sleep over the question of men in uniforms who don't get jobs.

Out of the 676 men interviewed, between May 27 and June 10, only 13, or 2 per cent, declared they had no work, had made no efforts to find work, and didn't want to find it.

A report of these investigations show that 14 per cent, or 92 men, have obtained new positions, while 41, or 6 per cent, have back their old jobs. Only 1 per cent, or 6 men, admitted they were not working because the salaries offered were too low, and 6 per cent, or 43 men, were taking vacations and resting up before they tackled work again.

The number of men who were going back into the army was not unusually large, 19, or 3 per cent. Of the entire 66, 229 were in New York on pass, and 118 were passing through, so it probably is true that a larger percentage would have been found with jobs if they were in their home towns or if locating permanently in that city.

Red Cross Home Service workers all over the country are helping to combat the peddling evil. Wherever possible the Home Service workers appeal to the man not to disgrace the uniform, and make an effort to secure a better job for him if he is peddling from necessity.

Announcement About Hospitals.

By a vote of 219 to 92 the House last Tuesday refused to accept the Senate provision of the $22,000,000 deficiency bill directing the Secretary of the Treasury to take over the Chicago Speedway Hospital for the United States Public Health Service.

An amendment offered to the hospital item by Representative Good, Republican, of Iowa, would prevent Secretary Glass not only from buying the Chicago hospital at his discretion, but also from possible acquisitions of hospitals at Corpus Christi, Tex.; Dawson Springs, Ky.; Norfolk, Va.; Washington, D. C.; and Staten Island, N. Y., until investigation had determined whether these are needed by the Public Health Service.

Hospitals at various camps, heretofore operated as base hospitals, are to function hereafter as camp hospitals with reduced bed capacity and personnel, it has been announced, and no more overseas patients are to be sent to Camp Meade.

Commanding officers of the hospitals have been directed to submit a census of the patients now under treatment, with recommendations as to the disposal of those who will require one or more month's treatment after July 1, and recommendations for reduction in hospital personnel. Eleven camp hospitals throughout the country will be affected by this change.

Greenhut Hospital.

Greenhut Hospital, New York, officially listed as Debarkation Hospital No. 3, Sixth Avenue and 18th Street, holds the record of having received and evacuated more cases of overseas men than any other institution of the kind in the United States. Since its opening, Nov. 23, 1918, nearly 32,000 fighting men have received treatment there.

Greenhut also claims to be the largest military hospital under one roof in the entire world. The Grand Central Hospital comes second, according to the last issue of "The Come-Back," having treated 17,000 cases.

In April, more than 15,000 ill and wounded soldiers were taken in and evacuated from Greenhut as against 3,766 cases at the Grand Central Hospital. For the week ending May 10, the number of new cases arriving from overseas was 3,151 and the number evacuated to other military hospitals 2,530. The average number of beds occupied during the week was 3,565. With its 650,000 square feet of floor space, Greenhut has accommodations for 3,560 beds, although this number has been occasionally increased to as high as 4,000.

The Atlantic Division of the Red Cross has a staff at the hospital consisting of one field director and 13 assistant directors, 40 volunteer women ward workers and 325 women messengers. Maj. Felix Lamond, formerly a Columbia University professor, is field director in charge of all Red Cross work there.

The personnel of the hospital, aside from the Red Cross activities, comprises 95 medical officers and 902 men. In addition, 273 graduate women nurses are employed.

PROPERTY OF THE PENNA. STATE LIBRARY NOT TO BE TAKEN FROM THE LIBRARY

Official Gov't News

United States Bulletin

Policies Orders

CONTINUING the Work of THE OFFICIAL U. S. BULLETIN Established under an order of THE PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES, May 10, 1917. AUTHORITATIVE RECORD of all U. S. GOVERNMENT ACTIVITIES. ISSUED EVERY MONDAY.

VOL. 1. No. 16. WASHINGTON, MONDAY, JULY 7, 1919. $10.00 A YEAR

EXPANSION OF BUSINESS ACTIVITY ALONG ALL LINES NOTED BY RESERVE BOARD IN ITS REVIEW FOR JUNE

Dangers of Speculation Being Carried Too Far—Distinct Turn for Better in Iron and Steel—Early Imports of Gold Said to be Certain.

The Federal Reserve Board authorizes the following:

Increasing confidence in the continuance of business activities and an expansion of industry along many lines have been the characteristic features of the month of June. This condition has been reflected in the speculation which has been reported from several districts, with some indication latterly of danger that would develop to excess. Underlying business conditions have nevertheless shown strong and steady development. In nearly all of the districts the opinion is entertained that the prospects for a successful and prosperous year, with very large output of goods and almost unprecedented financial returns both to manufacturers, agriculturists, and laborers, are now positive. The possibility that speculation may be carried too far and may exert an injurious influence, aided and furthered by the existence of free credit and speculative tendencies, appears as the principal offsetting influence in the situation.

Prices Continue to Rise.

Prices have continued to rise throughout the month, both in this country and England, and are fast making up the setback which occurred after the signing of the armistice, when a slight reduction in prices over the high levels of the war period took place. The enormously heavy demand for goods for export has rendered products in many lines scarce, or has even put them out of reach. In nearly all districts it is reported that the conclusion has been arrived at by business men that they can rely upon heavy demand and continuously sustained prices for some time to come, while a feeling of apprehension which had been entertained early in the year is disappearing, and jobbers and retailers are readily entering into commitments for the Fall

(Continued on Page 12.)

REMOVAL OF RESTRICTIONS ON EXPORTATION OF MONEY

The Federal Reserve Board on June 30 issued the following:

The Federal Reserve Board has been advised through the Secretary of the Treasury that the President has signed a proclamation revoking, subject to certain exceptions, certain proclamations and orders including the executive order of January 26, 1918, relating to the embargo on coin, bullion and currency and to the restrictions on transactions in foreign exchange. Under this action and the action thereunder which has been taken by the Federal Reserve Board with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury all restrictions have been removed from the export of coin, bullion and currency and from transactions in foreign exchange except with or for persons in that part of Russia now under control of the so-called Bolshevik Government, including also the export and import of ruble notes. Applications and licenses, beginning July 1, 1919, will not be required for the export of coin, bullion or currency except as above stated. Neither the proclamation nor the action of the Federal Reserve Board in connection therewith, should be construed so as to authorize remittances to enemy territory which are permitted, as heretofore, only under special or general license of the War Trade Board.

LICENSES FOR WHEAT EXPORTS AND IMPORTS IN FULL FORCE

In connection with the announcement June 30 by the War Trade Board declaring that, effective July 1, all control over the exportation and importation of wheat and wheat flour heretofore vested in it under the Espionage and Trading with the Enemy act will be transferred to Julius Barnes, United States Wheat Director, and that all outstanding unused export or import licenses issued by the board for wheat or wheat flour will be revoked, the Wheat Director has issued the following bulletin:

"Effective July 1, 1919, and until further ordered:

"Properly executed licenses issued by the War Trade Board for the importation and exportation of wheat or wheat flour are herewith declared to be in full force and effect, as if issued by the United States Wheat Director.

"All Customs officials will recognize such licenses as if done by United States Wheat Director under the authority of the President's Proclamation, dated June 14, 1919."

AGREEMENT ON DEMURRAGE REACHED BY PACIFIC COAST STEAMSHIP COMPANIES AND RAILROAD ADMINISTRATION

Ship Lines to Assume Storage Charges, for Which They May Be Responsible In Connection with Through Export Bills of Landing Through Ports.

Walker D. Hines, Director General of Railroads, has authorized the following:

An understanding has been reached between the Railroad Administration and practically all the steamship companies operating on the Pacific coast under which those companies will assume any demurrage or storage charges for which they may be responsible in connection with through export bills of lading issued by the railroads under Federal control through those ports, that understanding to be effective as soon as tariffs can be published. A similar understanding has been reached with Osaka Shosen Kaisha, which has recently inaugurated service between the port of New Orleans and the Far East.

Negotiations to bring about a similar understanding with steamship companies operating from Gulf and south Atlantic ports are being conducted.

Value to Exporters.

In January, 1918, on account of the crucial situation existing as to ocean tonnage, due to the war, through export bills of lading via north Atlantic ports were discontinued, but with the signing of the armistice and the consequent gradual release of shipping, with increased opportunity for export trade, the exporters of the United States have been anxious that through bills of lading through these ports should be reinstated. The through export bill of lading is of no direct value to the railroads; on the contrary, it is a source of expense and increased responsibility, but recognizing the great importance of this document to exporters, the Railroad Administration has been endeavoring for several months to arrange with the north Atlantic steamship lines for reestablishment of the export bill of lading under condi-

tions that will be satisfactory to all interests.

Prior to January, 1917, at the time export bills of lading were being issued, the free time allowed at those ports was 10 days, the tariff providing that unless the cargo was lifted within that period any demurrage or storage charges which might accrue would be guaranteed by the shipper. These regulations were approved by the Interstate Commrce Commission.

Efforts have been made by the Railroad Administration to bring about the same understanding as to north Atlantic ports as has been reached with regard to Pacific ports, namely, that the steamship companies assume any storage or demurrage charges that might accrue due to their failure to lift the cargo on the contract date, or within the contract period or free-time period. To facilitate this understanding the Railroad Administration offered to extend temporarily or until shipping had resumed normal conditions the free-time period to 15 days.

No Agreement as to North Atlantic Ports.

Up to the present time it has been impossible to persuade the steamship companies serving north Atlantic ports to assume this storage or demurrage, as has been done with regard to Pacific ports.

In order to go as far as possible in meeting the desires of the exporters, and pending further discussions with the steamship companies, the Railroad Administration has made arrangements to issue instructions to restore through export bills of lading via north Atlantic ports on the basis that prevailed prior to January, 1918, namely, that through bills of lading will be issued to shippers who will agree to assume any demurrage or storage charges which may accrue in accordance with published tariffs.

Handled on Permits.

At the present time all export traffic through north Atlantic ports is handled on permits covering inland transportation, for which permit applications are made by the steamship companies in most instances, such applications indicating the contracted sailing date.

If the cargoes are not lifted by the steamship companies in accordance with their contracts or promises, there will be an effort to handle permits so that congestion of traffic will not result and so that the expense incident to storage or demurrage charges which may accrue due to failures on the part or steamship companies will be reduced to a minimum.

STEEL BARGE LAUNCHED.

The first of the new steel cargo barges under construction for the United States Railroad Administration for service on the lower Mississippi River between St. Louis and New Orleans was launched by the American Bridge Company at Pittsburgh, Pa., on Thursday, June 26. This is one of 40 similar barges (American Bridge Co. 25; Dravo Contracting Co. 15) under contract for lower Mississippi River service.

The philosophy of the W. S. S. is save, save, save.

Signing of Peace Treaty at Paris Announced by President to Nation

Secretary Tumulty, on June 28, made public the following message from the President:

"My Fellow Countrymen: The treaty of peace has been signed. If it is ratified and acted upon in full and sincere execution of its terms it will furnish the charter for a new order of affairs in the world.

"It is a severe treaty in the duties and penalties it imposes upon Germany, but it is severe only because great wrongs done by Germany are to be righted and repaired.

"It imposes nothing that Germany can not do; and she can regain her rightful standing in the world by the prompt and honorable fulfillment of its terms. And it is much more than a treaty of peace with Germany. It liberates great peoples who have never before been able to find the way to liberty. It ends, once for all, an old and intolerable order under which small groups of selfish men could use the peoples of great empires to serve their own ambition for power and dominion. It associates the free governments of the world in a permanent league in which they are pledged to use their united power to maintain peace by maintaining right and justice.

"It makes international law a reality supported by imperative sanctions. It does away with the right of conquest and rejects the policy of annexation and substitutes a new order under which backward nations—populations which have not yet come to political consciousness and peoples who are ready for independence but not yet quite prepared to dispense with protection and guidance—shall no more be subjected to the domination and exploitation of a stronger nation, but shall be put under the friendly direction and afforded the helpful assistance of governments which undertake to be responsible to the opinion of mankind in the execution of their task by accepting the direction of the league of nations.

"It recognizes the inalienable rights of nationality; the rights of minorities and the sanctity of religious belief and practice. It lays the basis for conventions which shall free the commercial intercourse of the world from unjust and vexatious restrictions and for every sort of internatiinal co-operation that will serve to cleanse the life of the world and facilitate its common action in beneficent service of every kind. It furnishes guaranties such as were never given or even contemplated before for the fair treatment of all who labor at the daily tasks of the world. It is for this reason that I have spoken of it as a great charter for a new order of affairs. There is ground here for deep satisfaction, universal reassurance, and confident hope.

"WOODROW WILSON."

Ban On Volunteer Militia Bodies In Turk Provinces

A circular instruction has been issued by the minister of the interior of Turkey to all Turkish provincial authorities forbidding the organization of volunteer militia bodies and guerrilla bands on the ground that they prejudice the Government's peace plans. This action is expected, according to advices received by the State Department, to favorably affect agitation in the interior of Turkey.

Grave Markers Will Be Sent to This Country

The War Department authorizes publication of the following:

Wooden crosses bearing aluminum identification tags, temporarily marking graves of American Expeditionary soldiers buried in France, are to be packed in shipping cases containing the caskets when bodies are disinterred for shipment to this country, whenever this procedure is practicable.

CALL OF THE SEA APPEALS TO AMERICAN COLLEGE MEN

Shipping Board Offers Graduates and Undergraduates Attractive Jobs.

The Shipping Board authorizes the following:

The call of the sea is making a strong appeal just now to the graduates and undergraduates of the colleges and universities of the United States. Among the graduates there are thousands of clean and sturdy young Americans who believe that their own responsibility begins where their college course leaves off, and who will eagerly embrace the opportunity for earning their chance for foreign travel offered by the United States Shipping Board Recruiting Service.

Undergraduates are equally fortunate, as under a special ruling of the Shipping Board students may be taken on for service in the merchant marine during their summer vacations, the board requiring them to sign for one year of service, but giving them a furlough at the end of each vacation so as to release them for their studies until the ensuing vacation. The vacations thus spent at sea count in their service record, and a student entering the service during the vacation following his freshman year would have only three months to serve at sea after graduation before he becomes eligible to go up for an examination for the immediate granting of his third mate's license.

Must Go On Training Ship.

Induction to sea-going life must be on a training ship of the United States Shipping Board's Recruiting Service, where for the first two months the students will be rated as apprentice seamen and receive pay at the rate of $30 a month. During the third month they will be sent to sea on merchant vessels with the rating of ordinary seamen and will be paid at the rate of $55 a month. Other vacation or postgraduate service will be put in upon vessels making voyages to the various ports of the world, as the Shipping Board wants the college sailors to visit the great cities and marts of other countries during their training period, and they will receive every encouragement to make a study of foreign trade conditions with a view to their future employment and usefulness in the shipping business after they have acquired a practical working knowledge.

Pay of Officers.

The high regard in which officers of the American merchant marine are held and their relative positions to the men ashore, in business or professional life, is shown by their rate of pay. The pay is clear of all living expenses aboard ship and is as follows:

Captain, $300 to $375 per month.

First mate, $181.25 to $206.25 per month.

Second mate, $162.50 to $187.50 per month.

Third mate, $143.75 to 168.75 per month.

Fourth mate, $143.75 to $150 per month.

Fourth mates are carried only on the largest ships. The pay of the engineer officers is in proportion to that of the deck officers, and the engineer force offers an excellent opportunity for the graduates of technical schools.

Changes in Import and Export Rules

Export Conservation List.

The War Trade Board announces (W. T. B. R. 798) that the export conservation list as of July 1, 1919, is as follows (it will be noted that flour as follows: Wheat; and grains as follows: Wheat, except seed wheat, are no longer on the list):

*Ammunition, X-2.
*Cartridges and shells, loaded and unloaded, X-2.
*Shot, in bulk, X-2.
*Coal.
*Coke.
*Explosives, X-2.
*Firearms, all types, X-2.
*Individual licenses not required to Canada and Newfoundland. Shipment of these commodities to those destinations may be made under Special Export License RAC-63.

Shipments of Coal.

The War Trade Board announces (W. T. B. R. 795) that shipments of coal may now be made from all ports on the Atlantic seaboard, and that the collectors of customs have been notified to disregard the provision contained in export licenses already issued to the effect that shipment must be made from Philadelphia or ports south thereof.

Trade With Czecho-Slovakia.

The War Trade Board announces (W. T. B. R. 796) that the Province of Slovakia as well as the Provinces of Bohemia and Moravia may be considered as included within the territory of Czecho-Slovakia, trade between which and the Associated Governments was reestablished on February 13, 1919.

War Trade Board Ruling 594, issued February 13, 1919, is amended by the inclusion of the Province of Slovakia within the definition of the territory with which trade is reestablished.

Exportation and Importation of Wheat

The War Trade Board announces (W. T. B. R. 797), effective July 1, 1919, that all control over the exportation and importation of wheat and wheat flour heretofore vested in the War Trade Board under Title VII of the espionage act, and section 11 of the trading with the enemy act, respectively, will, in accordance with the proclamation issued by the President on June 24, 1919, under section 6 of the so-called "wheat guarantee act," approved March 4, 1919, be transferred to and vested in the United States Wheat Director. All outstanding unused export or import licenses issued by the War Trade Board for wheat or wheat flour will be revoked, effective July 1, 1919, and collectors of customs have been advised that said licenses are of no further force or effect.

The War Trade Board announces further that wheat and wheat flour will be removed, effective July 1, 1919, from the export conservation list and from the list of restricted imports of the War Trade Board.

All inquiries regarding the exportation or importation of wheat and wheat flour should be addressed to the United States Wheat Director, 42 Broadway, New York City.

Importation of Tin.

Supplementing War Trade Board Ruling 780, issued June 16, 1919, the War Trade Board Section of the Department of State announces (W. T. B. R. 799) that it will issue licenses permitting the importation, on or after Sept. 1, 1919, of pig tin and all metal alloys containing tin, including tin drosses, tin oxides, solder drosses, type metals, antifriction metals, waste metals, and other metals containing tin, from points other than points of origin and without reference to the date of shipment.

WAR TRADE BOARD BECOMES PART OF STATE DEPARTMENT

The Department of State and the War Trade Board announce that, pursuant to an Executive Order signed by the President on May 12, 1919, the present personnel, duties, powers, functions and records of the War Trade Board have been transferred to the Department of State as of July 1, 1919.

This transfer will not affect nor inconvenience the exporting and importing public in any way. All licenses heretofore issued by the War Trade Board will continue to be valid except licenses for the exportation or importation of wheat and wheat flour. (See War Trade Board Ruling No. 797, issued June 30, 1919.)

The functions of the War Trade Board thus transferred to the Department of State will continue to be performed by the present personnel of the War Trade Board in the War Trade Board building at Twentieth and C Streets, Washington, D. C.

All licenses will continue to be issued in the name of the War Trade Board, and all applications for licenses, and all correspondence pertaining to the activities of the War Trade Board, now assumed by the Department of State, should be addressed to the War Trade Board as heretofore.

Wearing of Blue Uniforms in Army to be Abolished

The War Department authorizes publication of the following:

A memorandum from the Chief of Staff, recommending in the interests of efficiency, economy and simplicity, that blue uniforms be abolished has been referred to the Director of Operations for necessary action, including changes in regulations.

United States Bulletin

Continuing the Work of The Official U. S. Bulletin Established May 10, 1917, Under an Order of the President of the United States. Since April 1, 1919, Published by Roger W. Babson. Issued Every Monday.

Office: No. 10 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C. Tel. Main 231

The United States Bulletin is dedicated to the faithful presentation of the official acts of the Government that the people may know and understand precisely and accurately just what the Government is doing day by day. The Bulletin expresses no opinions, indulges in no conjecture or speculation. Published under the same executive management, the same editorship.

The Bulletin is in itself a complete record of all the important activities of the United States Government through its various departments, Legislative, Judicial, and Executive. Official Orders, Statements, and Rulings printed textually as issued by accredited Government officials, and, therefore, an authoritative guide to the business interests of the Nation; a virtual necessity to the Government itself in acquainting the various departments with the official acts of one another; to the Judiciary; to the Manufacturers; Miners and Traders; to Corporations, Railroads, Steamship, Telegraph and Cable Companies; Exporters and Importers; to Diplomats, Consular Agents, Statesmen, and men of affairs generally, who wish to keep accurately informed of what the Government is doing and to preserve for reference authentic copies of public announcements issued by the Government's own officials and agents. Entered at the post office at Washington, D. C., as second-class mail matter.—**Edward S. Rochester, Editor.**

SUBSCRIPTION RATES BY MAIL

One year	$10.00
Six months	6.00
One year, postage prepaid to foreign countries	15.00
Six months, postage prepaid to foreign countries	8.50
Back numbers and extra copies, each	.20

Make all checks, money orders, and drafts payable to United States Bulletin, 10 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C.—**C. T. Clayton, Business Manager.**

COLOMBIA CALLS FOR BIDS FOR AERIAL MAIL SERVICE

South America is taking a great commercial step forward by the introduction of aerial mail service, and Colombia will have this modern aid to commerce in operation in the near future, according to a report received and transmitted by Dr. Carlos Adolfo Urueta, Minister of Colombia, here, to John Barrett, Director-General of the Pan American Union. The Postmaster-General of Colombia, says the report, has issued a call for bids for the carrying of mails by airplane between Bogota, the capital, and Barranquilla, touching at Manizales, Medellin and Cartagena; another route between Bogota and Pasto, touching at Manizales, Cali and Popayan; and another between Bogota and Cucuta, touching at Tunja and Bucaramanga.

These bids are to be opened November 20. Concerns in the United States that are interested, it is announced, may obtain details and further information by applying either to the Colombian legation in this city or to the Pan American Union.

TWENTY-ONE U.S. TROOPS KILLED IN BATTLE WITH ANTI-KOLCHAK FORCES IN NORTHERN RUSSIA

The War Department authorizes publication of the following cable from Gen. Graves, dated Vladivostok, June 28, 1919:

Anti-Kolchak forces attacked railroad guards at Romanovka, Suchan Branch, 5 a. m., June 25.

Following killed and wounded:

Killed.

Company A, 31st Infantry: Sergt. Henry P. Casey, No. 322,740; Corporals Thomas B. Mason, No. 523,742, and Herbert Toll, 2,367,845; Privates (first class) Brook Lee, No. 527,960; George Love, No. 523,740; James R. Love, No. 329,772; Cecil T. Parson, No. 2,369,744; William Roberts, 489,659; Albert Simpson, No. 528,022; Privates Dart H. Balch, No. 422,744 Walter H. Cole, No. 526,679; Wesley Davis, No. 2,467,817; Dave William Ivie, No. 527,956; John Janzen, No. 429,763; Gus Johnson, No. 429,768; Harry Lamberg, No. 489,154; Nestor Montoya Lopez, No. 527,909; Walter Edward Roberts, No. 528,285; Frank Schwab, No. 489,257.

Died of Wounds.

Corp. Louis Carter, No. 2,469,119; Private (first class) Louis A. Schlichter, No. 488,018.

Severely Wounded.

Corp. Valeryan J. Brodnicki, No. 2,369,044; Cook Louis K. Boneau, No. 527,686; Privates Edgar Cureton, No. 527,790; Aloysiuk Lukanitsch, No. 525,521; Roy Ray Reader, No. 489,073; Walter J. Resneo, No. 489,443; Steward Reeves, No. 2,467,837.

Slightly Wounded.

Corporals Harold W. Hogen, No 429,680; George W. Sparham, No. 527,172; Privates (first class) Louis G. Camini, No. 2,469,050; John P. Gleason, No. 527,499; William R. Hassall, No. 523,732; Harry Hoffman, No. 422,859; Emmet E. Lunsford, No. 523,801; Privates Anton Acquistapace, No. 2,469,036; Roy V. Jones, No. 422,758; Clinton A. Lamb, No. 523,738; Louis C. Pettinato, No. 417,839; Ira F Schultz, No. 488,958; George Strakey, No. 527,624; Gabriel Thingbo, No. 528,290; Jose Urias, No. 527,249; Caney Wilbanks, No. 489,621. Medical Department: Private Herbert Naylor, No. 527,150.

Lawrence Donald Butler, second lieutenant, 31st Infantry, severely wounded in same action.

Fee for Trade-Mark Registration in China

A cablegram of June 27 has been received from Consul General Thomas Sammons, Shanghai, stating that from August 1 the Chinese customs will charge a fee for the provisional registration of trade-marks and patents. From that date a remittance of $7.50 Mexican must accompany applications from foreign countries. There is no change in the filing procedure.

SURPLUS OF PLATINUM AND IRIDIUM OFFERED FOR SALE

The War Department authorizes publication of the following statement from the office of the Director of Sales:

The War Department is offering its present surplus of platinum for sale at a minimum of $105 per ounce, and iridium at a minimum of $200 per ounce, prices and orders subject to cancellation without notice. The sales will be made from the New York Assay office, and will be handled by the Committee on Sale of Materials, New York District Ordnance Office, 1107 Broadway, New York. The minimum offer which will be considered by the committee will be for a quantity of 10 ounces, and the maximum amount that will be disposed of to a single purchaser will be 1,000 ounces, unless the Director of Sales deems it advisable to grant special permission for a sale of larger quantities.

The platinum will be delivered in the form of grains or sponge, and since the New York Assay office has very limited facilities to prepare the product for delivery by either mail or express, the deliveries will be made wherever possible to the purchaser in person, cash being required in advance.

The office of the Director of Sales devoted several weeks to a study of the platinum market and the method of disposition determined upon was adopted as the one which will assure the government the highest return for its surplus stock and at the same time prove most beneficial to the general public.

Since the principal pre-war production of platinum came from Russian mines and the economic conditions of that country are now so disturbed, the War Department anticpates that it will find a ready market for its surplus stock.

Various Military Units Assigned to Early Convoy

The War Department authorizes publication of the following information:

The following organizations have been assigned to early convoy:

Medical Laboratory, intermediate section SOS.

Second General Headquarters Military Police Battalion; Companies B and C.

Service Battalion No. 323, Company D.

Veterinary Hospital No. 15.

Mobile Laundry Unit No. 305.

Third Pioneer Infantry, Headquarters Third Battalion, Companies K, L and M.

528th Engineers Service Battalion, Company A.

LOCOMOTIVES SHIPPED.

A total of 31 locomotives were shipped to the various railroads during the week ended June 21, according to a statement issued by the Railroad Administration.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES BRIEFLY TOLD

Succeeding in passing all the supply bills that failed in the last session, in time to meet the requirements of the Government at the beginning of the new fiscal year, Congress at midnight of Tuesday passed a joint resolution adjourning until noon on Tuesday, July 8. After this holiday Congress will return, the Senate to receive the peace treaty from the President and begin the consideration of that important document, while the House works out its program of reconstruction legislation.

Eight of the annual supply bills failed in the closing hours of the last session. While both Republicans and Democrats worked along the lines of the utmost economy consistent with a proper administration of federal affairs, the Congress authorized expenditures, including the bills that went through last March, aggregating something more than $5,000,000,000. At the same time it cancelled existing appropriations and authorizations intended to meet war emergencies, amounting to a grand total of more than $15,000,000,000. While the paring down process has worked hardship in the judgment of heads of departments, here and there, it may be said that generally speaking no bureau of the government has been seriously interfered with.

One of the last bills to get through was that in support of the military establishment. It carried a total of $775,000,000 and provides for an average temporary army of 329,000 officers and men. The sundry civil bill, which provides for innumerable public works, carried a total of $605,000,000, and the third deficiency bill, $25,000,000. The conference report on the naval bill was agreed to earlier in the week. It authorizes an expenditure of $614,000,000 and provides for a personnel of 170,000 officers and men with authority vested in the President, in case of emergency to increase this number to 191,000.

Republican Leader Mondell, in a statement read to the House just before adjournment, declared there had been a saving of $800,000,000 in the six great supply bills passed since the extra session convened as compared with the amounts carried in the same bills as they passed last session and failed in conference. In addition to this he said there was a saving of $450,000,000 on the railroad deficiency bill, this making a total saving in expenditures of $1,250,000,000.

The Republican leader in setting forth the achievements of the Congress in the 38 days it had been in session, said it had adopted the woman suffrage constitutional amendment resolution, repealed the daylight saving law, restored the wire systems of the country to their private owners, and had enacted legislation appropriating $6,000,000 for the rehabilitation of disabled soldiers and sailors.

One of the first things to come before the House after the holidays will be prohibition enforcement legislation. Originally the Judiciary Committee reported a bill dealing with prohibition as a war-time question and under the constitutional amendment in a single measure. To meet the existing situation caused by the continuance of the sale of alcoholic liquors containing less than 3 per cent of alcohol, the committee will meet Monday to consider bringing in a separate bill for the enforcement of war-time prohibition which will be considered at once, if present plans of leaders go through. It will prohibit the sale of all beverages containing more than one-half of 1 per cent of alcohol.

Chairman Esch, of the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee, announced that hearings would begin July 15 on legislation for the return of the railroads to their private owners. These hearings probably will be extended. Chairman Cummins of the Senate committee has been designated by that body as chairman of a subcommittee to frame similar legislation and this subcommittee will meet almost continuously after the holidays, Mr. Cummins having said he hoped to see a bill ready for submission to the Senate within a month or five weeks. Another important matter for the coming weeks is indicated in a statement by Majority Leader Mondell that legislation for the repeal of the zone system of newspaper and magazine postage will be pressed for consideration.

In the Senate Mr. Smoot, of Utah, urged immediate repeal of provisions of law authorizing the organization of joint stock land banks. He explained that under their methods of doing business they have been making excessive profits and their influence upon general conditions therefore was not good. Senator Newberry, of Michigan, introduced a resolution calling upon the Railroad Administration for a record of all passes issued by it, the names of the persons to whom issued and the reasons therefor, and whether such passes were for transportation, sleeping or dining car service. Senator King, of Utah, introduced a bill providing the death penalty for any person shipping a bomb or infernal machine by express or freight. In the House, Mr. Tinkham introduced a resolution directing the Federal Trade Commission to make an immediate investigation of the cause of the existing shortage of sugar and to determine whether present wholesale and retail prices are reasonable.

Efforts on the part of members in both houses to reduce the appropriations for the support of the Tariff Commission and the Federal Trade Commission failed. The amendment authorizing the creation of a commission to report to the next session on a budget system plan of conducting the finances of the Government which was put in the sundry civil bill in the Senate went out in conference. This action of the conferees led to an acrimonious discussion in which Senator Kenyon, Republican, of Iowa, charged that Republicans in charge of that bill had shown their incapacity for leadership and their blindness to the demands of the country for reform in this particular.

Senator King, Democrat, of Utah, introduced a resolution directing the Foreign Relations Committee to investigate the loss of life and material damage suffered by American citizens in Mexico and on the border as a result of bandit activities. Mr. Campbell, of Kansas, at the request of officials of the Mississippi to Atlantic Waterways Associaion, introduced a bill authorizing an expenditure of $500,000,000 during the next five years for the development of national waterways. Legislation was perfected authorizing the Secretary of War to extend until July 1, 1920, permits for the diversion of water from the Niagara river by electric power companies at Lockport, N. Y., and Niagara river. Mr. Hill, of New York, introduced a bill abolishing the federal subtreasuries and transferring their funds to Federal Reserve banks.

Before the House committee investigating war expenditures, Major General Goethals, who was Chief of the Division of Purchase, Storage and Traffic, testified that the system in force in the War Department was inadequate to the situation and that in December, 1917, he had recommended to the Secretary of War the creation of a ministry of munitions but that the Secretary had disapproved the plan.

COAL OUTPUT NOW 70,000,000 TONS BELOW LAST YEAR'S TOTAL

Weekly reports on the production and shipments of bituminous coal, shipments of anthracite coal, and beehive coke compiled by the Geological Survey, Department of the Interior, June 28, 1919: A slight increase in the production of bituminous coal in the week ended June 21 but a decrease compared with the week ended June 7, is indicated by the latest estimates. The production in the week ended June 21, was 8,689,000 tons compared with 8,487,000 tons in the week ended June 14, and 8,927,000 in the week ended June 7.

The uniformity in the rate of production in the last seven weeks, or since the middle of May, the production averaging around eight and three-quarter million tons per week, is noteworthy. The eveidence available indicates that this represents the rate of consumption at the present time and that little or no stocking is taking place. The production for the calendar year to June 21 is estimated at 203,434,000 net tons, and is nearly 70,000,000 tons or 26 per cent below the production for the same period of last year.

The production of anthracite for the week ended June 21 is estimated at 1,748,000 tons, a gain of 63,000 tons over the week ended June 14, but a decrease compared with 2,034,000 tons for the corresponding week of last year.

COTTON PRODUCTION IN U. S. IN 1918 REVIEWED IN REPORT

According to a bulletin entitled "Cotton Production in the United States: 1918," just issued by the Bureau of the Census, the American cotton crop of 1918—12,040,532 equivalent 500-pound bales, gross weight—was somewhat greater than the crops of the preceding three years, but was less than those grown in the years 1911 to 1914 and was also below the average for the last five years and the last 10 years—12,423,917 bales and 12,728,576 bales, respectively. The production in all the cotton States except Texas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Florida showed increases as compared with the preceding year. The greatest absolute increase—333,047 bales, or 26.9 per cent—appears for South Carolina, and the greatest proportional increase—33,867 bales, or 155.8 per cent—for Arizona. The greatest absolute decrease—428,817 bales, or 13.7 per cent—is shown for Texas, and the greatest proportional decrease—382,195 bales, or 39.9 per cent—for Oklahoma.

During the nine-months period ended April 30, 1919, the production of linters amounted to 876,990 equivalent 500-pound bales. This is less than the production during the corresponding period for either of the preceding two years, but is greater than the total product for any year prior to 1915.

Last year's sea-island cotton crop—52,208 running bales—is the smallest shown for any year since 1899, the earliest year covered by the bureau's ginning reports. This type of cotton, however, represents only a very small fraction of the total, the proportion in 1918 being less than one-half of 1 per cent. All the sea-island cotton grown in the United States is produced in Florida, Georgia, and South Carolina.

Cotton is grown to a greater or less extent in 17 States, but the combined product of Texas, Georgia, South Carolina, and Mississippi—the only States which produced more than a million bales each in 1918—represented more than five-eighths—63.2 per cent—of the total crop of that year. Texas alone produced 2,696,561 bales, or 22.4 per cent; Georgia, 2,122,405 bales, or 17.6 per cent; South Caroline, 1,569,918 bales, or 13 per cent; and Mississippi, 1,226,051 bales, or 10.2 per cent.

13 Manufacturers Cited by Trade Commission

Thirteen interstate manufacturers, making soap, textile soaps, and allied products, have been cited in formal complaints by the Federal Trade Commission on charges of unfair competition in giving gratuities and presents to employes of their customers and prospective customers with the view of influencing the purchase of their products.

All the companies were cited to make answer before the Commission in Washington, August 11.

Revised Ocean Freight Tariffs Issued by U. S. Shipping Board

The United States Shipping Board has issued the following:

Tariff No. 10-C. Cancelling Tariff No. 10-B.

Rates of Freight from United States Atlantic and Gulf Ports to Europe on Cotton.

	From Gulf Ports. High Density Per 100 lbs.	From Gulf Ports. Standard Per 100 lbs.	From Atlantic Ports. High Density Per 100 lbs.	From Atlantic Ports. Standard Per 100 lbs.
United Kingdom	$1.25	$1.50	$1.50	$1.75
French Atlantic Ports	1.50	1.75	1.75	2.00
Holland (Rotterdam)	1.50	1.75	1.75	2.00
Belgium (Antwerp)	1.50	1.75	1.75	2.00
*Germany (Hamburg)	1.75	2.00	2.00	2.25
Danzig	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.75
Denmark (Copenhagen)	2.00	2.25	2.25	2.50
Sweden (Gothenburg)	2.00	2.25	2.25	2.50
Sweden (Stockholm)	2.50	2.75	2.75	3.00
Portugal	1.50	1.75	1.75	2.00
French Mediterranean Ports	2.00	2.25	2.25	2.50
Spain (Barcelona, Valenica)	2.25	2.50	2.50	2.75
Italian Main Ports	2.25	2.50	2.50	2.75
Piraeus, Patras, Venice, Trieste, Fiume	3.25	3.50	3.50	3.75
Salonica	3.50	3.75	3.75	4.00

*In transit for Czecho-Slovakia. Subject to export regulations of War Trade Board through which licenses must be arranged.

Except by special agreement and until further notice bookings of standard cotton are limited to 25 per cent of the total shipment of cotton by any vessel.

Supplement No. 1 to Tariff No. 10-C.

Rates of Freight from United States Atlantic and Gulf Ports to Europe on Cotton.

Until further notice a surcharge of 25 cents per 100 pounds must be added to rates to Liverpool and London. (Effective April 23, 1919.)

Far East Tariff No. 16-C. Cancelling Far East Tariff No. 16-B.

Rates of Freight from Pacific Coast to

	All Cargo Except as Below. Per 100 lbs.	Per cu. ft.
China, Japan, Manila	$ .60	$.35

Above rates per 100 pounds or per cubic foot at ship's option.

Exceptions:

*Cotton (Standard bales)	1.25	
*Cotton (High Density)	1.10	
Gasoline		.47½
Small Arms Ammunition	.95	.47½
Wood Pulp, Dry—to China	.80	
Wood Pulp, Dry—to Japan	.75	
Wood Pulp, Wet—to China, Japan, Manila	.60	.35

Lumber not over 40 ft. in length, $25.00 per 1,000 ft. B. M.
Lumber Creosoted, not over 40 ft. in length, $30.00 per 1,000 ft. B. M.
Lumber, over 40 ft. in length, Special.
High Explosives and Dynamite, Special Contract.

Vladivostok (All cargo), $1.25 per 100 pounds or 62½ cents per cubic foot at ship's option.

*Cotton for October, November, December, clearance: Standard bales $1.50 per 100 pounds; High Density, $1.35 per 100 pounds.

Minimum Charges: Minimum bill of lading charge will be $10.00.

Heavy Lift Scale: Above rates apply on pieces and (or) packages weighing up to 4,000 pounds weight each. For pieces and (or) packages in excess of 4,000 pounds each the regular rates, plus $1.80 per ton of 2,000 pounds for each additional ton over 2 short tons to be applied.

Extra Length Scale: With exception of standard 33 ft. rails, cargo, lengths in excess of 30 ft. to be charged:

30 to 40 ft.—$3.60 per ton of 2,000 lbs. additional.
40 to 50 ft.— 8.00 per ton of 2,000 lbs. additional.
50 to 60 ft.—12.00 per ton of 2,000 lbs. additional.

Revised Ocean Freight Tariffs Issued

Far East Tariff No. 17-D. Cancelling Far East Tariff No. 17-C.
Rates of Freight from United States North Atlantic Ports to—

	Close weight cargo.	All other cargo.
Japan, Kobe, Yokohama	$20.00	$25.00
China, Hong Kong, Shanghai	20.00	25.00
Philippine Islands, Manila	20.00	25.00
Straits Settlement, Singapore	20.00	25.00
French Indo China, Saigon (See Note 1)	20.00	25.00
Dutch East Indies (See Note 2)	20.00	25.00
Russia, Vladivostok	40.00	40.00

All cargo per ton of 2,240 pounds or 40 cubic feet at ship's option.

Note 1: Rate applies only when steamer available for direct sailing for Saigon; otherwise freight is accepted subject to trans-shipment at Singapore at additional rate of $10.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds or 40 cubic feet at ship's option.

Note 2: By direct steamers; usual arbitraries to apply to outports.

Minimum Charge: Minimum Bill of Lading charge to direct ports of call, $7.50; to trans-shipment ports, $10.00.

Valuable Cargo: 3 per cent Ad Valorem.

Deck Cargo: If any cargo ordinarily taken under deck stowage is carried on deck it will be at three-fourths the under deck rate.

Dangerous or Hazardous Cargo: Special Contract.

Heavy Lift Scale: Above rates apply on pieces and (or) packages weighing up to and including two tons. On pieces and (or) packages weighing over two tons, following charges will be assessed in addition to the freight rate:

Over 2 tons up to 4 tons—$ 4.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Over 4 tons up to 6 tons— 6.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Over 6 tons up to 8 tons— 9.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Over 8 tons up to 10 tons— 13.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Over 10 tons up to 15 tons— 17.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Over 15 tons Special Contract.

Extra Length Scale: 40 to 49 ft.—$4.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds
50 to 59 ft.— 9.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds
60 ft. and over—Special Contract.

Serial No. 72.
Effective June 23, 1919.

European Coal & Coke Tariff No. 22-A cancelling European Coal Tariff No. 22.

Rates of freight from United States North Atlantic ports to Charleston, S. C.

To	Coal per ton of 2,240 pounds.	Guaranteed daily discharge.	Coke per ton of 2,240 pounds.	Guaranteed daily discharge.
Bordeaux, Havre, St. Nazaire	$22.50	700 tons	$33.75	600 tons
Cherbourg	22.50	700 tons	33.75	600 tons
Rouen	23.00	1,000 tons	34.50	600 tons
Antwerp, Rotterdam, Terneuzen	22.50	1,000 tons	33.75	600 tons
Gothenburg	26.50	800 tons	39.75	600 tons
Landskrona, Malmo	27.00	800 tons	40.50	600 tons
Oxelosund, Stockholm	28.00	800 tons	42.00	600 tons
Helsingfors, Sundsvall	30.00	800 tons	45.00	600 tons
Bergen, Christiania, Copenhagen	27.00	1,000 tons	40.50	600 tons
Korsor, Ronne	27.00	1,000 tons	40.50	600 tons
Trondhjem	28.00	1,000 tons	42.00	600 tons
Lisbon	22.50	1,000 tons	33.75	600 tons
Cadiz	23.50	1,000 tons	35.25	600 tons
Bilbmo, Cartagena, Barcelona	26.00	1,000 tons	39.00	600 tons
Cette, Marseilles, Naples	26.00	1,000 tons	39.00	600 tons
Civitavecchia	26.00	1,000 tons	39.00	600 tons
Nice, Genoa, Leghorn, Spezia, Savona	26.50	1,000 tons	39.75	600 tons
Piraeus	28.50	1,000 tons	42.75	600 tons
Trieste, Fiume, Venice	31.00	800 tons	46.50	600 tons
Salonica	31.00	1,000 tons	46.50	600 tons
Bari	30.00	1,000 tons	45.00	600 tons
Constantinople, Constanza, Smyrna	31.00	1,000 tons	45.00	600 tons
Algiers, Oran	26.00	800 tons	39.00	600 tons
Tunis	26.50	1,000 tons	39.75	600 tons
Sfax	27.50	1,000 tons	41.25	600 tons
Alexandria, Port Said	31.00	1,000 tons	46.50	600 tons

Conditions: Discharge as above indicated, with time counting 24 hours after

(Continued on page 9.)

INCOME TAX REGULATION AS TO THE EXCHANGE OF STOCKS

The final edition of Regulations 45 is amended by changing article 1567 to read as follows:

"Art. 1567. **Exchange of stock for other stock of no greater par value.** —In general, where two (or more) corporations unite their properties by either (a) the dissolution of corporation B and the sale of its assets to coproration A, or (b) the sale of its property by B to A and the dissolution of B, or (c) the sale of the stock of B to A and the dissolution of B, or (d) the merger of B into A, or (e) the consolidation of the corporations, no taxable income is received from the transaction by A or B or the stockholders of either, provided the sole consideration received by B and its stockholders in (a), (b), (c) and (d) is stock or securities of A, and by A and B and their stockholders in (e) is stock or securities of the consolidated corporation, in any case of no greater aggregate par or face value than the old stock and securities surrendered. So-called 'no-par-value stock' issued under a statute or statutes which require the corporation to fix in a certificate or on its books of account or otherwise an amount of capital or an amount of stock issued which may not be impaired by the distribution of dividends, will for the purpose of this section be deemed to have a par value representing an aliquot part of such amount, proper account being taken of any preferred stock issued with a preference as to principal. In the case (if any) in which no such amount of capital or issued stock is so required, 'no-par-value stock' received in exchange will be regarded for purposes of this section as having in fact no par or face value, and consequently as having 'no greater aggregate par or face value' than the stock or securities exchanged therefor."

Warned of Book Agents Operating At Camps

The War Department authorizes publication of the following from the Office of the Chief of Staff:

The commanding officers of all army posts, camps and stations are being advised that—

It has come to the attention of the War Department that solicitors of so-called historical books and publications, of no historical value and published solely for commercial purposes, are active in army posts and camps; that in some cases the soldier is persuaded to have his photograph and stories of his experiences which he may wish to furnish published. The Secretary of War directs that all commanding officers take necessary steps to investigate the character of publication or book offered for sale by solicitors operating among troops under their command and exclude therefrom those found to possess no merit or value.

URGES SOUTHERN OWNERSHIP OF OVERSEAS CARGO VESSELS

Large delegations of southern shipping and commercial men who have recently conferred with the United States Shipping Board have been urged by Commissioner Donald to take a more active interest in the ownership of overseas vessels as a means of promoting prosperity. Himself a steamship man of wide experience, Mr. Donald has frequently touched upon the subject in talks with southern business men pointing out the vast commercial advantage the South would obtain through southern ownership of ocean-going tonnage. Addressing a group of representative men from Galveston, Commissioner Donald put the matter squarely before them:

"Don't you think it is about time that you gentlemen should be getting ready to become shipowners?" he asked. "It seems to me that the time has arrived for the South to take more of an interest in ships by becoming shipowners."

Those Present at Hearing.

The board was holding a hearing and commercial representatives from Galveston and other sections of the South were present. Among them were J. S. Cullinan, president of the Texas Chamber of Commerce, Houston, Tex.; James Z. George, vice president and manager Texas Chamber of Commerce, Dallas; J. H. Fricke, representative of the Texas Federation of Labor; a number of shipping men, Senator Morris Sheppard, and a delegation of Congressmen, including Congressmen Carlos Bee, Eugene Black, John C. Box, Clay Stone Briggs, Tom Connally, Joe H. Eagle, John N. Garner, Rufus Hardy, E. B. Howard, C. B. Hudspeth, Marvin Jones, Fritz G. Lanham, L. W. Parrish, Hatton W. Summers and James Young.

Congressman Hardy, referring to the South owning ocean-going tonnage, said:

"Right on that point I have been urging that our people in our State (Texas) take some interest in ship owning and have some cargo for themselves at their own command. But let me extend that a little more by saying this, that conditions that are now upon us seem that the normal, natural outlet for the products that are shipped from this country ought to come back. You cannot have large shipments going out of Galveston as long as the shippers feel that they can not get cargo space when they need it.

Must Have Ships Ready.

"Something has to be done to let the shipper know that when he comes to Galveston he will have cargo space there for him, and it may be that a little idle shipping will result temporarily until things adjust themselves and fall back into their natural and right line.

"If Galveston today was receiving the tonnage and doing the export trade she was doing in normal times it would be much easier to get our people to take stock in shipowning.

"I would like to see a great movement inaugurated to get the bankers and the merchants and shippers all interested in buying and owning some shipping for themselves, and just as soon as they get where they could help themselves, help would be tendered from every part of the globe."

President Cullinan, of the Texas Chamber of Commerce, stated that the subject of shipping for Texas, Texas people and Texas ports has been under discussion.

"It is contemplated," he said, "the Texas Chamber of Commerce, as soon as it can inform itself, will put out something along that line."

Congressman Young said that he noticed that a corporation with a capitalization of $100,000,000 is being formed, and that one of its purposes is the purchasing of a ship to enable it to carry its goods to the ports of the world.

SALES OF SURPLUS MATERIAL BY ARMY IN WEEK ENDED JUNE 20

The War Department authorizes publication of the following statement from the office of the Director of Sales:

The Director of Sales announces that sales of surplus war materials made during the week ended June 20 aggregated $33,678,691.89, which was nearly three times the total realized from surplus stocks disposed of during the preceding week.

BtO1 fi83F no now is the time for aln

The sharp increase in the weekly sales figure was attributed to the sale by the Surplus Property Division of large stocks of wool at auctions held in Boston, from which a total of $27,152,398 was realized. The Division of Military Aeronautics reported sales amounting to $2,721,148.50; the Ordnance Department, $840,215.92, and Aircraft Production, 274,563.22.

Between January 1 and June 20 the War Department derived $333,712,636.75 from the sale of surplus materials held in the United States. This figure represented 79 per cent of the original cost of the material to the government.

Enlisted Men Must Have Their Service Records

The War Department authorizes publication of the following:

By order of the Secretary of War enlisted men arriving at ports of embarkation, will not be allowed to leave for demobilization centers unless accompanied by their individual service records, or unless these records have been forwarded by mail to demobilization centers.

Heretofore some members of casual companies whose individual records were not with the records of their detachments, have boarded outgoing trains from embarkation points without authority, and upon arriving at demobilization centers have been discharged on their supplementary service records, while being carried at embarkation ports as absent without leave, or in desertion.

NATIONAL FIRST-AID AND MINE RESCUE CONTEST AT PITTSBURGH

That America can bind her wounds as skillfully as she can fight will be shown in the great national first-aid and mine rescue contest to be held under the auspices of the Bureau of Mines, Department of the Interior, at Pittsburgh, Pa., September 30 and October 1.

With the event still more than three months away, information reaches the Bureau of Mines that coal and metal miners all over the country are engaging in first-aid and mine-rescue contests to fit themselves for the national demonstration. In 16 different mining States, local or State meets have already been held or will be held in the near future.

1,000,000 Well Trained.

It is estimated that out of the million miners in the United States more than a hundred thousand are well trained in emergency first-aid work and have been instrumental in saving many lives in and around mines. It is said to be a frequent occurrence for hospital surgeons upon receiving an injured miner to declare that the first-aid treatment received in the mine from the miners had undoubtedly saved the man's life.

These first-aid teams are scattered throughout the United States where mines are found; and are the results of the pioneer work of the Bureau of Mines in maintaining a mine-rescue car or station in each of the mining fields for the purpose of training these men.

Taught How to Save Lives.

In addition to this work, the Bureau's experts teach the miners how to save life in mines, and especially the use of the oxygen mine-rescue apparatus that permits the wearer, after a mine explosion or disaster to enter the deadly atmosphere there with comparatively safety, and succor possible living miners. These mine-rescue teams, located at the various mines, are also to participate in the national demonstration.

Can't Send Day-Old Chicks Through Mail to Canada

Washington, June 3, 1919.

The Postal Administration of Canada has advised this department that day-old chicks are prohibited transmission in the mails for Canada.

Section 61, on pages 127 and 128 of the Postal Guide for July, 1918, is modified accordingly.

Postmasters and other postal officials are requested, therefore, to cause the necessary action to be taken with the view to prevent the acceptance for mailing to Canada of day-old chicks.

OTTO PRAEGER,
Second Ass't P. M. Gen'l.

Buying War-Savings Stamps lends your money to Uncle Sam, who returns it with 4 per cent interest compounded quarterly five years hence.

FOOD CARGOES OF 120 SHIPS WERE DISTRIBUTED IN APRIL

Statistics covering the relief measures put into effect by the American Relief Administration combating famine in various nations of Europe outside of the allied countries during the month of April are contained in a statement from Mr. Herbert Hoover just made public at the New York offices of the Relief Administration.

Supplies representing the cargoes of about 120 steamers were distributed as follows:

	Metric tons.
Finland	27,256
Poland	27,983
Esthonia	4,400
Lithuania	2,315
Latvia	2,162
Belgium	128,593
Northern France	3,402
Czecho-Slovakia	64,087
Greater Serbia	15,840
Roumania	26,407
Armenia and Turkey	3,963
Total	316,698

Total value of the goods delivered approximated $80,000,000, the greater portion of which, outside of Germany, was furnished on the basis of deferred payment. All of the allied countries furnished the finance in varying proportion, the major portion falling on the United States.

Approximately 100,000 tons of foodstuffs of European origin were transported into areas of short supplies through the American Relief Administration agencies in addition to the supplies mentioned above.

AWARDS OF BATTLE CLASPS OF THE WAR SERVICE MEDAL

The War Department authorizes publication of the following:

The following changes have been made in the regulations governing awards of battle clasps of the war-service medal, known as the victory medal:

Battle clasps will be awarded for each of the major operations and for occupation of defensive sectors. Only one defensive-sector clasp will be awarded to any individual. To be eligible to receive a battle clasp, the officer or enlisted man must have been actually present, under competent orders, with his organization during its period of engagement.

Each officer or enlisted man serving in the first army area between August 30 and November 11, 1918, or in the second army area between October 12 and November 11, 1918, will be entitled to a defensive-sector clasp, irrespective of awards for major operations. Each officer or enlisted man serving in an area under French, British, Belgian or Italian command between April 6, 1917, and November 11, 1918, will be entitled to a defensive-sector clasp.

Those present in engagements in European Russia since August 1, 1918, or in Siberia since August 15, 1918, will be entitled to defensive-sector clasps.

Revised Ocean Freight Tariffs Issued

(Continued from page 7.)

arrival of vessel, whether in berth or not, Sundays and holidays only excepted. If discharge is not completed within the time specified demurrage to be paid at the rate of $1.00 per net registered ton per running day, payable day by day.

Coke: Subject condition that vessel to have option of carrying not over 25 per cent on deck at owner's risk.

European Tariff No. 18-C. Cancelling European Tariff No. 18-B and Supplement.

Rates of Freight from United States North Atlantic Ports to Greek-Adraitic Ports.

Rates are on all cargo except as mentioned below.

Piraeus, Patras, per 100 lbs., $1.80; per cu. ft., $1.00.

Salonica, per 100 lbs., $2.05; per cu. ft., $1.12½.

Venice, Trieste, Fiume, $2.00; per cu. ft., $1.12½.

Exceptions: To Piraeus, Patras:

Coffee (clean), in bags, $2.00 per 100 pounds.
Flour (Wheat, Rye or Corn), in bags, $2.00 per 100 pounds.
Glucose, $2.00 per 100 pounds.
Hominy, in bags, $2.00 per 100 pounds.
Iron and Steel Articles: Angles; Axles; Bars; Bolts, and Nuts; Concrete reinforcements; Hoops; Horseshoes; Nails; Plain Wire; Plates; Pig Iron; Pipe; Rails and accessories; Rods; Tinplate; Trolley poles; Shafting; Sheets; Staples; stowing not over 20 cu. ft., $1.25 per 100 pounds.
Stowing between 20 and 40 cu. ft., $1.75 per 100 pounds.
Malt, in bags, $3.00 per 100 pounds.
Oil, Cotton Seed, in bbls., $2.25 per 100 pounds.
Oil, Lubricating, in bbls., $2.25 per 100 pounds.
Paraffine Wax, in bags, $2.00 per 100 pounds.
Rice (clean), in bags, $1.75 per 100 pounds.
Sugar, Refined, in bags, $1.75 per pound.

Exceptions: To Salonica:

25 cents per 100 pounds in addition to above rates.

Exceptions: To Venice, Trieste, Fiume:

Bacon in boxes, $3.00 per 100 pounds.
Beans, Dried, in bags, $2.60.
Beef, in bbls., $2.50 per 100 pounds.
Canned Fish, $2.50 per 100 pounds.
Canned Meats, $3.00 per 100 pounds.
Canned Evaporated Milk, $2.75 per 100 pounds.
Canned Pork and Beans, $2.10 per 100 pounds.
Canned Salmon, $2.50 per 100 pounds.
Casings, $2.25 per 100 pounds.
Cocoa, in bags, $3.70 per 100 pounds.
Coffee (clean) in bags, $3.00 per 100 pounds.
Flour, in bags, $2.75 per 100 pounds.
Flour, in bags, $3.50 per 100 pounds.
Flour, Corn, in bags, $2.75 per 100 pounds.
Glucose, in bbls., $2.10 per 100 pounds.
Grease, $3.00 per 100 pounds.
Hams, $3.25 per 100 pounds.
Hominy, in bags, $2.60 per 100 pounds.
Hominy Feed, in bags, $3.75 per 100 pounds.
Lard, in tierces and hall bbls., $3.00 per 100 pounds.
Malt, in bags, $4.00 per 100 pounds.
Meat, Dry Salt, in boxes, $2.50 per 100 pounds.
Oleo, $3.00 per 100 pounds.
Oil, Cocoanut, $3.00 per 100 pounds.
Oil, Corn, $3.00 per 100 pounds.
Oil, Cotton Seed, $3.00 per 100 pounds.
Oil, Lubricating, $3.00 per 100 pounds.
Peas, Dried, in bags, $3.10 per 100 pounds.
Pork, $2.40 per 100 pounds.
Pork, Dry Salt, in boxes, $2.40 per 100 pounds.
Paraffine Wax, $2.50 per 100 pounds.
Rice (clean), in bags, $2.40 per 100 pounds.
Sausage, in boxes, $2.80 per 100 pounds.
Starch, in bags, $2.75 per 100 pounds.
Sugar, Refined, in bags, $2.40 per 100 pounds.
Sugar, Refined, in bbls., $3.10 per 100 pounds.
Sulphur Flour, in bags, $2.00 per 100 pounds.
Tallow, $3.25 per 100 pounds.

GOVERNMENT DECISIONS AFFECTING BUSINESS

The Treasury Department authorizes the following:

(T. D. 2875)

Munition Manufacturers' Tax—Court Decision.

1. Munition manufacturers' tax—Construction of statute.

The pertinent subjects of inquiry where Section 301 of the act of September 8, 1916, is to be applied are, first, whether the war munitions or war accessories were articles "manufactured within the United States;" second, if they were so manufactured, who manufactured such articles and what were the "net profits actually received or accrued * * * from the sale or disposition of such articles;" third, if they were so manufactured within the United States, who manufactured any part of such articles and what were the "net profits actually received or accrued * * * from the sale or disposition of such articles."

2. Same—Subject of taxation.

The broad purpose of Congress in the passage of Section 301 of the act of September 8, 1916, was to select as the subject of taxation war munitions and war appliances; it was not intended to tax the manufacturer of articles or parts thereof, which, while susceptible of war-like use, were, in fact, not so used, but remained in the channels of normal commerce and use.

3. Same—Contractor—Manufacture of shells.

A steel company, which, under contract to deliver shells to a foreign government, manufactured steel of the characteristics necessary to the manufacture of shells, retained ownership through all subsequent steps by subcontractors followed up and checked every operation on the original steel, and delivered the completed shells to the foreign government, was a "person manufacturing * * * shells," within the meaning of Section 301 of the act of September 8, 1916, it appearing that the operations by the subcontractors depended on the composition and characteristics of the steel made in the initial step, the relative importance of which steps, as compared with the remaining eight by the subcontractors, is shown by the fact that bare material and running expenses involved therein amounted to about one-half of the sum paid to the subcontractors for work, material and profits.

4. Same—Subcontractors — Manufacture of shells or any part thereof.

A steel company, which, proceeding under a subcontract, selected the material required in shells, made the steel which constituted the shells, and by work done upon said steel segregated it from the general field of commercial use and limited it to shell-making, the six several steps performed constituting about forty per cent of the cost of the shells, was a "person manufacturing * * * shells * * * or any part of any of the articles named," within the meaning of Section 301 of the act of September 8, 1916, though twenty-nine further steps remained to be taken by the contractor and though some of the material, when imperfect, was scrapped and used for other mechanical purposes.

5. Same—Subcontractor—Manufacture of shells or any part thereof.

A company, which, under a subcontract, agreed to manufacture and furnish to a contractor for shells, rough steel forgings of the character provided in the contract, as to chemical constituents, tensile strength, size, shape, etc., and which, to fulfill its contract, either made, had made, or bought in the market the grade of steel required, of the common commercial type known as rounds, which rounds it nicked and broke into eighteen-inch lengths, which it then put through two forging processes, piercing a hole and lengthening the rounds, the output being a hollow steel body or shell form weighing about one hundred and seventy pounds, is a "person manufacturing * * * shells * * * or any part of" a shell, within the meaning of Section 301 of the act of September 8, 1916, though the contractor, to make the shell form suitable for use as a shell, was required to dress, bore and machine it down to seventy-seven pounds by means of some twenty-seven distinct and separate processes.

6. Same—"Any part"—Control of customs law decisions.

The words "any part," as used in of Lewellyn, Collector, v. Forged Steel 1916, do not mean "any completed part;" decisions involving customs laws exempting "manufactured" articles are not controlling, as the objects of the customs laws and said Section 301 are not the same.

7. Judgments of lower courts.

Judgment of District Court of the United States, for the Western District of Pennsylvania, in the case of Carbon Steel Company v. Lewellyn, Collector (255 Fed. Rep. 364), affirmed; judgment of District Court of the United States, for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, in the case of Worth Brothers Company v. Lederer, Collector (256 Fed. Rep. 116), affirmed; judgment of the District Court of the United States, for the Western District of Pennsylvania, in the case of Lewellyn, Collector v. Forged Steel Wheel Company, reversed.

Treasury Department.

Office of Commissioner of Internal Revenue, Washington, D. C.

To Collectors of Internal Revenue and Others Concerned:

The appended decisions of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit in the cases of Carbon Steel Company v. Lewellyn, collector, Worth Brothers' Company v. Lederer, collector, and Lewellyn, collector, v. Forged Steel Wheel Company, are published for the information of internal revenue officers and others concerned.

DANIEL C. ROPER,
Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

Approved: June 26, 1919.

CARTER GLASS,
Secretary of the Treasury.

In the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit.

Carbon Steel Company, Plaintiff in Error,
vs.
C. G. Lewellyn, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Twenty-third District of Pennsylvania, Defendant in Error.
No. 2438. March Term, 1919.
In Error to the District Court of the United States for the Western District of Pennsylvania.

Worth Brothers' Company, Plaintiff in Error,
vs.
Ephraim Lederer, Collector of Internal Revenue for the First District of Pennsylvania, Defendant in Error.
No. 2465. March Term, 1919.
In Error to the District Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.

C. G. Lewellyn, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Twenty-third District of Pennsylvania, Plaintiff in Error,
vs.
Forged Steel Wheel Company, Defendant in Error.
No. 2462. March Term, 1919.
In Error to the District Court of the United States for the Western District of Pennsylvania.

Before Buffington, Woolley, and Gaight, Circuit Judges.

Buffington, Circuit Judge:

These cases concern the construction and application of Section 301 of Title III of the Act of Congress of September 8, 1916, 39 St. 756, 780, which provided: "That every person manufacturing projectiles, shells, * * * or (f) any part of any of the articles mentioned in (b), (c), (d), or (e) * * * shall pay for each taxable year, in addition to the income tax imposed by Title I, an excise tax of 12½ per centum upon the entire net profits actually received or accrued for said year from the sale or disposition of such articles manufactured within the United States."

An examination of the whole act shows it imposes an excise tax on persons manufacturing either certain mentioned war munitions or appliances, or on persons manufacturing any part of any of the said mentioned articles. Therefore, two questions naturally arise: First, who shall be deemed manufacturers of the mentioned articles, and second, who shall be deemed manufacturers of any part of the articles mentioned.

In ascertaining the true construction of the law and thus carrying out its purpose, this court must necessarily put itself in the position of Congress when it enacted the law, and from the circumstances and surroundings then existing and the general purpose then in view, seek to ascertain, from what was meant to be done, how best to construe and apply what was done. When Congress took up this matter the situation was that during the two preceding years of the World War, great quantities of war munitions and war accessories had been manufactured in this country and sold to the allied governments at high and abnormal prices, owing to the fact that they were abnormal products and the call for them was imperative and instant. It was therefore felt that the large abnormal profits incident to these war contracts created a remunerative field for temporary taxation. That the tax was abnormal and its imposition temporary

GOVERNMENT DECISIONS AFFECTING BUSINESS

was evidenced by the provision: (2) This section shall cease to be of effect at the end of one year after the termination of the present European war, which shall be evidenced by the proclamation of the President of the United States declaring such war to have ended."

In addition to the feeling that these war supplies manufactured here and sent abroad were proper subjects of temporary taxation, there were other motives which led to the passage of this statute, namely, the pacifist spirit which urged embargo legislation to prevent the exportation of war supplies to belligerents and the pro-German spirit which asserted the furnishing of war munitions to the allies was an unneutral act. It will thus be seen that whatever may have been the impelling motive of individual legislators, the fact is that all united in a common purpose to include the whole subject of war munitions and war accessories in a common class. And since all that were thus sent abroad were manufactured here, indeed the act is expressly directed to "such articles manufactured within the United States," and the profits made from such manufacture were the gauge of the taxation imposed, it is clear that the means Congress used to bring the whole subject-matter of war munitions and war accessories within the sphere of taxation was to take these goods as they were manufactured and to impose an excise tax on the person who manufactured such articles or "any part of any of the articles mentioned," and to fix such tax by "the entire net profits actually received or accrued for said year from the sale or disposition of such articles manufactured within the United States." Such being the case, it follows that the pertinent subjects of inquiry where the act is to be applied is first to ascertain whether the war munitions or war accessories were articles "manufactured within the United States;" second, if they were so manufactured within the United States, who manufactured such articles and if so what were the "net profits actually received or accrued * * * from the sale or disposition of such articles;" third, if they were so manufactured within the United States, who manufactured any part of such articles and if so what were the "net profits actually received or accrued * * * from the sale or disposition of such articles."

In thus applying the board, inclusive terms of the statute, "every person manufacturing * * * shells * * * or any part of any of the articles mentioned," along the lines of inquiry above indicated, it is clear that it must have been in the mind of Congress that complex questions would arise in specific cases and that these difficulties of specific application must be solved on some general principles of the act. Turning to the act, we think the broad purpose of Congress is clear to select as the subject of taxation war munitions and war appliances, for each of the enumerated articles is such as can be used for war. At the same time it must have been foreseen that many of these articles could also be used for the normal needs of commerce, and those who made them for such normal use were not making abnormal profits. So also the articles that in their completed, unitary form were adapted solely for war purposes might have parts which in and by themselves could be also used and would naturally be used for the normal purposes of commerce. In view of such recognized facts, was it the purpose of Congress to tax the manufacture of such articles, or parts thereof, which, while susceptible of warlike use, were, in point of fact, not so used but remained in the channels of normal commerce and use? Clearly not; first, because such articles or parts of articles, when sold in ordinary commerce, did not earn war profits, and second, because the general purpose of the act not to subject the ordinary normal commerce of the country to this abnormal temporary war tax is manifested even in such warlike agencies as gun powder, explosives, caps, and the like, by the act providing that such of said articles as are "used for industrial purposes" are excepted. It would therefore seem that the broad general purpose was to include in the field of taxation, all such specified articles or parts thereof as were either made for war purposes or as were withdrawn from the general field of commerce and used for the making of war articles.

Applying these general principles and lines of construction to the act, and in its application to the individual cases arising under it, let us turn to the facts of the three cases here involved, viz.: Carbon Steel Company vs. Lewellyn, collector; Worth Brothers' Company vs. Lederer, collector; and Lewellyn, collector, vs. Forged Steel Wheel Company.

In the first case it appears the Carbon Steel Company made three substantially similar contracts with the British Government, whereby in one contract it agreed "to manufacture 75,000 4.3" shells Lyddite * * * suitably packed for export and delivered free alongside steamer, New York, * * * inspection will be carried out at contractor's works by an inspector appointed by the Secretary of State."

In a second contract, the steel company contracted to sell, and the British Government to buy, 425,000 shells. The contract provided that in case of "the seller being able to manufacture from its present plants more than 425,000 of the said shells before June 30, 1916, the buyer will accept and pay for any such additional shells up to 175,000." Payment was to be made on "invoices and certificates of inspection, executed by an inspector of the buyer, certifying that such shells have been manufactured and have passed all factory inspection and ship tests with respect thereof, * * * It is understood and agreed that the buyer shall have the right of having one or more inspectors at each of the factories where the shells hereby contracted for, and their component parts, are being manufactured, for the purpose of observing the manufacture thereof and of testing the same at any time before delivery, and that the seller or its sub-contractors shall furnish all facilities required by such inspector for this purpose. The seller, at its expense, shall furnish all gauges, including master gauges, to be used in connection with the manufacture of the shells hereby contracted for, and their component parts, including all gauges required by the inspectors of the buyer."

The third contract was substantially of like import. From the contracts, it will be seen that the general purpose of the Carbon Steel Company was to make, or have made—and making is manufacturing—and to deliver in the United States, shells contemplated by the act.

In carrying out the contracts, the shells were made in the United States; they were accepted by the British Government, and the contract price was paid therefor by the government to the steel company, and, as a result, there accrued to the steel company "net profits actually received or accrued for said year from the sale or disposition of such articles manufactured within the United States." Such being the fact, it would seem the case falls within the general scope of the act unless the steel company can show that in the manufacture of the shells it contracted to have manufactured it did not manufacture the shell as a whole or any part thereof. Is such the fact?

Now, what was done in this case was this: The making of a shell consisted of nine operations, as follows:

"(1) Obtaining suitable steel in bar forms;

"(2) Cutting or breaking said steel bars to proper length;

"(3) Converting said cut bars or slugs into a hollow shell forging by means of a hydraulic press;

"(4) The turning of said shell upon a lathe to exact dimensions;

"(5) Closing in one end of said forging to form the nose of the shell;

"(6) Drilling out the case of said shell and the inserting of a base plate;

"(7) Threading of the nose of the shell and the insertion of the nose bushing, and the insertion in said nose bushing of a wooden plug to protect the thread thereof;

"(8) Cutting a groove around the circumference of said shell and the insertion therein of a copper driving band and the turning of said band to required dimensions;

"(9) Varnishing, greasing, and crating of the completed shell."

Now, when all is said and done, it is clear that the basic operation of shell manufacture was making steel of certain characteristics, for all later steps depended on the composition and characteristics of the steel made in this initial step. This foundation step the steel company effected in its own plant, and the relative importance of this first step, compared with the remaining eight, is shown by the fact that the bare material and running expenses involved in this step amounted to somewhat over $2,000,000, as compared with some $4,300,000 paid to subcontractors as their expenditures for work, material, and profits in the other eight steps. The steel thus made in the first step was the property of the steel company, it remained its property while the subcontractors completed the other eight steps, that was finally transferred by the steel company to the British Government. Moreover, during such eight steps every operation of these subcontractors on the original steel was followed up by employees of the steel company, who checked the work as it progressed, and by virtue of the contracts to which we have referred, it was subjected to the inspection of the British Government provided for in the contracts. It will thus appear that every step involved in the manufacture of the shell, from the raw product to the finished shell was either done by the steel company itself or by those whom it hired to do some part thereof, and that the original steel base never passed out of the control and direction and ownership of the Carbon Steel Company.

To us it is clear that if the law here involved were a draft or conscription law, and that from its operation there was "exempted from draft" every person manufacturing * * * shells * * * or any part of the articles mentioned," that all the workmen of the steel company engaged in making shells here involved would fall within said exception because they—and therefore the company—were manufacturing shells. We therefore conclude that, by virtue of the steel company's own work in the first step and by virtue of its effecting and controlling the other eight steps through its sub-agents, the steel company was manufacturing shells, and therefore subject to the tax imposed by this statute. It follows that the judgment of the court below, which was that the steel company could not recover from the Government the tax it had paid, must be affirmed.

In the case of Worth Brothers' Company vs. Lederer, collector, coming from the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, the pertinent facts are: The Midvale Steel Company and Worth Brothers' Company are co-related to each other in that both companies are owned by the Midvale Steel & Ordnance Company. The Midvale Steel Company contracted with the French Government to sell and deliver about 400,000 high explosive shells to be made under accompanying specifications and under inspection of the government as the work progressed. The said company was equipped to completely manufacture shells and in fact did, at its own plants so completely manufacture large quantities of the shells thus contracted for. Later it contracted with Worth Brothers' Company to furnish the steel and complete six of the initial processes of the shell making, which six steps constituted about 40 per cent of the cost of the shells. Thereafter the remaining 29 steps of the shell making process, and which constituted 60 per cent of the cost, was done by the Midvale Steel Company itself. Did the work thus done by the Worth Brothers' Company on these six initial steps bring it within the provisions of the act as being a "person manufacturing * * * shells * * * or any part of any of the articles mentioned."

Turning to the facts, we note that the six stages of shell manufacture done by Worth Brothers' Company were, as found by the court below:

"(1) Smelting the ore in the blast furnace into pig iron without, however, running it into the moulds which would form what are commercially known as pigs.

"(2) In its molten state transferring it with a ladle into an open hearth furnace, where it was converted into steel and tapped out of the furnace and conveyed into moulds in the form of ingots.

"(3) Heating the steel ingot to the proper temperature for rolling when it was rolled in the blooming mill into rounds or blooms.

"(4) The rounds or blooms were then cut with a hot saw into billets of sufficient length, diameter, and weight to produce the required shell forging. At this point the French inspectors inspected each individual billet to determine whether there were defects in the steel, such as piping or blow holes. After acceptance of the billets so tested, they were chipped to determine whether surface defects existed. At this stage the steel billet, which was the material which was to become the shell forging, is cylindrical in shape, of approximately two-thirds of the outside diameter

(Continued on page 14.)

Expansion of Business Noted by Reserve Board

(Continued from page 1.)

and Winter, very large orders in many cases being placed. In one district it is reported that, contrary to expectations, there has been little or no reduction in prices; in fact, in many directions there has been a stiffening in prices, and there is a general disposition to accept present levels and expect a continuation of them. During May the upward movement of wholesale prices noted in March and April has continued, the general index number of the Bureau of Labor Statistics now standing at 206, the same figure as for November and December, 1918. The increase has been general, being exhibited by each of the groups of commodities for which index numbers are calculated. The index number for the group of consumers' goods has increased from 210 to 215, for the group of producers' goods from 186 to 190, and for the group of raw materials from 200 to 203, the increase in the last named group being largely due to the increase in the prices of farm products, the index number for which subgroup has increased from 243 to 254.

In many respects the agricultural prospects of the early Spring are being more than justified. The figures given out by the Government, which promised an enormous yield, have naturally declined somewhat as the season has advanced, such being always the tendency as the crop approaches maturity, but the figures are well above the ten-year average, both for Winter and Spring wheat.

Live-stock continues high in price with receipts of cattle at 15 of the primary markets about staple, being 1,255,379 during April and 1,262,065 during May, the index number for each month being 125. Receipts of hogs have increased, the figure for May being 3,049,223, as compared with 2,823,484 during April, the corresponding index numbers being 139 and 128.

Steel and Iron.

In steel and iron the month has witnessed a distinct turn for the better, and manufacturers now report a much more encouraging prospect. Philadelphia reports "large orders from automobile concerns and for export." Large orders for steel rails have been placed by the railroads, and inquiries for a large amount of steel tonnage for export trade have appeared. The unfilled steel tonnage for the United Steel Corporation as of May 31, was reported as 4,232,310 tons, but the reduction thus indicated is believed to represent the low point of the movement downward, which set in soon after the armistice. Pig-iron production during May was 2,108,056 tons, corresponding to an index number of 91, as compared with 2,478,218 tons during April, the index number being 107. Steel ingot production likewise shows a decline, from 2,239,711 tons during April to 1,929,024 tons during May, the respective index numbers being 93 and 80. Even where the pig-iron trade is slightly smaller and where plants have not yet resumed their activity, there is a much more hopeful feeling. Pipe plants and steel mills are beginning to receive increased inquiries for their products. Foundries and cast-iron pipe makers are also running more steadily.

Plants Being Enlarged.

In the Pittsburgh district millions of dollars are being spent in repairs and enlargements by steel companies, and this is interpreted to mean that prospects of great expansion are foreseen by shrewd operators. Buyers all accept present levels of prices in steel, and are willing to close tonnage at present prices to a more forward date than the producers have heretofore been willing to entertain. Steel is now being sold in the first open market since the beginning of the war, but shows strong capacity to maintain its price. Orders are well distributed throughout the country, and there is a large demand for structural steel. Wire plants are now operating at about 85 per cent, while the pig-iron plants in the Pittsburgh district are on a basis of from 65 per cent to 70 per cent. Metal mining industry is again improving, assisted by the removal of restrictions affecting the export of silver and the prospects of a better market for copper. Copper prices have strengthened during the month and the price of copper stock has moved up in sympathy with them.

Manufacturing.

In common with the steel industry, mnufacturing has taken a strong upward turn during the month. In New England the demand for fine cotton goods exceeds production, and the buyers in many cases are willing to pay premiums in order to assure themselves of having goods when needed. There is a shortage of skilled labor throughout the cotton district. Shoe manufacturers are producing at maximum capacity, while the heavy demand from Europe is drawing off a very large portion of the available supply. In Philadelphia inquiry shows that the cotton mills are in much better position than a few months ago, and that prices have risen to very high levels, the advances being greater proportionately than the rise in raw materials. Export business is good and limited only by the financial ability of foreigners to pay. Raw wool is in very strong demand throughout all of the woolen-producing sections, and a higher level of prices prevails at the Government auctions. Products are now sold ahead for many months, and active business is expected for the remainder of the year. Imports of raw silk during the month of May were 4,878,646 pounds, as compared with 2,988,838 pounds during the month of April, the respective index numbers being 238 and 146. Demand for leather has been on the increase and prices have moved very high. Tanners are endeavoring to buy from one another in New England and manufacturers are finding it considerably more difficult to buy their supplies in advance. In St. Louis great increases in the boot and shoe business are reported and orders for Fall delivery are already being placed. The leather situation is difficult practically everywhere. Automobile manufacturing is running in many plants at record levels. Expenditures on the part of consumers have led retailers to stock up more heavily than heretofore, and wholesalers generally report very strong demand from their customers.

Building shows continuation of the revival already noted. Heavy buying of lumber on the part of retailers has become general.

The labor situation has now reached a distinctly advanced stage of full employment. There is apparently no present condition of unemployment; indeed, many industries report that they can not get the men they need, while wages are fully up to past levels or higher. The requirements for farm help are absorbing surplus labor in practically all parts of the country.

Export Balance.

Official figures for the month of May now show export balances of $277,000,000, and while this figure is considerably below that of the preceding month, it still represents an abnormally high balance. Exports of manufactures are beginning to show a relative increase as compared with shipments of foodstuffs supplied. The export problem has assumed greater proportions as a matter of immediate current business adjustment, and the month has seen several far-reaching plans for the financing of exports brought forward and urged. There has been a somewhat better development of shipping facilities during the month, and the growth of our trade with various countries, which has heretofore suffered from unsatisfactory methods of communications, bid fair to showing improvement.

Speculation during the month has reached an unprecedentedly high point, both in New York and elsewhere. Call money has been quoted as high as 15 per cent, and although this level was not long maintained, it was taken as an indication of danger and led to a reduction in the volume of stock speculation. An inquiry into the sources of funds for call loans has shown that they are widely distributed throughout the country, and that the tendency toward speculation is not localized, but general.

Government Credit.

Government credit is in good condition, as evidenced by the high and rising market for Liberty bonds of practically all issues, particularly Victory notes.

Removal of the gold embargo has been a feature of the month's developments, and has been followed by moderate shipments of gold which, however, are much more than offset by gold either imported or shortly to be imported, and whose early arrival is certain. Foreign exchange has been in most cases weak and lower than during the preceding month, francs and lira being in a particularly unfavorable condition. The banking situation as a whole is regarded as sound, credit and collections throughout the country being considerably unusually good and failures unprecedentedly small and few.

TARIFF COMMISSION REPORT ON MANUFACTURE OF FLANNEL

The term "flannels" as used in the last wording of Schedule K, in place of the term "flannels for underwear" that had been used since 1890, is too broad and commercially indefinite a term. The omission of the words "for underwear" has been taken advantage of to secure the entry not only of flannels for shirtings, but of several classes of goods for outer wear under a lower rate than was probably intended by Congress.

These and other interesting details are shown in a report recently completed by the United States Tariff Commission.

The character of the woolen goods included under the term of flannels has been considerably altered in the last few decades. The predominant type a score of years ago was flannel for underwear and petticoats. This was one of the simplest of woolen cloths, was composed of domestic wool spun into medium-grade yarns, was plain woven, dyed solid colors, and required little or no finishing manipulation. In consequence of increased urbanization, of improved heating facilities in houses, offices, factories and trains, and of changes in fashion, flannel underwear has been replaced in this country by knitted underwear of cotton, silk or worsted, or by woven cotton and silk garments, while flannel petticoats have given way to silk or its imitations.

Flannel Manufacture.

Flannel manufacture in the United States now comprises predominantly the production of higher-grade goods, such as fine, delicate flannels for infants' undercloths, of superior shirtings sometimes mixed with silk, and of white flannels for men's and women's outer garments. Several mills that formerly produced flannels for underwear have changed to the manufacture of other cloths for outer wear which, while they may sometimes be called flannels because they have a flannel finish and flannel feel, are more properly classified as women's dress goods or men's suitings.

The present tariff provision seemingly was instituted in the misconception that flannels were an "essential" article and "in universal use." The greater part of the goods now produced as "flannels" are distinctly of a luxury character, and on the basis of cost of production they compare closely with other woolen cloths.

More Definite Specification Needed.

In addition to the need of reconsideration of the tariff paragraph on flannels arising out of this transformation in production there is need of more definite specification. The law refers merely to "flannels," but the courts have said: "It would seem * * * that no definite or fixed rule or test can be applied to determine whether or not a certain fabric is a flannel." Especially as regards those flannels for outer wear, which are flannels only by virtue of a certain soft finish, the line of demarcation becomes difficult, if not impossible, to determine. The term "flannel" has become identified with a certain feel to the fabric, and whether or not a specific cloth has a certain feel is obviously a matter of individual judgment.

Health Conditions Army Troops Both at Home and in Overseas Force

Good health conditions continue both among troops in the United States and in the Expeditionary Forces. Slight increases in the admission and non-effective rates shown in the latest reports are chiefly due to continued decrease in the strength of the army.

During the last reported week, 154 deaths occurred in the army, as compared with 151 for the previous week. Of the total deaths, 82 were from disease and 63 from accident. Of the disease deaths, 34 were from tuberculosis. Eight deaths were from wounds received in action prior to November 11.

New Cases of Disease and Deaths.

Admissions to the sick report are the only available index to incidence of disease. They contan numerous duplications because of transferred cases or change of diagnosis.

	Week ended.	Number.	Annual rate per 1,000
Admission, disease only.			
Europe	June 12	3,466	312
United States	June 20	7,278	1,170.6
Vladivostok	June 12	112	690.9
Deaths, all cause.			
Europe	June 12	86	7.74
United States	June 20	68	10.93
Vladivostok	June 12	0	0

Non-Effective Rate During War 5.3 Per Cent.

The average non-effective rate for the entire army during the war has been 5.3 per cent. During October and November, 1918, the influenza epidemic and the Meuse-Argonne drive combined to increase the rate. The highest rate was 10 per cent at the middle of October.

The extent of the educational work carried on in the army in prevention of veneral disease is indicated by the following figures reported by the Section Combating Veneral Diseases, S. G. O., as of June 26. The figures relate to work in this country only.

Attendance at lectures,	3,236,795
Attendance at educational films	1,202,334
Pamphlets distributed	9,205,229

FEDERAL RESERVE BOARD'S WEEKLY BANK STATEMENT

Continued withdrawals of Government deposits and liquidation of war paper as against substantial gains in other discounts and acceptances on hand are indicated by the Federal Reserve Board's weekly bank statement issued as at close of business on June 27, 1919. Gold reserves show a decline of 17.9 millions for the week and of about 54 millions since June 6, the Friday preceding the date of removal of the gold embargo. Federal reserve notes in circulation resumed their upward course, the increase for the week being 10.9 millions.

As against a decrease of 43.4 millions in the holdings of war paper the statement shows increases of about 29 millions in other discounts and of 29.8 millions in acceptances on hand. Considerable purchases of acceptances from member banks are reported by the New York bank both for its own account and the account of other reserve banks. An increase of 2.2 millions in Treasury certificates is accompanied by an increase of 3.4 millions in the banks' aggregate liabilities on Federal reserve bank notes in circulation.

RESTRICTION ON REDEMPTION OF SAVINGS STAMPS REMOVED

The Savings Division of the Treasury Department has announced the removal of the restriction under which registered war savings stamps could only be redeemed at the post office where they were originally registered. By arrangement with the Post Office Department the Treasury Department has provided for the redemption of registered stamps at any post office on the necessary 10 days' notice.

The regulation restricting the redemption of registered stamps to the registering post office has caused some inconvenience in the past. The plan for extending the redemption privilege has been properly safeguarded to prevent redemptions by any person other than the bona fide holder of registered stamps.

Under the plan application forms may be obtained at any post office, which, after being filled out in the presence of the postmaster, will be forwarded to the registering post office. These forms will carry information sufficient to conclusively identify the registered stamps presented and the owner applying for redemption. Upon the receipt of the application form and the registered stamps the registering postmaster will forward a post-office money order to the redeeming stamp owner at the post office of application 10 days after the date of application.

GOVERNMENT DECISIONS AFFECTING BUSINESS

(Continued from page 11.)

of the shell forging to be produced and approximately one-third of its length.

"(5) The billet was then taken to the forge shop, heated from two to three hours in a continuous furnace, and placed in the container or die of a hydraulic piercing press. It was pierced while hot by a piercing bar entering one end and pushing its way to within sufficient distance of the other end to leave a closed end or base. During this process the metal being heated to about 2,100 degrees in viscous, so that the metal is pushed up to the sides of the die or container. The product of this process was a cylindrical forging, hollow, with one closed and one open end.

"(6) The forging was then taken to a horizontal hydraulic bench and drawn while the metal was hot, so as to increase its length and conform its inside and outside diameter to the required size of the forging ordered by the Midvale Steel Company."

It will, of course, be noted that all six steps were progressive advances toward the chemical constituents, the shape and the dimension required by, and essential to, the manufacture of shells in compliance with the contract. And while, in the first three steps, the work was of such a character that the product made thereby could, up to the fourth stage, have been diverted to general commercial needs, yet as noted, the work done in said three steps was actually done with a view to contract needs and shell requirements. With the fourth step, the contract shell inspection of the French Government began and in the fifth step the fluid metal was taken, from the possibility of use for general commercial purposes, by a hollow-cylindrical forging process which restricted the steel to the field of use for shells. By the sixth step, this hollow-cylindrical forging was drawn to a length, and to an inside and outside diameter which enabled the Midvale Steel Company to thereafter carry forward its 29 progressive steps which, with the six of the Worth Brothers' Company, were required by the contract to complete the manufactured shell of the contract. From this it will be seen the Worth Brothers' Company selected the material required in the shell; it made the steel which constituted the shell; by work done upon said steel it segregated it from the general field of commercial use and limited it to use for shell making. That some of that material when imperfect was scrapped and used for other mechanical purposes only tends the more strongly to show that the work done by the Worth Brothers' Company, in accordance with the contract, was shell work distinctively, for even where it failed by not being up to contract requirements, it was so far removed from the general field of commerce that it was sold, not as an ordinary commercial product, but as scrap, and its subsequent use was only such restricted use for minor objects as scrap heaps permit. It would therefore seem clear that the volume of work done by the Worth Brothers' Company—10 per cent of the cost—and the character of that work, segregating the steel from the general field of commercial use and narrowing it to shell use, made its work such as was aptly described by the act as being "manufacturing * * * shells * * * of any kind, loaded or unloaded * * * or any part" of a shell. Indeed, to say that when Worth Brothers' Company made the steel which constituted the shell and when by pressing a cavity in the steel they made an outer rim or shell which gave it such shape as committed and restricted it to shell use, to say that Worth Brothers' Company, when they were doing this abnormal work and earning abnormal profits thereby, were making those profits neither from manufacturing shells or manufacturing any part of shells, is to lose sight of substance and of the purpose of Congress in using the plain, broad, inclusive words of this statute. The statute shows on its face that Congress contemplated that cases would arise where parts of the articles named would, if not indeed must, be made by joint co-operation. Indeed the found facts in this case show that not more than two or three plants in the whole country were equipped to make a complete shell. Shell making in this country had been going on for the two preceding years. It was well known that the shells made for the allies in the United States were manufactured by the joint work of different plants. In the light of these facts it would seem that a construction of the act which narrowed its application to the case of a plant that did the entire work, would defeat the whole purpose of Congress, which presumably was to subject the profits of all engaged in the manufacture of shells or any part thereof, to this excise tax. Such being the case, we held the tax imposed on Worth Brothers' Company was justly laid and the judgment of the court below, which held the company could not recover the tax from the government, was right and should be affirmed.

We next turn to the case of the Forged Steel Wheel Company against Lewellyn, Collector. From the proofs it appears the British government made contracts with certain persons whereby the latter agreed to supply it with high explosive shells in compliance with the specifications, requirement and inspection of the said government. To fulfill such shell contract the contractor made subcontracts with the Forged Steel Wheel Company, by which the latter agreed to manufacture and furnish to said contractor, rough steel shell forgings of the character provided in the contract, as to chemical constituents, tensile strength, size, shape, etc. To fulfill its contracts, the Forged Steel Wheel Company either made, had made or bought in the market, the grade of steel required. This steel was of a common commercial type known as rounds. These rounds it nicked and broke into eighteen-inch lengths, which it then heated and put through two forging processes, by the first of which a hole was pierced from one end of the round to within two inches of the other; by the second, the round was lengthened by drawing it through three successive rings of a hydraulic press. The output of the Forged Steel Wheel Company's work was a hollow steel body or shell form, of suitable composition, shape and length, from which to make, to the British government standards, the high explosive projectiles contracted for. The weight of such shell forms was about one hundred and seventy pounds. To make this shell form suitable for use as a shell, the contractor to whom the Forged Steel Wheel Company then delivered it, was required to dress, bore and machine it down to seventy-seven pounds, this required some twenty-seven distinct and separate processes. Such being the facts, did the work of the Forged Steel Wheel Company noted above make it "a person manufacturing * * * shells * * * or any part of" shell. The court below held it did not, and such holding constitutes the question involved in this case.

In reaching that conclusion, the lower court construed the act as though it read "a person manufacturing * * * shells * * * or any component, completed, part of" a shell, in that regard, saying: "I am therefore of opinion that Congress meant to levy the tax only upon those persons who were manufacturing and selling at a profit the completed things specifically designated in (b), (c), (d) and (e), and on those persons who were manufacturing and selling at a profit any completed part of those designated things. That one is not a manufacturer of a part unless the manufacture of that part is carried forward by him to the same point of completion to which it would have been necessary to carry it, if he had been the manufacturer of the completed thing."

The court was also influenced, first, by the fact that, as stated in its opinion, "The completed shell is a composite structure, consisting of six different parts: first, the shell body in one piece, cylindrical in shape, with a pointed head to increase its speed in flight and its power of penetration. Second, a copper driving band near the base of the shell body projecting slightly so as to engage the rifling of the gun. This gives the shell its rotary motion necessary for precision in flight. Third, a base plate inserted into the bed of the shell to prevent premature discharge. Fourth, a nose bushing of two parts, one of which screws into the shell body and the other into the fuse. Fifth, the fuse, either time or percussion, a highly complicated piece of mechanism, screwed into the nose bushing. Sixth, the high explosive charge. These several parts or pieces of mechanism, each delicately constructed and designed, not only individually, but with reference to each other, when assembled together, constitute a high explosive shell."

Starting with the unquestioned premise that a completed shell was made up of assembling six separate and complete parts, the court assumed that the purpose of Congress was not to tax any one but, (a) the manufacturer of a completed shell, of (b) the maker of a completed part of a shell; and that because the shell form the Forged Steel Wheel Company made was not a completed part of a shell, that it was therefore not subject to the excise tax imposed by the statute.

Now, it is manifest that standing alone the statute neither expresses nor implies any warrant or implication for limiting the broad, inclusive generic words "any part" to the restricted, specific, qualified term "any completed part." It follows, therefore, that ground for inferring such intent in the mind of Congress must arise from something apart from the language of the act itself. Such intent the court below found in certain decisions of the Federal courts involving tariff laws which exempted from duty "manufactured" articles. And these decisions holding what were "manufactured" articles in tariff legislation the court below held Congress must have had in mind in passing this excise law saying: "We must assume that Congress well knew the distinction between "a completely manufactured thing or part of a thing, and a partial manufacture of that thing. Many revenue acts have levied a tax upon manufactured articles or parts thereof, and others have levied a tax upon a partial manufacture."

On the other hand, in the Worth Brothers' Company case, decided above, the court below held these tariff decisions did not affect the construction of this statute, saying: "The rule has been applied in the classification of articles of merchandise imported and subject to customs duties or upon which drawback is allowed. There are decisions as to what constitutes a manufactured article, what constitutes a part of a manufactured article, what constitutes a partially manufactured article, what constitutes a manufacture of certain material and what constitutes a wholly manufactured article dependent upon the terms of the law under which a tax is laid upon the article itself, or under which a drawback or other privilege is allowed. I can not perceive that these cases have any bearing upon the question arising in this case, unless the terms of the act imply that the tax is to be imposed only upon the business of manufacturing to completion shells or parts of shells, and there is no such limitation in its terms. The clear purpose of the act is through taxation of the business or occupation of manufacturing munitions of war to reach the profits of all those engaged in such manufacture, whether engaged in manufacturing to completion or engaged in any part of such manufacturing."

We are of opinion the latter court was right in so regarding these customs decisions, for when the objects which Congress had in view in framing the customs acts and this excise law, are considered, it will be seen they were wholly different. In customs law the primary object of Congress in their passage was to protect domestic against foreign labor, and to effectuate this object the customs duties were so imposed that where all the work necessary to be done upon the imported articles to fit it for use in the United States had been done abroad, such article or the part so completed and fitted for use, was, to carry out that primary intent, held to be a manufactured article, or a manufactured part, and therefore subjected to the duty. On the other hand, if work upon the imported article, or imported part, before it was fit for use remained to be done in this country, such article or part was held not to be a manufactured article within the scope of the law, and therefore not subject to the tariff duty The necessity of bearing this primary purpose in view in construing customs acts was set forth in Tidewater Oil Company vs. United States, 171 U. S., 216; where the Supreme Court, referring to a customs act, said: "The object of the section was evidently not only to build up an export trade, but to encourage manufactures in this country, where such manufactures are intended for exportation, by granting a rebate of duties upon the raw or prepared materials imported, and thus enabling the manufacturer to compete in foreign markets with the same articles manufactured in other countries. In determining whether the articles in question were wholly manufactured in the United States, this object should be borne steadily in mind." Indeed, it is, on the one hand, this presence of work already done which had fitted an object for use, or it is on the other hand, a residue of work necessary to fit the object for use, which brings the article within or

(Continued on page 15.)

Ninety-Seven Vessels Delivered During First Three Weeks in June

Ninety-seven vessels have been delivered, in the first three weeks of June, to the United States Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation. The total amount of tonnage represented is 593,383 D. W., or 328,922 gross.

In April there was a total delivery of 111 ships aggregating 368,476 gross tons, or 543,720 deadweight tons. In April, 1918, the total deliveries were 31 ships aggregating 114,274 gross tons, or 171,413 deadweight tons. In May of this year the total delivery jumped to 136 ships of 511,014 gross tons, or 768,025 deadweight tons, as against 43 ships of 169,608 gross tons, or 254,413 deadweight tons last May.

For the month of June, 1918, 280,400 deadweight were delivered which is 212,983 deadweight less than delivered in the three weeks of June this year.

Total number of contract steel ships delivered to date, 404 vessels, 2,448,658 deadweight, 1,632,439 gross tons.

Total number requisitioned steel ships delivered to date, 331 vessels, 2,198,106 deadweight, 1,465,404 gross tons.

Total number of steel ships, 735 vessels, 4,646,764 deadweight, 3,097,843 gross tons.

Total number of wood ships, 257 vessels, 911,300 deadweight, 607,534 gross tons.

Total, 992 vessels, 5,558,064 deadweight, 3,705,377 gross tons.

During the week ending June 20th, 1919, the following requisitioned and contract steel and wood ships were delivered to the United States Shipping Board:

Deliveries.

West Harlan, Portland, Ore.; Cargo; D. W. T., 8,800; G. T., 5,867.

Barlow, Elizabethport, N. J.; O. Tug; D. W. T., —; G. T., —.

West Hematite, Seattle, Wash.; Cargo; D. W. T., 8,800; G. T., 5,867.

Hoxbar, Sparrows Point, Md.; Tanker; D. W. T., 10,100; G. T., 6,744.

Sabotawan, Milliken, N. Y.; Cargo; D. W. T., 7,500; G. T., 5,000.

Mulpua, Oakland, Cal.; Cargo; D. W. T., 9,400; T. G., 6,267.

Chatuauqua, Duluth, Minn.; Cargo; D. W. T., 3,500; G. T., 2,334.

Blair, Hog Island, Pa.; Cargo; D. W. T., 7,500; G. T., 5,000.

Lake Fugard, Buffalo, N. Y.; Cargo; D. W. T., 4,200; G. T., 2,800.

Anniston, Newark, N. J.; Cargo; D. W. T., 5,075; G. T., 3,384.

Schroon, Hog Island, Pa.; Cargo; D. W. T., 7,500; G. T., 5,000.

Edisto, Seattle, Wash.; Cargo; D. W. T., 9,600; G. T., 6,400.

Barrallton, Elizabethport, N. J.; O. Tug; —; —.

Lake Onaha, Lorain, O.; Cargo; D. W. T., 4,200; G. T., 2,800.

Crabtree, Ashtabula, O.; Cargo; D. W. T., 4,200; G. T., 2,800.

Balsam, Shooter's Island, N. Y.; Cargo; D. W. T., 7,433; G. T., 4,956.

Contract steel ships delivered for week, 16; D. W. T., 97,808; G. T., 65,206.

Total contract steel ships delivered to date, 404; D. W. T., 2,448,658; G. T., 1,632,439.

Requisitioned.

Shenandoah, Bathe, Me.; Tanker; D. W. T., 9,500; G. T., 6,334.

Western Glen, Seattle, Wash.; Cargo! D. W. T., 8,500; G. T., 5,667.

Santa Elisa, Camden, N. J.; Troop; D. W. T., 5,325; G. T., 3,550.

York Harbor, Port Richmond, N. Y.; Cargo; D. W. T., 3,500; G. T., 2,334.

Marcia, Chester, Pa.; Troop; D. W. T., 12,100; G. T., 8,067.

Requisitioned steel ships delivered for week, 5; D. W. T., 38,925; G. T., 25,950.

Total requisitioned steel ships delivered to date, 351; D. W. T., 2,198,106; G. T., 1,465,404.

Total contract and requisitioned steel ships delivered to date, 735; D. W T., 4,646,764; G. T., 3,097,843.

WOOD.

Agarista, Portland, Ore.; Cargo; D. W. T., 3,500; G. T., 2,334.

Ahala, Portland, Ore.; Cargo; D. W. T., 3,500; G. T., 2,334.

Ashland, Stonington, Conn.; C. Barge; D. W. T., 3,500; G. T., 2,334.

Adria, Grays Harbor, Wash.; F. Hull; D. W. T., 4,100; G. T., 2,734.

Gongalis, Orange, Tex.; F. Hull; D. W. T., 3,500; G. T., 2,334.

Bluffton, Houston, Tex.; F. Hull; D. W. T., 3,500; G. T., 2,334.

Columbine, Bath, Me.; Cargo; D. W. T., 3,500; G. T., 2,334.

Benzonia, Vancouver, Wash; Cargo; D. W. T., 3,500; G. T., 2,334.

Fort Snelling, Aberdeen, Wash.; Cargo; D. W. T., 3,500; G. T., 2,334.

Oelwein, Tacoma, Wash.; C. Barge; D. W. T., 3,500; G. T., 2,334.

Alta, Mobile, Ala.; Cargo; D. W. T., 3,500; G. T., 2,334.

Boykin, Portland, Ore.; Cargo; D. W. T., 3,500; G. T., 2,334.

Allison, Portland, Ore.; Cargo; D. W. T., 3,500; G. T., 2,334.

Angelina, Beaumont, Tex.; Cargo; D. W. T., 3,500; G. T., 2,334.

Wood ships delivered to date, 14; D. W. T., 49,600; G. T., 33,067.

Total wood ships delivered to date, 245; D. W. T., 861,700; G. T., 574,467.

No composite ships delivered for week.

Total composite ships delivered to date, 12; D. W. T., 42,000; G. T., 28,000.

Total wood and composite ships delivered to date, 257; D. W. T., 903,700; G. T., 602,467.

DENMARK RECOGNIZES POLAND.

The Danish Foreign Office has informed the American Minister of the official recognition of Poland as an independent State by the Government of Denmark.

GOVERNMENT DECISIONS.

(Continued from page 14.)

without the description of the manufactured article of the tariff law. This is well summarized in Tidewater Oil Company vs. United States, 171 U. S., 216, where it is said: "Raw materials may be and often are, subjected to successive processes of manufacture, each one of which is complete in itself, but several of which may be required to make the final product. Thus, logs are first manufactured into boards, planks, joists, scantlings, etc., and then by entirely different processes are fashioned into boxes, furniture, doors, window sashes, trimmings and the thousand and one articles manufactured wholly or in part of wood. The steel spring of a watch is made ultimately from iron ore, but by a large number of processes or transformations, each successive step in which is a distinct process of manufacture, and for which the article so manufactured receives a different name. The material of which each manufacture is formed, and to which reference is made in section 3019, is not necessarily the original raw material—in this case the tree or log—but the product of a prior manufacture; the finished product of one manufacture thus becoming material of the next in rank."

From these decisions it will be seen that these tariff-laws deal with manufactured articles, from the standpoint of protecting domestic labor, and the imposition of import duties is an incident in effectuating that main purpose.

But in the excise law in question, Congress is dealing with the imposing of taxes as the main object and with the work done as a mere incident to aid in determining the tax. In that aspect the quantum of the work is immaterial.

Indeed, from a study of customs decisions, it will be seen that from the basic standpoint of protecting domestic labor, the imposition of import duties is a mere incident of means to effectuating such main purpose, and the term "manufactured article" must therefore be construed and applied with such purpose in view. It follows, therefore, that in such case the quantum of labor done or left to be done, is all-important in the practical administration of customs laws. On the other hand, the whol purpose of excise law is to produce revenue and it is the fact of manfacture and not the quantum of labor that is the determining factor. Indeed, the object of the statute, viz: the raising of revenue, may be reached where a minumum of labor is used in the manufacturing taxes, for as the net profit is the basis of taxation, it follows that the smaller the relative amount expended in physical labor in a manufacturing operation, the greater may be the relative net profit which determines the tax. Moreover, it will be apparent that a manufacturing operation in which much labor has been used, may not involve any net profit, while another involving much less labor may result in taxable net profits. It will therefore be apparent that in an excise tax on manufacturing measured by net profits, the crucial question is not the quantum of the manufacture measured by steps, but the fact of manufacture resulting in profits. Gauging the operations of the Forged Steel Wheel Company by this standard, it would seem clear that in doing the basic shell work it did that company was, in the broad and general sense of fulfilling this contract, a "person manufacturing * * * shells * * *," and by virtue of the particular manufacturing stages it completed in the making of such shells, the company fell within the class of a "person manufacturing * * * any part of any of the articles mentioned." Such being the case, the excise tax was lawfully laid on the "net profits actually received or accrued for said year from the sale or disposition of such articles manufactured with the United States." It follows, therefore, the judgment recovered by it below was erroneous and must be reversed.

The Purchase Information Office, Room 2438, Munitions Building, Nineteenth and B Streets, Washington, gives information to persons desiring to sell material or supplies to the War Department and advises bidders concerning bids and awards.

List of New Government Departmental Publications

Department of Commerce.

The following is a list of the publications issued by the Department of Commerce during May, 1919:

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

Monthly list of publications issued by Department, April, 1919. 4 p.

Contains list of publications issued by Department during month for which pamphlet is issued:

Report of an investigation of Akron Industrial Salvage Co. 20 p.

A community incorporated waste-saving experiment.

List of publications of Department available for distribution. 17th ed. May 1, 1919. 78 p.

Complete list of publications of Department available for distribution on May 1, 1919. There is limited free distribution of many publications of Department and others are issued in small editions and soon become exhausted. Copies can usually be obtained from Superintendent of Documents at nominal prices, which are stated in this list.

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS.

Census of shipbuilding (including boat building), 1916 and 1914. 35 p.

Statistics for establishments engaged in construction and repair of vessels, ships, and boats of all classes. As generally used in this report the term "ship" or "vessel" refers to craft of 5 gross tons measurement or over, while craft under 5 gross tons are designated as boats. Statistics destinguish between establishments in steel shipbuilding branch of industry and those engaged in wooden shipbuilding and boat building. Although statistics for industry for 1914 were collected in connection with quinquennial census of manufactures for that year, they were not published at the time, owing to inadvisability of making public the information during war, but figures were used by Shipping Board and other war agencies of Government; later a further canvass was made of the industry, to cover operations of 1916, for use of various war boards, and these statistics have been incorporated in present bulletin.

Supervisors' districts, Fourteenth Census, 1920. 1st ed. Mar. 29, 1919. 75 p., 51 maps.

Establishment of these supervisors' districts is under authority of section 9 of the "Act to provide for the Fourteenth and subsequent decennial censuses," which directs that the Director of the Census shall, at least six months prior to date fixed for commencing enumeration at Fourteenth and each succeeding decennial census, designate number of supervisors of census for each State, District of Columbia, Alaska, Hawaii, and Porto Rico, and shall define districts within which they are to act. Contains descriptions of 378 supervisors' districts into which United States has been divided for Fourteenth Census, also population, according to Federal Census of 1910 and State enumerations made in 1915. In addition to detailed description of each supervisor's district, a map is shown of each State, on which are outlined supervisors' districts.

COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY.

New Editions of Charts.*

155. Hunting Island to Ossabaw Island, including Port Royal Sound and Savannah River, S. C., and Ga. Scale 1:80,000; dimensions, 33 by 44 inches. 50c.

Shows results of recent surveys outside 3-fathom curve and in Port Royal Sound, also results of recent survey by United States Engineers along ranges leading to Savannah River.

168. Florida Reefs, Long Key to Newfound Harbor Key, Fla. Scale, 1:80,000; dimensions, 33 by 41 inches. 50c.

Contains no new information of importance. The hydrography south of Keys was simplified. It was so crowded and finely engrossed that soundings became illegible when printed by transfer. New edition made so that present illegible charts would be canceled.

495. York River, Yorktown to West Point, Va. Scale, 1:40,000; dimensions, 30 by 40 inches. 50c.

Shows results of recent surveys in vicinity of West Point at head of York River formed by junction of Mattaponio and Pamunkey Rivers.

8002. Dixon Entrance to Cape St. Elias, Alaska. Scale, 1:1,000,000; dimensions, 31 by 40 inches. 50c.

Shows results of new surveys west of Dall Island and off coast of Alaska from Cape Edward to Lituya Bay.

8250. Chatham Srait and Baranof Island, Alaska. Scale, 1:20,000; dimensions, 32 by 42 inches. 50c.

Shows results of recent surveys in vicinity of Yakobi Island.

*Charts are sold by the Superintendent of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, Washington, D. C., at the prices stated.

BUREAU OF FISHERIES.

Quantities and values of certain fishery products landed at Boston and Gloucester, Mass., and Portland, Me., by American and Canadian fishing vessels, April, 1919. Statistical bulletin 441. 1 p.

Three new whitefishes from Bear Lake, Idaho and Utah; by John Otterbein Snyder. Bureau of Fisheries doc. 864. May 7, 1919. 9 p. 3 text fig. 5c.

Marked Pacific salmon; by Willis H. Rich. Economic cir. 45. May 10, 1919. 12 p. 12 text fig.

Announcement regarding fish expected to return in 1919 and subsequent years.

BUREAU OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMMERCE.

Commerce reports nos. 102-127 [vol. 2, series 1919], May 1-31, 1919, p. 625-1120. [Daily, except Sundays and holidays.] Single copies, 5c.; $2.50 per annum; cloth-bound quarterly volumes, with index, $6 per annum.

Contains reports by American consular officers, commercial attaches, and trade commissioners on commercial conditions and trade openings in foreign countries.

Annual reports from consular officers, formerly published in Daily Consular and Trade Reports, are now issued as supplements to Commerce Reports and will be mailed to all persons receiving that publication. Each supplement will be so numbered that at the end of year they may be easily assembled by countries and bound. Each country has been assigned definite number (for example, Austria-Hungary No. 1), and reports from various consular districts in that country will be distinguished by addition of letter (1a, 1b, etc.) in order in which they are issued.

Title-page, contents, and index to supplements to Commerce Reports for calendar year 1917. 16 p.

Total values of imports and exports of United States, Apr., 1919. 2 p.

Shows total value of imports into and exports from United States of merchandise and of gold and silver for several past years by months and by accumulated periods of calendar or fiscal year.

Monthly summary of foreign commerce of United States, Mar., 1919. 100 p. 15c.; $1.50 per annum. [Printed also as H. doc. 1401, pt. 9, 65th Cong., 3d sess.]

Shows imports into and domestic exports from United States, by articles and principal countries, during month and accumulated periods of current year, compared with like periods of two preceding years; also total values by countries and by customs districts, movements of gold and silver in foreign trade, merchandise remaining in warehouse, and trade with noncontiguous territories of United States.

Quarterly statement of imported merchandise entered for consumption in United States and duties collected thereon during quarters ended Sept. 30 and Dec. 31, 1918. 69 p. 20c.; 75c. per annum.

Shows imported merchandise entered for consumption in United States in detail by articles, giving quantity and value, whether free of duty, and if dutiable specific or ad valorem rate of duty, during quarters specified, and quantity, value, and duty collected during six months ending Dec. 31, 1918.

Foreign tariff notes no. 30. 73 p. 10c.

Reprint of foreign tariff notes in daily Commerce Reports during July-September, 1918.

INDUSTRIAL STANDARDS SERIES.

[Text as adopted by American Society for Testing Materials. Spanish-English editions prepared under supervision of Bureau of Standards. Series covers industrial standards for materials, which includes standards prepared by Government and by technical societies and other organizations.]

18. Standard specifications for lap-welded and seamless steel boiler tubes for locomotives. Revised 1918. 19 p. 4 text fig. 5c.
19. Standard specifications for lap-welded and seamless steel and wrought-iron boiler tubes for stationary service. Revised 1918. 19 p. 4 text fig. 5c.
20. Standard specifications for welded steel pipe. Revised 1918. 15 p. 5c.
23. Standard specifications for lap-welded charcoal-iron boiler tubes for locomotives. Revised 1918. 15 p. 2 text fig. 5c.
27. Standard specifications for wrought-iron plates. Revised 1918. 13 p. 5c.
28. Standard specifications for cast-iron pipe and special castings. Adopted 1904. 27 p. 2 text fig. 5c.
31. Standard specifications for quenched high-carbon steel splice bars. Adopted 1915. 15 p. 2 text fig. 5c.
32. Standard specifications for quenched carbon steel track bolts. Revised 1916. 15 p. 2 text fig. 5c.
33. Standard specifications for quenched alloy-steel track bolts. Revised 1916. 15 p. 2 text fig. 5c.
39. Standard specifications for rail-steel concrete-reinforcement bars. Revised 1914. 13 p. 5c.
40. Standard specifications for cold-rolled steel axles. Revised 1916. 15 p. 2 text fig. 5c.
41. Standard specifications for wrought solid carbon-steel wheels for electric railway service. Revised 1916. 21 p. 2 text fig. 5c.
42. Standard specifications for automobile carbon and alloy steels. Revised 1918. 23 p. 4 text fig. 5c.
43. Standard specifications for cold-drawn Bessemer steel automatic screw stock. Adopted 1914. 11 p. 5c.
44. Standard specifications for cold-drawn open-hearth automatic screw stock. Adopted 1915. 11 p. 5c.
46. Standard specifications for foundry pig iron. Revised 1909. 13 p. 5c.
49. Standard specifications for gray-iron castings. Revised 1918. 15 p. 4 text fig. 5c.
50. Standard specifications for hard-drawn copper wire. Revised 1915. 25 p. 14 text fig. 5c.
52. Standard specifications for soft or annealed copper wire. Revised 1915. 15 p. 5c.
53. Standard specifications for Lake-copper wire bars, cakes, slabs, billets, ingots, and ingot bars. Revised 1913. 15 p. 5c.
54. Standard specifications for electrolytic

List of New Government Departmental Publications

copper wire bars, cakes, slabs, billets, ingots, and ingot bars. Revised 1913. 13 p. 5c.

55. Standard specifications for spelter. Revised 1918. 21 p. 5c.

56. Standard specifications for manganese-bronze ingots for sand castings. Revised 1914. 13 p. 2 text fig. 5c.

57. Standard specifications for purity of raw linseed oil from North American seed. Revised 1915. 11 p. 5c.

58. Standard specifications for purity of boiled linseed oil from North American seed. Adopted 1915. 11 p. 5c.

59. Standard specifications for turpentine. Adopted 1915. 13 p. 5c.

60. Standard specifications for carbon-steel and alloy-steel blooms, billets, and slabs for forgings. Revised 1918. 19 p. 5c.

61. Standard specifications for welded wrought-iron pipe. Adopted 1918. 15 p. 5c.

62. Standard specifications for quenched and tempered alloy-steel axles, shafts, and other forgings for locomotives and cars. Revised 1918. 25 p. 2 text fig. 5c.

MISCELLANEOUS SERIES.

78. Trade of United States with the world, 1917-1918; pt. 2, Exports, 346 p. 25c.

Exports of merchandise from United States, by countries and principal articles, during years ending June 30, 1917 and 1918.

79. International trade in cement; by Edward Whitney. 76 p. 10c.

Import statistics for countries whose imports exceeded $200,000 in value and export statistics for countries whose exports exceeded $1,000,000 in value, 1908, 1913, and latest available year.

82. Chemicals and allied products used in United States; compiled by Dr. E. R. Pickrell. 194 p. 25c.

Imports by quantities, values, and countries of origin during fiscal year 1913-14 and statistics of domestic production. Prepared in collaboration with American Chemical Society.

TARIFF SERIES.

39A. Supplement to British control of imports, with lists of prohibited imports; by L. Domeratzky. May, 1919. 16 p. 5c.

Gives modifications in British restrictions on importation and exportation between June, 1918, and April, 1919, since publication of Tariff Series 39.

BUREAU OF LIGHTHOUSES.

Notices to mariners nos. 18-22 [series 1919]. May 2-30. [Weekly.] Various paging. [Issued jointly with Coast and Geodetic Survey.]

Gives prompt notice of changes in aids to navigation and of obstructions or changes in channels, which are to be noted on charts and light buoy lists.

Buoy list: Narragansett Bay to Cape May, including New York Harbor. Third lighthouse district. Corrected to May 15, 1919. 126 p. 20c.

Description of all lights, fog signals, day beacons, buoys maintained by United States on coast and tidal waters between entrances to Narragansett and Delaware Bays; also aids on Lakes Cbamplain and Memphremagog.

BUREAU OF NAVIGATION.

Merchant vessels of United States. June 30, 1918. 540 p. $1.

List of vessels of United States belonging to commercial marine and to United States Government, specifying official number, signal letters, name, rig, tonnage, home port, and place and date of building of every vessel, distinguishing sailing vessels from those propelled by steam or other motive power.

BUREAU OF STANDARDS.

CIRCULARS.

76. Aluminum and its light alloys [with bibliography]. Apr. 21, 1919. 120 p. 2 p. of pl. 23 text fig. 20c.

79. Electrical characteristics and testing of dry cells. Apr. 25, 1919. 44 p. pl. 10 text fig. 10c.

TECHNOLOGIC PAPERS.

116. Silica refractories: Factors affecting their quality and methods of testing the raw materials and finished ware; by Donald W. Ross. Apr. 19, 1919. 84 p. 2 pl. 14 p. of pl. 10 text fig. 20c.

125. Viscosity of gasoline; by Winslow H. Herschel. May 5, 1919. 18 p. 4 text fig. 5c.

126. Study of the Goutal method for determining carbon monoxide and carbon dioxide in steels; by J. R. Cain and Earl Pettijohn. Apr. 30, 1919. 8 p. 5c.

STEAMBOAT-INSPECTION SERVICE.

Laws governing Steamboat-Inspection Service. Edition Mar. 5, 1919. 90 p.

Contains following changes: Amendments of sections 4402, 4404, 4414, salaries of inspectors; amendment of section 4472 to permit use of certain refined products of petroleum as stores on steam vessels carrying passengers; and act of June 10, 1918, appeals from decisions of boards of local inspectors; and section 4452 repealed.

Superintendent of Documents.

National park publications sold by the Superintendent of Documents. Remittances for publications listed in this circular should be by money order, payable to the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., or in cash. Checks and postage stamps can not be accepted.

PAMPHLETS.

Geological history of Yellowstone National Park, by Arnold Hague. 1912. 24 pages, including 10 illustrations. 10 cents.

Contains a general resume of the geologic forces that have been active in the Yellowstone National Park.

Geysers, by Walter Harvey Weed. 1912. 32 pages, including 23 illustrations. 10 cents.

In this pamphlet is a description of the forces which have produced the geysers.

Fossil forests of Yellowstone National Park, by F. H. Knowlton. 1914. 32 pages, including 15 illustrations. 10 cents.

Contains descriptions of the fossil forests of the Yellowstone National Park and an account of their origin.

Fishes of the Yellowstone National Park, by W. C. Kendall (Bureau of Fisheries Document 818). 1915. 28 pages, including 17 illustrations. 5 cents.

Contains descriptions of the species and lists of streams where found.

Origin of the scenic features of Glacier National Park, by M. R. Campbell. 1914. 42 pages, including 25 illustrations. 15 cents.

Contains a general account of the forces that have caused the development of the mountain ranges, the valleys, and lakes of Glacier National Park.

Glaciers of Glacier National Park, by W. C. Alden. 1914. 48 pages, including 30 illustrations. 15 cents.

Contains descriptions of the principal features of the larger glaciers in the park.

Some lakes of Glacier National Park, by M. J. Elrod. 1912. 32 pages, including 19 illustrations. 10 cents.

Contains a description of some of the principal lakes, with special reference to the possibility of stocking the lakes with fish.

Glacier National Park—A popular guide to its geology and scenery, by M. R. Campbell (Bulletin 600, U. S. Geological Survey). 1914. 54 pages, 13 plates, including map. 30 cents.

Geological history of Crater Lake, by J. S. Diller. 1912. 32 pages, including 28 illustrations. 10 cents.

Contains an account of the formation of Crater Lake.

Forests of Crater Lake National Park, by J. F. Pernot. 1916. 40 pages, including 26 illustrations. 20 cents.

Contains descriptions of the forest cover and of the principal species.

Features of the flora of Mount Rainier National Park, by J. B. Flett. 1916. 48 pages, including 40 illustrations. 25 cents.

Contains descriptions of the flowering trees and shrubs in the park.

Forests of Mount Rainier National Park, by G. F. Allen. 1916. 32 pages, including 27 illustrations. 20 cents.

Contains descriptions of the forest cover and of the principal species.

Mount Rainier and its glaciers, by F. E. Matthes. 1914. 48 pages, including 26 illustrations. 15 cents.

Contains a general account of the glaciers of Mount Rainier, and of the development of the valleys and basins surrounding the peak.

Sketch of Yosemite National Park and an account of the origin of Yosemite and Hetch Hetchy Valleys, by F. E. Matthes. 1912. 48 pages, including 24 illustrations. 10 cents.

Contains a description of the general features of the Sierra Nevada and the Yosemite National Park and an account of the origin of the Yosemite and Hetch Hetchy Valleys.

Forests of Yosemite, Sequoia, and General Grant National Parks, by C. L. Hill. 1916. 40 pages, including 23 illustrations. 20 cents.

Contains descriptions of the forest cover and of the principal species.

The secret of the big trees—Yosemite, Sequoia, and General Grant National Parks—by Ellsworth Huntington. 1913. 24 pages, including 14 illustrations. 5 cents.

Contains an account of the climatic changes that are indicated by the thickness of the growth rings in the big trees, and gives a comparative statement of the climatic conditions in California and Asia during a period of 3,400 years.

Antiquities of the Mesa Verde National Park: Spruce Tree House, by J. W. Fewkes (Bull. 41, Bureau of American Ethnology). 1909. 58 pages, 21 plates, 37 text figures. 40 cents.

Contains a detailed account of the structure and of the objects found in it.

Antiquities of Mesa Verde National Park: Cliff Palace, by J. W. Fewkes (Bull. 51, Bureau of American Ethnology). 1911. 92 pages, 35 plates, 4 text figures. 45 cents.

Contains a detailed account of the structure and of the objects found in it.

Excavation and Repair of Sun Temple, by J. W. Fewkes. 1916. 32 pages, including 18 illustrations. 15 cents.

Contains an account of a new ruin discovered in 1915.

Analyses of the waters of the Hot Springs of Arkansas, by J. K. Haywood, and geological sketch of Hot Springs, Ark., by Walter Harvey Weed. 56 pages. 10 cents.

Proceedings of the [First] National Park Conference held at Yellowstone National

New Government Publications

Park, September 11 and 12, 1911. 210 pages. 15 cents.

Contains a discussion of National Park problems by officers of the Government and other persons.

Proceedings of the [Second] National Park Conference held at the Yosemite National Park, October 14, 15, and 16, 1912. 146 pages. 15 cents.

Consists mainly of a discussion regarding the advisability of admitting automobiles to the National Parks.

Proceedings of the [Third] National Park Conference held at Berkeley, Cal., March 11, 12 and 13, 1915. 1915. 166 pages. 20 cents.

Contains discussions of National Park problems by officers of the Government and others.

PANORAMIC VIEWS.

The panoramic views listed below are based on accurate surveys and give an excellent idea of the configuration of the surface as it would appear to a person flying over it. The meadows and valleys are printed in light green, the streams and lakes in light blue, the cliffs and ridges in combinations of color, and the roads in light brown. The lettering is printed in light brown and is easily read on close inspection, but merges into the other colors when the sheet is held at some distance.

Panoramic view of Crater Lake National Park. 16½ x 18 inches, scale 1 mile to the inch. 25 cents.

Panoramic view of Yosemite National Park. 18½ x 18 inches, scale 3 miles to the inch. 25 cents.

Panoramic view of Glacier National Park. 18½ x 21 inches, scale 3 miles to the inch. 25 cents.

Panoramic view of Mount Rainier National Park. 20 x 19 inches, scale 1 mile to the inch. 25 cents.

Panoramic view of Yellowstone National Park. 18 x 21 inches, scale 3 miles to the inch. 25 cents.

Panoramic view of Mesa Verde National Park. 22½ x 19 inches, scale three-fourths mile to the inch. 25 cents.

Panoramic view of Rocky Mountain National Park. 14 x 17½ inches, scale 2 miles to the inch. 25 cents.

RAILROAD GUIDEBOOKS.

In the Geological Survey bulletins listed below are described the geography, geology, history, and natural resources of the regions traversed by the principal transcontinental routes. Every effort has been made to make the volumes interesting as well as accurate. Matter slightly more detailed or technical than that in the body of the text has been separated as footnotes, and a glossary has been provided for such geologic terms as it was necessary to use. The more important sources of geologic information on the region are listed in the back, and a table showing the principal divisions of geologic time appears on the backs of the title-pages.

Guidebook of the Western United States, Part A, The Northern Pacific Route, with a side trip to Yellowstone Park, by M. R. Campbell and others. (Bulletin 611, U. S. Geological Survey.) 1915. 212 pages, 27 route maps, 27 plates, 39 text figures. 50 cents.

This volume deals with the country along the Northern Pacific Railway from St. Paul to Seattle and along the branch line to Yellowstone Park. It is the purpose of this volume to answer some of the questions which these views from the car windows evoke, to tell what the rocks are and how they got there, to explain the effects of earth movements upon them, to show how that conspicuous element in scenery which we call topography is the result of a long succession of geologic events—in brief, to tell the story of the mountains, valleys, and plains. It does not stop there, however. It connects this record of the prehistoric past with the present march of western progress and development by showing the relation of geologic processes to natural resources of various kinds; it describes the utilization of these resources and tells how man has turned them to account.

Guidebook of the Western United States, Part B, The Overland Route, with a side trip to Yellowstone Park, by W. T. Lee, R. W. Stone, H. S. Gale, and others. (Bulletin 612, U. S. Geological Survey.) 1915. 244 pages, 29 route maps, 50 plates, 20 text figures. 50 cents.

A handbook for the traveler which deals not only with the geology but with the natural resources, history, and development of the country between Omaha and San Francisco. It shows how differences in scenery and climate depend upon past geologic events and dispels the monotony of the great plains by taking the traveler back to times when these regions supported a vegetation very different from their present scanty covering and were inhabited by animals of strange forms and large size. The scenery of the mountains acquires additional interest from the explanation of the earth movements and the resulting rock structures to which fundamentally the mountain forms are due.

Guidebook of the Western United States, Part C, The Santa Fe Route, with a side trip to the Grand Canyon of the Colorado, by N. H. Darton and others. (Bulletin 613, U. S. Geological Survey.) 1915. 194 pages, 25 route maps, 42 plates, 40 text figures. 50 cents.

This guide describes the country along the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway from Kansas City to Los Angeles. Although the description of the rocks and their relations and the scenic features form a large proportion of the matter, nearly every page gives information as to notable historic events, industrial resources, plants, and animals. The story of the Indians, past and present, especially the characteristic Pueblo tribes, is told in some detail. Many of the facts regarding the rocks are here presented for the first time. The book contains numerous views of prominent scenic features and pictures of restorations of some of the very remarkable animals whose bones are found in the clays.

Guidebook of the Western United States, Part D, The Shasta Route and Coast Line, by J. S. Diller and others. (Bulletin 614, U. S. Geological Survey.) 1915. 142 pages, 19 route maps, 33 plates, 15 text figures. 50 cents.

A manual for the traveler between Seattle or Los Angeles and San Francisco, which describes in clear, simple language the geography, geology, history, and natural resources of the region visible from the car windows. Geology is made interesting to the reader by an avoidance of details and by the selection for treatment of the features that are likely to attract the eye. Care is taken also to point out the connection between the story of the earth and the present human activity in the region. The book is divided into two parts, one dealing with the route from Seattle to San Francisco and one with the route from Los Angeles to San Francisco.

Department of Interior.

INDIAN OFFICE.

Selected Sources of Information about Indians.

Annual Report of Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

Reports of Five Civilized Tribes.

Final rolls Five Civilized Tribes [sold only by Superintendent, Five Civilized Tribes, Muskogee, Okla.]

The following are for sale by the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C.

Indian Office Annual Reports [Different prices for different years, ranging from 30c to $1.30].

Indian Babies and How to Keep Them Well, 15c.

Home and Farm Mechanics, 15c.

Social Games, Plays, etc., 10c.

Desert Wells, 5c.

Correspondence of James S. Calhoun, 70c.

Trachoma, its cause, prevention and treatment, 5c.

Some things a girl should know how to do, 5c.

Regulations leasing oil and gas on Shoshone Reservation, 5c.

Synopsis of course in sewing, 10c.

Outline lessons in housekeeping, 5c.

Laws, Decisions, Regulations Five Civilized Tribes, $1.70.

Regulations relating to determination of heirs and approval of wills, 5c.

Regulations governing, supervising and investigating officers of Indian Service, 5c.

ASKS REPORTS ON USE OF TNT. IN RECLAMATION PROJECT WORK

The Chief of Construction, United States Reclamation Service, Department of the Interior, has issued the following to project managers concerning reports on experience of project managers in the use of TNT:

1. The following letter received from the director is issued for your information:

"Through the courtesy of Mr. Clarence Hall, chief explosives engineer of the Bureau of Mines, we are in receipt of a copy of letter from the Bureau of Public Roads containing the following excerpt from the weekly report of Mr. D. L. MacBeath, a superintendent of road construction, who is building by day labor the Trinity River Forest road project, located in northern California:

"'As an explosive for road construction TNT is a decided success. It seems to have greater lifting and throwing power than dynamite and breaks the rock to smaller size. For blasting for a steam shovel it is an ideal explosive. It leaves the crater much cleaner than dynamite and less barring of loose rock is required.'

"Mr. Hall has requested that we favor him with similar reports from our field engineers, should any be received. For our own information, and particularly for the information of those engineers who are likely to have charge of work where this explosive will be used, I think such reports are desirable at the earliest possible date, and the project managers of the Flathead, North Platte and Yuma projects, to whom a copy of this letter is being sent, are asked to consider this as a request for such a report on the actual use of the explosive in their work."

2. All project managers are requested to make such reports in duplicate when they have any available information in using TNT.

TRANSFER OF PRISONERS.

Instructions have been issued for the transfer of between 60 and 70 prisoners formerly confined at the United States Disciplinary Barracks, Fort Leavenworth, Kan., to the United States Disciplinary Barracks, Alcatraz, and the War Prison Barracks, Fort Douglas, Utah.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION ANNOUNCES EXAMINATIONS

The United States Civil Service Commission announces open competitive examinations as follows:

Treasury Department:

Division of Loans and Currency—counting clerk,* July 23, $1,200 to $1,800 a year.

Public Health Service—Pharmacologist, July 29, $3,000 a year.

Bureau of War Risk Insurance—Multigraph repairman, July 29, $1,200 a year.

War Department:

Ordnance Department, Pedricktown, N. J.—Plant maintenance superintendent, July 22, $2,400 a year.

Interior Department:

Patent Office—Assistant examiner,* July 23, 24, and 25, $1,500 a year.

Bureau of Mines—Junior electrical engineer,* July 9.

Indian Service—Domestic science teacher,* July 23, $720 a year.

Navy Department:

Ship draftsman, $5.20 to $12 a day.

Aeronautical draftsman, $5.20 to $12 a day.

Ordnance draftsman, $5.20 to $12 a day.

Marine engine and boiler draftsman, $5.20 to $12 a day.

Marine engine and boiler draftsman (internal combustion), $5.20 to $12 a day.

Marine engine and boiler draftsman (aero), $5.20 to $12 a day.

Marine electrical draftsman, $5.20 to $12 a day.

Radio draftsman, $5.20 to $12 a day.

General engineering draftsman, $5.20 to $12 a day.

Architectural draftsman, $5.20 to $12 a day.

Power-plant draftsman, $5.20 to $12 a day.

Heating and ventilating draftsman, $5.20 to $12 a day.

Electrical draftsman, $5.20 to $12 a day.

Copyist draftsman, $3.20 to $4.80 a day.

Navy yard, Norfolk, Va.—Metallurgist, July 29, $2,800 a year.

Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.—Metallurgist, July 29, $7.52 a day.

*The asterisk indicates examinations in which competitors are required to report for examination on the dates indicated. For other positions competitors are not assembled at any place for examination, but are rated on training, experience, etc.

For information concerning the above or any other pending civil-service examinations may be obtained by applying to the Secretary of the U. S. Civil Service Board at the post office or customhouse in any city, or to the U. S. Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C.

WIRE FENCE ACROSS BORDER.

Construction of a wire fence two miles in length between Calexico, Cal., and Mexical, Mex., has been authorized by the War Department. Because of excessive cost and lack of data as to its military value, there is no probability that a military road will be built along the border at present.

How to Reinstate Lapsed Insurance Explained by the War Risk Bureau For Benefit of Former Service Men

Reports to the Bureau of War Risk Insurance indicate that large numbers of men who have left the Army, Navy or Marine Corps and have missed making payments of premiums, and whose War Risk Insurance has lapsed, do not know that their insurance may be reinstated. It is requested that the widest publicity consistently possible be given to the following as a national service:

How Lapsed War Risk Insurance May Be Reinstated.

Reinstatement of lapsed War Risk Insurance is allowed up to nine months from first date of lapse under the provisions of the exceedingly important and liberal rulings made by the Treasury Department extending the reinstatement privileges after separation of the insured from the active military or naval service. The following substantial summary indicates how reinstatement may be made, and when physical examinations are required:

1. Where the insured has paid no premiums since discharge:

(a) If not discharged more than three months, the policy may be reinstated by simply sending in past due premiums, provided the insured is still living. No application for reinstatement or proof of good health is required.

(b) If discharged more than three months and less than nine months, insured must be in as good health as at date of discharge, and so state in his application for reinstatement when sending in premiums past due. No medical examination is required.

(c) If insured was discharged before January 1, 1919, the insurance may be reinstated at any time before September 30, 1919, on the same conditions as in paragraph (b) above; namely, insured must be in as good health as at date of discharge, and so state in his application for reinstatement when sending in past due premiums. No medical examination is required.

2. Where the insured has paid the first premium due after he was discharged but has failed to pay some of the later ones:

(a) If less than three months behind in premium payments and insured is in good health as when policy lapsed, and so states in his application, he may reinstate without medical examination by sending in premiums past due.

(b) If more than three months behind and less than nine months, insured may reinstate, if in as good health as at the date when the insurance lapsed and so states in his application and submits therewith a satisfactory report to that effect to the Director of War Risk Insurance from a reputable physician, together with premiums past due.

3. Where the insurance has been formally cancelled it may be reinstated on conditions similar to the above.

If the policyholder is unable to keep the full amount of War Risk Insurance he carried while in the service, he may reinstate part of it from $1,000 up to $10,000 in multiples of $500. Reductions may be made in multiplies of $500 to any amount, but not less than $1,000. Premiums are due on the first of the month, although payments may be made any time during the calendar month.

Premiums should be paid by check, draft, or money order payable to the Treasurer of the United States, and sent to the Premium Receipt Section, Bureau of War Risk Insurance, Washington, D. C.

Facts Desired When Writing.

The Bureau of War Risk Insurance urges all discharged service men, whenever they write to the Bureau of War Risk Insurance, to be sure to furnish the following information:

1. Full name (including first, middle, and last name) and complete address.
2. Rank at the time of applying for insurance.
3. Army or Navy organization at time of applying for insurance.
4. Army serial number, if in the army.
5. The number of insurance certificate, if known.

If this is done, the handling of the matter will be greatly expedited.

Notwithstanding the reinstatement ruling, service men must bear in mind that while they have the opportunity to again put their policies in force, if the insurance becomes lapsed at the end of the calendar month, death claims will not be paid if death should occur before reinstatement of policy. Premiums should be kept up to insure the safety of the policy, hence the slogan, "Don't Fall Behind."

$750,000,000 OF INSURANCE CLAIMS PAID SINCE JANUARY 1

The Bureau of War Risk Insurance, which has charge of the Government insurance on the soldiers, sailors and marines, has awarded three-quarters of a billion dollars of insurance claims, exclusive of all other claims or payments, since the 1st of January.

The total awarded to date is rapidly approaching a billion dollars of insurance claims.

War-risk insurance is payable in monthly installments over 20 years, so that this means that about $70,000,000 a year will go to the beneficiaries of the men and will extend to every State in the Union.

Easy to buy, convenient to handle, no red tape—Get a WAR-SAVINGS STAMP to-day.

ARMY LINE AND STAFF SCHOOLS TO BEGIN ABOUT SEPTEMBER 1

The War Department authorizes publication of the following information:

The following information is being sent to the commissioned personnel in the regular army of the United States:

1. The School of the Line at Fort Leavenworth, Kans., for training officers of all arms in combined tactics, and the General Staff College, at Washington, D. C., for training selected officers for general staff duties in the War Department, with tactical units and higher commands will be started about September 1, 1919.

2. The class for the School of the Line will be comprised of about 200 officers of all arms and services in field grades, as far as practicable.

3. The class for the General Staff College at Washington will consist of about 100 officers. The following classes are considered eligible: Graduates of the old Army Staff College; officers who have served efficiently as commanders of brigades and higher tactical units during the war; officers who have served efficiently as chiefs of general staff sections, of corps or of higher tactical units during the war; officers of the general staff corps, and officers who are able to establish to the satisfaction of commandant of the General Staff College that their past education and service is an effective guarantee of their capacity to take the course.

4. The selection of officers to take these courses of instruction will be made by the War Department and based largely upon the officers' records. However, individual preferences will be consulted and all applications should be on file in War Department not later than July 15, 1919.

5. Officers to attend these courses will be ordered to report to the respective commandants on August 15, 1919.

PHYSICAL AND MENTAL TESTS FOR COURT MARTIAL CONVICTS

The War Department authorizes publication of the following information:

The Adjutant General has been directed to convene a board of officers to make a complete physical and mental examination of all persons serving general court martial sentences in Federal penitentiaries. The board will be directed to investigate thoroughly the history of each convict and to transfer to the disciplinary barracks in cases in which circumstances are so exceptional that there will be a large probability that a man so transferred will ultimately make a desirable soldier. Transfers to the disciplinary barracks will be made only upon the recommendations of this board. In view of the fact that courts-martial can sentence a soldier to confinement in a Federal penitentiary only in case of conviction of a serious crime, it is stated in the instructions to the board to be very undesirable to have men so convicted restored to duty unless circumstances are most exceptional.

The War Department authorizes publication of the following statement by the Director of Military Intelligence:

Wide publicity was given in the press of Sunday, June 8, to the account of irregularities in the disposal of salvage material at Detroit. About a month ago the Ordnance Department became cognizant of possible irregularities. Careful investigation by the Ordnance Department verified these suspicions, and last week the Military Intelligence Division was called into the case and, in close cooperation with the Department of Justice, indictments were obtained which frustrated at its inception an ambitious plot to defraud the Government.

Trade Mark Bureau at Rio de Janeiro To Benefit Pan-American Commerce

Plans are under way which it is believed will lead to the establishment in the near future of an International Trade Mark Registration Bureau at Rio de Janeiro, which will be of great service in the promotion of Pan American commerce, according to an announcement today by John Barrett, Director General of the Pan American Union. James T. Newton, United States Commissioner of Patents, who is deeply interested in the proposition, has informed the Director General that as a result of the interest aroused at the recent Second Pan American Commercial Conference in the question of trademarks and their protection, the diplomatic representatives in Washington of South American countries have been invited to meet soon for discussing the opening of this bureau. The purpose is to enable merchants and manufacturers to deposit their trade marks in the countries which constitute the Pan American Union and secure extension through the international bureau of the protection given at home. The bureau at Rio de Janeiro would do for the United States and South America what the bureau already established at Havana is doing for the North American republics.

Purpose of Bureau.

In speaking of the subject at the Second Pan American Commercial Conference, Dr. Mario Diaz Irizar, Director of the Bureau at Havana, said:

"The International Trade Mark Registration Bureau of the American Republics established at Havana in pursuance of the Convention adopted at the Fourth Pan American Conference held at Buenos Aires in 1910, will unquestionably serve as one of the chief measures to bring the American republics into closer relationship with each other. That Bureau will have as its chief object the greatest kind of protection possible for all products to which a trade mark is given. The practical aim is to enable the merchants and manufacturers to deposit their trade marks in the countries which constitute the Pan American Union, and in a simple and economical way, to secure extension through the International Bureau at Havana of the protection given them at home.

Plan of Action.

"The American nations, according to the Convention, are divided into two groups, one comprising the 11 republics of North and Central America; the other, the ten republics of South America. In order that a given trade mark may be protected in the Southern group from the moment that the bureau at Rio de Janeiro shall have been organized the bureau at Havana will begin automatically to furnish the authorities at Rio de Janeiro with all details relating to each of the marks submitted to Havana. Thus from the very outset of its operation, he Rio de Janeiro Bureau will have a complete record of all the trade marks submitted by the countries of the Northern Group to the Havana Bureau for international trade mark protection."

Statistics Concerning Army Supplies

During the week ended June 6, the value of sales reported by the Director of Sales was $9,249,867. This may be compared with $26,682,798 for the previous week and $5,687,765 for the week before that. The total receipts from sales reported to June 6 are $288,622,073, or 84 per cent of the original cost to the Government of the material sold.

In reply to inquiry by the House Military Affairs Committee, the Liquidation Commission has cabled that important duties were not paid to the French Government on property imported for use by the A. E. F. Such duty, the cable states, will not be required in case of sale of such property to the French Government, or to foreign governments or citizens thereof, provided the property is taken out of France. The French Government, however, contends that this duty is assessable in case of sales to French civilians.

Instructions have been issued for return from the A. E. F. of all new U. S. Army regulation tents and blankets as well as a long list of new clothing articles, provided these supplies cannot be sold in Europe for cost.

The Director of Purchase, Storage and Traffic has issued, under date of May 1, a compilation of all supply circulars and bulletins defining the functions of the Purchase, Storage and Traffic Division and its relation to the various purchasing bureaus.

REQUESTS FOR SEALED PROPOSALS.

Department of Interior.

Department of the Interior, Washington, June 3, 1919. Help Wanted, Male and Female. Are you looking for a permanent position that offers good pay and working conditions? If so, the Federal Government needs help at the Saint Elizabeth Hospital, Washington, D. C. There are a number of vacancies for the following positions, all of per month; all classes of domestics, includ- which include maintenance: Milkmen, $45 ing waitresses, laundresses, and kitchen helpers, male and female, $32.50 per month; assistant cooks, $32.50 per month; assistant bakers, $45 per month. "Maintenance" includes room, board, laundry, and, in case of illness, medical attention for a reasonable time. Requirements: Applications must be not less than 16 years of age and in good physical condition. Are you capable of taking one of these positions? If so, get application form number 1642 from the Secretary, Fourth Civil Service District, or the Superintendent, Saint Elizabeth Hospital, both at Washington, D. C., and file it as soon as possible with either of these parties. S. G. Hopkins, Assistant Secretary.

War Department.

Capt. J. E. Van Horne, Jr., Clothing and Equipage Division, Office of Director of Purchase, Munitions Building, will receive proposals until July 9, for furnishing 32455 linear yards of woolen serge, scarlet, Cochineal dyed and until July 15, for furnishing 100,000 pairs of shoes.

Paints Branch, Raw Materials Division, Munitions Building, Washington, D. C., will receive proposals until July 11, for furnishing 20,000 pounds of naphthalene to satisfy requisition No. 4-3694, Baltimore, Md.

Proposals for dredging and rock removal. United States Engineer Office, Room 710, Army Building, 39 Whitehall Street, New York, N. Y. Sealed proposals for dredging and rock removal in East River, N. Y., will be received here until 12 m., August 7, 1919, and then opened. Further information on application.

Commerce Department.

Sealed proposals will be opened by the Lighthouse Superintendent, 341 Post Office Building, Detroit, Mich., 2 o'clock p. m., July 8, 1919, for the sale by the United States of two (2) return flue tubular steam boilers, formerly constituting the fog signal steam plant at the Harbor Beach, Harbor of Refuge, North Entrance Light Station, Mich. Each boiler is 42 inches in diameter, 12 feet long and provided with a steam drum. Shell plates of boilers were originally 5-16 inch thick. Boilers can be examined at the above-mentioned light station and bids will be considered for one or both boilers. Information upon application to the above superintendent.

Separate sealed proposals will be opened by the Lighthouse Superintendent, Boston, Mass., 2 o'clock p. m., August 1, 1919, for dredging and for building new wharf and retaining wall at lighthouse depot, Chelsea, Mass. Information upon application to the above superintendent.

Sealed proposals will be opened by the Superintendent of Lighthouses, Tompkinsville, N. Y., 2 o'clock p. m., July 10, 1919, for furnishing and installing radiators, piping, etc., for steam heating system in the new office building at the General Lighthouse Depot, Tompkinsville, N. Y. Information upon application to the above superintendent.

The Panama Canal.

Proposals for shavings and sawdust collecting systems, filing cabinets, cotton canvas, cargo check books, bristol board, and cotton waste.—Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the General Purchasing Officer, The Panama Canal, Washington, D. C., until 10.30 o'clock a. m., July 11, 1919, at which time they will be opened in public, for furnishing the above-mentioned articles. Blanks and information relating to this circular (1287) may be obtained from this office or the offices of the assistant purchasing agents, 24 State Street, New York City; 606 Common Street, New Orleans, La.; and Fort Mason, San Francisco, Cal.; also from the United States Engineer offices in the principal cities throughout the United States.—A. L. Flint, General Purchasing Officer.

REPORT ON OVERSEAS TRAFFIC FOR THE WEEK ENDED JUNE 18

According to a report on overseas traffic made public by Walker D. Hines, Director General of Railroads, the total number of carloads of export freight on hand at North Atlantic ports, exclusive of bulk grain and coal for the week ended June 18, amounted to 24,604 cars, as against 25,750 for the same day of the preceding week. On the same date there were 6,948 carloads of export food on hand at these ports compared with 7,798 carloads for the week of June 11.

The report shows that the terminal situation at New York is in excellent condition, sufficient vessels destined to foreign governments being in port to take care of all the shipments of freight on hand.

For the Food Administration, Packers Relief and miscellaneous consignments there were on hand on June 18 at the port of New York 1,033 cars.

There are 10,537,193 bushels of grain in elevators at North Atlantic ports, according to the report. There were received in elevators 5,948,174 bushels of grain during the week mentioned, while 6,051,654 bushels were cleared.

At South Atlantic and Gulf ports on June 14 there were 10,894 carloads of export freight on hand as against 10,751 cars on June 7.

GOVERNMENT SUPPLIES FOR SALE.

(Used) motor cars, 2 Studebakers, 7-passenger and 2 Buick ambulances. Sealed bids will be opened 10 a. m., July 21, 1919, at Zone Supply Office, San Antonio, Tex. Particulars, bid forms can be obtained at above office or Zone Supply Office, attention Surplus Property Officer, El Paso, Tex.

(New) steel folding cots, 20,000, approximately 76 in. by 36 in. Sealed bids will be opened 10 a. m., July 23, 1919, at Zone Supply Office, 2d and Arsenal Sts., St. Louis, Mo. Particulars, special bid forms can be obtained at above office or Zone Supply Offices, attention Surplus Property Officer, following cities: Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Atlanta, Chicago, St. Louis, San Francisco. Refer to S. P. D. No. 909 GS.

Cellucotton, over 204,007 lbs. Sealed bids will be opened 10 a. m., July 22, 1919, at War Dept., Surplus Property Div., Munitions Bldg., Washington, D. C. Particulars, special bid forms can be obtained at above office or Zone Supply Offices, attention Surplus Property Officer, following cities: Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Atlanta, Chicago, San Antonio, San Francisco. Refer to S. P. D. No. 5027 CE.

(New) meat hooks, 17,000, consisting of 14,461 tinned and 2,539 black iron meat hooks, "S" shape, size 7 inches, made of 1-2-in. iron. Sealed bids will be opened at 10 a. m., July 24, 1919, at Zone Supply Office, 461 8th Ave., New York. Particulars, special bid forms can be obtained at above office or Zone Supply Offices, attention Surplus Property Officer, following cities: Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Atlanta, Jeffersonville, Ind., Chicago, St. Louis, New Orleans, Omaha. Refer to S. P. D. No. 1040 GS.

Brown denim, approximately 286,019 yds. Sealed bids will be opened 10 a. m., July 15, 1919, at Zone Supply Office, 108 Massachusetts Ave., Boston, Mass. Particulars, special bid forms can be obtained at above office or Zone Supply Offices, attention Surplus Property Officer, following cities: Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, Chicago, St. Louis. Refer to S. P. D. No. 2375 CE.

Barium binoxide, 79,950 lbs., under specification C-14, available oxygen not less than 8.5 per cent; packed in steel barrels, with air-tight heads. Sealed bids will be opened 10 a. m. July 28, 1919, at Zone Supply Office, Philadelphia, Pa. Particulars, special bid forms can be obtained at above office or Zone Supply Offices, attention Surplus Property Officer, following cities: Boston, New York, Baltimore, Newport News, Atlanta, Jeffersonville, Ind., Chicago, St. Louis, New Orleans, San Antonio, Omaha, El Paso, and San Francisco. Refer to S. P. D. No. 1327 R. M.

(New) water kegs, 33,512 5-gallon capacity. Sealed bids will be opened 10 a. m., July 25, 1919, at Zone Supply Office, 21st St. & Oregon Ave., Philadelphia, Pa. Particulars, special bid forms can be obtained at above office or Zone Supply Offices, attention Surplus Property Officer, following cities: Boston, New York, Baltimore, Atlanta, Chicago, St. Louis, New Orleans. Refer to S. P. D. No. 1017 GS.

(New) padlocks, 24,736, galvanized wrought steel and dark gun metal; self-locking; 2-in. steel case; six lever; malleable iron shackles; 12 key changes. Sealed bids will be opened 10 a. m., July 15, 1919, at Zone Supply Office, Jeffersonville, Ind. Particulars, special bid forms can be obtained upon application to above office or Zone Supply Office, attention Surplus Property Officer, following cities: Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Chicago, St. Louis. Refer to S. P. D. No. 321 G. S.

Crude paraffin wax, 5,838 lbs. Sealed bids will be opened 10 a. m., July 30, 1919, at Zone Supply Office, Chicago, Ill. Particulars, special bid forms can be obtained at above office or Zone Supply Offices, attention Surplus Property Officer, following cities: Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Newport News, Atlanta, Jeffersonville, Ind., Chicago, Omaha, El Paso and San Francisco. Refer to S. P. D. No. 891 M. E.

Yellow ochre, 5,000 lbs. Sealed bids will be opened 10 a. m., July 15, 1919, at Zone Supply Office, San Antonio, Tex. Particulars, special bid forms can be obtained at above office or Zone Supply Offices, attention Surplus Property Officer, following cities: Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Newport News, Atlanta, Jeffersonville, Ind., Chicago, St. Louis, New Orleans, Omaha, El Paso, San Francisco. Refer to S. P. D. 1851 RM.

(New) hydrometer sets, 10,028. Sealed bids will be opened 10 a. m., July 30, 1919, at Zone Supply Office, 1819 West 39th St., Chicago, Ill. Particulars, special bid forms can be obtained at above office or Zone Supply Offices, attention Surplus Property Officer, following cities: Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Atlanta, St. Louis. Refer to S. P. D. No. 832 ME.

Proposals for the purchase of cargo-handling cranes, air compressors, electric motors and spares, starting panels, motor-driven triplex pump, Hamilton-Corliss engine, vacuum-cleaning machine, Hughes electric oven, water-cooling boxes, fiber conduit bends, steel dump cars, wooden flat cars, and locomotives offered for sale by the Panama Canal. Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the General Purchasing Officer, the Panama Canal, Washington, D. C., until 10:30 o'clock a. m., Sept. 2, 1919, at which time they will be opened in public, for purchasing the above-mentioned material. Blanks and information relating to this circular (1288) may be obtained from this office or the offices of the assistant purchasing agents, 24 State Street, New York City; 606 Common Street, New Orleans, La.; and Fort Mason, San Francisco, Cal.; also from the United States Engineer offices in the principal cities throughout the United States. —A. L. FLINT, General Purchasing Officer.

Buy War-Savings Stamps and Thrift Stamps to capitalize yourself and lend money to the Government to finish the war job.

ALL RAILROAD OFFICERS AND EMPLOYES URGED TO STRIVE FOR ECONOMY AND EFFICIENCY

PRESENT DEFICIT IS CITED

Saving In Use of Railroad Materials and Care Not to Injure the Equipment and Property Transported Urged In Letter By Director General.

Walker D. Hines, Director General of Railroads, has sent the following letter to all officers and employes of railroads under Federal control:

"The increased payroll cost, due to improved wages and working conditions, and the increased cost of material and supplies, are now resulting, in connection with the falling off in business, in the United States Railroad Administration incurring heavy deficits in railroad operations.

"For the first four months of this year, these deficits, after deducting the rental due the railroad company, were about $250,000,000, or at the rate of $62,500,000 per month. This critical condition makes it imperative not only that costs shall not increase, but also that every effort be made to help the Government through every reasonable effort to economize and realize greater efficiency.

How Deficit Must Be Offset.

"These deficits, so far as they cannot be eliminated through greater economies and through increased business, will eventually have to be offset by increased transportation rates which all should endeavor to avoid.

"I ask every officer and every employee to redouble his efforts to do efficient work, to economize in the use of railroad materials, fuel and other supplies, and to use great care not to injure equipment, tools, office furniture or injure property being transported by the railroad and for which payment must be made if injury occurs, and further than this, to try to encourage others to do the same.

"Please remember that if you should fail in any of these respects to do what you reasonably could and ought to do you would impose unnecessary cost upon the Government. This is true because it is the Government which has to bear the loss, if there is one, or which will receive the profit if any is earned.

Begin Now Is Plea.

"Do not wait for the other fellow to begin this improvement, but begin yourself. Do not decline to help because some other fellow is not helping; turn in and help, and keep on setting the other fellow a good example.

"You are interested in the great movement for the improvement of the condition of the individual worker. You can aid in that great movement, through efficiency and saving in reducing the cost of railroad operation, because thereby you help to keep down transportation rates, and thereby you help to keep down the cost of living. An increase in rates will give occasion for an increase in prices of what the public consumes and that will mean a new cycle of increasing still further the cost of living. It is to the interest of every man, woman and child in this country that this shall be avoided just as far as possible.

Working Conditions Better.

"The Government, during Federal operation of the railroads, as a result of its nation-wide control, has been able to do much to promote justice to railroad employes through making proper increases in their wages and proper improvement in their working conditions. In the nature of things the result cannot be equally satisfactory to all involving 2,000,000 employes, because it is not possible in this vast undertaking to satisfy equally every one or even every class of those employes. If any employe feels he has a ground for such dissatisfaction he ought to remember the remarkable strides that have been taken by the Government in the last 12 months in the recognition of the just rights of railroad employes, and compare the situation today with what it was in December, 1917, before Federal control began. It has been a source of satisfaction to me to aid in this great work. Will you not, in turn, do justice to the Government and help sustain my work, as Director General, and also justify what has been done for you, by doing all that you can reasonably do to save the Government money and to increase the efficiency of your work?

"I sincerely want your assistance in demonstrating that the railroads may be operated successfully even though the wages of its employes have been materially increased.

"WALKER D. HINES.
"Director General of Railroads."

Officers' Reserve Corps Appointments

The War Department authorizes publication of the following from the Office of the Chief of Staff:

June 20, 1919.

Report of Officers' Reserve Corps Appointments.

	Last report.	June 19.	To next report.
Appointments disapproved	6,125	51	6,176
Forward to the Adjutant-General for appointment	34,437	201	34,638
Appointments reported by the Adjutant-General	34,134	142	34,276

Commissions in Officers' Reserve Corps since November 11, 1918, made by the Adjutant-General from all sources:

	Cols.	Lt. Cols.	Majors.	Capts.	1st Lts.	2d Lts.	Total.
Last report	60	172	2,153	6,114	9,642	26,658	44,799
June 18, 1919	-	2	17	31	56	93	199
	60	174	2,170	6,145	9,698	26,751	44,998
Separations			4	12	29	119	164
	60	174	2,166	6,133	9,669	26,632	44,834

There are on file 24,318 applications for examination for appointment in the regular army. Of this number 15,590 are applications of emergency officers still in service forwarded to the War Department approved.

RESUMPTION OF FOREIGN MAIL SERVICE SINCE ARMISTICE

The speedy resumption of the foreign mail service where interrupted by war has followed the signing of the armistice, and there has also been a considerable extension in the parcel post, foreign, beyond points reached before the war. New foreign parcel post service with Siam was entered into January 31, 1919; with Alsace-Lorraine, February 20, 1919; with the Union of South Africa, April 12, 1919; with Luxemburg, April 23, 1919; with Paraguay, April 30; with Algeria, Corsica and Tunis and with Egypt on the same date; with British India, May 12, and with Palestine and Mesopotamia.

The foreign parcel post has been resumed with Belgium, Greece, Liberia, Iceland, Maderia Islands, Norway, Denmark, Netherlands and Sweden, and all of Italy.

The mail to Belgium, interrupted during the war, was re-established November 20, 1918, and since January 7 the mail service has been re-established with Servia, Rumania, Finland, Bulgaria and Luxemburg, Alsace-Lorraine, Czecho-Slovakia, the occupied territory of Germany, German-Austria and Poland, Turkey and for unregistered mail, letters and post cards for South Russia and Siberia and European Russia, and for Esthonia, Croatia-Slavonia, Bosnia, Herzegovina and Montenegro.

An increase of weight for parcel post packages has been provided to 20 pounds for Brazil, and to 22 pounds for British Honduras, Columbia, Nicaragua, Peru, the Republic of Honduras and Guatemala.

ENDS OFFICERS' OVERSEAS TRIPS

Gen. Pershing Requests That No More Be Sent to A. E. F.

The War Department authorizes publication of the following:

The recent policy of the War Department, that all officers of the regular army who had not had the privilege of serving with the American Expeditionary Forces in the war, would be sent overseas, has been changed.

Troops are now being returned to the United States at such a rate that, at the request of Gen. Pershing, no more officers will be sent overseas, except the class of student officers composed of recent graduates of the United States Military Academy at West Point, scheduled to leave about July 11, 1919. This policy went into effect on June 20.

GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS AND PURCHASES

Purchase and Storage.

MEDICAL DIVISION.

Purchase orders approved by Board of Review, Medical and Hospital Supplies Division, Office Director of Purchase:

Lalance & Grosjean Mfg. Co., New York, N. Y. Laboratory supplies, $9.24.

7. Leitz, Inc., New York, N. Y. Laboratory supplies, $250.00.

Spencer Lens Co., Buffalo, N. Y. Laboratory supplies, $70.40.

The Will Corp., Rochester, N. Y. Laboratory supplies, $12.96.

The Cambridge Glass Co., Cambridge, Ohio. Laboratory supplies, $128.00.

Kay-Scheerer Corp., New York, N. Y. Dental supplies, $337.50.

A. H. Thomas Co., Philadelphia, Pa. Laboratory supplies, $150.00.

Turner, Day & Woolworth Handle Co., Louisville, Ky. Ax halves, $1,806.12.

E. Leitz, Inc., New York, N. Y. Electric heating units, $900.00.

Tyer Rubber Co., Andover, Mass. Rubber bags, $1,400.00.

Edison Lamp Works, Harrison, N. J. Lamps, $144.00; lamps, $7.00.

Mayflower Rubber Works, South Braintree, Mass. Rubber tubing, $78.00.

The M. Weiss Co., New York, N. Y. Miscellaneous supplies, $210.00.

S. S. White Dental Mfg. Co., Philadelphia, Pa. Laboratory supplies, $134.00.

West Disinfecting Co., New York, N. Y. Laboratory supplies, $56.00.

Hynson, Westcott & Dunning, Baltimore, Md. Laboratory supplies, $6.00.

North & Judd Mfg. Co., New Britain, Conn. Surgical supplies, $25.20.

Schultz & Hirsch Co., Fulton St., Chicago, Ill. Hospital supplies, $10.49.

The Cambridge Glass Co., Cambridge, Ohio. Laboratory supplies, $12.84.

Chas. Cooper & Co., New York, N. Y. X-ray supplies, $750.00.

CONSTRUCTION DIVISION.

Standard Underground Cable Co., Washington, D. C. Electrical material for Cranny Island, $819.40.

Reynolds Wire Co., Dixon, Ill. Wire screening for Camp Travis, Tex., $4,350.00.

Wright Wire Co., Worcester, Mass. Galvanized wire screening for Camp Travis, Tex., $2,900.00.

Rogers Wire Wks., Inc., Belleville, N. J. Galvanized wire screening for Camp Travis, Tex., $2,700.00.

John M. Hart Co., Chicago, Ill. Galvanized wire screening for Camp Travis, Tex., $3,000.

New York Wire Cloth Co., New York, N. Y. Galvanized wire screening for Camp Travis, Tex., $2,400.00.

Wickwire Bros., Cortland, N. Y. Galvanized wire screening for Camp Travis, Tex., $7,200.00.

American Wire Fabrics Co., Chicago, Ill. Galvanized wire screening for Camp Travis, Tex., $2,980.00.

New Jersey Wire Cloth Co., Trenton, N. J. Galvanized wire screening for Camp Travis, Tex., $2,610.00.

Ludlow Saylor Wire Co., St. Louis, Mo. Galvanized wire screening for Camp Travis, Tex., $1,500.00.

Natalbany Lumber Co., Hammond, La. Lumber for Savannah proving grounds, $907.20.

American LaFrance Fire Engine Co., Elmira, N. Y. Automobile fire engines for blanket order, $23,125.00.

Inter-State Machine Products Co., Rochester, N. Y. Electric siren for Walter Reed Gen. Hospital, $322.00.

Croker Electric Co., New York, N. Y. Fire alarm system for Gen. Hospital No. 43, Va., $7,351.00.

RAW MATERIALS DIVISION.

Purchase orders approved by the Board of Review, Raw Materials Division:

Sherwood Bros., Baltimore, Md. Liberty aero oil 3501, 8,000 gals., $3,520.00; H. motor oil 2502, 2,000 gals., $760.00; M. motor oil 2502, 900 gals., $324.00; trans. lub. 3504, 100 gals., for C. S. O., Ellington Field, Tex., $29.00.

Texas Co., New York City. Kerosene 3517 2,000 gals., C. S. O., Ellington Field, Tex., $270.00.

Sherwood Bros., Baltimore, Md. Motorcycle oil 3520, 400 gals., C. S. O., Ellington Field, Tex., $176.00.

Union Oil Co., Los Angeles, Cal. Gasoline Q. M. S., 30,000 gals., P. S. O., Rockwell Fld., Cal., $5,700.00; trans. lub. 3504, 1,440 lbs., $43.20; M. cup grease 3506A, 250 lbs., $23.75; avi. gasoline 3511B, 57,000 gals., P. S. O., Rockwell Field, Cal., $12,540.00.

Standard Oil Co., San Francisco, Cal. Lib. aero oil 3501, 3,800 gals., P. S. O., Rockwell Fld., Cal., $1,634.00.

Union Oil Co., Los Angeles, Cal. Kerosene 3517, 2,000 gals., P. S. O., Rockwell Fld., Cal., $220.00; Eng. Dist., 3,000 gals., $390.00; fuel oil, 10,000 gals., $404.77.

Humble Oil & Rfg. Co., Huston, Tex. Kerosene 3517, 500 gals., Camp Logan, San Antonio, Tex., $55.00; gasoline, Q. M. S., 12,000 gals., $2,580.00.

Midco Oil Sales Co., Chicago, Ill. Motor gas., Q. M. S., 16,000 gals., S. O., Camp Grant, Ill., $3,000.00.

Gulf Rfg. Co., Pittsburgh, Pa. M. motor oil 3502, 1,800 gals., Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., $720.00.

Sherwood Bros., Baltimore, Md. H. motor oil 3502, 1,000 gals., Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., $435.00; ex. H. motor 3501, 3,500 gals., $1,732.50.

Texas Co., New York City. Min. cyl. oil 3509, 1,100 gals., Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., $385.00.

Atlantic Rfg. Co., Philadelphia, Pa. Gasoline, Q. M. S., 35,000 gals., C. S. O., Camp McClellan, Ala., $6,650.00.

Damascus Mfg. Co., Cleveland, Ohio. Cup grease 3508, 900 lbs., C. S. O., Camp McClellan, Ala., $40.50.

Sherwood Bros., Baltimore, Md. H. motor oil 3502, 800 gals., C. S. O., Camp McClellan, Ala., $264.00; M. motor oil 3502, 100 gals., $31.00.

Gulf Rfg. Co., Pittsburgh, Pa. Kerosene 3517, 700 gals., C. S. O., Camp McClellan, Ala., $108.50.

Sherwood Bros., Baltimore, Md. Trans. lub. 3504, 400 gals., C. S. O., Camp McClellan, Ala., $96.00.

Union Petroleum Co., Chicago, Ill. Cup grease 3506, 800 lbs., S. O., Camp Grant, Ill., $40.00; cyl. oil 3510, 300 gals., $111.00.

Sherwood Bros., Baltimore, Md. Motor oil 3502, M. 1,400 gals., S. O., Camp Grant, Ill., $434.00; motor oil 3502 H. 1,200 gals., $396.

Union Petroleum Co., Chicago, Ill. Trans. lub. 3504, 100 gals., S. O., Camp Grant, Ill., $21.00.

Atlantic Rfg. Co., Philadelphia, Pa. Motor gas., Q. M. S., 85,000 gals., S. O., Camp Grant, Ill., $16,150.00.

Union Petr. Co., Chicago, Ill. Motor oil 3502 L, 700 gals., S. O., Camp Grant, Ill., $210.00.

Sherwood Bros., Baltimore, Md. Motorcycle oil 3501, 500 gals., S. O., Camp Grant, Ill., $195.00.

Signal Corps.

Purchase orders approved by the Board of Review, Signal Corps:

Kellogg Switchboard & Supply Co., Chicago, Ill. 2,000 mouthpieces, 150 ear caps, $140.00.

General Insulate Co., Brooklyn, N. Y. 2,000 shells, 2,000 ear caps, $700.00.

Western Electric Co., New York City. Misc. telephone parts, $648.50.

Stromberg-Carlson Tel. Mfg. Co., Rochester, N. Y. Misc. telephone parts, $867.50.

Stromberg-Carlson Tel. Mfg. Co., Rochester, N. Y. Misc. telephone parts, $11,017.40.

Chief of Engineers.

Navy Department, Bureau of Construction & Repairs, Washington, D. C. For construction of 100 floating derricks, $125,000.00.

Electric Controller & Mfg. Co., Cleveland, Ohio. For seven 100 h.-p. Crane switchboards, $1,208.90.

Ordnance Department.

Purchase orders approved by Board of Review, Ordnance Department:

Detroit Graphite Co., Detroit, Mich. Camouflage paint, $41.10.

C. B. Cottrell & Sons Co., New York City, N. Y. Spare parts for 8 cylinder "V" type Cottrell-Holmes gasoline motors for S. P. caterpillar mounts Mark III for 240 mm. howitzers, M. 1918 (Schneider), $1,128.00.

Champion Spark Plug Co., Toledo, Ohio. Special Champion Toledo spark plugs with No. 3450 porcelain for MK VIII tank, $1,824.00.

Washington Steel & Ordnance Co., Washington, D. C. 12-in. cupro nickel bands for 12-in. gun shells, $8,450.00.

Sterling Engine Co., Buffalo, N. Y. Spare parts for cylinder Sterling tractor motors, model FT., $2,722.54.

Eastman Kodak Co. of N. J., Rochester, N. Y. Gelatine filter wedges for color grading of signal flares, 2.5x10 CM., red-green and neutral, $7.50.

Black & Decker Mfg. Co., Baltimore, Md. Sample firing mechanisms for drop bombs, $88.54.

E. I. DuPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del. Platinum ware, $222.20.

Bartlett-Hayward Co., Baltimore, Md. Experimental automatic selective delay base detonating fuses, $5,500.00.

Henry Disston & Sons., Inc., Philadelphia, Pa. Armor plates, 36 in. by 48 in. by .800 in., 36 in. by 48 in. by 1,000 in., and 36 in. by 48 in. by 1.200 in., $2,205.00.

H. C. Cragg Mfg. Co., Washington, D. C. Impact hand grenade, mark VI fuse pattern and core box, $131.00.

Zone Supply Officer.

Wilson Jones Loose Leaf Co., New York City. 20 boxes fillers, for I. P. B., No. 103, 5x3 Q. R., 54 bx.; 20 boxes fillers, for I. P. B., No. 105, 7½x4¼ F. R., .68 bx.; 48 I. P. pin No. 505 or eq., 7¼x4¼, 1.13, .85 bx.; 15 boxes filler I. P. B., No. 505 plain, 6¾x3¾, .74 bx.; .63 bx.; 200 fillers for I. P. B., No. 614 P. A., 11x8½ H. O., .372; 100 fillers for I. P. B., No. 614, Q. R., 11x8½ H. O., .372; 50 sets in dices for I. P. B., No. 614, .45, .27; 200 fillers for I. P. B., 1703, plain, 8½x14 E. O., .626; 200 fillers for I. P. S. 1703 F. R., 8½x14 E. O., .626; 100 fillers for I. P. B. 1703 Q. R., 8½x14 E. O., .626; 24 boxes filler for I. P. B., No. 105 P., 6¾x3¾, .80; 25 fillers for I. P. B., No. 105, Q. R., 6x3¾, .80.

R. P. Andrews Paper Co., Washington, D. C. 25 binders No. 118C, 11x8½ in., .85; 50 sets in dices for I. P. bin. No. 505, .15 set; 200 fillers for I. P. B. 513 Q. R., 11x8½, .43.

Stockett-Fiske Co., Washington, D. C. 200 fillers for I. P. B., No. 614, plain, 11x8½, .37; 45 I. P. B., No. 105, or eq., 6¾x3¾, .95.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Pearson & Ludasher Lumber Co., Philadelphia, Pa. Lumber, M. BM. ft., at $57.00, $855.00.

Geo. J. Heann, Philadelphia, Pa. Lumber, M. BM. ft., at $56.00, $280.00.

Geo. J. Haenn, Philadelphia, Pa. Lumber, M. BM. ft. at $54.00, $270.00.

CHICAGO, ILL.

Earl Bros., Chicago, Ill. Potatoes, Irish, fresh, 300,000 lbs. at $.0237 per lb., $11,850.00.

Morris & Co., Chicago, Ill. Beef, fresh frozen, boneless, test No. 1. Serial No. 3 at $.3531 per lb., 353,444 lbs., $124,801.08.

Morris & Co., Chicago, Ill. Shankless beef, known as test No. 4, quality good, at .27614 per lb., 3,182,893 lbs., $878,924.07.

Restriction on Welfare Buildings At Camps

Instructions are being issued under which construction of buildings in army posts by welfare societies will not be permitted hereafter, except at those posts where hospitals have been established during the war. At posts where such construction is permitted, activities are to be limited to organizations under the jurisdiction and control of the Red Cross.

Camps Knox, Bragg, Benning and the various Mexican border points will come under the restrictions regarding welfare activities. Construction already approved for welfare purposes at any of these places, however, will not be halted.

No welfare building may hereafter be constructed at any place under War Department jurisdiction until authority has been obtained and a revocable license has been issued by the office of the Secretary of War.

RED CROSS HOME SERVICE

Information for Soldiers' and Sailors' Families, Issued by Department of Civilian Relief.

Private Employment Agencies.

A warning has been issued by Colonel Arthur Woods, Assistant Secretary of War, to all discharged soldiers and sailors concerning excessive commissions and profiteering by certain private employment agencies throughout the United States.

Individual cases where the returning service men have been victims of unscrupulous persons have been reported and, wherever possible, action has been taken to stop these practices.

In one case a chief yeoman, about to be discharged from the Navy, applied for a position calling for executive work at $175 a month. When the sailor called at the employment agency he was offered a contract in which he agreed to pay the profiteer $175, or his entire first month's salary, as a commission.

The best remedy is to bring to the attention of all returning soldiers and sailors the fact that all those employment agencies throughout the United States which are jointly managed by the Government and welfare societies make no charge whatsoever for their services. On the other hand, many of them extend financial and other aid to deserving men. Employers should also understand that if men fitted to fill the jobs which they offer are supplied to them, there is no charge to them either. Both employer and employe receive all the assistance possible absolutely free.

Arrival of Patients from Overseas.

Colonel Roger Brooke, Medical Corps, U. S. A., has announced that no information is obtainable from the Surgeon General's Office as to the time and place of arrival of patients from overseas. The man's family will be advised of his return to this country after he has reached a general hospital.

This information comes as the result of a request from the Department of Civilian Relief of one of the Red Cross chapters, which endeavored to ascertain the date of arrival in this country of a certain patient and the name of the debarkation hospital at which he would be received.

Red Cross and Tuberculosis.

Of all the men examined for military service, 88,246 or 2.344 per cent were found unfit for such service by reason of tuberculosis, according to a report issued by William H. Baldwin, treasurer of the National Tuberculosis Association.

The American Red Cross, through its Department of Civilian Relief, is playing an important part in meeting the problem of tuberculous discharged men. It makes a point of seeing, first, that the soldier receives adequate medical care, especially in places where there is no tuberculosis society; it investigates each application for the discharge of a tuberculous soldier, to learn whether the man's family is able to give him adequate care and treatment, and informs the family as to the exact dangers incident to the return home and the advantage of keeping the man in the hospital until everything possible has been done for him; in case home treatment is recommended, it gives instructions as to how spread of the disease can be prevented and the man cared for; it looks for cases of tuberculosis among discharged soldiers in the various communities and reports them, and helps, when the family needs assistance, until some permanent means can be developed.

Efficiency of Discharged Men.

Evidence that returned soldiers, particularly those who saw service overseas, are going back into civil pursuits more efficient and better fitted for their work, is furnished by one of the largest employers of labor in the country, a firm which has requested that its name be not disclosed.

Of more than 600 returned soldiers who have been employed by this corporation, 43 per cent have proved more efficient than they were before their military experience; 58 per cent are put down as just about the same as before in efficiency and the remaining 5 per cent are rated as having less efficiency.

According to the letter giving those figures, "The analysis indicates that the men are more orderly in their routine of work, more punctual and quite a few who were rather difficult to handle are now amenable to discipline. In making this analysis we have taken into consideration the fact that these men have had overseas service for a considerable period and must be given fair opportunity to readjust themselves to civil life and conditions. With reference to the 5 per cent whom we class as less efficient, we find that very few of them have had overseas service."

Public Health Service.

District public health officers have been named by Surgeon-General Rupert Blue for 10 of the 13 districts into which the country has been divided to handle more efficiently cases needing public health hospital treatment.

These officers are as follows:

District No. 1.—Including Maine, Vermont, New Hampshire, Massachusetts; Surgeon W. W. King, care Outpatient Office, Custom House, Boston, Mass.

District No. 2.—Including New York, New Jersey and Connecticut; Surgeon F. C. Smith, 280 Broadway, New York City.

District No. 5.—Including North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Georgia and Florida; Passed Assistant Surgeon J. A. Watkins, United States Public Health Service, Atlanta, Ga.

District No. 6—Including Louisiana, Alabama and Mississippi; Passed Assistant Surgeon C. H. Waring, United States Public Health Service, 409 Audubon Building, New Orleans, La.

District No. 7.—Including Indiana, Ohio and Kentucky; Surgeon Dana E. Robinson, United States Public Service, U. S. Marine Hospital, Cincinnati, Ohio.

District No. 8.—Including Illinois, Wisconsin and Michigan; Dr. Bert W. Caldwell, care Modern Hospital, Garland Building, Chicago, Ill.

District No. 9.—Including Nebraska, Iowa, Missouri and Kansas; Dr. William Charles Witte, U. S. Public Health Service, Marine Hospital, St. Louis, Mo.

District No. 10.—Including Minnesota, North and South Dakota and Montana; Surgeon H. M. Bracken (Reserve), United States Public Health Service, care Board of Health, St. Paul, Minn.

District No. 11.—Including Colorado, Utah and Wyoming; Dr. R. L. Drinkwater, care Mountain Division, Denver, Colo.

District No. 13.—Including Washington, Oregon and Idaho; Dr. E. E. Cable, 905 Electric Building, Portland, Oreg.

Each District Supervisor will direct and oversee all activities in his district apart from the conduct of the service hospitals located in the district. There are 29 such hospitals in the United States.

He will keep records of examinations and disposition of all patients, case records and records of discharge, in addition to a card index of all correspondence from all stations in his district, from the Bureau of Public Health Service and the Bureau of War Risk Insurance, and a folder for each patient, containing all information concerning him, such as physical examination, clinical record, consultant's record and other data.

To the Bureau of Public Health Service each district supervisor must make a weekly, monthly and annual report on various phases of the work.

Each State supervisor will oversee and advise local examiners in his respective State and will serve only under orders from the district supervisor. The local examiner examines all service beneficiaries applying to him for treatment of their own volition, or by direction, and he must, in each instance, satisfy himself as to the genuineness of the applicant's right to examination and treatment.

Letters requesting information regarding treatment and hospitalization of beneficiaries of the service, including War Risk Insurance cases, will be directed to the Surgeon General, U. S. Public Health Service.

Thrift is the bulwark of prosperity. Buy W. S. S.

Official Gov't News

United States Bulletin

Policies Bids Orders

CONTINUING the Work of THE OFFICIAL U. S. BULLETIN Established under an order of THE PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES, May 10, 1917. AUTHORITATIVE RECORD of all U. S. GOVERNMENT ACTIVITIES. ISSUED EVERY MONDAY.

VOL. 1. No. 17. WASHINGTON, MONDAY, JULY 14, 1919. $10.00 A YEAR

United States Owns Greatest Gold Stock In the World's History and Largest Favorable Trade Balance

Federal Reserve Board Review Tells of Effect of Embargo on Outgo of Money Metals—Export Operations Must Be Financed Hereafter by Private Interests.

Much of the matter contained in the Federal Reserve Bulletin for July relates to two important questions which have been before the Board during the month—the problem of export financing, and the raising of the embargo on gold and foreign exchange. With reference to the question of export financing, the Board calls attention first of all to the fact that the oversight and direction of this matter has passed from the hands of the Government to that of private interests, and must be carried forward by the latter.

Responsibility of Financiers.

As to this the review of the month says:

"With the determination on the part of the Government that it will not continue the large participation in export trade financing undertaken during the war, but will leave this field to be developed by private enterprise, our export operations will henceforward call for the assumption of full responsibility on the part of financiers and business men who must recognize that the war period in our foreign business has ended. The war period in exportation comes to a close when Government support of foreign trade is removed and when business is left to maintain itself upon its own basis. That such should be the course of development from now on has for some time past been the view of the financial authorities of the Government—a view in which the Federal Reserve Board freely concurs, as indicated by the decision reached at the conferences held during the past month. The view of the Board is that the matter of providing long-term advances for Europe presents an investment rather than a banking problem; that the necessary funds must therefore come from the investment market.

(Continued on page 6.)

AGREEMENT ON SILVER PRICES BETWEEN GREAT BRITAIN AND UNITED STATES IS EXPLAINED

Former Bound Not to Buy Metal at Higher Price Than $1 An Ounce, But Limit Later Raised to $1.01 1-2 by Authority of Secretary of Treasury.

The attention of the Secretary of the Treasury has been directed to a statement made in a bullion circular issued in London to the effect that the agreement between the British government and the United States government covering the sale to the former by the latter of 200,000,000 ounces of silver, bound the British government not to buy any silver at a higher price than $1.00 per ounce while the Pittman act remains in force. Inquiries have been directed to the Secretary of the Treasury as to whether the said limitation imposed on the British government in regard to price is still in force.

On August 15, 1918, a public statement was made by the Treasury Deparment to the effect that it had been made a condition of the sale of silver under the Pittman act that the purchaser of such bullion should not pay a higher price for silver in other markets than in those of the United States, and the Federal Reserve Board at the same time announced that thereafter export licenses for silver would be granted only for civil or military purposes of importance in connection with the prosecution of the war and only in cases where the silver to be exported had been purchased at a price which did not, directly or indirectly, exceed $1.01½ per ounce one thousand fine.

Limitation Subject to Waiver.

The arrangement with the British government did, in fact, contain the limitation quoted above, but said limitation was subject to waiver by the Secretary of the Treasury from time to time and was on August 15, 1918, waived to the extent of permitting purchases by the British government at a price not exceeding $1.01½ per fine ounce.

(Continued on page 3.)

FIXING OF RESALE PRICES BY MANUFACTURERS URGED BY U. S. TRADE COMMISSION

Enactment of Law Permitting Maintenance of Such Prices Recommended to Congress in Special Report—Says Perplexity of Business Men Should End.

The Federal Trade Commission in a special report to Congress on Saturday renewed its recommendation made last December that manufacturers be permitted by law to fix and maintain resale prices, subject to review by a disinterested agency.

The Commission says that such a law would remove present complexity in the business world, promote the efficiency of manufacturing and commercial institutions and serve the interest of the consuming public.

Under the Commission recommendation, manufacturers desiring to fix and maintain resale prices would file with an agency to be designated by Congress, descriptions of their articles, contracts of sale, and the price schedules to be maintained. The disinterested agency would be charged with the duty, "upon complaint of any dealer or consumer or other party at interest," to review the terms of contracts and prices.

Basis for Recommendations.

The Commission's recommendations, it stated, were based on the following conclusions:

1. That producers of identified goods should be protected in their intangible property right or good-will, created through years of fair dealing and of sustained quality of merchandise;

2. That the unlimited power both to fix and to enforce and maintain resale prices may not be made lawful without safety; and

3. That unrestrained price-cutting is not in the public interest, and tends, in the long run, to impair, if not to destroy, the production and distribution of articles desirable to the public.

"There must be a common ground," the Commission said, "wherein the rights of producer, purveyor and consumer may each be fully secured and

(Continued on page 14.)

$39,000,000 RAILROAD DEFICIT IN MAY, MR. HINES ESTIMATES

Walker D. Hines, Director General of Railroads, has authorized the following:

Detailed statistics will shortly become available of the operating results for the month of May of practically all the class 1 railroads in Federal operations. These results will indicate that the net operating income for the month of May 1919, was about $39,000,000. After allowing for one-twelfth of the annual rental due the railroad companies whose railroads are covered by these statistics, the net loss to the Government on account of these properties was for the month of May about $36,000,000.

The corresponding net loss for these same properties by months of the present calendar year has been as follows:

Net loss to the Government after allowing for one-twelfth of the annual rental:

January, $56,635,893; February, $65,313,327; March, 64,576,967; April, $49,304,381; May, $36,419,595.

The falling off in freight business as compared with the years 1918 and 1917 continues to be an important factor in this unfavorable showing. This is indicated by the following comparison of net ton-miles per mile of road per day.

Net ton-miles per mile of road per day, revenue and non-revenue:

January, 1919, 4,275; 1918, 3,378; 1917, 4,770.

February, 1919, 4,002; 1918, 4,591; 1917, 4,511.

March, 1919, 4,059; 1918, 5,273; 1917, 5,192.

April, 1919, 4,134; 1918, 5,471; 1917, 5,257.

May, 1919, 4,524; 1918, 5,226; 1917, 5,617.

It will be observed that in comparison with the year 1917 the falling off in freight business on this basis in May, 1919, was almost as great as in any preceding month of the year.

The unfavorable showing also continues to be due in part to the fact that the increase in rates has been on a much lower percentage than the increase in wages and prices of materials.

Preparing Cost Statement.

In carrying out my policy to keep the public as fully informed as possible as to the cost of Government control, I have been endeavoring to bring together for public statement all elements of costs to the Government outside of the mere monthly operating results of the principal railroads. These other elements have reference to the smaller railroads, to relations with the short-line railroads, to the inland waterways, to the deficit in the express business (due to the fact that the increase in express rates has been very much less than the increase in costs) and to various other elements of liability which will have to be taken into account in the final settlement with the railroad companies. I hope to be able to make a comprehensive statement of these various costs in the near future.

Need of Men In Wheat Field Hastens Soldiers' Discharge

The War Department authorizes publication of the following information:

The commanding generals of Camps Pike and Bowie, Tex.; Dodge, Iowa; Funston, Kans.; and Fort Sill are being advised that the urgent need of men at this time to work in wheat fields makes it desirable to release every emergency man who can be spared for this purpose. The War Department desires to assist to meet this need, and has directed these commanding officers to discharge immediately all emergency men who can be spared who will agree to accept employment in wheat fields. It is also directed that the order of merit of applications for discharge established in accordance with provisions of paragraph 3, Circular 213, current series, be observed.

$629,099,000 IN SUBSCRIPTIONS TO TREASURY CERTIFICATES MATURING ON DECEMBER 15

Secretary Glass announces that the final amount of subscriptions allotted for Treasury certificates of indebtedness Series T 6, dated July 1 and maturing September 15, was $326,468,000. This, with $526,138,000 of certificates of Series T 4, dated June 3, maturing September 15, 1919, makes the aggregate amount of certificates maturing on the latter date $852,606,000. The Treasury does not desire to borrow a larger sum in anticipation of income and profits tax payments due in September, and no further certificates of this maturity will be issued.

Subscriptions reported to date for Treasury certificates of indebtedness of Series T 7 total $390,387,500, which, with $238,711,500 of certificates of indebtedness of Series T 5 subscribed for and allotted on or before June 9 when that issue definitely closed, makes the total amount of certificates of indebtedness, subscribed for and allotted to date, of the maturity of December 15, 1919, $629,099,000. Subscriptions are still being received in large amounts for certificates of Series T 7.

Detailed figures by Federal Reserve Districts of subscriptions allotted for Treasury certificates of indebtedness of Series T 6 are as follows:

Federal Reserve Districts.	Subscriptions Allotted.
Boston	$14,188,000
New York	129,254,000
Philadelphia	14,730,000
Cleveland	30,551,000
Richmond	10,753,000
Atlanta	15,152,000
Chicago	46,516,000
St. Louis	11,203,500
Minneapolis	10,000,000
Kansas City	8,222,000
Dallas	6,221,500
San Francisco	12,134,000
Treasury	17,543,000
Total	$326,468,000

TRYING TO THWART "TWISTER" MISREPRESENTING U.S. INSURANCE

The insurance "twister" who misrepresents United States Government insurance is opposed by a concerted effort to stop his improper activities or put him out of business.

The Bureau of War Risk Insurance, insurance commissions of various States, and presidents and leading representatives of life insurance companies and fraternal organizations are co-operating against this sort of insurance agent.

This action has been taken because some individuals of plausible approach appear to have been attempting to deprive returned soldiers, sailors and marines of the benefits which the Government intended for them under the terms of the war-risk insurance act.

Co-operating with Government.

In addition to the resolution of the Oklahoma State Insurance Board providing for revocation of insurance licenses in cases of "twisting," the Bureau of War Risk Insurance has copies of strong resolutions upholding Government insurance in co-operation with the Treasury Department passed by the executive committee of the National Fraternal Congress of America, the executive committee of the American Life Convention, the Association of Life Insurance Presidents, the Life Underwriting Association of New York, and the executive committee of the Association of Life Agency Offices.

The Red Cross, Y. M. C. A., the Knights of Columbus, Jewish Welfare Board, and other organizations devoted to soldiers' and sailors' welfare are also helping to stop insurance "twisters."

Agents Pledged to Aid.

Companies and agents are co-operating with the Bureau of War Risk Insurance in pointing out to discharged service men the importance of keeping up their Government insurance. Leading life insurance companies are conducting a campaign of conservation on Government insurance. Thousands of agents throughout the country have pledged their support to the bureau to help discharged service men arrange to maintain their war-risk insurance. In fact, the bureau is urging returned service men to go for advice to reputable insurance agents who have volunteered to help the Government.

While complaints of "twisting" have been few considering the fact that there are 4,536,793 Government policy holders, a number of cases have been reported and these are under investigation not only by the Government and State insurance commissions, but by the companies which the agents and solicitors represent.

NEEDS 1,500 SHIP FIREMEN.

The United States Shipping Board announces that it has vacancies for 1,500 firemen in the Merchant Marine. The age limit is from 18 to 35 years; minimum weight 140 pounds. The pay of the marine fireman is $75 a month, with board and quarters free.

Opportunity to Buy Ships, Drydocks, Yards, Etc., Will Be Given Industries By Fleet Corporation at Public Sale

The U. S. Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation has arranged for the sale of its surplus and salvage property, including supplies, material and equipment, at such times and in such manner as may be deemed to be to the best interests of the corporation and the nation.

Complete manufacturing plants, entire shipyards, drydocks, ships, complete or half built, and any article down to scrap metal are among the items to be disposed of by public sale. These sales will afford an unusual opportunity to the industries which stand in need of material, equipment and supplies of the kind employed by the Emergency Fleet Corporation in its numerous branches of activity, but there will be no "unloading" upon either the general or local markets.

Will Sell to the Market.

To sell to the market, and not to break the market, is the government policy in disposal sales to be held by all its departments and branches. This policy will be strictly adhered to by the Fleet Corporation in offering its unused (surplus) and used (salvage) property.

Materials to be sold comprise an accumulation as a result of extensive war activities, and are to be disposed of now only because of the adoption of the restricted shipbuilding program. Industries which may be especially interested in the sales are chiefly the shipbuilding, steel, railroad, structural and general manufacturing concerns.

Upon the sales list are marine railways, housing and transportation projects, numerous allotments of machinery, equipment and supplies, including wood working machinery, machine tools and fixtures, electrical machinery, boiler and forge shop equipment, marine equipment and accessories, air compressor equipment, contractors' equipment and supplies, bridge and gantry cranes, steel plates, shapes, and bars, pumping machinery, scrap metals, lumber, deck equipment, galley equipment, hospital and commissary supplies and the like.

How Sales Will Be Made.

All sales will be consummated either by open bidding on advertised items or from price lists made up after careful study of existing market conditions and approved by the Sales Review Board. To prevent speculation, every effort will be made to confine sales to those who, it is believed, have actual use for the property offered. But where the sales manifestly will cause no disturbance of general market conditions, they may be made even though it be known that the items are being obtained for resale.

The corporation will co-operate closely with the other Government departments and the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, in ascertaining market conditions, and wherever it appears that the unloading of a large quantity of any particular product will unduly disturb the regular trade channels or react unfairly upon particular industries, steps will be taken to limit sales and to distribute them over such periods as will most satisfactorily permit of absorption of the surplus stocks and material on hand without embarrassment to any interest concerned.

Review Board Must Approve.

No open sale, where the original cost of the items covered by one transaction exceeds $5,000, will be final until approved by the Sales Review Board of the corporation; but where a sale is made at prices not lower than the minimum prices established by the Sales Review Board for items sold, such approval will not be necessary.

The intention is to move the property and material as quickly as possible consistent with the welfare of all interests involved. In so far as convenient and equitable, the opportunity of selling to other departments of the government, where needs exist, will be accepted.

No materials will be advertised to the public without other departments of the government being apprised that the items are available for purchase, and no supplies, needed by the corporation will be bought in the open markets when they can be obtained from the surplus on hand within the corporation or from the surplus of other government departments, providing prices asked by these departments do not exceed the market price of established vendors.

Will Be Advertised Widely.

Proposed sales by the Corporation will be advertised widely in the daily newspapers of the principal cities of the country. Information as to the general needs of manufacturers and other possible buyers, as obtained through the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, will be utilized, and firms and concerns that are deemed possible buyers of any materials the corporation may have to sell, will be circularized direct in order that as much publicity as possible may be given to the sales. Upon request, the names of any persons or concerns interested in the sales will be placed upon the mailing list to receive notice of all sales contemplated.

District managers of the Supply and Sales Division have been appointed to devote their attention to the problems arising out of the warehousing and sales program in their districts. General information on any phase of the sales activities can be obtained from these representatives or from the home office of the Supply and Sales Division, at Philadelphia. These representatives will be located in Philadelphia, New York, New Orleans, Chicago and Portland, Oreg. Sub-offices and warehouses are to be established in Boston, Jacksonville, San Francisco and Seattle.

Salvage, or used material, will be sold subject to any deterioration and subject to inspection by buyer on the ground. Surplus, or unused material, will be sold carrying the original manufacturer's guarantee and the double United States inspection required before acceptance by the corporation from the manufacturer. All surplus, or unused material, has been produced and marketed since April, 1917.

Agencies for Sales.

Sales of property, materials and supplies will be negotiated through the following agencies, and all requests for information should be directed to them:

Completed ships: U. S. Shipping Board, Washington, D. C.

Partially completed ships: Secretary's office, E. F. C., Philadelphia, Pa.

Completed shipyards: Shipyards Plant Div., E. F. C., Philadelphia, Pa

Complete drydocks and marine railways: Shipyards Plant Div., E. F. C., Philadelphia, Pa.

Complete manufacturing plants: Shipyards Plant Div., E. F. C., Philadelphia, Pa.

Housing and Transportation Projects: Transportation and Housing Division, E. F. C., Philadelphia.

All property, materials and supplies not assigned to the foregoing will be disposed of by the Supply and Sales Division through its offices in Philadelphia or through the District Supply and Sales Offices, in New York, Philadelphia, New Orleans, Chicago and Portland.

All sales will be for cash on delivery, unless they are of such nature that guarantee of payment can be secured by mortgage, or unless the conditions affecting the sale are such as to make it advisable to extend short-time credit in cases where loss to the corporation through failure to make a sale might be greater than the risk involved in the credit transaction.

The American Steel Exports Company, 233 Broadway, New York City, after competition was awarded the contract to handle all foreign sales until September 1.

SILVER PRICE AGREEMENT BETWEEN GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES

(Continued from page 1.)

Subsequently, on May 6, 1919, announcement was made by the Federal Reserve Board that licenses for the export of silver bullion or silver coins of foreign mintage would thereafter be granted freely and without condition as to price or otherwise. At the same time the British government was notified that the Secretary of the Treasury had until further notice waived the provision of the existing arrangement with the British government limiting that government and the Secretary of State for India to a price of $1.01½ per fine ounce in respect of silver purchased by them in the United States or elsewhere.

Better than money because they earn money; buy a WAR-SAVINGS STAMP to-day.

United States Bulletin

Continuing the Work of The Official U. S. Bulletin Established May 10, 1917, Under an Order of the President of the United States. Published by Roger W. Babson. Issued Every Monday.

Office: No. 10 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C. Tel. Main 231

The United States Bulletin is dedicated to the faithful presentation of the official acts of the Government that the people may know and understand precisely and accurately just what the Government is doing day by day. The Bulletin expresses no opinions, indulges in no conjecture or speculation. Published under the same executive management, the same editorship.

The Bulletin is in itself a complete record of all the important activities of the United States Government through its various departments, Legislative, Judicial, and Executive. Official Orders, Statements, and Rulings printed textually as issued by accredited Government officials, and, therefore, an authoritative guide to the business interests of the Nation; a virtual necessity to the Government itself in acquainting the various departments with the official acts of one another; to the Judiciary; to the Manufacturers; Miners and Traders; to Corporations, Railroads, Steamship, Telegraph and Cable Companies; Exporters and Importers; to Diplomats, Consular Agents, Statesmen, and men of affairs generally, who wish to keep accurately informed of what the Government is doing and to preserve for reference authentic copies of public announcements issued by the Government's own officials and agents. Entered at the post office at Washington, D. C., as second-class mail matter.—**Edward S. Rochester, Editor.**

SUBSCRIPTION RATES BY MAIL

One year	$10.00
Six months	6.00
One year, postage prepaid to foreign countries	15.00
Six months, postage prepaid to foreign countries	8.50
Back numbers and extra copies, each	.20

Make all checks, money orders, and drafts payable to United States Bulletin, 10 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C.—**C. T. Clayton, Business Manager.**

Order Abolishing Blue Uniforms for Army Wear

The War Department authorizes the following from the office of Chief of Staff:

All provisions of Special Regulations No. 41 and 42 (Uniform Regulations and Specifications) governing the issue and use by officers and enlisted men, of the following named uniforms, together with all appurtenances pertaining only thereto, are hereby revoked:

Dress uniform (blue).
Full dress uniform.
Mess jacket (blue).
Special evening dress uniform (blue).

In future the uniforms of the United States army will consist only of the following:

Service uniform (woolen and cotton).
Dress uniform (white).
Mess jacket (white).

Easy to buy, convenient to handle, no red tape—Get a WAR-SAVINGS STAMP to-day.

Surplus Property Worth $333,712,637 Sold by War Department to June 20

The War Department authorizes the following:
Value of sales as reported to the Director of Sales to June 20, 1919.

	Value of sales.		Progress of liquidation.		
	Week ended June 20.	Total to June 20.	Estimated value of surplus Jan. 1, 1919.	Estimated cost of material sold.	Per cent sold.
Construction Division	$ 75,012	$ 1,371,145	$ 2,500,000	$ 2,400,000	96
Signal Corps	2,889	42,461	500,000	300,000	60
Military Railways	0	71,193,771	126,000,000	71,200,000	57
Chemical Warfare	1,588	455,938	6,000,000	1,900,000	32
Ordnance	840,216	65,849,937	300,000,000	89,000,000	30
Military Aeronautics	2,721,149	3,254,619	85,000,000	21,700,000	26
Sur. Prop. Div. P. and S.	29,763,275	188,226,957	1,350,000,000	232,400,000	17
Aircraft Production	274,563	3,317,809	62,000,000	5,400,000	9
Total	$33,678,692	$333,712,637	$1,932,000,000	$424,300,000	22

BY CLASSES.

	Value.	Per cent of total.
Wool	$153,688,860	46
Railway rolling stock	69,020,132	21
Chemicals, acids and explosives	31,523,172	9
Textiles	19,570,022	6
Animals	18,472,787	6
Non-ferrous metals and scrap	17,723,262	5
Subsistence	6,943,438	2
Clothing and equipage	4,121,038	1
Miscellaneous	11,649,926	4
Total	$333,712,637	

PRICE RECEIVED VS. ORIGINAL COST.

	Cost.*	Received.	Receipts in per cent of cost.
Railway rolling stock	$ 69,042,828	$ 69,020,132	100
Subsistence	7,071,264	6,941,988	98
Chemicals, acids and explosives	32,949,488	31,281,753	95
Wool	177,424,909	153,688,860	87
Textiles	27,696,769	19,538,084	71
Animals	30,279,528	18,472,662	61
Non-ferrous metals and scrap	28,024,028	16,249,460	58
Clothing and equipage	8,555,108	4,047,929	47
Miscellaneous	38,810,638	11,402,527	29
Total	$419,854,560	$330,643,395	79

*Figures exclude items for which cost is not known.

Extension of Time For Filing Income Returns

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Office of Commissioner of Internal Revenue,
Washington, D. C.

To Collectors of Internal Revenue and Others Concerned:

An extension of time to August 15, 1919, for filing returns is hereby granted to partnerships and personal service corporations having a fiscal year ended January 31, February 28, March 31 or April 30, 1919.

DANIEL C. ROPER,
Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

Shipments of Food Parcels to Germany

The War Trade Board Section of the Department of State is advised that shipments of food parcels to Germany if consigned to the German Food Ministry, Hamburg, for the account of a named sub-consignee in Germany, will be forwarded by the German Food Ministry to such consignees, in which event the ultimate consignee will be expected to pay to the German Food Ministry the charges for transportation and insurance in Germany.

REQUESTS FOR SEALED PROPOSALS.

The Paints Branch, Raw Materials Division, War Department, will receive sealed proposals as follows:

To satisfy Requisition No. 4-27406, Camp Lee, Va., opening July 21, for two gallons of thinning mixture, 20 pounds of dry ochre, 20 gallons of red (vermilion) paint, ten pounds of dry (Para red) vermilion, ten pounds of dry, yellow medium chrome, five gallons of black paint, and four gallons of varnish.

To satisfy requisition No. S. C.-O-8-P. S. T., opening July 22, for 25 pints of transparent lacquer for Ft. Wood, N. Y., and 15 pints of transparent lacquer for San Francisco.

To satisfy requisition—(Circular 2466) opening July 16, for 400 gallons of ink.

To satisfy requisition No. 14-18572, Washington, D. C., opening July 16, for 200 quarts of white glue padding.

To satisfy requisition No. 8-15903, St. Louis, Mo., opening July 15, for 200 gallons of black paint.

To satisfy requisition No. 4-3692, Baltimore, Md., opening July 17, for 500 gallons of denatured alcohol, 250 gallons of coal tar and 100 gallons of pine tar.

Capt. J. E. Van Horne, Jr., Clothing and Equipage Division, War Department, will receive bids until July 15 for furnishing 10,000 pounds of white cotton waste and 5,000 pounds of colored cotton waste and 825 nurses' overcoats and 825 nurses' Norfolk suits.

The Supply and Sales Division of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, 140 N. Broad Street, Philadelphia, will receive bids until July 17 for furnishing three 2,500 square foot compressors.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES BRIEFLY TOLD

Immediately upon the reassembling of the Congress after the Fourth of July recess, last Tuesday, the House plunged at once into the consideration of legislation for the enforcement of prohibition. The Senate marked time pending the coming of the President, his submission of the treaty of peace, and his address in connection with that subject. President Wilson addressed the Senate Thursday shortly after noon. The galleries were packed to the limit of their capacity. The House adjourned until 2 o'clock that members might visit the Senate chamber and listen to the President. Practically every inch of standing room on the floor was occupied, and members of the cabinet had seats in the front row. The President was given a demonstration upon his entrance, and when he had concluded. At the suggestion of Senator Lodge the treaty was ordered printed in French and English, together with all maps, for the use of the Senate, and in the Record and as a document, printed only in English, and without maps, for general distribution. The treaty then was referred to the Foreign Relations Committee, which it is expected will begin its consideration Monday morning, July 14. The Senate then adjourned until Monday.

Senator Sherman, on Wednesday, introduced a resolution asking the President by what authority he had undertaken "to impose upon the people of the United States, and to make its government subject to" the League of Nations. Senator Lodge introduced a resolution asking the President, if not incompatible with the public interest, to transmit to the Senate a copy of an alleged secret treaty between Germany and Japan, and information as to whether or not such treaty, if negotiated, has been abrogated.

A resolution was adopted calling upon the Secretary of the Treasury for a report as to how much money is now in circulation as compared with August 1, 1914, and asking what steps, if any, are being taken to reduce "the present inflation." The Senate also adopted a resolution calling upon the Director General of Railroads to report a list of all passes issued in 1919 for transportation, sleeping car and dining car privileges. In an address on expenditures Senator Smoot, of the appropriations Committee, stated that including the $10,000,000,000 loaned the Allies, the war debt of the country amounted to $32,000,000,000. Senator Kenyon, of Iowa, introduced a resolution providing for the appointment of a committee of three Senators and three members of the House to visit the Virgin Islands, report on conditions there, and report to Congress any needed legislation. A bill was favorably reported from public lands committee giving wounded soldiers credit on homestead residence for the periods spent in vocational training.

Chairman Cummins, of the Interstate Commerce Committee, announced a sub-committee consisting of himself as chairman and Senators Poindexter, of Washington, and Kellogg, of Minnesota, Republican, and Pomerene, of Ohio, and Robinson, of Arkansas, Democrats, to consider and formulate legislation for the return of the railroads to private ownership.

By a vote of 235 to 59 the House on Tuesday decided to proceed at once with the consideration of the bill reported from the Judiciary Committee for enforcement of prohibition under both war-time and constitutional amendment conditions. General debate was limited to 12 hours. The measure was laid aside on Wednesday, that being the regular calendar Wednesday at which time a number of measures were considered, but very few disposed of. The Nolan bill providing a minimum wage of $3 a day to Federal and District of Columbia employes was debated throughout much of the day, but a final vote was not reached. The House Republican Steering Committee conferred, but reached no conclusion on a proposal to inaugurate a series of three day recesses beginning about August 1, and to continue until the Senate completes consideration of the Peace Treaty.

Representatives of State and county granges before the Postoffice Committee urged favorable action on a resolution that would direct the Postmaster General to restore rural free delivery routes recently abandoned. Representative Tinkham, of Massachusetts, introduced a bill under which would be created a bureau of housing and living conditions to serve as a clearing house for information regarding housing and living conditions throughout the country. Representative McFadden, of Pennsylvania, introduced a bill making future bond issues of land banks and joint stock land banks subject to Federal income and State taxes.

Federal insurance for the Government Merchant Fleet was urged before the Committee on Merchant Marine by Chairman Hurley of the Shipping Board, until all the vessels have been sold to private owners. A bill was introduced by Mr. Campbell, of Kansas, that would prohibit the absence from the country of the President during his term of office, and he would be required to exercise all of his executive functions at the Capital. Mr. Jones, of Pennsylvania, introduced a bill under which import duties would be levied on products derived from the destructive distillation of wood. Mr. Young, of North Dakota, introduced a bill to repeal the Canadian reciprocity act of 1911, and to repeal the reciprocal provisions of the Underwood tariff law.

Notes on Trade in the Far East

(Prepared by the Far Eastern Division, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.)

The number of motor cars in the Hyogo prefecture of Japan in 1908 was 4, in 1912 there were 14, in 1916 there were 89, and at the end of 1918 there were 282 cars registered. The city of Kobe, which is located in this prefecture, is said to have 182 automobiles.

Building materials, such as bricks, tiles, lumber, and lime, are reported to be exceedingly scarce in Hankow, China, at the present time. The conditions among the laboring classes, in provinces producing these materials, have greatly curtailed the production.

The cotton spinning industry in Japan is considered by many to be as important, commercially, as the silk industry. The number of cotton spinning mills increased from 152 in 1909 to 177 in 1918. The authorized capital of these industries totaled $96,500,000 in 1918, as against $56,500,000 in 1909.

The drug market of Japan is reported to be very unsteady, but those interested in this industry state that this condition is only temporary, as the buying season is approaching and transactions in small quantities are reported daily. Boric acid and borax are particularly active. The former is quoted at $17.50 per 100 pounds, while the latter is selling for $9.50 per 100 pounds. Menthol crystals are quoted at $6 per pound. The supply of camphor is low, and the price strong. Powdered camphor is quoted at $150 per 100 pounds, while canes are selling for $210 per 100 pounds. Crude camphor oil, however, is not so scarce, and the price is about $11.50 per 100 pounds.

Owing to the demand from the United States, the price of soya beans some time ago reached $12.25 per 100 pounds, but they are now selling for $11 per 100 pounds. The average consumption of soya beans in the oil factories of Kobe, Yokohama, and Shimiza had been about 20,000 tons per month, while from January to April of this year only 10,000 tons were used in these factories. This greatly reduced the output of bean cake, so the prices remained firm.

Practically all waterworks projects were suspended in Japan during the war, but renewed activity is now being shown in this industry. Among the orders recently received by Japanese manufacturers of water pipes are the following: Dairen, 2,000 tons, and Kagashima, 500 tons. It is said that Shanghai, Sendai, Fukuoka, and Tsingtau are expected to order, shortly, water pipes aggregating 18,000 tons. Water piping is now quoted at $100 per ton.

United States Owns Greatest Single Stock of Gold

(Continued from page 1.)

The question how to obtain these funds through an appeal to investors is, therefore, the immediate and practical problem of the moment in connection with the financing of business."

Opportunity for Investors.

After calling attention to the recommendation to Congress already announced some time ago, whereby banks would be permitted to invest 5 per cent of their capital and surplus in the securities of export corporations, the Board once more notes that the purpose of this provision is not primarily that of obtaining funds, but is merely that of affording an example to private investors. The review of the month then passes to a discussion of the extent to which investors should commit their resources to the financing of the foreign trade, and says:

"While the working out and application of financing the plans which are called for in connection with our export business is thus a matter to be disposed of by bankers and business men at their own risk, under such terms and conditions as are desired through negotiations with foreign buyers and consumers, the volume and direction of our export trade is essentially a question in which the American consumer, as well as the local producer and distributor, is vitally interested.

Domestic Supply Reduced.

"As domestic business has resumed its activity and vitality, it has become more and more apparent that the supply of commodities available to the home consumer is becoming relatively reduced as compared with the demand for them. Already a tendency to advances in price is obvious, and it is clear that in some cases what is exported will constitute a deduction from the total needed supply, which will leave the buyer with inadequate means of meeting his requirements. Excessive shipments of goods therefore signify, even when buyers abroad are solvent and able to repay the advances thus made to them at some reasonable date in the future, a deduction from home consumption, which will leave the consumer in the United States in a less favorable position than he would otherwise have been. The value of our present excess of exports, announced as $277,000,000 for May, is still the outgrowth of war conditions, and the abnormal situation which has succeeded them."

Effect Upon Prices.

As to the effect of the large exports upon prices the review notes that:

"The export situation is possibly of most direct importance to the domestic consumer in a way that is very frequently overlooked. This is in connection with prices. There is a shortage of many essential materials and commodities in the world at large. Increased credit demand for goods for export necessarily implies relatively decreased supply of goods for domestic use. Demand and supply are automatically equalized by changes in price, but such changes in price are, in the circumstances here under consideration, necessarily upward. The domestic consumer, therefore, when asked to finance export trade, should remember that the outstanding effect of such financing upon too great a scale would necessarily be the exaggeration of the prices which he himself must pay for the things he needs. This necessarily means, therefore, that he is in a sense bidding against himself when he enables others to purchase overfreely with the funds which he has supplied. * * * It is for this reason that the amount of export trade securities to be purchased and held by banks must necessarily be limited to a minimum figure, in order that there may be no danger of unduly increasing the total amount of such obligations which find a place in the portfolios of banking establishments, and which to that extent tend to create the kind of inflation that results from the purchase and carrying an undue amount of long-term obligations by institutions which are engaged in providing purchasing power for current uses."

Considerable attention is given to the balance of trade theory, and to the effect produced upon this view of international relationships by the peculiar conditions and problems growing out of present exxport trade.

Export Finance Requirements.

The review further indicates that the absolute requirements of export financing have probably been overestimated in many quarters, and that as a matter of fact "Some part of the export demand is likely to disappear as soon as actual commercial security is required for the protection of shipments. There is a substantial part of the trade which will provide its own liquidation if loans are wisely placed abroad. Some commodities will be enabled to move by the use of the advances which are supplied to foreign borrowers, while in other cases the loans will permit the completion of manufacturing operations which are as yet incomplete, and in which there are in considerable volume goods still remaining 'tied up.' Wise financing will thus in many cases serve to furnish its own means of settlement. It is quite probable, also, that as European countries succeed in re-establishing themselves, their recovery toward a self-supporting basis will be much more rapid than has been expected. Far more time is required for the expenditure of great sums in the purchase of goods than is generally comprehended. The war, with its tremendous drain upon the wealth of the world, is now over, and expenditures to be made for peace purposes or for reconstruction will require care and patience if they are to yield returns under competitive business conditions."

Turning to the question of the gold embargo and the modification of it, the Board furnishes a statistical review of the experience under the embargo as follows:

"The gold embargo has resulted in the issuance by the Board of approximately 1,142 licenses for the shipment of $152,326,976 of gold, about 1,500 licenses covering $502,756,003 of silver, and about 1,817 licenses covering $208,170,700 of currency other than United States gold and silver certificates. Some 755 applications of all classes were declined. The net movement of gold and silver into and out of the country since approximately the beginning of the gold embargo is represented in the following table:

Gold and silver imported into and exported from the United States during the period, September 1, 1917, to May 31, 1919:

Gold—September 1 to December 31, 1917: Imports, $328,293,467; exports, $54,246,766. January 1 to December 31, 1918: Imports, $62,042,748; exports, $41,069,818. January 1 to May 31, 1919: Imports, $24,310,573; exports, $14,035,672. Total, imports, $114,646,788; exports, $109,353,256.

Excess of gold imports over exports since September 1, 1917, $5,293,532

Silver—September 1 to December 31, 1917: Imports, $26,086,695; exports, $32,362,293. January 1 to December 31, 1918: Imports, $71,375,699; exports, $252,846,464. January 1 to May 31, 1919: Imports, $35,510,854; exports, $129,497,080. Total, imports, $132,973,248; exports, $414,705,837.

Excess of silver exports over imports since September 1, 1917, $281,732,589.

On the whole, therefore, the effect of the embargo may be said to have been that of holding practically intact the net national gold reserve, this, at least, so far as the figures indicate the surface effects. On the other hand, there is a large field for inquiry as to the effect of the embargo, taken by itself, in changing the actual available bank reserve supply of both gold and silver. Whatever these effects may have been, they were necessarily more or less offset by other influences which were set at work, chief among them the effort to draw into the banks the floating gold supply actually in circulation and in the pockets of the people.

Situation in Other Countries.

The situation produced in other countries by the establishment of the gold embargo is outlined in the following language:

"Pending further action by foreign governments, the United States stands today as practically the only free-gold market in the world, those neutral nations where no embargo exists being too small in the scope of their transactions or too limited in the operation of their banking machinery, to afford any genuine or well-developed world discount or gold market. Relations between the United States and other countries are therefore necessarily on a one-sided basis. This one-sided condition is rendered the more peculiar and difficult by reason

of the tremendous merchandise balance of trade which has been gradually developed. That merchandise balance for the past three calendar years may be stated in round numbers at about $9,000,000,000, and bids fair to run at something lilke the same rate for the current year. In the following table are set forth the figures showing the movement of goods between the United States and the rest of the world and the net balance thereof.

Merchandise imported into and exported from the United States during the period September 1, 1917, to May 31, 1919.

September 1 to December 31, 1917: Imports, $905,870,350; exports, $2,084,070,750; excess of exports over imports, $1,178,200,400.

January 1 to December 31, 1918: Imports, $3,031,304,721; exports, $6,149,392,647; excess of exports over imports, $3,118,087,926.

January 1 to May 31, 1919: Imports, $1,317,677,449; exports, $3,136,799,301; excess of exports over imports, $1,819,121,852.

Total: Imports, $5,254,852,520; exports, $11,370,262,698; excess of exports over imports, $6,115,410,178.

"What is thus made evident is that although the United States has become possessed of the greatest single stock of gold in history, it is now the claimant of the greatest favorable merchandise balance ever before developed. This balance may be liquidated in any one of many ways, but in the absence of any other liquidation it would of course have to be paid in gold or remain as an open banking or book credit—that is to say, as a potential claim to gold. In these circumstances it is clear that the United States, while it may lose gold under the new regime to any one of a number of countries with respect to which its balance may be temporarily unfavorable, or to which for other reasons a small movement of gold would naturally set in, it can not lose gold in any considerable amounts relatively to its entire business, while such adverse movements as may occur in trade-isolated countries will tend to correct themselves. The United States, in other words, stands today as an almost irresistibly strong claimant of gold, and, but for the interferences with gold movements existing abroad, could theoretically draw to itself most of the remaining free gold of the world."

The Board again calls attention to the speculative situation and the need of repressing overspeculation, reiterating its warning of a month ago in the following language:

"During the month of June speculation has continued on a high level, although it has been subject to many fluctuations. On June 16 call money reached 15 per cent in New York, and on June 10 the Board sent a letter to all Federal Reserve agents asking for information concerning the purposes for which funds obtained by rediscounting were being used by member banks. This letter was made public and one effect of it was apparently that of leading some banks to hesitate about making applications for rediscounts where the funds were unquestionably intended for purely speculative purposes. After the middle of June the volume of speculation on the New York Stock Exxchange was reduced from one-fourth to one-third for some days, and this lessening of the demand for money naturally lowered the intensity of the demand for funnds which had previously made itself felt. The extremely high level of prices for stocks, and for staple commodities for which there exists a speculative market, which had been developed in New York and elsewhere, and the fact that speculation has spread widely throughout the country, has undoubtedly had a considerable effect in drawing heavily upon the available liquid resources of banks, which at best were none too abundant prior to the time when speculation fever became well-marked. It is well to reiterate the fact that the funds of the Federal Reserve System are in no sense intended for the support of speculation and that member banks should bear this in mind when arranging for the extension of accommodation to borrowers."

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS CONTINUE TO GAIN

Total values of merchandise imported from and exported to each of the grand divisions during May, 1919, and the 11 months ended May, 1919, compared with corresponding periods of the preceding year, have been made public by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce, as follows:

Imports From: Grand Divisions—	Month of May, 1919.	Month of May, 1918.	Eleven Months Ended May, 1919.	Eleven Months Ended May, 1918.
Europe	$ 47,275,448	$ 32,329,510	$ 319,583,346	$ 381,096,989
North America.	113,113,422	105,465,416	955,193,657	830,304,007
South America.	51,183,726	57,871,616	516,213,191	524,522,956
Asia	88,839,065	90,330,003	757,916,297	753,222,111
Oceania	10,723,750	23,313,148	181,433,303	130,810,075
Africa	17,791,728	13,543,205	72,513,277	65,349,194
Total	$328,927,139	$322,852,898	$2,802,853,071	$2,685,305,332
Europe	389,518,925	338,554,062	3,990,084,577	3,433,430,927
North America.	101,628,030	130,263,780	1,172,401,176	1,126,889,328
South America.	32,440,651	25,261,711	357,105,050	282,567,818
Asia	52,139,584	38,667,299	523,561,179	419,625,753
Oceania	19,646,852	15,257,081	186,770,602	124,144,300
Africa	11,005,557	2,920,858	76,822,821	49,253,846
Total	$606,379,599	$550,924,791	$6,306,745,405	$5,435,911,972

Can Now Buy $100 and $1000 U. S. Savings Certificates

The Savings Division of the Treasury Department has announced that the savings certificates in denominations of $100 and $1,000 have been issued for purchase and investment. War savings stamps of the denomination of $5 are convertible into these securities, which bear the same rate of interest as the savings stamps, 4 per cent compounded quarterly. Widespread and continued saving and investment in the $5 stamps throughout the country has caused an insistent demand for a government security which would combine the safety and profit of the savings stamps with convenience in handling and registration. The new securities have been issued in response

REOPEN CLOSED EXAMINATIONS FOR BENEFIT OF EX-SERVICE MEN

United States soldiers, sailors and marines who missed opportunity to enter civil service examinations because of their absence overseas, may be given a chance to qualify for government employment under an opinion of the Attorney General just rendered to the Civil Service Commission.

An act of Congress approved March 3, 1919, provides "That hereafter in making appointments to clerical and other positions in the executive departments and independent governmental establishments preference shall be given to honorably discharged soldiers, sailors, and marines, and widows of such, if they are qualified to hold such positions."

Attorney General Approves.

The civil service act provides that examinations shall be open and competitive. The Civil Service Commission, wishing to give discharged service men every opportunity to qualify for government positions, asked the Attorney General for an opinion as to whether it would be legal to open for the benefit of honorably discharged soldiers, sailors and marines, examinations which had been closed. The Attorney General having expressed the opinion that such action is legal, in view of the spirit of the act of March 3, providing for preference, the Civil Service Commission will open only to honorably discharged soldiers, sailors and marines examinations which have been closed for an indefinite period and for which registers of eligibles already exist.

Through this action of the Civil Service Commission large numbers of examinations will be opened to discharged service men which otherwise would have been closed for possibly a year or two.

$30,177,000,000 America's War Bill, Including Loans of $9,000,000,000 To Allies, Secretary Glass States

The following letter has been sent by Secretary Glass to Congressman Fordney, chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means:

July 9, 1919.

My Dear Congressman:

I take pleasure in handing you herewith for your information and that of the Committee on Ways and Means the following statements:

A. Preliminary financial statement of the United States government for the period from April 6, 1917, to June 30, 1919.

B. Preliminary statement of the public debt on June 30, 1919.

C. Statement showing classified receipts, exclusive of the principal of the public debt, by months from April 6, 1917, to June 30, 1919, as published in daily Treasury statements.

D. Statement showing classified disbursements, exclusive of the principal of the public debt, by months from April 6, 1917, to June 30, 1919, as published in daily Treasury statements.

Expenditures in the month of June just ended amounted in round figures to $809,000,000, or less than for any month since September, 1917.

Expenditures for the fiscal year just ended amounted to $18,514,000,000.

War Expenditures.

Expenditures for the war period amounted to $32,427,000,000 and of these more than $9,384,000,000, or about 29 per cent, were met out of tax receipts and other revenues than borrowed money, although payment of nearly half of the income and profits taxes for the fiscal year 1919 has not yet been made, such payment being deferred until the fiscal year 1920. In this calculation no deduction is made of expenditures for loans to the allies, which on June 30 amounted to $9,102,000,000, or for other investments, such as ships, stock of the War Finance Corporation, bonds of the Federal Land Banks, etc.

If we assume that the expenditures of the government on a peace basis would have been at the rate of $1,000,000,000 a year, or for the period under discussion of nearly 27 months would have equaled $2,250,000,000, then we may estimate the gross cost of the war to June 30, 1919, at $30,177,000,000.

Gross Public Debt.

The gross public debt (without any deduction for loans to the allies or other investments) amounted on June 30, 1919, to $25,484,000,000. Of this sum only $3,634,000,000 was in the form of Treasury certificates, or floating debt. Of such certificates more than $608,000,000 matured or were redeemed on July 1, 1919, and were paid out of the net balalnce in the general fund on June 30, 1919, which amounted to $1,251,000,000. Deducting the certificates last referred to, the floating debt on June 30, 1919, was little more than $3,000,000,000, which is roughly the estimated amount of the deferred installments of the income and profits taxes for the fiscal year 1919 and of the deferred installments of the Victory Loan subscriptions.

In the announcement given to the press on April 14, 1919, of the terms of the Victory Liberty Loan, I made the following statement with reference to financing the future requirements of the government:

"This will be the last Liberty Loan Although as the remaining war bills are presented further borrowing must be done, I anticipate that the requirements of the government, in excess of the amount of taxes and other income can, in view of the decreasing scale of expenditure, be readily financed by the issue of Treasury certificates from time to time as heretofore, which may be ultimately refunded by the issue of notes or bonds without the aid of another great popular campaign such as has characterized the Liberty Loans."

Strong Market for Notes.

I confirm the statement above quoted. The decision then taken has been fully sustained by the experience of the past three months. The successful flotation of the Victory Loan and the adjustment of the amount and terms of the issue have resulted, as I hoped they would, in a strong market at about par for these notes, without the necessity of government support, and in an improving market for the bonds of the Second, Third and Fourth Liberty Loans, evidenced not only by the firm market quotations, but by strong undercurrents of investment buying which give reason for the hope that, with the continuance of favorable general conditions, there will be consistent appreciation in the market prices of these bonds.

I do not now think it will be wise to make any further issues of long-term bonds before the maturity or redemption of the Victory Notes, when there will have been such an interval in government offerings of all kinds as must inevitably result in market improvement of the market prices of the existing issues, with corresponding decreases in the interest bases at which they are selling, and consequent assurance that the government will be able to finance itself for a longer period upon better terms.

It is not possible at this time, when appropriations for the coming year are under consideration by the Congress, when contract claims by and against the United States are still in process of settlement, when demobilization is still incomplete, when the extent of the liability on the wheat guaranty is unascertained, and when the business upon which the income and profits tax receipts in the first half of the calendar year 1920 are to be based is still only half transacted, to make a formal estimate of the receipts and expenditures of the United States during the fiscal year 1920. But so large a part of the war expenditures has been paid or provided for out of taxes and the issue of bonds or notes already sold and so small a part is unfunded that I confidently expect that the government will be able not only to meet its further temporary requirements for the decreasing scale of expenditure by the sale of Treasury certificates of indebtedness bearing interest at the rate of 4½ per cent, or less, but also to fund as many of these as it may be desirable to fund, by the issue of short-term notes, in moderate amounts, at convenient intervals, when market conditions are favorable, and upon terms advantageous to the government. It will not be desirable to fund all the certificates of indebtedness, for the issue of certificates of indebtedness in anticipation of income and profits tax installments not only furnishes a means of financing the requirements of the government temporarily upon easy terms, but constitutes an almost necessary financial expedient, to enable the taxpayer to save and to prepare gradually for the great tax payments, and to relieve the banking machinery of the country of the great strain which would be imposed upon it if these tax installments had to be paid on a single day without such preparation.

Rigid Economy Essential.

I need scarcely say to you that the realization of these sanguine expectations is contingent upon the practice of the most rigid economy by the government and the continuance of ample revenues from taxation. Such a course, accompanied by the practice of sober economy and wise investment by our people and strict avoidance of waste and speculation, will make it possible for the American people to respond to the demands to be made upon them privately for capital and credit by the nations and peoples of Europe—demands which are reinforced by the strongest and most vital ties of sympathy for the allies, who fought and won the war with us, as well as by the most obvious dictates of self-interest.

I am writing a similar letter to the Hon. Boies Penrose, Chairman of the Committee on Finance.

It has seemed to me only proper at the end of the last fiscal year of the war period to lay these facts and opinions before the Committee on Ways and Means, and the Finance Committee, which bear so large a measure of responsibility for the war loan legislation, and to make them public also, since they vitally concern the millions of Americans whose purchases of government securities, and tax payments, made this record of war finance possible.

Very truly yours,
(Signed) CARTER GLASS.

Hon. Joseph W. Fordney,
Chairman, Committee on Ways and Means, House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

NEW NATIONAL BANK CHARTERS, APPLICATIONS, INCREASES, ETC.

Applications to the Comptroller of the Currency during the week ending Thursday, July 3, 1919, for authority to organize National Banks, and to convert State Banks into National Banks; charters issued; charters extened, and re-extended; increases and reductions of capital approved; changes of title approved; consolidations of national banks approved, and National Banks placed in voluntary liquidation.

Applications for Charter.

For organization of National Banks:

The Citizens National Bank of Ellwood City, Pa., capital, $60,000. Correspondent, D. C. Hancher, Ellwood City.

The First National Bank of Byron, Oklahoma, capital, $25,000. Correspondent, C. A. Johnston, Byron.

The First National Bank of Clover, South Carolina, capital, $25,000. Correspondent, J. Fitch Pursley, Clover.

The First National Bank of Kansas, Ohio, capital, $25,000, Correspondent, Ira C. McDaniel, Kansas.

The Farmers and Merchants National Bank of Blythe, Cal., capital, $50,000. To succeed the Blythe Branch of the Peoples Trust and Savings Bank of Riverside, Cal. Correspondent, Geo. K. Scott, Blythe.

For Conversion of State Banks:

The First National Bank of Oak Park, Illinois, capital $100,000. Conversion of the Austin Avenue Trust and Savings Bank of Oak Park. Correspondent, Austin Avenue Trust and Savings Bank of Oak Park.

Total, $285,000.

Charters Issued.

Original Organizations:

The First National Bank of Winter Garden, Florida, capital, $25,000. President, J. D. McMillan; Cashier, A. B. Newton.

The Peoples National Bank of Southbridge, Mass., capital, $100,000. President, Leon E. Young; Cashier, U. S. G. Morrill.

The Lansdowne National Bank, Lansdowne, Pa., capital, $50,000. President, Walter Bowers; Cashier, F. H. Jackson.

The Security National Bank of Temple, Oklahoma, capital, $25,000. President, M. F. Ray; Cashier, ———.

Conversion of State banks:

The Peoples National Bank of Pulaski, Virginia, capital, $100,000. Conversion of The Peoples Bank of Pulaski. President, B. Blocksidge; Cashier, J. W. Miller.

The First National Bank of Rigby, Idaho, capital, $30,000. Conversion of The Rigby State Bank, Rigby. President, John W. Hart; Cashier, J. B. Ellsworth.

Total, $330,000.

Increases of Capital Approved.

The Red Lion First National Bank, Red Lion, Pennsylvania, Capital increased from $50,000 to $125,000.

The First National Bank of Bishop, California, Capital increased from $25,000 to $100,000.

Third National Bank of Saint Louis, Missouri, Capital increased from $2,000,000 to $2,500,000.

The Mechanics-American National Bank of St. Louis, Mo., Capital increased from $2,000,000 to $2,500,000.

The Exchange National Bank of Tulsa, Oklahoma, Capital increased from $1,000,000 to $1,250,000.

The Austin National Bank, Austin, Minnesota, Capital increased from $50,000 to $75,000.

The Midwest National Bank of Kansas City, Missouri, Capital increased from $500,000 to $1,000,000.

The First National Bank of Kingston, Ohio, Capital increased from $25,000 to $100,000.

The First National Bank of Berlin, Wisconsin, Capital increased from $75,000 to $100,000.

The First National Bank of Mackinaw, Illinois, Capital increased from $25,000 to $50,000.

The Pulaski National Bank, Pulaski, Virginia, Capital increased from $50,000 to $150,000.

The First National Bank of New Kensington, Pennsylvania, Capital increased from $50,000 to $125,000.

The National State Bank of Boulder, Colorado, Capital increased from $50,000 to $100,000.

The First National Bank of Elmer, New Jersey, Capital increased from $50,000 to $100,000.

The First National Bank of Hazard, Kentucky, Capital increased from $50,000 to $100,000.

The First National Bank of Delano, California, Capital increased from $25,000 to $100,000.

First National Bank of Moultrie, Georgia, Capital increased from $50,000 to $100,000.

The Salisbury National Bank, Salisbury, Maryland, Capital increased from $80,000 to $100,000.

The Huntington National Bank, Huntington, West Virginia, Capital increased from $100,000 to $500,000.

The Merchants National Bank of the City of New York, N. Y., Capital increased from $2,000,000 to $3,000,000.

Voluntary Liquidations.

The Peoples National Bank of Denton, Maryland, capital, $50,000. Liquidating Committee, H. T. Nuttle, F. P. Covey, and T. F. Johnson, Denton. Succeeded by a State Bank.

The First National Bank of Woodbury, Tennessee, capital $50,000. Liquidating Agent not named. Succeeded by the First State Bank of Woodbury.

The First National Bank of New Salem, North Dakota, capital, $25,000. Liquidating Committee, The Board of Directors. Succeeded by the Union Farmers State Bank of New Salem.

The First National Bank of Lakewood, New Jersey, capital, $50,000. Liquidating Committee, J. H. Todd J. H. Johnson, Lakewood, and F. F. Schock, Spring Lake. Absorbed by the Lakewood Trust Company, Lakewood.

Total, $175,000.

Purposes for Which Army Aircraft Flights Are Permitted Set Forth

The War Department authorizes publication of the following from the Office of the Director of Air Service:

I. 1. Flights in aircraft under the control of the Air Service are authorized for all training or war purposes and such other purposes as are set forth below:

(a) For the proper execution of any approved project of the Air Service or of the Air Service in co-operation with any other branch of the service or department of the government —special approval of this office to be secured in each case.

(b) For the demonstration of aircraft and aircraft development to officers of the Executive, Legislative and Judicial branches of the Government.

(c) For the rapid transportation of military or civilian officials of the Government, of messages or parcels in cases of urgent necessity and for the convenience of the Government.

(d) For the assistance of stranded civilian aviators or where it is necessary for the saving of human life.

2. The following may be carried as passengers in aircraft under the control of the Air Service:

(a) Any person necessary to be carried as a passenger to accomplish the purpose of any of the flights authorized in paragraph No. 1, above.

(b) Officers and enlisted men of the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps, both active and reserve.

(c) Officers and enlisted men of foreign armies, as a courtesy when they are visiting the United States.

3. No person will be permitted to pilot aircraft under the control of the Air Service except regularly authorized Air Service pilots or bona fide student-pilots of the Air Service.

II. 1. Persons operating aircraft who are not in the military service or who are not under the jurisdiction of the Air Service, will be permitted to use government facilities at Air Service stations contingent upon their proper observance of the air and ground rules in force at the particular station in question, and subject to the discretion of the Commanding Officer thereof as not interfering with the proper conduct of official business of his station, as follows:

(a) They may be permitted to land and take-off from Flying Fields.

(b) They may be permitted to place airplanes in government hangers over night or for a short time pending repairs.

2. The sale of gasoline, oil, spare parts, etc., or the furnishing of the labor of Air Service mechanics in any form to pilots not in the military service is forbidden.

534,000 SHIP TONNAGE RETURNED TO SHIPPING BOARD DURING JUNE

The War Department authorizes the following:

During the month of June, 226,000 deadweight tons of shipping were redelivered to the Shipping Board in U. delivered to the Shipping Board in U. S. ports, bringing the total redeliverics since the first of December to 2,405,000 deadweight tons. Three hundred and eight thousand deadweight tons were redelivered abroad, bringing the total redeliveries to date to 2,713,000 deadweight tons.

Using an average of 10 days for redelivery, 178,000 tons can be redelivered in July and 14,000 in August, which will dispose of the entire transatlantic cargo fleet, exclusive of troop ships.

1,327,000 TDW Remain.

Only 1,327,000 deadweight tons remain in the trans-atlantic fleet. Of this total there are still in operation troop ships amounting to 1,134,000 TDW, cargo ships amounting to 95,000 and refrigerator ships amounting to 13,000 TDW, making a total of 1,242,000 TDW in operation. The remaining 85,000 TDW are out of operation awaiting delivery.

An average of nine days was taken to redeliver the last ten ships to the Shipping Board, this being the same as last week's figure. Of the total time, six days, or 6½ per cent, was spent awaiting redelivery, this percentage being twice that of last week.

It is estimated that troop carrying capacity of 323,000 men will be available during July, 310,000 of which can be carried on U. S. flag ships and 13,000 on foreign liners.

Unutilized troop carrying capacity was 1,302 for the last ten days, or 1.8 per cent of the total troop carrying capacity for the period.

Turnaround Record.

The last ten troop transports to sail made an average turnaround of 25 days, the best record yet made. The highest average was 43 days in December, 1918. The last 10 converted cargo ships to said made an average turnaround of 31 days, thus equaling their previous low record.

Stay in Port of Transports.

The average stay in home port for troop transports was seven days, and for converted cargo five days, both equaling their lowest previous record. Stays of troop transports in French port averaged one day, equaling the low record for these boats. Converted cargo averaged two days.

HUNT AMERICAN'S SLAYER.

The Department of State has been informed that the Mexican Foreign Office has advised the American Embassy at Mexico City that strict orders had been issued to the military authorities at Tampico to pursue and capture the men who attacked and killed John W. Correll, an American citizen, near Colonia, 27 miles north of Tampico, on June 16.

Army Motor Vehicles Begin Drive To Pacific to Show the Military Value of Through-Route Highways

The War Department authorizes publication of the following statement from the Office of Chief, Motor Transport Corps:

The U. S. Army Motor Corps transcontinental tour left Washington July 7 about noon, and is due to arrive at San Francisco about September 1.

The personnel consists of two companies of M. T. C., 210 men and 10 officers; one detachment Engineers, 30 men and two officers; one Medical detachment and one Field Artillery detachment. Commissioned observers from Field Artillery, Engineer Corps, Coast Artillery, Air Service and Medical Corps.

Capt. Bernard McMahon is in command of train.

The train consists of approximately 60 trucks and numerous other vehicles, including five staff observation and reconnaissance passenger cars, and a complement of motorcycles, ambulances, tank trucks, mobile field kitchen, mobile repair shops and anti-aircraft defense equipment, which includes 3,000,000 C. P. searchlights, etc.—all kinds of vehicles of the types employed in the winning of the world war.

The train will be preceded by an official pilot car carrying H. C. Osterman, vice president of the Lincoln Highway Association, and Lieut. William B. Doron, publicity officer. This car will travel from 2 to 10 days in advance of the train.

Purposes of Trip.

The War Department's contribution to the good-roads movement for the purpose of developing the construction of through-route and transcontinental highways as a military and economic asset.

The procurement of recruits for the enlisted personnel of the Motor Transports Corps or any other branch of the U. S. Army. Young men will be enlisted with the train as candidates for the mechanical training schools to open under the direction of the Motor Transport Corps.

An exhibition to the general public either through actual contact or resulting channels of publicity of the development of the motor vehicle for military purposes.

An extensive study of terrain observation by certain branches of the Army, and particularly the Field Artillery, the Air Service and the Engineer Service.

Itinerary of the Convoy.

Control Point.	Approximate Mileage From Previous Control Point.	Schedule to Arrive on or Before.
Washington, D. C.	Starting point	July 7
Frederick, Md.	46	July 8
Chambersburg, Pa. (via Gettysburg, Pa.)	62	July 9
Bedford, Pa	58	July 10
Greensburg, Pa.	63	July 11
East Palestine, Ohio	81	July 12
*Sunday, rest period	—	July 13
Wooster, Ohio	83	July 14
Bucyrus, Ohio	63	July 15
Delphos, Ohio (detour on new road)	70	July 16
Fort Wayne, Ind	51	July 17
South Bend, Ind.	76	July 18
Chicago Heights, Ill.	78	July 19
Sunday, rest period	—	July 20
De Kalb, Ill.	80	July 21
Clinton, Iowa	84	July 22
Cedar Rapids, Iowa	87	July 23
Marshalltown, Iowa	75	July 24
Jefferson, Iowa	81	July 25
Dennison, Iowa	68	July 26
Sunday, rest period	—	July 27
Council Bluffs, Iowa	72	July 28
Omaha, Neb	5	July 29
Columbus, Neb.	83	July 30
Grand Island, Neb	64	July 31
Lexington, Neb	82	Aug. 1
North Platte, Neb	64	Aug. 2
Sunday, rest period	—	Aug. 3
Big Springs, Neb	75	Aug. 4
Kimball, Neb	86	Aug. 5
Cheyenne, Wyo	66	Aug. 6
Laramie, Wyo	57	Aug. 7
Medicine Bow, Wyo	59	Aug. 8
Rawlins, Wyo	62	Aug. 9
Sunday, rest period	—	Aug. 10
Tipton Station, Wyo	58	Aug. 11
Green River, Wyo	60	Aug. 12
Fort Bridger, Wyo	63	Aug. 13
**Evanston, Wyo.	35	Aug. 14
Salt Lake City, Utah	88	Aug. 15
Orr's Ranch, Utah	74	Aug. 16

50 Per Cent Gain in Value of Exports From London to U. S. Since Last Year

Consul General Robert P. Skinner, at London, reports:

During the five months January-May, 1919, the value of declared exports from London to the United States aggregated $47,779,249, against $31,971,541 in the corresponding period of 1918, an increase of practically 50 per cent. The principal articles comprised in these totals were:

Articles.	JANUARY-MAY— 1918.	1919.
Precious stones	$8,055,823	$14,937,370
Furs	4,645,528	5,885,985
Rubber	3,460,340	8,375,518
Tin	2,199,291	180,971
Art works	1,309,345	1,577,777
Hides	158,249	702,708
Wool	7,783	441,084

For the month of May, this year, the total value reached $10,432,067, compared with $9,313,902 in April. Precious stones are counted for $2,545,049, against $3,059,063 last month; furs aggregated $2,146,959—an exceptionally high figure—against $1,186,261; rubber, $1,177,653, against $899,168; works of art, $402,345 (including the Canadian war memorial paintings for exhibition, valued at $244,542), against $131,859; hides, $379,365, against $281,407; and wool, $198,465, against $165,456. Other chief articles exported included drugs and chemicals valued at $535,677 ($390,590 in April), precious metals and residues (platinum, iridium, and rhodium) $339,322 ($218,282 in April), acids $95,773 ($143,586 in April), and gums $89,161, against $188,787 last month.

CONSTRUCTION OF PERMANENT ARMY POSTS WILL CONTINUE

The War Department authorizes publication of the following information:

Secretary of War directs that the construction heretofore authorized for permanent army posts and for the Mexican border projects will continue.

That all construction work and the purchase of real estate for aviation fields or schools will be immediately discontinued.

That only Camps Custer, Devens, Dix, Dodge, Gordon, Grant, Jackson, Lee, Meade, Pike, Sherman, Taylor, Travis and Upton come within exceptions under the bill as passed by Congress, and that proceedings to purchase the land may be continued.

That at all cantonments or camps, further acquisition of real estate or construction is considered as unauthorized under terms of the bill, and will be immediately discontinued.

Where condemnation proceedings have been instituted to acquire real estate, proceedings will be continued until specific authority has been obtained in each case to discontinue same.

INSURANCE PLEA BY PRESIDENT TO NATION'S FIGHTING FORCES

The following message to the nation's fighting forces was sent by President Wilson from the George Washington:

"U. S. S. George Washington.

"If it were possible, I should welcome the opportunity to speak to each of you who, by service in the great war, earned the right to government insurance, and urge the wisdom of continuing this unusual protection to your dependents and yourselves.

"The government will transform your policies, in whole or in part, from term insurance, arranged as a war measure, to such permanent forms as you may desire, and I urge your acceptance of the permanent protection which the generous terms of these policies afford.

"You have an exclusive right to this insurance because you served your country in its great crisis, and I am sure that in the years to come you will consider your government insurance policy as a physical reminder that in the war with Germany you wore the uniform of your country.

"(Signed) WOODROW WILSON."

Sunday, rest period	—	Aug. 17
Sheridan's Ranch, Ibapah (detour on new road, saving 25 miles), Nev.	80	Aug. 18
Ely, Nev.	84	Aug. 19
Eureka, Nev	83	Aug. 20
Austin, Nev	70	Aug. 21
Westgate, Nev.	70	Aug. 22
Fallon, Nev.	54	Aug. 23
Sunday, rest period	—	Aug. 24
Carson, Nev. (detour on new road)	66	Aug. 25
Myers, Calif.	34	Aug. 26
Placerville, Calif	50	Aug. 27
Sacramento, Calif.	52	Aug. 28
Stockton, Calif.	48	Aug. 29
Oakland, Calif	80	Aug. 30
Sunday, rest period	—	Aug. 31
San Francisco, Calif	Terminus	Sept 1

*Rest periods are tentively designated, and are subject to change as conditions may necessitate.

**From Evanston, Wyo., the route will be diverted to Ogden and then to Salt Lake City.

MR. HINES TO PAY RAILROAD DEBT CERTIFICATES JULY 15

The Director General of Railroads has sent out the following notice to holders of certificates of indebtedness:

"To the Holders of Certificates of Indebtedness Issued by the Director General of Railroads:

"The Director General of Railroads hereby gives 10 days' notice in writing, mailed to you in accordance with the terms of the certificates of indebtedness issued by him, that he will pay all of the said certificates of indebtedness in full, principal and interest, on July 15, 1919, at the Treasury of the United States in the city of Washington, District of Columbia, which is hereby designated the agency of the Director General for such payment. At the option of the holders of the certificates they may be presented for payment at such Federal reserve banks as may be announced.

"Payment will be made only upon surrender of the certificates, properly indorsed for cancellation. Interest on the sums represented by the certificates will cease on July 15, 1919.

"WALKER D HINES,
"Director General of Railroads.

"Note.—All certificates must be assigned to the Director General of Railroads for cancellation. All assignments must be made and acknowledged in the same forms as set out on the reverse side of the certificates."

Arrangements have been made for the redemption of these certificates at all Federal reserve district banks.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT SAVING SECURITIES TO BE CONTINUED

Secretary of the Treasury Carter Glass has anounced that it was the intention of the Treasury Department to make the issue of government saving securities a permanent institution. The announcement that the sale of thrift stamps, war savings stamps, and Treasury savings certificates would be continued came in reply to an appeal from the National Education Association that the department take such action as would insure permanence to the thrift movement and make the purchase of thrift stamps and war savings stamps permanently available to schools and other volunteer agencies.

Secretary Glass, in his message to George D. Strayer, president of the association, through whom the appeal was delivered, expressed his deep appreciation of the hearty and effective co-operation of the association in the government thrift campaign and his encouragement at the interest shown by the organization.

The announcement of Secretary Glass makes plain the policy of the Treasury Department to make government saving securities an effective means for not only aiding the financing of the government and for the creation of new capital so urgently needed at present for industrial and trade development, but also for making the habit of thrift and saving a permanent part of the national life.

List of New Government Departmental Publications

Department of Interior.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE.

The following publications may be obtained free on written application to the Director of the National Park Service, Washington, D. C.: 1919 circulars of general information regarding—

Yellowstone National Park.
Yosemite National Park
Mount Rainier National Park.
Rocky Mountain National Park.
Glacier National Park.
Crater Lake National Park.
Sequoia and Gen. Grant National Parks.
Wind Cave National Park and the Hot Springs Reservation.

The following publications may be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., at price given. Remittances should be made by money order or in cash:

Wild Animals of Glacier National Park: The mammals, by Vernon Bailey; the birds, by Florence Meriam Bailey. 210 pages. 50 cents.

Mountaineering in the Rocky Mountain National Park. Compiled by Roger W. Toll. Edited by Robert Sterling Yard. 106 pages. 25 cents.

BUREAU OF EDUCATION.

Higher Education Circulars.

No. 1. Work of American colleges and universities during the war. Report of a conference held May 3, 1917.

No. 2. Report of the educational section of the committee on engineering of the advisory committee of the Council of National Defense.

No. 3. The work of American colleges and universities during the war. Report of a conference held July 3-4, 1917.

No. 4. Contributions of higher institutions to the war and to reconstruction.

No. 5. Report of the work of the university section of the committee on engineering and education of the advisory commission of the Council of National Defense.

No. 6. Contributions of higher institutions to national service.

No. 8. Administrative organization of the college of agriculture.

No. 9. Effect of the war on student enrollment.

No. 11. The Bureau of Education and the educational survey movement.

No. 12. Opportunities at college for returning soldiers.

No. 13. The college catalogue.

No. 14. Advanced educational work within a Government bureau. P. G. Agnew.

Industrial Education Circulars.

No. 1. Lessons from the war and their application in the training of teachers.

No. 2. The co-operative school.

No. 3. Industrial art as a national asset. H. M. Kurtzworth.

No. 4. The Army trade tests. (Report of a conference in St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 19, 1919.)

Home Economics Circulars.

June 27, 1917. Brief courses in home making for normal schools.

Sept. 5, 1917. Home economics teaching under present economic conditions.

No. 2. Current problems in home economics. 5 cents.

No. 3. Home economics teaching in small high schools. 5 cents.

No. 4. Principles and policies in home economics education.

No. 5. Government publications for home economics teachers and students.

No. 6. A course in food economics for the housekeeper.

No. 7. Effect of war conditions on clothing and textile courses.

No. 8. Brief courses in home making for normal schools.

Reading Courses.

No. 1. World's great literary Bibles.
No. 2. Great literaturs—ancient, medieval, and modern.
No. 3. Reading course for parents.
No. 4. Reading course for boys.
No. 5. Reading course for girls.
No. 6. Thirty books of fiction.
No. 7. Thirty world heroes.
No. 8. American literature.
No. 9. Thirty American heroes.
No. 10. American history.

Vocational Education Board

Annual report.

The Vocational Summary, published monthly by the Federal Board for Vocational Education. (Vol 1, No. 1, May, 1918.)

Bulletin No. 2. Training Conscripted Men for Service as Radio and Buzzer Operators in the United States Army (International code).

Bulletin No. 3. Emergency Training in Shipbuilding—Evening and Part-Time Classes for Shipyard Workers.

*Bulletin No. 4. Mechanical and Technical Training for Conscripted Men (Air Division, U. S. Signal Corps).

Bulletin No. 5. (Reeducation Series, No. 1.) Vocational Rehabilitation of Disabled Soldiers and Sailors. (Also printed as S. Doc 166.)

Bulletin No. 6. (Reeducation Series, No. 2.) Training of Teachers for Occupational Therapy for the Rehabilitation of Disabled Soldiers and Sailors. (Also printed as S. Doc. 167.)

*Bulletin No. 7. Emergency War Training for Motor-Truck Drivers and Chauffeurs.

*Bulletin No. 8. Emergency War Training for Machine-Shop Occupations, Blacksmithing, Sheet-Metal Working, and Pipe Fitting.

*Bulletin No. 9. Emergency War Training for Electricians, Telephone Repairmen, Linemen, and Cable Splicers.

*Bulletin No. 10. Emergency War Training for Gas-Engine, Motor-Car, and Motorcycle Repairmen.

*Bulletin No. 11. Emergency War Training for Oxy-Acetylene Welders.

*Bulletin No. 12. Emergency War Training for Airplane Mechanics—Engine Repairmen, Woodworkers, Riggers, and Sheet-Metal Workers.

Bulletin No. 13. (Agricultural Series, No. 1.) Agricultural Education—Organization and Administration.

Bulletin No. 14. (Agricultural Series, No. 2.) Reference Material for Vocational Agricultural Instruction.

Bulletin No. 15. (Reeducation Series, No. 3.) The Evolution of National Systems of Vocational Reeducation for Disabled Soldiers and Sailors.

*Bulletin No. 16. Emergency War Training for Radio Mechanics and Radio Operators.

Bulletin No. 17. (Trade and Industrial Series, No. 1.) Trade and Industrial Education—Organization and Administration.

Bulletin No. 18. (Trade and Industrial Series, No. 2.) Evening Industrial Schools.

Bulletin No. 19. (Trade and Industrial Series, No. 3.) Part-Time Trade and Industrial Schools.

Bulletin No. 20. (Trade and Industrial Series, No. 4.) Buildings and Equipment for Schools and Classes in Trade and Industrial Subjects.

Bulletin No. 21 (Agricultural Series, No. 3.) The Home Project as a Phase of Vocational Agricultural Education.

Bulletin No. 22. (Commercial Education Series, No. 1.) Retail Selling.

Bulletin No. 23. (Home Economics Series, No. 1.) Clothing for the Family.

Bulletin No. 24. (Commercial Series, No. 2.) Vocational Education for Foreign Trade and Shipping.

Bulletin No. 25. (Reeducation Series, No. 4.) Ward Occupations in Hospitals.

Bulletin No. 26. (Agricultural Series, No. 4.) Agricultural Education—Some Problems in State Supervision.

Bulletin No. 27. (Agricultural Series, No. 5.) The Training of Teachers of Vocational Agriculture.

Bulletin No. 28. (Home Economics Series, No. 2.) Home Economics Education—Organization and Administration.

Bulletin No. 29. (Reeducation Series, No. 5.) Treatment and Training for the Tuberculous.

Bulletin No. 30. (Trade and Industrial Series, No. 5.) Evening and Part-time Schools in the Textile Industry of the Southern States.

Bulletin No. 31. (Trade and Industrial Series, No. 6.) Train Courses in Safety and Hygiene in the Building Trades.

Bulletin No. 32. (Reeducation Series, No. 6.) The Agriculaural and Industrial Community for Arrested Cases of Tuberculosis and Their Families.

Bulletin No. 33. (Reeducation Series, No. 7.) Productive Vocational Workshops for the Rehabilitation of Tuberculous and Otherwise Disabled Soldiers, Sailors, and Marines.

Bulletin No. 34. (Commercial Series, No. 3.) Commercial Education (Organization and Administration).

Buy War-Savings Stamps and Thrift Stamps to capitalize yourself and lend money to the Government to finish the war job.

COURSES IN SHIP CONSTRUCTION MAY BE OFFERED BY SCHOOLS

The Shipping Board authorizes the following:

Schools of naval architecture and ship construction may soon become important branches of educational institutions of the United States if this Nation continues its headway in maritime strength. Fourteen universities and technical colleges have signified their interest in a line of instruction that was decadent almost to the point of extinction when the needs of war presented a demand for ships that could not be denied, and some of them have already established courses in naval architecture, marine engineering and ship construction, while others are planning similar action.

The United States Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation is encouraging plans for the new schools in all institutions capable of expanding their fields of learning. It has furnished to those interested valuable data gained through experience with all phases of the shipbuilding industry in every quarter of the country.

It is assumed by men in closest touch with the situation that the need for marine architects and engineers will grow as the yards expand and enter the open field of competition in construction for home and foreign account. On this assumption P. J. McAuliffe, manager of the Division of Ship Construction, recently sent letters to universities and technical and preparatory schools which read as follows:

Data Offered.

"Does your curriculum include a naval architecture sourse, and if so, would you be interested in receiving a copy of the following information pertaining to ships and ship construction:

1. Technical order (covering change and alteration for vessels).
2. Proposed standardization of rolled steel shapes.
3. Trial-trip data.
4. Reference data book of various steel vessels.
5. Structural steel for ships.
6. Charts showing total rivets driven at various shipyards.
7. Machinery drawings of Government harbor tug.
8. Drawings of standard machine engines.
9. Blueprints showing the efficiency of shipyards, based upon their tonnage deliveries for six months' period.
10. Employment bulletins.
11. Material list of wood ships.
12. Book of standard designs.
13. Charts showing the number of rivets driven and the tonnage of steel for various designs.
14. Blueprints showing particulars of designs of various ships.
15. Standard form of E. F. C. contract for ship construction.

"Upon receipt of your request we will forward you copies as desired by you."

The University of Pennsylvania, Columbia University, Harvard University, Cornell University, University of Michigan, Boston Institute of Technology, Princeton University, Yale University, Drexel Institute, Philadelphia, Pa.; Webb Academy, New York City; Lafayette University, Bethlehem, Pa.; Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Lehigh University, Easton, Pa.; Stevens Institute, Hoboken, N. J.; and the Carnegie Institute of Technology, Pittsburgh, Pa., sent in requests for the data.

LARGE RURAL MOTOR EXPRESS COMPANY FEARS OPERATIONS OF SO-CALLED WILD-CAT LINES

The Highways Transport Committee of the Council of National Defense Authorizes the following:

The general manager of a new rural motor express company in the northwest, submits some very interesting ideas to the Highways Transport Committee in connection with the operation of motor apparatus for commercial purposes, and this Committee is glad to pass them along to the big and rapidly growing family of Highways Transport Committee enthusiasts throughout the country.

This company is preparing to cover a pretty big territory with a complete system of rural motor express routes. In this connection its executives have made a study of the various angles of this work and apparently seems to have developed the practical end of it most satisfactorily.

"Wild-catting" Objectionable.

However, one very pertinent subject is suggested, and that is the possibility of a few individuals who might attempt to haul freight from a large city to towns 30 or 40 miles away for a sum per hundred weight which would make it impossible for one operating a route regularly and on fixed schedule to meet such competition. The suggestion made is that a continuation of such practices, wild-catting, as it were, in the motor transportation field tends to discourage the entrance into this field of those who would seek to serve the public regularly and satisfactorily, and at a cost to the shipper of just enough to make a venture financially profitable.

Question for Study.

This question is then asked:

"Is there not some way that an honest company, which will maintain schedules and protect shippers against loss in transit, can be protected against operators of the character suggested above?"

The Highways Transport Committee believes this question is one which State Highways Transport Committees may very well and profitably take up for study.

Any views had on this subject by State Highway organizations, or by anyone else, would be welcomed by the Highways Transport Committee of the Council of National Defense.

NEW CARS CONSTRUCTED.

Five hundred and seventy-five freight cars were constructed in railroad shops during the month ended May 31, according to a report issued by the Railroad Administration.

SPECIAL EFFICIENCY REPORT FOR EACH PROVISIONAL OFFICER

The War Department authorizes publication of the following information:

Information is being published to the service in regard to special efficiency reports for provisional officer, as follows:

1. Special efficiency reports are to be made every three months (March 31, June 30, September 30 and December 31) upon each provisional officer of the regular army. In cases in which commanding officers are relieved or provisional officers transferred to new stations, additional special efficiency reports will be submitted. Reports will be made by the immediate commanding officer under whom such provisional officer is serving, and the next superior commander, if the provisional officer is serving under his immediate observation, will indorse approval or disapproval upon the report.
2. The original of each report will be forwarded on the date specified to the adjutant general of the army and a duplicate retained at the headquarters of the station where the officer is in service, the copy of the report being forwarded to the provisional officer's station in case of his transfer.
3. When a provisional officer is ordered before a board to determine whether his appointment shall be terminated or made permanent, the duplicate copies of his special efficiency reports will be submitted to the board for its consideration and will be attached to the report of the board's proceedings.

REMOVAL OF SOCIAL UNREST BY INDUSTRIAL TRAINING

It has been established beyond question, says a bulletin issued by the U. S. Training Service of the Department of Labor, that training in the industries for the industries is one of the big practical steps toward removing social unrest that is born of or aggravated by incompetence and meager wages. The publication bears the title "Industrial Training in Representative Industries" and gives a detailed account of how training departments are conducted in various plants and what results have been achieved by them. The pamphlet is for free distribution.

One of the concerns cited, which gives training, makes cylindrical and surface grinders. The enrollment in its training department has ranged from 40 to 60, five to eight graduating weekly into the shops. Training is given in light assembling, the operation of various drilling and milling machines and lathes, tool and cutter grinding machines, shaping machines, etc. This company lists the benefits of training as follows: "It stabilizes labor turnover, reduces accidents, and provides the greatest opportunity not only for teaching principles but for putting American citizenship into practice."

Law Permitting Fixing of Resale Prices Recommended

(Continued from page 1.)

equity done to all. The search for such a ground has been a task of the Commission."

Text of the Report.

The text of the Commission's special report to Congress follows:

"The Federal Trade Commission under paragraph (f), section 6 of the Federal Trade Commission Act, addresses the Congress by way of a special report designed to direct attention to the subject of control of resale prices by the manufacturers of a class of articles in interstate commerce.

"The question is, whether or not a manufacturer of standard articles, identified either by trade-mark or trade practice, should be permitted to fix by contract, express or implied, the price at which the purchaser can resell them.

"The question has been continuously before the Commission since its creation. It has been the subject of study, investigation and hearing and constantly recurs, in various forms, in complaints filed with the Commission by business concerns.

"The Supreme Court has made it clear that, in the present state of the law, the maintenance of a resale price by the producer, is a restraint of trade and is unlawful.

"Such being the judgment of the Supreme Court, the Federal Trade Commission has enforced the law, even though it may have appeared to operate inequitably in some cases. In its enforcement of this rule, the Commission has been mindful that the cutting of a recognized resale price on well established and identified articles has been, at times, indulged in for unfair trade purposes. When so unfairly used, such price cutting is attempted to be cloaked as lawful competition and justified by the Supreme Court decisions.

Business Men Perplexed.

"Thus, both price maintenance, and price cutting under certain conditions, are found to be unfair and business men are perplexed. It is with the desire that this perplexity may be terminated that the Commission addresses the Congress.

"It is urged, and, the Commission believes, with reason, that it would be unwise to vest with the manufacturers of articles the right, without check or review, both to fix and to compel the maintenance of resale prices. It is true that business practice inclines producers to fix the lowest possible retail price in order to secure the greatest possible sale of their product, but in the complex commercial organism functioning between the production of an article and its final sale, for actual consumption, both the wholesale and retail merchant are entitled to just compensation for useful service performed.

"It is similarly urged, that manufacturers should be protected in their good will created by years of fair dealing and of sustained quality of merchandise.

"The consuming public does not enjoy benefits by unfair price cutting to compensate it for the injuries following demoralization caused by price cutting. This for the reason that, in the long run, unrestrained price cutting tends to impair, if not to destroy, the production and distribution of articles desirable to the public.

Conclusions of Commission.

"There must be a common ground wherein the rights of producer, purveyor and consumer may each be fully secured and equity done to all. The search for such ground has been a task of the Commission and, results in the following conclusions:

1. That producers of identified goods should be protected in their intangible property right or good-will.
2. That the unlimited power both to fix and to enforce and maintain a resale price may not be made lawful with safety.
3. That unrestrained price cutting is not in the public interest.

"Bills now pending before Congress may well be made to meet the difficulties of the situation if amended to provide for a review of the terms of resale contracts and a revision of resale prices, by a disinterested agency.

"Therefore, it is recommended that it be provided by law that if the manufacturer of an article produced and sold under competitive conditions, desires to fix and maintain resale prices, he shall file with an agency designated by the Congress, a description of such article, the contract of sale and the price schedule which he proposes to maintain, and that the agency designated by the Congress be charged with the duty, either upon its own initiative or upon complaint of any dealer or consumer or other party in interest, to review the terms of such contract and to revise such prices and that any data and information needful for a determination be made available to such agency.

"Such legislation would seem to be in accord with the spirit of the times in that it is designed, by removing this perplexity, to promote the efficiency of manufacturing and commercial institutions and so to serve the interests of the consuming public.

Renews Its Recommendation.

"The Commission respectfully renews its recommendation of December 2, 1918. The conditions surrounding the fixing and enforcement of the maintenance of resale prices have not materially changed since this recommendation was made. The recent decision of the Supreme Court in United States v. Colgate & Co. has not apparently legalized contracts providing for the maintenance of resale prices, as the Court expressly stated that the indictment did not charge the existence of contracts in that case, and distinguished it from the case of Dr. Miles Medical Co. v. Park. & Sons on that ground. If the decision be construed to hold it lawful, under the Sherman Law, for manufacturers to fix resale prices and to enforce the maintenance of such prices by refusal to sell to those who do not resell at the prices fixed, or by other means, it does not follow that the fixing and enforced maintenance of such prices is not an unfair method of competition within the meaning of section 5 of the Trade Commission Act. In order to establish a violation of the Sheriman Anti-Trust Act a contract, combination or conspiracy must be proven. If some device for restraining trade be devised which does not fall within the definitions comprehended by these three terms as construed by the Courts, it does not constitute a violation of the act, though restraint of trade may result.

Enforcement of Resale Prices.

"The enforcement of resale prices on goods in the hands of distributors is identical in its effect upon dealers and the public, whether it be accomplished by contract, combination or conspiracy, or by some other means. An unfair method of competition within the meaning of section 5 may involve the use of contracts of the formation of combinations or conspiracy, but neither of the three is necessary to establish a method of competition. Indeed, unfair methods of competition do not ordinarily involve such contracts or conspiracies. The effect of price maintenance being the same however accomplished, it may well be urged that such a method of competition violates section 5 of the Commission act since it prevents distributors, wholesale and retail, from engaging in price competition on such goods after they have passed into their hands and deprives the public of the benefits of competition in the distribution of all such goods.

"It might also be urged that when price maintenance is approached from the standpoint of an unfair method of competition, regard must be had to its effect when employed by many manufacturers rather than when employed by one, and that in this view it results in the elimination of price competition in the distribution on a vast and constantly increasing number of commodities of common necessity.

Desirability More Apparent.

"On the other hand, if the effect of the Colgate decision be to legalize the fixing and the enforcement of the maintenance of resale prices other than by contract, the desirability of the enacting of legislation recommended by the Commission becomes even more apparent. In the Commission's previous report it was stated that the unlimited power both to fix and enforce the maintenance of resale prices may not be made lawful with safety to the public. The interest of the consuming public in the enacting of such legislation is therefore more vital at this time than when recommendation was previously made.

"WILLIAM B. COLVER,
"JOHN FRANKLIN FORT,
"VICTOR MURDOCK,
"HUSTON THOMPSON,
Commissioners."

Save and succeed. Buy W. S. S.

GOVERNMENT DECISIONS AFFECTING BUSINESS

The Treasury Department authorizes publication of the following rulings from the office of Commissioner of Internal Revenue:

(T. D. 2871)—Claims for Refund or Abatement.

1. Claims for refund or for abatement, pertaining to tax returns which have not at the time been posted to an assessment list, will be numbered to agree with, attached to, and made a part of, the original return so that the total tax as posted on the assessment list will be the admitted tax liability of the taxpayer. If a tax-payer submits an amended return as a claim either for refund or for abatement before the original return has been listed, such amended return will be numbered to agree with and attached to the original return in the same manner. Similarly, errors or omissions in returns discovered by the collector prior to the posting operate as an amendment to the amount of tax liability shown by the return.

In other words, all amendments or changes either increasing or decreasing the amount of tax liability and whether originated by the taxpayer or by the collector will be reflected on the face of the return itself and the posting to the assessment list will be of the correct amount. In this connection attention is called to the provisions of Mim. 2124.

2. Amended returns showing a reduced tax liability will not be acted upon by collectors if the original return has been previously entered on the assessment list. All claims pertaining to returns which have been listed for assessment must be submitted on Form 46, if the tax has been paid, or on Form 47, if the tax has not been paid.

3. The following classes of claims may be included on Form 751 (if for refund), or blanket Form 47 (if for abatement). Separate sheets properly designated of Forms 751 or blanket Forms 47 must be prepared for returns on file in the Commissioner's office and those on file in the collector's office.

(a) All claims for refund or abatement pertaining to Form 1040-A income returns for the calendar year 1918, or subsequent years.

(b) Errors in computation. (These include only mistakes in arithmetic).

(c) Errors in specific exemptions on income returns. (These include such items as failure to deduct exemptions for dependents; the $2,000 exemption for corporations, etc.)

(d) Payments in excess of the total amount of tax due as shown by the return. (These include such cases as a remittance of $1,500 covering payment of a tax liability of $1,300, etc.)

(e) Amount previously paid on submission of a tentative income return in excess of the total tax liability shown by the final return.

(f) Duplicate payments or assessments.

(g) All claims for refund on account of nonrevenue remittances forwarded to the collector in error and deposited by him. (These include such items as State or municipal taxes sent to the collector and deposited by him as "unidentified," etc.)

4. All claims for refund or abatement other than those enumerated above will be forwarded to the commissioner for settlement. However, any claim may be so forwarded whenever the collector does not feel absolutely certain of the law, regulations or precedent involved, or if his disbursing bond is insufficient to enable him to procure an advance on accountable warrant of the requisite amount of funds from which to make payment.

5. Before forwarding claims to the commissioner for settlement certification must be made on the claim of the account number, the amount of tax originally due, the dates and amounts of all payments or other transactions affecting such amount, and the balance due as shown by the account on the list. All claims of this nature now on file in the collector's office and hereafter as received should be certified and forwarded immediately.

6. Claims submitted by taxpayers direct to the commissioner will in future be referred to the collector for this certificate as to the status of the account on the assessment list. Until so certified by the collector such claims will not be settled. When certifying claims for refund the collector will make a notation in the "Remarks" column of the date and amount of the refund claim but no record will be made on the tax journals unless a credit balance exists in the taxpayer's account. In this case, the amount of the claim as certified will be posted to the list and recorded on the journal in the same manner as though payment were made by the collector.

7. In all cases where abatement claims are certified by the collector, notation will be made on the assessment list of the date on which the abatement claim was filed and the amount thereof, and on the daily journals, Form 769. (See paragraph 49, Manual of Revenue Accounting).

8. Blanket claims for abatement of uncollectible items Form 53 may be filed by the collector as heretofore. The same record will be made on the tax journal and on the assessment list as in cases where the taxpayers submit such claims (the only difference being that in the first instance the claim originates with the taxpayer instead of with the collector.

9. The last two sentences of Article 1036, regulations 45 (final edition), are to be replaced by the following:

"In certain cases of overpayment by taxpayer the collector may repay the excess after allowance by the commissioner of a claim for refund, made by the collector on Form 751. The cases in which refund is made through collectors are covered by specific provisions not herein incorporated. The commissioner has no authority to refund on equitable grounds penalties legally collected."

10. All existing regulations in conflict with the above are hereby revoked.

(T. D. 2873)—Income and Excess Profits Taxes.

To Collectors of Internal Revenue, Revenue Agents, and Others Concerned:

Article 23, Regulations 45, is modified to read as follows:

Art. 23. Bases of Computation.—1. Approved standard methods of accounting will ordinarily be regarded as clearly reflecting income. A method of accounting will not, however, be regarded as clearly reflecting income unless all items of gross income and all deductions are treated with reasonable consistency. See Section 200 of the statute for definitions of "paid," "paid or accrued," and "paid or incurred." All items of gross income shall be included in the gross income for the taxable year in which they are received by the taxpayer, and deductions taken accordingly, unless in order clearly to reflect income such amounts are to be properly accounted for as of a different period. For instance, in any case in which it is necessary to use an inventory, no accounting in regard to purchases and sales will correctly reflect income except an accrual method. See Section 213 (a) of the statute. A taxpayer is deemed to have received items of gross income which have been credited to or set apart for him without restriction. See Article 53. On the other hand, appreciation in value of property is not even an accrual of income to a taxpayer prior to the realization of such appreciation through conversion of the property.

2. For the taxable year 1918 the true income, computed under the Revenue Act of 1918 and—where the taxpayer keeps books of account—in accordance with the method of accounting regularly employed in keeping such books, shall in all cases be entered in the return, even though this results in apparent omissions or duplications of particular items of income or expense. In the ordinary case such omissions and duplications are more apparent than real and are likely to counterbalance one another, so that the change in the basis of reporting calls for no material adjustment. Where, however, the method previously employed by the taxpayer in determining his income subject to the tax, is materially different from the method regularly used by the taxpayer in keeping his accounts, or where for any reason the basis of reporting income subject to tax is changed the taxpayer should attach to his return a separate statement setting forth for the taxable year and for the preceding year the classes of items differently treated under the two systems, specifying in particular all amounts duplicated or entirely omitted as the result of such change. Where for example a tax-payer who, prior to 1918, has reported on the so-called receipts basis, is compelled under the above rule to report on the so-called accrual basis, he should include in the separate statement the following information:

First, (a) expenses paid before the end of the taxable year 1917 but not accrued at that date; (b) income accrued at the end of the taxable year 1917 but not received at that date; (c) expenses accrued at the end of the taxable year 1917 but not paid at that date; (d) income received before the end of the taxable year 1917 but not accrued at that date; and

Second, similar items as of the end of the taxable year 1916.

If in the opinion of the commissioner such information indicates that the returns for any previous years did not reflect the true income, amended returns for such years will be required.

3. A tax-payer who changes the method of accounting employed in keeping his books for the taxable year 1919 or thereafter, shall before computing his books upon such new basis for purposes of taxation secure the consent of the Commissioner. Application for permission to change the basis of the return shall be made at least 30 days in advance of the date of filing return and shall be accompanied by a statement specifying the classes of items differently treated under the two systems and specifying all amounts which would be duplicated or entirely omitted as a result of the proposed change.

4. Bank Discounts.—Banks which in the past have treated discount as income before it was actually earned and during the taxable year 1918 have placed the discount account upon an accrual basis, will be required to submit the information called for in paragraph 2 above and submit an amended return for the taxable year 1917, and will be permitted to submit (or the commissioner may require) amended returns for all prior years during which the tax-payer was subject to tax. Additional taxes for prior years found to be due upon such re-examination will be paid upon the basis of the amended returns in the ordinary way. Where it appears that prior taxes have been paid in excess of the amount properly due, such excess will to the extent possible be credited against future income and profits taxes under the provisions of Section 252 of the Revenue Act of 1918.

(T. D. 2874).—Simulation of Income Tax Receipts—Decision of Court.

1. Receipts to taxpayers—Duty to issue.

The fact that Section 251 of the act of February 24, 1919, requires that full written or printed receipts be issued to taxpayers only on request therefor does not limit the collector's mandatory duty to issue them when requested and does not fail to make them documents required to be issued whenever requested, and the receipts are plainly documents required to be issued by such section.

2. Same—Simulation or fraudulent execution.

Such receipts are documents required by provisions of the internal revenue laws and by regulations made in pursuance thereof, within the meaning of Section 3451, R. S., making it an offense to simulate or falsely or fraudulently execute or sign any document required by the internal revenue laws, or any regulation made in pursuance thereof, or to procure the same to be falsely or fraudulently executed, or to advise, aid in, or connive at such execution thereof.

3. Same—Blanks.

The offense may be committed either where the receipt itself is a genuine receipt of the kind kept for that purpose in the office of the internal revenue collector but signed by the defendant without authority, or where, even if not a blank of the kind required to be kept, the blank itself is simulated or falsely or fraudulently executed and issued by a person who has no power or authority to do so.

4. Same—Income tax receipts.

Where defendant was charged with violating Section 3451, R. S., in that he falsely, fraudulently, etc., simulated and executed and advised, aided in, and connived at the execution of certain income tax receipts required by Section 251 of the act of February 24, 1919, to be given when requested, what defendant told the persons who paid the money is not material, nor is the question whether or not such persons were subject to the payment of an income tax, or to assessment and levy of such tax.

(T. D. 2876)—Income Tax on Nonresident Aliens—Court Decision.

1. Income taxes—Nonresident aliens—Property owned in United States.

The income received by a nonresident alien from stocks and bonds of corporations organized under the laws of the United States, and bonds and mortgages secured upon property in the United States, the certificates representing the same being held by a Philadelphia trust

GOVERNMENT DECISIONS AFFECTING BUSINESS

company under a power of attorney which gave authority to the agent to sell, assign, or transfer any of them, and to invest and reinvest the proceeds, is property owned in the United States, within the meaning of the act of October 3, 1913.

2. Judgment reversed.

Judgment of District Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania (239 Fed. Rep. 568), reversed.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Office of Commissioner of Internal Revenue
Washington, D. C.

The appended opinion of the United States Supreme Court in the case of Emily R. DeGanay vs. Lederer, Collector, is published for the information of internal revenue officers and others concerned.

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

No. 319. October Term, 1918.

Emily R. DeGanay vs. Ephraim Lederer, collector of internal revenue.

Certificate from the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit.

(June 9, 1919)

Mr. Justice Day delivered the opinion of the court:

The act of October 3, 1913, c. 16, Sec. 2a, subdivision 1, 38 Stat. 166, provides:

"That there shall be levied, assessed, collected and paid annually upon the entire net income arising or accruing from all sources in the preceding calendar year to every citizen of the United States, whether residing at home or abroad, and to every person residing in the United States, though not a citizen thereof, a tax of 1 per centum per annum upon such income, except as hereinafter provided; and a like tax shall be assessed, levied, collected and paid annually upon the entire net income from all property owned and of every business, trade or profession carried on in the United States by persons residing elsewhere."

Under this statutory provision a question arose as to the taxability of income from certain securities of Emily R. DeGanay, a citizen and resident of France. The District Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania held the income from the securities taxable. 239 Fed. 568. The case is here upon certificate from the Circuit Court of Appeals from which it appears: That Emily R. DeGanay is a citizen of France, and resides in that country. That her father was an American citizen domiciled in Pennsylvania, and died in 1885, having devised one-fourth of his residuary estate, consisting of real property, to the Pennsylvania Company for Insurance on Lives and Granting Annuities, in trust to pay the net income thereof to her. She also inherited from her father a large amount of personal property in her own right free from any trust. This personal property is invested in stocks and bonds of corporations organized under the laws of the United States and in bonds and mortgages secured upon property in Pennsylvania. Since 1885 the Pennsylvania Company has been acting as her agent under power of attorney, and has invested and reinvested her property, and has collected and remitted to her the net income therefrom. The certificates of stocks, bonds and mortgages had been and were in 1913 in the company's possession in its offices in Philadelphia. The company made a return of the income collected for the plaintiff for the year 1913, both from her real estate, which is not in controversy here, and her net income from corporate stocks and bonds, and bonds and mortgages held by her in her own right. The tax was paid under protest and recovery was sought by the proper action. The question certified is limited to the net income collected by virtue of the power of attorney from the personal property owned by the plaintiff in her own right.

The power of attorney, which is attached to the certificate, authorizes the agent:

"To sell, assign, transfer any stocks, bonds, loans, or other securities now standing or that may hereafter stand in my name on the books of any and all corporations, national, state, municipal or private, to enter satisfaction upon the record of any indenture or mortgage now or hereafter in my name, or to sell and assign the same and to transfer policies of insurance, and the proceeds, also any other moneys to invest and reinvest in such securities as they may in their discretion deem safe and judicious to hold for my account; to collect and receipt for all interest and dividends, loans, stocks, or other securities now or hereafter belonging to me, to endorse checks payable to my order and to make or enter into any agreement or agreements they may deem necessary and best for my interest in the management of my business and affairs, also to represent me and in my behalf, to vote and act for me at all meetings connected with any company in which I may own stocks or bonds or be interested in any way whatever, with power also as attorney or attorneys under it for that purpose to make and substitute, and to do all lawful acts requisite for effecting the premises, hereby ratifying and confirming all that the said attorney or substitute or substitutes shall do therein by virtue of these presents."

The question certified is: "If an alien nonresident own stocks, bonds, and mortgages secured upon property in the United States or payable by persons or corporations there domiciled; and if the income therefrom is collected for and remitted to such non-resident by an agent domiciled in the United States; and if the agent has physical possession of the certificates of stock, the bonds and the mortgages; is such income subject to an income tax under the act of October 3, 1913?"

The question submitted comes to this: Is the income from the stock, bonds and mortgages, held by the Pennsylvania company, derived from property owned in the United States? A learned argument is made to the effect that the stock certificates, bonds and mortgages are not property, that they are but evidences of the ownership of interests which are property; that the property, in a legal sense, represented by the securities, would exist if the physical exidences thereof were destroyed. But we are of opinion that these refinements are not decisive of the congress-this statute. Unless the contrary appears, statutory words are presumed to be used in their ordinary and usual sense, and with the meaning commonly attributable to them. To the general understanding and with the common meaning usually attached to such descriptive terms, bonds, mortgages and certificates of stock are regarded as property. By State and federal statutes they are often treated as property, not as mere evidences of the interest which they represent. In Blackstone vs. Miller, 188 U. S. 189, 206, this court held that a deposit by a citizen of Illinois in a trust company in the city of New York was subject to the transfer tax of the State of New York and said: "There is no conflict between our views and the point decided in the case reported under the name of State Tax on Foreign Held Bonds, 15 Wall. 300. The taxation in that case was on the interest on bonds held out of the State. Bonds and negotiable instruments are more than merely evidences of debt. The debt is inseparable from the paper which declares and constitutes it, by a tradition which comes down from more archaic conditions. Bacon vs. Hooker, 177 Mass. 335, 337."

The Court of Appeals of New York recognizing the same principle, treated such instruments as property in People ex rel, Jefferson v. Smith, 88 N. Y. 576, 585:

"It is clear from the statutes referred to and the authorities cited, and from the understanding of business men in commercial transactions, as well as of jurists and legislators, that mortgages, bonds, bills and notes have for many purposes come to be regarded as property and not as the mere evidence of debts, and that they may thus have a situs at the place where they are found like other visible, tangible chattels."

We have no doubt that the securities, herein involved, are property. Are they property within the United States? It is insisted that the maxim mobilia sequuntur personam applies in this instance, and that the situs of the property was at the domicile of the owner in France. But this court has frequently declared that the maxim, a fiction at most, must yield to the fact and circumstances of cases which require it; and that notes, bonds and mortgages may acquite a situs at a place other than the domicile of the owner, and be there reached by the taxing authority. It is only necessary to refer to some of the decisions of this court. New Orleans v. Stempel, 175 U. S. 309; Bristol v. Washington County, 177 U. S. 133; Blackstone v. Miller, supra; State Board of Assessors v. Comptoir National D'-Escompte, 191 U. S. 388; Carstairs v. Cochran, 193 U. S. 10; Scottish Union & National Ins. Co. v. Bowland, 196 U. S. 611; Wheeler v New York, 233 U. S. 434, 439; Iowa v. Slimmer, 248 U. S. 115, 120. Shares of stock in national banks, this court has held, for the purpose of taxation, may be separated from the domicile of the owner and taxed at the place where held Tappan v. Merchants' National Bank, 19 Walll. 490.

In the case under consideration the stocks and bonds were those of corporations organized under the laws of the United States, and the bonds and mortgages were secured upon property in Pennsylvania. The certificates of stock, the bonds and mortgages, were in the Pennsylvania company's offices in Philadelphia. Not only is this so, but the stocks, bonds and mortgages were held under a power of attorney which gave authority to the agent to sell, assign, or transfer any of them, and to invest and reinvest the proceeds of such sales as it might deem best in the management of the business and affairs of the principal. It is difficult to conceive how property could be more completely localized in the United States. There can be no question of the power of Congress to tax the income from such securities. Thus situated and held, and with the authority given to the local agent over them, we think the income derived is clearly from property within the United States within the meaning of Congress as expressed in the statute under consideration. It follows that the question certified by the Circuit Court of Appeals must be answered in the affirmative.

So ordered.

Mr. Justice McReynolds took no part in this case.

(T. D. 2877)—Distilled Spirits.

To Collectors of Internal Revenue and Others Concerned:

Distilled spirits which have been seized in territory where prohibition laws are not in force for floor tax violation may be released upon payment of the tax and compromise offer of 25 per cent of the tax, if the seizure was made because of the filing of an incorrect return or for failure to file return not willful; where, however, the return filed was false or there was a willful failure to make a return, the spirits will be released only on payments of the tax and compromise offer of 100 per cent of the tax. Acceptance of the compromise offers herein referred to must be understood to be in lieu of forfeiture only and not in lieu of any criminal prosecution.

(T. D. 2878)—Receipt of Liberty Bonds for Estate or Inheritance Tax.

To Collectors of Internal Revenue and Others Concerned:

Referring to T. D. 2705, dated April 23, 1918, Department Circular No. 132, dated January 30, 1919, and T. D. 2803, dated March 12, 1919, as to the receipt of Liberty Bonds for estate or inheritance taxes, the date of original subscription, or the date of the bonds, whichever date shall be later in time, shall be deemed the date of acquisition in cases where the bonds are acquired by original subscription, provided that payment in full on the subscription be completed and the bonds delivered thereon.

(T. D. 2879)—Narcotic Law.

To Collectors of Internal Revenue and Others Concerned:

The ruling contained in T. D. 2200 of May 11, 1915, permitting a practitioner to dispense or prescribe narcotic drugs in a quantity more than is necessary to meet the immediate needs of a patient is hereby revoked and the revocation shall be applicable in all cases whether a decreasing dosage is indicated or not.

The act of December, 1914, as amended by the act of February 24, 1919, permits the furnishing of narcotic drugs by means of prescriptions issued by a practitioner for legitimate medical uses, but the Supreme Court has held that an order for morphine issued to an habitual user thereof, not in the course of professional treatment in an attempted cure of the habit, but for the purpose of providing the user with morphine sufficient to keep him comfortable by maintaining his customary use, is not a prescription within the meaning and intent of the act. U. S. v. Doremus, No. 367. October Term, 1918, T. D. 2809.

In view of this decision, the writer of such an order, the druggist who fills it and a person obtaining drugs thereunder, will all be regarded as guilty of violating the law.

GOVERNMENT DECISIONS AFFECTING BUSINESS

(T. D. 2880)—Corporation Excise Tax.

To Collectors of Internal Revenue and Others Concerned:

Section 38 of the act of August 5, 1909, imposes on corporations a special excise tax with respect to carrying on or doing business equivalent to one per centum upon the net income over and above five thousand dollars, exclusive of certain stated amounts, and provides that such income shall be ascertained by deducting from the gross amount of the income, received within the year, from all sources, "interest actually paid within the year on its bonded or other indebtedness to an amount of such bonded or other indebtedness not exceeding the paid-up capital stock of such corporation, * * * outstanding at the close of the year, * * *."

There is nothing in the language of the clause quoted above that justifies the conclusion that Congress intended that premiums on stock sold by a corporation should be added to its outstanding paid-up capital stock in determining the deduction to be made in assessing the tax. It follows, therefore, that interest paid by a corporation on a sum representing premiums received from sale of its stock not not be deducted in ascertaining the net income of such corporation.

In addition to the foregoing regulations the office of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue has issued the following:

T. D. 2861—Allowance for loss at bonded wineries and bonded store-rooms.

T. D. 2862—Prohibiting collections for personal gifts.

T. D. 2863—Denatured alcohol.

T. D. 2864—Distilled spirits.

T. D. 2865—Interest on Victory Notes.

T. D. 2872—Regulations pertaining to administrative accounting, effective July 1, 1919.

Non-Bev. Al-Mim. 2176—Regulations and instructions concerning the manufacture and sale of distilled spirits and removal of distilled spirits held in bond for other than beverage purposes, and to govern the manufacture, sale and distribution of wines for sacramental, medicinal or other than beverage uses.

Act. Mm. 2177—Regulations governing travel of employees of the Bureau.

CUSTOMS DECISIONS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

June 17, 1919.

The following abstracts of decisions of the Board of United States General Appraisers at New York are published for the information and guidance of officers of the customs and others concerned. While the decisions are not of sufficient general interest to print in full, the summary herein given will be of assistance to customs officials in easily locating cases and tracing important facts.

L. S. ROWE, Ass't. Secretary.

Before Board 2, June 6, 1919.

No. 43192.—Protest 930836 of Bullock's (Inc.) (Los Angeles).

Pine with Wire Stems.—Glass-headed pins with steel wire stems, classified at 20 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 158, tariff act of 1913, are claimed dutiable as wire articles at 15 per cent under paragraph 114.

Opinion by Fischer, G. A. On the authority of Abstract 40876 glass-headed pins composed in chief value of wire steel stems were held dutiable under paragraph 114.

No. 43193.—Protests 812087, etc., of Guanica Centrale (San Juan).

Parts of Steam Plows.—Parts of steam plows, which were assessed for duty, are claimed entitled to free entry as parts of agricultural implements under paragraph 391.

Opinion by Fischer, G. A. It was found that the articles in question are necessary parts of steam plows. They were held entitled to free entry under paragraph 391 on the authority of G. A. 8163 (T. D. 37615) and Abstract 42282.

No. 43194.—Protest 743961 of Zellerbach Paper Co. (San Francisco).

Decorated Writing Paper.—Decorated and embossed writing paper, classified at 35 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 324, tariff act of 1913, is claimed dutiable at 25 per cent under paragraph 326.

Opinion by Fischer, G. A. It was found that the paper in question is a decorated writing paper. It was held dutiable under the eo nomine provision therefor in paragraph 326. G. A. 8236 (T. D. 37928) noted.

No. 43195.—Protests 849981, etc., of Samstag & Hilder Bros. et al., protests 849098, etc., of A. Steinhardt & Bro. et al., and protests 818739, etc., of Chas. Zinn & Co. et al. (New York).

Silk-Lined Baskets.—Silk-lined baskets, classified as manufactures of silk at 45 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 318, tariff act of 1913, are claimed to be wood chief value, dutiable at 25 per cent under paragraph 175.

Opinions by Howell, G. A. Baskets composed of raffia, wood, cane, and willow, the value of which exceeds the value of the silk lining, were held dutiable under paragraph 175 on the authority of Steinhardt & Bro. v. United States (9 Ct. Cust. Appls.,—; T. D. 37940). Protests overruled as to the baskets in which the silk constitutes the component of chief value.

No. 43196.—Protests 848909, etc., of Frank P. Dow Co. (Inc.), (Seattle and New York).

Dolls in Part of Lace.—Toys and dolls in part of lace, classified at 60 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 358, tariff act of 1913, are claimed dutiable as toys or dolls at 35 per cent under paragraph 342.

Opinion of Howell, G. A. On the authority of Abstract 42879 the dolls in question were held dutiable under paragraph 342. Abstract 42742 noted.

No. 43197.—Protests 777496, etc., of C. Willenborg & Co. (New York).

Beaded Trimmings.—Beaded trimmings, braids, and ornaments, classified at 60 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 358, tariff act of 1913, are claimed dutiable at 50 per cent under paragraph 333.

Opinion by Howell, G. A.—Trimmings, braids, and ornaments in chief value of beads were held dutiable at 50 per cent under paragraph 333. Loewenthal v. United States (6 Ct. Cust. Appls., 209; T. D. 35464) followed.

No. 43198.—Protests 849499, etc., of Lewis & Conger (New York).

Dust Cloths—Cotton Manufactures.

Weller, General Appraiser: The merchandise covered by protest 849499 is described on the invoice as "chamoisine dusters," while that in protest 852099 is described as "chamoisine cotton house dusters." They have been assessed for duty by the collector under paragraph 266 of the tariff act of 1913 at 30 per cent ad valorem as manufactures of cotton not specially provided for, and are claimed by the importers dutiable at 25 per cent under paragraph 264 as polishing cloths made of cotton.

At the hearing it was stipulated between counsel that the cotton cloths in both protests were exacly the same, and protest 852099 was submitted on the testimony and record in protest 849499, which was incorporated as a part of the record therein.

It seems that the classification of the merchandise was based on board decision In re Marshall Field & Co., G. A. 7803 (T. D. 35847; 29 Treas. Dec., 432). A reference to the official sample in that case shows it to be exactly of the same character as the cloths under consideration, so far as can be determined by a visual examination.

Only one witness was produced by the importers to sustain their contention. He is a salesman employed by them in their house-furnishing department, and his testimony was to the effect that the cotton cloths in question were sold by them principally for polishing gold and silver, and that they were not adaptable for use as dust cloths for cleaning windows or furniture, as they had a lint which would adhere to the surface, and that they were not porous and therefore would not absorb the dust like the ordinary dust cloth would. On the other hand, a saleslady employed by John Wanamaker in the house-furnishing department testified directly to the contrary, and stated that they sell the very same cloths principally for dusting purposes, although she did admit that some people also use them for polishing. Another witness produced by the government testified that he was employed by John Ritzenthaler, who is an importer and jobber of all kinds of cleaning cloths. He stated that they sold the identical article for dusting highly polished furniture, pianos, wood-work, etc.

The qualifications of the government's two disinterested witnesses to testify on the subject are shown to be as good as those of the importers' witness, who, as one of their employes, can not be said to be altogether a disinterested witness. It is quite apparent to us from the testimony that the goods in question are sold in this country as dust cloths, although also used for polishing purposes. The preponderance of the evidence in the case, however, favors the government's contention that the goods are chiefly used as dust cloths; hence there is no occasion for reversing our ruling in the case above cited, to which we still adhere.

The protests are accordingly overruled, and the action of the collector in assessing duty on the merchandise under said paragraph 266 as manufactures of cotton not specially provided for is affirmed in each instance.

No. 43199.—Protest 848021 of H. Beigel New York).

Sea-Grass Cord.—Sea-grass cord, classified at 35 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 284, tariff act of 1913, is claimed dutiable as a manufacture of grass under paragraph 368, or as a nonenumerated manufactured article under paragraph 385.

Opinion by Weller, G. A. On the authority of G. A. 8254 (T. D. 38010 (sea-grass cord was held properly classified under paragraph 284.

No. 43200.—Protest 850282 of Wells-Fargo & Co. (New York).

Embroidered Articles — Entireties.—Wool and silk yarn imported with tapestry cushion covers with a design partly embroidered thereon, classified as entireties at 60 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 358, tariff act of 1913, are claimed dutiable separately.

Opinion by Weller, G. A. The wool yarn in question was held dutiable at 18 per cent under paragraph 312. G. A. 8105 (T. D. 37402) followed.

Before Board 1, June 11, 1919.

No. 43201.—Protest 931691 of Borrelli & Vitelli (New York).

Coral Beads.—Coral beads, classified at 35 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 333, tariff act of 1913, are claimed dutiable as coral cut but not set, suitable for use in the manufacture of jewelry, at 20 per cent under paragraph 357.

Opinion by Sullivan, G. A. On the authority of G. A. 8206 (T. D. 37807), affirmed in United States v. Bartiromo (9 Ct. Cust. Appls., —; T. D. 38003), the coral beads in question were held dutiable as coral suitable for use in the manufacture of jewelry under paragraph 357.

No. 43202.—Protest 930070 of Saji & Kariya (Los Angeles).

Glass Bracelets.—So-called glass bracelets composed of paste, classified as jewelry at 60 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 356, tariff act of 1913, are claimed dutiable as manufactures of paste at 30 per cent under paragraph 95.

Opinion by Sullivan, G. A. It was found that the bracelets in question are composed of paste. They were therefore held dutiable under paragraph 95. Abstract 42366 (35 Treas. Dec., 312) noted.

No. 43203.—Protest 848614 of New Yamato (Inc.) (Los Angeles).

Bone Charms, Carved.—Carved bone charms or ornaments in the shape of dogs, elephants, kewpies, etc., with a brass ring or swivel attached, classified as jewelry at 60 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 356, tariff act of 1913, are claimed dutiable as manufactures of bone at 20 per cent under paragraph 368.

Opinion by Sullivan, G. A. The carved bone charms in question were held dutiable as manufactures of bone under paragraph 358. Abstract 42131 (34 Treas. Dec., 696) followed.

No. 43204.—Protest 789751 of the Emporium San Francisco).

Beads Temporarily Strung.—Merchandise invoiced as "wax pearl strings" and returned by the appraiser as "unfinished necklaces, imitation pearl beads," was classified as jewelry at 60 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 356, tariff act of 1913. They are claimed dutiable as imitation pearl beads loosely strung, at 35 per cent under paragraph 333.

Opinion by Sullivan, G. A. It was found that the strings of beads in question are restrung after importation and clasps attached thereto. On the authority of Lorsch v. United States (8 Ct. Cust. Appls., 246; T. D. 37521) they were held dutiable at 35 per cent under paragraph 333.

No. 43205.—Protest 809018 of Brunswig Drug Co. (Los Angeles).

Chlorate of Potash Tablets.

Brown, General Appraiser: This case was brought by protest under the customs proced-

GOVERNMENT DECISIONS AFFECTING BUSINESS

ure provided by the act of June 10, 1890, as amended, to recover duties claimed to have been illegally exacted by the collector of customs at the port of Los Angeles. The trial was had at the board's regular docket at said port.

The merchandise, the classification of which is in dispute, consists of chlorate of potash in the form of small compressed tablets inclosed in packages of more than 2½ pounds gross weight. It was classified by the collector at 25 per cent under paragraph 17, act of 1913, reading:

17. Chemical and medicinal compounds, combinations and all similar articles dutiable under this section, except soap, whether specially provided for or not, put up in individual packages of two and one-half pounds or less gross weight (except samples without commercial value) shall be dutiable at a rate not less than 20 per centum ad valorem: Provided, That chemicals, drugs, medicinal and similar substances, whether dutiable or free, imported in capsules, pills, tablets, lozenges, troches, ampoules, jubes, or similar forms, shall be dutiable at not less than 25 per cent ad valorem.

The importers contend for classification under the provision in paragraph 64 for chlorate of potash, one-half cent per pound, and claim that the tablets are in damaged condition because discolored (although the official sample, which we must take as representative, shows little if any discoloration) and can not be sold as compressed tablets, but only in bulk.

For instance, when asked "Would it be marketable as tablets?" answered, "Not as tablets; no."

Q. Why not?—A. Well they are discolored. In this country they do not use a great many chlorate of potash tablets. This is about 110 pounds. It would take us eight or ten years to use that many chlorate of potash tablets.

Assuming (only for the purpose of the argument without so deciding) that if conclusively shown to be worthless as tablets that would take the merchandise out of paragraph 17, we are constrained to hold on this record, taken in connection with the official sample, that the burden upon the importer has not been met, and feel in these circumstances constrained to overrule the protest.

Judgment will be rendered accordingly.

McClelland, General Appraiser: I concur in the conclusion that the collector's assessment of duty should be affirmed and the protest overruled.

No. 43206.—Protests 819277, etc., of Howard Bros. Manufacturing Co. et al. (Boston).

Card Cloth.—The question in this case is whether flax or wool is the component material of chief value in certain card cloth. It was classified at 35 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 288, tariff act of 1913, and is claimed dutiable at 30 per cent under paragraph 283.

Opinion by Brown, G. A. From the evidence it was found that flax is the component material of chief value in the card cloth in question. It was therefore held dutiable at 30 per cent under paragraph 283.

No. 43207.—Protest 851332 of M. Furuya Co. (Portland, Oreg.).

Fish in Tins.—Merchandise classified as fish in tins at 15 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 216, tariff act of 1913, is claimed free of duty under paragraph 598.

Opinion by Brown, G. A. It was held that the evidence submitted was not sufficient to prove that the commodity in question is shellfish. It was therefore held properly classified under paragraph 216.

Before Board 2, June 11, 1919.

No. 43208.—Protest 930281 of P. McGettrick (St. Albans).

Steel Plates.—Plates of unpolished steel, about 6 feet long and 18 inches wide, classified at 15 per cent ad valorem as steel, not specially provided for, under paragraph 110, tariff act of 1913, are claimed dutiable as saw plates at 12 per cent under paragraph 105.

Opinion by Fischer, G. A. On the authority of Abstract 38227 the steel plates in question were held properly classified under paragraph 110.

No. 43209.—Protest 931549 of J. J. Wyle & Bros. (New York).

Ribbons, Metal Thread Chief Value.—Ribbons composed in chief value of metal thread, classified under paragraph 358, tariff act of 1913, are claimed dutiable at 40 per cent under paragraph 150.

Opinion by Fischer, G. A. Ribbons composed in chief value of metal thread were held dutiable under the eo nomine provision of paragraph 150 at 40 per cent.

No. 43210.—Protests 851273, etc., of Lamb, Finlay & Co. (New York).

Flax Fabrics.—Merchandise returned as plain woven fabrics of flax and jute, jute chief value, and classified at 35 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 284, tariff act of 1913, as a manufacture of vegetable fiber, is claimed to be in chief value of flax, dutiable at 30 per cent under paragraph 283.

Opinion by Weller, G. A. It was found that linen or flax is the component material of chief value in the fabric in question. The claim under paragraph 283 was therefore sustained.

Before Board 1, June 13, 1919.

No. 43211.—Protest 930551 of C. J. Tower & Sons (Buffalo).

Building Stone, Sawed.

McClelland, General Appraiser: The merchandise involved is building stone, and its dutiable status depends upon its condition when imported. The collector reports it to have been "sawed to size." Duty was assessed at 25 per cent ad valorem under the first provision in paragraph 99 of the tariff act of 1913, which reads:

Freestone, granite, sandstone, limestone, lava, and all other stone suitable for use as monumental or building stone, except marble, breccia, and onyx, not specially provided for in this section, hewn, dressed, or polished, or otherwise manufactured, 25 per centum ad valorem; * * *.

The protest claim is that duty should have been assessed under the last provision in said paragraph for stone "unmanufactured, or not dressed, hewn, or polished."

An examination of the sample in evidence shows that it has been manufactured, in that it has been cut to a particular shape. This is particularly noticeable on the end of the sample. That this cutting was done before importation is shown by the testimony of the witness Shepard as follows:

Q. (By Mr. Ellis.) How were these stones received at your yard?—A. Just in slabs, sawed.

Q. How were the end parts of the stone?—A. Just like that.

The mere fact that the end was fashioned into the desired shape by a process of sawing does not inure to the importers' benefit. The accomplishment of that result by the use of a saw was as much a process of manufacture as though a like result had been accomplished through the use of a hammer and chisel.

Manifestly the stone was neither hewn, dressed, nor polished, but it was beyond question "otherwise manufactured," and therefore duty was properly assessed.

The protest is overruled.

No. 43212.—Protests 808656, etc., of Garo Keshishian & Co. et al. (New York).

Glove Leather.—Glove leather, classified at 10 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 359, tariff act of 1913, is claimed entitled to free entry under paragraph 530.

Opinion by McClelland, G. A. On the authority of G. A. 8249 (T. D. 37973) the glove leather in question was held properly classified under paragraph 359.

No. 43213.—Protest 930720 of Pitt & Scott (New York).

Rubber Rings.—Merchandise invoiced as "G. G. rings" classified as a manufacture of hard rubber at 25 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 369, tariff act of 1913, is claimed dutiable as a manufacture of india rubber or gutta percha at 10 per cent under paragraph 368.

Opinion by McClelland, G. A. On authority of Abstract 43008 the rubber rings in question were held dutiable under paragraph 368.

No. 43214.—Protests 931100, etc., of P. C. Kuyper & Co. et al. (New York).

Ceramic Colors.—Ceramic colors, classified at 15 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 63, tariff act of 1913, are claimed dutiable at 10 per cent under paragraph 65.

Opinion by McClelland, G. A. The ceramic colors in question were held properly classified under paragraph 63. G. A. 8158 (T. D. 37604), affirmed in Drakenfeld v. United States (9 Ct. Cust. Appls.,—; T. D. 37979) followed.

Which wins, thrift or spendthrift? Buy W. S. S.

AUTHORITY TO WEAR UNIFORM AFTER DISCHARGE SET FORTH

The War Department authorizes publication of the following:

Many requests are received by the War Department from persons honorably discharged from the service for authority to wear the uniform upon special occasions. This authority already exists under the act approved Feb. 28, 1919, as follows:

"Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that any person who served in the United States army, navy or Marine Corps in the present war may, upon honorable discharge and return to civil life, permanently retain one complete suit of outer uniform clothing, including the overcoat, and such articles of personal apparel and equipment as may be authorized, respectively by the Secretary of War or the Secretary of the Navy, and may wear such uniform clothing after such discharge: Provided, That the uniform above referred to shall include some distinctive mark or insignia to be prescribed, respectively by the Secretary of War or the Secretary of the Navy, such mark or insignia to be issued, respectively, by the War Department or Navy Department to all enlisted personnel so discharged. The word "navy" shall include the officers and enlisted personnel of the Coast Guard, who have served with the navy during the present war.

Sec. 2. That the provisions of this act shall apply to all persons who served in the United States army, navy, or Marine Corps during the present war honorably discharged since April 6, 1917. And in cases where such clothing and uniforms have been restored to the government on their discharge the same or similar clothing and uniform in kind and value as near as may be shall be returned and given to such soldiers, sailors and marines.

Sec. 4. That all acts or parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed."

The distinctive mark or insignia prescribed is the red chevron to be worn on the left sleeve, above the elbow.

ADDITIONAL MILITARY UNITS ASSIGNED TO EARLY CONVOY

The following organizations have been assigned to early convoy:

Second Cavalry Headquarters, First Squadron, Troops A, B, C, D and I.

Field Remount Squadrons, Nos. 317, 319, 329, 345, 324, 331 and 326.

240th Military Police Company.

Depot Service Company No. 9.

Laundry Company No. 521.

First Army Headquarters, Regiment Supply Depot.

Headquarters Detachment, 321st Service Battalion.

Transportation Corps Companies, Nos. 117, 119, 120, 140, 145, 146, 127, 828, 830, 845, 874 and 826.

Base Hospital No. 111.

331st Service Battalion.

LIST OF GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS AND PURCHASE ORDERS

Purchase and Storage.

RAW MATERIALS DIVISION.

Stand. Oil Co., San Francisco, Cal. Motor Gasoline W. M. S. 4,000 gals., 2nd Dist. San Francisco, Cal., $740.00.

Union Oil Co., Los Angeles, Cal. Motor Oil 3502 M. 50 gal., Trans. Lub. 3504 100 gals., 2nd Dist. San Francisco, Cal., $13.25 and $21.00.

Local Purchase. M. Cup Grease 3506 60 lbs.

Stand. Oil Co., San Francisco, Cal. Min. Cyl. 3509 50 gals., 2nd Dist. San Francisco, Cal., $13.50.

Union Oil Co., Los Angeles, Cal. Kerosene 3517 50 gals., 2nd Dist. San Francisco, Cal., $5.20.

Stand. Oil Co., San Francisco, Cal. Motor Oil 3508 H 300 gals., 2nd Dist. San Francisco, Cal., $87.00.

Gulf Rfg. Co., Pittsburgh, Pa. M. Gas. Q. M. S. 16,000 gals., QM. Garage, New Orleans, La., $3,600.00.

Stand. Oil Co., New Orleans, La. Kerosent 3517 100 gals., Q. M. Garage, New Orleans, La., $13.50.

Texas Co., New York City. M. Gasoline Q. M. S. 7,500 gals., Camp Eagle Pass, Texas, $1,687.50.

Sherwood Bros., Baltimore, Md. Ex. R. Motor Gas 3901 720 gals., Camp Eagle Pass, Texas, $382.50.

Texas Co., New York City. Fuel Oil 1,600 gals., Camp Eagle Pass, Texas, $208.00.

Gulf. Rfg. Co., Pittsburgh, Pa. Kerosene 3517 300 gals., Camp Eagle Pass, Texas, 76.50.

Pierce Oil Corp., San Antonio, Tex. M. Gas. Q. M. S. 7,000 gals., Penn. Field, Austin, Texas, $1,500.00.

Stand. Oil Co. of Ind., Cbicago, Ill. M. Gas. Q. M. S., 1,200 gals., PSO, Fort Sheridan, Ill., $2,760.00.

Union Pet. Co., Philadelphia, Pa. Trans. Lub. 3504 50 gals., PSO., Fort Sheridan, Ill., Motor Oil 3502 M. 750 gals., $10.50 and $255.00.

Bours Casterine Co., Rome, N. Y. Trans. Grease 3805, 400 lbs., PSO, Fort Sheridan, Ill., $20.000 approx.

Sherwood Bros., Baltimore, Md. L. Aero Oil 3501 500 gals.; 2 Motor 3502 500 gals.; S. O. Camp Bragg, N. C., $21.00 and 185.00.

Texas Co., New York City. Avia. Gas. 3511 B 1,000 gals., SO Camp Bragg, N. C., $277.50.

Stand. Oil Co., Chicago, Ill. Gasoline 3511 B 10,000 gals., QM. Speedway, Indianapolis, Ind., Gasoline QMS. 8,000 gals., $2,300.00 and $1,840.00.

Swan & Finch Co., New York City. Lib. Aero Oil 3501 1,500 gals., Motor Oil 3502 M. 500 gals., QM. Speedway, Indianapolis, Ind., $736.00 and $164.50.

Union Oil Co., Los Angeles, Cal. Motor Oil 3502 H. 25 gals., SC Fort Ward, Wash., $9.25.

Union Oil Co., Los Angeles, Cal. Motor Oil 3502 H. 30 gals., $11.10; Motor Oil 3502 M. 50 gals., $12.25; Motorcycle Oil 3820 50 gals., $26.25; SC Fort Ward, Wash.

Stand. Oil Co., San Francisco, Cal. Gen. Cyl. Oil 3510 30 gals., $19.05; Gasoline QMS. 3,500 gals., $647.50. MTC. Los Angeles, Cal. Cup Grease 3506, 50 lbs., $5.50; M. Motor Oil 3502 200 gals., $44.00; H. Motor Oil 3502 50 gals., $14.50; Gasoline QMS. 2,000 gals., $390.00.

Union Oil Co., Los Angeles, Cal. Gasoline Q.M.S., 500 gals., $100; Presidio of Monterey, Cal., Kerosene 3517 50 gals., $6.00.

Gulf Rfg. Co., Pittsburgh, Pa. Gasoline, Q.M.S., 2,000 gals., SO, Warehouse A, Boston, $490.00.

Atlantic Rfg. Co., Philadelphia, Pa. Gasoline Q.M.S., 128,000 gals., CSO, Camp Lee, Va., $23,750.00.

Sherwood Bros., Baltimore, Md. M. Motor Oil 3502, 900 gals., CSO, Camp Lee, Va., $270.00.

Atlantic Rfg. Co., Philadelphia, Pa. Kerosene 3517, 3,000 gals., $360.00; CSO, Camp Lee, Va.; Gasoline QMS. 28,000 gals., $6,440.00; Kerosene 3517, 2,200 gals., $288.00.

Sherwin Williams Co., Washington, D. C. Floor Polish, Brightener, 50 gals., CSO, Chicago, Ill., $54.00.

A. S. Boyle & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio. Floor Wax, Eagle Brand, 350 lbs., ZSO, Chicago, Ill., $78.75.

N. A. Bresund Co., New York City. Wax, Sealing, 300 lbs., ZSO, Chicago, Ill., $60.00.

Atlantic Rfg. Co., Philadelphia, Pa. Gasoline, QMS. 60,000 gals., CSO, Camp Bragg, N C., $1,140.00.

Sherwood Bros., Baltimore, Md. Motor Oil 3502 L. 450 gals., $126.00; Motor Oil 3502 M. 900 gals., $270.00; Fuel Oil 24,000 gals., $2,400.00; Motorcycle Oil 3520 100 gals., $38.00; CSO, Camp Bragg, N. C.

Elk Rfg. Co., Falling Rock, W. Va. Avia. Gas. 3511 B. 50,000 gals., CSO, Camp Bragg, N. C., $12,000.00.

Warren Lubr. Co., Buffalo, N. Y. Spermo-B 1,600 lbs., $138.00; Spermo-X 3,600 lbs., $306.00; CSO, Camp Bragg, N. C.

Sherwood Bros., Baltimore, Md. Kerosene 7,500 gals. $1,012.50; Motor Oil H. 3502 2,700 gals., $864.00; Motor Oil Ex. M. 3501 3,000 gals., $1,368.00; Trans. Lub. 3804 3,800 gals., $828.00; Liberty Aero 3501 2,000 gals., $760.00; CSO, Camp Bragg, N. C.

Texas Co., New York City. Motor Gas. QMS. 24,000 gals., $6,120.00; Gen. Hosp. No. 19. Azalea, N. C., Kerosene 3617, 15,000 gals., $240.00.

Sherwood Bros., Baltimore, Md. Trans. Lub. 3505 250 lbs., $13.75; M. Motor Oil 3502 1,500 gals., $450.00; Gen. Hosp. No. 19, Azalea, N. C.

Fiske Bros. Rfg. Co., Newark, N. J. M. Cup Grease 3505 230 lbs., Gen. Hosp. No. 19, Azalea, N. C., $13.12.

Sherwood Bros., Baltimore, Md. H. Motor Oil 3502 500 gals., Gen. Hosp. No. 19, Azalea, N. C., $160.00.

Stand. Oil Co., New York, N. Y. Gasoline Q.M.S., 1,000 gals., PSO, Fort Preble, Me., $250.00.

Texas Co., New York, N. Y. Mineral Oil 3517 200 gals., PSO, Fort Preble, Me., $39.00.

Gulf Rfg. Co., Pittsburgh, Pa. Gasoline, QMS. 2,000 gals., PSO, Ft. McKinley, Me., $490.00.

Atlantic Rfg. Co., Philadelphia, Pa. Kerosent 3517 500 gals., PSO, Ft. McKinley, Me., $60.00.

Sherwood Bros., Baltimore, Md. Min. Cyl. Oil 3509 60 gals., $24.00; PSO, Ft. McKinley, Me.; Marine Eng. Oil 3519 50 gals., $34.50; M. Motor Oil 3602 100 gals., $30.00; M. Motor Oil 3602 20 gals., $8.80.

Swan & Finch Co., New York, N. Y. Cup grease 3506, 80 lbs., PSO, Fort McKinley, Me., $3.50.

Sherwood Bros., Baltimore, Md. Cyl. oil 3510, 50 gals., PSO, Fort McKinley, Me., $18.

Magnolia Petr. Co., San Antonio, Texas. Gasoline, Q.M.S., 20,000 gals., Taliuferro Fld., Hicks,Texas, $4,500.

Pierce Oil Corp., Dallas, Texas. Gasoline, Q.M.S., 6,000 gals., SO, Camp McAllen, Texas, $1,350.

Sherwood Bros., Baltimore, Md. Trans. oil 3504, 100 gals., $37.50; H. motor oil 3502, 260 gals., $120.

Pierce Oil Corp., Dallas, Texas. M. cup grease 3508-B, 150 lbs., $15.75.

Texas Co., New York City. Crude oil, 2,000 gals., $260; gasoline, Q.M.S., 1,400 gals., SO. Fort Cassell, $343; kerosene 3517, 1,000 gals., $130.

Sherwood Bros., Baltimore, Md. Cyl. 3509, 150 gals., $43.50; M. motor 3502, 250 gals., $75; fuel oil, 100 gals., $10.

Gulf Rfg. Co., Pittsburgh, Pa. Kerosene 3517, 500 gals., PSO, Camp Hancock, Ga., $75.

Texas Co., New York. Motor gas, Q.M.S., 25,000 gals., $5,625.

Sherwood Bros., Baltimore, Md. H. motor oil 3502, 200 gals., $77.

Atlantic Rfg. Co., Philadelphia, Pa. Gasoline, Q.M.S., 32,000 gals., SO, Edgewood Arsenal, Md., $8,060.

Sherwood Bros., Baltimore, Md. Motor oil H. 3502, 3,750 gals., $1,200; auto cyl. oil 3502 M., 100 gals., $30; stearn turbine 3528, 100 gals., $32.

Texas Co., New York City. Gasoline, Q.M.S., 60,000 gals., CSO, Camp Bowie, Texas, $12,900; kerosene 3517, 5,000 gals., $725.

Gulf Rfg. Co., Pittsburgh, Pa. H. motor oil 3502, 200 gals., $80.

Sherwood Bros., Baltimore, Md. H. motor oil 3502, 3,000 gals., $960.

Texas Co., New York City. Motorcycle 3520, 200 gals., $972; fuel oil, 2,500 gals., $312.50.

Sherwood Bros., Baltimore, Md. Trans. lub. 3504, 1,500 gals., $345.

Keystone Lub. Co., Philadelphia, Pa. Cup grease. Keystone, 1,000 lbs., $140.

Atlantic Rfg. Co., Philadelphia, Pa. Gasoline, Q.M.S., 13,500 gals., Gen. Hosp. No. 24, Parkview Sta., Pittsburgh, Pa., $3,105.

Sherwood Bros., Baltimore, Md. Motor oil 3502-M., 300 gals., $90.

Fiske Bros. Rfg. Co., New York, N. Y. Cup grease, 3506, 150 lbs., $10.50.

Atlantic Rfg. Co., Philadelphia, Pa. Trans. oil 3510, 600-M, 150 gals., $54.

White Star Rfg. Co., Detroit, Mich. Gasoline, Q.M.S., 50,000 gals., SO, Fort Bayne, Mich., $11,850.

Sherwood Bros., Baltimore, Md. Motor oil 3502-M, 2,800 gals., $775.

White Star Rfg. Co., Detroit, Mich. Min. cyl. oil 3509, 100 gals., SO, Fort Wayne, Mich., $31.

Damascus Rfg. Co., Cleveland, Ohio. M. cup grease 3506, 200 lbs., $9.50.

Elk Rfg. Co., Charleston, W. Va. Gasoline 3511-B, 30,000 gals., SO, Carlstrom Field, Fla., $7,200.

Gulf Rfg. Co., Pittsburgh, Pa. Gasoline, Q. M. S., 6,550 gals., $1,598.20.

Sherwood Bros., Baltimore, Md. Motorcycle oil 3520, 150 gals., $58.50.

Gulf Rfg. Co., Pittsburgh, Pa. Motor oil 3502-M, 250 gals., $100; kerosene 3517, 1,000 gals., $150.

Sherwood Bros., Baltimore, Md. Trans. lub. 3505, 400 lbs., $22; fuel oil, 1,200 gals., $144.

Fiske Bros. Rfg. Co., New York. Cup grease 3506-A, 100 lbs., $7.

The Vortex Co., Cleveland, Ohio. M. motor oil 3502, 500 gals., ANTO, St. Louis, Mo., $182.50; H. motor oil 3502, 500 gals., $227.50; trans grease 3504, 400 gals., $94.

Standard Oil Co., Chicago, Ill. Mot. gas, Q. M. S., 20,000 gals., $4,850.

Sherwood Bros., Baltimore, Md. Motor oil 3502-H, 1,500 gals., PSO, Jeffersonville, Ind., $495; motor oil 3502-M, 400 gals., $124.

Damascus Mfg. Co., Cleveland, Ohio. Cup grease 3506, 3,000 lbs., $162.

Fiske Bros. Rfg. Co., New York. Trans. lub. 3504, 200 gals., $46.

Sherwood Bros., Baltimore, Md. Trans. grease 3505, 5,300 lbs., $302.50; motor oil 3502-I, 100 gals., $29.

Atlantic Rfg. Co., Philadelphia, Pa. Gasoline, Q.M.S., 59,000 gals., $10,450.

Sherwood Bros., Baltimore, Md. Lib. aero oil 3501, 200 gals., $78.

Texas Co., New York City. M. gas, Q.M.S., 32,000 gals., CSO, Camp Shelby, Miss., $6,850.

Gulf Rfg. Co., Pittsburgh, Pa. Fuel oil, 15,000 gals., $1,500; kerosene 3517, 2,500 gals., $337.50.

Pierce Oil Corp., San Antonio, Texas. Gasoline, Q.M.S., 12,000 gals., SO, Fort McIntosh, Texas, $2,700; cup grease 3506, 200 lbs., $21; kerosene 3517, 1,500 gals., $232.50.

Magnolia Petr. Co., San Antonio. Crude oil, 3,000 gals., $360.

Sherwood Bros., Baltimore, Md. Cyl. oil 3510, 150 gals., $73.50; H. lub. oil 3502, 600 gals., $270; trans. oil 3504, 500 gals., $108; motor oil 3502-M, 700 gals., $217; motor oil 3502-H, 150 gals., $49.50.

Fiske Bros. Rfg. Co., New York. Lub. oil 3504, 500 gals., $115; lard oil, 100 gals., $135.

Standard Oil Co., Cleveland, Ohio. Kerosene 3517, 800 gals., $100; gasoline, Q.M.S., 30,000 gals., $7,350; avil gasoline 3511-B, 30,000 gals., $9,300.

Sherwood Bros., Baltimore, Md. Com. cyl. oil 3510, 150 gals., $55.50; cup grease 3506-M, 1,500 lbs., 86.25.

Pierce Oil Corp., San Antonio, Texas. Gasoline, Q.M.S., 1,650 gals., SO, Camp Travis, Texas, $354.75.

Magnolia Petr. Co., San Antonio, Texas. Kerosene 3517, 6,000 gals., $870; crude oil, 4,000 gals., $480.

Texas Co., New York City. Distillate 40-45 Gravl., 10,000 gals., CSO, Camp Stanley, Tex., $1,200.

Gulf Rfg. Co., Pittsburgh, Pa. Motor gas, Q.M.S., 48,000 gals., $10,080; kerosene 3517, 24,000 gals., $2,640.

Pierce Oil Corp., New York. Crude oil, 3,000 gals., $480.

Sherwood Bros., Baltimore, Md. H. motor oil 3502, 3,300 gals., $1,435.50; trans. lub. 3504, 500 gals., $103.50.

Atlantic Rfg. Co., Philadelphia, Pa. Gasoline, Q.M.S., 165.000 gals., CSO, Camp Meade, Md., $31,380.

Sherwood Bros., Inc., Baltimore, Md. Crude oil, 5,000 gals., $500; fuel oil, 3,750 gals., $375.

GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS AND PURCHASES

Atlantic Rfg. Co., Philadelphia, Pa. Min. oil 3517, 5,000 gals., $600.

Sherwood Bros., Baltimore, Md. M. motor oil 3502, 3,750 gals., $1,125.

Atlantic Rfg. Co., Philadelphia, Pa. Gasoline, Q.M.S., 2,500 gals., SO, Fort Banks, Mass., $537.50.

Sherwood Bros., Baltimore, Md. Motor oil 3502-H, 50 gals., $16; motor oil 3502-M, 50 gals., $15; motor oil, 3502-L, 25 gals., $7.50.

Atlantic Rfg. Co., Philadelphia, Pa. Gasoline, Q.M.S., 35,000 gals., SO, Fort Benjamin Harrison, $6,650.

Standard Oil Co., Chicago, Ill. Kerosene 3517, 2,500 gals., $357.50.

Sherwood Bros., Baltimore, Md. Motor oil 3502-L, 1,400 gals., $406; motor oil 3502-M, 2,000 gals., $602; motor oil 3502-H, 1,000 gals., $330; motorcycle oil 3520, 600 gals., $234; min. oil 600-W, 3509, 150 gals., $45.

Keystone Lub. Co., Philadelphia, Pa. Cup grease, Keystone, 10 bbls., $560.

Sherwood Bros., Baltimore, Md. Comp. cyl. oil 3510, 200 gals., $74; marine sag. 3519, 155 gals., Q.M., Fort Adams, R. I., $85.25.

Fiske Bros. Rfg. Co., New York. Lard oil, 55 gals., $74.25.

Texas Co., New York City. Mineral oil 3517, 200 gals., $29.

Sherwood Bros., Baltimore, Md. Motor oil 3502-M, 100 gals., $31.50.

Fiske Bros. Rfg. Co., New York. M. cup grease 3506, 20 lbs., $1.65.

Sherwood Bros., Baltimore, Md. M. F. oil 3520, 80 gals., $19.

Union Oil Co., Los Angeles, Cal. Com. cyl. 3510, 150 gals., PSO, Alcatras, Cal., $31.25; eng. oil, 160 gals., $46.40; fuel oil, 140,000 gals., $5,486.81; gasoline, Q. M. S., 5,000 gals., $925; kerosene 3517, 700 gals., $73.50; gasoline, Q.M.S., 2,000 gals., $370.

Standard Oil Co., San Francisco, Cal. Motor oil 3502-H, 160 gals., SO, Camp Beacon, Calexico, Cal., $46.40.

Union Oil Co., Los Angeles, Cal., Gasoline, Q.M.S., 2,100 gals., $462; kerosene 3517, 50 gals., $7.

Grascelli Chem. Co., New York City. Sodium hyposulphite, 24 kegs, $92.40; sodium hyposulphite, 6 kegs, $25.10; electrolyte, 4 car boys, $8.40.

Warren Chem. Div., New York City. Asphaltum varnish, 100 gals., $60.

Pierce Oil Corp., San Antonio, Texas. Gasoline, Q.M.S., 5,000 gals., CSO, San Benito, Texas, $3,125.

Sherwood Bros., Baltimore, Md. H. motor oil 3502, 300 gals., $138.50; L. motor oil, 250 gals., $106.25.

Pierce Oil Corp., San Antonio, Texas. Crude oil, 5,000 gals., $800.

Gulf Rfg. Co., Pittsburgh, Pa. Kerosene, 150 gals., $23.25.

Texas Co., New York City. Min. fuel oil, 1,500 gals., $137.50.

Midco Oil Sales Co., Chicago, Ill. Gasoline, Q.M.S., 10,000 gals., SO, Fort Snelling, Minn., $1,925.

Union Pet. Co., Philadelphia, Pa. Motor oil 3502-H, 800 gals., $336; motor oil 3502-M, 500 gals., $102.

Standard Oil Co., Chicago, Ill. Kerosene 3517, 600 gals., SO, Fort Snelling, Minn., $81.

Union Pet. Co., Philadelphia, Pa. Com. cyl. oil, 3510, 50 gals., $18.50.

Gulf Rfg. Co., Pittsburgh, Pa. M. gas, Q.M.S., 10,000 gals., SO, Fort Crockett, Texas, $2,200.

Sherwood Bros., Baltimore, Md. L. motor oil 3502, 100 gals., $35; M. motor oil 3502, 450 gals., $166.50; motorcycle oil 3520, 50 gals., $22.50; min. cyl. 3509, 200 gals., $72.

Gulf Rfg. Co., Pittsburgh, Pa. Kerosene 3517, 500 gals., $72.50.

Pierce Oil Corp., New York. Gasoline, Q.M.S., 45,000 gals., SO, Camp Normoyle, Texas, $9,675.

Galena Signal Oil Co., New York. L. lub. oil, 3502, 600 gals., $220.20; M. lub. oil 3502, 1,500 gals., $524.25; H. lub. oil 3502, 1,000 gals., $414.50.

Texas Co., New York City. Motorcycle 3520, 400 gals., $194.40.

Pierce Oil Corp., New York City. Crude oil, 2,000 gals., $300; kerosene, 10,000 gals., $120.

Galena Signal Oil Corp., New York City. Trans oil 3504, 500 gals., $126.

Texas Co., New York City. Gasoline, Q.M.S., 60,000 gals., CSO, Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., $13,600.

Sherwood Bros., Baltimore, Md. L. motor oil 3502, 1,500 gals., $532.50; M. motor oil 3502, 1,500 gals., $562.50.

Texas Co., New York City. Kerosene 3517, 2,500 gals., $750.

Sherwood Bros., Baltimore, Md. Fuel, 500 gals., $60.

Atlantic Rfg. Co., Philadelphia, Pa. Gasoline, Q.M.S., 15,000 gals., ARD, New Cumberland, Pa., $3,450.

Fiske Bros. Rfg. Co., New York City. M. cup grease 3506, 200 lbs., $9.50.

Sherwood Bros., Baltimore, Md. Motor oil 3520, 50 gals., $19.

Atlantic Rfg. Co., Philadelphia, Pa. Kerosene 3517, 450 gals., $34.

Sherwood Bros., Baltimore, Md. H. motor oil 3502, 700 gals., $224; red eng. oil No. 1, 100 gals., $23.

Standard Oil Co., New York, N. Y. Gasoline, motor, 3,000 gals., Royal Remount Depot, Va., $705.

Sherwood Bros., Baltimore, Md. H. lub. oil 3502, 100 gals., $30; min. oil 3509 450 gals., $130.30; steam eng. oil 3510, 30 gals., $11.40.

Midco Oil Sales Co., Chicago, Ill. Gasoline, Q. M. S., 45,000 gals., SO, Fort Bayard, N. Mex., $3,775.

Texas Co., New York, N. Y. Motor oil 3502, L., 4,000 gals., $1,784.

Midco Oil Sales Co., Chicago, Ill. Crude oil, 12,000 gals., $390.

Texas Co., New York, N. Y. Cyl. oil 3509, 500 gals., $200; eng. oil No. 1 red, 325 gals., $106.93.

L. V. Nicholas Oil Co., Omaha, Neb. Motor gas., Q. M. S., 8,000 gals., Fort Omaha, Neb., $2,060; kerosene 3517, 1,200 gals., $165.

Union Pet. Co., Philadelphia, Pa. Motor oil 3502 H., 500 gals., $210.

Sherwood Bros., Baltimore, Md. Motorcycle oil 3520, 100 gals., Aberdeen Proving Grounds, Md., $38.

Fiske Bros. Rfg. Co., New York, N. Y. Cup grease, 3505, 800 lbs., $38.

Atlantic Rfg. Co., Philadelphia, Pa. Gasoline, Q. M. S., 70,000 gals., $15,300.

Sherwood Bros., Baltimore, Md. Mobile "A" 2502 H., 2,000 gals., $600; Mobile "B" 3502 H., 100 gals., $32; motor oil 3502 L., 2,000 gals., $560.

Shell Co., San Francisco, Cal. Fuel oil, 90,000 gals., Presidio of San Francisco, $3,492.

Standard Oil Co., San Francisco, Cal. Marine eng. 3519, 300 gals., $162; gasoline, Q. M. S., 20 gals., $6; cyl. oil 3510, 35 gals., $22.25.

International Compositions Co., New York, N. Y. Black paint, 100 gals., $120; black enamel, 30 gals., $36.

J. W. Mortell Co., Kankakee, Ill. Red oxide paint, 10 gals., $18.

Standard Oil Co., San Francisco, Cal. Gasoline, Q. M. S., 5,000 gals., PSO, Fort Winfield Scott, Cal., $825; gasoline, Q. M. S., 10,000 gals., $1,850; gasoline, Q. M. S., 4,500 gals., $832.50.

Union Oil Co., Los Angeles, Cal. Min. oil 3517, 1,200 gals., $189; fuel oil, 25,000 gals., $966.36; fuel oil, 85,000 gals., $3,286.66; fuel oil, 475,000 gals., $15,377.90; trans. lub. 3504, 800 gals., $192.

Standard Oil Co., San Francisco, Cal. Com. trans. lub. 3505-A, 300 lbs., $180.

Union Oil Co., Los Angeles, Cal. M. cup grease 3506-A, 300 lbs., $52.

Standard Oil Co., San Francisco, Cal. Min. cyl. oil 3509, 400 lbs., $108; Com. cyl. oil 3510, 400 lbs., PSO, Fort Winfield Scott, Cal., $214.

Union Oil Co., Los Angeles, Cal. Trans. oil 3318, 400 gals., $118; marine eng. 3519, 200 gals., $94.

Standard Oil Co., Louisville, Ky. Gasoline, M. S., 2,100 gals., Fort Thomas, Ky., $535.50.

Union Oil Co., Los Angeles, Cal. Gasoline, Q. M. S., 5,000 gals., $925.

Standard Oil Co., San Francisco, Cal. Motor oil, 3502 M., 300 gals., $81.

Union Oil Co., Los Angeles, Cal. Trans. oil 3504, 150 gals., $36; motor oil 3502 L., 100 gals., $26.50; kerosene 3517, 700 gals., $73.50; cup grease 3506 H., 100 lbs., $9.

Standard Oil Co., San Francisco, Cal. Min. cyl. oil 3509, 100 gals., $32.

Rumble Oil & Rfg. Co., Houston, Tex. Gasoline, Q. M. S., 1,000 gals., Hq. HO No. 30, Fort Sam Houston, Tex., $17,415.

Galena Sig. Oil Co., New York, N. Y. Med. motor oil 3502, 1,000 gals., $419; H. motor oil 3502, 1,000 gals., $444.50; L. E. motor oil 3501, 1,000 gals., $532.50; cup grease 3506, 900 lbs., $75.76.

Texas Co., New York, N. Y. Motor gasoline 3502, 13,000 gals., SO, Walter Reed Hospital, Takoma, D. C., $4,030.

Standard Oil Co., San Francisco, Cal. L. motor oil 3502, 400 gals., $126; M. motor oil 3502, 360 gals., $112.

Union Oil Co., Los Angeles, Cal. Trans. lub. 3504, 200 gals., $42; kerosene 3517, 500 gals., $52.50.

Standard Oil Co., San Francisco, Cal. Fuel oil, 44,000 gals., SO, Fort Casey, Wash., $1,980.72.

Union Oil Co., Los Angeles, Cal. Gasoline, Q. M. S., 1,000 gals., $195; M. cup grease 3506, 125 lbs., $11.25.

Standard Oil Co., San Francisco, Cal. Com. cyl. oil 3502 L., 300 gals., $169.30.

Union Oil Co., Los Angeles, Cal. Motor oil 3502 L., 50 gals., $16.25; eng. oil, Arctic, 300 gals., $69; kerosene 3517, 300 gals., $34.50.

Standard Oil Co., San Francisco, Cal. Motor oil 3502 M., 75 gals., $18.75.

Humble Oil & Rfg. Co., Houston, Tex. Motor gasoline, Q. M. S., 102,000 gals., $21,930.

Pierce Oil Co., New York, N. Y. M. cup grease 3505, 500 lbs., $35.

Magnolia Pet. Co., San Antonio, Tex. Crude oil, 2,000 gals., $240; kerosene 3517, 3,000 gals., $435.

Sherwood Bros., Baltimore, Md. M. motor oil 3502, 2,509 gals., $1,037.50; Ex. H. motor 3501, 2,500 gals., $1,237.30; min. cyl. oil 3509, 400 gals., $162.

Standard Oil Co., New York, N. Y. Gasoline, Q. M. S., 400 gals., AGSD, Richmond, Va., $92.

Union Oil Co., Los Angeles, Cal. Kerosene 3517, 200 gals., PSO, Fort Flagler, Wash., $23.

Standard Oil Co., San Francisco, Cal. Motor oil 3502 M., 50 gals., $12.50; motor cyl. oil 3520, 50 gals., $26.50.

Union Oil Co., Los Angeles, Cal. Trans. lub. 3504, 50 gals., $12.

Atlantic Rfg. Co., Philadelphia, Pa. Gear chain and wire rope lub., 450 gals., SO Whse., Camp Sherman, Ohio, $112.50.

Pierce Oil Corp., San Antonio, Tex. Gasoline, Q. M. S., 6,000 gals., Maintenance AGSD, San Antonio, $1,290.

Sherwood Bros., Baltimore, Md. M. lub. oil 3502, 360 gals., $149.40; trans. grease 3505, 250 lbs., $17.50; cup grease 3505, 250 lbs., $18.12; motorcycle oil 3520, 100 gals., $49.50.

Union Oil Co., Los Angeles, Cal. Gasoline, Q. M. S., 1,800 gals., PSO, Fort Miley, Cal., $333; gasoline, Q. M. S., 1,200 gals., $222; mineral oil 3517, 1,500 gals., $157.50.

Standard Oil Co., San Francisco, Cal. Fuel oil, 10,000 gals., $418.50.

Sherwood Bros., Inc., Baltimore, Md. Oil, Mobile "A" 3502 M., 200 gals., DSO, Sandy Hook Ord. Dep., Fort Hancock, N. J., $80.

Standard Oil Co., Chicago, Ill. Motor gasoline, Q. M. S., 9,600 gals., $2,390.40; crude oil, 750 gals., $121.50.

Sherwood Bros., Baltimore, Md. M. lub. oil, 3502 M., 480 gals., $139.50.

Union Pet. Co., Philadelphia, Pa. Mineral oil 3509, 150 gals., $45.

Sherwood Bros., Baltimore, Md. Oil, L. motor 3502, 200 gals., Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., $56; oil, H. motor 3502, 260 gals., $64; trans. lub. 3504, 100 gals., $23.

Texas Co., New York, N. Y. Kerosene 3517, 200 gals., $35.

Atlantic Rfg. Co., Philadelphia, Pa. Motor gasoline, Q. M. S., 120,000 gals., CSO, Camp Zachary Tyler, Ky., $22,800.

Sherwood Bros., Baltimore, Md. Motor oil 3502 M., 4,000 gals., $1,240; motor oil 3502 M., 3,000 gals., $990.

Damascus Mfg. Co., Cleveland, Ohio. Cup grease 3506, 2,000 lbs., $90.

Union Pet. Co., Philadelphia, Pa. Trans. lub. 3504, 100 gals., $21.

Sinclair Rfg. Co., Chicago, Ill. Gasoline, Q. M. S., 30,000 gals., SO, Fort Riley, Kan., $7,140.

Fiske Bros. Rfg. Co., New York, N. Y. Motorcycle 3520, 200 gals., $110; M. motor oil 3502, 400 gals., $132; H. motor oil 3502, 500 gals., $304.

Union Oil Co., Los Angeles, Cal. Trans. lub. 3504, 600 lbs., MYO, Fort Lawton, Wash., $24.

Standard Oil Co., San Francisco, Ca. Com. trans. lub., 3505, 50 gals., $25.

Union Oil Co., Los Angeles, Cal. M. cup grease, 50 lbs., $4.50; min. cyl. oil 3509, 50 gals., $18; kerosene 3517, 60 gals., $13.20.

Union Oil Co., Los Angeles, Cal. Motor gasoline, Q. M. S., 5,000 gals., $575; kerosene 3517, 200 gals., $25.

Standard Oil Co., New York, N. Y. Gas-

GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS AND PURCHASES

oline, Q. M. S., 1,000 gals., CO, US, Gallips Isl., Boston, Mass., $223.

Sherwood Bros., Baltimore, Md. Mobile "A" oil 3502 M., 50 gals., $18.

Fred. C. Clark Co., Cleveland, Ohio. Caustic soda, 1,000 lbs., Camp Augusta Arsenal, Ga., $30.

Chatfield Mfg. Co., Cincinnati, Ohio. Napathaline, 10,000 lbs., ZSO, Jeffersonville, Ind., $575.

Barrett Co., New York, N. Y. Phenol, crude, 300 gals., CSO, Camp Pike, Ark., $180.

Line Paint Co., Cleveland, Ohio. Gray paint, 100 gals., DZSO, Erie Proving Grounds, Ohio, $242.

John Ducan & Co., Philadelphia, Pa. Green paint, 100 gals., ZSO, El Paso, Tex., $140.

Geo. D. Wetherill & Co., Philadelphia, Pa. Red lead paste, 2,500 lbs., ZSO, Whse. No. 1, South Boston, $253.13.

Northwestern Chemical Co., Marietta, Ohio. Roach powder, 480 cont., ZSO, Balboa, Ga., $72.

American Linseed Co., New York, N. Y. Raw linseed oil, 5 bbls., SO, Erie Proving Grounds, Ohio, $475.

Detroit Graphite Co., New York. Gray gun paint No. 57, 1,000 gals., SD NO, Benicia Arsenal, Cal., $2,570.

John Lucas & Co., Oakland, Cal. Lamp black in oil, 150 lbs., $31.50.

Impervious Paint & Varnish Co., Philadelphia, Pa. Red oxide paint, 150 gals., ZSO, St. Louis, Mo., $229.50.

Sherwin Williams Co., Washington, D. C. Olive drab in Japan, 100 lbs., $30.

Peaslee Gaulbert Co., Louisville, Ky. Drop black, 150 lbs., $34.50; Prussian blue paste, 150 lbs., $90; burnt sienna paste, 100 lbs., $19; raw sienna paste, 100 lbs., $21; graphite paint, black, 25 gals., $45; white paint, 50 gals., $122.30.

T. N. Nevin Co., Pittsburgh, Pa. Japan drier, 50 gals., $54.50; Japan drier, 125 gals., $123.75; white enamel, 20 gals., $59; white enamel, 3 gals., $9.25.

Union Oil Co., Los Angeles, Cal. Signal oil 3516, 50 gals., $31.20.

Continental Oil Co., Denver, Colo. Kerosene, 3517, 2,000 gals., SO, Fort Keough, Mont., $1,280.

Texas Co., New York, N. Y. Gasoline, 1,800 gals., U. S. Chem. Pl., Saltville, Va., $477.

Sherwood Bros., Baltimore, Md. Grease, M. 3506, 200 gals., $11.50; oil, cyl. eng. 3502 M., 25 gals., $8.

Atlantic Rfg. Co., Philadelphia, Pa. Kerosene 3517, 50 gals., $6.

Central Ohio Oil Co., Columbus, Ohio. Motor gasoline, Q. M. S., 27,000 gals., ARD, Columbus, Ohio, $6,615.

Sherwood Bros., Baltimore, Md. Motor oil 3502 H., 1,050 gals., $346.50; motor oil 3502 L., 500 gals., $145; motor oil 3502 M., 700 gals., $217.

Central Ohio Co., Columbus, Ohio. Kerosene 3517, 150 gals., $26.25.

Sherwood Bros., Baltimore, Md. Signal oil 3516, 100 gals., $58.

Fiske Bros. Rfg. Co., New York, N. Y. Cup grease 3506 M., 600 lbs., $28.50.

Conswange Rfg. Co., Warren, Pa. Min cyl. oil 3509, 150 gals., $42.

Central Ohio Oil Co., Columbus, Ohio. Aviation gasoline 3511-B, 300 gals., $90.

Lawton Rfg. Co., Lawton, Okla. Motor gasoline, Q. M. S., 10,000 gals., $1,900; CSO, Post Field, Fort Sill, Okla., Aviation gasoline 3411-B, 54,000 gals., $12,420.

Union Oil Co. of California. Motor gasoline, Q. M. S., 16,000 gals., $2,930; eng. mar. oil 3519, 5,000 gals., Fort Mason, Cal., San Francisco, $2,500.

Shell Co., San Francisco, Cal. Fuel oil, 160,000 gals., $92,240.

Union Oil Co. of California, Los Angeles, Cal. Motor oil 3502 H., 25 gals., $9.

MACHINERY DIVISION.

Purchase orders approved by Board of Review, Machinery and Engineering Materials Division:

J. A. Roebling Sons, Trenton, N. J. Copper wire, f. o. b. Trenton, N. J., domestic packing, bid req. 5-21, $66.59.

Western Electric Co., New York, N. Y. 200 Insulators, f. o. b. Newton, Mass., domestic packing, bid req. 6-10, $116.00.

June 21, 1919, M. and E.

Carroll Electric Co., Washington, D. C. Electric fans, f. o. b. Washington, D. C., domestic packing, bid req. 6-2, $646.56.

Frank B. Cook Co., Chicago, Ill. Cable terminals, f. o. b. Zion City, Ill., domestic packing, bid req. 6-11, $35.22.

Ohio Locomotive Crane Co., Bucyrus, Ohio. Spare parts for cranes, f. o. b. Bucyrus, Ohio, domestic packing, bid req. 6-10, $213.60.

Standard Supply & Equipment. Philadelphia, Pa. Carriage bolts, screws, etc., f. o. b. Philadelphia, domestic packing, bid req. 6-14, $126.72.

June 24, 1919.

G. S. Blakeslie & Co. Dishwasher, f. o. b. Cicero, Ill., domestic packing, bid req. 6-16, $705.25.

Western Electric Co., New York. Cable and reels, f. o. b. Hawthorne, Ill., domestic packing, bid req. 6-19, $2,388.97.

Fairpoint Corp., New Bedford, Mass. Splicing sleeves, f. o. b. New Bedford, Mass., domestic packing, bid req. 6-14, $9.80.

Diehl Mfg. Co., Elizabeth, N. J. Electric fans, f. o. b. Elizabethport, N. J., domestic packing, bid req. 6-2, $119.40.

American Brass Co., Waterbury, Conn. Brass tubing, f. o. b. Waterbury, domestic packing, bid req. 6-14, $223.50.

June 25, 1919.

Dennison Mfg. Co., Framington, Mass. Posters, f. o. b. Framington, domestic packing, bid req. 6-13, $63.25.

Champion Shoe Machinery Co., St. Louis, Mo. Repair parts, f. o. b. St. Louis, domestic packing, bid req. 6-13, $154.08.

Woodhouse Mfg. Co., New York, N. Y. Hand pump tank, f. o. b. Utica, N. Y., domestic packing, bid req. 6-16, $360.00.

Wirt & Knox Mfg. Co., Philadelphia, Pa. Hose carts, hose, etc., f. o. b. Philadelphia, domestic packing, bid req. 6-16, $686.68.

Hallett Iron Wks., Harvey, Ill. Pole seats, f. o. b. Harvey, Ill., domestic packing, bid req. 6-12, $41.00.

Western Electric Co., New York. Connecting blocks, f. o. b. New York, domestic packing, bid req. 6-11, $180.00.

Belden Mfg. Co., Chicago, Ill. Rubber covered wire, f. o. b. Chicago, domestic packing, bid req. 6-12, $133.50.

Diamond Expansion Bolt Co., New York. Lag screws and anchors, f. o. b. Philadelphia, domestic packing, bid req. 6-16, $131.30.

Western Electric Co., New York. Cable grips, f. o. b. Skaneateles, N. Y., domestic packing, bid req. 6-12, $16.50.

Standard Underground Cable Co., Washington, D. C. Wall brackets, f. o. b. Pittsburgh, domestic packing, bid req. 6-16, $166.76.

Philadelphia Electric Co., Philadelphia, Pa. Electric fans, f. o. b. Schenectady, N. Y., domestic packing, bid. req. 6-16, $750.00.

N. J. Car Spring & Rubber Co., Jersey City, N. J. Fire hose, f. o. b. Jersey City, N. J., domestic packing, bid req. 6-16, $640.00.

Oil City Boiler Wks., Oil City, Pa. Water tube boiler, f. o. b. Oil City, domestic packing, bid req. 6-2, $3,347.00.

Carroll Electric Co., Washington, D. C. Electric fans, f. o. b. Washington, D. C., domestic packing, bid req. 6-2, $898.00.

Carroll Electric Co., Washington, D. C. Electric fans, f. o. b. Washington, D. C., domestic packing, bid req 6-2, $3,771.60.

H. W. Johns Manville Co., New York, N. Y. Fibre conduit hands, f. o. b. Lockport, N. Y., domestic packing, bid req. 6-11, $4,398.60.

Diehl Mfg. Co., Elizabeth, N. J. Electric fans, f. o. b. Elizabethport, N. J., domestic packing, bid req. 6-2, $1,950.00.

Geo. Damon & Sons, New York. Printing press equipment, f. o. b. New York, domestic packing, bid req. 6-13, $97.51.

Carroll Electric Co., Washington, D. C. Electric fans, f. o. b. Washington, D. C., domestic packing, bid req. 6-2, $3,071.16.

Diehl Mfg. Co., Elizabeth, N. J. Electric fans, f. o. b. Elizabethport, N. J., domestic packing, bid req. 6-2, $1,393.00.

J. T. Ryerson & Son, Chicago, Ill. Power drill, grinder and emery wheels, f. o. b. Chicago, domestic packing, bid req. 6-14, $312.00.

United Shoe Machinery Co., Boston, Mass. Repair parts, f. o. b. Beverley, Mass., domestic packing, bid req. 6-9, $1,923.26.

Clinton Wire Cloth Co., Boston, Mass. Wire cloth, f. o. b. Clinton, Mass., domestic packing, bid req. 6-13, $2,100.00.

Leet Bros., Washington, D. C. Photostat Paper, f. o. b. Washington, D. C., domestic packing, bid req. 6-12, $341.04.

Carroll Electric Co., Washington, D. C. Electric fans, f. o. b. Washington, D. C., domestic packing, $3,592.00.

Diehl Mfg. Co., Elizabeth, N. J. Electric fans, f. o. b. Elizabethport, N. J., domestic packing, bid req. 6-2, $2,487.50.

Carroll Electric Co., Washington, D. C. 75 Electric fans, f. o. b. Washington, D. C., domestic packing, $1,347.00.

Diehl Mfg. Co., Elizabeth, N. J. 12 electric fans, f. o. b. Elizabethport, N. J., domestic packing, bid req. 6-2, $238.80.

GENERAL SUPPLIES DIVISION.

Kalamasoo Loose Leaf Binder Co., Washington, D. C. 30,000 Kalamasoo Binders (Style A S1117), $26,000.00.

Columbian Rope Co., Inc., Auburn, N. Y. 1,000 lbs. jute twine, 4-ply, $206.00.

MOTORS AND VEHICLES DIVISION.

Garford Motor Truck Co., Lima, Ohio. One set miscellaneous spare parts for maintenance of 522 Garford 1 1-2-ton Trucks, $32,774.14. ($46,820.20 less 30 per cent, $32,774.14.)

MEDICAL AND HOSPITAL DIVISION.

Calco Chemical Co., New York, N. Y. Laboratory supplies, $80.00.

F. A. Koch & Co., New York, N. Y. Surgical insts., $2.70.

CONSTRUCTION DIVISION.

General Fireproofing Co., Youngstown, Ohio. Metal Lath for Aberdeen Proving Grds., $2,133.44.

Lynchburg Foundry Co., Lynchburg, Va. Cast Iron Pipe for Aberdeen Proving Grd., $200.00.

The General Fireproofing Co., Youngstown, Ohio. Metal Lath for Erie Proving Grd., $5,167.80. Metal Lath for Savanna Proving Grd., $12,051.18.

Detroit Steel Products Co., Washington, D. C. Steel Sash & Sash Operators for Langley Field, Va., $112.98.

Ideal Electric Co., Mansfield, Ohio. Motor Generators and Switchboards for Camp Benning, Ga., $1,875.00.

Westinghouse Electric Mfg. Co., Washington, D. C. Sub-Station equipment for Camp Benning, Ga., $1,158.13.

Lewis & Roth Corp., Philadelphia, Pa. Sub-Station equipment for Camp Benning, Ga., $387.00.

General Electric Co., Washington, D. C. C. C. Transformers for Camp Benning, Ga., $721.40.

June 30, 1919.

Whitaker Glessner Co., Wheeling, W. Va. Ridge Roll for Savanna Prov. Grds., $1,572.50.

Payson Mfg. Co., Chicago, Ill. Sash Operators for Holt Mfg. Co., Ill., $397.00.

Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co., Washington, D. C. Centrifugal Pumps for Camp Benning, Ga., $533.00.

Seaboard Supply Co., Norfolk, Va. Pipes, Fittings and Valves for Langley Field, Va., $797.00.

American Radiator Co., Washington, D. C. Hot Blast Radiation for Camp Knox, Ky., $461.70.

U. S. Radiator Corp., Philadelphia, Pa. Radiation for Langley Field, Va., $376.38.

Novelty Iron Wks., Baltimore, Md. Steel Stack for Langley Field, Va., $215.00.

Philip-Carey Co., Lockland, Ohio. Pipe covering for Langley Field, Va., $376.00.

June 1, 1919.

David Lupton's Sons Co., Philadelphia, Pa. Copper Expansion Joints for Langley Field, Va., $355.00.

Triumph Ice Machine Co., Cincinnati, Ohio. Refrigerating and Ice Making Plant for Fort Dade, Fla., $10,500.00.

General Electric Co., Washington, D. C. Motors and Control Equip. for Camp Lee, Va., $2,668.00.

Northey Mfg. Co., Waterloo, Iowa. Refrigerators for Camp Dodge, Iowa, $1,350.00.

Allith-Prouty Co., Philadelphia, Pa. Hardware for Savanna Proving Grds, Ill., $6,473.60.

Zone Supply Officer.

Purchase orders approved by Board of Review, Zone Supply Offices:

BOSTON, MASS.

Harry L. McPherson, Boston, Mass. Rubber stamps, $1,000.00.

New York Mattress Co., Boston, Mass. For furnishing all labor and material required in renovating mattresses; approximately 9,000 mattresses at $1.45 each, $15,060.00.

List of Government Contracts

Signal Corps.

Purchase orders approved by Board of Review, Signal Corps:

Eastman Kodak Co., Rochester, N. Y. Films and Film Packs, $1,165.53.

Percision Machine Co., Inc. Precision Machines—3 transformers, $897.15 and $163.20.

Western Electric Co., New York City. 300 Cells, electric battery, wet, $888.00.

Precision Machine Co., New York City. Precision Machines, 5 transformers, $1,495.05 and $272.00.

Stromberg-Carlson Tel. Mfg. Co., Rochester, N. Y. 100 Head Gear, $90.00.

B. F. Goodrich Rubber Co., Akron, Ohio. 400 Cushions, ear, $60.00.

Washington Rubber Co., Washington, D. C. 125 tubing, soft rubber, $15.00.

Bussman Mfg. Co., St. Louis, Mo. Fuses, Miscellaneous, $347.87.

National Electrical Supply Co., Washington, D. C. Fuses, Miscellaneous, $68.40.

Reliable Electric Co., Chicago, Ill. Fuses, Miscellaneous, $268.00.

Western Electric Co., New York City. Fuses, Miscellaneous, $187.50.

Des Lauriers Column Mould Co., New York City. Airfans (50), $140.00.

Gotham Can Co., Brooklyn, N. Y. Reel Cans, $46.44.

Leich Electric Co., Genoa, Ill. Telephones, wall and miscellaneous Tele. parts, $9,452.92.

General Electric Co., Schenectady, N. Y. Radio Transmitting Sets, $198,937.50.

Bailey Electric Co., New York City. Carbons, $21.00.

Ward Leonard Electric Co., Mt. Vernon, N. Y. Resister Units (25), $67.50.

General Electric Co., Schenectady, N. Y. Oscillograph Outfit, complete, $1,295.00.

Leet Bros., Inc., Richmond, Va. Blotters and Sponges, $45.60.

June 25, 1919.

Kellogg Switchboard & Supply Co., Chicago, Ill. Misc. Telephone Switchboard material, $259.99.

Stromberg-Carlson Tel. Mfg. Co., Rochester, N. Y. Four Switchboards, telephone 200 line, $7,351.00.

Kellogg Swbd. & Supply Co., Chicago, Ill. Six Switchboards, 50 line, $3,414.00.

Stromberg-Carlson Tel. Mfg. Co., Rochester, N. Y. Interrupters for service buzzer, Model 1914, $43.90.

Kellogg Swbd. & Supply Co., Chicago, Ill. Switchboards, Cross Section, $2,640.00.

Chief of Engineers.

Purchase orders approved by Board of Review, Chief of Engineers:

Standard Underground Cable Co., Washington, D. C. Lead covered and armoured cable, $3,014.60.

Metal Developing Co., Newark, N. J. Services and material in connection with development mirrors, $4,000.00.

J. G. Brill Co., Philadelphia, Pa. Services and material in connection with additional development of 60-inch tower and auxiliaries on railway cars, $1,055.00.

Standard Underground Cable Co., Washington, D. C. Lead covered cable, $140.76.

Texas Co., New York City. Lubricating Oil for 25 K. W. sets, $63.00.

Bethlehem Steel Co., Washington, D. C. No. 9 Turn Outs for 60-lb. A. S. C. E. Rail, $3,672.00.

General Electric Co., Harrison, N. J. For miscellaneous electrical supplies; electric lamps, $159.10.

ST. LOUIS, MO.

Shallcross Prtg. & Sta. Co., St. Louis, Mo. 25 box Fasteners, Acco No. 2, $0.53, $13.25.

Blackwell-Wielandy Bk. & Sta. Co., St. Louis, Mo. 500 shts. Paper, for binder, $2.13.

A. B. Dick Co., Chicago, Ill. 50 Pads, mimeograph, at .07, $3.50.

Merck & Co., St. Louis, Mo. 48 bot. Acid, lactic, .19, $9.12.

A. B. Dick Co., Chicago, Ill. 2 sets Rollers, automatic feed, for mimeograph, at .07, $1.40.

Blackwell-Wielandy Bk. & Sta. Co., St. Louis, Mo. 6 Index, for post binder @ $3.50, $21.00.

Emerson-Brantingham Co. 4 Repair parts for mowing machine, $7.27.

Schroeter Bros. Hdw. Co., St. Louis, Mo.

Schroeter Bros. Hdw. Co., St. Louis, Mo. 6 Hooks, grass @ .27, $1.62.

Simmons Hdwe. Co., St. Louis, Mo. 24 Pans, muffin, 12-cup @ .50, $12.00; 12 pans, pudding, 2-qt. @ .18, $2.16.

CHICAGO, ILL.

Wilson & Co., Chicago, Ill. Beef Tongue 30,204, 28 oz. cans @ .8823, $26,648.98.

Libby, McNeill & Libby, Chicago, Ill. Deviled Ham 48,000, 3 1-4 oz. cans @ .1582, $7,593.60.

Pillsbury Flour Mills. Flour—Family, 104,100 lbs. @ .0625, $6,506.25.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Morris & Co., Chicago, Ill. Beef, sliced, No. 2 cans, 720 cans, 11 oz., .5650 per can. Butter, sales, 4,500 lbs., .5598 per lb. Butter, issue, 4,800 lbs., .5456 per lb. Ham, S. C., 5,800 lbs., .3820 per lb. Lard, Sub., 10,500 lbs. Purity, 28c per lb. Oleomargarine, 600 lbs., .3950 No. 117, .30 Monarch.

Cudahy Packing Co., Chicago, Ill. Lard, sales, No. 5 pails, 350 pails @ $1.71 a pail (Puritan).

N. Auth Provision Co., Washington, D. C. Bacon, Brkft., 3,500 lbs., .45 per lb.

Liberty Yeast Corp., Washington, D. C. Yeast, 3,000 lbs. @ .18 per lb.

American Ice Co., Washington, D. C. Ice, 750,000 lbs. @ .30 per cwt.

Wilson & Co., Chicago, Ill. Beef, fresh No. 1, 125,000 lbs. @ .1787 per lb.

Armour & Co., Chicago, Ill. Bacon, Brkft., 2,500 lbs. @ .4748 per lb. Lard, sales No. 5 pails, 400 pails @ $1.856 per pail. Ham, S. C., 2,800 lbs. @ .3847 per lb.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Whiting Patterson Co., Philadelphia, Pa. Bond paper 22x34 in., 32 lbs., $691.20. 40 rms. white @ $4.00. 40 rms. Canary @ $4.32. 40 rms. Green @ $4.32. 40 rms. Goldenrod @ $4.64.

D. L. Ward Co., Philadelphia, Pa. Bond paper 22x34 in., 32 lbs., $345.60. 40 rms. Pink @ $4.32. 40 rms. Blue @ $4.32.

Edw. R. Grossman. Ledger Paper 17x22 in., 20 lbs.. $54.00. 18 reams @ $3.00.

NEW YORK.

Wittenberg Coal Co., New York City. 29,064 tons bituminous R-M coal at $5.24 per net ton, $152,295.36.

JEFFERSONVILLE, IND.

A. M. Parsons & T. V. Ferrell, Somerset, Ky. Furnishing all material and labor required in the reconstruction of a Lodge at Mill Springs National Cemetery, Nancy, Ky., $4,360.00

NOTICES TO POSTMASTERS ON REDEMPTION CREDITS ENDED

Office Third Ass't P. M. Gen'l,
Washington, June 27, 1919.

1. Under order No. 3259, of June 27, 1919, amending Section 344, P. L. and R., the Department has discontinued sending notices of credit on Form 3372 to postmasters for postage-stamp stock returned to the Department for redemption.

2. Beginning with the accounts for the quarter ending June 30, 1919, central-accounting and direct-accounting postmasters shall claim credit in item D of their quarterly stamp accounts on Form 3325 for the value of stamps and other postage stamped paper returned during the quarter without awaiting notice from the Department of the amount allowed. Notice of credit will be sent to postmasters only if a difference occurs between the amount stated in a postmaster's letter of transmittal and the amount found by the Department as due.

3. The invoice of stock sent by postmasters to the Department for redemption, as required by Section 344, P. L. and R., as amended by order No. 3259, of June 27, 1919, shall be prepared in the form prescribed in Section 75, page 40, 1918 Postal Guide.

PROPOSED PURCHASES FOR NAVY.

The Bureau of Supplies and accounts of the Navy Department has issued notice of proposed purchases of the following material: Bidders desiring to submit proposals should request the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., to send schedules covering the material which they propose to offer. (The figures at the beginning of each paragraph are the schedule number, followed by the material desired, the quantity, and the Navy Yard at which delivery is to be made):

4160. Belting, leather; Miscellaneous; Washington, D. C.

4155. Butter, tub; 1,200,000 pounds; New York, N. Y.

4147. Drills, electric, portable, 9-16-inch, 110 volts, universal motor; 175; South Brooklyn, N. Y.

4175. Drills, portable, electric, two speeds, 125 volts D. C.; Miscellaneous; Philadelphia, Pa.

4174. Gear, control, mechanical, distant, for searchlights; Miscellaneous; Various.

4152. Glass, nonscatterable, 12 x 60 inches; 5,600 sheets; East and West.

4145. Grease, mineral, lubricating; 11,000 pounds; Boston, Mass.

4145. Grease, mineral, lubricating; 15,000 pounds; West.

4145. Grease, lubricating, graphite; 1,000 pounds; Mare Island, Calif.

4136. Hoists, chain, direct differential; Miscellaneous; East and West.

4136. Hoists, chain, spur geared; Miscellaneous; East and West.

4136. Hoists, chain, worm geared; Miscellaneous; East.

4159. Hose, fire, cotton, rubber lined; 5,000 feet; Washington, D. C.

4173. Lead, red; 250,000 pounds; Brooklyn, N. Y.

4160. Lye, concentrated; 480 pounds; Washington, D. C.

4176. Oakum; Miscellaneous; East and West.

4151. Petroleum spirits; 50,000 gallons; Brooklyn, N. Y.

4159. Pipes, brass; wrenches, combined hydrant and spanner; gates, hydrant; connectoins, siamese, etc.; Miscellaneous; Washington, D. C.

4172. Press, trimming, motor-driven; 1; Puget Sound, Wash.

4161. Pumps, main boiler feed, turbine-driven, for battleships Nos. 49, 50, 51, and 52, and spare parts; 16; Mare Island, Calif., Norfolk, Va., and Brooklyn, N. Y.

4153. Steel, sheet, galvanized, soft; Miscellaneous; Mare Island, Calif.

4160. Stoneware, acid proof; Miscellaneous; Washington, D. C.

4158. Tees, malleable iron, 250 pounds steam pressure, galvanized; Miscellaneous; Washington, D. C.

Varnish.

4156. Varnish, aluminum, mixing; 6,000 gallons; Brooklyn, N. Y.

4156. Varnish, asphaltum; 8,500 gallons; Brooklyn, N. Y.

4156. Varnish, damar; 23,400 gallons; Brooklyn, N. Y.

4156. Varnish, interior; 6,500 gallons; Brooklyn, N. Y.

4156. Varnish ,spar; 15,000 gallons; Brooklyn, N. Y.

4173. Varnish, spar; 2,000 gallons; Boston, Mass.

QUITS COMMERCE BUREAU.

Grosvenor M. Jones, first assistant director of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce, has resigned his position to become an assistant manager of a New York City bank. The resignation is to take effect the first of August. It is planned to fill the vacancy by the appointment of Philip B. Kennedy, now commercial attache at London, and to have Prof. Kennedy act as director during the absence of Burwell S. Cutler, who is to spend six weeks or two months this summer and fall studying the economic situation in Europe.

Easy to buy, convenient to handle, no red tape—Get a WAR-SAVINGS STAMP to-day.

GOVERNMENT SUPPLIES FOR SALE.

New Steel Spades, 40,000, with square point, "D" handle. Sealed bids will be opened 10 a. m., July 31, 1919, at Zone Supply Office, 461 8th Ave., New York City. Particulars, special bid forms may be obtained at above Office or Zone Supply Offices, following Cities: Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Atlanta, Chicago, St. Louis, New Orleans, San Antonio, Omaha, El Paso, San Francisco. Refer to S. P. D. No. 1037 GS.

Canned Tomatoes, 1,364,245 cases, cans No. 1, No. 2, No. 2 1-2, No. 3 and No. 10 are being offered. Sealed bids will be opened 10 A. M. July 21, 1919, at Zone Supply Offices: Boston, Baltimore, Chicago, St. Louis, New Orleans, Omaha, El Paso, San Francisco. Particulars, special bid forms may be obtained at above Offices or Zone Supply Offices, attention Surplus Property Officers: New York, Philadelphia, Newport News, Atlanta, San Antonio.

Boiler Plate 189.1 Tons and 45,192 Ft. 3 in. Tubes Partly Fabricated, flanged end plates, tank and fire box steel and tubes for 48 locomotive type, 80 H. P. boilers. Sealed Bids will be opened 10 A. M. July 31, 1919, at Zone Supply Office, Jeffersonville, Ind. Particulars, special bid forms can be obtained at above Office, or Zone Supply Offices, attention Surplus Property Officer, following Cities: Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Atlanta, Chicago, St. Louis, New Orleans. Refer to S. P. D. Nos. 594 and 595 ME.

Cord Wood. 4,000 Cords. Sealed Bids will be opened 10 A. M. July 21, 1919, at Zone Supply Office, Audubon Bldg., New Orleans, La. Particulars, special bid forms may be obtained at above Office. Refer to S. P. D. No. 1852 R. M.

Horse Equipment—900 Commercial Saddles, 3,228 Horse Covers, 593 Feed Bags. Sealed bids will be opened 2 P. M. July 15, 1919, at Zone Supply Office, Baltimore, Md. Particulars, special bid forms may be obtained at above Office or Zone Supply Offices, attention Surplus Property Officer, following Cities: Boston, New York, Philadelphia, St. Louis, and Chicago.

Bituminous Coal, 1,000 tons. Sealed bids will be opened 10 A. M., July 21, 1919, at Zone Supply Office, Aubudon Bldg., New Orleans, La. Particulars, special bid forms may be obtained at above Office or Zone Supply Offices, attention Surplus Property Officer, following Cities: Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Newport News, Atlanta, Jeffersonville, Ind., Chicago, St. Louis, San Antonio, Omaha, El Paso, San Francisco. Refer to S. P. D. No. 1853 RM.

(Used) Automobiles, 21, Ford 5-passenger. Sealed bids will be opened 10 A. M., July 21, 1919, at Zone Supply Office, 1819 West 39th St., Chicago, Ill. Particulars, special bid forms may be obtained at above Office or Zone Supply Offices, attention Surplus Property Officer, following Cities: Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Atlanta, St. Louis. Refer to S. P. D. No. 2733 MV.

Reclaimed Commercial Blankets, 11,719. Sealed bids will be opened 10 A. M. July 15, 1919, at Zone Supply Office, Transportation Bldg., Atlanta, Ga. Particulars, special bid forms may be obtained at above Office or Zone Supply Offices, attention Surplus Property Officer, following Cities: Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Newport News, Jeffersonville, Ind., Chicago, St. Louis, New Orleans, San Antonio, Omaha, El Paso, San Francisco. Refer to S. P. D. No. 778 CE.

LOCOMOTIVES SHIPPED.

During the week ended June 28 a total of 23 locomotives was shipped to various railroads, 22 being built at the Baldwin works and one at the American works, according to a statement issued by the Railroad Administration.

The philosophy of the W. S. S. is save, save, save.

Permit System For Marketing Grain To Be Inaugurated When Needed

Walker D. Hines, Director General of Railroads, authorized the following:

The organization of the necessary machinery for the permit system on grain has been perfected and the system will be put into effect as soon as it appears to be necessary to prevent the clogging of the railroads which has frequently occurred in the past with resulting loss to farmers and grain dealers. In no other way can the railroads be used to their maximum capacity in times of heavy bsiness. Without such control consignors will load more grain than can be taken by consignees and thus loaded cars will accumulate to such a point as seriously to obstruct transportation, create car shortages and produce widespread inconvenience. Public announcement will be made before the system actually is put into effect.

The following plan has been adopted: Grain Control Committee will be appointed in each of the following primary markets: Duluth, including Superior; Minneapolis, including St. Paul, Milwaukee, Chicago, Peoria; St. Louis, including East St. Louis, Kansas City, St. Joseph; Omaha, including Council Bluffs, Detroit, Toledo, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Wichita and Fort Worth. Each committee will consist of three members, two representing the Railroad Administration and one the Transportation Division of the United States Grain Corporation.

"Blanket System" Adopted.

In lieu of the individual permit system that obtained last year, and which will only be continued this year on a portion of the traffic, a so-called "blanket permit system" will be put into operation this year, at least at the outset, and until it may develop that this plan does not accomplish the desired purpose.

The "blanket permit system" will obtain in connection with the transportation of grain from country stations to the primary markets herein specified, while the "individual permit system" will be continued only in connection with the movement of grain between the primary markets referred to; in other words, grain that originates at one of these primary markets and is consigned for delivery at another of the primary markets. It will also be continued on grain originating at these primary markets and at country stations, when consigned to Atlantic or Gulf seaports.

The "individual permit system" contemplates that before a shipper of grain may load a car, he shall first have secured an individual transportation permit from the Grain Control Committee at the market involved, which permit becomes the authority of the railroad agent at point of origin to allow the loading and forwarding of the shipment.

The "blanket permit system" contemplates that permits shall be issued by the Grain Control Committees directly to the individual railroads and not to shippers. Each Grain Control Committee will ascertain the number of carloads of grain its market can daily absorb, based on storage capacity, prospective out-shipments, track capacity, etc., and will then allocate this number among the different lines serving the market on a fair and equitable basis, due consideration also being given in the distribution, to connecting lines whose own rails do not reach the market directly. Under this plan, each railroad will only be permitted to load daily the number of carloads prescribed by the committee, and each railroad will be expected to distribute its loading as between its shippers in as fair a manner as possible.

This plan will obviate the necessity for individual permits to shippers for the transportation of grain from country stations to these interior primary or terminal markets, and should tend to eliminate to a very large degree any grounds for complaints from shippers of delays that were received to some extent last season, when the individual permit plan was in effect. Under the blanket permit system, the producer will apply to the local agent on his railroad in the same manner as he would do were the permit system not in effect.

The circumstances of transportation between primary markets and also to seaports, are so different from the circumstances attending the "gathering service" from country stations to primary markets that to extend the "blanket system" to include this transportation, would not effect the proper results. This tonnage is usually offered in large lots by comparatively few shippers, and in the case of seaboard traffic is subject to individual steamship contracts, which contracts are confirmed by proper railroad authorities before the permits are issued.

Siberian Replacement Troops Are Desired

The War Department authorizes publication of the following:

The commanding general at Camp Meade is being authorized to transfer from American Expeditionary Forces replacements to the 17th Infantry, the approximately 360 men who desire domestic service.

He is also being directed to make strenuous organized efforts to secure from the A. E. F. replacements, as many volunteer applications as possible for transfer to the Siberian Replacement Detachment, Presidio, San Francisco, for service in Siberia. It is desired that the largest possible number be secured for transfer and sent in time to sail on a transport leaving San Francisco about July 26.

Know Benjamin Franklin; his picture is on the 1919 War-Savings Stamps.

RED CROSS HOME SERVICE

Information for Soldiers' and Sailors' Families, Issued by Department of Civilian Relief.

Uncle Sam's Protection.

Life insurance will do much more than provide protection for your family in the event of your death—"family protection;" it will provide you with "business protection," and "self protection."

No matter what new form of Government policy you take, you will find that provision is made so that you can borrow money on it to the extent of a portion of what you have paid in. You will find that if you wish to do so, you can sell the policy back to the Government at a price that increases each year, and which will be so high in a few years that it will be more than you have paid in.

This cash and loan value feature is "Business Protection," for you can fall back on your Government policy for financial assistance, should you get into a business difficulty.

This feature also provides "Self Protection," for in the declining years of your life, you can sell the policy back to the Government and have for yourself a comfortable fund that will ease the burdens of old age.

Unless the present installment plan of payment is changed, "family protection" is assured for 20 years after your death. The period of 20 years was selected for the reason that at the end of that time your youngest child could be self-supporting.

The wisdom of the plan to settle in monthly payments eannot be justly criticized, for it is proven to be a fact that women who are not trained in business affairs are very apt to be swindled out of a fund that comes to them when the head of the house has been elimiated by death, and the intention of the Government is to see that some safe and practical method is provided for taking your place in a financial way with your family to a certain extent, in the event of your death.

You are not in the habit of bringing $10,000 home in one lump sum, for the family to care for; you bring home your weekly or monthly wage. The Government merely continues paying a portion of that wage which you contributed while you lived. This saves your wife from worry and expense connected with handling a large sum of money and from the importunities of her relatives who need money. If asked for money, your wife will either lose her means of support by being generous to her relatives, or will incur their ill will by refusing. You should not place her in such a predicament.

On a $10,000 policy, Uncle Sam will pay your dependents $57.50 per month for 20 years. In this way they will really receive $13,800—figure it out—20 years is 240 months, and 240 times $57.50 is $13,800.

If the members of your family know that they will receive $57.50 per month, or even half of that for 20 years, it will enable them to make plans for the future that would be absolutely impossible, if the future contained nothing of a definite nature, and while you may feel that if the family had $10,000 in one sum, they might possibly use it to earn a better income than that, think of the risk involved. Would you like your wife to spend or lose 40 per cent of the lump sum within a year of your death and another 40 per cent in the second year? Statisties prove that that is what happens on the average, and that only eight out of 100 beneficiaries have been able to handle lump sum payments successfully.

When to Convert Insurance.

"When can I ehange and when should I change my present term policy into one of the new Government policies?" is a natural question and one that is being asked everywhere. The Government is now ready to receive applications for conversion, but it is a question whether you are ready. There are strong arguments in favor of changing at once and there are strong arguments in favor of waiting a year, two years, or even five years.

If you change now you will get a slightly lower rate than if you waited two or three years. You will be starting now to build up a savings account, no matter what kind of new policy you take.

But on the other hand, you now face the necessity of getting re-established in business again. You must pick up the old strings that were severed when you went into the service. Your plans are now possibly not so definitely formed as they will be in a few months. The fact that you are not established may make it impossible for you to determine just what kind of policy you want.

If you are not married, you probably will get married within the next five years, in whieh event a policy taken while you were unmarried may not be the one that will best suit your needs. An unmarried man is frequently attracted by an endowment policy, whereas a married man should, generally speaking, take ordinary life or 30 payment life. The best all-around policy, in the writer's opinion, is the 30-payment life, whether you are married or unmarried. All the policies afford protection to your dependents (or prospective dependents) and at the same time are a sure means of saving money.

The best advice is to give the matter careful study, and while you are studying, rest secure in the knowledge that you are protected, and that you hold an option on the best insurance to be had. Do not act until you are certain of what you should do. Altogether, aside from the protection afforded by your present policy, this "option" feature is worth a lot of money. The chances of your becoming uninsurable through disease, etc., are three times as great as the chances of your dying, yet the Government requires no medical examination, even though you postpone taking your new policy for five years.

In converting, do not drop any insurance. If you do not convert the whole $10,000, keep the balance in the form of the present very cheap term insurance. You will probably be able to convert that balance at the end of five years.

For details regarding the new policies, consult the nearest Red Cross Home Service Section.

Work for Drug Clerks and Pharmacists.

Returning soldiers and sailors who were drug clerks or pharmacists before they entered the service need have no fear about getting positions in those lines of work, according to information coming to the office of Col. Arthur Woods, assistant to the Secretary of War, in charge of finding jobs for discharged service men.

The American Pharmaceutical Association has formed an advisery committee for the "employment and reestablishment of Soldier and Sailor Pharmacists," and has become exceedingly active in locating discharged service men formerly in druggist work, and in placing them in goods jobs. The committee has written Col. Woods that it can find work in every State in the Union and that it will gladly aid any man who is registered in one State and wishes to locate in another. It has listed also a number of opportunities for buying drug stores and partnership interests in such stores. Men who have been in the drug business, but who have not had pharmacy college education, will be told about positions in cities where they may obtain such training.

"The committee has been most painstaking in its work," says Col. Woods, "and is now particularly anxious to see that soldiers at embarkation ports and demobilization camps receive information about drug business opportunities. As a result of its efforts a great many inquiries have come to its chairman, Frank H. Fredricks, Mercantile Library Building, Cincinnati, Ohio.

"The spirit shown by this Association has been of the finest. When every business interest in the country comes to realize as does the American Pharmaceutical Association, the true value of such efforts, the task of getting jobs for all our soldiers will be very near completion."

Put quarters which might be spent foolishly into War-Savings Stamps; back up yourself with cash and back up your Government in eleaning up the war.

Official Gov't News

United States Bulletin

Policies Bids Orders

CONTINUING the Work of THE OFFICIAL U. S. BULLETIN Established under an order of THE PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES, May 10, 1917. AUTHORITATIVE RECORD of all U. S. GOVERNMENT ACTIVITIES. ISSUED EVERY MONDAY.

VOL. 1. No. 18. WASHINGTON, MONDAY, JULY 21, 1919. $10.00 A YEAR

TRADE WITH GERMANY NOW PERMITTED UNDER GENERAL LICENSE AND WITH CERTAIN SPECIFIED LIMITATIONS

Importations of Dyes, Potash, Drugs and Chemicals Produced or Manufactured in Teuton Empire Are Not Allowed, Nor Can Commerce with Hungary Be Resumed Yet.

The War Trade Board Section of the Department of State announces (W. T. B. R. 802), that a general enemy trade license has been issued authorizing all persons in the United States, on and after July 14, 1919, to trade and communicate with persons residing in Germany and to trade and communicate with all persons with whom trade and communication is prohibited by the trading with the enemy act; subject, however, to the following specific limitations and exceptions, to-wit:

1. The above mentioned general license does not authorize the importation into the United States from Germany or elsewhere of dyes, dyestuffs, potash, drugs or chemicals which have been produced or manufactured in Germany.

2. The above mentioned general license does not modify or affect in any respect present restrictions against trade and communication between the United States and Hungary or that portion of Russia under the control of the Bolshevik authorities.

3. The above mentioned general license does not authorize trade with respect to any property which heretofore, pursuant to the provisions of the trading with the enemy act as amended, has been reported to the Alien Property Custodian or should have been so reported to him, or any property which heretofore, pursuant to the provisions of said act, the Alien Property Custodian has seized or has required to be conveyed, transferred, assigned, delivered or paid over to him.

Exports to and imports from Germany may take place under Special Export License RAC No. 77 and General Import License PBF No. 37 as announced in W. T. B. R. 803 and W. T. B. R. 804 respectively.

(Continued on page 6.)

HOPE TO MAKE DYESTUFFS MORE CHEAPLY AS RESULT OF RECENT DISCOVERIES BY U. S. EXPERTS

Cheaper processes for the manufacture of a number of dyestuffs and medicinal preparations will result, it is believed, from discoveries made by experts of the United States Department of Agriculture who have been investigating ways of making certain sulphonic acids. With a view to helping the chemical industry of the country the department is offering to cooperate with manufacturers in establishing the process on a commercial scale. The expenses of installation are to be borne by the manufacturing concerns co-operating. Experts of the color laboratory of the Bureau of Chemistry will be assigned to the plants and will assume control of the undertaking.

Pledged to Secrecy.

In all such undertakings, the stipulation will be made by the department that the manufacturing concern is not to divulge anything pertaining to the original process or to any that may be developed later, but that the right to patent any or all of these remains in the Department of Agriculture, these patents, if they are allowed to be dedicated to the free use of the Government and the public.

In the laboratory experiments, the sulphonation of a number of hydrocarbons has been studied, and in some cases the laboratory work has reached a stage that large-scale experiments are necessary to prove the value of the process. The work on benzene is most advanced. Sulphonated benzene is used in the manufacture of resorcinol and of synthetic phenol. The laboratory work on the sulphonation of other hydrocarbons is nearing completion.

FUEL AGREEMENTS CANCELLED.

War Trade Board Terminates Compacts with Persons and Firms.

The War Trade Board Section of the Department of State announces (W. T. B. R. 812) that all agreements (W. T. B. Form X-201) entered into with the War Trade Board by persons, firms, or corporations in the United States and its possessions and in foreign countries, in connection with the sale or delivery of coal, coke, and primary or derivative oils, are hereby cancelled, effective July 14, 1919.

REVENUE DISTRICT IN EACH STATE EXCEPT NEVADA, TEN TO BE ABOLISHED, IS PLAN ANNOUNCED BY MR. ROPER

Rearrangement of Collection Divisions Necessitated by Increase in Number of Returns and Will Result in More Efficient Service to the Taxpayers, Commissioner Believes.

Giving to each State, with the exception of Nevada, a separate collection district, and providing for the establishment of permanent personal service headquarters in every important city in the United States, plans for the rearrangement of the sixty-four internal revenue collection districts were announced last week by Commissioner of Internal Revenue, Daniel C. Roper. An executive order signed by the President abolishes 10 collection districts, consolidating them with others, and creates ten new districts in States which do not now have a separate collection district. The Fifth North Carolina district is combined with the fourth district, with headquarters at Raleigh, to permit of the creation of a separate collection district for the State of Mississippi, which new forms a part of the Alabama district.

One District in Kentucky.

The five districts in Kentucky are consolidated into one to permit the establishment of separate collection districts in the State of Arizona, Utah, Idaho, and Wyoming.

The Ninth (Lancaster) Pennsylvania district is consolidated with the First (Philadelphia) district to permit the creation of a separate collection district for the State of Delaware.

The Seventh (Terre Haute) Indiana district is consolidated with the Sixth (Indianapolis) district with headquarters at Indianapolis, to permit of the establishment of a separate collection district for the State of Maine.

The Fifth (Peoria) district of Illinois is consolidated with the First (Chicago) district, with headquarters at Chicago, to permit of a separate collection district for the State of Vermont.

The Thirteenth (East St. Louis) dis-

(Continued on page 8.)

INCREASE IN WAGES ON SHIPS FROM ATLANTIC AND GULF PORTS

Vice Chairman of the Shipping Board Announces Advances.

The following telegrams dealing with the marine labor situation were made public July 13 by Raymond B. Stevens, Vice Chairman of the United States Shipping Board:

Washington, July 13, 1919.
To Oscar Carlson,
40 Burling Slip,
New York.

Effective at once following conditions will prevail on vessels owned by or operated on account of the Shipping Board sailing from Atlantic and Gulf ports. Wages Deck Department ten dollars flat increase for all positions except that wages of boatswain shall be ninety dollars, ordinary seamen sixty dollars, and boys for training purposes forty dollars. Wages engine room department, ten dollars flat increase for each position. Wages, steward's department, fifteen dollars flat increase for stewards and chief cooks, and ten dollars flat increase for every other position in stewards' department. Working day in port, eight hours. Shipping Board cannot at this time favorably consider three-watch system for deck crew, because this would tend to increase size of crew at time of great shortage of sailors. Working rules to be promptly agreed upon between organizations and Shipping Board along lines indicated by pending negotiations. Joint grievance committees to be established in important ports to interpret rules and arrangements. Any other pending questions to be subject to negotiation with Shipping Board, it being understood that there will be no departures from Shipping Board present practice pending such negotiation. Shipping Board believes conditions which it hereby announces to be just and fair, and expects all men to return at once to work on its vessels to facilitate prompt dispatch of vessels and cargo.

STEVENS,
Vice Chairman.

Washington, July 13, 1919.
To William S. Brown, President National Marine Engineers Beneficial Association, 356 Ellicot Square Building, Buffalo, N. Y.

United States Shipping Board agrees to rules as adjusted July 8th, 9th, 10th, with 10 per cent increase in wages to all assistant engineers and differential as between captain and chief engineer of $25.

STEVENS,
Vice Chairman.

Washington, July 13, 1919.
Capt. A. McGray
Neptune Association,
Hahn Building, Park Row,
New York City.

Providing working rules are accepted as rewritten on June 25th and June 26th United States Shipping Board will grant a 10 per cent increase in wages to the deck officers.

STEVENS,
Vice Chairman.

Washington, June 13, 1919.
To J. H. Pruett, Masters, Mates Pilots Association, 423 Forty-ninth Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Provided working rules are accepted as rewritten on June 25th and June 26th United States Shipping Board will grant a 10 per cent increase in wages to the deck officers.

STEVENS,
Vice Chairman.

Reduction in Coal Rates to South America to Encourage Export Trade

The Shipping Board announced that effective Tuesday, July 15, 1919, a reduction of $2.50 per ton would be made in rates on coal to South American ports. The following is the new schedule.

To:	Per ton.	Daily discharge.	Per ton.	Daily discharge.
Rio de Janeiro, Brazil..	$		$17.00	1,000 tons
Santos, Brazil	18.50	600 tons	$17.00	1,000 tons
Rio Grande do Sul.....	19.50	500 tons		
Bahia and Pernambuco, Brazil	16.00	500 tons		
Montevideo, Uruguay...	17.00	750 tons	16.00	1,000 tons
Bunos Aires, Argentina	17.00	750 tons	16.00	1,000 tons
La Plata, Argentina....	17.00	750 tons	16.00	1,000 tons
Rosario	19.00	750 tons		
Baharia Blanca.....	17.50	1,000 tons		
Punta Arenas	32.50	500 tons		
West Coast of South America.				
Coal	14.00	750 tons		
Coke	21.00	525 tons		

All of the above subject to 1,500 tons guaranteed daily loading except coke for West Coast, 800 tons guaranteed daily loading.

Effective same date, a like reduction of $2.50 per ton was made on cement to ports on East Coast of South America, the new rates being, for example: To Rio de Janeiro and Buenos Aires, $20.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.

The Shipping Board explains that this reduction is made for the purpose of encouraging the export of American cement and coal to South America in competition with foreign sources of supply. The reduction does not in any way affect other commodities and no further reductions are contemplated.

WOOL MACHINERY MORE ACTIVE.

Gain of 10 Per Cent by Worsted Combs Shown in Markets Report.

An increase in the amount of wool machinery in operation June 1, 1919, as compared with May 1 is shown by the active and idle wool machinery report just issued by the Bureau of Markets, Department of Agriculture. The largest increase in active machinery was in the case of worsted combs which show a gain of about 10 per cent, while worsted spindles gained about 5 per cent and wide looms 7 per cent compared with May. More machines were reported working on double shift than in any other month of this year.

Machinery in operation June 1 of this year, by groups in percentage, was: wide looms, 70.4; narrow looms, 73.4; carpet and rug looms, 55.5; woolen cards, 84.6; worsted combs, 87.2; woolen spindles, 84.8 and worsted spindles, 78.9.

$8,027,189 DERIVED FROM SALE OF SURPLUS WAR MATERIALS DURING THE WEEK ENDED JULY 4

The War Department authorizes publication of the following statement from the Office of the Director of Sales:

The Director of Sales announces that $8,027,187.17 was derived from surplus war materials disposed of during the week ended July 4th. Included in the commodities sold were 25 carrier pigeons held by the Signal Corps which brought $17.

The items reported ranged from 25 cents, the price at which the Ordnance Department disposed of a quantity of printed labels, to $3,778,223.85, the figure realized by the Surplus Property Division from the sale of subsistence supplies consisting principally of flour, sugar, oleomargarine, butter, and pickles. The receipts from wool auctions held in Boston by the Surplus Property Division were $2,309,-725.

Ordnance Department Sales.

Tre Ordnance Department reported sales amounting to $782,824.67 derived principally from the sale of metal stocks, and Aircraft Production reported total sales of $388,841.13 of which sum $216,023.80 was derived from the sale of surplus lumber.

Between January 1 and July 4 the War Department received $339,391,-437.57 from sales of surplus war materials. This total represented a recovery of 78 per cent of the original cost of the materials to the Government.

WARNING TO GASOLINE SHIPPERS, TANK CAR OWNERS, LESSEES AND BUILDERS, TO EXERCISE CARE

The Bureau for the Safe Transportation of Explosives and Other Dangerous Articles, the recognized agency of the Railroad Administration for dealing with such matters, has sent to the shippers of gasoline, and owners, lessees and buiders of tank cars, a circular calling attention to the fact that loss and damages to life and property due to the transportation of gasoline during 1918 caused many times as much loss and damage as the transportation of the unusually large volume of explosives required to meet war conditions.

Record for Eight Years.

The circular shows that in the eight year period from 1910 to 1917, inclusive, 78 people were killed, 607 were injured and a property loss of $1,626,000 resulted from the transportation of gasoline on railroads, while during the same period only three people were killed, 30 injured and property loss of $147,000 resulted from the transportation of explosives on the railroads.

In 1918 under war conditions, 16 deaths, 46 injuries, and a property loss of $881,000 resulted from the transportation of gasoline on railroads, while for the same year there was one death, four injuries and property loss of $33,000 resulting from the transportation of explosives alone.

The circular calls attention to the fact that the average tank car as now used, has defects that cause leakage and points out how shippers can remedy such defects. The circular also calls attention to existing Federal statutes and Interstat Commerce Commission regulations on the subject.

CAMP BOWIE TO BE CLOSED.

Commanding General Ordered to Dispose of Property at Once.

The War Department authorizes publication of the following informamtion:

The Commanding General of Camp Bowie has been directed to close out his camp and dispose of property and supplies on hand as quickly as possible. August 15th has been set as a tentative date for abandonment of the camp except the warehouse area, which will be turned over to the Camp Supply Officer for storage purposes. It is desired, however, if possible, to abandon the camp before that date.

In order that this may be accomplished, it is directed that the Director of Purchase and Storage furnish his representative at Camp Bowie all the information and assistance necessary and that other officers concerned see that instructions are given to require that matters pertaining to his camp whether relating to property or personnel, be expedited.

Know Benjamin Franklin; his picture is on the 1919 War-Savings Stamps.

SURPLUS CHLORIDE OF LIME FOR SALE BY WAR DEPARTMENT

The War Department authorizes publication of the following statement from the Office of the Director of Sales:

The War Department is offering for sale a surplus of several million pounds of standard grade chloride of lime, containing 35 per cent of available chlorine, which is prepared for commercial use in 50 and 700 pound drums. It was acquired by the War Department for use by the Army as a disinfectant and as a raw material in the manufacture of poisonous gases. The major portion of the present surplus is located at Edgewood, Maryland. Communications designed to inaugurate negotiations for the material should be addressed to the Director of Sales, Munitions Building, Washington, D. C.

Bleaching powder or chloride of lime is used commercially by manufacturers of textiles as a bleach for raw materials; by the general pubic as a bleach for raw materials; by the general public as a disinfectant; and by municipalities as a purifier in reservoirs and swimming and bathing pools. When small quantities of the chloride of lime are added to water the carbonic acid in the water releases the chlorine gas in the lime and all bacteria present are destroyed. The chlorine gas then combines with elements in the water in harmless form.

13,000,000 YARDS OF SURPLUS GREY GAUZE OFFERED FOR SALE

The War Department authorizes publication of the following from the office of the Director of Sales:

The Surplus Property Division of the War Department, with the approval of the Director of Sales, is offering for sale under sealed proposals approximately 13,000,000 yards of surplus grey gauze now held in government warehouses at Boston. Bids will be opened at 10 o'clock on the morning of July 22, 1919, at the office of Chief, Surplus Property Division, Munitions Building, Washington, D. C.

Offered in Five Lots.

The surplus offered is in five lots as follows: 3,500,000 yards, construction 22x18, 36 inches in width, weighing 19 yards to the pound; 840,686 yards, construction 32x28, 36 inches in width, 13 yards to the pound; 785,536 yards, construction 44x40, 32 inches in width, 9.87 yards to the pound; 293,130 yards, construction 44x40, 36 inches in width, 8.77 yards to the pound; and 6,500,000 yards, construction 44x40, 38½ inches in width, 8.20 yards to the pound. No bid for a unit of less than 100,000 yards of the material will be considered.

Bond Must Accompany Bid.

Bids must be accompanied by bond, certified check or other security equal to 10 per cent of the total value of the bid. Prospective purchasers may obtain specifications and bid forms by directing communications to the War Department, Surplus Property Division, Munitions Building, Washington, D. C., or the Zone Supply Offices, attention of Surplus Property Officer, at Boston, New York or Chicago. The material may be inspected at the Army Base, Boston, Mass.

DRIVE TO COLLECT TAXES DUE UNDER REVENUE LAW IS BEGUN

Instructions to begin a special drive for the collection of taxes imposed by the Revenue Bill of 1918, on various articles and lines of trade have been sent by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, Daniel C. Roper, to Collectors in each of the 64 collection districts. The list includes the tax on soft drinks sold my manufacturers and at soda fountains and ice cream parlors, taxes on admissions and dues, manufacturers' taxes, the tax on jewelry, sculpture and art, the so-called "luxury tax" on wearing apparel, the tax on toilet and medicinal articles, occupational taxes and the tax on boats.

Monthly Returns Required.

Monthly returns are required of most of the taxes enumerated. A thorough canvass for delinquents will be made in each collection district. Cities and counties will be divided into zones, and as many members of the field force assigned to the work as can be spared from other duties.

To ascertain the correctness of any return, or for the purpose of making a return, the Commissioner of Internal Revenue is authorized, through revenue agents or inspectors designated by him, to examine any books, papers, records or memoranda bearing upon the matter.

Will Enforce Penalties.

In every case warranted by its investigations the penalties provided by the revenue act for failure or "wilful refusal" to make a return within the time specified, the Bureau of Internal Revenue announces, will be strictly enforced.

862,322 War Risk Checks Sent Out During June

In the month of June, the Bureau of War Risk Insurance sent out 862,322 checks aggregating $30,832,726, to soldiers and their dependents for allotment and allowance and compensation and insurance benefits under the War Risk Insurance act. These checks went to all the States in the Union, and some to foreign countries.

Since the first of January of this year, though the military forces have been in process of demobilization, the bureau has sent out 7,399,082 checks for over $250,000,000. Since the bureau started it has sent out over 2,000 miles of checks.

United States Bulletin

Continuing the Work of The Official U. S. Bulletin Established May 10, 1917, Under an Order of the President of the United States. Published by Roger W. Babson. Issued Every Monday.

Office: No. 10 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C. Tel. Main 231

The United States Bulletin is dedicated to the faithful presentation of the official acts of the Government that the people may know and understand precisely and accurately just what the Government is doing day by day. The Bulletin expresses no opinions, indulges in no conjecture or speculation. Published under the same executive management, the same editorship.

The Bulletin is in itself a complete record of all the important activities of the United States Government through its various departments, Legislative, Judicial, and Executive. Official Orders, Statements, and Rulings printed textually as issued hy accredited Government officials, and, therefore, an authoritative guide to the business interests of the Nation; a virtual necessity to the Government itself in acquainting the various departments with the official acts of one another; to the Judiciary; to the Manufacturers; Miners and Traders; to Corporations, Railroads, Steamship, Telegraph and Cable Companies; Exporters and Importers; to Diplomats, Consular Agents, Statesmen, and men of affairs generally, who wish to keep accurately informed of what the Government is doing and to preserve for reference authentic copies of puhlic announcements issued hy the Government's own officials and agents. Entered at the post office at Washington, D. C., as second-class mail matter.—Edward S. Rochester, Editor.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES BY MAIL

One year	$10.00
Six months	6.00
One year, postage prepaid to foreign countries	15.00
Six months, postage prepaid to foreign countries	8.50
Back numhers and extra copies, each	.20

Make all checks, money orders, and drafts payable to United States Bulletin, 10 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C.—C. T. Clayton, Business Manager.

GRAIN TRADE CONTRACTS NOT TO BE ACCEPTED AFTER JULY 31

The United States Grain Corporation has sent the following bulletin to its zone agents respecting delay in execution of contracts which the grain corporation is undertaking with all trades dealing in wheat and wheat flour.

"Proposed trade contracts will not be accepted by the United States Grain Corporation after July 31 except in special cases on recommendation of zone vice presidents and upon approval by central office.

"License regulations governing dealers not under contract control, later to be promulgated, will probably include a rule which will require restitution to the producer in the event of purchases being made on an unfair buying margin. Decisions under this rule, it is likely, will be retroactive. Under the trade contracts proposed the restitution rule is not retroactive, but protection is secured the producer by the contract agreement to follow the grain corporation decision at once on complaint of the producer at the time wheat is offered for sale."

NO EMERGENCY-COMMISSION ARMY OFFICERS AFTER SEPT. 30

The War Department authorizes publication of the following information:

A circular is being published in effect that appropriations for support of the army require that peace-time basis of commissioned personnel under provisions of the National Defense Act, be reached by Sept. 30, 1919; that on or before that date, all officers holding commissions for emergencies are to be discharged and all officers of permanent establishment are to be discharged from their emergency or temporary commissions.

Immediate Reduction Ordered.

It is directed that all concerned take immediate steps to reduce the need for commissioner personnel and to cause discharge as rapidly as possible of officers under their jurisdiction holding commissions for emergency only.

The existing table of organization will not be adhered to. For a time, reassignment and discharge of officers will be carried out under existing instructions in order to permit a reasonable period for readjustment. Attention is also directed to the fact that Class 3 and Classes 1 and 2 officers, enumerated in paragraph 6, Circular 191, War Department, 1919, are not to be discharged until reported surplus and reply to such report is received. Officers will be assigned by the War Department only on requisitions received. Such requisitions will be cut to a minimum and will be only for officers absolutely necessary to replace emergency officers to be discharged.

Option As to Plea of Discharge.

Emergency officers when discharged hereafter will be given option, as outlined, with respect to place of discharge. Instructions are given in regard to relieving emergency officers and demobilization, leaves of absence, filling vacancies in permanent Medical Corps, application and examination of officers for future examination for appointment in permanent establishment, et cetera.

VACCINATION RULE MODIFIED.

The War Department authorizes publication of the following statement from the office of the Surgeon General:

Recent orders requiring vaccination and immunization of re-enlisted soldiers against smallpox, typhoid and paratyphoid fevers have been amended by which men over 45 years of age and those who have already served two enlistments in the army or navy, and who have had at least two courses of the triple typhoid prophylactic will not be subject to further vaccination.

ROAD SOCIETY IN JAPAN.

Leading citizens of Tokyo have recently organized a society to foster the improvement of roads in Japan, but more particularly those in and around Tokyo.

RESUMPTION OF MAIL SERVICE WITH GERMANY IS ANNOUNCED

Post Office Department,
Washington, July 15, 1919.

Order No. 3327.

Order No. 211, of April 7, 1917, of this department is hereby revoked, and effective at once it is ordered that mail matter originating within the United States or its possessions, destined for Germany, shall be accepted and despatched from the United States to destination, when conforming to the Postal Union rates, conditions, and classifications.

Under this order, postmasters at exchange post offices are authorized to receive and despatch any foreign closed transit mails for Germany originating in other foreign countries, or mails originating in Germany and destined for any other foreign countries which may reach their offices while in transit over the territory of the United States.

A. S. BURLESON,
Postmaster General.

International parcel post with Germany has been resumed from July 17, the limit of weight being 11 pounds as before the war.

INCREASE IN FREIGHT MOVEMENT DURING THE WEEK ENDED JULY 8

According to a report on traffic conditions throughout the country for the week ended July 8 made to Walker D. Hines, Director General of Railroads, while the movement of freight in nearly all the regions showed considerable improvement over the week previous, there was still a falling off compared with the same period for 1918. This was particularly true in the Northwestern Region, where the loading of revenue freight for the past week shows 161,652 cars, a record for 1919, but about 8,000 cars under the corresponding period last year.

In the Pocahontas Region tide-water coal dumping increased about 7,000 for the week ended July 10. As compared with the same period last year, the figures show a decrease of 17 per cent. Reports from the Southern Region show that the number of cars loaded increased 4,600 compared to the week previous, but decreased 10,018 over the same period in 1918.

Passenger traffic in nearly all the regions continues heavy, but there is ample equipment to meet the demands.

BOOKLET ON SOUTH DAKOTA.

The United States Railroad Administration, through its Agricultural Section, has just issued an illustrated booklet which is bound to prove of great interest to those who seek homes and farms opportunities in the State of South Dakota. The South Dakota State agricultural authorities co-operated with the railroad agricultural representatives in the collection of data.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES BRIEFLY TOLD

The vetoes by the President of the Agricultural and sundry civil appropriation bills were sustained by the House, although an effort is pending to take another vote on the agricultural bill. By a vote of 201 to 184 the item for the vocational rehabilitation of disabled soldiers was increased, on motion of Majority Leader Mondell, from $6,000,000 to $8,000,000 and the sundry civil bill then recommitted to the committee to report back with this increase. The sundry civil bill was vetoed by the President because the appropriation for rehabilitation had been cut to such an extent as to cripple the service. The President vetoed the agricultural bill because it contained a legislative rider repealing the daylight saving law. President Wilson took the position that this law had proved a great economic success, was beneficial to the great mass of the people, and was legislation that should not be interfered with in the manner attempted. When the motion was made in the House to pass the bill over the veto it failed by a vote of 247 to 135, which was less than the required two-thirds of those voting.

Nolan Bill Considered.

During the week the House had under consideration and carried it successfully to the last stage but the final vote, the Nolan bill under which a minimum wage of $3 for Federal employes would be authorized. This would increase substantially the pay of the great army of subordinate employes in public buildings, etc., throughout the country. The flood control committee was urged by H. T. Cory, consulting engineer of the reclamation service, to have a survey made of the Colorado River for the purpose of its flood control. Before the Ways and Means Committee Francis P. Garvin, Alien Property Custodian, said the German dyestuffs agents in this country were endeavoring to re-establish their trade in this country and through a propaganda they have put out are attempting to defeat legislation now before the committee designed to protect the dye industry. Mr. Garvin also denied statements made before the committee that exhorbitant counsel and accountant's fees were allowed in connection with the seizure of German dye patents.

Legislation for the enforcement of wartime and constitutional amendment prohibition was before the House throughout the week, but no final vote was taken. All efforts of opponents of the legislation to modify the more drastic provisions failed. In the Senate the Judiciary Committee conducted hearings on the subject. Samuel Untermyer, of New York, argued against the right of Congress to designate what amount of alcoholic content constitutes intoxicating liquors. Wayne B. Wheeler, general counsel for the Anti-Saloon League, contended that Congress had full power. He also urged several amendments, among them one which would limit the amount of stock that might be held in private residences for personal use.

When hearings began before the House Interstate Commerce Committee on legislation for the return of the railroads to private ownership and operation, Chairman Esch stated that the question of government ownership or extension of Federal control beyond the present year would be given little consideration this session. Mr. Tinkham, of Massachusetts, urged the committee to undertake an immediate investigation of the shortage of sugar. Discussing the question of building construction division, said contractors engaged in building construction at the cantonments made an average of 4 per cent on the cost of construction and that contracts had been let on the "cost plus" basis. The Interstate Commerce Committee favorably reported a bill changing the method of collecting tolls for transit through the Panama Canal and placing these charges in the future on the basis of tonnage.

Representative Walsh, of Massachusetts, introduced a resolution providing for the appointment of a special committee to investigate the operations and expenditures of the Shipping Board and the Emergency Fleet Corporation. The committee would be directed to inquire into all contracts, leases, expenditures, and receipts of any and all transactions of the board and corporation, and any other corporation, firms, individuals or agency in any way associated with or controlled or regulated by the board or fleet corporation. Chairman Elliott, of the Committee on Expenditures in the State Department, introduced a resolution calling for detailed information concerning expenditures of the American peace commission. Mr. Tinkham, of Massachusetts, introduced a resolution for the creation of a special commission of 12 members to investigate the high cost of living within the United States. A similar resolution is pending in the Senate, where the District committee has been authorized to make a thorough investigation of this entire subject so far as it relates to the District of Columbia.

Peace Treaty Discussed.

In the Senate the peace treaty and covenant of the League of Nations continues to be the source of daily debate. The Foreign Relations Committee is holding daily sessions for discussion of the document. Acting Secretary Polk had a conference with Chairman Lodge, of the Foreign Relations Committee, relative to the ratification of the pending treaty with Colombia over the loss of her Panama Canal rights, and urged as prompt action as possible. The committee has put this treaty in such shape that a favorable report is anticipated and ratification of the treaty will follow, but Mr. Polk was informed that if it were taken up just now its consideration would interfere with progress on the peace treaty. It probably, therefore, will await final action on the peace treaty.

A resolution was passed calling upon the Federal Trade Commission to furnish all correspondence relating to export trade in meats. The Senate also passed the McLean bill amending the Federal reserve act so as to permit national banks to invest up to 5 per cent of their paid in capital and surplus in enterprises engaged in international commerce. Mr. Edge, of New Jersey, introduced a bill that would authorize the organization of foreign banking corporations under control of the Federal Reserve Board. The bill is intended to provide the machinery for financing with American capital foreign purchases of American goods.

Budget System.

Progress was made during the week in the direction of the establishment of the budget system in dealing with finances of the nation. A resolution was adopted in the Senate authorizing the appointment of a special commission of 10 Senators to report a plan for a national budget by December 1 next. In the House, Chairman Good, of the Appropriations Committee, introduced a resolution creating a "select committee on the budget" to consist of seven Republicans and five Democrats to consider all proposals on the subject and formulate a bill and report.

The Senate Military Committee designated a sub-committee to confer with the House Committee with a view to joint hearings on legislation for a permanent military policy. Before the Banking and Currency Committee hearings continued in the inquiry into the fitness of John Skelton Williams to succeed himself as Comptroller of the Currency.

143,993,000 POUNDS OF WOOL OWNED BY THE GOVERNMENT

The War Department authorizes publication of the following summary of Government wool stocks from the office of Director of Purchase and Storage:

Classified Greasy Combing Wools, 63,567,000 pounds.

Classified Greasy Carding Wools, 48,964,000 pounds.

Classified Scoured Carding Wools, 16,899,000 pounds.

Classified Tops, 1,448,000 pounds.

Total 130,787,000 pounds.

Sundries, Greasy, 726,000 pounds.

Total Clothing Wools, 131,604,000 pounds.

Greasy Carpet Wools, 6,517,000 pounds.

Scoured Carpet Wools, 5,204,000 pounds.

Iceland Wool, 668,000.

Total Carpet Wool, 12,389,000 pounds.

Total, 12,389,000 pounds.

Grand total, 143,993,000 pounds.

CHANGES IN IMPORT AND EXPORT REGULATIONS

(Continued from page 1.)

Export Conservation List Terminated.

The War Trade Board Section of the Department of State announces (W. T. B. R. 808) that all commodities have been removed from the Export Conservation List, effective July 14, 1919.

Particular attention is called to the fact that the regulations heretofore in force governing shipments of coal and coke to Scandinavia and Holland have been rescinded and W. T. B. R. 735, issued May 14, 1919, has been revoked; and accordingly coal and coke may now be exported freely without individual license under the terms of Special Export License RAC-77, as amended, effective July 14, 1919, to all the countries therein mentioned. (See W. T. B. R. 803.)

Cancellation of Bunker Rules and Regulations.

The War Trade Board Section of the Department of State announces (W. T. B. R. 805) that effective July 14, 1919, all existing bunker rules and regulations are cancelled. The issuance of trip and time bunker licenses has been discontinued and all outstanding trip and time bunker licenses will be void on and after July 14, 1919.

General Bunker License Number Three has been issued through the Division of Customs of the Treasury Department, effective July 14, 1919, authorizing vessels of all flags to secure in the United States or its possessions, bunker fuel, port, sea, and ship's stores and supplies in any quantities desired, whenever said vessels are engaged or about to engage in trade to any part of the world. No formalities whatsoever will be required under the terms of this General Bunker License.

Special Export License No. RAC-77 Amended.

The War Trade Board Section of the Department of State announces (W. T. B. R. 803) that Special Export License RAC-77 granted through the Customs Service, effective May 15, 1919, W. T. B. R. 738, has been extended and reissued, effective July 14, 1919. Special Export License RAC-77 as now amended authorizes the exportation by freight or express, without individual licenses, to the countries hereinbelow mentioned, of all commodities whatsoever, except (1) arms, ammunition and explosives consigned to Mexico or China, (2) machinery or materials intended for the manufacture of munitions, and radio or wireless apparatus consigned to Mexico, and (3) wheat and wheat flour, the control over the exportation of which has been vested in the Wheat Director. (See W. T. B. R. 797, issued June 30, 1919).

A. Any country in the Western Hemisphere.

B. Any country in Africa.

C. Any country in Asia or Oceania, except Turkey, in Asia.

D. The following countries in Europe:

United Kingdom, France, Italy, and that territory included in the line set out in Article 3 of the Military Clause of the Armistice Protocol of Nov. 3, 1918, Belgium, Greece, Spain, Portugal, or their possessions in Europe, Iceland, Faroe Islands, Serbia, Roumania, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Holland, Switzerland and Germany (including that territory on the left bank of the Rhine occupied by the forces of the associated governments).

The attention of exporters is called to the fact that, by virtue of the above mentioned extension of Special Export License RAC-77, the following Special Export Licenses have been merged with Special Export License RAC-77:

RAC-63 (W. T. B. R. 777, issued June 12, 1919).

RAC-78 (W. T. B. R. 731, issued May 8, 1919).

RAC-79 (W. T. B. R. 730, issued May 8, 1919).

RAC-80 (W. T. B. R. 759, issued May 28, 1919).

RAC-81 (W. T. B. R. 784, issued June 18, 1919).

RAC-82 (W. T. B. R. 791, issued June 24, 1919).

The attention of shippers is called to the fact that, effective July 14, 1919, the special regulations governing shipments in transit through Holland, set forth in W. T. B. R. 771, issued June 5, 1919, are rescinded.

Shipping arrangements made prior to July 14, 1919, under any of the above mentioned Special Export Licenses will continue in full force and effect, but thereafter shipments coming within the provisions of RAC-77 may be made only under that license.

Exporters who desire to make shipments under Special Export License RAC-77 need only present their Shipper's Export Declarations (Customs Cat. 7525) in triplicate to the Collectors of Customs at the ports of exit for endorsement to permit the shipments to proceed.

Nitrate of Soda.

The War Trade Board Section of the Department of State announces (W. T. B. R. 807) that nitrate of soda may now be imported freely under the authority of General Import License PBF-37, thus eliminating the necessity of securing individual import licenses to cover importations of this commodity.

PBF No. 37 Amended to Cover Germany.

The War Trade Board Section of the Department of State announces (W. T. B. R. 804) that General Import License PBF No. 37 (W. T. B. R. 726, issued May 8, 1919; amended by W. T. B. R. 739, issued May 16, 1919) has been revised and extended, effective July 14, 1919, so as to permit the free importation from Germany of all commodities except those hereinafter specifically mentioned.

As now amended, General Import License PBF No. 37 authorizes the importation into the United States from all countries of the world, except Hungary and those parts of Russia under the control of the Bolshevik authorities, of all commodities except those hereinafter enumerated, to wit:

1. The following foodstuffs:

(a) Sugar.

(b) Wheat and wheat flour, the control over whose importation is now vested in the Wheat Director. (See W. T. B. R. 797, issued June 30, 1919.)

2. The following commodities, the importation of which continues to be controlled by reason of existing agreements:

Pig tin, and all metal alloys containing tin, including tin drosses, tin oxides, solder drosses, type metals, antifriction metals, waste metals and other metals containing tin, except tin plate and tin plate scrap.

3. Salvarsan, neosalvarsan, arsphenamine, and all substitutes therefor and equivalents thereof.

4. All commodities whatsoever which have been produced or manufactured in Hungary.

5. The following commodities, the control of whose importation by individual import licenses is desirable:

(a) Dyes and dyestuffs, including dye bases, crudes and intermediates.

(b) Potash.

(c) All drugs and chemicals.

It should be noted that the foregoing paragraph 5, as now amended, provides that hereafter individual import licenses will be required for all importations of drugs and chemicals from every source whatsoever.

All applications for licenses to import dyes or dyestuffs, including dye bases, crudes and intermediates, must be accompanied by supplemental information sheets as set forth in W. T. B. R. 670, issued March 27, 1919. (Bureau of Imports Ruling 489.)

American consuls abroad have been instructed to issue certificates of non-enemy origin before certifying invoices covering shipments of potash, dyes or dyestuffs, or drugs or chemicals intended for importation into the United States.

The prior rulings of the War Trade Board which required the purchase price of certain commodities permitted to be imported from Germany to be deposited with the American Relief Administration (W. T. B. R.'s 764, 772, and 779) have been rescinded, and such purchase price may now be remitted in any manner desired by the importer under the terms of the General Enemy Trade License issued simultaneously with this ruling, W. T. B. R. 802.

"To Order" Shipments.

The War Trade Board Section of the Department of State announces (W. T. B. R. 809) that henceforth consignments may be made "to order" under Special Export Licenses RAC-77 (W. T. B. R. 803, issued July 14, 1919), and RAC-42 (W. T. B. R. 810,

CHANGES IN IMPORT AND EXPORT REGULATIONS

issued July 14, 1919). Collectors of Customs have been advised that it is no longer necessary for them to obtain the name of the actual consignee in the country of destination in permitting shipments to go forward under the aforesaid Special Export Licenses.

Exporters desiring to consign "to order" shipments which do not fall within the terms of the above mentioned Special Export License may apply to the War Trade Board Section for individual export licenses, showing on their applications, instead of the name of the consignee, the words "to order."

The regulations herein set forth are in no way applicable to the various cases in which special consignment is required; as, for example:

(1) Consignment to the American Relief Administration in Danzig, for transshipment to Poland (War Trade Board Ruling 691, issued April 11, 1919).

(2) Consignment to the Commission Commerciale Czecho-Slovaque, Hamburg, for transshipment to Czecho-Slovakia (War Trade Board Ruling 790, issued June 24, 1919).

(3) All consignments to Finland, Lithuania, Latvia, and Esthonia (War Trade Board Rulings, 590, issued February 11, 1919; 695, issued April 14, 1919, and 676, issued April 1, 1919.

Special Export License No. RAC-42 for Certain In-Transit Shipments and Procedure for Filing Documents With Collectors of Customs.

The War Trade Board Section of the Department of State announces (W. T. B. R. 810) the revision of the regulations under which shipments of certain origin and destination, the importation of which has been otherwise licensed, may be exported without an individual export license when the same are conveyed in transit through the territory or via any port of the United States. This regulation, effective July 14, 1919, amends W. T. B. R. 793, issued June 24, 1919, and extends the scope of Special Export License RAC-42 as hereinafter described.

(1) Special Export License RAC-42 has been issued through the Customs Service and authorizes the exportation of shipments of all commodities which are conveyed in transit through the territory or via a port of the United States when originating in any foreign country and destined to any country of the world; Provided, however, that no shipment destined to Euror shall be authorized under this license unless such shipment is consigned to Belgium, France, Great Britain, Greece, Italy, and that territory included in the line set out in Article 3 of the Military Clause of the Armistice Protocol of November 3, 1918, Portugal, Spain, or their possessions in Europe, or Denmark, the Faroe Islands, Germany (including that territory on the left bank of the Rhine occupied by the forces of the Associated Governments), Holland, Iceland, Norway, Roumania, Serbia, Sweden, or Switzerland.

(2) **In-transit shipments arriving** i the United States by rail or vessel for re-export under RAC-42 may be consigned to the ultimate destination or to an agent in the United States for re-shipment, and if consigned to an agent, the railroad waybill or vessel's manifest must designate the ultimate destination, and such notations shall be transcribed therefrom in the carrier' customs manifest or copy of vessel's manifest presented to the Collector of Customs.

(3) Upon arrival of such in-transit shipments at a port of entry the railroad's agent or the vessel's agent shall present to the Collector of Customs a copy of the Carrier's Customs Manifest, Form 7512, or a copy of the ship's manifest or appropriate portion thereof, upon which shall be clearly noted the shipments which are in transit. This copy shall bear—

(A) The ultimate destination, in accordance with paragraph (2) herein.

(B) The notation "Special Export License RAC-42."

(4) If the shipment is by rail, the Collector of Customs will, upon giving entry, allow the shipment to proceed to port of exit accompanied by the carrier's manifest. The Collector of Customs at the port of exit will allow the goods to be exported under RAC-42.

The attention of shippers is called to the fact that goods given entry into the United States as in-transit shipments may not be diverted for domestic consumption or re-consigned to a country of destination other than the one named on the entry documents described in paragraph (2), unless authority for so doing has been obtained from the War Trade Board Section.

For the information of shippers, their attention is drawn to W. T. B. R. 643, issued March 14, 1919, announcing the issuance of General Import License P. B. F. No. 35. This general import license covers the importation into the United States, under such bond as may be prescribed by the United States Customs Service, of all commodities which are proposed to be shipped through the United States to any foreign country.

Shipments by Mail Under Special License RAC-52.

The War Trade Board Section of the Department of State announces (W. T. B. R. 811) the revision of Special Export License RAC-52 (W. T. B. R. 800, issued July 4, 1919), covering certain shipments to foreign countries by mail, effective July 14, 1919.

(1) Special Export License RAC-52 has been issued to the Post Office Department to permit any local postmaster to accept without individual export license—

Shipments of all commodities, except wheat and wheat flour. (For wheat and wheat flour, see W. T. B. R. 797, issued June 30, 1919.)

When destined to—

Any country in the Western Hemisphere or Africa:

Any country in Asia or Oceania, except Turkey in Asia.

The following countries in Europe: Belgium, France, Great Britain, Greece, Italy and that territory included in the line set out in Article 3 of the Military Clause of the Armistice Protocol of November 3, 1918, Portugal, and Spain, their colonies, possessions, and protectorates; also, Denmark, the Faroe Islands, Germany (including that territory on the left bank of the Rhine occupied by the forces of the Associated Governments), Holland, Norway, Roumania, Serbia, Sweden, and Switzerland.

(2) In making shipments under this special license (RAC-52) it is not necessary to make any application for license nor to present a license of any kind to the postmaster. If the shipment is consigned to a consignee in any country named in paragraph (1), the package, in so far as the War Trade Board Section is concerned, need only be delivered to the postmaster with the following facts noted upon the wrapper:

1. "Shipped under Export License RAC-52."
2. List of contracts.
3. Name and address of shipper.
4. Name and address of consignee.

(Where a package bears a customs tag or an invoice describing the contents the list of contents need not be written upon the wrapper of the package.)

(3) All shipments made under Special License RAC-52 must be made by mail and are subject to the regulations of the Post Office Department. Special attention is called to the fact that parcel post service at present between the United States and certain of the countries mentioned in paragraph (1) has not yet been established.

(4) The attention of shippers is directed to the fact that RAC-52 does not permit any shipments to members of the United States Army, United States Navy, United States Marine Corps, or organizations affiliated therewith, but that all such shipments must be made under Special Export License RAC-43 and in compliance with the Post Department Regulations.

RESERVE BANK CHANGE.

The Federal Reserve Board announces that, owing to the pressure of personal business, Mr. James E. Zunts has found it necessary to resign as Chairman and Member of the Board of Directors of the New Orleans Branch of the Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta. Mr. P. H. Saunders, President of the Commercial Trust Savings Bank, New Orleans, who is at present a Director of the New Orleans Branch, has been appointed Chairman of the Board, and Mr. L. M. Pool, President of the Marine Bank and Trust Company, has been appointed a director to fill the vacancy in the board caused by the resignation of Mr. Zunts.

NEW TREASURY CERTIFICATES' ISSUE OFFERED FOR SUBSCRIPTION

The Secretary of the Treasury, under the authority of the act approved September 24, 1917, as amended, offers for subscription, at par and accrued interest, through the Federal Reserve Banks, a limited amount of Treasury certificates of indebtedness, Series T-8, dated and bearing interest from July 15, 1919, payable March 15, 1920, with interest at the rate of 4½ per cent per annum.

Applications will be received at the Federal Reserve Banks.

Bearer certificates with one interest coupon attached will be issued in denominations of $500, $1,000, $5,000, $10,000 and $100,000.

Exempt from Taxation.

Said certificates shall be exempt, both as to principal and interest, from all taxation now or hereafter imposed by the United States, any State, or any of the possessions of the United States, or by any local taxing authority, except (a) estate or inheritance taxes, and (b) graduated additional income taxes, commonly known as surtaxes, and excess profits and war-profits taxes, now or hereafter imposed by the United States, upon the income or profits of individuals, partnerships, associations, or corporations. The interest on an amount of bonds and certificates authorized by said act approved September 24, 1917, and amendments thereto, the principal of which does not exceed in the aggregate $5,000, owned by any individual, partnership, association, or corporation, shall be exempt from the taxes provided for in clause (b) above.

Acceptable for Paying Taxes.

Certificates of this series will be accepted at par, with an adjustment of accrued interest, during such time and under such rules and regulations as shall be prescribed or approved by the Secretary of the Treasury, in payment of income and profits taxes payable at the maturity of the certificates. The certificates of this series do not bear the circulation privilege, and will not be accepted in payment on Victory Loan subscriptions.

The right is reserved to reject any subscription and to allot less than the amount of certificates applied for and to close the subscriptions at any time without notice. Payment at par and accrued interest for certificates allotted must be made on or before July 15, 1919, or on later allotment. After allotment and upon payment Federal Reserve Banks will issue interim receipts pending delivery of the definitive certificates. Qualified depositaries will be permitted to make payment by credit for certificates allotted to them for themselves and their customers up to an amount for which each shall have qualified in excess of existing deposits when so notified by Federal Reserve Banks. Treasury certificates of indebtedness of any and all series maturing on or before October 7, 1919, and not overdue, except Series T-4, dated June 3, 1919, maturing September 15, 1919, and Series T-6, dated July 1, 1919, maturing September 15, 1919, will be accepted at par with an adjustment of accrued interest in payment for any certificates of the Series T-8 now offered which shall be subscribed for and allotted.

As fiscal agents of the United States, Federal Reserve Banks are authorized and requested to receive subscriptions and to make allotment in full in the order of the receipt of applications up to amounts indicated by the Secretary of the Treasury to the Federal Reserve Banks of the respective districts.

Help your Government and yourself. Buy a War Savings Stamp today.

Rearrangement of Revenue Districts

(Continued from page 1.)

trict of Illinois is consolidated with the Eighth (Springfield) district with headquarters at Springfield, to permit of a separate district for the State of Rhode Island.

The First (Milwaukee) Wisconsin district is combined with the Second (Madison) district with headquarters at Milwaukee to permit the establishment of a separate collection district for the State of North Dakota.

Nevada remains a part of the First California district and the District of Columbia a part of the Maryland district.

The number of collection districts is limited by law to sixty-four.

Purpose of the Change.

Necessitated by the vast increase in the work of the Bureau, the number of returns having increased in ten years from 300,000 to more than 15,000,000, the purpose of the change is to serve the taxpayers more efficiently by opening division and sub-division headquarters at important centers of population and using the collectors' offices as clearing and accounting centers, for the Bureau offices at Washington.

The order abolishing the ten districts becomes effective August 1. Creation of the new districts dates from the appointment and confirmation of the collector of internal revenue in each. The plan does not carry with it the appointment of a large number of new employes, but provides for the more effective utilization of the present field force.

Will Rebuild Field Force.

"The enforcement of national prohibition will naturally permit of the utilization in that line of work of the services of qualified men now engaged in supervising and investigating the collection of liquor taxes," said Commissioner Roper.

"The highly centralized office organization of the internal revenue field service no longer meets the needs of the taxpayers of the country. The field force must be transformed, rebuilt wtih a vision of giving a far greater degree of personal service to the public. This calls for the opening of many new division and subdivision headquarters, each fully equipped to render efficient service to taxpayers. It means the assignment to these offices of the best trained men in the service.

"The theory, practical in the former days of a few hundred thousand taxpayers, that the main central office could most efficiently serve the public must be thrust aside and in its place must be substituted a plan that will take the helpful agencies of the revenue department direct to the people.

Help to Taxpayers.

"The new plan, when in full operation, contemplates that the people of every community, where the number of Federal taxpayers requires it, shall be assured that within easy reach is a branch revenue office, open at all times, where the taxpayer can go for blanks, advice and expert assistance in making his tax return and paying his taxes, thus saving him worries and penalties, and relieving the service of the present overwhelming congestion in the central collection office.

"It is with a realization of the rapidly growing demands of the service, the ever broadening contact with taxpayers, and the necessity of relieving the perplexities of the individual taxpayer that the Bureau of Internal Revenue has formulated these field reorganization plans in the sincere desire to make this collecting agency a real, helpful instrumentality to every taxpayer.

Answers Three-fold Object.

"This organization answers the three-fold object of simplifying the mechanics of the Internal Revenue Service for the taxpayer, co-ordinating the endeavors of the taxpayers and those of the Bureau into better and more effective co-operation, and of bringing the representatives of the service into such direct touch with industry and taxpayer as to better protect the interests of the Government with intelligent regard for the needs and conveniences of the taxpaying public."

11,803 ENROLL FOR SEA SERVICE.

June Record for Recruits in American Merchant Marine.

The report of the Sea Service Bureau of the Shipping Board for the month of June, made public July 12, shows that during that month 1,518 officers and 10,285 men were given employment in the American Merchant Marine.

While private agencies charge fees for shipping men, operating owners or captains are under no such expense when obtaining men through the Sea Service Bureau of the Shipping Board.

Help your Government and yourself at the same time—buy war-savings

INCREASE IN CRUDE PETROLEUM PRODUCTION IN U. S. DURING MAY

The quantity of crude petroleum run from wells and producers' field storage tanks and delivered to pipe lines, marketing companies, refineries and other consumers in the United States in May, 1919, amounted to approximately 29,339,000 barrels, an increase of 29,000 barrels, or 0.1 per cent, compared with April, 1919, but a decrease of 333,000 barrels, or nearly 1.1 per cent, compared with May, 1918, according to the United States Geological Survey. The average daily rate in May, 1919, was 946,419 barrels, a quantity less by 30,581 barrels, or a little more than 3 per cent, than the average daily rate in the preceding month, and by 10,742 barrels, or about 1.1 per cent, than the averge daily rate in the corresponding month of last year.

Consumption of Petroleum.

It is estimated that 29,868,000 barrels of domestic crude petroleum was delivered in May, 1919, to refineries and other consumers of crude oil and used for the manufacture of petroleum products and for fuel, or exported. This quantity is greater by 2,142,000 barrels, or nearly 8 per cent, than the quantity so delivered or consumed in April, 1919, but less by 971,000 barrels, or about 3 per cent, than the consumption in May, 1918. The average daily rate of consumption was 963,484 barrels, an increase of 39,284 barrels, or about 4.2 per cent, compared with the daily rate in April, 1919, but a decrease of 31,322 barrels, or about 3.1 per cent, compared with the rate in May, 1918.

Stocks On Hand.

The surface reserve of domestic crude petroleum held on May 31, 1919, by pipe lines and marketing companies and by refineries that receive it directly from the wells was approximately 132,165,000 barrels, a decrease of 529,000 barrels, or about 0.4 per cent, compared with the quantity on hand April 30, 1919, and of 11,466,000 barrels, or nearly 8 per cent, compared with the quantity in storage on May 31, 1918.

The United States leads the other countries of the world in the production of crude petroleum, but the quantity obtained from domestic sources is inadequate to meet the demand, and a large volume is imported, chiefly from Mexico.

Although the exports of the petroleum industry in the United States consist chiefly of refined products, a substantial volume of crude oil is being exported for the manufacture of petroleum products in Canada, Cuba and other foreign countries.

The following table was compiled from the records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

(Barrels of 42 gallons each.)

Imports.			
Source:	May,1919	Apr.,1919	May,1918
Mexico	4,743,395	3,970,195	3,621,887
Other countries	5,000	14,000	115
	4,748,395	3,984,195	3,622,002
Exports.			
Destination:	May,1919	Apr.,1919	May,1918
Canada	167,836	275,009	401,592
Cuba	.....	1,429	1,048
Mexico	171	241	489
Other countries	9,217	1,240	.....
	177,224	277,919	403,129
Excess of imports over ex.	4,571,171	3,706,276	3,218,873

LIFTS RESTRICTIONS ON SHIP CHARTERS AND VOYAGES

The Shipping Board has announced that, effective July 14, all restrictions heretofore exercised in connection with the approval of charters and of voyages were discontinued. While charters must still be submitted to the Chartering Executive of the Board at New York for formal approval, the effect of the new ruling is that owners or charterers are no longer required to observe maximum or minimum rates, either on charter or berth business.

GENERAL LAND OFFICE TO SELL LOTS IN IDAHO AND MONTANA

The General Land Office, Department of the Interior, has issued regulations for the sale of lots in the townsites of Desmet, Worley and Plummer, in the former Coeur D'Alene Indian reservation, Idaho, and the Browning townsite, within the Blackfeet Indian reservation, Teton County, Mont.

These lots will be offered for sale at public outcry as follows: Desmet, July 24; Worley, July 25; Plummer, July 26, and Browning, August 4.

Bids may be made either in person or by agent, but not by mail nor at any time or place other than the time and place as specified above and any person may purchase any of the lots and tracts for which he is the highest bidder.

Terms of Payment.

Payments will be required as follows: No lot or tract will be disposed of for less than $10, and any lot or tract sold for $10 must be paid for on the date of the sale; the minimum of $10 and at least 25 per centum of the bid price of each lot or tract sold for more than $10 must be paid on the date of the sale, and the remainder, if the price bid is $50 or less, within one year from the date of the sale; if the price bid be over $50 and less than $100, 75 per centum of the cost may be divided into two equal payments due, respectively, one and two years from the date of the sale; if the price bid be $100 or more, the 75 per centum remaining unpaid may be divided into three equal payments, due, respectively, one, two and three years from the date of sale. No entry will be allowed until payment has been made in full for the lot.

RULES FOR COLLECTING TAX ON WIRE OR RADIO MESSAGES

Regulations governing the collection of the tax on the transmission of messages or conversation by telephone, telegraph, radio or cable have been issued by the Bureau of Internal Revenue. The rate is five cents where the charge is more than 14 cents and not more than 50 cents, and 10 cents where the charge is more than 50 cents.

Where a telephone toll message is sent to a telegraph office for transmission by telegraph the tax applies to both the telephonic and telegraphic message. The tax is upon the transmission of messages originating within the United States. Messages sent from a point within the United States to a point without the United States are subject to the tax unless sent with charges "reversed" or "collect." Messages sent from a point without the United States to a point within the United States are not subject to the tax unless sent with charges "reversed" or "collect."

Messages Exempted.

Messages and conversations relating to Government business and which are a charge against the Treasurer of the United States, the District of Columbia, a State or Territory, and are paid from the funds thereof, are exempt from the tax. Messages, conversations and dispatches which are not paid from such funds are not exempt from the tax even though they relate to Government business.

The tax on "overtime" telephone messages is computed upon the total charge for the transmission of the message.

The act imposes a tax of 10 per cent on the amount paid for a leased telegraph wire or special telephonic service. This tax does not apply to the amount paid for so much of the service as is used in "the collection and dissemination of news through the public press, or in the conduct by a common carrier or telegraph or telephone company of its business as such."

Definition of Public Press.

"Public press" is not restricted to newspapers but includes magazines, periodicals, trade and scientific journals, scientific publications and press associations.

The tax is paid by the person paying for the message. Carriers, by whom the tax is collected, are required to make monthly returns.

WISHES POSTAL CONVENTION.

The American Legation at Copenhagen has advised the Department of State that the representative in Copenhagen of the de facto government of Lithuania has requested the co-operation of the Legation to bring about the establishment of direct postal communication between the United States and Lithuania.

CUBA AN INVITING FIELD FOR UNITED STATES ADVERTISERS

"No other country in Latin America presents such favorable conditions as does Cuba as an experimental field for the American advertiser," says a report on "Advertising Methods in Cuba," issued by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce. "Just as in the United States many advertisers cautiously test their plans by States or sections, so may the American advertiser use Cuba as a "trying-out" ground for all Latin America."

Warning to Advertisers.

"If discouraging results attend the advertiser's first attempts," continues Trade Commissioner J. W. Sanger, author of the report, "if his instructions are not carred out to the letter, and if irritating and apparently needless misunderstandings arise and delays occur, he will have to remind himself frequently that neither Cuba nor any other Latin-American country is adjusted to what may be called the 'American way' of doing things. Neither is there any likelihood that American ways and business methods can ever be transplanted bodily so as to take root in any Spanish-speaking country, and the American advertiser who does not seek some practical compromise between what he would like and what he can get is building up trouble for himself from the very start.

Problems Not Easily Solved.

"Cuba is buying American goods in increasing quantities every year. Advertising has been no small factor already in helping to broaden these markets, and it will continue to be of assistance in just so far as we take intelligent advantage of the means ready at hand and establish for ourselves more and better points of contact in Cuba for American advertising. The problems connected with foreign advertising, and for the time being inseparable from it, are many and various and are no more susceptible of short cuts and easy solutions than is the larger problems of foreign trade of which advertising is but one phase."

The Government's report is the first of a series on Latin-America and is entitled "Advertising Methods in Cuba," Special Agent Series No. 178, and is sold at the nominal price of 10 cents by the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., and by all district and co-operative offices of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

Reserve Bank Director.

The Federal Reserve Board announces the appointment of Mr. Harrison Nesbit, President of the Bank of Pittsburgh, N. A. Pittsburgh, Pa., as a Director of the Pittsburgh Branch of the Federal Reserve Bank of Cleveland, to succeed Mr. T. Hart Given, deceased.

Which wins, thrift or spendthrift? Buy W. S. S.

Net Loss of $35,511,330 in Railroad Operation to the Government in May

The Operating Statistics Section of the Railroad Administration has published complete figures covering the financial results of operation for the month of May for all Class 1 railroads in Federal operation. These large roads comprise 231,737 miles of road or 97 per cent of the total of 240,177 miles of road federally operated.

Class 1 Railroads in Federal Operation—Condensed Income Statement.

	Month of May 1919	Month of May 1918	Increase or Decrease Amount	Increase or Decrease PC.
Operating revenues	$408,972,229	$372,429,345	$36,542,884	9.8
Operating expenses	340,334,488	281,439,233	68,895,255	24.5
Net operating revenues	58,637,741	90,990,112	D 32,352,371	
Taxes, rents, etc.	19,797,745	19,296,227	501,518	
Net operating income	38,839,996	71,693,885	D 32,853,889	
Operating ratio	85.7	75.6	10.1	

Note—"D" indicates decrease.

One-twelfth of the annual rental due the companies covered by the report amounts to $74,351,326, so that the net loss to the Government for the month was $35,511,330 for these properties.

Inasmuch as the present rates are considered to be approximately 25 per cent higher than they were last year, the increase in operating revenues of not more than 9.8 per cent would seem to indicate that total traffic as expressed in ton miles and passenger miles has fallen off approximately 12 per cent. The falling off in freight traffic alone amounted to 13.5 per cent, as can be seen from the freight train statistics given below. This decrease was partially offset by an increase in passenger traffic, the complete figures for which, however, are not yet available.

In making further comparisons with 1918, it should also be borne in mind that the increased wages for May, 1918, were not charged into operating expenses until subsequent months.

Complete figures for freight train operation, including mixed and special trains, show:

Class 1 Railroads in Federal Operation—Freight Traffic Movement.

	Month of May 1919	Month of May 1918	Increase or Decrease Amount	Increase or Decrease Percent.
Revenue and non-revenue ton miles (Thousands)	32,440,708	37,506,936	5,066,227	D 13.5
Loaded freight car miles (Thousands)	1,169,202	1,354,458	185,256	D 13.7
Total freight car miles (Thousands)	1,735,042	2,028,391	293,349	D 14.5
Freight train miles (Thousands)	45,812	56,713	10,901	D 19.2

Note—"D" indicates decrease.

Averages.	Month of May 1919	Month of May 1918	Increase or Decrease Amount	Increase or Decrease Percent.
Train load (Tons)	708	661	47	7.1
Car load (Tons)	27.7	27.7		
Percent, loaded to total car miles	67.4	66.8	0.6	0.9

The ton miles in May, 1918, are somewhat understated, due to the adoption of the universal interline way bill on May 1, 1918, which had the effect of increasing the "lap over" ton miles produced in May, 1918, but accounted for in June, 1918. Consequently, the actual trainload and carload of May, 1918, were probably slightly greater than the figures shown above.

The results for the five months ended May 31 were as follows:

Class 1 Railroads in Federal Operation—Condensed Income Statement.

	Five Months Ended May 31 1919	Five Months Ended May 31 1918	Increase or Decrease Amount	Increase or Decrease Percent.
Operating revenues	$1,903,667,526	$1,666,751,719	$236,915,807	14.2
Operating expenses	1,705,995,989	1,360,418,233	345,577,756	25.4
Net Operating revenues	197,671,537	306,333,486	D 108,661,949	
Taxes, rents, etc.	92,015,459	91,518,646	496,813	
Net operating income	105,656,078	214,814,840	D 109,158,762	
Five-twelfths of annual rental	371,756,630	371,755,630		
Operating loss	266,100,552	156,941,790	109,158,762	
Operating ratio	89.6	81.6	8.0	

It must be remembered that the comparison between the five months period is substantially affected by the fact that the wage increases for these five months in 1918 could not be included in the accounts until later months, and that the rate increases approximating 25 per cent, which were in effect this year, were not effective during these five months last year.

Class 1 Railroads in Federal Operation—Freight Traffic Movement.

	Five Months Ended May 31 1919	Five Months Ended May 31 1918	Increase or Decrease Amount	Increase or Decrease Percent.
Revenue and non-revenue ton miles (Thousands)	146,129,826	170,560,071	D 24,430,245	D 14.3
Loaded car miles (Thousands)	5,246,033	5,989,112	D 743,079	D 12.4
Total car miles (Thousands)	7,779,783	8,644,792	D 865,009	D 10.0
Freight train miles (Thousands)	221,711	265,534	D 43,823	D 16.5

Averages.	Five Months Ended May 31. 1919	Five Months Ended May 31. 1918	Increase or Decrease Amount	Increase or Decrease Percent.
Train load—tons	659	642	17	2.6
Car load—tons	27.9	28.5	D 0.6	D 2.1
Percent. loaded to total car miles	67.4	69.3	D 1.9	D 2.7

(Continued on page 11.)

30,096 WOUNDED SOLDIERS IN EDUCATIONAL COURSES

The War Department authorizes the following statement from the Office of the Surgeon General:

Work of the educational service for the benefit of wounded soldiers at 40 army hospitals functioning in the reconstruction of wounded men is described in a report for the month of May just published. The Staff supervising this work totals 2,385 persons, consisting of 252 officers, 509 noncommissioned officers, 241 enlisted men, 1,274 reconstruction aides, and 78 male and 31 female civilian employes. The largest staff was at Fort Sheridan, Ill., the number engaged in the work being 181. Walter Reed Hospital, at Washington, had the second largest staff, 138. Of 2,524 patients receiving surgeon's certificate of discharge, 2,408 were able to resume their old occupations, or were not in need of retaining.

Ward Artcrafts.

Enrollments in ward artcrafts increased from 18,829, in April to 20,641, in May. Those in ward academic studies increased from 3,552 to 4,961. Of these students, the largest number, 2,404, were engaged in commercial courses, the principal being stenography. Shop and school enrollments increased from 30,358 to 31,248. The grand total of students in all forms of education was 56,850.

Americanization Courses.

Since August, 1918, there has been a steady rise in enrollments in Americanization courses, which include English, reading, spelling, penmanship, geography, history, and arithmetic. Figures for the various months were: August, 872; September, 918; October, 1,025; November, 968; December, 2,001; January, 2,700; February, 4,375; March, 6,274; April, 6,767; and May, 8,236. Although the hospital population has decreased during the last two months, the number of individual patients enrolled in the educational service has increased. Of 66,640 patients in April, 28,500 were enrolled in educational service, while in May, 30,096 of the 62,964 patients were taking up educational courses.

ARMY IS FAST REDELIVERING VESSELS TO SHIPPING BOARD

The War Department authorizes the following:

During the first seven days of July, 61,000 deadweight tons of shipping were delivered to the U. S. Shipping Board at U. S. ports, bringing the total redeliveries to the Shipping Board since the first of December to 2,466,000 tons. 308,000 tons were redelivered abroad, bringing the total redeliveries to date to 2,774,000 tons.

It will be possible to redeliver 66,000 tons of converted cargo ships during July and still retain space for 185,000 troops as scheduled. On this basis, the estimate for July redeliveries is 226,000 tons. 63,000 tons of converted cargo ships will be available for redelivery in August, bringing the total estimated redeliveries for that month to 96,000 tons.

There remained in operation in the transatlantic fleet on July 7 1,121,000 deadweight tons of troop ships, one converted cargo transport having been authorized for redelivery during the past week. Cargo ships amounting to 71,000 tons and refrigerator ships amounting to 13,000 tons are still in operation. The remaining 60,000 TDW are out of operation awaiting redelivery.

Ten Days to Redeliver Cargo Ships.

For the past month there has been a steady increase in the time taken to redeliver ships to the Shipping Board, the item of discharging being 66 per cent of the total time, or 63 days, for the last 10 ships redelivered.

It is now estimated that there is available carrying capacity for the return of 232,000 men during July. Transports are now en route to the U. S., in foreign ports, or en route from the U. S., sufficient to return 185,000 troops during the month.

The last 10 converted cargo ships to sail made an average turnaround of 30 days, one day under their previous low record and within one day of equaling the troop transport record of 29 days.

Easy to buy, convenient to handle, no red tape—Get a WAR-SAVINGS STAMP to-day.

EXPORT FREIGHT SITUATION AT THE NORTH ATLANTIC PORTS

A report to Walker D. Hines, Director General of Railroads on the export freight situation shows that as of July 9th the grain situation at North Atlantic Ports was that there were 11,426,714 bushels of grain in the elevators. There had been received during the week ended July 9th in the elevators 4,193,350 bushels, and there had been cleared during same week 3,538,852 bushels, an excess of receipts over deliveries of 654,498 bushels. As to Gulf Ports, on July 8th there were 4,067,620 bushels of grain in elevators distributed between New Orleans and Galveston, the elevators at Port Arthur and Texas City being empty.

With regard to food stuffs, on July 9th there were 5,737 carloads of export food on hand at North Atlantic Ports (exclusive of bulk grain) compared with 5,907 carloads on July 2nd, a decrease of 170 cars.

Port Situation as to Export Traffic.

Except as otherwise specified, the situation is as of July 9, 1919.

Export freight received and delivered at North Atlantic ports, in cars (exclusive of bulk grain and coal) week ending July 9th, received, 8,370; delivered, 7,587, or an excess of receipts over deliveries of 783.

Food Situation.

As of the 9th instant, reports show at North Atlantic ports, 5,737 carloads of export food on hand (exclusive of bulk grain) compared with 5,907 carloads as of July 2nd, a decrease of 170 cars. These cars are distributed among the various ports as follows:

New York	3,705
Boston	455
Philadelphia	710
Baltimore	513
Newport News	74
Norfolk	280
Total	5,737

758,400 ACRES OF PUBLIC LAND RESTORED TO ENTRY IN JUNE

Secretary Lane announces good progress during the month of June in the classification of public lands by the Department of the Interior through the Land Classification Board of the Geological Survey. The classifications during the month involved coal, oil-shale, and public-water lands.

More than 750,000 acres of land previously withdrawn for classification as to their coal character were restored to entry. These lands are located in Colorado, North Dakota and Utah. Also 4,400 acres previously withdrawn as oil-shale land were restored to entry.

Nearly 4,000 acres of land were added to the public water reserves making a total of 225,681 acres now set aside by the Government chiefly for stock-watering purposes on the public range.

(Continued from page 10.)

Figures published by the Bureau of Statistics of the Interstate Commerce Commission for Class 1 roads and large terminal companies operating 233,469 miles of road, of which a small proportion is not in Federal operation, were as follows:

Class 1 Railroads and Large Terminal Companies—Condensed Income Statement

	Month of May 1919	Month of May 1918	Increase or Decrease Amount	Increase or Decrease Percent.
Operating revenues	$413,898,421	$378,961,675	$34,936,746	9.2
Operating expenses	355,579,949	286,578,422	69,001,527	24.1
Net operating revenue	58,318,472	92,383,233	D 34,064,781	
Taxes, rents, etc.	18,856,105	19,048,768	D 192,663	
Net operating income	39,462,367	73,334,485	D 33,872,118	
Operating ratio	85.91	75.62	10.29	

The results for the five months ending May 31, 1919, were as follows:

	Five Months Ended May 31 1919	Five Months Ended May 31 1918	Increase or Decrease Amount	Increase or Decrease Percent.
Operating revenues	$1,929,978,137	$1,693,286,932	$236,691,204	14.0
Operating expenses	1,733,663,067	1,385,980,213	347,682,854	25.1
Net operating revenue	196,315,070	307,306,719	D 110,991,649	
Taxes, rents, etc.	91,099,620	91,926,517	D 826,897	
Net operating income	105,215,450	215,380,202	D 110,164,752	
Operating ratio	89.83	81.85	7.98	

Nation Probably Wealthier Than Before War, Despite Public Debt Increase, Secretary Houston States

The Secetary of Agriculture has made the following statement:

This Nation's debt is said to be 26 billions of dollars or more. About 10 billions of it represents loans to foreign governments, which is a claim on their wealth and will be repaid with interest. The remaining sum is huge. It is a third of the total prewar estimated wealth of a nation like France. Does it represent so much absolute abstraction of wealth from this country? Has that much of the nation's wealth been blown into the air? Is the nation poorer by that amount?

Use of Resources.

We have used vast quantities of coal, of iron, and its manufactured products, of lumber, and other materials. Much of it is a total permanent loss. It can not be recovered. A very large part of it, however, has gone into camps and aviation fields, government buildings, ships, naval vessels, trucks, ordnance and government plants, such as nitrate and munition plants, has been conserved and will be a great asset. There was an increase in production and much saving. During the war labor was highly organized and was strenuously utilized. The nation conserved as never before. The end of the war finds us with perhaps more wealth than when we entered it. We have as much land as ever, more of it in cultivation, and most of it as well cultivated as in normal times. We have more of all the leading classes of live stock. Work animals increased by over a million and a half, cattle by six millions, dairy cows by two and three-quarter millions, and swine by fourteen millions. We have as many railroads and have them in about as good condition as when the war broke out; as many electric lines in as good condition; as many factories, perhaps as well equipped; more residences and apartments; as many office buildings; and many more ships. Our banking resources have largely increased. A considerable part of the increase probably appears as a result of inflation, but undoubtedly there is an actual increase even on the prewar money value basis.

The National Debt.

But still it will be asked what about the debt of the nation exclusive of that part of it due from foreign nations. This represents loan of wealth by part of the people of the nation, sixteen or twenty millions of them, to all the people of the nation. It has been used by the government. The war has been paid for as far as the bills have been presented. The debt represents mainly a credit relation. In lending it to the government the sixteen or twenty millions transferred their rights to use it to all the people. It was differently distributed throughout the community and there was not an actual dissipation or abstraction of this amount of wealth. The government will have to repay it. It will take wealth from all the individuals and redistribute it to the sixteen or twenty millions to whom it will be due with interest. This will be a second rearrangement of the wealth of the country. The significant fact is that there seems to be in the country as large a volume of real wealth as when the country entered the war, possibly a larger volume. The fact that this is true and that the country has paid the war bills to date with the incidental credit relations described, can be accounted for only by the large productive activities of the nation and the enormous conservational activities.

Burdens of War.

No one should infer from such a statement that war does not impose burdens or that it is a good thing economically. As pointed out in the beginning, there has been a permanent dissipation of many forms of wealth which might have been used for development purposes. The labor that went into war services for purposes of destruction might have been employed for other purposes, and as a result the increment of the real wealth of the nation might have been much greater than it is, provided, of course, there had been equal conservation of wealth. This probably would not have been the case, because the conservation arose from patriotic impulse and the necessity of the occasion. Furthermore, the setting up of credit relations and the readjustment of wealth holdings by individuals due to loans and to unusual taxes produced adverse economic conditions, as will also the reverse process involved in the transfer of wealth by continued high taxes from all the people to the minority that made its wealth available to the government for war purposes. This process will extend over a long period and will at least produce many psychological disturbances, as well as many individual hardships.

Country Growing Rapidly.

However, this nation is growing rapidly in population and in wealth. It gained a population of 24 millions between 1900 and 1915. It has probably gained four and one-half millions since the breaking out of the European war. Its banking resources increased from about 10 billions in 1900 to 19 billions in 1915. These have greatly increased during the war. We are doubtless gaining 800,000 a year from natural increase. The annual increase will probably be greater from now on with our larger population. There will also be additions to the population, perhaps not so large as formerly, through immigration. We shall probably gain from 20 to 25 millions of people in the next 20 years. This nation will be in better position to effect the liquidation of the debt—that is, the transfer of wealth, with interest, from all to some, and to make industrial advances—than any other in the world. It can meet any reasonable domestic and foreign financial demands if our people will work and save, especially as they worked and saved during the war.

WORK FOR RELIEF OF CHILDREN IN EUROPE WILL BE CONTINUED

The American Relief Administration announces that, although funds appropriated by Congress for use in European food relief work have now been exhausted, the American Relief Administration, recognizing that its work for the saving of the children in the Baltic States, Poland, Czecho-Slovakia, Roumania, Jugo Slavia and Armenia must go on, has formed the American Relief Administration European Children's Relief, which will continue as an American charitable organization, as distinct from a governmental organization.

The following have been named as directors:

Julius H. Barnes, Col. Alvin B. Barber, R. W. Boyden, Edward M. Flesh, William A. Glasgow, John W. Hallowell, Howard Heinze, Dr. Vernon L. Kellogg, Col. James A. Logan, Edgar Rickard, Dr. Alonzo E. Taylor, John B. White and Theodore Whitmarsh, with Herbert Hoover as Chairman and Edgar Rickard as acting Chairman in America until the return of Mr. Hoover. The American headquarters are at 42 Broadway, New York City, European headquarters will be established in London.

The new organization is not intended to supplant in any way the Polish, Czecho-Slovak, Jugo-Slav, Armenian, and other similar relief organizations which have been operating in this country during the war, but to assist and co-operate with them in every way.

Will Co-operate With Societies Abroad.

It will also continue its close co-operation with the various Eastern European governments and the national and local relief societies of these countries organized for the special purpose of child relief. It will continue to maintain a number of special American representatives in each of the countries concerned, so that these countries may have all the advantage possible from the assistance of men who have had special experience in food handling and food relief in connection with the Commission for Relief in Belgium, United States Food Administration and American Relief Administration.

GOING TO BRAZIL INAUGURAL.

The President has accredited Ambassador Stimson at Buenos Aires as a special representative of the President at the coming inaugural of Epitacio Pessoa as President of Brazil.

National Car Demurrage Rules Amended by Director General

U. S. Railroad Administration,
Washington, D. C., June 21, 1919.

Supplement No. 2 to General Order No. 7.

It is ordered that Order No. 7 be, and the same is hereby, supplemented by amending the provisions of the appendix attached thereto in the manner and to the extent shown in the appendix hereto attached.

It is further ordered that the tariffs be reissued as amended by this supplement, effective July 20, 1919, by publishing and filing with the Interstate Commerce Commission, on not less than one day's notice, the tariff to bear the following legend:

"This schedule is published and filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission under General Order No. 7 of the Director General, United States Railroad Administration, dated January 29, 1918, and the supplements thereto dated the 28th day of September, 1918, and 21st day of June, 1919, and is applicable to both interstate and intrastate traffic."

Given under my hand this 21st day of June, 1919.

WALKER D. HINES,
Director General of Railroads.

Appendix to Supplement No. 2 to General Order No. 7.

National Car Demurrage Rules.

Rule 7. Demurrage Charge.

Section A. On cars not subject to Rule 9 (average agreement): After the expiration of free time allotted, the following charges per car per day, or fraction of a day, will be made until car is released:

For each of the first four days, $2.
For each succeeding day, $5.

Section B. The charges on cars subject to average agreement are set forth in Rule 9.

Rule 9. Average Agreement.

When the following agreement has been entered into, the charge for detention of cars, on all cars, except cars subject to Rule 1, Section B, held for loading or unloading, shall be computed on the basis of the average time of detention to all such cars released during each calendar month, such average detention and charge to be computed as follows:

Section A. One credit will be allowed for each car released within the first twenty-four (24) hours of free time. After the expiration of forty-eight (48) hours' free time one debit per car per day, or fraction of a day, will be charged for each of the first four days. In no case shall more than one credit be allowed on any one car, and in no case shall more than four credits be applied in cancellation of debits accruing on any one car. When a car has accrued four debits a charge of $5 per car per day, or fraction of a day, will be made for all subsequent detention and will apply on all subsequent Sundays and legal holidays, including a Sunday or holiday immediately following the day on which the fourth debit begins to run.

Section B. Credits earned on cars held for loading shall not be used in offsetting debits accruing on cars held for unloading, nor shall credits earned on cars held for unloading be used in offsetting debits accruing on cars held for loading.

Section C. At the end of the calendar month the total number of credits will be deducted from the total number of debits and $2 per debit will be charged for the remainder. If the credits equal or exceed the debits no charge will be made for the detention of the cars and no payment will be made by this railroad on account of such excess of credits; nor shall the credits in excess of the debits of any one month be considered in computing the average detention for another month.

Section D. A party who enters into this average agreement shall not be entitled to cancellation or refund of demurrage charges under Section A, paragraphs 1 and 3, or Section B of Rule 8.

Section E. A party who enters into this average agreement may be required to give sufficient security to the carrier for the payment of balances against him at the end of each month.

Section F. An average agreement must include all cars loaded or unloaded within the jurisdiction of the same station, except that when desired separate agreements may be entered into for each unloading point within the jurisdiction of the same station, but in no case can the cars loaded or unloaded within the jurisdiction of two or more stations be combined in one average agreement, nor shall the cars loaded or unloaded by more than one consignor or consignee be combined in one average agreement, except that cars consigned, reconsigned, or ordered to a public elevator, warehouse, or cotton compress serving various parties may be combined in one average agreement.

AGREEMENT.

..... Rail..... Company: Being fully acquainted with the terms, conditions, and effect of the average cars as set forth in ....., being the car demurrage rules governing at all stations and sidings on the lines of said rail..... company, except as shown in said tariff, and being desirous of availing (myself or ourselves) of this alternate method of settlement, (I or we) do expressly agree that the ..... rail.... company that with respect to all cars which may, during the continuance of this agreement, be handled for (my or our) account at ..... (station). (I or we) will fully observe and comply with all the terms and conditions of said rules as they are now published or may hereafter be lawfully modified by duly published tariffs, and will make prompt payment of all demurrage charges accruing thereunder in accordance with the average basis as therein established or as hereafter lawfully modified by duly published tariffs.

This agreement to be effective on and after the .... day of ....., 19.., and to continue until terminated by written notice from either party to the other, which notice shall become effective on the first day of the month succeeding that in which it is given.

.....

Approved and accepted ...., 19.., by and on behalf of the above-named rail.... company, by

.....

Approved and accepted ....., 19.., by and on behalf of the Director General of Railroads, by

.....

BIG DECREASE IN TOTAL OF LOAN CERTIFICATES TO BE REFUNDED

Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Leffingwell has sent the following message:

To Governors, Federal Reserve Banks: Boston, Mass.; New York, N. Y.; Philadelphia, Pa.; Cleveland, Ohio; Richmond, Va.; Atlanta, Ga.; Chicago, Ill.; St. Louis, Mo.; Minneapolis, Minn.; Kansas City, Mo.; Dallas, Tex.; San Francisco, Cal.

After deducting the Treasury certificates of indebtedness which mature July 15 and which are already provided for out of cash in hand there remain outstanding only about one billion four hundred million dollars of the certificates which were issued in anticipation of the Victory Liberty Loan. On the other hand, more than one billion dollars of the subscription price of the Victory Notes is yet to be paid into the Treasury. You will be gratified to know not only that current expenditures have shown a very marked decrease but also that the net amount of loan certificates which must be refunded has thus been reduced to less than four hundred million dollars. Tax certificates have been issued in amounts less than the estimated income and profits taxes to be collected at or about the maturity thereof respectively and will be retired from such taxes.

American 3rd Army Discontinued July 2

The War Department authorized publication of the following cable from the Commander-in-Chief of the American Expeditionary Forces:

July 2, 1919.

The 3d Army has been discontinued this date. The troops constituting it will hereafter be designated the "American Forces in Germany." Maj.-Gen. Henry T. Allen has been assigned to the command of these forces relieving Lieut.-Gen. Hunter Liggett, who will return to United States.

PERSHING.

FLY 140,000 MILES.

The work of the Air Service of the United States army for the month of June in cross-country flying totals 140,000 miles, but does not include the mileage flying over fields in giving instructions to enlisted men.

ADDITIONAL HOMESTEAD ENTRIES OF SOLDIERS RULING

Department of the Interior,
General Land Office,
Washington, D. C., June 24, 1919.
Registers and Receivers,
United States Land Offices.
Sirs:

On June 13, 1919, the Secretary of the Interior made the following ruling in regard to the rule of approximation as applied to soldiers' additional homestead entries:

"The Commissioner of the General Land Office.

"Dear Mr. Commissioner:

"The Department has considered the present practice of permitting the rule of approximation to be applied to soldiers' additional homestead entries.

"Approximation was permitted as to soldiers' additional homestead entries in the instructions of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, dated September 27, 1875 (see Miles Schoolcraft, 2 Copps Land Owner, 99), and in the case of Richard Dotson, decided September 12, 1891 (13 L. D., 275). At that time, however, this Department held that the right of additional entry was personal to the soldier and could not be assigned. After the decision of the Supreme Court in Webster v. Luther (163 U. S., 331), the same practice still obtained. The result is that these rights are being located practically entirely by assignees of the parties entitled to the right. Such assignees purchase them from dealers in this so-called soldiers' scrip. By means of dividing the rights into various parts, and by the application of the rule of approximation, areas of public land larger than necessary to satisfy the rights are being acquired by means of excess payments at $1.25 per acre to the advantage of the dealer in the scrip, but without material benefit to the soldier or his representatives, and in violation of the spirit of the act of March 2, 1889 (25 Stat., 854), prohibiting private entry except in the State of Missouri.

"In his opinion February 25, 1899 (28 L. D., 149), Assistant Attorney General Van Devanter, held that there was no reason for applying the rule of approximation to soldiers' additional homestead entries in Alaska since at that time the regular public land surveys had not been extended to the Territory, and the lands were entered under special surveys. The area embraced in the surveys, therefore, could be made equal to the area of the right. Since assignments of soldiers' additional homestead rights may be made in amounts differing from the quantity of land in legal subdivisions according to the public surveys (William C. Carrington, 32 L. D., 203), and since two or more rights or portions thereof may be located upon the same tract of land (Ole B. Olsen, 33 L. D., 225), there is no practical reason necessitating the allowance of approximation, and as remarked in George E. Lemmon (36 L. D., 543), approximation is a purely administrative equitable rule not founded upon any law, and cannot be insisted upon as an absolute right, and where the privilege is abused to accomplish an evasion of the law, the Land Department has full power to change the rule to prevent such abuse.

"Accordingly, the rule of approximation will no longer be permitted in the location of soldiers' additional homestead rights, whether in their entirety, partly or in combination with other rights or parts thereof. These instructions will become effective September 1, 1919, and locations of such rights made on and after that date will be governed hereby. You will prepare the necessary instructions to the local land offices.

"Cordially yours,
"A. T. VOGELSANG,
"First Assistant Secretary."

You are, accordingly, directed to require applicants for location of rights under Sections 2306 and 2307 of the Revised Statutes (commonly known as Soldiers' additional homestead entries) on and after September 1, 1919, to tender rights of sufficient area to equal the area of the land sought to be located.

Very respectfully,
CLAY TALLMAN,
Commissioner.

$39,669,198,000 in War Risk Insurance Written Upon 4,539,048 Applications

At last Tuesday's session of the Advisory Committee of the War Risk Insurance Bureau formed by Director R. G. Cholmeley-Jones and headed by Former Supreme Court Justice, Charles Evans Hughes, the following summarized report on the activities of the Bureau as of July 8, was submitted by the Director:

Insurance.

Applications, 4,539,048.
Amount, $39,669,198,000.
Average Policy, $8,740.
Claims in active war period, $900,000,000.
Premiums paid by men in active war period, $200,000,000.
Cost of taxpayers, $700,000,000.

Allotment and Allowance.

Applications asking for Government allowance, 1,649,035.
Applications not asking for Government allowance, 2,742,321.
Men in service having dependents, two-fifths.
Amount of allotments paid, $271,000,000.
Amount of allowances paid, $237,000,000.

Compensation; Deaths in Service.

Claims approved, 25,618.
Paying, $678,000 each month.
Disabilities through service claims approved, 30,795.
Paying, $974,279 each month.
Burial expenses paid, $1,645,225.

General Facts.

Employes, 14,100.
Floor space (gross), 575,000 feet.
Number of records over, 30,000,000.
Files, 5 miles.
Disbursements, $600,000,000.
Number of checks, 17,828,445.
(Over 2,300 miles of checks.)
Premium notices, 2,500,000 a month.
Letters received, 6 months, 1919, 4,000,000.

TIN IMPORTS RULE MODIFIED.

Ore and Concentrates May Be Brought In Under General License.

The War Trade Board Section of the Department of State announces (W. T. B. R. 806) that on or after July 14, 1919, all shipments of tin ore and tin concentrates may be imported under the authority of General Import License PBF-37, thus eliminating the necessity of securing individual import licenses to cover importations of these commodities.

REQUESTS FOR SEALED PROPOSALS.

War Department.

Paints Branch, Raw Materials Division, Munitions Building, Washington, D. C., will receive sealed proposals as follows:

To satisfy Req. No. 16-14011, Newport News, Va., opening July 25, for furnishing 60 pounds of insecticide powder and 60 pounds of roach powder.

To satisfy Req. No. 4-74276, Baltimore, Md., and 12-14801, El Paso, Tex., opening July 25, for 12 pounds of insecticide powder, 12 pounds of roach powder and 100 gallons of varnish.

To satisfy Req. No. 11-4250, Bunell, Colo., opening July 28, for 6,000 pounds of sweeping compound.

To satisfy Req. No. A11 Z. S. O., 4090, Camp Knox, 8-14838, St. Louis, Mo., opening July 30, for furniture and floor polish.

To satisfy Req. No. 11-5250, Omaha Neb., 7-4038, Columbus, Ohio, 2-5180, New York, N. Y., 4-57252, Fort Howard, Md.; opening July 31, for putty, varnish, vermilion paint, yellow ochre in oil, crome green, aluminum powder, paint and varnish remover and powdered rosin.

Army Officers to Attend Leading French Schools

The War Department authorizes publication of the following information:

The Secretary of War is authorizing Gen. Pershing to select two regular officers with American Expeditionary Forces to attend each French school that he deems important. Officers selected must be limited to those not already designated to be detailed as instructors or for other staff duty connected with schools to be established in the United States.

176 OCEAN-GOING CARGO SHIPS THROUGH PANAMA CANAL IN MAY

According to the report of the governor of the Panama Canal, the number of ocean-going commercial vessels passing through the canal for the month of May was 176, exclusive of 7 United States Government ships on which no tolls were levied, 1 other naval ship, and 4 launches. The total number of vessels was 188. Net tonnage of the 176 commercial ships aggregated 566,892, Panama Canal measurement. Their registered gross tonnage was 727,260, and their registered net tonnage 468,030 tons. The cargo carried totaled 642,171 tons of 2,240 pounds. Ships of eight different nationalities were included in the month's traffic. The total net tonnage exceeded by 86,025 tons that of commercial ships passing through the canal in April, when 161 ships of 480,867 tons made the transit. The cargo carried was 135,242 tons more than that handled through the canal in April, and was the greatest for any month so far during 1919, and had been exceeded only once—in October—during the fiscal year.

U. S. Coastwise Traffic.

The United States coastwise traffic was made up of 26 vessels, aggregating 83,295 net tons, Panama Canal measurement, and carrying 106,020 tons of cargo. From Atlantic to Pacific it included 4 ships, with a total net tonnage of 16,439, Panama Canal measurement, carrying 23,378 tons of cargo, and from Pacific to Atlantic 22 ships of 66,856 net tons, carrying 82,642 tons of cargo.

Principal Commodities.

Among the principal commodities included in the traffic from Pacific to the Atlantic during May were flour, 5 whole cargoes, aggregating 36,197 tons; sugar, 5 whole cargoes, amounting to 25,076 tons, with another shipment of sugar included with hemp and general; barley, 7 whole cargoes, 20,925 tons; lumber, 6 whole cargoes, 13,955 tons; nitrates, 4 whole cargoes, aggregating 13,451 tons, with another shipment of nitrates included with fruit and coffee; and coffee, 3 whole cargoes—6,125 tons—and other shipments included with leather. Two oil tankers passed through in ballast from the west coast of South America to ports on the Gulf of Mexico; and another tanker carried 8,033 tons of crude oil from Talara to Vallo.

Bulk Shipments.

The bulk shipments from the Atlantic to the Pacific were: Fuel oil, 50,079 tons from Gulf of Mexico ports, 6,152 tons from Beaumont, 7,927 tons from Tampico, and 36,000 tons from Puerto Lobos, for the west coast of North and South America; refined oil, 31,550 tons, of which 11,440 tons were from New York to San Francisco, 5,000 tons from New York to Melbourne, 6,910 tons from New Orleans to Honolulu, and 8,200 tons from Port Arthur to San Francisco; coal, 26,648 tons, originating at Newport News, Norfolk, Baltimore, and New York, and destined, 9,157 tons to the west coast of South America, 8,831 tons to Wellington, and 8,660 tons to San Francisco; and coke, one cargo of 1,503 tons from Baltimore to Callao, with other coke included with a cargo of iron for Valparaiso.

$1,196,731,000 Saved in Liquidation of U. S. Army Contracts to June 21

The War Department authorizes the following:

The amounts that it would have cost to complete the suspended contracts that have been liquidated to June 21, and the savings resulting from suspension and liquidation are shown.

A total of 17,764 contracts and agreements have been liquidated, of which 9,465, or well over half, were settled without cost, suspension in these cases having caused the contractors no loss.

	Uncompleted portions of liquidation contracts	Amount saved by liquidation.
Engineer Corps	$174,065,000	$172,878,000
Construction Division	12,098,000	11,503,000
Purchase and Storage	558,823,000	493,138,000†
Chemical Warfare	26,796,000	22,749,000
Munitions Board, Toronto	56,741,000	47,242,000
Ordnance Department	258,619,000	214,093,000
Director of Explosives	1,501,000	1,227,000
Nitrate Division	9,521,000	7,733,000
Air Service	276,468,000	219,157,000‡
Signal Corps	10,713,000	7,011,000
Total	$1,385,345,000	$1,196,731,000

† Excludes settlements made without payment after June 7.
‡ Estimate in part.

Direct War Costs to United States

The War Department authorizes publication of the following:

Total disbursements for the period of the war minus normal peace expenditures are shown as war costs, for the military establishment and for all Government departments.

Loans to the Allies, transactions in the principal of the debt, and postal expenses paid from postal revenues are not included.

Military Establishment—April 6, 1917, June 30, 1917: Daily average, $810,000; total, $70,000,000. July 1, 1917, June 30, 1918: Daily average, $15,100,000; total, $5,530,000,000. July 1, 1918, April 30, 1919: Daily average, $27,400,000; total, $8,330,000,000. Total period: Daily average, $18,400,000; total, $13,930,000,000.

Total Government—April 6, 1917, June 30, 1917: Daily average, $2,000,000; total, $170,000,000. July 1, 1917, June 30, 1918: Daily average, $22,500,000; total, $8,200,000,000. July 1, 1918, April 30, 1919: Daily average, $44,800,000; total, $13,480,000,000. Total period: Daily average, $29,000,000; total, $21,850,000,000.

Per Cent of Total—April 6, 1917, June 30, 1917: Military, .41; other, .59. July 1, 1917, June 30, 1918: Military, .67; other, .33. July 1, 1918, April 30, 1919: Military, .62; other, .38. Total period: Military, .64; total, .36.

Army 24 Per Cent of Strength Nov. 11

The War Department authorizes publication of the following:

The estimated strength of the army as of July 8 was 866,685, not including Marines attached to the A. E. F. Of this number, 337,339 were in Europe, 100,987 on the sea en route to or from Europe, and 389,027 in the United States.

Reports of discharges received through July 8 show 2,801,793 discharges, of which 131,311 were officers and 2,670,482 were men. The present strength of the army is 24 per cent of that on November 11.

Officers, November 11, 188,434; July 8, 62,436.

Men, November 11, 3,482,454; July 8, 804,249.

Total, November 11, 3,670,888; July 8, 866,685.

Discharge Rate Three Times Civil War Rate.

The number of men discharged since November 11, 1918, approximates the total number of enlistments in the Union Army during the Civil War. It is more than three times the number who were discharged from the Union forces during the eight months following the close of hostilities.

On June 30 there were approximately 2,447 vacancies in the commissioned strength of the Regular Army. Of these, 881 were vacancies in the line, inclusive of Engineers, Cavalry, Field and Coast Artillery, and Infantry.

Discharge of Officers.

Five hundred and sixteen regular army officers have been discharged (as of July 7) from their emergency rank since November 11, the average reduction in grade being 1.3. Including those reduced prior to the signing of the armistice, the total is 873.

From February 28, 1919, when recruiting for the Regular Army was resumed, to July 10, a total of 74,720 enlistments were reported.

While the price of copper, in Japan, shows an upward tendency, this is said to be entirely due to the rapid reduction of the present supply, rather than to any great improvement in the general industrial situation causing a greater demand.

MAKING IT SAFE TO TRAVEL ON RAILROADS, REPORTS SHOW

The campaign conducted by the United States Railroad Administration under its Safety Section to make travel safer and to wipe out the causes of accidents to employes and the public is bringing about most satisfactory results, according to reports received by Walker D. Hines, Director General of Railroads.

Statistics given out show that for the first three months of 1919 there was a decrease of 569 in the number of killed, including employes and other persons, as compared with the corresponding period of 1918. The number of accidents for the first three months of 1919 decreased 9,709 compared with the first quarter of 1918. These figures cover the railroads operating throughout the seven regions of the United States.

10,001 Killed in 1916.

According to reports made public by the Interstate Commerce Commission the total number of killed on railroads during the year ended December 31, 1916, was 10,001, while 196,722 persons were injured. For the year 1917 there was a total of 10,087 persons killed on railroads, while 194,805 received injuries.

For the month of March, 1919, there was a decrease of 196 in the number of these killed on railroads as compared with March, 1918. Those injured during March, 1919, decreased 3,650 as compared with the same month of 1918.

Reports from the Allegheny Region show that 45.6 per cent of all personal injuries and 37.5 per cent of all fatalities recorded were suffered by employes who had been in the service less than one year and 34.7 were occasioned by employes who had seen less than six months' service.

Illustration of Effectiveness.

As an illustration of the effectiveness of the safety campaign now under way, a report from the Southern Region shows that one of the railroad shops worked, during the three months period of 1919, a total of 333,452 man-hours, with no injuries reported. Another shop in the same division worked 665,139 man-hours, reporting but four accidents for the three months of 1919.

The "No Accident Week" inaugurated by the Safety Section has had its effect in all the regions throughout the country, and there has been a noticeable reduction in the number of employes killed and maimed as a result.

Reported Germany Has Ratified Peace Treaty

A Paris dispatch to the Department of State says that the Associated Press reports that the German National Assembly on Wednesday, July 9, ratified the peace treaty, protocol and Rhineland agreement by a vote of 208 to 115. Newspaper reports state that the Committee of States has also ratified.

Value of Sales of Surplus Supplies

The War Department authorizes the following:

Value of Sales as Reported to the Director of Sales to June 27, 1919.

	Value of sales.		Progress of liquidation.	
	Week ended June 27.	Total to June 27.	Estimated value of surplus Jan. 1.	Estimated cost of material sold.
Construction Division	$ 33,452	$ 1,404,598	$ 2,500,000	$ 2,400,000
Signal Corps	1,126	43,587	500,000	300,000
Military Railways	3,600	71,197,371	126,000,000	71,200,000
Chemical Warfare	8,440	462,455	6,000,000	1,900,000
Ordnance	747,212	66,597,149	300,000,000	92,500,000
Military Aeronautics	233,315	3,487,292	85,000,000	21,900,000
Surplus Prop. Div. P. & S.	521,339	188,738,441	1,350,000,000	233,000,000
Aircraft Production	274,381	3,592,190	62,000,000	5,800,000
Total	$1,822,865	$335,523,083	$1,932,000,000	$429,000,000

BY CLASSES.

	Value.
Wool	$153,688,860
Railway rolling stock	69,023,723
Chemicals, acids and explosives	31,759,719
Textiles	19,690,913
Animals	18,474,287
Non-ferrous metals and scrap	17,889,498
Subsistence	7,328,143
Airplanes and equipment	4,125,760
Miscellaneous	13,542,171
Total	$335,523,083

PRICE RECEIVED VS. ORIGINAL COST.

	Cost.	Received.
Railway rolling stock	$69,049,328	$69,023,732
Subsistence	7,493,321	7,326,629
Chemicals, acids and explosives	33,032,993	31,342,959
Wool	177,424,909	153,688,860
Textiles	27,861,561	19,658,896
Animals	30,281,028	18,474,162
Non-ferrous metals and scrap	28,163,181	16,319,508
Airplanes and equipment	22,470,528	4,122,036
Miscellaneous	26,637,933	12,049,911
Total	$422,414,782	$332,006,693

BIDS FOR 17,000,000 YARDS OF CARTRIDGE CLOTH REJECTED

The War Department authorizes publication of the following statement from the Office of the Director of Sales:

The Director of Sales announces that the War Department has rejected as inadequate all of the bids submitted for the approximately 17,000,000 yards of cartridge cloth, a silk fabric used by the army to incase artillery propellent charges. These bids were opened on July 10th at the District Ordnance Office, 1107 Broadway, New York City.

While the cartridge cloth was acquired by the War Department for purely military use, it can, by comparatively simple processing, be readily converted to a commercial fabric suitable for dress goods, suitings, tapestries and other uses requiring a silk texture of heavy warp.

The War Department, through its sales organization, is developing a method for marketing the cartridge cloth at prices which more nearly approximate its commercial value than did those embraced in the bids opened on July 10th.

$826,468,000 IN CERTIFICATES OF TREASURY SOLD SINCE JULY 1

Secretary Glass announced that subscriptions for Treasury Certificates of Indebtedness of Series T 7, dated July 1 and maturing December 15, closed at the close of business July 14. The amount of subscriptions reported to date for this issue is approximately $500,000,000, which, together with the amount of Treasury Certificates of Indebtedness of Series T 5, dated June 3 and maturing December 15, makes the aggregate amount of Certificates maturing on the latter date approximately $738,000,000.

Sales of Treasury Certificates of Indebtedness from July 1 to 14 make an approximate total of $826,468,000, itemized as follows: Series T 6, dated July 1 and maturing September 15 in the amount of $326,468,000, and Series T 7, dated July 1 and maturing December 15 in the amount of approximately $500,000,000. As previously announced, subscriptions for Treasury Certificates of Series T 6 closed at the close of business on July 2.

Save and succeed. Buy W. S. S.

LIST OF GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS AND PURCHASE ORDERS

Purchase and Storage.

RAW MATERIALS DIVISION.

Standard Oil Co., New York. Gasoline, 34,000 gals., $8,333.00.

Sherwood Bros., Baltimore, Md. Cyl. 3510, 50 gals., $18.00; Mot. Oil 3502M., 200 gals., $60.00; Lib. Aero 3501, 50 gals., $19.00; Mar. Eng. 3519, 400 gals., $220.00.

N. Y. & N. J. Lub. Co., New York. Cyl. Oil, NFO., 700 gals., $364.00.

Standard Oil Co., New York. Gasoline QMS., 150,000 gals., $33,750.00.

Sherwood Brothers, Baltimore, Md. Mot. Oil 3502M., 10,000 gals., $3,000.00.

Standard Oil Co., New York. Kerosene 3517, 2,500 gals., $318.00.

Sherwood Brothers, Baltimore, Md. Lt. Aero 3501, 600 gals., $228.00.

Standard Oil Co., New York. Gas QMS., 5,000 gals., $1,275.00.

Sherwood Brothers, Baltimore, Md. M. Cly. Oil 3502, 200 gals., $60.00; H. Cly. Oil 3502, 150 gals., $48.00; Mot. Cycle Oil 3520, 50 gals., $19.00; Trans. O. 600W3509, 50 gals., $14.50.

Local purchase. Graph. Grease, 25 lbs.

Jos. Dixen Crucible Company, Jersey City, N. J. Flake Graphite, 1,000 lbs., $245.00.

Atlantic Rfg. Co., Philadelphia, Pa. Gear, Cl. and Wire Rope 3508, 1,000 lbs., $97.50.

Sherwood Brothers, Baltimore, Md. Mot. Oil 3502 L, 50 gals., $14.00.

Atlantic Rfg. Co., Philadelphia, Pa. Gas QMS., 1,220 gals., $280.60; Kerosene 3517, 70 gals., $9.10.

Sherwood Brothers, Baltimore, Md. H. Trens. Oil 3509, $7.75.

Swan & Finch Co., New York. Mch. Oil No. 2 Red, 100 gals., $25.00; Cyl. Oil 3509, 50 gals., $15.00.

Sherwood Brothers, Baltimore, Md. Turbine Oil, 50 gals., $15.00.

Local purchase. Fish Oil, 2 gals.

Swan & Finch, New York. Mot. Oil 3502M, 25 gals., $8.98; H. Cup Grease 3506, 100 lbs., $7.00.

Atlantic Rfg. Co., Philadelphia, Pa. Mot. Gas QMS., 24,000 gals., $4.560.00.

Standard Oil Co., New York. Gas QMS., 9,000 gals., $2,295.00.

Sherwood Brothers, Baltimore, Md. Mot. Oil 3502M, 500 gals., $150.00; H. Mot. Oil 3502, 2,500 gals., $800.00.

Standard Oil Company, Cleveland, Ohio. Mot. Gas QMS., 8,434 gals., $2,066.33.

Sherwood Brothers, Baltimore, Md. Mot. Oil 3502M, 1,959 gals., $607.29; Mot. Cycle O. 3520, 100 gals., $39.00.

Sinclair Rfg. Co., Chicago, Ill. Mot. Gas QMS., 4,500 gals., $922.50.

Texas Company, New York, N. Y. Kerosene 3517, 900 gals., $225.00.

Union Petro Co., Philadelphia, Pa. Cup Grease 3506M, 800 lbs., $40.00.

Sinclair Rfg. Co., Chicago, Ill. Mot. Gas QMS., 66,000 gals., $13,530.00.

Texas Company, New York, N. Y. Kerosene 3517, 2,000 gals., $260.00.

Union Petro Company, Philadelphia, Pa. M. Cup Grease 3506B, 450 lbs., $22.50.

Sherwood Brothers, Baltimore, Md. Mot. Cycle O. 3502, 100 gals., $39.00; Mot. Oil 3502M, 3,500 gals., $1,085.00.

Atlantic Rfg. Co., Philadelphia, Pa. Gasoline QMS., 350 gals., $75.25; Mot. Gas QMS., 10,000 gals., $2,150.00.

Sherwood Brothers, Baltimore, Md. Kerosene 3517, 500 gals., $80.00; Crude Oil, 100 gals., $10.00; Min. Oil 3517, 25,000 gals., $4,000.00; M. Mot. Oil 3502, 1,000 gals., $300.00; H. Mot. Oil 3502, 1,000 gals., $320.00; Crude Oil, 5,000 gals., $500.00; H. Steam Cyl. Oil 3509, 1,200 gals., $348.00; Lard Oil, 100 gals., $115.00; Trans. Oil, 100 gals., $30.00; Cyl. Oil 3510, 150 gals., $54.00.

Atlantic Rfg. Co., Philadelphia, Pa. Lub. Gear O. 3508, 500 gals., $125.00.

Fiske Brothers Rfg. Co., New York. Cup Grease 3506, 2,000 lbs., $95.00.

Texas Company, New York. Floor Oil, 2,500 gals., $495.00.

Sherwood Brothers, Baltimore, Md. Lt. Mot. Oil 3502, 5,000 gals., $1,400.00; Turbine Oil, 50 gals., $15.00; Thuban Comp. 3504, 50 gals., $11.50; Mar. Eng. Oil 3519, 2,000 gals., $1,100.00; Fish Oil, 100 gals., $90.00; H. Mot. Oil 3502, 2,400 gals., $768.00; E. H. Mot. Oil 3501, 1,200 gals., $456.00; Mot. Cycle O. 3520, 400 gals., $152.00; H. Mot. Oil 3502, 1,200 gals., $360.00; Cyl. Oil 3510, 2,450 gals., $882.00; Eng. O. No. 2 Red, 300 gals., $75.00; M. Lub. Oil No. 3 Red, 50 gals., $13.00; Min. Oil 3517, 1,650 gals., $264.00; Mot. Oil 3502L, 200 gals., $56.00; Red. Eng. Oil No. 1, 300 gals., $69.00; Signal Oil, 450 gals., $247.50; Crude Oil, 12,500 gals., $1,250.00; Mch. Lub No 1 Red Eng., 500 gals., $115.00; Oil 3509, 100 gals., $29.00; M. Eng. Oil 3502, 600 gals., $180.00.

Warren Lub. Company, Buffalo, N. Y. Spermo B, 100 lbs., $12.50.

Atlantic Rfg. Co., Philadelphia, Pa. Gasoline QMS., 155,000 gals., $29,450.00; Gasoline QMS., 10,000 gals., $2,150.00.

Texas Company, New York, N. Y. Blk. S. & A. Oil, 350 gals., $52.50; Mar. Fuel Oil, 1,050,000 gals., $36,750.00.

Atlantic Rfg. Company, Philadelphia, Pa. Mot. Gas QMS., 30,000 gals., $5,700.00; Min. Oil 3517, 3,500 gals., $385.00; Gasoline Aero 3511B, 24,000 gals., $6,240.00; Com. Gas QMS., 16,000 gals., $3,040.00; Ice Mch. Oil, 50 gals., $14.00; Dist. Crude Oil 25-35 Gr., 9,450 gals., $1,086.75; Oil. Med. Gargoyle BTE, 5,840 gals., $1,864.80; Kerosene 3517, 58,000 gals., $5,800.00; Gasoline QMS., 91,000 gals., $17,290.00; Gasoline QMS., 25,000 gals., $4,750.00.

Sherwood Brothers, Baltimore, Md. Oil Med. 3502, 100 gals., $30.00; Kerosene 3517, 3,750 gals., $600.00; H. Mot. Oil 3502, 200 gals., $64.00; Steam Cyl. Oil, 3510, 50 gals., $18.00; Crude Oil, 8,400 gals., $840.00; H. Mot. Oil, 3502, 500 gals., $150.00; H. Mot. Oil 3502, 150 gals., $48.00; Cyl. Oil 3510, 150 gals., $54.00; Eng. Oil No. 2 Red, 150 gals., $37.50; Kerosene 3517, 2,550 gals., $408.00.

Fiske Brothers Rfg. Co., New York. Grease, Med. 3506, 400 lbs., $19.00.

Standard Oil Company, New York. Gasoline QMS., 10,000 gals., $2,350.00.

Keystone Lub. Co., Philadelphia, Pa. Cup Grease, Keys, 400 lbs., $56.00.

Warren Lub. Co., Buffalo, N. Y. Spermo, 800 lbs., $68.00.

Fiske Brothers Rfg. Co., New York. Cup Grease, Arctic No. 3, 1,200 lbs., $57.00.

Atlantic Rfg. Company, New York. Gear Grease 3508, 50 gals., $12.50.

Sherwood Brothers, Baltimore, Md. Mob. "B." 3502H, 550 gals., $176.00.

Wisona Oil Company, Wisona, Minn. Mot. Gas QMS., 84,600 gals., $20,134.00.

Atlantic Rfg. Co., New York. Gasoline QMS., $192,000 gals., $36,480.00.

Sherwood Brothers, Baltimore, Md. Mot. Oil 3502M, 5,400 gals., $1,620.00; Trans. Oil 3504, 600 gals., $138.00.

Fiske Brothers Rfg. Co., New York. Cup Grease 3506, 800 lbs., $38.00.

Atlantic Rfg. Co., New York, N. Y. Aero Gas, 85,000 gals., $22,100.00; Mot. Gas, 100,000 gals., $21,500.00.

Texas Company, New York. Kerosene Oil, 2,000 gals., $300.00.

Sherwood Brothers, Baltimore, Md. Aero O. 3501, 2,000 gals., $760.00; H. Mot. Oil 3502, 3,000 gals., $960.00; H. Mot. Oil 3502, 3,000 gals., $900.00; L. Mot. Oil 3502, 1,500 gals., $420.00.

Atlantic Rfg. Co., New York, N. Y. Kerosene, 1,000 gals., $110.00.

Fiske Bros. Rfg. Co., New York. Graph. Grease, 500 lbs., $35.00.

Quintin Johnston, Jr., Chicago, Ill. Bit. Coal, Egg, 26,000 tons, $85,800.00.

Crozioe Pocahontas Co., Philadelphia, Pa. Bit. Run of Mine, 13,896 tons, $63,027.84.

Sangamon Co., Mining Co., Chicago, Ill. Bit. Coal, Nut, 1,250 tons, $2,937.50.

West Ky. Coal Co., Paducah, Ky. Bit. Run of Mine, 10,000 tons, $20,500.00.

Sangamon Co., Mining Co., Chicago, Ill. Bit. 3-inch Lump, 4,500 tons, $10,575.00.

Ohio & W. Va., Coal Co., Columbus, Ohio. Bit. Coal, ROM., 7,500 tons, $13,875.00.

Valley Camp Coal Co., Cleveland Ohio. Bit. Run of Mine, 6,475 tons, $30,108.75.

Sangamon Mining Co., Chicago, Ill. Bit. 2½-inch Lump, 5,510 tons, $12,948.50.

P. O. McIntire Coal Co., Cleveland, Ohio. Bit. Coal, 3-inch Lump, 2,750 tons, $6,820.00.

Zone Supply Officer.

List of awards (not including subsistence stores) made by the Zone General Supply Depot, Zone 13, Fort Mason, San Francisco, Cal., during the week ending July 5, 1919. (Unit price given):

Austin Western Road Mach. Co. 1 Heater, portable for road oil, complete, $160.00.

Paraffine Co., Inc. 50 gals. Paint, quick drying, $1.75.

Payot, Stafford & Kerr. 24 Binders, loose leaf, $3.45.

Dunham, Carrigan & Hayden Co. 6 Files, round, bastard 6-inch, 13 1-12 cents.

Standard Oil Co. Gasoline, Motor, QMC., 1,000 gals., .195.

Joseph Gutradt Co. Soap, salt water, 9,000 lbs., .0625.

California Casket Co. 432 Caps, eye. .03472; 800 16 oz. Bots. Fluid Embalming, $1.00.

San Francisco Casket Co. 100 lbs. Compound, hardening, .30.

Johnson, Joseph & G. M. Josselyn & Co. 200 Yds. Canvas, No. 2, 22-inch, .702.

Foard, Barstow Ship Chandlery Co. Line, Lyle Gun, 2, $38.50.

Waterbury Co. Rope, wire, marline, 720 ft., 31.

C. J. Hendry Co. Sheaves, 6¼ x 2⅛-in., 6, $2.95.

C. W. Marwedel. Brass shoot spring, 4 sq. ft., .405 lb.

C. J. Hendry Co. Rags, cotton, white, 250 lbs., .145.

Stauffer Chemical Co. Acid, sulphuric, 40 gals., .08 lb.

Fyr Fyter Fire Ext. Co. Nozzle Gorter, 1, $55.00.

Yawman & Erbe Mfg. Co. Cabinet, sectional, 4 d, 1, $52.50.

H. S. Crocker Co. Cabinets, file, 2 d, 4, $10.25.

F. A. Thomas Co., Inc. Cards, time, 25,000, .0015.

C. J. Hendry Co. Preservers, life, 100, $2.00.

National Paint & Oil Co. Oil, linseed, boiled, 120 gals., $2.00.

W. P. Fuller & Co. White lead, 2,400 lbs., .11.

Royal Lumber Co., Lumber, viz: O. P. 1 x 10 in. S-4-S, 3,000 ft., .048; Spruce, 1 x 14 in., S-4-S, 3,600 ft., .052.

Tiernan Lumber Co. Hemlock, 1 x 12 in., S-4-S, 6,000 ft., .055.

Hartwood Lumber Co. O. U. ½ x 12 in., S-4-S, 6,000 ft., .042.

Hooper Lumber Co. Sugar Pine 1½ x 16 in., 672 ft., .136. Sugar Pine, 1½ x 20 in., 840 ft., .1445. Moulding, ⅞ in., 1,200 l. ft., .0075.

Frank P. Sharp. Machine, tapping, 1, $100.00.

C. J. Hendry Co. Block, snatch 10 in., 1, $6.60.

Paraffine Co., Inc. Paint, Pabcoat, 50 gals., $1.65. Paint, Concrete Gray, 50 gals., $1.65. Paint, Green, 50 gals., $1.65.

E., B. & A. L. Stone Co. Rock, crushed, No. 3, 100 yards, $2.25. Rock, crushed, No. 4, 20 yards, $2.40.

Dunham, Carrigan & Hayden Co. Screws, wood, brass, ½ in., 16 gross, $1.08. Screws, wood, brass, 2½ in., 2 gros., $5.55.

Dunham, Carrigan & Hayden Co. Cord Heater, 300 ft., .0432. Pipe, 1½ in. galv., 200 ft., .185. Pipe, 1 in. galv., 120 ft., .116. Pipe, ¾ in. galv., 800 ft., .0785. Sprinklers, lawn, 88, .40.

United Electric Vehicle Co. Plates, clutch block, 1 set, $50.65.

A. Carliske & Co. Cabinet, filing 4 d., 1, $35.00.

H. S. Crocker Co. Cabinets, filing 4 d., 2, $40.65. Cabinets, filing 4d., 1, $36.60. Ends, panel, 1 pr., $10.20.

Westinghouse Elec. Co. Lamps, street, incand., 60, .7368.

July, 1919.

H. C. Magnus & Co. Stamps, rubber, 2,000, .20.

Associated Oil Co. Books, coupon, gasoline, 2, $10.25.

Standard Oil Co. Books, coupon, gasoline, 2, $10.25.

Union Oil Co. Books, coupon, gasoline, 2, $9.53.

Acme Steel Goods Co. Iron strapping, ⅝ in., 1,800 lbs., .1056.

Spend wisely and save for future needs. War-Savings Stamps and Thrift Stamps will help you to financial peace and help your Government finance world peace.

GOVERNMENT DECISIONS AFFECTING BUSINESS

Treasury Department.

The Treasury Department authorizes the following:

(T. D. 2881.)

DISTILLED SPIRITS AND WINES.

Treasury Department,
Office of Commisioner of Internal Revenue,
Washington, D. C.

To Collectors of Internal Revenue and Others Concerned:

Section 1 of the act of November 21, 1918 (War Prohibition Law), provides that after June 30, 1919, until the conclusion of the present war, and thereafter until the termination of demobilization, the date of which shall be determined and proclaimed by the President, no distilled spirits held in bond shall be removed therefrom for beverage purposes, except for export; also that no beer, wine, or other intoxicating or vinous liquors shall be sold for beverage purposes, except for export. It authorizes the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, to prescribe rules and regulations regarding the manufacture and sale of distilled spirits and removal of distilled spirits held in bond for other than beverage purposes, and to govern the manufacture, sale and distribution of wines for sacramental, medical, or other than beverage uses.

In view of these provisions and of the further fact that the Commissioner has jurisdiction under the general revenue laws over spirits and wines on bonded premises and withdrawals from bond for export, the following regulations are issued:

I. EXPORTS.

(a) **Existing regulations in force.** The existing regulations governing the export of wines tax free (T. Ds. 2416 and 2505), and governing the export of spirits free of tax or with benefit of drawback (Regs. No. 29), will continue in force and effect for the export of wines or distilled spirits during the war prohibition period.

(b) **New circumstances.** If circumstances arise in connection with such exports to which the regulations seem inapplicable, or which they do not fully provide for, all such circumstances should be submitted for a specific ruling.

II. MEDICAL USES OF WINES AND SPIRITS.

(a) **Physicians' prescriptions.** Physicians may prescribe wines and liquors, for internal use, or alcohol for external uses, but in every such case each prescription shall be in duplicate, and both copies be signed in the physician's hand-writing. The quantity prescribed for a single patient at a given time shall not exceed one quart. In no case shall a physician prescribe alcoholic liquors unless the patient is under his constant personal supervision.

All prescriptions shall indicate clearly the name and address of the patient, including street and apartment number, if any, the date when written, the condition or illness for which prescribed, and the name of the pharmacist to whom the prescription is to be presented for filling.

(b) **Physicians' records.** The physician shall keep a record in which a separate page or pages shall be allotted each patient for whom alcoholic liquors are prescribed, and shall enter therein, under the patient's name and address, the date of each prescription, amount and kind of liquors dispensed by each prescription, and the name of the pharmacist filling the same.

(c) **Pharmacists and druggists who may fill prescriptions.** Any licensed pharmacist or druggist may fill such prescriptions (1) if his name appears on the prescription in the physician's hand-writing, and (2) if he has made application and received permit, Form 737, in accordance with the provisions of T. D. 2788, and (3) if he has qualified as retail liquor dealer, by the payment of special tax. No such prescription may be refilled.

(d) **Druggists' duties.** Druggists filling these prescriptions shall preserve in a separate, carefully guarded file, one copy of every prescription filled, and once a month shall transmit to the collector of internal revenue a list showing the names of the physicians, the names of the patients, and the total quantity dispensed to each patient during the month. These lists shall be subject to immediate examination and frequent review in the collectors' offices, and wherever there is indicated either (1) that a physician is prescribing more than normal quantities, or (2) that any patient, through the services of one or more than one physician, is procuring more than a normal quantity, the collector shall report the facts to the Commissioner and the United States Attorney.

(e) **Refusal to fill prescriptions.** Pharmacists should refuse to fill prescriptions if they have any reason to believe that physicians are dispensing for other than strictly legitimate medicinal uses, or that a patient is securing, through one or more physicians, quantities in excess of the amount required for legitimate uses.

(f) **Wholesale or retail liquor dealers.** Wholesale or retail liquor dealers having stocks of wines or liquors on hand, may sell to pharmacists holding permit, upon receipt of order on Form 739 and in conformity with the provisions of T. D. 2788, until their present supplies are exhausted. Such orders may be filled from spirits taxpaid at the $6.40 rate.

Wholesale or retail liquor dealers who are not licensed druggists or pharmacists will not be permitted to qualify, after their present stocks are exhausted, to deal in either beverage or nonbeverage spirits.

(g) **Wholesale pharmacists.** Wholesale pharmacists may continue to qualify for the sale of liquors or wines for nonbeverage purposes, in conformity with the provisions of T. D. 2788.

(h) **Nonbeverage alcohol.** Nonbeverage alcohol, tax paid at the rate of $2.20 per gallon, may be used in filling prescriptions for spirits or alcohol so medicated or denatured in accordance with existing regulations as to be unfit for beverage use. In filling prescriptions for spirits or alcohol not so medicated or denatured so as to render it unfit for beverage use, liquor tax paid at the rate of $6.40 per gallon only must be used.

(i) **Wine.** Tax-paid wine must be used in all cases.

III. SACRAMENTAL WINES PRODUCED UNDER CLERICAL SUPERVISION.

(a) **Procedure for production.** The procedure outlined in T. D. 2765 for the production of wines in quantities not exceeding 1,000 gallons should be followed where wines are produced for sacramental purposes by churches or religious orders, and the production and distribution are entirely under clerical supervision. Such wines may be removed from the premises where produced, in accordance with the provisions of T. D. 2788. The labels required by that Treasury Decision may be omitted. The details of the procedure outlined in the two Treasury Decisions mentioned will be furnished to any interested person by the collector of internal revenue for the district in which the wines are produced. If objections are made to collectors that the provisions of the Treasury Decisions are inapplicable to the established procedure of any recognized religious body, and that they impede or interfere with historic rites or customs, the collector will carefully investigate the facts and make full report to the Commissioner in order that it may be determined whether the regulations should be modified to meet the needs of the particular case. Wine used for sacramental purposes is subject to tax.

IV. GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS.

(a) **Shipping wines or spirits.** All inquiries relating to the methods of shipping wines or spirits in filling nonbeverage orders should be made to the local representative of the United States Railroad Administration.

(b) **Jurisdiction of Department of Justice.** The Department of Justice has exclusive jurisdiction to enforce the prohibition provisions of the act of November 21, 1918 (War Prohibition Law). Accordingly it should be suggested to all persons making inquiry as to the prohibition provisions of the Act that they address ether the Attorney General or the local United States Attorney. Similarly, when internal revenue officers become aware of apparent violations of the prohibition provisions of the Act, they should report such facts as come to their attenion to the local officers of the Department of Justice. They will co-operate with the Department of Justice agents if such co-operation is requested.

(c) **Effect of existing regulations and instructions.** The regulations and instructions regarding the use of nonbeverage spirits and alcohol for purposes other than those specifically dealt with herein will continue in effect.

(d) **Use of sacramental, etc., wines for beverage purposes.** When there is evidence that wine or liquor obtained actually or ostensibly for sacramental, medicinal, or nonbeverage purposes has been used for beverage purposes it shall be reported to the Commissioner for assertion of additional tax liability, and to the United States Attorney for prosecution under the internal revenue laws.

(e) **Effect of tax payment on liability to criminal prosecution.** So long as the taxes on alcoholic liquor and on occupations connected with the production and sale of alcoholic beverages remain in force they must be enforced. The Attorney General has advised this Department that the fact that an occupation or the production or sale of a beverage is prohibited does not relieve those engaged in such occupation or producing or selling the beverage from tax liability. (T. D. 2841). It must, however, be clearly understood that payment of tax in no way conveys any right to act contrary to or to be exempt from liabilities imposed by the prohibition legislation. The result of the statutes imposing the taxes and prohibiting the traffic is that the same person may incur liability to tax and at the same time be liable to prosecution under the prohibition laws.

DANIEL C. ROPER,
Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

CORPORATION EXCISE TAXES.

Treasury Department,
Office of Commissioner of Internal Revenue,
Washington, D. C.

To Collectors of Internal Revenue and Others Concerned:

Section 38 of the act of August 5, 1909, after imposing on insurance companies a special excise tax with respect to the carrying on or doing business equivalent to one per centum upon the net income over and above five thousand dollars, exclusive of certain stated amounts, provides that such income shall be ascertained by deducting from the gross amount of the income, received within the year from all sourses, "all losses actually sustained within the year and not compensated by insurance or otherwise, including a reasonable allowance for depreciation of property, if any."

The question has been considered whether insurance companies which own securities taken at the market value may deduct from gross income as depreciation the net decrease in market value of such securities.

The only deduction appropriate, of those allowed by Section 38 of the act of August 5, 1909, is that quoted above. The quoted clause undoubtedly goes to a depreciation which has not yet been realized by sale of the depreciated property; it was not intended to cover a loss resulting from an actual sale of the securities, but is limited to the loss in actual use value due to wear and tear, reflected in a fall in money value. The fluctations in the market value of a commercial security, as in the case of a stock of goods, are constant from month to month, but no one regards them as a final depreciation in value from which the property will not recover. In order to be a loss "actually sustained" there must be a certain deterioration of those elements which contribute to the beneficial use of the property and which prevent it from ever commanding the same opinion of its value as before. The statute refers only to such goods as by reason of their physical deterioration are permanently impaired in use, from which impairment there is no chance of recovery. It is therefore held that an insurance company may not deduct from its gross income as depreciation the net decrease in market value of securities taken at market value during the year.

Another question which has arisen involves the right to offset as against an amount found due a taxpayer in suit against the collector, sums due the United States under the act of August 5, 1909, as determined by the court even though there is included therein amounts which the Commissioner of Internal Revenue did not claim to be due the United States in considering the return for purposes of assessment.

Where an action for money had and received is brought against a collector of internal revenue for the amount of an addi-

GOVERNMENT DECISIONS AFFECTING BUSINESS

tional tax paid on net income, the taxpayer is entitled to recover only such amount as is in reality greater than the tax which should have been assessed under the law as properly interpreted and applied. The fact that the Commissioner in assessing the tax erroneously allowed some deductions for depreciation does not operate as an estoppel against the collector or against the United States, as it is well settled that no assessment of the Commissioner is necessary for the collection of the tax, at least in a direct action by the United States; nor does it make any difference that an assessment has been made, for in spite of the assessment and of the expiration of the period within which an amended assessment can be made, the United States may still sue for the amount actually due. It is immaterial that suit is in form against the collector, because the recovery in the end comes from the United States, so that even if the collector were personally estopped, that estoppel under the circumstances does not apply against the United States. The conclusion is reached therefore that sums due the United States as determined by the court in suit against a collector of internal revenue are a valid offset as against the amount found due the taxpayer, though such sums include items which the Commissioner did not claim to be due the United States when considering the return for purposes of assessment.

DANIEL C. ROPER,
Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

SUCCESSION TAXES—DECISION OF COURT.

1. Succession taxes—Bar of suit to recover back by judgment in former suit.

Judgment in suit against collector of internal revenue to recover a succession tax collected under the act of June 13, 1898, c. 448, Sec. 29, for part of the claim only, certain interests involved being erroneously held to be taxable as being vested in possession or enjoyment before July 1, 1902, which judgment was satisfied by the United States, is not a bar to a suit against the United States in the Court of Claims to recover the unpaid residue.

2. Same—Claim as prerequisite to suit.

A claim for refund filed in August, 1903, with the Commissioner of Internal Revenue as a prerequisite to a suit against a collector to recover a succession tax collected under the act of June 13, 1898, c. 448, Sec. 29, is sufficient to meet the requirements of the act of July 27, 1912, c. 256, relating to claims for taxes erroneously collected under the 1898 act; the effect of the claim was not extinguished by the judgment in the suit and it is not necessary that the claim be filed under the 1912 act.

3. Same—Limitation of actions.

Where application was made on September 7, 1916, to the Secretary of the Treasury for repayment of tax collected under the act of June 13, 1898, c. 448, Sec. 29, and claim was rejected on October 30, 1916, suit brought in the Court of Claims on January 23, 1917, under the act of July 27, 1912, c. 256, was within the six-year period allowed by section 1069, Revised Statutes.

Treasury Department,
Office of Commissioner of Internal Revenue,
Washington, D. C.

The appended opinion of the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of William H. Sage, et al., executors of the last will of Dean Sage, deceased, v. United States, is published for the information of internal revenue officers and others concerned.

DANIEL C. ROPER,
Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

No. 344.—October Term, 1918.

Appeal from the Court of Claims.

William H. Sage, Henry M. Sage, and James Fenimore Cooper, Executors of the Last Will of Dean Sage, Deceased, Appellants,
vs.
The United States.

(May 19, 1919.)

Mr. Justice Holmes delivered the opinion of the Court.

This is a claim under the Acts of June 27, 1902, c. 1160, Section 3, 32 Stat. 406, and of July 27, 1912, c. 256, 37 Stat. 240, to have refunded a tax collected under the Act of June 13, 1898, c. 448, Section 29, 30 Stat. 448, 464, 465, upon legacies to the wife and children of the testator, Dean Sage. The petition was dismissed by the Court of Claims on demurrer. The testator died domiciled in New York on June 23, 1902, so that the debts of the estate were not ascertained and, as decided in McCoach v. Pratt, 236 U. S. 562, the legacies were not "absolutely vested in possession or enjoyment" before July 1, 1902, and therefore by the terms of the Act of 1902 were not subject to the tax under the above mentioned Section 29. A tax of $63,940.88 was collected, however, in June, 1903. On August 24, 1903, an application to have it refunded on the ground that the legacies were not subject to taxation under Section 29 was made to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, but was denied in the following month. Two years later the petitioners sued the Collector and in May, 1912, got judgment for $30,275.49, with interest and costs, which was satisfied by the United States. McCoach v. Pratt, supra, and United States v. Jones, 236 U. S. 106, had not been decided at that time and it was held that some of the interests were vested in enjoyment. Ward v. Sage, 185 Fed. Rep. 7. This suit is for the unrepaid residue and was begun on January 23, 1917. The Government contends that the judgment and also the Act of July 27, 1912, c. 256, Section 1, 37 Stat. 240, are bars to the present claim.

The former judgment is not a bar. It is true that the statutes modify the common law liability for money wrongfully collected by duress so far as to require a preliminary appeal to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue before bringing a suit. Rev. Sts. Section 3226. It is true also that it is the duty of the District Attorney to appear for the collector in such suits, Rev. Sts. Section 771; that the judgment is to be paid by the United States and the Collector is exempted from execution if a certificate is granted by the Court that there was probable cause for his act, Rev. Sts. Section 989; and that there was a permanent appropriation for the refunding of taxes illegally collected. Rev. Sts. Section 3689 (17).. No doubt, too, if it appeared in a suit against a collector who had acted with probable cause and had turned over his money to the United States, that a part of the tax properly was due to the United States, unnecessary formalities might be omitted and the sum properly due might be retained. Of course, the United States in such a case could not require a second payment of that sum. Crocker v. Malley, March 17, 1919. But no one could contend that technically a judgment of a District Court in a suit against a collector was a judgment against or in favor of the United States. It is hard to say that the United Staes is privy to such a judgment or that it would be bound by it if a suit were brought in the Court of Claims. The suit is personal and its incidents, such as the nature of the defenses open and the allowance of interest, are different. It does not concern property in which the United States asserts an interest on its own behalf or as trustees, as in Minnesota v. Hitchcock, 185 U. S. 373, 388. At the time the judgment is entered the United States is a stranger. Subsequently the discretionary action of officials may, or it may not, give the United States a practical interest in the amount of the judgment, as determining the amount of a claim against it, but the claim would arise from the subsequent official act, not from the judgment itself. United States v. Frerichs, 124 U. S. 315. But perhaps it would be enough to say that if the judgment otherwise were a bar the bar would be removed by the subsequent enactment of the Act of July 27, 1912, c. 256, 37 Stat. 240, upon which, as well as the Act of 1902, this claim is based.

The Act of July 27, 1912, after providing in Section 1 for the presentation of claims for taxes erroneously collected under the above mentioned Section 29, as stated in the preceding case of Coleman v. United States, directs repayment in Section 2 to "such claimants as have presented or shall hereafter so present their claims," and establish them. The claimants had presented their claim, and so had complied with the letter of the Act. But it is said that they filed it simply as a prerequisite to their suit against the collector and that its effect was extinguished by the judgment in that suit. This argument reads into the words of the statute what is not there and reads what was there out of the claim. The claim was presented to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to get the money. The suit was only the undesired alternative in case the Commissioner rejected the claim. It plays no part in the question that we now are considering. Suppose that no suit had been brought we can see no ground for denying that the claim would have been presented within the meaning of the Act. It did not have to be a claim under the act as the status in terms contemplated that it might have been presented before the statute was passed. But if the presenting was sufficient before the suit was brought it is sufficient now. The statute of course does not confine its act of justice to unrejected claims.

The Act of 1912 applied in terms to "all claims for the refunding of any internal tax alleged to have been erroneously or illegally assessed and collected" under the above mentioned Section 29. The only condition was that it should have been presented not later than January 1, 1914. Until that time no statute of limitations could begin to run. After the Act was passed an application was made on September 7, 1916, to the Secretary of the Treasury for repayment of the residue of the erroneously collected tax. It was rejected on October 30, 1916, on the mistaken ground that the judgment against the collector finished the matter. This suit was brought on January 23, 1917, and so was within the six years allowed by Rev. Sts. Section 1069 for suits in the Court of Claims. The Act of 1912, like that of 1902, created rights where they had not existed before, United States v. Hvoslef, 237 U. S. 1, 12, 13, and the claimant's rights are not barred. See further James v. Hicks, 110 U. S. 272.

Judgment reversed.

CUSTOMS.

(T. D. 38076.)

Accounting forms and procedure—Amending and supplementing T. D. 37919 of February 20, 1919.

Treasury Department, June 30, 1919.

To Collectors of Customs:

Moneys collected on importations through the mail in accordance with the provisions of T. D. 37779 of September 28, 1918, will be recorded and scheduled as follows:

Duties collected on customs Cat. No. 5171 and fines on Cat. No. 5161.

Record and bulletin of liquidation of mail and other informal entries will be prepared on customs Cat. No. 5173. The original will be placed in loose-leaf binder as record of increases and refunds. One copy will be sent to port of entry to be posted as a bulletin of liquidation. Entries in unbroken series liquidated as entered may be noted thus: "75 to 200, 202 to 291, as entered."

The second coupon of customs Cat. No. 5103, "Naval office ticket and receipt," will hereafter be retained in the cashier's office as a deposit ticket and not forwarded to the Auditor for the Treasury Department.

Schedules of collections and disbursements need not be signed by the collectors of customs, as the collector's signature on the account current covering all collections and disbursements is sufficient.

SALE AND ACCOUNTING FOR BLANK FORMS.

Requisition for salable forms will hereafter be made on Cat. No. 4909, the requisition to be prepared in triplicate. The first and second copies will be forwarded to the department, the second copy being returned with the shipment as an invoice thereof. When the salable forms are received by the collector the receipt will be noted on Cat. No. 4909 accompanying the shipment, and it will be attached to the account of salable customs blanks (Cat. No. 4911) and forwarded to the auditor at the close of the month. As blank forms are sold at a uniform price (25 cents) per pad of 100, the requisition will show the number of pads required, instead of the number of blanks, as heretofore.

The office record of salable forms will be kept on Cat. No. 4913.

A new form of "Account of salable customs blanks" (Cat. No. 4911) has been provided. Ports of entry will make requisition on headquarters ports on Cat. No. 4909 and will make their returns to headquarters port of blanks received and sold on Cat. No. 4911. Requisition for the new forms will be filled after July 1.

All salable blanks will hereafter be put up in pads of 100. Collectors may set aside for free distribution one or more pads of any cat-

GOVERNMENT DECISIONS AFFECTING BUSINESS

alogue number not to exceed 5 per cent supply and will take credit in account of blanks (Cat. No. 4911) for the pads so set aside, the entry to read "No. ———, pads for free distribution, value $———."

A new form of record and schedule of collections on account of services of officers has been provided. Customs Cat. No. 5175, eliminating services of officers under the act of February 13, 1911, which will hereafter be recorded and scheduled on customs Cat. No. 5167 A. Schedule customs Cat. 5167 B is abolished.

Fines remitted will be entered on customs Cat. No. 5161, giving date of department letter of authority.

All vouchers or bills for moneys due the Government will be stamped "Paid" and signed or initialed by the cashier when paid, the stamp to show "Customs district No. ———, port ———. Paid date ———."

The following blank forms are abolished: Cat. No. 4907, "Record of daily sales of blanks"; Cat. No. 4907 A and 4907 B, "Schedule of blanks on hand received and sold"; Cat. Nos. 5043 A and 5043 B and 5036, "Consolidated schedule of fines and duties on mail and informal entries"; Cat. No. 5167 B, "Schedule of special deposits."

L. S. ROWE, Assistant Secretary.

(T. D. 38078.)

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF WHEAT AND WHEAT FLOUR.

Order of the United States wheat director recognizing War Trade Board's export and import licenses for wheat or wheat flour with certain exceptions.

Treasury Department, July 1, 1919.

To Collectors of Customs:

The United States wheat director announces that effective July 1, 1919, and until further ordered, properly executed licenses issued by the War Trade Board for the importation or exportation of wheat or wheat flour, except the board's RAC export licenses and the board's special PBF import licenses, will be in full force and effect as if issued by the United States wheat director. Collectors should therefore recognize such licenses as if issued by the United States wheat director under the authority of the President's proclamation, dated June 24, 1919.

T. D. 38071 of June 28, 1919, promulgating the said proclamation and the regulations thereunder is therefore hereby amended accordingly.

(106847.)

L. S. ROWE, Assistant Secretary.

(T. D. 38079.)

DRAWBACK.

Synopsis of drawback rates issued between June 23 and July 5, 1919, inclusive.

Treasury Department, July 7, 1919.

(a) Candy. Manufactured by the Lovell & Covel Co., of Boston, Mass., with the use of sugar refined wholly or in part from imported raw sugar.

A manufacturing record shall be kept in the manner described in the sworn statement of the manufacturers, dated June 26, 1919, showing, in the case of each batch of candy manufactured for exportation with benefit of drawback, the lot number and date of manufacture thereof, the quantity and identity of refined sugar used, and the quantity and kind of candy obtained. A sworn abstract from such manufacturing record shall be filed with the drawback entry.

The allowance shall not exceed the quantity of refined sugar used in the manufacture of the exported candy, as shown by the abstract from the manufacturing record.

Rate effective on and after March 7, 1919.

Supplemental sworn schedules may be filed covering additional kinds of candy or changes in formula, and upon verification of such schedules drawback may be allowed on candy manufactured in accordance therewith.

Sworn statement of the manufacturers, dated June 26, 1919, transmitted to the collector of customs, New York, July 1, 1919.

(101732-16.)

(Signed.)

L. S. ROWE, Assistant Secretary.

(b) Candy. Manufactured by Wallace & Co., of Brooklyn, N. Y., with the use of imported nuts and sugar refined wholly or in part from imported raw sugar.

A manufacturing record shall be kept in the manner described in the sworn statement of the manufacturers, dated June 19, 1919, showing, in the case of each lot of candy manufactured for exportation with benefit of drawback, the lot number and date of manufacture thereof, the quantities and identity of imported nuts and refined sugar used, the quantities of domestic materials used, and the quantity of finished candy obtained. A sworn abstract from such manufacturing record shall be filed with the drawback entry.

The quantities of imported nuts and refined sugar which may be taken as a basis for the allowance of drawback shall not exceed the quantities used in the manufacture of the exported candy as shown by the abstract from the manufacturing record.

Supplemental sworn schedules may be filed covering additional kinds of candy, changes in formula, or the use of additional kinds of imported materials, and upon verification of such schedules drawback may be allowed on candy manufactured in accordance therewith.

Drawback may be allowed under these regulations on candy exported on or after May 1, 1919.

Sworn statement of the manufacturers, dated June 19, 1919, transmitted to the collector of customs, New York, June 26, 1919.

(100732-21.)

(Signed.)

L. S. ROWE, Assistant Secretary.

(c) Chocolate, sweet; chocolate coating; cocoa powder, sweetened. Manufactured by the Stollwerck Chocolate Co., of Stamford, Conn., with the use of sugar refined wholly or in part from imported raw sugar.

A manufacturing record shall be kept in the manner described in the sworn statement of the manufacturers, dated June 18, 1919, showing, in the case each lot of sweet chocolate, sweet chocolate coatings, and sweetened cocoa powder manufactured for exportation with benefit of drawback, the lot number and date of manufacture thereof, the quantity and identity of refined sugar used, the quantities of other ingredients used, and the quantity and brand name of the finished product obtained. A sworn abstract from such manufacturing record shall be filed with the drawback entry.

The allowance shall not exceed the quantity of refined sugar used in the manufacture of the exported products as shown by the abstract from the manufacturing record.

Rate effective on and after May 29, 1919.

T. D. 28228 of June 11, 1907, is hereby revoked.

Supplemental sworn schedules may be filed covering additional kinds or brands of chocolate and cocoa products or changes in formula, and upon verification of such schedules drawback may be allowed on articles manufactured in accordance therewith.

Sworn statement of the manufacturers, dated June 18, 1919, transmitted to the collector of customs, New York, July 1, 1919. (102509.) (Signed) L. S. ROWE, Assistant Secretary.

(d) Cigarettes. Manufactured by Benson & Hedges, of New York, N. Y., with the use of imported tobacco and cigarette paper.

A manufacturing record shall be kept in the manner described in the sworn statement of the manufacturers, dated June 23, 1919, showing, in the case of each lot of cigarettes manufactured for exportation with benefit of drawback, the lot number and date of manufacture thereof, the number, size and kind of cigarettes obtained, and the quantities and identity of imported tobacco and cigarette paper appearing therein. A sworn abstract from such manufacturing record shall be filed with the drawback entry.

The allowance shall not exceed the quantities of imported tobacco and cigarette paper appearing in the exported cigarettes, as shown by the abstract from the manufacturing record.

Rate effective on and after May 21, 1919.

Sworn statement of the manufacturers, dated June 23, 1919, transmitted to the collector of customs, New York, July 1, 1919. (99655-40.) (Signed) L. S. ROWE, Assistant Secretary.

(e) Confectionery; Sweet Chocolate and Almond Bars. Manufactured by the Touraine Co., of Boston, Mass., with the use of imported shelled almonds and sugar refined wholly or in part from imported raw sugar.

A manufacturing record shall be kept in the manner described in the sworn statement of the manufacturers, dated June 20, 1919, showing, in the case of each lot of confectionery manufactured for exportation with benefit of drawback, the lot number and date of manufacture thereof, the quantities and identity of imported shelled almonds and refined sugar used, and the quantity of finished product obtained. A sworn abstract from such manufacturing record shall be filed with the drawback entry.

The allowance shall not exceed the quantities of imported shelled almonds and refined sugar used in the manufacture of the exported confectionery, as shown by the abstract from the manufacturing record.

Supplemental sworn schedules may be filed covering other kinds of confectionery or changes in formula, and upon verification of such schedules drawback may be allowed on confectionery manufactured in accordance therewith.

Rate effective on and after May 19, 1919.

Sworn statement of the manufacturers, dated June 20, 1919, transmitted to the collector of customs, New York, June 30, 1919. (100732-24.) (Signed) L. S. ROWE, Assistant Secretary.

(f) Hair Tonic; "Hairtone." T. D. 37926-B of February 25, 1919, providing for the payment of drawback on perfumery manufactured by the Davis & Lawrence Co., of New York, N. Y., with the use of domestic tax-paid alcohol, extended to provide for drawback on hair tonic designated as "Hairtone" manufactured by said firm with the use of domestic tax-paid alcohol.

Extension effective on and after March 15, 1919.

Sworn statement of the manufacturers, dated May 28, 1919, transmitted to the collector of customs, New York, June 26, 1919. (40852.) (Signed) L. S. ROWE, Assistant Secretary.

(g) Milk, condensed. T. D. 37815-D of November 18, 1918, providing for drawback on condensed milk manufactured by the Oatman Condensed Milk Co., of Dundee, Ill., with the use of refined sugar produced from imported raw sugar, extended to provide for drawback on condensed milk when manufactured for the account of the said firm by the Bowman Dairy Co., of Dundee, Ill.

Sworn statement of the Bowman Dairy Co., dated May 20, 1919, transmitted to the collector of customs, Chicago, Ill., June 26, 1919. (103025-19). (Signed) L. S. ROWE, Assistant Secretary.

(h) Oil, peanut, refined, and lard substitute. T. D. 37265-G of July 12, 1917, covering the payment of drawback on refined peanut oil and lard substitutes manufactured by the Southern Cotton Oil Co., of New York, N. Y., in part with the use of imported crude peanut oil extended to provide for drawback on the said articles when manufactured by the same company at its Savannah, Ga., factory.

Extension effective on and after May 11, 1919.

Supplemental sworn statement of the manufacturers, dated June 18, 1919, transmitted to the collector of customs, New York, June 30, 1919. (103356.) (Signed) L. S. ROWE, Assistant Secretary.

(i) Rugs, renovated. Exported by A. & M. Karagheusian, of New York, N. Y., after having been renovated for their account by the Eastern Rug Refinishing Co., of Brooklyn, N. Y.

The allowance shall not exceed one imported rug of the same kind and value for each renovated rug exported.

Rate effective on and after May 12, 1919.

Sworn statements of A. & M. Karagheusian and the Eastern Rug Refinishing Co., dated June 20, 1919, transmitted to the collector of customs, New York, June 30, 1919. (107906.) (Signed) L. S. ROWE, Assistant Secretary.

(j) Sample books and cards. Manufactured by the Hatheway-Sheffield Co., of New York, N. Y., with the use of imported spool silk.

A manufacturing record shall be kept in the manner described in the sworn statement of the manufacturers, dated June 25, 1919, showing, in the case of each lot of sample books and sample cards manufactured for exportation with benefit of drawback, the lot number and date of manufacture thereof, the quantity and identity of the imported spool silk used, and the quantity of sample books or sample cards obtained. A sworn abstract from such manufacturing record shall be filed with the drawback entry.

The allowance shall not exceed the quantity of imported spool silk used in the manufacture of the exported sample books and cards, as shown by the abstract from the manufacturing record.

Rate effective on and after May 19, 1919.

Sworn statement of the manufacturers, dated June 25, 1919, transmitted to the collector of customs, New York, July 1, 1919. (107902.) (Signed) L. S. ROWE, Assistant Secretary.

(k) Syrup, blended. Produced by the American Molasses Co., of New York, N. Y., with the use of refiners' syrup produced wholly or in part from imported raw sugar.

GOVERNMENT DECISIONS AFFECTING BUSINESS

A manufacturing record shall be kept in the manner described in the sworn statement of the manufacturers, dated May 28, 1919, showing, in the case of each lot of blended syrup produced for exportation with benefit of drawback, the lot number and date of production thereof, the quantities and identity of each kind of refiners' syrup used, and the quantity of blended syrup obtained. A sworn abstract from such manufacturing record shall be filed with the drawback entry.

The allowance shall not exceed the quantity of refiners' syrup of imported origin used in the manufacture of the exported blended syrup, as shown by the abstract from the manufacturing record.

Rate effective on and after May 31, 1919.

Sworn statement of the producers, dated May 28, 1919, transmitted to the collector of customs, New York, June 30, 1919. (99412-1.) (Signed) L. S. ROWE, Assistant Secretary.

(I) Watches and wrist watches. Manufactured by Goldsmith, Stern & Co., of New York, N. Y., with the use of imported watch movements in combination with domestic watch cases and leather straps.

The allowance for each watch or wrist watch exported shall not exceed one imported watch movement of the kind, grade and value used in the manufacture thereof.

Rate effective on and after June 11, 1919.

Sworn statement of the manufacturers, dated June 21, 1919, transmitted to the collector of customs, New York, June 30, 1919. (103793.) (Signed) L. S. ROWE, Assistant Secretary.

(T. D. 38080.)

CUSTOMS FEES.

Customhouse cartmen's licenses and truckmen's bonds are essential to the passage of imported merchandise through the customs and no fee for such documents should be charged.

Treasury Department, July 7, 1919.

Sir: The department refers to your letter of the 12th ultimo in regard to the application of "customs fee" Nos. 1 and 2, described in T. D. 37296 of July 31, 1917, to customhouse cartmen's licenses and truckmen's bonds, respectively.

I inclose herewith a copy of a letter from the collector of customs at New York setting forth his views in the matter and the practice at his port. The department concurs in the opinion of the collector at New York that a customhouse cartmen's license is a certificate necessary to the passage of imported merchandise through the customs and falls within the excepted class under "customs fee" No. 1.

The department is also of the opinion that the bond required as a prerequisite to the issuance of a license is also essential to the passage of merchandise through the customs and falls within the excepted class under "customs fee" No. 2.

In view of the foregoing, you will discontinue the practice of charging fees for the above-mentioned licenses and bonds.

Respectfully, L. S. ROWE,
(89128.) Assistant Secretary.
Collector of Customs, Boston, Mass.

ABSTRACTS OF BOARD CASES.

Summary of decision of the Board of General Appraisers.

Treasury Department, July 8, 1919.

The following abstracts of decisions of the Board of United States General Appraisers at New York are published for the information and guidance of officers of the customs and others concerned. While the decisions are not of sufficient general interest to print in full, the summary herein given will be of assistance to customs officials in easily locating cases and tracing important facts.

L. S. ROWE, Assistant Secretary.

Board 1—McClelland, Sullivan and Brown. Board 2—Fischer, Howell and Weller. Board 3—Waite, Hay and Adamson.

No. 43250.—Protests 808596, etc., of L. Reusche & Co., et al. (New York).

BEFORE BOARD 1, JULY 1, 1919.

Ceramic Colors. Ceramic colors, classified at 15 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 63, tariff act of 1913, are claimed dutiable at 10 per cent under paragraph 65.

Opinion by McClelland, G. A. On the authority of Drakenfeld v. United States (9 Ct. Cust. Appls. —; T. D. 37979), affirming G. A. 8158 (T. D. 37604), ceramic colors were held properly classified under paragraph 63.

No. 43251.—Protest 781798 of New York Merchandise Co. (New York).

Damask Napkins. Damask napkins, classified as Jacquard figured manufactures of cotton at 30 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 258, tariff act of 1913, are claimed dutiable as cotton table damask at 25 per cent under paragraph 263.

Opinion by Sullivan, G. A. Damask napkins were held dutiable as cotton table damask under paragraph 263. G. A. 7630 (T. D. 34903) followed.

No. 43252.—Protests 809832, etc., of D. Lisner & Co. et al., and protest 769524 of Royal Jewelry Manufacturing Co. (New York).

Imitation Pearl Beads. Imitation pearl beads, classified at 50 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 333, tariff act of 1913, are claimed dutiable at 35 per cent under paragraph 333.

Opinions by Sullivan, G. A. On the authority of Lorsch v. United States (8 Ct. Cust. Appls., 246; T. D. 37521) imitation pearl beads temporarily strung were held dutiable at 35 per cent under paragraph 333.

No. 43253.—Protest 819574 of W. A. Brown & Co. (New York), and protests 850585, etc., of Nanking Fook Woh Co. (San Francisco).

Glass Bracelets. Glass bracelets, classified as jewelry at 60 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 356, tariff act of 1913, are claimed dutiable as articles in chief value of colored glass at 45 per cent under paragraph 84.

Opinions by Sullivan, G. A. The glass bracelets in question were held dutiable as articles in chief value of colored glass under paragraph 84. Abstract 42366 (35 Treas. Dec., 312) followed.

No. 43254.—Protests 931172, etc., of Borrelli et al. (New York).

Coral Beads. Coral beads cut but not set, classified at 35 and 50 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 333, tariff act of 1913, are claimed dutiable at 20 per cent under paragraph 357.

Opinion by Sullivan, G. A. On the authority of United States v. Bartiromo (9 Ct. Cust. Appls., —; T. D. 38003), affirming G. A. 8206 (T. D. 37807), the coral beads in question were held dutiable as coral cut but not set, under paragraph 357, at 20 per cent.

No. 43255.—Protest 931361 of Hunken, Neale & Forbes (New York).

Hatpins. Hatpins with steel stems and imitation baroque pearl tops, classified as jewelry at 60 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 356, tariff act of 1913, are claimed dutiable as manufactures of paste at 30 per cent under paragraph 95.

Opinion by Sullivan, G. A. Hatpins having base-metal shafts and large heads of glass or paste having a pearly luster, stuck but not set on the shafts, were held dutiable at 30 per cent under paragraph 95. Abstract 42217 followed.

No. 43256.—Protests 780085, etc., of Cohn & Rosenberger et al. (New York).

Imitation Jet Articles. Necklaces, brooches, hair ornaments, lavallieres, hatpins, combs, pins and long chains in chief value of imitation jet or jet beads, classified as jewelry at 60 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 357, tariff act of 1913, are claimed dutiable at 30 per cent under paragraph 95 or at 50 per cent under paragraph 333.

Opinion by Sullivan, G. A. On the authority of Bloomingdale v. United States (8 Ct. Cust. Appls., 314; T.D. 37596) imitation jet articles were held dutiable at 30 per cent under paragraph 95 and imitation jet bead chains and necklaces were held dutiable as headed articles at 50 per cent under paragraph 333.

BEFORE BOARD 2, JULY 1, 1919.

No. 43257.—Protests 930681, etc., of E. C. Carter & Son (New York).

Jacquard Figured Nettings. Cotton nettings classified at 60 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 358, tariff act of 1913, are claimed dutiable as Jacquard figured upholstery goods at 35 per cent under paragraph 258.

Opinion by Howell, G. A. Jacquard figured cotton nettings found to be used chiefly for upholstery purposes were held dutiable at 35 per cent under paragraph 258. G. A. 8119 (T. D. 37465), affirmed in United States v. Mills (8 Ct. Cust. Appls., 422; T. D. 37667), followed.

No. 43258.—Protest 813389 of Gimbel Bros. (New York).

Millinery Ornaments—Beaded Hand Bags—Hatpins. This protest relates to millinery ornaments and hand bags, classified as embroidered articles at 60 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 358, tariff act of 1913, and hatpins classified as jewelry at 50 per cent under paragraph 356.

Opinion by Howell, G. A. Millinery ornaments found to be composed in chief value of yarns, threads, or filaments, and made in part of beads or spangles, were held properly classified at 60 per cent under paragraph 358. Handbags composed in chief value of silk were held dutiable at 45 per cent under paragraph 318. Loewenthal v. United States (6 Ct. Cust Appls., 209; T. D. 35464) followed. Hatpins with metal stems and imitation jet tops were held dutiable as manufactures in chief value of paste at 30 per cent under paragraph 95. Bloomingdale v. United States (8 Ct. Cust. Appls., 314; T. D. 37596) followed.

No. 43259.—Protests 777508, etc., of Haughton & Lee et al. (New York).

Breaded Trimmings, Braids, and Ornaments.—Beaded trimmings, braids, and ornaments, classified at 60 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 358, tariff act of 1913, are claimed dutiable at 50 per cent under paragraph 333.

Opinion by Howell, G. A. On the authority of Loewenthal v. United States (6 Ct. Cust. Appls., 209; T. D. 35464), trimmings, braids, and ornaments composed in chief value of beads were held dutiable at 50 per cent under paragraph 333.

Federal Reserve Board.

Below are published rulings made by the Federal Reserve Board which are believed to be of interest to Federal Reserve Banks and member banks.

Deposits with a Federal Reserve Bank from the savings department of a trust company member bank to count as reserve.

A member bank which operates both a savings department and a commercial banking department may properly deposit funds out of its savings department with the Federal Reserve Bank to count as reserve against its savings deposits, even though under the terms of the State law such a deposit with the Federal Reserve Bank is not subject to any claim by the Federal Reserve Bank against the member bank itself as distinct from the savings department.

Time certificates of deposit which become payable within thirty days.

A certificate of deposit which though originally payable in sixty or ninety days, and which though originally a time deposit within the meaning of the regulatons of the Federal Reserve Board, becomes a demand deposit when it becomes payable within thirty days.

Definition of "Readily marketable staples."

Printed below is a definition of the term "readily marketable staples" as used in that part of section 13 of the Federal Reserve Act which authorizes any member bank to accept drafts which are secured at the time of acceptance by a warehouse receipt or other such document conveying or securing title covering "readily marketable staples."

The Board has issued this definition as a guide to Federal Reserve Banks and member banks in determining what staples may properly be considered readily marketable within the meaning of that section and suggests that although the law does not expressly restrict eligible staples to those which are nonperishable, nevertheless banks as a matter of prudence and protection to themselves should not consider as eligible any staple which is in its nature so perishable as not to be reasonably sure of maintaining its value as security at least for the life of the draft which is drawn against it.

A readily marketable staple may be defined as an article of commerce, agriculture, or industry of such uses as to make it the subject of constant dealings in ready markets with such frequent quotations of prices as to make (a) the price easily and definitely ascertainable and (b) the staple itself easy to realize upon by sale at any time.

Regulation Issued by the Division of Foreign Exchange.

Until otherwise instructed, "dealers" as defined under the Executive order of the President of January 26, 1918, are hereby

(Continued on page 24.)

List of New Government Departmental Publications

Department of Interior.

RECLAMATION SERVICE.

Legal Phamphlets.

(Available for free distribution.)

General Reclamation Circular (May 18, 1916).—72 pages, with index, Contains laws and regulations relating to the reclamation of arid lands by the United States.

Organization of Water Users' Association, July, 1913.—31 pages. Contains description of methods of forming water users' association, and forms of articles of incorporation and by-laws, contract with Secretary of the Interior, and form of stock certificate.

Government aid through district organization.—Hearings before the Senate Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation of Arid Lands, 64th Cong., 1st sess., on S. 1922, a bill relating to reclamation of arid, semiarid, swamp and overow lands through district organizations and authorizing government aid therefor, March 28, 29, and 30, 1916, 132 pages. (Contains a complete statement of Hough v. Porter case.)

Reclamation Act, approved June 17, 1902 (32 Stat., 388). An act appropriating the receipts from the sale and disposal of public lands in certain States and Territories to the construction of irrigation works for the reclamation of arid lands. (Copy of the act under which the Reclamation Service was organized.)

Reclamation Extension Act, approved Aug. 13, 1914, 5 pages. A separate slip copy of Public No. 170, 63d Cong., S. 4628, An Act extending the period of payment under reclamation projects and for other purposes, 5 pages.

Regulations regarding cultivation requirements, approved May 3, 1915.

U. S. G. S. Water Supply Papers Nos. 93 and 146, containing conference reports on laws and water rights.

Reclamation Record, the monthly bulletin of the Service. A series of articles entitled "Law Notes" are published each month and special articles by the District Counsel are printed at intervals. Extra copies containing these special articles can be obtained free as long as available. The regular subscription price to other than water users on the projects is 50 cents per year. The special articles to date are:

Contractors' rights in connection with public buildings. B. F. Harrah, May, 1914, pp. 181, 226, 277.

Salt Lake City Conference of Legal Division, July-Aug., 1914, p. 276.

The Reclamation Service. Judge Will R. King, Sept., 1914, p. 324.

Irrigation Districts. B. E. Stoutemyer, Oct., 1914, p. 361.

Hydro-electric power development on public lands in relation to irrigation. F. C. Finney, Oct., 1914, p. 364.

Elements of strength and weakness of the government side of an irrigation case. S. S. Ashbaugh, Nov., 1914, p. 407.

Efficiency of irrigation district in government reclamation work. E. W. Burr, Nov., 1914, p. 408.

Special appearance on behalf of the United States by suggestion. A. R. Honnold, Dec., 1914, p. 467.

Preparation, execution and acceptance of routine contracts, and the Returns Office. J. L. Clancy, Jan., 1915, p. 32.

Relations of district counsel to project settlers. E. S. Taylor, Feb., 1915, p. 68.

Administrative matters relating to construction contracts of the Reclamation Service. O. G. Cowhick, Feb., 1915, p. 72.

Proceedings in eminent domain. Morris Bien, March, 1915, p. 119.

Development of Utah's irrigation laws. W. W. Ray, April, 1915, p. 174.

Sec. 8 of the Reclamation Act. Ethelbert Ward, April, 1915, p. 175.

Administrative relations between the Washington office and the field force, J. M. McKinney, May, 1915, p. 222.

Seepage, waste and return water. J. R. Alexander, May, 1915, p. 222.

Water-right litigation. O. P. Morton, June, 1915, p. 273.

Preparation and interpretation of public notices. C. A. Mansuy, July, 1915, p. 326.

Handbooks and Manuals.

(Available for distribution.)

Hydraulic and excavation tables, 1917, 4th edition, 168 pages. Cloth. Price, $1.25. (Previous editions as noted below, exhausted.)

Reinforced concrete tables, paper cover, 1916, 60 pages, 50 cents (out of print).

Measurement of irrigation water, F. W. Hanna (reprint of 1913 edition), 1917, 53 pages, paper cover, 40 cents.

Specimen field notes and plats, subdivisions of sections and survey of farm units and townsites, 1914, 34 pages, free.

*Operation and maintenance use book (with forms), June, 1914, 192 pages, paper cover, $1.00.

**Manual of the Reclamation Service, 1917 (looseleaf), cloth cover, 566 pages, cloth cover, $1.50.

Cost accounting, neostyled and including all forms, 1917, 277 pages. (Limited edition.)

The Manual has been supplemented in the past by neostyled circular letters and manual amendments. Complete bound files are maintained in Washington and project offices for reference. A separate index of Circular letters and Memoranda from Oct., 1902, to April, 1911, consisting of 145 pages (neostyled) has been issued.

*The Use Book exclusive of forms has been included in 1917 edition of Manual.

**A manual of accounting (Part II of U. S. R. S. Manual) is in preparation.

(Early editions not now available for distribution.)

Manual of field accounting, N. E. Webster, Jr., 1907, 95 pages.

Instructions for accounting and fiscal officers, 2 vols., 1909.

*Manual of Reclamation Service, 1909, in two parts.

Manual of Reclamation Service, 1912, Separate pamphlets.

Manual of Reclamation Service, 1912, Preliminary edition, 585 pages.

Manual of Reclamation Service, 1913, 630 pages.

Hydraulic and excavation tables, 1st edition, 1905, 76 pages.

Hydraulic and excavation tables, reprint 1st edition, 1906, 81 pages.**

Hydraulic and excavation tables, 2nd edition, 1910, 117 pages.

Hydraulic and excavation tables, 3rd edition, 1913, 147 pages.

Reinforced concrete tables, 1st edition, Jan., 1909, 26 pages.

Reinforced concrete tables, 2nd edition, 1913, 55 pages.

Measurement of irrigation water, 1913, 59 pages.

Measurement of irrigation water, Preliminary edition, 1913, 34 pages.

Travel regulations, Dept. of Interior, July, 1915, 14 pages.

Specimen field notes and plats for surveys, first edition, 1909.

*"Instructions relating to the work of the Geological Survey," May 1, 1903, was the manual in use by the Reclamation Service before it was made an independent Bureau.

**This edition was issued by the Hydraulic Branch of the Geological Survey with the addition of five short Weir tables not in the 1905 edition.

BUREAU OF MINES.

Bulletin No. 2. North Dakota lignite as a fuel for power plant boilers. Illustrated. D. T. Randall and Henry Kreisinger, 1912, 42 pages. (Test of Williston power plant boilers.)

Bulletin No. 57. Safety and efficiency in mine tunneling. Illustrated. 1914. 271 pages. (Includes cost and data on Gunnison and Strawberry Tunnels.)

GENERAL LAND OFFICE.

Partial list of circulars issued by the General Land Office which are printed for convenience of reference.

Bounty-land warrants, laws and regulations respecting the assignment, location and use of. (Circular No. 120).

Canals, ditches, and reservoirs; right of way over public land and reservations for, and use of right of way for various purposes.

Desert-land laws, entries and proofs under the statutes and regulations governing. (Circular No. 474.)

Final proof notices, instructions relative to publication of.

Forest, national, regulations governing entries within. (Circular No. 263.)

Grant to the Northern Pacific Railroad Company; Regulations, under the act of July 1, 1898. (30 Stat., 597, 620.)

Homesteaders and persons desiring to make homestead entries, suggestions to. (Circular No. 541.)

Lost or obliterated corners and subdivision of sections, restoration.

Mining laws of the United States and regulations thereunder. (Circular No. 430.)

Railroad right of way over the public lands, regulations concerning. Reclamation of arid lands. (General Reclamation Circular.)

Rights of way througb the public lands for power purposes, regulations.

Rules of practice before district land offices and the General Land Office.

Stock raising homesteads. (Circular No. 523.)

Timber and stone law, regulations under. (Circular No. 289.)

Townsites, parks, and cemeteries, United laws and regulations relating to.

Transmission and distribution of electrical power; rights of way over lands for electrical poles and lines for, regulations concerning.

Vacant public lands. (Circular No. 484.)

Sale of Heyburn and Rupert townsites, Aug. 3, 1906, to Register and Receiver, Hailey, Idaho. 4 pp.

Manual of surveys.

BUREAU OF EDUCATION.

The following publications of the Bureau of Education for the year 1919 are available:

(Note.—Documents marked with an asterisk (*) may be obtained only from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., at the price indicated. Remittances should be made direct to the Superintendent of Documents in coin, currency, or money order. Stamps are not accepted. Other publications will be sent free of charge upon application to the Commissioner of Education, as long as the limited supply lasts.)

No. 1. Monthly record of current educational publications, January, 1919.

No. 3. Home education. Ellen C. Lombard. Advance sheets from Biennial survey, 1916-1918.

No. 4. A manual of educational legislation.

No. 5. Instruction in music. Waldo S. Pratt. Advance sheets from Biennial survey, 1916-1918.

No. 6. A half-time mill school. H. W. Foght.

No. 7. Rural education. H. W. Foght. Advance sheets from Biennial survey, 1916-1918.

No. 8. Life of Henry Barnard. Bernard C. Steiner.

No. 9. Education in Great Britain and Ireland. I. L. Kandel. Advance sheets from Biennial survey, 1916-1918.

No. 10. Educational work of the churches. Advance sheets from Biennial survey, 1916-1918.

No. 11. Monthly record of current educational publications, February, 1919.

No. 12. Education in the Territories and dependencies. Advance sheets from Biennial survey, 1916-1918.

No. 13. Review of educational legislation. Wm. R. Hood. Advance sheets from Biennial survey, 1916-1918.

No. 14. Monthly record of current educational publications, March, 1919.

No. 15. The adjustment of the teaching load in a university. L. V. Koos.

No. 16. The kindergarten curriculum. A. M. Winchester.

No. 17. Educational conditions in Spain. W. A. Montgomery. Advance sheets from Biennial survey, 1916-1918.

No. 18. Commercial education. F. V. Thompson. Advance sheets from Biennial survey, 1916-1918.

No. 19. Engineering education. F. L. Bishop. Advance sheets from Biennial survey, 1916-1918.

No. 20. The rural teachers of Nebraska.

No. 21. Education in Germany. I. L. Kandel. Advance sheets from Biennial survey, 1916-1918.

No. 22. A survey of higher education, 1916-1918. Samuel P. Capen and Walton C. John. Advance sheets from Biennial survey, 1916-1918.

Circulars of Information.

1873, *No. 2. Schools in British India. 5 cents.

*No. 3. College commencements, 1873, in Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania. 5 cents.

New Government Publications

*No. 4. Publication by members of certain college faculties and learned societies, 1867-1872. 5 cents.

(Numbers 1 to 5, inclusive, are sold for 45 cents.)

1875, *No. 5. Suggestions respecting the educational exhibit at the International Centennial Exhibition, 1876. 5 cents.

*No. 8. Schedule for the preparation of students' work for the Centennial Exhibition, as reported by the committee of the department of superintendence of the National Education Association, appointed at Minneapolis in 1875. 5 cents.

1879, *No. 5. American education as described by French commission to Centennial Exhibition of 1876. 5 cents.

1880, *No. 1. College libraries as aids to instruction. 5 cents.

*No. 2. Proceedings of department of superintendence of the National Education Association, 1880. 5 cents.

*No. 4. Rural-school architecture. 5 cents.

*No. 7. Spelling reform. 5 cents.

1881, *No. 1. Construction of library buildings. 5 cents.

*No. 3. Proceedings of department of superintendence of the National Education Association. 5 cents.

1882, *No. 2. Proceedings of department of superintendence of National Education Association, 1882. 10 cents.

*No. 3. University of Bonn. 5 cents.

*No. 4. Industrial art in schools. Charles G. Leland. 5 cents.

*No. 6. Technical instruction in France. 5 cents.

1883, *No. 1. Legal provisions respecting examination and licensing of teachers. 5 cents.

*No. 3. Proceedings of department of superintendence of National Education Association, 1884. 5 cents.

*No. 4. Recent school-law decision. L. A. Smith. 5 cents.

1884, *No. 1. Meeting of International Prison Congress at Rome, 1884. 5 cents.

*No. 3. Illiteracy in United States in 1870 and 1880. Charles Warren. App. on National aid to education, by J. L. M. Curry. 5 cents.

*No. 4. Proceedings of department of superintendence of National Educational Association, 1884. 10 cents.

*No. 5. Suggestions respecting educational exhibit at World's Industrial and Cotton Centennial Exposition (New Orleans). 5 cents.

1885, *No. 1. City school systems in United States. J. D. Philbrick. 15 cents.

*No. 2. Teachers' institute. 15 cents.

No. 3. A review of the reports of the British royal commissioners on technical instruction. Charles O. Thompson.

*No. 4. Education in Japan. 5 cents.

1886, *No. 2. Proceedings of department of superintendence of National Educational Association, 1886. 10 cents.

1887, *No. 1. The College of William and Mary. Herbert B. Adams. 5 cents.

*No. 2. Study of history in American colleges and universities. H. B. Adams. 15 cents.

*No. 3. Proceedings of department of superintendence of National Educational Association, 1887. 15 cents.

1888, *No. 4. History of education in Georgia. 10 cents.

*No. 5. Industrial education in South. A. D. Mayo. 5 cents.

*No. 6. Procedings of department of superintendence of National Educational Association, 1888. 10 cents.

*No. 7. History of education in Florida. George Gary Bush. 10 cents.

1889, *No. 1. Higher education in Wisconsin. W. F. Allen and D. E. Spencer, 1889. 10 cents.

*No. 2. Proceedings of department of superintendence of National Educational Association, 1889. 15 cents.

*No. 3. History of education in Alabama. W. G. Clark. 20 cents.

1890, *No. 1. History of Federal and State aid to higher education. F. W. Blackmar. 20 cents.

*No. 2. English-Eskimo and Eskimo-English vocabularies. R. Wells. 5 cents.

1891, *No. 1. Higher education in India. J. A. Woodburn. 15 cents.

*No. 2. Fourth international prison congress, St. Petersburg, Russia. C. D. Randall. 15 cents.

*No. 4. History of higher education in Michigan. A. C. McLaughlin. 10 cents.

*No. 5. History of higher education in Ohio. G. W. Knight and J. R. Commons. 25 cents.

*No. 6. History of higher education in Massachusetts. G. G. Bush. 25 cents.

*No. 8. Rise and growth of normal-school idea in United States. J. P. Gordy. 10 cents.

No. 9. Biological teaching in the colleges of the United States. John P. Campbell.

1892, *No. 1. Southern women in recent educational movement in South. A. D. Mayo. 20 cents.

1893, *No. 2. History of education in Connecticut. B. C. Steiner. 35 cents.

No. 3. The history of education in Delaware. Lyman P. Powell.

No. 5. Higher education in Tennessee. Lucius S. Merriam.

*No. 6. Higher education in Iowa. L. F. Parker. 25 cents.

*No. 7. Statistics of public libraries in the United States and Canada. Weston Flint. 15 cents.

No. 8. The spelling reform. Francis A. March.

1894, No. 1. History of higher education in Rhode Island. Wm. H. Tolman.

*No. 2. History of education in Maryland. B. C. Steiner. 45 cents.

1898, *No. 2. Higher education in Missouri. M. S. Snow. 15 cents.

*No. 3. History of education in New Hampshire. George Gary Bush. 15 cents.

1899, *No. 3. History of higher education in Kentucky. A. F. Lewis. 25 cents.

1900, *No. 2. Higher education in Kansas. F. W. Blackmar. 15 cents.

1903, *No. 1. History of higher education in Colorado. J. E. Le Rossignol. 15 cents.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION ANNOUNCES EXAMINATIONS

The United States Civil Service Commission announces open competitive examinations as follows:

War Department.

Ordnance Department—Senior cost accountant, $2,200 to $4,200 a year. Junior cost accountant, $1,560 to $3,000 a year. Assistant ionic physicist, August 12, $2,000 to $3,000 a year. Research operator—metallurgical, August 12, $1,500 to $2,500 a year.

Signal Corps at Large—*Stockkeeper, photographic material, August 20, $1,200 a year.

Office of Director of Air Service—Lubrication engineer, July 29, $1,800 a year.

Department of Justice.

Penitentiary Service—Guard, August 19, $840 to $1,080 a year.

Department of Agriculture.

Forest Service—Photographer, August 19, $1,200 a year.

Bureau of Plant Industry—Assistant plant pathologist, $1,620 to $2,040 a year. Field assistant in plant pathology, $1,200 to $1,560 a year. *Superintendent of forest pathological field station, August 6, $1,440 to $1,620 a year.

Bureau of Fisheries — *Statistical cotton classing, August 19, $2,400 to $3,600 a year. Assistant in agricultural technology, qualified as instrument maker, August 19, $1,200 to $1,800 a year. *Cotton classer's helper, August 20, $600 to $1,200 a year.

Office of Farm Management—Farm economist in charge of cost of production studies, August 12, $3,000 to $4,260 a year. Agricultural economist in charge of land economics, August 12, $3,000 to $4,260 a year.

Navy Department.

Bureau of Ordnance—Technical assistant, field civil engineering, August 19, $3,200 a year. Technical assistant, torpedo design, August 19, $3,000 a year.

Bureau of Steam Engineering—Supervising draftsman, August 19, $12.80 to $13.60 a day.

Navy Yard Service—Inspector (mechanical), August 19, $4 to $7.04 a day.

Naval Communication Service—Commercial aid and chief auditor (radio), August 12, $3,000 a year.

Naval Academy—Mechanical engineer in experimental work, July 29, $8 a day.

Department of Commerce.

Bureau of Standards—Aviation engine mechanic, July 29, $1,500 to $2,400 a year. Aviation engine mechanic's helper, July 29, $900 to $1,500 a year. *Mechanician qualified as mechanical store and tool room keeper, August 6, $900 to $1,000 a year. Practical optician and glass worker's helper, August 12, $720 to $1,200 a year.

Lighthouse Service—Architectural and structural steel draftsman, July 29, $1,500 a year.

Bureau of Fisheries — *Statistical agent, August 20, $1,000 a year.

Interstate Commerce Commission—*Tariff clerk, August 6, $1,200 to $1,500 a year.

Various Branches—Photostat operator, $900 to $1,200 a year.

* The asterisk indicates examinations in which competitors are required to report for examination on the dates indicated. For other positions competitors are not assembled at any place for examinations, but are rated on training, experience, etc.

Full information concerning the above or any other pending civil service examinations may be obtained by applying to the Secretary of the Civil Service Board at the post office or customhouse in any city, or to the U. S. Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C.

Col. Smither to Help Collect Data On War Expenditures

The War Department authorizes publication of the following information:

The Secretary of War has advised chiefs of all staff corps and departments, bureaus, etc., that Col. Henry C. Smither, General Staff, has been designated to assist the several bureaus in the collection of data for the Select Committee on Expenditures in the War Department. Col. Smither will have general supervision of this work and all inquiries and other information covering this subject will be referred to him.

RED CROSS HOME SERVICE

Information for Soldiers' and Sailors' Families, Issued by Department of Civilian Relief.

Mental Diseases Being Cured.

Ninety per cent of all United States soldiers who were evacuated with a neurosis (mental disability) due entirely to war conditions are absolutely well today and the remaining 10 per cent are practically all curable.

This announcement has just been made by Dr. D. A. Thom, liason officer between the National Committee on Mental Hygiene and the American Red Cross.

Dr. Thom spent two years in France treating mental disease among American soldiers. He is now making a tour of the country visiting all Red Cross divisions to learn from them the extent of the mental disease problem in their sections with regard to the returned soldier.

It is Dr. Thom's plan to establish clinics wherever they are needed in the large cities, under the direction of the National Committee, with the idea of lessening the mental disease now in existence.

He will endeavor to find out in each city he visits how many mental experts and psychiatric social workers are necessary to handle the problem; just how mental disease affects the economic and social condition of the individual and the community in which he lives. He will make a complete survey of the clinics on mental disease already in existence and secure their co-operation and will endeavor to arouse public interest in the returned disabled service man generally.

"Our mental disease problem as related to the soldier is rather insignificant as compared with England and France," Dr. Thom says. "It gives this country an opportunity of doing this work in a way that England and France are unable to do. We can give individual attention to each case by means of the numerous mental clinics, and these need not necessarily be confined to the use of the disabled soldiers, but should be so arranged that any civilian could go there and receive advice for himself or friends or relatives —advice which would come from men who had made a study of mental problems.

"This plan would result in a great deal of good because people who would not go to hospitals for the insane for examination and treatment would go to clinics of that kind. The failure we have had in the past in treatment of mental disease is due to the fact that the public at large has waited until a policeman was able to recognize the individual as being insane before asking the doctor's aid."

Reporting of Men Discharged.

In order to expedite the reporting to Red Cross Division offices of names of men discharged from military service because of physical disability, arrangements have been made with the Bureau of Camp Service to have such reports made direct by the Associate Field Director to the Division Director of Military Relief in whose territory the hospital or camp is located. These reports will be transmitted by him to the Division Director of Civilian Relief who is requested to send them immediately to the proper division office for transmittal to the home service section concerned. This service will be effective July 15, 1919.

Home Service Sections will be expected to undertake after-care service for these men and their families, when needed and acceptable, giving information and aid according to the conditions prevailing in each case. In general, the subject of the primary responsibility of the official agencies, it is the first duty of Home Service Sections to be sure that the man understands his rights as regards compensation and insurance under the War Risk Insurance Law and as regards training under the Vocational Rehabilitation Law. During the period while men already discharged are awaiting action on application under these laws, it is especially the duty of the Red Cross to see that they do not encounter hardships which can be avoided by skilled and timely home service.

Questions of Policy.

Major W. C. Rucker has been named Chief Medical Advisor of the War Risk Insurance Bureau, succeeding Colonel Charles E. Banks.

Major Rucker has informed the Bureau of After-Care, of the American Red Cross, that Home Service Sections are writing frequently to his office on questions of policy which could quite as well be handled either by the division offices or national headquarters. It is his desire that all questions of this sort be referred through the regular channels and, if necessary, taken up by a representative at national headquarters, through the liaison service which the Red Cross has established with the Bureau of War Risk Insurance.

Care of the Insane.

Under Order No. 225 issued by the Surgeon General, insane persons in army hospitals whose mental condition is in any way due to their service are not being discharged but are transferred directly to the care of the War Risk Bureau. Formerly many were discharged and returned to their homes under guard and it then became necessary for relatives or the Red Cross to arrange for commitment to State institutions.

Certain types of incurable insane are still transferred by the army to St. Elizabeth's, the army hospital for the insane in Washington. Those who after four months in an army hospital need further treatment or custodial care are referred to the Bureau of War Risk Insurance for decision as to compensability. The Chief Medical Adviser, if a man is eligible for compensation, instructs the commanding officer of the army hospital concerning the institution to which the man shall be sent. If the man is a resident of a State where the standard of care for mental cases is high, he is ordered to a State hospital for the insane. The War Risk Insurance Bureau has an understanding with the superintendents of these State institutions to the effect that they will arrange for commitment according to the laws of their own States, after receipt of the patient. The patient's discharge papers are mailed from the army hospital to the superintendent of the institution to which he is transferred for delivery to the patient.

If the patient has no legal residence or resides in a State where the standard of mental care is low, he is ordered to the Public Health Service Hospital for the insane at Dansville, N. Y. The Commanding Officer there then arranges for legal commitment of these men.

Government Insurance for the Tuberculous.

The Department of Military Relief of the American Red Cross has issued a circular letter regarding tuberculous soldiers and Government insurance. Copies of this letter have been sent to all Red Cross Field Directors and Associates in charge of Home Service.

Through a series of questions and answers the letter aims to prove to the tuberculous soldier, sailor or marine that he is doing himself or his dependents an injustice by dropping his insurance.

The hopeless attitude of some tuberculous men is not justified by facts, according to the letter. Some 75 per cent of incipient cases and 30 per cent of more advanced cases are "arrested" by good treatment and these persons generally resume their previous occupations whether indoors or outdoors.

In fact, the letter states "tuberculosis creates a certain tense temperament which, controlled by the will, is made an asset and not a liability. To count men cured of tuberculosis as totally and permanently disabled, would be to injure a large class of people, very many of whom are making good in life. Yet, if ever made incapable by total or permanent disability through either accident or disease, your policy becomes due and payable to you at $5.75 per month per $1,000 of insurance carried."

It cites as cases of prominent men who have accomplished great things in spite of tuberculosis, such men as Dr. Edward Livingstone Trudeau, of Saranac Lake Tuberculosis Sanatorium, N. Y., and Robert Louis Stevenson.

Contrary to the ideas of a good many of the soldiers, it is not necessary to wait for death to "cash in" on any of the six new policies the Government has to offer.

DECISIONS AFFECTING BUSINESS.

(Continued from page 21.)

authorized to carry on transactions in foreign exchange or in securities for or through foreign account without restriction except as hereinafter provided.

Registration certificates must be obtained as required under the Executive order. (All registration certificates which have been issued to date continue in force.)

Customers' statements of nonenemy interest need not be taken, but no foreign exchange transactions can be consummated for enemy account unless authorized in a general or a specific license issued by the War Trade Board.

Further statistical reports after those including transactions up to the close of business Wednesday evening, June 25, 1919, need not be made except as called for by the Federal Reserve Board.

Declaration of foreign correspondents on Form F. E. 114 and declarations of nonenemy interest covering security transactions on Form F. E. 113 need not be taken, and interest or dividend checks payable for foreign account need not have customers' statements printed upon them, but "dealers" can not carry out transactions either directly or indirectly for the benefit of or for account of an enemy or ally of enemy except under the authority of a general or a specific license issued by the War Trade Board.

Until otherwise instructed, the exportation or importation of Russian roubles, or the transfer of funds for their purchase by persons and dealers in the United States, as described under the Executive order of the President of January 26, 1918, is prohibited. Dealings in foreign exchange or securities with or for persons in that part of Russia now under the control of the so-called Bolshevik governments are also prohibited.

Until otherwise instructed, "dealers" are prohibited from purchasing exchange except from the American Relief Administration, 42 Broadway, New York City, upon any of the following countries: Finland, Poland, Czecho-Slovakia, German-Austria, Jugo-Slavia, Serbia, Roumania, Germany.

FERD I. KENT,
Director of the Division of Foreign Exchange of the Federal Reserve Board.

Department of Justice.

Bulletin No. 202. Interpretation of War Statutes—Charge to the jury of the United States District Court for the Western District of New York, relating to Section 3, Title 1, of the Espoinage Act as amended May 16, 1918.

Bulletin No. 204. Interpretation of War Statutes—Remarks of the United States District Court for the District of North Dakota in directing a verdict for defendant in case under Section 3, Title 1, of the Espionage Act.

Official Gov't News

United States Bulletin

Policies Bids Orders

CONTINUING the Work of THE OFFICIAL U. S. BULLETIN Established under an order of THE PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES, May 10, 1917. AUTHORITATIVE RECORD of all U. S. GOVERNMENT ACTIVITIES. ISSUED EVERY MONDAY.

VOL. 1. No. 19. WASHINGTON, MONDAY, JULY 28, 1919. $10.00 A YEAR

SIXTY-TWO NEW TRADE ROUTES BEING OPERATED BY THE SHIPPING BOARD

Regular Cargo Liner Services Carry American Goods On Scheduled Sailings From North and South Atlantic Gulf and Pacific Ports—174 Steamships So Employed.

The United States Shipping Board now has 829 ships, of 4,248,873 deadweight tons, engaged in the general commerce of the seas, exclusive of more than 2,500,000 tons still in war service for the Army and Navy and in overseas civilian food relief work.

The board has established and now has under operation 62 regular general cargo liner services in trade routes which have been opened in the last six months as one of the first steps in the conversion of ocean tonnage released from war work to the pursuits of peace.

There are 174 steamships of 1,365,305 deadweight tons employed in the trade routes which have been given regular cargo liner service. The remainder of the commerce fleet is engaged in general cargo and tramp service.

More Trade Routes Planned.

Additional trade routes will be opened and more ships utilized as other tonnage becomes available through release from war and food relief work and deliveries of new ships.

Regular cargo liner services now in operation from the United States reach every quarter of the globe, and there is not a port of entry in the world that is not served better from this country by these regular liner services than by any other means of overseas transport. They give the further advantage in many cases of offering several ports of departure, affording the shipper the choice of North and South Atlantic, Gulf and Pacific ports, which may mean a shorter rail haul and a consequent reduction in the cost of getting his goods to foreign markets.

Advantage of Regular Sailings.

The advantage of opening these trade routes with regular general cargo liner services is that it gives the shipper advance information of the dates of sailings to the many ports overseas and the scheduled day of arrival, so

(Continued on page 12.)

57,919 Graves of American Soldiers Are Registered

To June 30, 57,919 graves of American soldiers had been registered by the Grave Registration Service in Europe. They are distributed in the following cemeteries:

France	Cemeteries	Graves
American	230	47,236
French local	558	6,779
Great Britain	93	2,073
Germany	31	1,053
Belgium	2	403
Russia	..	189
Italy	12	76
Luxembourg	8	110

The work of recording graves and placing crosses in Great Britain has been completed. The 76 bodies in Italy are to be concentrated in a cemetery at Genoa, the work to be completed July 15. The bodies now in Russia will be removed to a cemetery in France. This work will be completed about August 15. It is hoped ultimately to remove the bodies from Germany and Luxembourg to French cemeteries.

CABLE CENSORSHIP TERMINATED JULY 23

Cable censorship on the part of the United States Government terminated July 23, pursuant to an announcement by the Censorship Board. The British censorship restrictions were lifted on the same day.

The United States Censorship Board, in making its announcement, advised "with respect to the use of language, codes and requirements of other countries, that users of the cables consult with the cable and telegraph companies in order to acquaint themselves with the regulations of each country as announced through the International Bureau of the Telegraph Union."

PROVISIONS OF MEXICAN MINING LAW RELATING TO TIME OF GRACE FOR THE CANCELLATION OF FINES

All Penalties Due From Taxpayers on Annual Impost on Mining Property Nullified by New Measure —All Previous Decrees on Subject Repealed.

The official text of the provisions of the new mining law in Mexico, signed June 27, 1919, as published in the daily press of Mexico City, has been received by the Department of State. The articles under the chapter head of "transitory," which state the time of grace for the cancelling of all outstanding fines are of special interest to the proprietors of Mexican mining claims who live in the United States. They are as follows:

Transitory.

Article 1—The present law will be effective on July 1, 1919.

Article 2—The decree of the 26th of April, 1918, is hereby repealed as well as all the laws and anterior provisions made up to the present relative to imposts and mining privileges.

Article 3—All penalties due from the taxpayers on the annual impost on mining property, including those accumulated to the date of the promulgation of the present decree, are hereby cancelled.

Article 4—All taxpayers owing the impost on mining claims are given the months of July and August without penalty in which to settle the first and second installments (tercios) of the current year.

Article 5—Proprietors of mines with payments due previous to 1919, and who have covered the two-thirds of this year in accordance with the preceding article, may settle their over-due obligations in as many payments as they owe installments, by paying each over-due third at the same time that they pay their ordinary imposts.

Article 6—If the interested parties do not take advantage of this concession or if, having the right to same, by virtue of having complied with the law, they do not make the payments on the dates when they are due, the

forfeiture of the titles will be declared as prescribed by law, without further recourse.

Articlee 7—The parties who take advantage of the concession set forth in Article 5, transitory, are obliged to present to the Secretariat of Hacienda a declaration setting forth the following data: Office where payment is made, number and date of the title, registration number, name of the estate or estates, name of the present proprietor, amount of the debt and voucher covering the two-thirds of this year. The period during which the concession set forth in Article 5, transitory, may be utilized, will expire the 30th of September of the current year.

Article 8—The imposts of mining property or on the production of metals, which may be owing when this law goes into effect, will be liquidated and paid in accordance with the quotas of the decree of April 26, 1918, which is nullified by the present decrees.

Article 9—While the present international restrictions exist, which affect the free commerce of gold, the exporters of mixed bars of whatever composition, of gold, minerals and all classes of concentrates, when these have a percentage of gold exceeding two grams per ton, must be re-import into the country in bars of coinable gold or in Mexican or foreign gold coin a quantity equivalent to the gold contained in the bars, minerals or concentrates which are exported.

Article 10—The Secretary of Hacienda will determine the procedure which must be followed to guarantee the reimportation of the gold referred to in the foregoing article.

Article 11—The production impost will not be levied on gold which is reimported in accordance with the foregoing articles, since it will have already paid this impost on exportations.

Order On Licenses for Lumber Camp Bakeries

An official order issued by Julius Barnes, United States Wheat Director, at New York, notifies applicants for flour handlers' licenses that, for the present, if the applicant operates bakeries in connection with a retailing business at lumber camps and the products of such bakers are consumed in restaurants, eating places, etc., operated in connection with such a camp, it is not necessary to secure a United States Wheat Director's license for such a bakery. However, the order continues, if such a bakery sells any of its products to employes, or others, to be consumed elsewhere than in the restaurants, eating places, etc., operated by such bakery, they are subject to license, if the total flour consumed is 50 barrels or more per month.

LOCOMOTIVES SHIPPED.

A total of 25 locomotives was shipped during the week ended July 12, according to a Railroad Administration statement.

Rules Governing Tax Exemptions on Amounts for Transportation of Property in Course of Exportation

Regulations governing tax exemptions on amounts paid for tranportation of property in the course of exportation have been issued by the Bureau of Internal Revenue.

Considerable uncertainty has existed in shipping circles as to when shipments are entitled to exemption from the transportation tax. The situation is cleared by Treasury Decision 2883, copies of which, together with the certificates which are required covering shipments in course of transportation, will be obtainable at the Bureau of Internal Revenue and officers of collectors July 21.

Statement by Commissioner.

The following statement concerning the regulations was made by Commissioner of Internal Revenue Daniel C. Roper:

"The constitutional provision that no tax shall be imposed on the exports from any State has been held by the Attorney General to include taxes on amounts paid for the transportation of property in the course of exportation.

"Numerous cases have come to the attention of the bureau where amounts paid for the transportation of property were being exempted from tax when the shipments in the light of the law were not in fact in course of exportation. While the constitutional exemption excuses shippers sending goods into export from paying the transportation tax that all other shippers are required to pay, it does not require that a bounty be placed on export business or that it should escape from ordinary burdens that are imposed on property similarly situated in the United States.

Reason for Rules.

"The misunderstanding of the constitutional provision and the different interpretations placed on the term 'in course of exportation' by the shippers and carriers and the consequent unsettled conditions in circles engaged in export business have made it necessary to promulgate rules adequately to protect the Government in the collection of its revenues and at the same time secure to shippers engaged in the export trade the exemption to which bona fide export shipments are entitled.

"The new regulations were drawn after an exhaustive examination of the subject from a legal standpoint and after numerous hearings where representative men from different industries were heard at great length. A practical arrangement is provided by means of temporary exemption certificates and certificates of exportation for determining when property is in the course of exportation and providing for exemption from tax on amounts paid for its transportation.

"The practice of assembling commodities in pools and similar arrangements at export points from which such commodities might be sent either to a domestic point or to a foreign point was given extended consideration and provision made for the exemption from tax on amounts paid for the transportation of property through such pools into export when the essential character of such shipments and the continuity of their movement can be determined. The manner in which the property usually was disposed of in the pools heretofore would not permit of the exemption from tax of any of the amounts paid for the transportation of the property into the pools, because the property after it arrived in the pool was subject to any disposition which the owner might deem expedient. In fact, the property was ordinarily merely consigned to the pool and either sold before its further domestic or foreign destination was determined, or such destination was determined after it had arrived in the pool. The new regulations provide that amounts paid for the transportation of property on the inland movement to the pool may be exempted from tax if the shipper has disclosed the essential export character of the shipment at the point of origin by making the shipment against a verified statement of his foreign requirements. Such shipment would move under a temporary exemption certificate stating that the shipment is sent into the pool for the express purpose of being exported and referring to the foreign requirements certificate containing the foreign order against which the shipment is to apply. Upon the shipment from the pool into export of a like quantity and grade of the property by the first available transportation the shipper would secure a permanent exemption by filing a certificate of exportation, which certificate would also refer to the particular foreign order against which the shipment is applied. In this manner the essential export character of the shipment and its disposition would be disclosed at the time such shipment originated; the property could not be held in the pool for sale; if it were, the final exemption could not be secured and the tax would be collected.

Not Under Disadvantage.

"This regulation recognizes that the nature of the shipping papers does not determine the essential character of the shipment and American exporters will not be placed at a disadvantage by reason of shipments under bond from foreign countries which proceed to a point of export in the United States and are there held for sale or for any disposition that the owner may deem expedient. The transportation tax in such circumstances will be assessed and collected on bonded shipments to the extent of the amounts paid for transportation in the United States.

"In all cases where shipments are sent into export and this regulation has not been complied with, the tax will be collected, but the person paying the charges for the freight may seek a refund."

14,000,000 YARDS OF TEXTILES TO BE SOLD IN NEW YORK JULY 30

The War Department authorizes publication of the following statement from the Office of the Director of Sales:

The Director of Sales announces that the Surplus Property Division of Purchase and Storage Division of the War Department will offer for sale at public auction to be held at the Manhattan Opera House in New York City at 10:30 o'clock on the morning of July 30, approximately 14,000,000 yards of miscellaneous textiles valued at more than $4,000,000.

These fabrics, while acquired by the War Department for military purposes, are all of grades, weights and weaves carried in commercial lines.

Items to Be Offered.

The textiles to be offered at the sale and the approximate total yardage of each are as follows: Bobbinet, 1,276,204 yards; Cheesecloth, 1,592,541 yards; Cotton Uniform Cloth, 864,317 yards; Drill, 1,347,259 yards; Duck, 1,890,101 yards; Galatea, 140,857 yards; Black Italian, 17,500 yards; Jeans, 509,208 yards; Rain Coat Lining, 76,425 yards; Moleskin, 15,600 yards; Osnaburg. 923,567 yards; Outing Flannel, 709,802 yards; Sateen, 82,472 yards; Sheeting, 1,918,691 yards; Silesia, 2,000,000 yards; Shirting, 12,572 yards; Ticking, 73,072 yards; Twill, 412,505 yards, and Venetian, 183,606 yards.

These surplus textiles are stored in Government warehouses throughout the country, but samples of each of the 120 lots of textiles to be offered for sale will be available for inspection at the Zone Supply Office, Room 220, 461 Eighth Avenue, New York City, five days prior to the sale, July 25.

Terms.

No bids for less than 5,000 yards of any lot offered will be accepted, unless that particular lot contains less than the established minimum quantity. All goods will be sold f. o. b. the warehouse in which they are located, and each bidder will be required to make a deposit of $500, in cash or by certified check before being permitted to participate in the bidding.

The Bobbinette offered may be utilized for hat linings, mosquito bar, and curtains; the Cheesecloth, for surgical supplies, crinolines and tobacco bagging; the Duck, for the manufacture of tents and sail cloths; the Outing Flannel, for sleeping garments; the Osnaburg, for wall coverings and bagging, and the Moleskin for overcoat linings. The Twill, Silesia, Sateen, Venetian and the Galatea are particularly adapted for use as garment linings.

QUITS COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Clarence C. Weidemann, assistant chief clerk and superintendent of the Department of Commerce, has resigned to accept a position with the Pennsylvania Rubber Company, with headquarters in Washington. Mr. Weidemann had been with the Department since February 29, 1904.

Fertilizer Prices Probably Cheaper This Fall In the Southern States

The United States Department of Airiculture announces that farmers of the Southern States should obtain their mixed fertilizers for the fall season of 1919 at an average price about 30 per cent lower than the price which prevailed for the spring season this year.

This announcement for the Southern States follows a similar one made on June 7 for the Northern States. It follows conferences with individual manufacturers which placed the department in a position to state that the basic price of mixed fertilizers f. o. b. the South Atlantic and Gulf ports of Baltimore, Norfolk, Wilmington, Charleston, Savannah, Jacksonville, Pensacola and Mobile will be the same as the f. o. b. prices at Baltimore, Philadelphia and Carteret, which established the prices for the Northern States. The accompanying table gives the maximum f. o. b. prices at which mixed fertilizers can be obtained for the South Atlantic and Gulf ports mentioned.

200-Pound Bags Standard.

These prices are based upon delivery in 200-pound bags. If in 167-pound bags, 25 cents per ton will be added; if in 125-pound bags, 50 cents per ton; and if in 100-pound bags, 75 cents per ton. The prices are to wholesale dealers and to farmers ordering 30 tons or more.

In general, flat delivered prices prevail in Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana east of the Mississippi River, and Florida west of the Apalachicola River, for which a flat rate of $2.50 per ton will be added to the port prices. In all of these States except Mississippi and Louisiana, when the actual freight is less than $2.50 per ton the actual freight is used. For flat delivered prices in Louisiana west of the Mississippi River, Arkansas, Texas, Oklahoma and Tennessee, $3.75 per ton will be added to the port prices. These flat delivery prices, as a rule, do not apply to the Chesapeake and Ohio section of West Virginia or over the Overton County Railroad and river landings in Tennessee. In the Chesapeake and Ohio section of West Virginia the f. o. b. factory-point prices plus actual freight from the most favorable basing point must be used to get delivery prices, and to places along the Overton County Railroad and river landings in Tennessee $1.25 per ton is added to the Tennessee flat delivered prices at other points.

Discounts and Additions.

In most cases a discount of 50 cents per ton or a f. o. b. factory price of $2 per ton is allowed at interior factory points where delivery is made at the warehouse. For f. o. b. Richmond and Alexandria prices add $0.75 per ton to port prices. For f. o. b. Lynchburg, Buena Vista, and Petersburg prices add $1.50 per ton to the port prices named.

Where deliveries are made in less than carload lots the difference in freight is also to be added. In cases where farmers buy in less than 30-ton lots and buy through dealers, the dealer's price for handling the goods (usually $2 per ton) is to be added.

These prices include a 5 per cent discount if paid in cash on Dec. 1, and usually an additional one-half per cent is granted for each full month when cash settlement is made before that date.

Maximum F. O. B. Prices at Which Principal Grades of Mixed Fertilizers May be Obtained in 30-Ton Lots at the South Atlantic and Gulf Coast Ports.

Amonia, NH3.	Phosphoric acid, P2O5.	Potash, K2O.	Price per ton.	Ammonia, NH3.	Phosphoric acid, P2O5.	Potash, K2O.	Price per ton.
0	12	1	$23.75	3	7	0	$31.00
		2	26.25			1	33.75
1	8	0	21.75	3	8	0	31.75
		2	27.75			1	34.75
		3	30.50			2	37.75
		4	33.50			3	40.50
		5	36.50			4	43.50
1	9	2	28.50			5	46.50
		3	31.50			6	49.25
1	10	0	23.50	3	9	0	32.75
		1	26.50			1	35.50
		2	29.50			2	38.50
		3	32.25			3	41.50
1	12	0	25.25	3	10	0	33.50
2	8	0	26.75			1	36.50
		1	29.75			2	39.50
		2	32.75			3	41.75
		3	35.50			4	45.25
		4	38.50			6	51.00
		5	41.50	3	12	0	36.25
		6	44.50	4	7	0	35.75
2	9	0	27.75			1	38.75
		1	30.50			3	44.75
		2	33.50	4	8	0	36.75
		3	36.50			1	39.75
		4	39.50			2	42.50
2	10	0	28.50			3	45.50
		1	31.50			4	48.50
		2	34.50			5	51.50
		3	37.25	4	9	0	37.75
		4	40.25			1	40.50
		5	46.25	4	10	0	38.50
2	12	0	30.25			3	47.25
		1	33.25			4	50.25
		2	36.25			6	56.00
		3	39.00	4	12	0	40.25

State of War Declared By Honduras President

The President of Honduras. in Council of Ministers, on July 18 issued a decree declaring the existence of a state of war, effective immediately, on the ground that there was a movement to depose the government, according to a dispatch from Tegucigalpa to the Department of State.

GENERAL OFFICERS ASSIGNED.

Orders are being issued directing that Lieut. Gen. Hunter Liggett, upon arrival in the United States, proceed to San Francisco and take command of the Western Department; that Maj. Gen. John F. Morrison proceed to Camp Lewis, Wash., to take command of that camp; that Maj. Gen. Joseph T. Dickman, upon arrival in the United States, proceed to Fort Sam Houston, Tex., to take command of the Southern Department.

United States Bulletin

Continuing the Work of The Official U. S. Bulletin Established May 10, 1917, Under an Order of the President of the United States. Published by Roger W. Babson. Issued Every Monday.

Office: No. 10 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C. Tel. Main 231

The United States Bulletin is dedicated to the faithful presentation of the official acts of the Government that the people may know and understand precisely and accurately just what the Government is doing day by day. The Bulletin expresses no opinions, indulges in no conjecture or speculation. Published under the same executive management, the same editorship.

The Bulletin is in itself a complete record of all the important activities of the United States Government through its various departments, Legislative, Judicial, and Executive. Official Orders, Statements, and Rulings printed textually as issued by accredited Government officials, and, therefore, an authoritative guide to the business interests of the Nation; a virtual necessity to the Government itself in acquainting the various departments with the official acts of one another; to the Judiciary; to the Manufacturers; Miners and Traders; to Corporations, Railroads, Steamship, Telegraph and Cable Companies; Exporters and Importers; to Diplomats, Consular Agents, Statesmen, and men of affairs generally, who wish to keep accurately informed of what the Government is doing and to preserve for reference authentic copies of public announcements issued by the Government's own officials and agents. Entered at the post office at Washington, D. C., as second-class mail matter.—Edward S. Rochester, Editor.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES BY MAIL

One year	$10.00
Six months	6.00
One year, postage prepaid to foreign countries	15.00
Six months, postage prepaid to foreign countries	8.50
Back numbers and extra copies, each	.20

Make all checks, money orders, and drafts payable to United States Bulletin, 10 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C.—C. T. Clayton, Business Manager.

Plan For Selling Surplus Phenol Being Considered

The War Department authorizes publication of the following statement from the office of the Director of Sales:

The War Department, in answer to numerous inquiries concerning the disposition to be made of its surplus stock of phenol, announces through the Director of Sales that negotiations designed to evolve a method for marketing this commodity are now being carried on by the Office of the Director of Sales, and it is expected that a definite plan for the disposition of the phenol held by the War Department will soon be evolved and made public. Up to date the War Department has not offered any of its surplus stock of phenol for sale under sealed proposals. The Government will probably contract with the Barrett Company, 17 Battery Place, New York City, and the Monsanto Chemical Works, St. Louis, Mo., to act as agents in making disposition of the surplus phenol.

Help your Government and yourself at the same time—buy war-savings

DENIES FRICTION WITH ARGENTINA OVER TRADEMARK CONVENTION

The Secretary of the Treasury authorized the following statement:

"The attention of Secretary Glass has been called to an article in a New York paper appearing under date of July 5th with reference to the visit of a special investigator from Argentina to study the situation in the United States. The statement is incorrect in a number of particulars, and is especially unfortunate because of the implication that officials of the United States Government and United States Section of the International High Commission regard the Argentine law governing Trademarks and the Argentine Patent law as conducive to piracy of Patents and Trademarks.

Friendly Co-operation.

"At all times the discussion with reference to the putting into effect of the International Trademark Convention have been carried on in an atmosphere of friendly and constructive co-operation, by the representatives of all the governments that took part in the First Pan-American Financial Conference and by none more so than Argentine. The adjustment of the International Convention and the domestic trademark legislation of Argentina has presented difficulties which that Government is endeavoring to solve. There is, of course, no question of patent difficulties, nor has patent legislation formed a subject of discussion.

Reference to Boycott Absurd.

"Any reference to a boycott to Argentina by United States business men and manufacturers is absurd. The officers of the International High Commission deplore the publication of any baseless statements of this character."

FORMS FOR FILING RETURNS OF ESTATES OF DECEDENTS

Forms 704 and 705 for filing returns of estates of resident and nonresident decedents have been issued by the Bureau of Internal Revenue.

Returns must be filed for the estate of resident decedents, the gross value of which at the death of the decedent exceeded $50,000. An administrator or executor appointed by court decree must file within 60 days after his qualification a notice which must contain a statement of all the property constituting the gross estate of decedent. All other persons having possession of part of the property of the decedent must file a notice unless the executor or administrator has filed within the time prescribed a notice including the property in the possession of such persons. In case of doubt the notice should be filed.

This requirement applies to agents, bankers, beneficiaries, brokers, custodians, debtors, factors, fiducaries, guardians, joint owners, partners, safe deposit companies, transferees, trustees and warehouse decedents similar notices are required relating to that part of the gross estate situated within the United States.

The penalty for knowingly making any false statement in the notice is a fine not to exceed $5,000, or imprisonment, or both. For failure to file the notice as required the penalty is a fine of $500, and cost of suit.

CAMPAIGN AGAINST PROMOTERS OF FRAUDULENT STOCKS BEGUN

The Commercial Travelers of America, 30,000 strong, have declared war on the promoters of fraudulent stocks, according to an announcement by Harold Braddock, director of the Savings Division of the Treasury Department. The traveling men have announced their intention of carrying a warning to every city, town and village in their territory against fake stocks and get-rich-quick investments and against the dealers who make a practice of buying War Savings Stamps and Liberty Bonds below their real value.

30,000 Communications.

Mr. Braddock recently sent communications to more than 30,000 members of the travelers' organization, asking their aid in the campaign against fake securities and to stimulate wise buying, steady saving, investment in War Savings Stamps, Treasury Savings Certificates, and other unquestionably sound issues. The announcement of Mr. Braddock was an answer to that appeal. This answer carried also to the Savings Division the hearty endorsement of the traveling man of the national thrift campaign.

Testimony to Patriotism.

"These men did a powerful work in hunting down enemy propagandists during the war," said Mr. Braddock, "and they can do equally effective work toward eliminating the fake stock salesman by concentrating upon him. Their replies, endorsing the National Thrift Campaign, bear testimony to their splendid patriotism. They did remarkably fine work in pushing the sale of Liberty Bonds and War Savings Stamps during the war, and their assistance in the present campaign is of great value."

DENTAL GOLD BY PARCEL POST TO URUGUAY.

Office Third Ass't P. M. Gen'l,
Washington, July 16, 1919.

Dental gold may be accepted in packages for dispatch by parcel post to Uruguay. If dental gold is transmittetd in the regular mails to Uruguay, it is subject to confiscation; and returned to origin from that country if it reaches there as an inclosure in printed matter, or marked as a sample of merchandise.

Section 152 on page 132, and item "Uruguay" on page 152 of the Annual Postal Guide for 1918 is modified accordingly.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES BRIEFLY TOLD

In the Senate discussion of the treaty of peace has continued to occupy much of the time although the foreign relations committee still is considering the measure and with no report possible in the near future. Arbitration treaties between this country and Italy, Spain and the Netherlands were extended for a period of five years. The agriculture appropriation bill, vetoed by the President, was repassed during the week by both Houses with the rider repealing daylight saving eliminated. The House committee brought in its bill with this rider again attached but by a vote of 203 to 171 the House struck it out and then passed the bill. The Senate committee did not include the rider but did instruct its chairman to insist that the Interstate Commerce Committee, which is now considering an independent measure for repeal, passed by the House, shall make a prompt and favorable report on that bill. Both Houses also repassed the sundry civil bill after increasing the appropriation for the rehabilitation of wounded soldiers from $6,000,000, as in the original bill, to $14,000,000 to meet the objection raised by the President in his veto.

Packing Industry.

In the senate the presentation of petitions, introduction of resolutions and bills upon the subject of federal regulation of the packing industry led to several brief discussions of that question indicating a sharp division of sentiment but a determination on the part of a number of Senators to press for legislation of this character. A resolution was adopted authorizing the President to invite foreign representatives to attend the world cotton conference in New Orleans to be held in October next. Senator Smoot announced a meeting of the public lands committee on Wednesday of this week when active consideration of oil land leasing legislation will begin.

Senator Harding, of Ohio, introduced a resolution under which war risk insurance would be authorized to be paid to dependents of the 233 officers and men who were on board the naval collier Cyclops when it mysteriously disappeared in March, 1918. Senator Myers introduced a bill requiring foreign language papers published in this country to print English translations. Senator New, of Indiana, introduced a bill appropriating $17,000,000 for the construction and equipment of a federal railroad between Seward and Fairbanks, Alaska. Senator Sherman introduced a bill providing for aerial lanes of travel. Congressman Asbury F. Lever, of South Carolina, was confirmed as a member of the Farm Loan Board.

Railroad Passes.

Responding to a resolution Director General Hines reported that on July 1, there were in force 3,955 railroad passes and 1,903 Pullman passes, all issued in accordance with the regulations of the road under private ownership to officials and employes or members of their family. Civil Service Committee made a favorable report on a retirement bill for employes in the classified service. Banking Committee deferred action of Edge bill to organize corporations to provide long-time credits abroad for American interests in international trade. Consideration of the Calder bill to abolish office of Comptroller of Currency and transfer its duties to Federal Reserve Board, went over pending conclusion of hearing on fitness of Comptroller Williams to succeed himself. Senator Owens introduced a bill to establish a Federal Reserve foreign bank to aid American business men in commercial dealings with foreign countries.

In the House the Rules Committee busied itself with hearings on a number of proposed investigations. One was a resolution to investigate conditions in Mexico. Ambassador Henry F. Fletcher told the committee that during the three years he has been in that country 50 Americans have been killed without a single prosecution. In the Senate a favorable report was made from the Foreign Relations Committee upon a resolution calling upon State Department for full information concerning depredations against American citizens in recent years.

War Department Investigation.

The special committee to investigate affairs in the War Department devoted considerable attention to alleged cruelties to enlisted men in military prison camps. Interstate Commerce Commissioner Clark told the House Committee on Interstate Commerce that an increase in the membership of the Interstate Commerce Commission would be necessary under the proposed Esch-Pomerene railroad bill. He also urged legislation to prevent rate wars after the roads were returned to private management, and said that there could be no escape from a sharp increase in all railroad transportation rates. Geo. H. Cushing, managing director of the American Wholesale Coal Association, told the rules committee that the country was facing a coal famine next winter and that in spite of that situation coal cars all over the country were tied up awaiting repairs. C. E. Lesher, of the Geological Survey, testified that a coal famine of alarming proportions confronts the Eastern and Northwestern sections of the country. Without a dissenting vote the Rules Committee decided to recommend a resolution for an investigation of the operations of the Shipping Board and the Emergency Fleet Corporation by a select committee of six to be appointed by the Speaker.

Asks Forest Fire Fund.

Secretary Lane asked Congress for an appropriation of $500,000 to fight forest fires in the West. Secretary Daniels asked that authority be given the navy to continue to handle commercial radio messages. Postoffice Committee favorably reported a bill authorizing the return to the sender of all undelivered first, second and third class mail, including parcel post. First Assistant Postmaster General Koons before the Postoffice Committee urged construction of a mail tunnel between the Pennsylvania and Grand Central stations in New York city, at an estimated cost of $1,500,000.

The prohibition enforcement bill was passed by a vote of 287 to 100 and sent to the Senate. The Nolan bill providing a $3 a day minimum wage bill for all Federal and District of Columbia employes was passed by a vote of 368 to 47 and sent to the Senate.

Urges Repeal of Tax.

A delegation from Pacific coast appearing before the Ways and Means Committee urged repeal of the tax of 10 per cent on gross sales of certain soft drinks in which fruits of that region are used, claiming that the tax has so increased the cost to the consumer that the whole industry is threatened with destruction. Alien Property Custodian Francis P. Garvin told the committee of the efforts of agents of German dye producers to reestablish their business in the United States and of their propaganda to prevent the enactment of proper protective legislation for this war industry. Representative Moon, of Tennessee, in a speech, said one-cent postage could be established at a profit if other classes of mail were required to pay the cost of handling. In a report to the House from Secretary of Labor Wilson, transmitting the report of John B. Densmore, who investigated the Mooney case in California, the statement was made that Mooney, convicted in connection with the dynamite outrages, had not been given a fair trial.

Among measures introduced in the House were the following: Resolution by Mr. Edmonds, of Pennsylvania, providing for the creation of a special commission to fix the sale prices of Shipping Board vessels, the commission to consist of three members each of the Senate, House and Shipping Board. By Mr. Osborne, of California, authorizing the Interior Department to issue free prospectors permits for exploration of oil and gas on public lands. By Mr. Dwyer, of Missouri, to enact a federal law against motor car thefts. By Mr. Tinkham, of Massachusetts, a resolution providing for an investigation of the high cost of living in the United States by a special commission of 12 to be appointed by the President.

Spend wisely and save for future needs. War-Savings Stamps and Thrift Stamps will help you to financial peace and help your Government finance world peace.

FUEL OIL BIDS ARE INVITED BY THE U. S. SHIPPING BOARD

Additional 250,000 to 500,000 Barrels Will Be Needed During the Year.

The United States Shipping Board on July 22 through the Division of Operations announced that bids would be received on 250,000 to 500,000 barrels of fuel oil to be furnished in cargo lots as required during one year from the date of award of bid. One of the points of delivery is the oil bunkering station which the Board has in course of erection at St. Thomas, W. I., for the use and benefit of merchant ships under its control and ownership. Bids will be opened July 30.

Bidders are privileged to base their tenders on larger quantities for delivery over a longer period, but not to exceed two years.

Oil fuel to be first class merchandise grade, suitable for use as fuel for steamship operation, and to conform to Bunker Oil "B" or "C" of the specifications adopted by the "Committee on Standardization of Petroleum Specifications" Bulletin No. 1, October, 1918.

Conditions.

Deliveries: (Forms of.)

(1) F. O. B. Tank Ships to be taken from supplier's terminal in cargo lots as called for. Lay days shall commence from the time the steamer is ready to receive her cargo; Captain giving six hours notice to the supplier, berth or no berth; steamer to be loaded within sixty (60) running hours. Demurrage shall be payable at the rate of $80.00 per running hour, but if by accdient, delay should occur at port of loading due to fire or breakdown of machinery of supplier, the rate of demurrage shall be reduced to $40.00 per running hour for time so lost.

(2) Supplier to furnish, transport and deliver cargo lots into storage tanks of the United States Shipping Board's oil bunkering station at St. Thomas, W. I.; delivery to be accomplished within thirty (30) days after receipt of written notice from the Division of Operations. Supplier to guarantee a discharging pressure at ship pumps not less than 75 pounds. Shipping Board shall be allowed seventy-two (72) running hours to take delivery at St. Thomas. Demurrage shall be payable at the rate of $80.00 per running hour, but if by accident delay should occur at St. Thomas due to fire or breakdown of machinery of the United States Shipping Board, the rate of demurrage shall be reduced to $40.00 per running hour for time so lost.

It is expected that the bunkering station will be ready for operation by October 1, 1919. Thirty (30) days written notice to be given before the first cargo (either No. 1 or No. 2 delivery) shall start to load; delivery of cargo then to be accomplished as above set forth.

Full particulars shall be furnished by the supplier concerning its facilities at the ports from which it proposes to furnish oil fuel; also charts showing location of such facilities.

Prices:

Separate price shall be named for each grade and each method of delivery. Use accompanying sheet, marked "Schedule A."

Payments:

Payment will made promptly after each cargo has been received and (or) delivered.

Award or rejection of all bids.

The right is reserved to accept or reject any and all tenders, or any item separately or in part.

Closing of bids:

Quotations will be received until 4 P. M. July 30, 1919, and will then be opened publicly in the office of the Manager, Supply Department.

Wages of American Seamen Highest of Any Country, Says Shipping Board

In view of the serious situation now existing on the Atlantic and Gulf coasts, brought about by a strike of the sailors' and firemen's organizations, the Shipping Board feels that it should state the issues involved in the controversy, and make known its position publicly through the press.

Prior to the calling of the present strike there had been negotiations extending over a period of many weeks. The object of these negotiations was to secure a general agreement regarding wages and working conditions to be in effect for one year and to be signed by the representatives of the unions, of the private vessel owners, and of the Shipping Board. On or about July 7, it became apparent that such an agreement could not be secured and the negotiations looking toward this end were terminated. The Shipping Board as a vessel operator then endeavored to negotiate a settlement with the union so far as conditions on its own vessels were concerned, but while the negotiations were in progress some of the firemen began to leave the vessels. Shortly thereafter, the marine firemen's organization declared a strike against privately owned vessels, which was subsequently extended to Shipping Board vessels. This step was closely followed by similar action on the part of the sailors' union.

The sailors' union also added a demand for a wage increase similar to that already asked for by the firemen and both organizations requested the Shipping Board to act on all matters submitted.

The demands, in their present form, consist chiefly in a request for a flat $15.00 increase in the monthly pay of the men involved; the eight-hour day in port; the three-watch system for the deck crew; and a request that union men be employed when available in preference to nonunion mn.

After carefully considering the matters at issue, the Shipping Board on July 13 announced a flat $10.00 increase for the men involved, and the establishment of an eight-hour day in port. On account of the present scarcity of seamen, the Shipping Board did not feel that it could grant at this time a three-watch system, which would tend to increase the size of crews, and which would establish a wholly new method of dividing work on vessels sailing from Atlantic to Gulf ports. On all other questions the Shipping Board held itself open to adjustment by negotiation, on the understanding that pending such negotiation, the Shipping Board would continue its present practice, which has always been one of close co-operation with organized labor.

The United States Shipping Board has worked with union labor on the most friendly terms, recognizing their right to organize and to present their grievances through their duly authorized representatives. During the war the Shipping Board made an arrangement with the Seamen's Union whereby it would give the members of the Seamen's Union the preference in filling the quota of able seamen consisting of 60 per cent of the deck crew. In actual practice the Shipping Board has also co-operated with the unions when employing members of the fireroom and steward's department —that is to say, we have first called on the unions to furnish all the men they could.

The United States Shipping Board has no intention of changing its former practice of employing men on their ships and believes that the arrangements that have been made with union labor to employ seamen, firemen, oilers, cooks and stewards through their respective union organizations was helpful to it in getting men for their ships. We know of no reason why this policy should be changed.

Before the outbreak of the European war, the wages of American sailors were approximately $30.00 per month, and the wages of firemen were approximately $40.00. The wages for firemen and sailors before the present controversy arose were $75.00 per month, and the increase granted by the Shipping Board brings these wages to $85.00 per month. The maximum wage paid seamen by foreign maritime powers is now slightly less than $75.00 per month, so that under the new Shipping Board scale, the seamen on American vessels are receiving considerably more favorable treatment than the seamen on vessels of any other nation. The Shipping Board felt justified, however, in establishing the new wage rate because of the advance in the cost of living and the increase in wages in shore industries since the $75.00 scale for seamen was established in May, 1918.

Having in mind all of the circumstances, the Shipping Board feels that its decision was just and fair, and that the men involved should return to work under the conditions announced, rather than compel a tying up of vessels carrying the nation's commerce.

CHANGES IN IMPORT AND EXPORT REGULATIONS

"Dyes and Dyestuffs" Defined.

The War Trade Board Section of the Department of State announces (W. T. B. R. 813), for the information of importers, that the term "Dyes and dyestuffs" as used in paragraph 5 of War Trade Board Ruling 804, issued July 14, 1919, is not intended to include vegetable dyes of natural origin, and accordingly vegetable dyes of natural origin may be imported without individual license under the authority of General Import License PBF-37.

General Enemy Trade License Amended to Permit Certain Communications and Dealings with Respect to "Enemy" Property.

The War Trade Board Section of the Department of State announces (W. T. B. R. 814) that paragraph 3 of the limitations upon the general enemy trade license described in W. T. B. R. 802, issued July 14, 1919, has been amended effective as of July 14, 1919. The above-mentioned general enemy trade license as now amended authorizes all persons in the United States, on and after July 14, 1919, to trade and communicate with persons residing in Germany and to trade and communicate with all persons with whom trade and communication is prohibited by the trading with the enemy act; subject, however, to the following specific limitations and exceptions, to wit:

1. The above-mentioned general license does not authorize the importation into the United States from Germany or elsewhere of dyes, dyestuffs, potash, drugs or chemicals which have been produced or manufactured in Germany.

2. The above-mentioned general license does not modify or affect in any respect present restrictions against trade and communication between the United States and Hungary or that portion of Russia under the control of the Bolshevick authorities.

3. The above-mentioned general license does not authorize any trade with respect to any property which heretofore, pursuant to the provisions of the trading with the enemy act as amended, has been reported to the Alien Property Custodian or should have been so reported to him, or any property which heretofore, pursuant to the provisions of said act, the Alien Property Custodian has seized or has required to be conveyed, transferred, assigned, delivered or paid over to him: Provided, however, That nothing contained in this paragraph 3 shall be held to prohibit communications which constitute merely inquiries or information concerning the property hereinabove described, or to prohibit trade with respect to any property which the Alien Property Custodian has stated in writing he would not seize or require to be conveyed, transferred, assigned, delivered or paid over to him, such communications and trade with respect to the property described in this proviso being fully authorized by the general enemy trade license hereinabove referred to.

Exports to and imports from Germany may take place under Special Export License RAC No. 77 and General Import License PBF No. 37, as announced in W. T. B. R. 803 and W. T. B. R. 804, respectively.

Special Export License No. RAC-77 Amended to Cover Shipments to Jugo-Slavia, Czecho-Slovakia, Finland, Latvia, Lithuania, Esthonia and Poland.

The War Trade Board Section of the Department of States announces (W. T. B. R. 815) that Special Export License RAC-77, granted the Customs Service, effective July 14, 1919, W. T. B. R. 803, has been extended and reissued, effective July 21, 1919. Special Export License RAC-77 as now amended authorizes the exportation by freight or express, without individual licenses, to the countries hereinbelow mentioned, of all commodities whatsoever, except (1) arms, ammunition and explosives consigned to Mexico or China, (2) machinery or materials intended for the manufacture of munitions, and radio or wireless apparatus consigned to Mexico, and (3) wheat and wheat flour, the control over the exportation of which has been vested in the Wheat Director. (See W. T. B. R. 797, issued June 30, 1919.)

A. Any country in the Western Hemisphere.

B. Any country in Africa.

C. Any country in Asia or Oceania, except Turkey.

D. The following countries in Europe:

United Kingdom, France, Italy and that territory included in the line set out in article 3 of the military clause of the armistice protocol of Nov. 3, 1918, Belgium, Greece, Spain, Portugal, or their possessions in Europe; Iceland, Faroe Islands, Serbia, Roumania, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Holland, Switzerland, Germany (including that territory on the left bank of the Rhine occupied by the forces of the associated Governments), Jugo-Slavia, Czecho-Slovakia, Finland, Latvia, Lithuania, Esthonia and Poland.

Exporters who desire to make shipments under Special Export License RAC-77 need only present their shipper's Export Declarations (Customs Cat. 7525) in triplicate to the collectors of customs at the ports of exit for indorsement to permit the shipments to proceed.

The foregoing extension of Special Export License RAC-77 cancels or supersedes the following War Trade Board Rulings or portions thereof:

W. T. B. R. 590, issued Feb. 11, 1919; W. T. B. R. 642, issued Apr. 11, 1919, the last paragraph thereof; W. T. B. R. 656, issued Mar. 20, 1919; W. T. B. R. 691, issued Apr. 11, 1919; W. T. B. R. 695, issued Apr. 14, 1919; W. T. B. R. 728, issued May 7, 1919; W. T. B. R. 729, issued May 7, 1919; W. T. B. R. 767, issued June 3, 1919; W. T. B. R. 776, issued June 12, 1919; W. T. B. R. 787, issued June 20, 1919; W. T. B. R. 790, issued June 24, 1919; W. T. B. R. 809, issued July 14, 1919, the last three paragraphs thereof.

Special Export License No. RAC-42 Amended.

The War Trade Board Section of the Department of State announces (W. T. B. R 817) the revision of the regulations under which shipments of certain origin and destination, the importation of which has been otherwise licensed, may be exported without an individual export license when the same are conveyed in transit through the territory or via any port of the United States. This regulation, effective July 21, 1919, amends W. T. B. R. 819, issued July 14, 1919, and extends the scope of Special Export License RAC-42 as hereinafter described.

(1) Special Export License RAC-42 has been issued through the Customs Service and authorizes the exportation of shipments of all commodities (except (1) arms, ammunition and explosives consigned to Mexico or China, and (2) machinery or materials intended for the manufacture of munitions, and radio or wireless apparatus consigned to Mexico) which are conveyed in transit through the territory or via a port of the United States when originating in any foreign country and destined to any country of the world: Provided, however, That no shipment destined to Europe shall be authorized under this license unless such shipment is consigned to Belgium. France, Great Britain, Greece, Italy and that territory included in the line set out in article 3 of the military clause of the armistice protocol of Nov. 3, 1918, Portugal, Spain, or their possessions in Europe, or Denmark, the Faroe Islands, Germany (including that territory on the left bank of the Rhine occupied by the forces of the associated Governments), Holland, Iceland, Norway, Roumania, Serbia, Sweden, Switzerland, Jugo-Slavia, Czecho-Slovakia, Finland, Latvia, Lithuania, or Poland.

(2) In-transit shipments arriving in the United States by rail or vessel for re-export under RAC-42 may be consigned to the ultimate destination or to an agent in the United States for reshipment, and if consigned to an agent, the railroad way bill or vessel's manifest must designate the ultimate destination, and such notations shall be transcribed therefrom to the carrier's customs manifest or copy of vessel's manifest presented to the collector of customs.

(3) Upon arrival of such in-transit shipments at a port of entry the railroad's agent or the vessel's agent shall present to the collector of customs a copy of the carrier's customs manifest, Form 7512, or copy of the ship's manifest or appropriate portion thereof, upon which shall be clearly noted the shipments which are in transit. This copy shall bear—

(A) The ultimate destination, in accordance with paragraph (2) herein.

(B) The notation "Special Export License RAC-42."

(4) If the shipment is by rail, the collector of customs will, upon giving entry, allow the shipment to proceed to port of exit acompanied by the car-

(Continued on page 8.)

RAILROAD "NO ACCIDENT WEEK" CAMPAIGN MOST SUCCESSFUL

The most gratifying results have attended the campaign inaugurated by the U. S. Railroad Administration, through its Safety Section, in the saving of lives and limbs of employes and the general public who patronize the transportation facilities of the Government.

A report just made to Walker D. Hines, Director General of Railroads, on the results of the "No Accident Week" Campaign, June 22 to June 28, 1919, in the Central Western and Northwestern Regions, shows a noticeable decrease in the number of deaths and accidents on railroads operating in these two regions compared to the corresponding period of 1918.

The number of employes in the Northwestern Region is 274,234, and the operated mileage 52,868. Out of the 63 roads competing in the campaign, 50 or 79.36 per cent had a clear record. Four other roads had a clear record for six days of the campaign.

Decrease of 362 Accidents.

The report shows that a reduction in accidents was made from 481, of which 6 were fatal in the week of June 22 to 28, 1918, to 119 of which 5 were fatal for the same week of 1919, a decrease of 362 accidents or 75.26 per cent.

There was one accident to 444,269 miles of road operated in 1919, while in 1918 there was one accident for every 109,913 miles operated, a decrease of 304.2 per cent.

The road employing the largest number of men in the Northwestern Region, and operating a clear record for the week mentioned was in the Chicago Great Western. The road having the largest operated mileage and making a clear record was the Oregon-Washington Railroad and Navigation Company. This same road had the largest number of accidents in 1918 for the period mentioned.

Campaign in Central West.

The campaign in the Central Western Region for the week of June 22 to 28, 1919, shows that with 55,000 miles of road and approximately 327,000 employes, there were only 94 injuries and 4 fatalities as against 447 injuries and 9 fatalities for the same period in 1918, or a total decrease of 359 casualties or 79 per cent.

In 1918 the Central Western Region employed 671 men per casualty, while in 1919 it employed 3,270 men per casualty. The number of roads operating in the Central Western Region during the "No Accident Week" was 67, of which 47 obtained clear records. The percentage of casualty decrease in the entire region for the period mentioned over 1918 was 78 plus, fatalities decreased 56 per cent, while injuries decreased 79 per cent.

Buying War-Savings Stamps lends your money to Uncle Sam, who returns it with 4 per cent interest compounded quarterly five years hence.

Changes in Import and Export Rules

(Continued from page 7.)

rier's manifest. The collector of customs at the port of exit will allow the goods to be exported under RAC-42.

The attention of shippers is called to the fact that goods given entry into the United States as in-transit shipments may not be diverted for domestic consumption or re-consigned to a country of destination other than the one named on the entry documents described in paragraph (2), unless authority for so doing has been obtained from the War Trade Board Section.

For the information of shippers, their attention is drawn to W. T. B. R. 643, issued Mar. 14, 1919, announcing the issuance of General Import License PBF No. 35. This general import license covers the importation into the United States, under such bond as may be prescribed by the United States Customs Service, of all commodities which are proposed to be shipped through the United States to any foreign country.

Shipments by Mail.

The War Trade Board Section of the Department of State announces (W. T. B. R. 810) the revision of Special Export License RAC-52 (W. T. B. R. 811, issued July 14, 1919) covering certain shipments to foreign countries by mail, effective July 21, 1919.

(1) Special Export License RAC-52 has been issued through the Postoffice Department to permit any local postmaster to accept without individual export license—

Shipments of all commodities, except wheat and wheat flour. (For wheat and wheat flour, see W. T. B. R. 791, issued June 30, 1919.)

When destined to—

Any country in the Western Hemisphere or Africa; any country in Asia or Oceania, except Turkey in Asia.

The following countries in Europe: Belgium, France, Great Britain, Greece, Italy and that territory included in the line set out in Article 5 of the Military Clause of the Armistice Protocol of November 3, 1918, Portugal, and Spain, their colonies, possessions, and protectorates; also Denmark, the Faroe Islands, Germany (including that territory on the left bank of the Rhine occupied by the forces of the Associated Governments), Holland, Iceland, Norway, Roumania, Serbia, Sweden, Switzerland, Jugo-Slavia, Czecho-Slovakia, Finland, Latvia, Lithuania, Esthonia, and Poland.

(2) In making shipments under this special license (RAC-52) it is not necessary to make any application for license nor to present a license of any kind to the postmaster. If the shipment is consigned to a consignee in any country named in paragraph (1), the package, insofar as the War Trade Board Section is concerned, need only be delivered to the postmaster with the following facts noted upon the wrapper:

1. "Shipped under Export License RAC-52."
2. List of contents.
3. Name and address of shipper.
4. Name and address of consignee.

(Where a package bears a customs tag or an invoice describing the contents, the list of contents need not be written upon the wrapper of the package.)

(3) All shipments made under Special Export License RAC-52 must be made by mail and are subject to the regulations of the Postoffice Department. Special attention is called to the fact that parcel post service at present between the United States and certain of the countries mentioned in paragraph (1) has not yet been established.

(4) The attention of shippers is directed to the fact that RAC-52 does not permit any shipments to members of the United States Army, United States Navy, United States Marine Corps, or organizations affiliated therewith, but that all such shipments must be made under Special Export License RAC-53 and in compliance with the Post Office Department Regulations.

Importation of Tin.

The War Trade Board section of the Department of State announces (W. T. B. R. 818) that W. T. B. R. 799, issued July 2, 1919, has been amended so as to advance from September 1, 1919, to August 15, 1919, the date on and after which pig tin and all metal alloys containing tin, including tin drosses, tin oxides, solder drosses, type metals, anti-friction metals, waste metals, and other metals containing tin may be imported from points other than points of origin and without reference to the date of shipment.

Pursuant to the above mentioned amendment, on and after August 15, 1919, pig tin and all metal alloys containing tin, including tin drosses, tin oxides, solder drosses, type metals, anti-friction metals, waste metals, and other metals containing tin will be permitted to be imported into the United States under General Import License PBF-37.

Woolen Machinery Reports by the Bureau of Census

Monthly reports on active and idle woolen machinery, which during the war period were issued by the Bureau of Markets, of the Department of Agriculture, will be compiled and published by the Bureau of the Census for the fiscal year 1920, under the authorization of the Secretary of Commerce.

This action has been taken upon the urgent representations of the American Association of Woolen and Worsted Manufacturers and the National Association of Wool Manufacturers that these monthly reports of the operation or nonoperation of woolen machinery are of much value to the industry in that they constitute a reliable index to the conditions affecting it.

Net Income of Telegraph Systems Increased 253.4 Per Cent in 5 Years

According to a report just issued by Director Sam. L. Rogers, of the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce, the 21 commercial land telegraph systems in the United States in 1917 operated 241,012 miles of pole line, comprising 1,888,793 miles of wire; sent 151,725,228 messages; and employed 47,227 persons, to whom were paid salaries and wages amounting to $36,392,140. This report, which is issued under the title "Telegraphs and Municipal Electric Fire-Alarm and Police-Patrol Signaling Systems," was prepared under the supervision of Mr. Eugene F. Hartley, chief statistician for manufactures, and is the fourth of a series of quinquennial reports on the telegraph systems of the country.

The pole-line mileage in 1917 was less by 2.6 per cent than in 1912, but was greater by six-tenths of one per cent than in 1907. The wire mileage, however, showed an increase of 4.1 per cent as compared with 1912 and of 17.7 per cent over 1907. The increase in the number of messages was much greater—45.7 per cent during the last five-year period and 53.1 per cent during the ten years from 1907 to 1917. The number of employes increased by 39.2 per cent between 1912 and 1917, and by 84.9 per cent during the period 1907-1917, and the corresponding percentages of increase in their salaries and wages were 59.2 and 124.2.

28,865 Offices in 1917.

The number of telegraph offices in 1917 was 28,865, a decrease of 6.2 per cent as compared with 1912 and of seven tenths of 1 per cent as compared with 1907. The total income from telegraph traffic was $91,312,567, an increase of 74.5 per cent over 1912 and of 140.8 per cent as compared with 1907; the income from all other sources was $1,641,803; the total expenses, including charges for depreciation and sinking funds, were $80,828,970, an increase of 52.9 per cent over 1912, and of 111.4 per cent over 1907; and the net income was $12,125,400, an increase of 253.4 per cent as compared with 1912 and of 113.7 per cent over 1907. The par value of the outstanding capital stock of the companies was $106,360,237, a decrease of 1.7 per cent as compared with 1912, but an increase of 4 per cent over 1907.

The foregoing figures relate only to commercial telegraph companies, and thus exclude the wire and pole line wholly owned and operated by railroads, and also exclude the equipment and telegraph business of the various press associations which lease and operate wires for dispensing news.

The Printing Telegraph.

During the five-year period 1912-1917 the printing telegraph came into extended use by telegraph companies, press associations, and railroads. The printing telegraph consists essentially of a sending instrument, equipped with a keyboard similar to that of a typewriter, electrically connected with a receiving instrument in such a manner that the latter automatically reproduces what is typewritten on the sending instrument. Without the printing telegraph it would have been difficult or impossible to handle the increased telegraph business during the great war.

Train Dispatching by Telephone.

A special feature of the report, relating to train dispatching, is of some interest. The first installation of telephone and selector equipment for train dispatching was completed on the lines of the New York Central Railroad in October, 1907. The use of the telephone for this purpose has increased rapidly. The report shows, for 1917, 105 lines employing this method of train dispatching, as against 42 in 1912. The mileage of telephone pole line for train-dispatching purposes was 95,268, an increase of 67.6 per cent as compared with 1912; and the mileage of wire was 201,662, an increase of 55.7 per cent over 1912. The total line mileage of railroads reporting the use of telephones for transmitting train orders in 1917 amounted to 110,404. It is asserted that not a single accident has resulted from the use of telephones in train dispatching.

Wireless Telegraph Systems.

All the wireless telegraph systems in the United States were taken over by the Federal Government under authority of an executive order issued April 6, 1917, for which reason the figures for 1917 give little indication of the increase in commercial wireless telegraph operations during recent years. The systems reported for 1917 numbered 3, as compared with 4 in 1912 and 5 in 1907; and the number of tower stations was 63, as compared with 74 in 1912 and 117 in 1907. The number of messages handled prior to April 6 was 122,244. No exact record of the number transmitted during the period of Government operation is available, but it is roughly estimated that 330,000 messages were handled between April 6 and December 31, 1917. This number, added to that already given would make a total of more than 450,000, representing an increase of approximately 58 per cent as compared with 1912 and of 191 per cent over 1907.

Income Increased Greatly.

The total income and the net income increased greatly. The former aggregated $1,385,060 in 1917, representing a gain of 107 per cent over 1912 and of 1,197 per cent over 1907; and the latter amounted to $609,526, as compared with a net income of $4,738 in 1912 and a net deficit of $53,538 in 1907. The employes numbered 586, a decrease of 38.8 per cent from the corresponding number in 1912, but an increase of 233 per cent over the number for 1907; and their salaries and wages aggregated $461,402, an increase of 17.2 per cent over 1912 and 464.3 per cent over 1907.

In addition to the commercial shore stations, there were in operation during the early part of the year 6,089 general and restricted amateur stations, 88 special amateur stations, 75 experimental stations, and 47 training schools.

The records of the Bureau of Navigation, of the Navy Department, show that on June 30, 1918, there were in operation 134 commercial shore stations and 838 commercial ship stations. Of the shore stations, 97 were in continental United States, 28 in Alaska, 8 in Hawaii, and 1 in Porto Rico.

Government Wireless.

The Government has erected wireless plants at various points along the Atlantic and Pacific coasts and at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, and Cavite, in the Philippines. The Government shore stations, according to the reports of the Bureau of Navigation, numbered 135 on June 30, 1918, of which 88 were in continental United States, 20 in Alaska, 19 in the Philippine Islands, 3 in the Canal Zone, 2 in Hawaii, and 1 each in Porto Rico, Guam, and Samoa. The Government ship stations totaled 470.

The station at Arlington, Va., has been in regular communication with the station at Chollas Heights, near San Diego, Cal., since May 1, 1917. Direct communication with an Italian Government station in Rome was also established. On September 29, 1917, radio communication was established between Arlington and Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, via Sayville, N. Y. Messages are now transmitted between Arlington and the Philippines through San Diego, Cal., and Pearl Harbor, Hawaii. Under favorable conditions, at night, the Arlington station can communicate directly with the Pearl Harbor station, but the usual practice is to relay through San Diego.

PRODUCTION OF BITUMINOUS COAL AT HIGHER RATE SHOWN

The weekly report on the production and shipment of bituminous coal, and the shipment of anthracite compiled by the Geological Survey, Department of the Interior, estimates the production of bituminous coal in the week ended July 12 at 10,169,000 net tons, an average per day of 1,695,000 tons, compared with an average of 1,492,000 tons for the five working days in the previous week, and compared with 2,214,000 tons in the week ended July 12, 1918. The production for the calendar year to date was 230,522,000 tons, or approximately 77,600,000 tons less than in the corresponding period last year.

The estimated production of anthracite in the week ended July 12 was 1,874,000 net tons, compared with 2,136,000 tons in the corresponding week, last year, and the average daily production in the week ended July 12 was 312,000 tons, compared with 282,000 tons in the previous week, and 356,000 tons in the corresponding week last year.

AIRPLANE MAIL RATE REDUCED TO TWO CENTS AN OUNCE BASIS

By an order of the Postmaster General fixing the rate of postage on mail carried by airplanes at 2 cents an ounce, which is the regular postage rate for first-class matter, the Air Mail Service was placed on the same footing with all other means of transportation of the mail.

The experiments during the year which have been devoted to the adaptation of the airplane to the needs of the regular daily mail service have demonstrated possibilities for increased efficiency for mail transportation beyond the early expectations of the department. Since the conclusion of the war, by the use of the Liberty engine and the availability of larger planes salvaged from war stock, mail in greater quantities can be carried as well as greater speed made by reason of the more powerful Liberty motor. Thus approximately more than 10,000 letters a day for Seattle, San Francisco and Los Angeles and other points on the Pacific coast which fail to connect with the westbound 8:40 p. m. train out of New York are now being advanced 24 hours daily to their points of destination.

In the same way, mail from New York that did not catch the 5:15 p. m. train for the West is now being delivered in Chicago in the afternoon instead of the following morning.

Arrangements are now being made to place on the New York-Washington route the three fastest airplanes in the Air Mail Service, each having a capacity of 18,000 letters and a maximum speed in calm weather of 132 miles an hour.

The department, in announcing this important change in the Air Mail Service, made the following statement:

Statement by Department.

"The successful operation of the Air Mail for more than one year and the great development for commercial work in the airplane in that period has taken this phase of mail transportation entirely out of the class of experimental work. The great saving of time now effected over the fastest railroad train between New York and Chicago will enable the department to make a saving in car space of more than twice the cost of the operation of an air mail service on that route. It will therefore no longer be necessary to charge more than the regular rate of postage for the transmission of airplane mail.

"The success of the airship in carrying the mail, together with the great development that has taken place in speed, in quantity of mail that can be carried and certainty of operation makes it improbable that the air transportation of mail, whether by the Government or commercial air transportation lines, will ever be stopped but will increase from year to year by leaps and bounds, especially over long distances. The great expedition of mail by this means of transportation constitutes a service which the public throughout the country is now demanding, and in the course of time will receive, as supplementing the train service.

"For these reasons the air mail has been placed on the same basis with all other means of transportation and the rate of postage made the same as over all other means of mail transit."

General and Base Hospitals in U. S.

The following gives the location of 30 general and base army hospitals now operating. The dates indicate when the hospital is scheduled to be closed.

1. G. H. Plattsburg, N. Y.
2. G. H. Fort Ontario, N. Y., Aug. 1.
3. G. H. Fort Porter, N. Y.
4. G. H. Otisville, N. Y
5. G. H. New Haven, Conn., Sept. 1.
6. G. H. Fox Hills, N. Y.
7. G. H. Colonia, N. J.
8. G. H. Cape May, N. J., July 20.
9. G. H. Carlisle, Pa.
10. G. H. Fort McHenry, Md.
11. G. H. Takoma Park, D. C.
12. G. H. Hampton, Va.
13. G. H. Roland Park, Md.
14. G. H. Oteen, N. C.
15. G. H. Biltmore, N. C.
16. G. H. Spartanburg, S. C.
17. G. H. Fort McPherson, Ga.
18. G. H. Detroit, Mich., Aug. 1.
19. G. H. Fort Benj. Harrison, Ind.
20. G. H. Fort Sheridan, Ill.
21. G. H. Fort Snelling, Minn., Aug. 1.
22. G. H. Fort Des Moines, Ia.
23. G. H. Hot Springs, Ark.
24. G. H. Denver, Colo.
25. G. H. Fort Bayard, N. M.
26. G. H. Whipple Barracks, Ariz.
27. G. H. Fort Douglas, Utah, Aug. 1.
28. G. H. San Francisco, Cal.
29. B. H. Fort Riley, Kans.
30. B. H. Fort Sam Houston, Tex.

General hospitals at Parkview, Pa., and Eastview, N. Y., were closed July 15. Base hospitals at the following camps, not shown above, are scheduled to be made camp hospitals:

Bowie, Tex.; Devens, Mass.; Dix, N. J.; Dodge, Iowa; Gordon, Ga.; Grant, Ill.; Jackson, S. C.; Lee, Va.; Lewis, Wash; Meade, Md.; Pike, Ark.; Shelby, Miss; Sherman, Ohio; Taylor, Ky.; Upton, L. I., N. Y.

784,248 IN THE ARMY JULY 15; 1,000 NEW ENLISTMENTS A DAY

The War Department authorizes the following:

The estimated strength of the Army as of July 15 was 784,248, not including Marines attached to the A. E. F. Of this number, 281,800 were in Europe, 91,584 on the sea en route to or from Europe, and 374,374 in the United States. The present strength is 21 per cent of the strength on November 11.

2,921,649 Discharges Reported.

Reports of demobilization received through July 15 show 2,921,649 discharges, of which 136,022 were officers and 2,785,627 were enlisted men. Included in the figure for enlisted men are 11,809 furloughed to the reserve.

During the first 14 days of July a total of 124,964 army personnel sailed from Europe, bringing the total embarked from Europe since the signing of the armistice to 1,727,214.

Thousand Enlistments a Day.

Reports received through July 16 bring the total enlistments since February 28, 1919, when recruiting for the Army was resumed, to 81,499. During the week July 9 to 16, 7,026 enlistments were reported, an average of 1,000 a day.

Revision of figures shows a total of 1,612 vacancies in all branches of the Regular Army as of June 30. Of these, 878 are vacancies in the line services, including engineers, cavalry, field and coast artillery and infantry.

YUMA MESA LANDS ARE OPENED TO ENTRY BY SECRETARY LANE

Secretary of Interior Franklin K. Lane signed an official order July 19 opening up the so-called Yuma Mesa auxiliary project, conformatory of the special act approved by President Wilson in January, 1916.

There are upwards of 45,000 acres of frostless citrus fruit land embraced in the Yuma Mesa project, there being something like 11,000 acres embraced in what is known as "Unit B," these being the lands now thrown open.

Will Go To Highest Bidder.

Under the special act of Congress the lands are to be sold to the highest bidder at not less than the minimum price set on them by the Secretary of Interior, this price to include land and permanent water right.

It is claimed for these Mesa lands that they are superior to any citrus fruit lands in the United States, being so devoid of frost that they are characterized as frostless. The tenderest garden and vegetables grow on these lands the year round, and the citrus fruit is unsurpassed by any grown in the United States, and are from six to eight weeks earlier in maturing than the fruits of either California or Florida. The irrigation works will be constructed by the U. S. Reclamation Service.

Terms for Bids.

In accord with Secretary Lane's official order the bids for these lands will be opened the early part of the coming November. Ten per cent of the bid must accompany the bid; 15 per cent 60 days thereafter, and then 25 per cent for three consecutive years. The Government will start an advertising campaign for the sale of these lands within a very short time.

Easy to buy, convenient to handle, no red tape—Get a WAR-SAVINGS STAMP to-day.

OPENING OF NEW OIL FIELDS IN MEXICO BELIEVED NEAR

Existence of large and important oil deposits in the vicinity of Mapimi, in the State of Durango, Mexico, is believed in government circles in Mexico City as the result of prospecting operations near Mapimi, according to an article in the "Excelsior" forwarded here from the Consulate General at Mexico City. Several claims based on these explorations already have been filed in the Department of Petroleum of the Secretariat of Industry, Commerce and Labor, and the concessions have been granted. The article adds: "The action of the government in conceding titles is in accordance with the prevailing laws which allow the conferring of titles to lands in vicinities which have not yet been opened up for exploitation. Further concessions for new wells will not be granted in regions where petroleum is now produced, pending the enactment of the proposed petroleum laws which are now being considered by the National Congress.

"This new oil region is adjacent to the important mining section of Velardena and Pedricena, within easy reach of Parral and Torreon, and there is good railway connection with Monterey and the industrial region thereabouts.

"It is understood that the concessionaries above mentioned have already taken the first steps toward obtaining necessary drilling machinery, and it is expected that within three months active operations will be in progress."

2,804,000 TONS OF SHIPPING REDELIVERED BY ARMY TO BOARD

The War Department authorizes the following:

During the first 14 days of July 91,000 deadweight tons of shipping were redelivered to the Shipping Board at U. S. ports, bringing the total redeliveries to the Shipping Board to 2,496,000 tons. Including 308,000 tons redelivered abroad, the total redeliveries are 2,804,000 tons.

There remain in operation in the transatlantic fleet, 1,255,000 deadweight tons divided as follows: Troop, 1,098,000; cargo, 43,000; refrigerator, 6,000; out of operation awaiting redelivery, 108,000. The tonnage awaiting redelivery includes 9 converted cargo ships.

July and August Redeliveries.

The estimated redeliveries for July and August include those converted cargo ships which will return to U. S. ports during these months, in addition to those which have been authorized for redelivery. This amounts to 358,000 tons.

It is estimated that there will be carrying capacity available on U. S. flag ships during July for the return of 242,000 men. This is an excess of 57,000 over present requirements. In addition there is capacity for 13,000 on foreign vessels, making the total excess capacity for July 70,000.

The capacity available in August, deducting the redeliveries and relinquishments now planned, will be 152,000 in excess of requirements.

Shortage of First-Class Accommodations.

On July 1 there was in the A. E. F. remaining to be repatriated personnel requiring 34,516 first-class accommodations, as follows:

Officers, 20,659; field clerks, 792; army nurses, 2,709; welfare workers, 9,089; civilian employes, 219; wives, 1,048; total, 34,516.

There are available in ships under army control for the month of July 8,949 first-class accommodations. In addition, approximately 1,300 first-class accommodations may be expected on foreign ships during the month. First-class messing accommodations will be increased on 11 of the fastest troop ships which will augment the normal first-class carrying capacity for August.

Farmers Will Get Excess Profits Soon on Wool Grown in War Time

Collection of excess profits from wool dealers is proceeding and their distribution to wool growers will begin in the near future. This announcement is made by the United States Department of Agriculture, which is completing the work of the domestic wool section of the War Industries Board, in accordance with a provision of the agricultural appropriation bill.

Reports thus far received show that excess profits were made by about 10 per cent of the "country" dealers. Correspondence with "distributing center" dealers, whose total reports are not yet completed, indicate that some of them have accumulated substantial amounts of excess profits on the wool which they actually bought. Auditing of the accounts of the larger dealers is a considerable task and will require several months. The Bureau of Markets, which acts for the Department of Agriculture in this work, will inclose with each check sent to a grower a circular letter giving the name of the firm which handled his wool which has returned the excess profits of which the customer is receiving his share.

No Refunds to Consignors.

The department calls attention to the fact that the regulations of the War Industries Board did not permit the purchase of wool in the great wool growing States of the Rocky Mountain and Pacific coast region except in the case of clips of less than 1,000 pounds each. All larger clips were required to be consigned. This region produces about two-thirds of the entire wood clip of the country, which was about 257,000,000 pounds in 1918. Growers in the eastern States were urged to pool and consign their wools and many of them did so. Since the Government paid the dealers a fixed commission on consigned wool excess profits could be made only on that part of the wool which they bought outright. Therefore, growers who consigned their clips should not expect to receive refunds.

Since the Government control of wool has ceased the work of the Department of Agriculture in this connection consists only of auditing the records and accounts of approved wool dealers, the collection of any profits which they may have made in excess of those permitted under the regulations of the War Industries Board, and the distribution by the Department of Agriculture of these profits directly to the growers upon whose wool the profits were made, wherever the identity of the wool can be traced.

Permits Issued to Wool Dealers.

The War Industries Board issued permits to about 3,500 "country" dealers authorizing them to buy wool directly from the grower. Permits were also issued to 179 "distributing center" dealers who had facilities for handling wool in large quantities and most of whom were located on the eastern seaboard near the centers of wool manufacture. These larger dealers were required to handle wool on consignment from either growers or country dealers and were also permitted to buy from country dealers direct, or from growers through their agents.

Blank forms calling for a detailed accounting have been sent by the department to both classes of dealers. Reports have been received from about 3,000 of the country dealers and about one-half of the dealers in distributing centers. The taking over of the wool by the War Department was completed so recently that many of the larger dealers have been unable to prepare their reports at an earlier date. The auditing of these reports is proceeding as rapidly as it can be done with the limited force available for assignment to this work, the department says.

MACHINE GUNS FOR GUARD.

A War Department statement says that spiral, woolen leggings will be issued to dismounted troops in the National Guard; machine guns will be issued to the National Guard machine gun companies to replace other machine gun companies (four guns per company); Browning automatic rifles will be issued to the National Guard, infantry and cavalry companies, at the rate of two rifles with related equipment per company.

Sixty-two Trade Routes Established By Shipping Board

(Continued from Page 1.)

they can sell for future delivery with every reasonable assurance that their goods will arrive within the specified time.

The United States Shipping Board will furnish any shipper or other person interested, upon request, a list of the future sailings on any of the trade routes. It is the purpose of the Shipping Board to send out to manufacturing associations, chambers of commerce and other commercial clubs and bodies, and to individuals, upon request, information regarding the inauguration of new cargo or passenger liner services, as well as freight rates and any other information desired concerning the transportation of any materials or commodities to any port of entry of the world.

There is no reason today why American merchants and manufacturers should not send their products overseas at prevailing freight rates by American ships sailing under the American flag, and no excuse for their not doing so.

Regular Liner Services.

Regular general cargo liner services already established are as follows:

Cargo Liner Service to Argentine and Uruguay.

(Calling at Montevideo, Bunos Aires, La Plata and Rosario.)

From New York to Argentine.

Sixteen steamships of 5,000 to 9,600 deadweight tons, 10 to 12 knots.
Weekly Sailings.
Outbound ships laden with mineral oils, iron and steel manufactures (principally railway materials, machinery, wire and structural materials), agricultural implements, earthen ware, cars and carriages, paper, cement, tobacco and general merchandise.

From Boston to Argentine.

Five steamships of 4,200 to 9,000 deadweight tons, 9 1-2 to 11 1-2 knots.
Sailing every three weeks.
Outbound ships laden with wooden manufactures, machinery, tools, paper, shoes, and leather, textiles, cordage, breadstuffs.

From Mobile, Ala., to Argentine.

Two steamships of 5,075 and 6,200 deadweight tons, 11 knots.
Bi-monthly sailings.
Outbound ships laden with agricultural machinery, cars and carriages, naval stores, mineral oils, and general merchandise.

From New Orleans to Argentine.

Four steamships of 5,075 deadweight tons, 10 knots.
Monthly sailings.
Outbound ships laden with mineral oils, agricultural machinery, iron and steel manufactures (including steel rail and machinery), naval stores, earthen ware, cotton cloth, tobacco.

From Wilmington, N. C., to Argentine.

Four steamships of 7,500 to 9,000 deadweight tons, 10 to 11 knots.
Sailing every ten days.
Outbound ships laden with agricultural machinery, naval stores, mineral oils, cotton cloth, tobacco, iron and steel manufactures.

From Charleston, S. C., to Argentine.

Four steamships of 7,500 to 9,000 deadweight tons, 10 to 11 knots.
Sailings every ten days.
Outbound ships laden with naval stores, agricultural machinery, mineral oils cotton cloth, tobacco, iron and steel manufactures.

From Savannah, Ga., to Argentine.

Four steamships of 7,500 to 9,000 deadweight tons, 10 to 11 knots.
Sailings every ten days.
Outbound ships laden with iron and steel products, naval stores, mineral oils, cotton cloth, tobacco and general merchandise.

From Brunswick, Ga., to Argentine.

Four steamships of 7,500 to 9,000 deadweight tons, 10 to 11 knots.
Sailings every ten days.
Outbound ships laden with naval stores, mineral oils, cotton cloth, iron and steel manufactures, agricultural implements and general merchandise.

From Jacksonville, Fla., to Argentine.

Four steamships of 7,500 to 9,000 deadweight tons, 10 to 11 knots.
Sailings every ten days.
Outbound ships laden with naval stores, agricultural implements, mineral oils, tobacco, iron and steel manufactures and general merchandise.

Cargo Liner Service to North Brazil.

(Calling at Pernambuco, Maceo and Bahia.)

From New York to North Brazil.

Two steamships of 5,075 deadweight tons each, 10 knots.
Sailings every six weeks.
Outbound ships laden with mineral oils, coal, iron and steel products, breadstuffs, cement, tools, chemicals and medicines and general merchandise.

Cargo Liner Service to Mid-Brazil.

(Calling at Rio and Santos.)

From New York to Rio and Santos, Brazil.

Nine steamships of 5,075 to 8,650 deadweight tons, 10 to 10 1-2 knots.
Sailings every ten days.
Outbound ships laden with mineral oils, iron and steel products, breadstuffs, cement, naval stores, cars and carriages, earthen and china ware, agricultural implements, chemicals and medicines and general merchandise.

From New Orleans to Rio and Santos, Brazil.

One steamship of 5,075 tons, 10 knots.
Monthly sailings.
Outbound laden with mineral oils, machinery, wire, breadstuffs, cement, naval stores, cars and carriages, earthen ware, soap, rubber manufactures and general merchandise.

From Wilmington, N. C., to Rio and Santos, Brazil.

Three steamships of 5,075 to 7,500 deadweight tons, 10 to 11 knots.
Sailings every ten days.
Outbound ships laden with agricultural implements, cotton cloth, naval stores, iron and steel manufactures, cars and carriages, earthen ware, mineral oils and general merchandise.

From Charleston, S. C., to Rio and Santos, Brazil.

Three steamships of 5,075 to 7,500 deadweight tons, 10 to 11 knots.
Sailings every ten days.
Outbound ships laden with agricultural implements, naval stores, iron and steel manufactures, cotton cloth, mineral oils, cars and carriages and general merchandise.

From Savannah, Ga., to Rio and Santos, Brazil.

Three steamships of 5,075 to 7,500 deadweight tons, 10 to 11 knots.
Sailings every ten days.
Outbound ships laden with naval stores, cars and carriages, cotton cloth, agricultural implements, mineral oils, earthen ware and general merchandise.

From Brunswick, Ga., to Rio and Santos, Brazil.

Three steamships of 5,075 to 7,500 deadweight tons, 10 to 11 knots.
Sailings every ten days.
Outbound ships laden with naval stores, agricultural implements, cotton cloth, iron and steel manufactures, mineral oils and general merchandise.

From Jacksonville, Fla., to Rio and Santos, Brazil.

Three steamships of 5,075 to 7,500 deadweight tons, 10 to 11 knots.
Sailings every ten days.
Outbound ships laden with naval stores, mineral oils, agricultural implements, iron and steel manufactures and general merchandise.

Cargo Liner Service to West Coast of South America.

(Ranging from Guayaquil, Colombia, to Valparaiso, Chile.)

From New York to Valparaiso, Chile.

Five steamships of 5,075 to 6,982 deadweight tons, 10 knots.
Fortnightly sailings.
Outbound ships laden with iron and steel products, cement, chemicals, cars and carriages, agricultural implements, cotton manufactures, and general merchandise.

From New Orleans to Valparaiso, Chile.

One steamship of 4,185 deadweight tons, 9 knots.
Bi-monthly sailings.
Outbound laden with mineral oils, iron and steel manufactures, agricultural implements, cars and carriages, breadstuffs and general merchandise.

Cargo Liner Service to North Africa and Egypt.

Two steamships of 4,300 and 5,075 deadweight tons, 10 1-2 knots.
Monthly sailings.
Outbound ships laden with mineral oils, cereals, iron and steel products, starch and general merchandise.

Cargo Liner Service to Dutch East Indies.

From New York to Duch East Indies.

Five steamers of 6,500 to 8,800 deadweight tons, 10 to 11 1-2 knots.
Monthly sailings.
Outbound ships laden with iron and steel products (including railway material, wire and machinery, cars and carriages, roofing material, naval stores, grease, breadstuffs, paints, paper and general merchandise.

Cargo Liner Service to India.

From New York to Bombay and Other Indian Ports.

Two steamships of 7,500 deadweight tons, each, 10 1-2 and 11 1-2 knots.
Bi-monthly sailings.
Outbound ships laden with iron and steel products (principally pipes, machinery and constructional steel), cotton cloth, medicines, roofing felt, paper, chemicals, paints, soap and general merchandise.

Cargo Liner Service to Spain.

(Calling at Barcelona, Valencia, Cadiz and Seville.)

From New York to Spain.

Three steamships, one 9,000 and one 5,875 deadweight tons, 10 1-2 and 11 knots, and a smaller vessel.
Monthly sailings.
Outbound ships laden with mineral oils and paraffin, tobacco, iron and steel products (including machinery) breadstuffs, cars and carriages, agricultural implements, chemicals, paints, paper and general merchandise.

Cargo Liner Service to Danzig.

From New York to Danzig.

One steamship of 5,075 deadweight tons, 10 1-2 knots.
Bi-monthly sailings.
Outbound laden with cotton, cereals, mineral oils, copper and brass, oil cake and meal, iron and steel products, agricultural implements.

Cargo Liner Service to Constantinople and Black Sea Ports.

From New York to Constantinople.

Two steamships of 7,300 and 9,600 deadweight tons, 11 1-2 knots.
Sailings every six weeks.
Outbound ships laden with agricultural implements, iron and steel products, mineral oils, starch, cotton manufactures, paints, chemicals.

Cargo Liner Service to West Africa.

From New York to West Africa.

Three steamships of 6,200 to 8,800 deadweight tons, 10 1-2 knots.
Monthly sailings.
Outbound ships laden with mineral oils, breadstuffs, tobacco, machinery and tools, meat and dairy products, cotton manufactures, cars and carriages, medicines and general merchandise.

Cargo Liner Service to South Africa.

From New York to South Africa.

Two steamships of 6,100 and 7,500 deadweight tons, 9 and 11 1-2 knots.
Bi-monthly sailings.
Outbound ships laden with mineral oils and paraffin, iron and steel products (principally wire and machinery), agricultural implements, cars and carriages, glucose, chemicals, and general merchandise.

Sixty-two Trade Routes Established By Shipping Board

Cargo Liner Service to Australia and New Zealand.

From New York to Melhourne, Australia.

Three steamships of 8,594 to 9,600 deadweight tons, 10 to 11 knots.

Monthly sailings.

Outbound ships laden with iron and steel products (including machinery, wire, plates and railway materials), paper, plaster, tobacco, cars and carriages, agricultural implements, paint, roofing material, cotton manufactures and general merchandise.

Cargo Liner Service to China, Japan and the Philippines.

From New York to China and Japan.

Three steamships of 7,500 to 9,600 deadweight tons, 10 to 11 1-2 knots.

Sailings every six weeks.

Outbound steamships laden with iron and steel products, cured and preserved fish, chemicals, soap, paper, paints and colors, leather and general merchandise.

From San Francisco to China and Japan.

Fifteen steamships of 8,800 deadweight tons, 10 to 12 knots.

Sailings every ten days.

Outbound ships laden with iron and steel products, cured and preserved fish, paper, cotton cloth, paints and colors and general merchandise.

Cargo Liner Trans-Pacific European Service.

(Calling at Yokohama, Kobe, Hongkong, Manila, Singapore and Calcutta.)

From San Francisco to Eastern Ports and Europe.

Two steamships of 8,800 deadweight tons, 11 knots.

Monthly sailings (other ships to be added to service).

Outbound ships laden with iron and steel products, cotton manufactures, paper, cured and preserved fish, paints and colors and general merchandise.

Cargo Liner Service to Genoa.

From New York to Genoa.

One steamship of 7,653 deadweight tons, 10 knots.

Sailings every ten weeks.

Outbound ships laden with mineral oils, iron and steel products, breadstuffs, tobacco, agricultural implements, chemicals, paint, leather, paper.

From Baltimore to Genoa.

One steamship of 8,660 deadweight tons, 10 knots.

Sailings every ten weeks.

Outbound laden with copper, mineral oils and paraffin, iron and steel manufactures, naval stores, agricultural implements.

Cargo Liner Service to Greece.

From New York to Grecian Ports.

Two steamships of 6,800 tons each, 10 1-2 knots.

Monthly sailings.

Outbound ships laden with mineral oils, machinery and metal products, cotton, animal oils, agricultural implements, glucose.

Cargo Liner Service to London.

From New York to London.

Six steamships of 9,600 to 11,800 deadweight tons, 10 1-2 to 14 knots.

Fortnightly sailings.

Outbound ships laden with mineral oils and paraffin, cereals, meat and dairy products, iron and steel and their products, including machinery and general merchandise.

From Philadelphia to London.

Three steamships of 6,430 to 9,000 deadweight tons, 10 1-2 to 11 knots.

Sailings every three weeks.

Outbound ships laden with mineral oils, breadstuffs, meats, iron and steel manufactures (including railway materials and tools), glucose, sugar, paints, leather, cars and carriages and woolen rags.

From Baltimore to London.

Two steamships of 8,800 and 9,100 deadweight tons, 10 knots.

Monthly sailings.

Outbound ships laden with breadstuffs, iron and steel manufactures, copper, lard, glucose, oil cake and meal, lubricating oil.

From Norfolk, Va., to London.

One steamship of 7,500 deadweight tons, 10 knots.

Sailings every ten weeks.

Outbound ships laden with breadstuffs, cotton, oil cake and meal, copper, agricultural implements, tobacco, soap stock and general merchandise.

Cargo Liner Service to Liverpool.

From New York to Liverpool.

Six steamships of 7,600 to 12,000 deadweight tons, 10 1-2 to 11 1-2 knots.

Fortnightly sailings.

Outbound ships laden with mineral oils, cereals, cotton, meat and dairy products, machinery, iron and steel and their products (including tools and railway steel), and general merchandise.

From Boston to Liverpool.

Two steamships of 3,500 and 4,200 deadweight tons, 9 1-2 and 10 knots.

Monthly sailings.

Outbound ships laden with breadstuffs, machinery, wooden manufactures, paper, shoes and leather, rubber goods and general merchandise.

From Philadelphia to Liverpool.

Five steamships of 7,500 to 10,600 deadweight tons, 10 to 11 1-2 knots.

Fortnightly sailings.

Outbound ships laden with mineral oils, breadstuffs, meats, iron and steel manufactures, glucose, sugar and general merchandise.

From Baltimore to Liverpool.

One steamship of 8,800 deadweight tons, 11 1-2 knots.

Bi-monthly sailings.

Outbound ships laden with breadstuffs, iron and steel manufactures, cotton, copper, lard, glucose, oil cake and meal, lubricating oils and general merchandise.

From Norfolk, Va., to Liverpool.

One steamship of 8,595 deadweight tons, 11 knots.

Sailings every ten weeks.

Outbound laden with cotton, breadstuffs, oil cake and meal, tobacco, copper, lubricating oil, agricultural implements and general merchandise.

From Galveston, Texas, to Liverpool.

One steamship of 9,410 deadweight tons, 10 1-2 knots.

Bi-monthly sailings.

Outbound laden with wheat and wheat flour, rice, cotton seed cake and meal, mineral oils, naval stores and general merchandise.

Cargo Liner Service to Glasgow.

From New York to Glasgow.

Three steamships of 7,000 to 8,554 deadweight tons, 10 1-2 to 11 1-2 knots.

Monthly sailings.

Outbound laden with mineral oils, cereals, iron, steel, copper, machinery, meats and general merchandise.

Cargo Liner Service to Havre.

From New York to Havre.

Four steamships of 6,850 to 9,600 deadweight tons, 9 1-2 to 11 knots.

Fortnightly sailings.

Outbound laden with mineral oils, cereals, iron, steel, copper, machinery, meats and general merchandise.

Cargo Liner Service to Bordeaux.

From New York to Bordeaux.

Three steamships of 7,400 to 8,800 deadweight tons, 10 1-2 to 11 knots.

Sailings every three weeks.

Outbound ships laden with mineral oils, cereals, metals, machinery and other metal products, paints, grease, rubber and general merchandise.

From Boston to Bordeaux.

Two steamships of 8,568 and 9,600 deadweight tone, 11 and 11½ knots.

Monthly sailings.

Outbound laden with fertilizers, breadstuffs, wooden manufactures, machinery, leather and shoes, furs and skins and general merchandise.

From Baltimore to Bordeaux.

One steamship of 8,800 deadweight tons, Sailings every nine weeks.

Outbound laden with breadstuffs, cotton, iron and steel manufactures, oil cake and meal, lubricating oil, agricultural implements, lard, chemicals and general merchandise.

Cargo Liner Service to Marseilles.

From New York to Marseilles.

Two steamships of 7,467 and 9,600 deadweight tons, 10 and 11 knots.

Monthly sailings.

Outbound ships laden with mineral oils, cereals, tobacco, agricultural implements, binder twine, meats, vegetable oils, general merchandise.

Cargo Liner Service to Antwerp.

From New York to Antwerp.

Seven steamships of 7,500 to 9,000 deadweight tons, 10 to 11 1-2 knots.

Sailings every ten days.

Outbound ships laden with cereals, mineral oils and paraffin, oil cake and meal, metals, agricultural implements, starch and general merchandise.

From Boston to Antwerp.

Two steamships of 8,800 deadweight tons, each 10 1-2 knots.

Monthly sailings.

Outbound ships laden with breadstuffs, fertilizers, wearing apparel, machinery, chemicals, medicines and general merchandise.

From Philadelphia to Antwerp.

One steamship of 18,554 deadweight tons, 10 1-2 knots.

Outbound laden with breadstuffs, mineral oils, iron and steel manufactures, meats, copper, agricultural implements, paints, and general merchandise.

From Baltimore to Antwerp.

One steamship of 9,027 deadweight tons, 10 1-2 knots.

Bi-monthly sailings.

Outbound laden with breadstuffs, iron and steel manufactures, steel castings, pipes and fittings and general merchandise.

Cargo Liner Service to Rotterdam.

From New York to Rotterdam.

Ten steamships of 5,000 to 11,800 deadweight tons, 10 to 12 knots.

Weekly sailings.

Outbound ships laden with cereals, mineral oils, oil cake and meal, metals, machinery, meat products, tobacco, agricultural implements and general merchandise.

From Philadelphia to Rotterdam.

Two steamships of 7,500 and 9,330 deadweight tons, 11 and 11 1-2 knots.

Monthly sailings.

Outbound ships laden with breadstuffs, mineral oils, iron and steel manufactures, naval stores, agricultural implements and general merchandise.

Cargo Liner Service to Copenhagen and Gothenburg.

From New York to Copenhagen and Gothenburg.

Five steamships of 3,700 to 9,000 deadweight tons, 9 to 11 knots.

Fortnightly sailings.

Outbound ships laden with oil cake and meal, mineral oils, cereals, metals, machinery, tobacco, agricultural implements and general merchandise.

Cargo Liner Service to West Indies.

From Wilmington, N. C., to West Indian Ports.

Two steamships of 3,100 and 3,280 deadweight tons, 10 knots.

Bi-monthly sailings.

Outbound ships laden with agricultural implements, cotton cloth, mineral oil, naval stores and general merchandise.

From Charleston, S. C., to West Indian Ports.

Two steamships of 3,100 and 3,280 deadweight tons, 10 knots.

Bi-monthly sailings.

Outbound ships laden with cotton cloth, mineral oils, agricultural implements, naval stores and general merchandise.

From Savannah, Ga., to West Indian Ports.

Two steamships of 3,100 and 3,280 deadweight tons, 10 knots.

Bi-monthly sailings.

Outbound ships laden with naval stores, agricultural implements, cotton cloth, mineral oils and general merchandise.

From Brunswick, Ga., to West Indian Ports.

Two steamships of 3,100 and 3,280 deadweight tons, 10 knots.

Bi-monthly sailings.

Outbound ships laden with naval stores, mineral oils, agricultural implements, cotton and general merchandise.

From Jacksonville, Fla., to West Indian Ports.

Two steamships of 3,100 and 3,280 deadweight tons, 10 knots.

Bi-monthly sailings.

Outbound ships laden with naval stores, mineral oils, agricultural implements, cotton cloth and general merchandise.

Decentralization of War Risk Bureau Work is Essential to Improvement In Service, Advisory Committee Says

The Advisory Committee of the Bureau of War Risk Insurance, formed by Director R. G. Cholmeley-Jones, and headed by Former Supreme Court Justice Charles Evans Hughes, on July 17, submitted the following report and recommendations to the Director:

Hon. R. G. Cholmeley-Jones, Director, Bureau of War Risk Insurance, Washington, D. C.

Sir: In response to your invitation, we have convened as an Advisory Committee for a three days' conference touching the work of the Bureau of War Risk Insurance.

You have not requested that we should inquire as an investigating committee into the past operations of the Bureau, and, of course, it would have been impossible in the short period of our conference to conduct an investigation with respect to the payment of allotments and allowances, the determination and payment of claims, and the activities of the Bureau in relation to insurance. Our conference has been solely for the purpose of giving you such counsel as we could appropriately give with respect to the future work of the Bureau upon the basis of the facts you have submitted.

Impressed With Sincerity.

We have had the opportunity of listening not only to your own review of the situation, but to the statements of the heads of departments, and we have been impressed with the earnestness and sincerity of those now in charge of the administration of the Bureau and with the evident desire of yourself and your assistants to perfect administrative methods in every possible way.

It is manifest that the administrative difficulties in an enterprise of this magnitude are very great. The stupendous character of the undertaking may be judged by the fact that approximately forty billions of insurance have been written through the Bureau upon the lives of soldiers, sailors, and marines. Under the law, the original term insurance may be converted without medical examination into ordinary life, 20-payment life, endowment maturing at age 62, and other usual forms of insurance, so that the government in the interest of our soldiers, sailors, and marines in service during the great war has entered into a business enterprise of colossal proportions which is to continue for a long period of years.

Paramount Difficulty.

One difficulty of paramount importance at the moment, lies in the fact that about 30 per cent of the addresses of discharged soldiers, sailors, and marines are found to be incorrect, and consequently notices are returned and the Bureau has found itself unable to communicate with this large proportion of those for whose benefit the Bureau was established. This, of course, must be immediately rectified and correct addresses secured. The remedy for this present difficulty, however, raises a broader question, and we are persuaded that the Bureau cannot properly perform its function in furnishing suitable contact with its beneficiaries and prompt and satisfactory discharge of business, unless there is accomplished without delay a systematic decentralization so that there may be at suitable points throughout the country local representatives of the Bureau through which the business in the defined districts may be transacted. This vast undertaking cannot, we are persuaded, be carried out merely through correspondence with a central office in Washington. To attempt to do so would inevitably cause delays and misunderstandings, and create a wide-spread dissatisfaction with an enterprise which to be successful must command a high degree of confidence.

Continuance of Payments.

It is regrettable to note that approximately three-fourths of the holders of existing policies have not continued their payments, and it is highly important that during the period allowed for reinstatement every effort should be made to bring home to our soldiers, sailors, and marines the importance of continuing their insurance which has behind it the obligation of the United States, and thus to secure to the full the advantages which it was the intention of Congress that they should enjoy.

The Government gave its term insurance virtually at cost on a basis of peace conditions, that is, upon the basis of the American experience table of mortality, without any additional charge for the war risk and without any charge for administrative expenses. Under the plan for converted insurance the Government continues to assume the burden of the expenses of administration. It is thus obvious that this insurance with the guaranty of the United States behind it should be availed of by our soldiers, sailors, and marines, an opportunity accorded to them in recognition of their service and sacrifice.

Reinstatement of Policies Urged.

We are informed that a considerable number of applications for permanent insurance have been received. The Government is committed to the plan of permanent insurance and it is advisable, in order to prevent a possible or avoidable loss, to attract the favorable as well as to the less favorable risks. The interest of the soldiers, sailors, and marines, and the interest of the Government in carrying out the plan which it has undertaken may be said to coincide and it is to be hoped that there will be a general reinstatement of policies and an acceptance by all of the exceptional opportunity for insurance at low cost which the Government has offered. To accomplish this it will be necessary to be in constant touch with the insured during the period of insurance.

We understand that it is the opinion of the Bureau that some changes are desirable to make the terms of the converted policies more just in certain particulars and thus to make the policies more attractive. Thus, for example, the permitted class of persons who may be expressly designated by the insured as beneficaries should be extended so as to include a person who has stood in loco parentis to the insured or his wife for a period of not less than a year. The proposed changes have already formed the subject of recommendations to Congress by the Bureau and doubtless will receive the most careful consideration.

Recommendations.

We make the following recommendations:

First. We recommend that a qualified representative of the Bureau be instructed to proceed immediately to the Capital of each State to confer with the Governor of the State for the purpose of securing the aid of the State and the officers of cities and counties in obtaining correct addresses of soldiers, sailors, and marines and their dependents residing within the State. We recommend, further, that in order to correct the address list, immediate effort be made to elicit the co-operation of all voluntary agencies avalable for the purpose, such as the American Red Cross, the American Federation of Labor, and the other associations which have so helpfully contributed their aid in connection with war activities.

Second. We recommend that the Bureau immediately proceed to establish local representatives in each State, or in such districts as it may seem advisable to divide the country for this purpose, to the end that there may be constant provision for personal contact with the insured soldiers, sailors, and marines, and their dependents, for the procuring by them of information with respect to their privileges and obligations, for the local payment of premiums and furnishing of proofs, and for whatever local business may be conveniently transacted within the district.

Third. That the co-operation of voluntary agencies desired to meet the immediate exigencies of the Bureau should be secured to the fullest extent possible to the end that their aid may always be available for the purpose of reaching the insured.

Fourth. That in addition to the means already suggested, and the co-operation of these agencies, there should be started a publicity campaign through adequate advertising for the purpose of giving information to soldiers, sailors, and marines, and their dependents, with respect to allot-

ments, allowances, and compensation, and for the purpose of directing attention to the importance of the reinstatement of policies and the continuance of their insurance by the soldiers, sailors, and marines.

Fifth. It is apparent that the undertaking of the Government to provide permanent insurance for the soldiers, sailors, and marines is a business undertaking which cannot successfully be continued except upon business principles. We deem it of vital importance that immediate steps should be taken, and appropriate legislation should be secured, for the purpose of adequately organizing the Bureau upon a permanent business basis, with such provisions for compensation to the head of the Bureau, and to the experts who must be employed, that men of the highest executive ability which the magnitude of the undertaking demands may always be available.

Services of Experts Needed.

The Bureau at present has been able to secure the services of experts at considerable personal sacrifice, in view of the war emergency, but the Government cannot contemplate the continuance of the business upon such a basis. The Government has entered a field calling for special knowledge and administrative skill, and the enterprise will not be successfully conducted unless the bureau is so eqqipped and supported that men of superior talent and wide experience may be called to the service.

It has been a pleasure to attend the conference at your request, and we desire to record our appreciation of the courteous response which has been made to our inquiries.

Respectfully yours.

Charles E. Hughes, Chairman; Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War; Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy; Grosvenor Clarkson, Director U. S. Council National Defense; H. P. Davison, Eleanor R. Belmont, Hannah J. Patterson, Colin H. Livingstone, President Boy Scouts of America; Livingstone Farrand, Chairman Executive Committee American Red Cross; John G. Agar, National Catholic War Council; Matthew Woll, Vice President American Federation of Labor.

Effort to Get Ex-Service Men to Keep Up Policies

If you do not know how your premium stands on your Government insurance, write Uncle Sam.

This is the substance of a message which is now going to every soldier, sailor and marine who has been discharged from the service.

The Bureau of War Risk Insurance is endeavoring to establish a closer relationship with world war veterans, that they may understand more thoroughly the benefits and advantages provided them by the Government's plan to maintain the Bureau as a permanent institution in recognition of the services they have rendered their country.

A pamphlet, "Don't Fall Behind," dealing with former service men holding on to their war risk insurance, has been issued by the Bureau and will be circulated among the men who are now out of the service. Attached to the booklet is a postcard which when properly filled out and mailed to the Bureau, will bring data on how a man's insurance stands, as well as information requested. The cards may be mailed free.

They request that the following information be written plainly in order to insure prompt identification of their records in Washington, and a prompt reply:

1. Full name (including first, middle and last name).
2. Address is: City or town, street and number, county, state, R. F. D. route number (if any).
3. Rank at the time of applying for insurance.
4. Name of Army or Navy organization at time of applying for insurance.
5. My Army serial number (if in the Army).
6. The number of my Government insurance certificate (if known).
7. Amount of War Risk Insurance the service man intends to keep.
8. Amount desired to be paid each beneficiary.
9. Whether the writer knows how his premium stands.

Status of Appropriations for War Department for Fiscal Year 1919

The War Department authorizes publication of the following information:

Status of Appropriations for Fiscal Year 1919, as of June 30, 1919.

Appropriations for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1919, are shown (except in the case of "Other Quartermaster Appropriations"), as reduced by the Second Deficiency Act. No appropriations were overdrawn. Balances include working funds in the hands of disbursing officers, and are subject to future withdrawals because of amounts allotted for authorized projects and not paid by June 30, 1919. The amount of such withdrawals will depend largely upon the success with which contract cancellations are carired out.

In the case of "Other Quartermaster Appropriations," the year's appropriations are diminished by Surplus Fund Warrant No. 82, March 6, 1919. This warrant covered into the Treasury the balance of these appropriations as existing at that time, but fell about $870,000,000 short of the amount which the Second Deficiency Act ordered should be recovered. The provisions of the Third Deficiency Act authorize transfers from other funds to meet this deficiency.

	Net Current Appropriations	Net Withdrawals from Treasury	Unused Balance
Ordnance Department	$4,499,171,000	$2,210,517,000	$2,288,654,000
Quartermaster Corps Pay of the Army	1,702,499,000	1,262,641,000	439,858,000
Other Quartermaster	3,593,865,000	3,180,577,000	413,288,000
Engineer Corps	383,464,000	244,566,000	138,898,000
Aircraft Production	360,647,000	189,904,000	170,743,000
Medical Departmentt	232,235,000	181,164,000	51,071,000
Chemical Warfare	127,969,000	86,705,000	41,264,000
Military Aeronautics	107,469,000	27,328,000	80,141,000
Signal Corps	73,970,000	44,081,000	29,889,000
Total	$11,081,289,000	$7,427,483,000	$3,653,806,000

COTTON IMPORTS INTO GREECE.

Trade Commissioner Eliot G. Mears has cabled from Athens, July 14, that the restrictions upon the importation of cotton and cotton manufactures into Greece have been removed. The announcement of the original prohibition was published in Commerce Reports of June 25, 1919.

EFFORTS TO DELIVER SOLDIERS' MAIL OUTLINED BY DEPARTMENT

The War Department authorizes publication of the following:

Requests are being received asking that tracers be sent out for mail, especially packages mailed by members of the A. E. F. in France to relatives and friends in the United States, which have never been received. At the present time the military authorities are unable to do anything on account of the fact that the American post offices in France are being closed and their records packed for shipment to the United States. In the case of unregistered mail, there is little likelihood of promptly locating this as no record can be kept of the enormous mail intended for parties in the United States. Such mail is sent at the risk of sender, but every effort will be made to effect delivery.

Undelivered Christmas Mail.

Undelivered Christmas packages on hand at the Central Directory Office, Pier 86, North River, and at the Military Post Office, Hoboken, N. J., have been placed under charge of an officer of the Adjutant General's Department and are being handled as follows:

(1) If soldier's address can be found package is sent him.

(2) If soldier's address cannot be found and sender's address is given, the package is sent to sender.

(3) If neither can be found package is sent to dead-letter office.

A great many of the pieces were found to be in bad condition and repacking was necessary before remailing.

GOVERNMENT DECISIONS AFFECTING BUSINESS

Treasury Department.

(T. D. 2892)—Income Tax.

Amending Article 307, final edition of Regulations 45, dealing with nonresident alien individual entitled to personal exemption and credit for dependents.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Office of Commissioner of Internal Revenue,
Washington, D. C.

To Collectors of Internal Revenue and others concerned:

The final edition of Regulations 45 is amended by changing Article 307 to read as follows:

Art. 307. **When nonresident alien individual entitled to personal exemption.**—(a) The following is an incomplete list of countries which either impose no income tax or in imposing an income tax allow both a personal exemption and a credit for dependents which satisfy the similar credit requirement of the statute: Argentina; Bosnia; Brazil; Canada; Carinthia; China; Chile; Cuba; Ecuador; Dalmatia; Denmark; France; Horzegovina; Istria; Mexico; Montenegro; Morocco; Nicaragua; Persia; Portugal; Roumania; Russia; Santo Domingo; Serbia; Union of South Africa. (b) The following is an incomplete list of countries which in imposing an income tax allow a personal exemption which satisfies the similar credit requirement of the statute, but do not allow a credit for dependents: Bachka; Banat of Tenesvar; Croatia; El Salvadore; Holland; Italy; Slavonia. (c) The following is an incomplete list of countries which in imposing an income tax do not allow to citizens of the United States not residing in such country either a personal exemption or a credit for dependents and, therefore, fail entirely to satisfy the similar credit requirement of the statute: Australia; Costa Rica; Great Britain and Ireland; Japan; New Zealand; Norway; Spain. The former names of certain of these territories are here used for convenience, in spite of an actual or possible change in name or sovereignty. A nonresident alien individual who is a citizen or subject of any country in the first list is entitled for the purpose of the normal tax to such credit for a personal exemption and for dependents as his family status may warrant. If he is a citizen or subject of any country in the second list he is entitled to a credit for a personal exemption, but to none for dependents. If he is a citizen or subject of any country in the third list he is not entitled to credit for either a personal exemption or for dependents. If he is a citizen or subject of a country which is in none of the lists, then to secure credit for either a personal exemption or for dependents he must prove to the satisfaction of the Commissioner that his country does not impose an income tax or that in imposing an insome tax it grants the simin imposinb an income tax it grants the similar credit required by the statute.

DANIEL C. ROPER,
Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

Approved: July 17, 1919.
CARTER GLASS, Secretary of the Treasury.

(T. D. 2893)

Synopsis of decisions on excise taxes imposed by the Revenue Act of 1918.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Office of Commissioner of Internal Revenue,
Washington, D. C.

To Collectors of Internal Revenue, Revenue Agents, and others concerned:

The following synopsis of rulings of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue on questions arising under the Revenue Act of 1918, is published for the information of revenue officers and others concerned.

DANIEL C. ROPER,
Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

Approved: July 17, 1919.
CARTER GLASS, Secretary of the Treasury.

Administrative Provisions.

(1) **Use of stamps issued under prior Revenue Acts:**—Proprietary stamps prepared and distributed under authority of Section 22, Act of October 22, 1914, can not legally be used for payment of taxes imposed by Section 907 of the Act of February 24, 1919. Documentary stamps prepared and distributed under authority of Section 22 of the Act of October 22, 1914, and Section 805 (a) of the Act of October 3, 1917, may be legally used for payment of taxes imposed by Section 1107 of the Revenue Act of 1918.

(2) **Special tax delinquencies.**—If a special tax became due and delinquency accrued prior to February 25, 1919, the penalty attaching will be 50 per cent of the amount of the tax, which is the penalty imposed by statutes in force prior to that date. If delinquency as to special tax accrues on or after February 25, 1919, the penalty attaching will be the 25 per cent penalty imposed by the Revenue Act of 1918.

Beverages Sold in Bottles or Other Closed Containers—Section 628.

(1) **Tax payable by the manufacturer.**—Article 6 of Regulations 52 is amended in the following particulars:

In place of the sentence reading,
"Where a manufacturer consigns beverages to a retailer, retaining ownership in them until they are disposed of by the retailer, the manufacturer must pay the tax upon all sales by the retailer."

Substitute the following:
"Where a manufacturer consigns articles to a retailer, retaining ownership in them until they are disposed of by the retailer, the manufacturer must pay the tax upon the basis of the manufacturer's selling price on all goods sold to the retailer, as shown by reports to be procured by him monthly from the retailer."

Add to the article the following:
Pure carbonated water, unflavored, when sold by the manufacturer to the owner of a soda fountain solely for further manufacturing purposes in expounding drinks at the fountain and not for consumption as a beverage direct is not subject to tax under this section.

(2) **Credit for freight charges.**—Article 11 of Regulations 52 is supplemented by adding thereto the following:

In cases where the manufacturer, producer, or importer of the beverage pays the freight on the return of containers the freight so paid will be considered as part of the amount actually refunded to the purchaser for the return of the container. The affidavit required shall state the number of containers sold since February 24, 1919, the number of containers upon which refund has been allowed and the total amount of money refunded for the return of such containers. A credit for refund can not be allowed for a greater number of containers than was sold since February 24, 1919, but it will not be necessary to identify the containers returned as the specific containers sold since that date.

Soft Drinks, Ice Cream and Similar Articles. Section 630.

(1) **Ice cream with meals.**—The last two sentences of Article 4 of Regulations 53, reading as follows:

Sales of soft drinks, ice cream and similar articles of food or drink are not taxable when made in the regular course of business at a hotel, restaurant, cafeteria, lunch room or clubhouse, unless such articles are sold separate and apart from meals. Any sales of soft drinks, ice cream and similar articles sold from a soda fountain are taxable even though sold as a part of a meal.

Are hereby amended to read as follows:

Sales of ice cream, soft drinks and similar articles of food or drink are not taxable when made in the regular course of business at a hotel, restaurant, cafeteria, lunch room, or club house, unless such articles are sold separate and apart from meals. Ice cream sold with any substantial articles of food at such places is not taxable. All sales, however, of ice cream, soft drinks, and similar articles at a soda fountain or in an ice cream parlor are taxable even though sold as a part of a meal.

(2) **Beverages taxable.**—Article 6 of Regulations 53 is supplemented by adding thereto the following:

The tax imposed by Section 630 does not apply to beverages or soft drinks taxable under Section 628 when served directly from a bottle or other closed container at a soda fountain or soft drink dispensary. Any article so served, which is in a form suitable for consumption as a beverage, or is in such form that it can be converted into a beverage by the consumer by merely adding water or water and sweetening, thus making it available for immediate consumption, and advertised and held out as adaptable for such use is taxable under Section 628 and not under Section 630. Where such an article is compounded or mixed with carbonated water, flavors or other ingredients at a soda fountain or soft drink dispensary it is further taxable under Section 630.

(3) **Sales by Post Exchanges, Municipalities, etc.**—The following article is hereby added to Regulations 53:

Art. 20. Sales by post exchanges, municipalities, etc.—The fact that the proceeds of sales of ice cream and soft drinks inure exclusively to a municipality, post exchange, the Red Cross, War Camp Community Service, Y. M. C. A., Y. W. C. A., Knights of Columbus, or similar institution, can not on any theory render such sales exempt from the tax, for the tax is imposed on the person paying for such articles and not upon such institution.

Excise Taxes on Sales by the Manufacturer. Section 900.

(1) **Articles consigned to retailer.**—The last sentence of Article 8 of Regulations 47 is hereby amended to read as follows:

Where a manufacturer consigns articles to a retailer, retaining ownership in them until they are disposed of by the retailer, the manufacturer must pay the tax upon the basis of the manufacturer's selling price on all goods sold by the retailer, as shown by reports to be procured by him monthly from the retailer.

(2) **Tires, inner tubes, parts, or accessories.** Article 14 of Regulations 47 is supplemented by adding thereto the following:

The words "tires, inner tubes, parts, or accessories" shall be understood to embrace only such tires, inner tubes, parts, or accessories as have reached such a stage of manufacture that they constitute articles commonly or commercially known as "tires, inner tubes, parts, or accessories" and shall not be understood to embrace raw materials used in the manufacture of such articles. Unvulcanized sheet rubber, liquid vulcanized rubber cement, and friction fabrics are considered to be raw materials and are exempt from tax.

(3) **Definition of chassis and parts.**—The last two sentences of Article 15 of Regulations 47, modified by T. D. 2852, are hereby further modified to read as follows:

A chassis provided with a superstructure of such design that it is without substantial additions adaptable for hauling heavy loads is an "automobile truck" or "automobile wagon" and taxable at the rate of 3 per cent when sold by the manufacturer thereof. A chassis not so equipped is an "other automobile" or a "part" taxable at the rate of 5 per cent when sold by the manufacturer thereof unless (1) the manufacturer has actual knowledge from the construction of the chassis which he sells that it is to be used as an automobile truck or automobile wagon or has in his possession at the time the chassis is shipped or sold (whichever is prior) an order or contract of sale with a certificate of the purchaser in writing, printed thereon or permanently attached thereto, showing that the chassis specified in the order is to be so used, in which case the chassis will be taxable at the rate of 3 per cent when sold by the manufacturer thereof; or (2) unless the manufacturer has in his possession at the time the chassis is shipped or sold (whichever is prior) an order or contract of sale of the purchaser in writing, printed thereon or permanently attached thereto, showing that the chassis specified in the order is to be used in the further manufacture of an automobile truck, automobile wagon, or other automobile, in which case the chassis may be sold as a "part" free from tax if the purchaser furnishes the certificate provided for in Treasury Decision 2852 for purchasing parts tax free.

In the case of a chassis which is taxable as an automobile truck or automobile wagon at the rate of 3 per cent, or in case the chassis is taxable as an "other automobile" at 5 per cent, the manufacturer of the chassis must return the tax to the government in all instances. In case the purchaser of the chassis reimburses the tax to the manufacturer and further completes the chassis by the addition of a body and sells the completed automobile truck or automobile wagon or other automobile, the tax must be paid on the selling price of the complete automobile truck, automobile wagon, or other automobile less any tax already reimbursed to the manufacturer of the chassis.

A body being a part, a taxpayer who purchases such an article for use in further manufacturing an automobile truck, automobile wagon, or other automobile may purchase it tax exempt by furnishing the certificate

GOVERNMENT DECISIONS AFFECTING BUSINESS

provided for in Treasury Decision 2852 for purchasing parts tax free. After the date of the approval of this Treasury Decision, unless the certificate provided for in Treasury Decision 2852 for the purchase of tires, inner tubes, parts, or accessories tax free is furnished with the order, in all cases where subsequent manufacturer reimburses the prior manufacturer for tax, if such subsequent manufacturer uses such tires, inner tubes, parts, or accessories in the manufacture of an automobile truck, automobile wagon, other automobile, motorcycle, tire, inner tube, part, or accessory, he must take credit for the tax so reimbursed in the same manner as is provided in the case of a chassis.

The term "superstructure" is deemed to mean any chassis frame of steel or wood or other material which is adaptable by the addition of a few bolsters or planks for carrying a heavy load.

If a person, partnership, or corporation manufactures for sale separately parts or accessories and is also engaged in the business of repairing and rebuilding automobiles, automobile trucks, automobile wagons, other automobiles or motorcycles, such parts or accessories used for repair or rebuilding purposes are subject to taxation upon the amount charged for the entire job, unless the amount charged for the parts so used is billed separately, in which case the tax will attach to the sale price of the parts only. A person, partnership, or corporation doing strictly a repair business and manufacturing only such parts as are needed for an immediate job is not subject to the tax imposed under Section 900, such parts being exempt.

(4) **Parts of accessories.**—Articles 16 of Regulations 47 is supplemented by adding thereto the following:

Parts or accessories for automobile trucks, automobile wagons, other automobiles, or motorcycles primarily adaptable for use on or in connection therewith when sold for any other purpose are not taxable provided the purchaser files with his order a statement that such parts or accessories are to be used on or in connection with another article of commerce not enumerated or included in subdivision (1), (2), or (3) of Section 900. For example, a self-starter primarily adaptable for use on an automobile, if sold to a manufacturer of motor boats, such manufacturer stating in his order that it is to be used in the manufacture of a motor boat and not upon an automobile, is not taxable.

(5) **Player pianos.**—Article 17 of Regulations 47 is supplemented by adding thereto the following:

A player piano is a piano.

(6) **Fishing tackle.**—Article 18 of Regulations 47 is supplemented by adding thereto the following:

Rods and reels and rod and reel cases are the only fishing tackle subject to tax.

(7) **Chewing gum.**—Article 19 of Regulations 47 is supplemented by adding thereto the following:

Chewing gum is taxable under Section 900 regardless of the fact that it may be advertised or held out as having medicinal properties. It is not taxable under Section 907 as a medicinal preparation.

(8) **Liveries.**—Article 29 of Regulations 47 is amended by adding thereto the following:

A chauffeur's uniform is not taxable as a livery unless it has some distinctive characteristic to distinguish it from civil dress. For example, a sack coat or double-breasted overcoat, buttoned to the neck, with shield front, is taxable as a livery.

(9) **Fur goods.**—Article 31 of Regulations 47 is supplemented by adding thereto the following:

When a manufacturer sells an article made of fur (in which fur is the component material of chief value) that is not entirely finished and ready to wear to another manufacturer who completes and sells the article in its finished state, the first manufacturer is liable to tax upon the basis of his selling price to the second manufacturer. The second manufacturer is also liable to tax upon the selling price of the finished garments (in which fur is the component material of chief value) though he is entitled to a credit for any tax which he has reimbursed to the first manufacturer upon the fur article sold by him. Thus, a manufacturer of fur collars and cuffs and unfinished fur trimmings is liable to tax under Section 900 upon the selling price of such article. A manufacturer of a cloak or suit who sews any of the above fur articles to a garment, if such collar, cuffs, and trimmings are the component material of chief value, is also liable to tax upon the selling price of the entire garment. He is entitled to a credit for any tax which he has reimbursed to the first manufacturer upon any article forming a component part of the article sold by him and in respect to which a tax is paid by him.

(10) **Toilet soaps.**—Article 33 of Regulations 47 is supplemented by adding thereto the following:

Soaps and soap powders advertised and held out as suitable for toilet purposes or for application to the body or part of the body as cleansing agents are taxable under Section 900 regardless of whether they are advertised or held out as having medicinal properties. Medicated toilet soaps are not subject to tax under Section 907 as medicinal preparations.

Wearing Apparel—Section 904.

(1) **Military hats and caps.**—The first paragraph of Article 24 of Regulations 54 is supplemented by adding thereto the following:

Military hats are taxable if sold for a price in excess of $6.00 each.

The first paragraph of Article 25 is supplemented by adding thereto the following:

Military caps are taxable if sold for a price in excess of $2.00 each.

(2) **Surgical elastic hose.**—Article 28 of Regulations 54 is supplemented by adding thereto the following:

Surgical elastic hose used for the purpose of giving relief to or strengthening weak or injured limbs are not taxable even though made of silk.

(3) **Abdominal belts and supports.**—Article 30 of Regulations 54 is supplemented by adding thereto the following:

Abdominal belts and supports are not taxable as underwear. Corsets made for abnormal and deformed figures are subject to tax as underwear, unless made to be worn as a remedial agent upon the order or prescription of a physician or surgeon.

Jewelry—Section 905.

(1) **Articles consigned to dealer.**—Article 3 of Regulations 48 is hereby amended to read as follows:

Art. 3. **Tax payable by vendor.**—The tax is to be paid by the vendor on all sales made direct by him or through an agent whether a sales agent, broker, or auctioneer. In the case of articles taxable under Section 905, where an article is consigned to a dealer the taxable sale is that made by the consignee provided the article is sold for consumption or use.

(2) **Gifts.**—Articles 5 of Regulations 48 is supplemented by adding thereto the following:

No tax attaches to the gift of an article which if sold would be taxable. Premiums given in return for wrappers, labels, coupons, trading stamps, or other scrip are not considered as gifts.

(3) **Articles made of or ornamented, mounted, or fitted with precious metals, or imitations thereof, or ivory.**—Article 24 of Regulations 48 is supplemented by adding thereto the following:

Eyeglasses and spectacles with frames or mountings made of or ornamented, mounted, or fitted with precious metals or imitations thereof or ivory are subject to tax. The tax attaches to the selling price of the complete article including frames, mountings, and lenses and also to the charge for examination unless this is billed as a separate item. No tax attaches to the sale of lenses separate and apart from the frames or mountings.

Shoe buckles not attached to shoes are taxable as jewelry under Section 905 regardless of the material of which made if they are ornamented, mounted, or fitted with pearls, precious or semi-precious stones or imitations thereof. Shoe buckles made of or ornamented, mounted or fitted with precious metals or imitations thereof or ivory are taxable under Section 905. When shoe buckles are attached to shoes the tax of 10 per cent, imposed by Section 904, attaches to so much of the sales price of the shoes and buckles, imposed by Section 904, attaches to so much of the sales price of the shoes and buckles as is in excess of $10 per pair. If the sales price is not in excess of $10 per pair no tax attaches.

Fountain pens equipped with gold pen points are taxable on the total price for which such pens are sold.

(4) **Repairs.**—Article 28 of Regulations 48 is supplemented by adding thereto the following:

Repairs which are merely such as to put the article in a serviceable condition as originally sold and which do not increase the original value of the article repaired, even though such repairs involve the addition of precious metals or imitations thereof, or ivory, are not taxable under Section 905. However, repairs involving the addition of precious metals or imitations thereof, or ivory, are not taxable under Section 905. However, repairs involving the addition of precious metals, or imitations thereof, or ivory, not falling in the above class, or pearls, precious and semi-precious stones and imitations thereof are taxable upon the price of the added parts, which will be presumed to be the price charged for the job unless the contrary is shown.

Medicinal Articles—Section 907.

(1) **Articles given away as free samples.**—Article 5 of Regulations 51 is supplemented by adding thereto the following:

Articles given away as free samples are not subject to tax if a notation is made on the package that the article is not to be sold for consumption or use, but is a free sample. If an article taxable under Section 907 is given away free with the purchase of another article taxable under this section the tax shall be computed upon the total amount paid and the proper amount of stamps affixed to the package.

When a dealer dispenses bromo seltzer, seidlitz powders, etc., to customers he will be considered the consumer and must affix the proper stamps to the bottle.

(2) **Sales to the United States or a State.**—Article 8 of Regulations 51 is hereby amended to read as follows:

Articles sold to the United States or to a State or a political subdivision thereof for use in carrying on its government operations are not taxable.

(3) **Cough Drops.**—Article 16 of Regulations 51 is supplemented by adding thereto the following:

(e) Where cough drops are held out or recommended as remedies or specifics for a cold or affection of the throat and are sold by or for a dealer or his estate for consumption or use such sale is subject to a tax of 1 cent for each 25 cents or fraction thereof of the amount paid for the cough drops. If two or more packages of cough drops, troches, or lozenges recommended as a remedy for a cold or for an affection of the throat are sold for 25 cents or less the tax collectible is one cent provided the container or wrapper in which the packages are sold bears the requisite tax stamp or stamps.

(4) Serums, vaccines, etc.—Article 17, subdivision (d), of Regulations 51 is supplemented by adding thereto the following:

Chemical preparations such as serums, vaccines, antitoxins and salvarsan when prepared by open formula advertised to the medical profession only and the labels and direction indicate use only by the medical profession, are exempt from tax.

Special Taxes—Section 1001 (11).

(1) **Motor busses.**—A person operating motor busses along established or recognized routes, charging patrons a fixed charge per ride, is carrying on a business of operating passenger automobiles for hire, and is, therefore, liable to the tax imposed by subdivision (11) of Section 1001.

(2) **Automobile hearses and ambulances.**—An automobile hearse or ambulance, even though having a seating capacity for more than two persons, operated for hire, is not a passenger automobile subject to tax under the provisions of subdivision (11) of Section 1001. However, passenger automobiles for hire in conveying persons to funerals are subject to tax under subdivision (11) of Section 1001.

In addition to the foregoing, the office of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue has made public the following rulings:

T. D. 2886—Inheritance Taxes—Decision of Court.

T. D. 2887—Narcotics—Decision of Court.

T. D. 2888—Form of application for sacramental wine.

T. D. 2889—Transportation tax.

T. D. 2892—Income Tax, amending regulations.

GOVERNMENT DECISIONS AFFECTING BUSINESS

T. D. 1892—Income Tax, amending regulations.
T. D. 2894—Distilled spirits.
T. D. 2895—Special tax on bankers—Decision of Court.

Department of Commerce.

To Officers and Employes of the Department of Commerce and others concerned:

Attention is invited to the revenue act of 1918 (Public No. 254, 65th Cong.), approved February 24, 1919, which requires, among other taxes provided for therein, that on and after April 1, 1919, a stamp tax be paid on certain bonds, deeds of conveyance, and powers of attorney. Stamps in the amount hereinafter stated should therefore be affixed to the following documents and instruments in which this department or a bureau or office thereof is interested:

Official and contract bonds, guaranties with bids, etc.—All bonds executed for the due execution or performance of any contract, obligation, or requirement, or of the duties of any office or position, and to account for money received by virtue thereof, and on all policies of guaranty and fidelity insurance, including policies guaranteeing titles, and all other bonds of any description, except such as may be required in legal proceedings, not otherwise provided for in Schedule A, under Title XI, of the revenue act of 1918 shall be taxed 50 cents each where no premium is charged.

Where a premium is charged for the issuance, execution, renewal, or continuance of such bonds, the tax shall be 1 cent on each dollar or fractional part thereof of the premium charged. (Title XI, Schedule A, subdivision 2.)

Official and contract bonds, guaranties with bids, and any other bonds given to the United States are included in the foregoing as requiring a stamp tax, as specified.

Where a premium is charged upon any bond or policy designated in said subdivison 2 of Schedule A, under Title XI, of the revenue act of 1918 executed or issued on or after April 1, 1919, a statement must be made on the face of the bond or policy showing the rate and amount of premium charged, and bonding companies or other persons executing such bonds or policies must affix thereto the necessary amount of United States internal-revenue stamps, based upon the premium charged, canceling the same. (Internal Revenue, T. D. 2825.) In order that the bond-approving officers of the Government may be enabled to verify the correctness of the amount of stamps thus affixed, the following form, which may be placed in writing or by rubber stamp on the bonds referred to, should be used:

The rate of premium on this document is $———— per thousand; the total amount of premium charged is $————.

In all cases of contract bonds involving work to be guaranteed for definite periods after completion the following form should be used:

The rate of premium on this document is $———— per thousand; the total amount of premium charged (including that for maintenance guarantees) is $————.

Where a premium is paid after April 1, 1919, for the issuance of execution after said date or for the renewing or the continuing in force after said date, regardless of the date of original issuance or execution, of any bond or policy designated in said subdivision 2, Schedule A, under Title XI, of the revenue act of 1918, the tax due upon such premium payment must be paid by United States internal-revenue stamps. The renewal or continuance certificate or other paper showing the renewal or continuance of such bond or policy or the receipt or other paper showing the payment of any premium or charge for the renewal or continuance of such bond or policy must contain on the face thereof a statement showing the rate and amount of the premium charged and collected, and the bonding company or other person issuing or executing such certificate, receipt, or paper must affix thereto the necessary amount of United States internal-revenue stamps based upon the premium charged, canceling the same. (Art. 25, Internal Revenue Regulations 55.)

When additional premiums are, therefore, paid during the continuance of any official or fidelity bonds of officers or employes of this Department, the principals should be instructed to request the bonding companies or other persons issuing receipts for such additional premiums to forward such receipts, with the necessary internal-revenue stamps duly affixed and canceled, to the Division of Appointments, which will transmit such receipts to the Section of Surety Bonds, Treasury Department; but in the case of additional premiums on contract bonds the principals (contractors) should be instructed by the proper administrative officers to advise the bonding companies or other persons issuing receipts to forward such receipts, with stamps affixed thereto and properly canceled, directly to the bureau interested in the contracts accompanied by such bonds, and such receipts should be retained in the bureau's files.

Deeds.—Deeds of conveyance of property sold to the Government for the use of this Department shall be taxed, when the consideration or value of the interest of property conveyed exceeds $100 and does not exceed $500, 50 cents; and for each additional $500 or fractional part thereof, 50 cents. (Title XI, Schedule A, subdivision 7.)

In connection with deeds of conveyance, attention is invited to the following articles contained in Internal Revenue Regulations 55, relating to stamp taxes on documents (approved June 11, 1919):

Art. 71. Deeds executed delivered on or after April 1, 1919.—Deeds executed and delivered on or after April 1, 1919, conveying property in pursuance of a contract made prior to that time are taxable. The same rule applies to similar deeds delivered prior to April 1, 1919, and taxable under the act of October 3, 1917.

Art. 72. Deed dated prior to April 1, 1919, but acknowledged and delivered after that date.—A deed dated prior to April 1, 1919, but delivered subsequent to that date, is taxable. If delivered between December 1, 1917, and April 1, 1919, it is taxable under the act of October 3, 1917.

Art. 82. Quit-claim deeds.—A quit-claim deed given for no consideration, or merely the nominal consideration of $1, for the purpose of correcting a flaw in title is not subject to tax.

Art. 83. Options and contracts for real estate.—No tax is imposed upon an option for the purchase of real property or upon a contract for the sale of real estate.

Art. 84. Deeds of release and deeds of trust.—Deeds of release and deeds of trust are exempt from tax under the provisions of this law.

Art. 88. Deed to cover gift.—A deed issued to cover a pure and bona fide gift of property * * * to the United States, wherein the consideration named is "natural love and affection and $1," "desire to promote public welfare and $1," or "$1 and other valuable considerations," is not taxable.

Art. 97. Deeds confirming title.—Deeds that are simply confirmatory and do not vest title not already vested are exempt from tax.

Art. 99. Abstracts of title.—Abstracts of title are not taxable.

Art. 100. Leases of real property.—Leases of real property are not subject to the tax.

Powers of attorney.—Power of attorney granting authority to do or perform some act for or in behalf of the grantor, which authority is not otherwise vested in the grantee, 25 cents. This shall not apply to any papers necessary to be used for the collection of any claims from the United States or from any State for pensions, back pay, bounty, or for property lost in the military or naval service, or upon powers of attorneys required in bankruptcy cases. (Title XI, Schedule A, subdivision 12.)

Original to be stamped.—Stamps should be affixed only to the original bond, guaranty (renewal or continuance certificates, etc., of such bonds), deed, or power of attorney. Copies of such documents, if any, should merely have a statement inscribed thereon to the effect that stamps are attached to the original.

Cancellation of stamps.—In any and all cases where an adhesive stamp shall be used for denoting any tax imposed by Schedule A of the revenue act of 1918, the person using or affixing the same shall write or stamp thereon, or cause to be written or stamped thereon, with ink, the initials of his name and date (year, month, and day) in which the same shall be attached or used; or shall, by cutting and canceling said stamp with a machine or punch, which will affix the initial and date as aforesaid, so deface the stamp as to render it unfit for reuse. The cancellation by either method should not so deface the stamp as to prevent its denomination and genuineness from being readily determined. (Art. 166, Internal Revenue Regulations 55.)

Additional cancellation required in case of stamps of value of 10 cents or more.—In addition to the foregoing, stamps of the value of 10 cents or more shall have three parallel incisions made by some sharp instrument lengthwise through the stamp after the stamp has been attached to the document: Provided, This will not be required where stamps are canceled by perforation. (Art. 167, Internal Revenue Regulations 55.)

Acceptance and approval of documents.—The officers of this Department approving documents or papers of the character herein referred to are charged with the responsibility of determining whether the proper amount of stamps is affixed thereto before accepting and approving the same.

Penalties.—In connection with the war-stamp tax certain penalties are prescribed in sections 1102 and 1103, Title XI, of the revenue act of 1918.

When act is effective.—The stamp tax hereinbefore referred to shall be levied, collected, and paid on and after April 1, 1919. (Title XI, sec. 1100.)

WILLIAM C. REDFIELD,
Secretary.

WEEKLY BANK STATEMENT OF FEDERAL RESERVE BOARD

Liquidation of over 100 millions of war paper, accompanied by substantial reductions in net deposits and Federal Reserve note circulation is indicated by the Federal Reserve Board's weekly bank statement, issued as at close of business on July 18, 1919.

As against a decline of 105.2 millions in the holding of war paper and of 3 millions in other discounts the banks report an increase of 12.2 millions in acceptances and of 3.9 millions in Treasury certificates. As a result, total earning assets show a decrease from 2,529.9 to 2,437.8 millions. Discounts on hand at the Chicago, St. Louis, and Minneapolis banks are inclusive of 94.8 millions of bills held under rediscount for other Federal Reserve banks, as against 86.9 millions reported the week before, while acceptances held by the New York and San Francisco banks include 42.8 millions (as against 23.7 millions) of acceptances purchased from other Federal Reserve banks.

Government deposits declined 14.1 millions, members' reserve deposits, 13.5 millions, while the "float" carried by the Reserve banks went up 55.7 millions. Other deposits, including foreign government credits, show an increase of 10.4 millions, while net deposits work out 72.9 millions less than the week before. Federal Reserve notes in circulation decreased 36.1 millions, all Reserve banks, except those at Atlanta, St. Louis, and Kansas City, reporting substantial reductions in the volume of outstanding Federal Reserve note circulation.

Gold reserves are shown slightly larger than the week before, gold deposits by the Treasury being more than sufficient to offset the gold withdrawals for export. Cash reserves declined 2.7 millions. Largely as the result of the considerable decreases in deposit and note liabilities the reserve ratio of the banks shows a rise from 49.8 to 50.9 per cent.

Notes on Commerce and Industry in Foreign Markets

Italian Markets For Machinery.

Trade Commissioner W. C. Marshall has returned to this country after completing an investigation of Italian markets for industrial machinery and is planning to visit a number of eastern cities in order to confer with interested manufacturers and exporters. He will be at the District Office of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, 734 Customhouse, New York, from July 21 to August 2; at the Chamber of Commerce in Providence, August 4, 5, and 6; at the Chamber of Commerce in Worcester, August 11 and 12; at the District Office, 1801 Customhouse, Boston, August 7, 8, and 9; at the Co-operative Office, Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce, August 18 and 19.

It is suggested that interested manufacturers of paper-making textile, printing, shipyard, sugar, rope-making, hoisting and conveying, refrigerating, and woodworking machinery and machine tools communicate directly with the offices mentioned in order to arrange interviews.

Mexican Embargo Lifted.

Commercial Attache Edward F. Feely reports from Mexico City that as a result of the protest of the combined chambers of commerce of Mexico, the embargo which had been placed by the Administration of the National Railways of Mexico on the two lines between Mexico City and Vera Cruz (the Mexican and the Interoceanic Railways) has been lifted, effective June 25. However, in view of the shortage of rolling stock and other abnormal conditions, it is probable that an increase of freight rates may soon be put into effect.

Monster Airplane Engine.

(Trade Commissioner H. G. Brock, London, June 14, 1919.)

What is said to be the largest airplane engine in the world has recently been put under its first test at the "Sunbeam" Works at Wolverhampton, England. It is reported to be of 1,000 nominal horsepower, developing about 900 horsepower at normal working speeds. It was not run at full power on the first trial, and is now being dismantled for examination, after which it will be re-erected for a full-power test. The engine has 12 cylinders arranged "V" fashion, and weigh less than two pounds per horsepower. Special airplanes are to be built to suit the engine, while it is also probable that it will be fitted to some of the later giant airships. It is stated that the biggest airplane engine previously made was an Italian production.

Disposition of Goods in Chile.

A communication from the American Consul at Antofagasta, Chile, states that that consulate wishes to place its service at the disposal of American exporters whose goods for various reasons have not been retired in the customary manner from the customhouse at Antofagasta. It is suggested that shippers who are facing a loss may desire that the consul appoint a proper agent to take charge of the merchandise affected and dispose of it in the best possible manner under the supervision of the American consul. Interested exporters are invited to communicate with the district offices of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce or with the office of the bureau in Washington, recording their interest in entering into such an arrangement.

London's Wool Sales.

The following cablegram has been received from the consul general at London giving the operations for the first two days of the fourth series of wool auctions:

Fourth series wool auctions opened yesterday (July 14) with 8,500 bales home trade. Bidding was somewhat reserved, only when French and Belgian buyers were operating among merinos that firm prices were obtained for good wools. Mediums showed some irregularity and poor sorts about 5 per cent decline; best sorts crossbreds sold well, but inferior and faulty qualities were 5 per cent cheaper. Among Melbourne grease a few merinos made 61 pence and crossbreds 42½ pence.

British Dye Agency.

(Trade Commissioner H. G. Brock, London, June 28, 1919.)

A Central Importing Agency has been established by the British (Government) Board of Trade, through which in future all imports of dyestuffs into the United Kingdom must be made. This agency will buy the dyestuffs abroad on a commission of 1 per cent, which will not include incidental expenses, such as freight and insurance, which must be paid by the importer. Except in the case of German dyes, the agency will undertake the purchase of dyestuffs abroad on behalf of consumers, but where it is desired to make purchases direct or through recognized merchants it will be necessary merely to have the goods consigned to the agency for the account of the particular consignee and the shipping documents made out accordingly.

The Board of Trade states that as the Trade and Licensing Subcommittee is in position to consider applications for the import of German dyes the Central Importing Agency will be the medium through which supplies are made available to consumers in the United Kingdom. The offices of the Central Importing Agency are. for the time being, at 21 Spring Gardens, Manchester, England.

Trieste Merchants Protest.

Consul Busser has cabled from Trieste under date of July 18, 1919. that at a meeting in the chamber of commerce, July 17, Trieste merchants entered a protest against Government control over discharging foreign cargoes, and requested the removal of import and export restrictions.

New French Duties on Auto Tires.

Commercial Attache C. D. Snow has cabled from Paris on July 21 that under the new decree of July 8 repealing the ad valorem surtaxes and establishing coefficients for increasing the specific duties the coefficient for automobile tires has been fixed at 1.3. This is equivalent to an increase of 30 per cent in the former rates of duty, and the present duties on imports from the United States are, therefore, 195 francs per 100 kilos, or $17.07 per 100 pounds, for pneumatic tires, and 130 francs per 100 kilos, or $11.38 per 100 pounds, for solid tires. The rates stated in Commerce Reports of July 16, 1919, should be modified accordingly.

Chilean Nitrate Output in May.

(Consul Arnold A. McKay, Antofagasta, June 7, 1919.)

According to figures recently compiled, the production of Chilean nitrate during May, 1919, amounted to 3,039,390 Spanish quintals (1 Spanish quintal is equivalent to 101.44 pounds). During May, 1918, production reached 5,295,229 quintals, thus showing a decrease in last month's output of 2,256,839 quintals compared with the same period in 1918.

From July 1, 1918, to May 31, 1919, production totaled only 47,821,761 quintals, whereas for the same period in 1917 and 1918 it rose to 59,511,277 quintals.

Normally, however, production and demand center around 40,000,000 quintals yearly. At present the amount exported is negligible, and it is estimated that if the present rate of production is maintained, and there is not a corresponding demand established before the end of the year, there will be a sufficient quantity of nitrate on hand to take care of all normal demands for one year from January 1, 1920.

To Study Traffic Question in U. S.

(Consul William Dawson, Montevideo, May 22, 1919.)

By a resolution of May 16, 1919, the Uruguayan Government has officially commissioned Senor Mateo A. Frugoni in an honorary capacity to study traffic, road construction, signal systems, and the organization of automobile transportation in the United States. This official mission has been given to Senor Frugoni at the suggestion of the Uruguayan Automobile Club, of which he is a director. The resolution appointing him notes that the United States has attained the maximum of progress in the matters to be studied, and that study of conditions there may lead to conclusions susceptible of being adopted in Uruguay

Save and succeed. Buy W. S. S.

American Dye Manufacturers Ready To Compete With Huns in Far East

The Far Eastern Division, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, prepared the following article:

The conviction in many well informed circles at the time of the signing of the armistice that the dyestuff market in the United States would remain firm for a period of at least a year, and that German competition could not be feared for a period twice as long, if at all, has been so far well founded. This conviction was based in a large degree on the opinion that the transition of the industry from a war to a peace footing, involving the utilization of vast quantities of materials formerly used in the manufacture of explosives, would be so gradual as to hardly affect the cost of manufacture at all.

Moreover, the factor of possible German competition seemed slight when the actual conditions in the German industry were taken into consideration. Even granting a huge accumulated stock of dyestuffs prepared during the war, the dimensions of which have gradually dwindled under closer scrutiny, Germany is in no position to flood the world's markets. The demand in near-by and domestic markets is likely to take care of a great deal of the stocks on hand, and even though Germany withheld these stocks from these markets hoping to dump them abroad as soon as production was reestablished, the sacrifice would be greater than the reward. Germany's labor costs, taxes, and overhead from restricted production will all be higher than in other countries, and these factors will work adversely to German domination of the world's dye markets to anything like the extent enjoyed before the war.

China Premier Dye Market.

These considerations seriously affect the opportunities which American dyes will have in China, for it must be remembered that the problem in China is not simply that of supplying a substitute and booking the orders. The conservatism of the Chinese merchant shows itself in favor of the established trade and looks askance at any attempt to introduce another "chop" even though the well-known brand is unobtainable. This has worked to our disadvantage in a situation where time was an important element in getting our wares, at least, on an equal footing with those of Germany in the China market. When hostilities ceased and German rumors were spread abroad that large stocks of German dyes would become immediately available at pre-war prices, the effect was all but disastrous until time proved the falsity of the German canard. It now appears certain that if Germany in the face of a decided shortage in ocean transportation and other disadvantages succeeds in getting a steady supply of dyes to the Chinese market, American manufacturers will have no difficulty in meeting such competition, not only in quality but in price. It is clearly a race between the American ability to overcome its selling problems in China and the German genius for overcoming what appears to be insuperable difficulties in production and transportation.

Question of Credits.

The question of credits must be faced squarely and solved in a way least prejudicial to American interests. In this matter American banks in China are giving inestimable assistance. The selling organizations which Germany built up are still intact, and what American manufacturers need is the control of one or two large native dealers, who must be convinced of the fact that the American house is in the race to stay and is able and willing to guarantee them against any possible German competition.

Dutch East Indies.

Cold dyeing in Java has been carried on for some time but the processes have been crude and based on practice rather than scientific knowledge. For this reason a chemical expert is a necessary adjunct to a selling organization in Java. Germany maintained many experts of this character in the Dutch East Indies before the war and, as they have not been able to leave since, this part of the German organization is intact. It is quite possible that these experts have continued to experiment during the interval of enforced idleness and may have developed new colors to meet the peculiarities of the Java trade. The complaints against early American shipments, which have disappeared under the expert supervision of American chemists, was that the quality was unsatisfactory. This has been proved to be largely a matter of unfamiliarity with modern processes. The application of German colors by the native batik workers was also found difficult at first and was quickly solved by the assignment of chemical experts from Germany to teach the workers how to apply the dyes. In selling, German methods have been to ship large stocks on consignment and virtually allow the dealer to make his own arrangements as to payment. While such methods are not thought necessary at present, certainly the usual American method of cash payments or exceedingly short credits can not be forced on the local dealer any longer than circumstances will permit, and may have detrimental effects.

Prospects for Dye Trade in Japan.

In common with other Far Eastern markets the German dye trade in Japan has remained firmly imbedded in the minds of the conservative merchants. The more important Japanese dealers organized soon after the war began ostensibly for the purpose of building up an independent selling organization, but really, it is stated, for the purpose of securing all the agencies which, before the war, were held by German agents in Japan. It is difficult to estimate how seriously the attempt to manufacture dyes in Japan is taken by the local dealers themselves. The government does not seem over optimistic and at least is not granting the protection asked except in a few special lines. The point at issue seems to be that to protect the dye industry the piece-goods industry must suffer higher costs, and it would not do to sacrifice an established foreign trade for one yet to be built up against strong American and, ultimately, British and German competition. The practice of the American manufacturer in favoring direct sales is not to the greatest advantage. Small dealers and consumers have grown accustomed to the established business custom of trading through the larger houses and no increase in trade is obtained by attempting to evade the established channels, while the way is left open for the larger concerns to renew their old connections later on.

Vulnerable to Adulteration.

The dye trade seems to be particularly vulnerable to adulteration, and this phase of the situation must be given careful attention in the Far East. The predilection for the German dyes in China has lead to the Chinese repacking American dyes in small packages and selling them under German labels. The same class of dealers adulterate American dyes so that in both ways the American trade is hurt. Practically all dyes imported into China are shipped to the interior in the original package so that too great care can not be exercised in adopting the style of package desired, and maintaining supervision over the ultimate distribution.

$1,674,892 REALIZED IN WEEK FROM SURPLUS PROPERTY SALES

The War Department authorizes publication of the following statement from the Office of the Director of Sales:

The Director of Sales announces that $1,674,892.16 was realized from sales of surplus war materials made during the week ended July 18. The total sales of surplus material made by the War Department between January 1 and July 18 aggregated $354,470,243.03, which sum represented a recovery by the Government of 78 per cent of the original cost of the materials sold.

The Signal Corps reported two sales which, while of small volume, brought prices far in excess of the amounts paid for the materials by the Government. A quantity of sheet steel and scrap that originally cost $313.13 was sold for $2,196.67, or 702 per cent of the original cost. A small lot of brass for which the War Department paid $113.63 was sold by the Signal Corps for $555.50, or 491 per cent of the cost price.

List of Government Contracts

Ordnance Department.

The following contracts and purchase orders have been placed by the Ordnance Department:

Green Bros. Box and Lumber Co., Rockford, Ill. Crates for 12-inch cast iron gun shells to be used for seacoast target practice, $1,435.00.

The Bartlett Hayward Co., Baltimore, Md. Bases, balances and ogives, $30,164.30.

Carnegie Steel Co., Washington, D. C. Wheels for 14-inch railroad gun carriages, model "E," $394.00.

National Rifles Association of America, Washington, D. C. Aiken steel box single front target carriers; target spotter, Perfection "A," 3-inch; target spotter, Perfection "B," 5-inch, $22,920.00.

Wilton Tool & Manufacturing Co., Boston, Mass. 8-inch gun cast iron target practice projectiles, $7,837.50.

The Tredegar Co., Richmond, Va. 12-inch gun cast iron target practice projectiles (1,070 pounds), $7,112.08.

International Munitions Co., Inc., Washington, D. C. 3-inch trench mortar barrels, breeches and firing mechanisms, $900.00.

Robert H. Ingersoll and Brothers, New York, N. Y. Mechanical time fuses, $12,500.00.

Ford Motor Company, Detroit, Mich. Spare parts for 15-3 ton tanks, $831.92.

Spencer Lens Co., Buffalo, N. Y. Telescopes for Azimuth Instruments, Model of 1916, $97,034.50.

Wilton Tool & Manufacturing Co., Boston, Mass. Round nose pliers, $1,294.67.

The Tredegar Co., Richmond, Va. 14-inch cast iron target practice gun projectiles, $16,798.00.

Wilton Tool & Manufacturing Co., Boston, Mass. 10-inch cast iron target practice gun projectiles, $10,436.25.

Standard Oxygen Co., New York, N. Y. Hydrogen gas for experimental purposes, $20.00.

Wilton Tool and Manufacturing Co., Boston, Mass. 4.7-inch semi steel shells, Mark VII (for experimental purposes), $7,500.00.

Bartlett Hayward Co., Baltimore, Md. 75 mm. anti-aircraft shells (for experimental purposes), $1,800.00.

Simmons Hardware Co., New York City. Pack harness, complete; ammunition harness; pack gun butt; pack tripod butt; pack barrel case; russet gun case, oiled, for Lewis gun; russet gun case, dry, for Lewis gun; russet gun case, oiled, for Colt gun; russet gun case, dry, for Colt gun—$142.64.

Vacuum Muffler Corporation of America, New York City. Model "H" vacuum mufflers, $550.00.

Sterling Motor Car Company, Brockton, Mass. Panoramic Sights, special Colimeter Lens, 37 mm., Model of 1916, $178.40.

H. C. Cragg Manufacturing Company, Washington, D. C. Enlarge diameter of bore on two Farroll grenade throwers from 2 inches to 2.02 inches; reduce length of one grenade thrower barrel to 4 inches by cuttting in two; ream out grenade chamber and breech of one grenade thrower, $15.75.

International Munitions Company, Washington, D. C. For Farroll grenade thrower, (a) new rear end complete, (b) 4-inch barrel, (c) I. M. C. pendulum clinometers, $43.00.

E. I. DuPont de Nemours & Company, Wilmington, Del. Packing, loading and assembling Mark III artillery fuse detonators (a) containing 40 grains of 90-10 fulminate (b) for Mark 11-A Fragmentation drop drop bombs, $36,000.00.

Mobile Stove & Pulley Manufacturing Co., Mobile, Ala. 12-inch mortar cast iron target practice projectiles (1046-lb. type), $22,539.00.

The Milton Manufacturing Co., Milton, Pa. 4.7-inch common steel shell, Mark VIII, $4,566.00.

E. I. DuPont de Nemours & Company, Wilmington, Del. Special No. 137 powder for slow-burning fuses, $100.00.

Savage Arms Company, Utica, N. Y. Changing standard type Lewis machine guns to be speeded-up type of Lewis machine guns, $29,000.00.

Wilton Tool and Manufacturing Company, Boston, Mass. 12-inch mortar cast iron target practice projectiles (700-lb. type), $17,935.00.

Pacific Coast Borax Co., New York, N. Y. 29,400 lbs. of borax, $2,058.00.

Japan Paper Company, New York, N. Y. 4-inch day shell, $8.50.

Medical Supplies Division.

G. Gennert, New York City. X-ray supplies, $7.50.

The Faultless Rubber Co., Ashland, Ohio. Tubing rubber drainage, $160.50.

James Evenden, care Cornell University, New York, N. Y. Laboratory supplies, $124.

Independent Cork Co., Inc., 574 Hamilton Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y. Corks, $51.48.

Morris & Co., Inc., Chicago, Ill. Jars, beer, extract, $95,850.00.

Henry Heil, Chemical Co., Inc., 214 South Fourth St., St. Louis, Mo. Filters, $280.00.

Standard Chair Co., Thomasville, N. C. Hospital furniture, $1,772.40.

Detroit Textile Fabric Co., Inc., Detroit, Mich. Blankets, $32,342.00.

Dangler Stove Co., Cleveland, Ohio. Coal oil stoves and asbestos rings, $13,700.00.

Chicago Wheel and Manufacturing Co., Chicago, Ill. Laboratory supplies, $33,082.66.

J. T. Baker Chemical Company, Phillipsburg, N. J. Laboratory supplies, $31.10.

Standard Oxygen Company, 216 East 42d St., N. Y. Hospital supplies, $1,622.00.

Supply Depot, Zone No. 7.

Jacques Manufacturing Co., Chicago, Ill. Baking powder, 2,000 cans, $102.00.

J. H. Neumeister Co., Chicago, Ill. Lobsters No. 1 can, 1,200 cans; lobsters No. ½ can, 960 cans, $1,341.00.

Ervin A. Rice Co., Chicago, Ill. Mincemeat, 6,168 cans, $2,251.32.

Sprague Warner & Co., Chicago, Ill. Pepper, cayenne, 288 bottles; sauce, cranberry, 264 cans, $91.20.

Squire Dingee Co., Chicago, Ill. Pickles, 384 jars, $57.60.

T. A. Snider Preserve Co., Chicago, Ill. Sauce, chili, 168 bottles, $26.5944.

Waukesha Pure Food Co., Waukesha, Wis. Jiffy Jell, 792 packages, $64.152.

Armour & Co., Chicago, Ill. Veal loaf, 312 cans, $71.51.

Pillsbury Flour Mills Co., Chicago, Ill. Flour, family, 89,964 lbs., $5,964.60.

Reid Murdoch & Co., Chicago, Ill. Beans, lima, 10,000 lbs., $962.50.

Reid Murdoch & Co., Chicago, Ill. Horse radish, 1,008 lbs., $80.64.

The Cudahy Packing Co., Chicago, Ill. Soda, washing, 560 lbs., $12.60.

Chief of Engineers.

The Ellicott Machine Corporation, Baltimore, Md. Parts for searchlight tower, $38.90.

Brown Instrument Co., Philadelphia, Pa. Repairs for electrical equipment, $8.50.

National Carbon Co., Cleveland, Ohio. Searchlight carbons, $11.95.

United States Steel Producers Co., Washington, D. C. Steel for battery construction, $888.10.

Industrial Works, Bay City, Mich. Journal boxes, $42.50.

J. D. Fate Co., Plymouth, Ohio. Gasoline locomotive, $731.81.

Construction Division.

Milwaukee Corrugating Co. Cutter, $1,100.11.

Highland Glass Co., Washington, Pa. Wire glass, $4,389.45.

Raw Materials Section.

Wm. Horre & Co. Coal, anthracite, pea, 15 tons, net $132.00.

Lehigh Valley Coal Sales Co. Coal, anthracite, nut, 50 gross tons, $325.00.

Kingston Coal Company. Coal, anthracite, stove, 80 gross tons, $512.00.

North River Coal Co. Coal, anthracite, egg, 480 net tons, $3,562.40; coal, anthracite, egg, 480 net tons, $3,705.60; coal, anthracite, egg, 1,440 net tons, $11,246.40; coal, anthracite, stove, 580 net tons, $4,553.00; coal, anthracite, stove, 580 net tons, $4,605.20; coal, anthracite, stove, 1,740 net tons, $13,972.20; coal, anthracite, nut, 600 net tons, $4,764.00; coal, anthracite, nut, 600 net tons, $4,818.00; coal, anthracite, 1,800 net tons, $14,616.00; coal, anthracite, pea, 300 net tons, $1,980.00; coal, anthracite, pea, 800 net tons, $5,424.00; coal, anthracite, birdseye, 10,000 net tons, $22,300.00.

John Kamena & Co. Coal, anthracite, stove, 2 net tons, $21.10; coal, anthracite, stove, 2 net tons, $21.30; coal, anthracite, stove, 28 net tons, $301.00; coal, anthracite, stove, 79 net tons, $869.00; coal, anthracite, egg, 15 net tons, $157.50; coal, anthracite, egg, 42 net tons, $451.50.

Alden Coal Mining Company. Bituminous run of mine, 3,750 net tons, $10,312.50.

Morrellville Coal Mining Company. R. of M., 1,602 net tons, $4,422.00.

Claude A. Van Hook. Wood, soft, 50 cords, $362.50.

Swan & Finch Company. Cylinder compound, 40 lbs., $4.00.

Standard Oil Company of N. J. V. M. & P. Naptha, 7,000 gals., $1,435.00; L. B. burning oil, 50 gals., $10.00; gasoline, 625 gals., $137.50.

Vacuum Oil Company. Gargoyle engine oil, 2 gals., $1.65; Gargoyle engine oil, 10 gals., $6.75.

Pyrene Manufacturing Co. Liquid Pyrene, 3 gals., $10.00.

Wm. Zinsser & Company. Unique polishing oil, 1 gal., $1.25.

National Lead Co. Red lead, in paste, 200 lbs., $29.00.

White Tar Analine Corp. Sulphur candles, 12-1 lbs., $1.33.

Standard Oil Co., of N. J. Gasoline, 500 gals., $112.50.

Wm. Zinzer & Company. Unique polishing oil, 20 qts., $9.00.

Dearborn Chemical Company. No-ox-id, 30 gals., $10.50.

E. J. Bradley Manufacturing Co. Stencil black, 10 bals., $12.50.

Moeschl-Edward Corrugating Co., Cincinnati, Ohio. Galv. sheets, $751.50.

THIRD OF WAR DEPARTMENT'S TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS UNUSED

The War Department authorizes publication of the following:

At the close of the fiscal year, June 30, 1919, $3,653,806,000, or about 33 per cent of the total War Department appropriations for the year 1918-1919 were unused. This balance was either in the Treasury or in the hands of disbursing officers as working funds. Of the appropriations for military aeronautics, about 75 per cent remained unused.

Quartermaster Finances.

Of Quartermaster appropriations other than for pay, 89 per cent was used during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1919. There was due from these appropriations about $870,000,000 not covered into the Treasury as directed by the Second Deficiency Act. It is proposed to make up this deficiency in part by transfers from certain other War Department Bureaus, under the provisions of the Third Deficiency Act, which authorizes such transfers to the extent of $820,000,000, and in part by transfers from Quartermaster appropriations for preceding fiscal years, under the authority of the same act.

Suspended Contracts Liquidated.

The value of the uncompleted portions of suspended contracts that had been liquidated to July 7 totals $1,544,248,000. This is 42.8 per cent of the value of total suspensions as shown by present incomplete reports ($3,609,013,000). The latter figure is expected to be increased slightly inasmuch as the Munitions Board, Toronto District, and the Director of Explosives have suspended a number of contracts of which the value has not been reported.

Buy War-Savings Stamps and Thrift Stamps to capitalize yourself and lend money to the Government to finish the war job.

List of New Government Departmental Publications

Department of Commerce.

Following is a list of publications issued by the Department of Commerce during June, 1919:

Office of the Secretary.

Monthly list of publications issued by Department, May, 1919. 4 p.

Contains list of publications issued by Department during month for which pamphlet is issued.

International price comparisons [with bibliography]; by Wesley C. Mitchell, assisted by Margaret L. Goldsmith and Florence K. Middaugh. 408 p. 22 text fig. 25c.

History of prices during war, published in co-operation with War Industries Board.

Language test under seamen's act. Dept. circular 265, 2d ed. July 1, 1919. 2 p.

Construes meaning of section 13 of seamen's act. Entirely supersedes first edition of circular issued Sept. 18, 1915.

Regulations regarding contract brokers, contingent-fee operators, and nonmanufacturing dealers. Dept. circular 279, 2d ed. May 19, 1919. 1 p.

Entirely supersedes first edition of circular issued June 21, 1918.

Bureau of the Census.

Cotton production in United States, crop of 1918. 39 p.

Presents series of tables giving statistics of cotton ginned from crop of 1918 for United States, several States, and individual counties.

Table 1 is comparative summary of production of cotton in United States from crops of 1899 to 1918, inclusive, as ascertained from reports of ginners.

Table 2 shows, by States, quantity of cotton ginned from crops of 1915 to 1918, inclusive, percentage of total crop represented by crop of each State, and rank of each State according to quantity produced; Tables 3 and 4, quantity of cotton ginned to specified dates and percentage of crop ginned to each of report dates; and Table 5, average gross weight of several kinds of bales and number and gross weight of square bales for which weights were returned.

Statistics of quantity of cotton ginned by counties are also presented. Table 6 shows number of bales of sea-island cotton ginned to December 13 and for season for crops of 1914 to 1918, inclusive; Table 7, total number of bales of cotton ginned to December 13 and for season for crops of 1916 to 1918; and Table 8, number of bales from crop of 1918 ginned to specified dates during season.

Coast tand Geodetic Survey.

Atlantic coast tide tables, for eastern North America, 1920. Serial 103. 200 p. 6 diag. 1 text fig. 10c.

Gives times and heights of high and low water for principal ports on Atlantic coast for 1920, and other information useful to mariners, including current tables and diagrams, times of sunrise and sunset and moonrise and moonset, and tables of differences by means of which tidal data may be obtained for other ports not mentioned in tables.

Construction and operation of wire drag; by J. H. Hawley. Special publication 56; serial 107. 40 p. 3 pl. 11 text fig. 10c.

Explains briefly construction and operation of wire drag, outfit and organization required, kind of boats needed, methods of plotting work, speed, area covered, and cost.

Supplement to Catalogue of charts, coast pilots, and tide tables, 1918. June 1, 1919. Serial 114. 6 p.

Gives list of new charts new maps; canceled, suspended, and reissued charts and coast pilots and supplements; new editions of charts; and errata to last edition of Catalogue published in 1918.

NEW EDITIONS OF CHARTS.

(Charts are sold by the Superintendents of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, Washington, D. C., at the prices stated.)

303. Moose Coove to Englishman Bay, including Machias Bay, Me. Scale, 1:40,000; dimensions, 28 by 39 inches. 25c.

New edition made on account of readjustment of information in vicinity of Machias Seal Island from latest information.

369. New York Harbor, N. Y. and N. J. Scale, 1:40,000; dimensions, 34 by 44 inches. 50c.

New edition made on account of accumulation of corrections since date of last edition, revision of soundings in East River from Shell Reef to Blackwells Island from latest surveys by the United States Army Engineers, and changes along water front, particularly in Newark Bay.

520. Galveston. Entrance, Tex. Scale, 1:40,000; dimensions, 16 by 22 inches. 15c.

Shows results of recent survey by United States Engineers of entrance and channel between jetties.

Bureau of Fisheries.

Quantities and values of certain fishery products landed at Seattle, Wash., by American fishing vessels and fishery products taken in Puget Sound and landed at Seattle, Wash., by collecting vessels, April, 1919. Statistical bulletin 442. 1 p.

Quantities and values of certain fishery products landed at Boston and Gloucester, Mass., and Portland, Me., by American and Canadian fishing vessels, May, 1919. Statistical bulletin 443. 1 p.

Habits of black crappie in inland lakes of Wisconsin [with bibliography]; by A. S. Pearse. Bureau of Fisheries doc. 867. 16 p. 3 text fig. 5c.

Flatworm as an enemy of Florida oysters; by Earnest Danglade. Bureau of Fisheries doc. 869. 8 p. 2 p. of pl. 5c.

Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

Commerce reports nos. 128-152 [vol. 2, series 1919], June 2-30, 1919, p. 1121-1680. [Daily, except Sundays and holidays.] Single copies, 5c; $2.50 per annum; cloth-bound quarterly volumes, with index, $6 per annum.

Contains reports by American consular officers, commercial attaches, and trade commissioners on commercial conditions and trade openings in foreign countries.

Annual reports from consular officers, formerly published in Daily Consular and Trade Reports, are now issued as supplements to Commerce Reports and will be mailed to all persons receiving that publication. Each supplement will be so numbered that at the end of year they may be easily assembled by countries and bound. Each country has been assigned definite number (for example, Austria-Hungary No. 1), and reports from various consular districts in that country will be distinguished by addition of letter (1a, 1b, etc.) in order in which they are issued.

Total values of imports and exports of United States, May, 1919. 2 p.

Shows total value of imports into and exports from United States of merchandise and of gold and silver for several past years by months and by accumulated periods of calendar or fiscal year.

Monthly summary of foreign commerce of United States, April, 1919. 100 p. 15c; $1.50 per annum. [Printed also as H. doc. 1401, pt. 10, 65th Cong., 3d sess.]

Shows imports into and domestic exports from United States, by articles and principal countries, during month and accumulated periods of current year, compared with like periods of two preceding years; also total values by countries and by customs districts, movements of gold and silver in foreign trade, merchandise remaining in warehouse, and trade with noncontiguous territories of United States.

Statistical abstract of United States, 1918. 897 p. 40c.

Presents in condensed form statements regarding commerce, productions, industries, population, finance, currency, indebtedness, and wealth of country for series of years, compiled from more important statistical data collected by various Government departments; also condensed statement of commerce of principal foreign countries.

SPECIAL AGENTS SERIES.

178. Advertising methods in Cuba; by J. W. Sanger. 47 p. 2 pl. 2 p. of pl. 5 text fig. 10c.

Methods in vogue are described, and further use to which advertising can be put, together with difficulties to be overcome and suggestions for overcoming them, is discussed in detail.

Bureau of Lighthouses.

Notices to mariners nos. 23-26 [series 1919]. June 6-27. Weekly. Various paging. Issued jointly with Coast and Geodetic Survey.

Gives prompt notice of changes in aids to navigation and of obstructions or changes in channels, which are to be noted on charts and light and buoy lists.

Buoy list: Delaware Bay and River, including Philadelphia Harbor. 4th lighthouse district. Corrected to June 1, 1919. 32 p. 20c.

Describes all aids to navigation maintained by United States at entrance to and in Delaware Bay, Delaware River, and on coast of Delaware.

Buoy list: Oregon and Washington. 17th lighthouse district. Corrected to June 1, 1919. 59 p. 20c.

Describes all aids to navigation maintained by United States on waters of Oregon and Washington.

Bureau of Standards.

CIRCULARS.

62. Specifications for and methods of testing soaps. 2d ed. June 17, 1919. 32 p. 5c.

82. Recommended specification for linseed oil —Raw, refined, and boiled. June 14, 1919. 9 p.

Prepared and recommended by United States interdepartmental committee on paint specification standardization, April 16, 1919.

SCIENTIFIC PAPERS.

334. New forms of instruments for showing presence and amount of combustible gas in air; by E. R. Weaver and E. E. Weibel. June 23, 1919. 46 p. 2 pl. 19 text fig. 15c.

336. Simplification of inverse-rate method for thermal analysis; by P. D. Merica. June 11, 1919. 4 p. 1 text fig. 5c.

TECHNOLOGIC PAPERS.

119. Ultra-violet and visible transmission of eye-protective glasses; by K. S. Gibson and H. J. McNicholas. June 7, 1919. 47 p. 1 pl. 24 text fig. 10c.

128. Effect of solar radiation upon balloons; by Junius David Edwards and Maurice Blaine Long. June 13, 1919. 29 p. 1 pl. 6 text fig. 5c.

Vocational Education Board

Opportunity Monograph, vocational rehabilitation series No. 29 on drafting, including mechanical drawing, architectural, hydrographic and topographic, ship, patent, commercial and other, drafting.

Opportunity Monograph, vocational rehabilitation series No. 40, on Electric Welding.

Department of the Interior.

July issue, No. 21, of the Field Review, of the Bureau of Pensions, containing a comparative statement showing operations of the special examination division for the past four years.

Bulletin No. 5, National Library Service, Bureau of Education.

Know Benjamin Franklin; his picture is on the 1919 War-Savings Stamps.

GOVERNMENT SUPPLIES FOR SALE.

NEW MACHINE TOOLS.—Sealed bids will be opened 10 a. m., August 26, 1919, at War Department, Surplus Property Division, Munitions Building, Washington, D. C., for any or all of the following:

26 tool grinding machines, with motor, No. 82½, Safety Emery Wheel Co.

1 arbor and forcing press, 100-ton, Fairbanks-Morse Co.

3 foot-lever presses, No. 9, E. W. Bliss Co.

13 hack saw machines, with motor, No. 7, Atkins.

1 belt lacing machine, 12-inch, Peerless Belt Lacer Co.

1 heavy duty shaper, 20-inch, Cincinnati Shaper Co.

Full particulars and special bid forms may be obtained at above office or zone supply offices, attention Surplus Property Officer, in the following cities: Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Newport News, Atlanta, Jeffersonville, Ind., Chicago, St. Louis, New Orleans, San Antonio, Omaha, El Paso, San Francisco.

NEW WOODWORKING MACHINERY.—Sealed bids will be opened 10 a. m., August 26, 1919, at War Department, Surplus Property Division, Munitions Building, Washington, D. C., for any or all of the following:

1 knife grinding machine, with motor, No. D-26, American Machinery Co.

1 knife grinder, with motor, No. 28, Yates.

2 extra heavy knife grinders, 36-inch Yates.

2 rip and cross cut saw sharpeners, with motor, No. 736, American Machinery Co.

3 single surfacers, with motor, No. 340, Fay & Egan.

3 single surfacers, with motor, No. 152, Yates.

2 heavy horizontal hollow chisel car mortisers, with motor, No. 216, Greenlee.

1 vertical hollow chisel mortiser, with motor, No. 238, Greenlee.

1 double end car tenoner, with motor, No. 540, Greenlee.

5 hand jointers, 12-inch, No. 199, Yates.

1 hand jointer and planer, 12-inch, with motor, No. 499, Yates.

1 plain rip saw bench, 20-inch, with motor, No. 402, Greenlee.

6 combination band rip and resaws, with motor, No. 282, Yates.

2 spindle vertical boring machines, with motor, No. 353, Yates.

1 complete saw filing outfit, Yates.

Full particulars and special bid forms may be obtained at above office or zone supply offices, attention Surplus Property Officer, in the following cities: Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Newport News, Atlanta, Jeffersonville, Ind., Chicago, St. Louis, New Orleans, San Antonio, Omaha, El Paso, San Francisco.

ESCORT WAGONS, 126.—Sealed bids will be opened 10 a. m., August 12, 1919, at Zone Supply Office, Atlanta, Ga. Particulars, special bid forms can be obtained at above office. Refer to S. P. D. Nos. 2211-2209 M. V.

114 CASES OF THEROS.—Sealed bids will be opened 10 a. m., August 14, 1919, at Zone Supply Office, New York, N. Y. Particulars and special bid forms can be obtained at above office or Zone Supply Office, Surplus Property Officers, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Chicago, St. Louis, Atlanta. Refer to S. P. D. No. 1876 RM.

NEW HORSE AND MULE SHOES.—1,099,500 lbs. horse shoes and 894,000 lbs. mule shoes. Sealed bids will be opened 10 a. m., August 14, 1919, at Surplus Property Division, Munitions Building, Washington, D. C Particulars and special bid forms may be obtained at above office or Zone Supply Offices, attention Surplus Property Officer, following cities: Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Newport News, Atlanta, Jeffersonville, Ind., Chicago, St. Louis, New Orleans, San Antonio, Omaha, El Paso, San Francisco. Refer to S. P. D. No. 5610 GS.

86,000 LBS. CALCIUM CHLORIDE.—Sealed bids will be opened 10 a. m. August 12, 1919, at Zone Supply Office, Chicago, Ill. Particulars and special bid forms can be obtained at above office or Zone Supply Offices, attention Surplus Property Officers, Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Atlanta, St. Louis. Refer to S. P. D. No. 1855 RM.

7,546 TONS BITUMINOUS COAL.—Sealed bids will be opened 10 a. m., August 14, 1919, at Zone Supply Office, Atlanta, Ga. Particulars and special bid forms can be obtained at above office. Refer to S. P. D. No. 1854 R. M.

REQUESTS FOR SEALED PROPOSALS.

Department of Interior.

Department of the Interior, Government Fuel Yards, Bureau of Mines, Washington, D. C., July 21, 1919.—Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received up to Friday noon, August 1, 1919, for the wood requirements of the District and Federal Governments for the period from August 5, 1919, to June 30, 1920. The estimated requirements are (more or less), 3 cords 2-piece oak; 12 cords 3-piece oak; 28 cords oak, long; 33 cords oak, S. & S.; 300 cords pine, long; 200 cords pine, S. & S.; and 85 cords, 2-piece pine. Specifications may be had by addressing the Chief Engineer, Government Fuel Yards, Room 137, Interior Department Building, Washington, D. C.

War Department.

The Medical and Hospital Supplies Division, office of Director of Purchase, Munitions Building, Washington, D. C., has issued Circular No. 58, calling for bids for laboratory supplies.

The office of the Chief Signal Officer of the Army is calling for proposals for furnishing bolts, condensers, ringers, retracticle springs, carbon transmitter buttons, generators, telephones and tool sets. Bids will be opened July 31.

The Zone Supply Officer, New York City, will receive bids until July 30 for furnishing 3,500 feet of cable, type No. 305 and 700 feet of cable type No. 325.

Shipping Board.

The Head of the Purchasing Branch, Supply and Sales Division, Emergency Fleet Corporation, 140 N. Broad Street, Philadelphia, will receive proposals until July 28 for furnishing two galvanized steel hawsers, 250 fathoms each in length, 1 1-4 inches diameter, 6 x 37 construction, with hemp center.

The Panama Canal.

Proposals for steel, castings, brass, copper, copper screening, wire rope, steel and copper wire, bolts, nuts, rivets, screws, washers, steel filing cabinets, iron or steel water buckets, hose clamps, cocks, files, grommets, jacks, shovels, hasps, hinges, latches, locks, lanterns, marine lights, oars, marine signals, snatch and tackle blocks, fire brick, roofing cement, rubber gaskets, axe, hammer and file handles, water coolers, brass knobs, dust pans, wooden chair seats, sextants, china and glassware, carving knives, safety matches, paper napkins, aluminum and tinnedware, linens, towels, gasoline, bridge ties, and lumber. Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the General Purchasing Officer, The Panama Canal, Washington, D. C., until 10:30 o'clock a. m., August 6, 1919, at which time they will be opened in public, for purchasing the above-mentioned material. Blanks and information relating to this Circular (1289) may be obtained from this office or the offices of the assistant purchasing agents, 24 State Street, New York City; 606 Common Street, New Orleans, La.; and Fort Mason, San Francisco, Calif.; also from the United States engineer offices in the principal cities throughout the United States.—A. L. Flint, General Purchasing Officer.

Government Sales of (New) Barb Wire, 3,394.7 tons.—Sealed bids will be opened 10 a. m., September 3, 1919, at War Department, Surplus Property Division, Munitions Building, Washington, D. C. Particulars, special bid forms can be obtained at above office or Zone Supply Offices, attention Surplus Property Officer, Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Newport News, Atlanta, Jeffersonville, Ind., Chicago, St. Louis, Omaha, New Orleans, El Paso, San Antonio, San Francisco. Refer to S. P. D. No. 5614 GS.

Government Sale of Gray Gauze, 14,615,000 yards.—38½ inches, 44x40, 8.20.—Sealed bids will be opened 10 a. m., August 4, 1919, at Munitions Building, Surplus Property Division, Washington, D. C. Particulars, special bid forms, can be obtained at above office or Zone Supply Offices, Surplus Property Officers, Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Atlanta, Jeffersonville, Ind., Chicago, St. Louis, San Francisco, San Antonio, Omaha and El Paso. Refer to S. P. D. No. 3126 CE.

Proposals for chain hoist, rolled steel, lamp posts, planer knives, panel boards, conduit, cable, copper wire, pipe fittings, iron pipe, vitrified pipe, lead pipe, valves, dies and blanks, end mills, fire brick, baggage trucks, air hose, manila rope, chair caning, oxalic acid, metallic brown, carbon bisulphide, caustic soda, chrome green, blue, lampblack, putty, venetian red, chellac, sienna, floor wax, typewriter ribbons, lead pencils, Shannon files, field books, manila containers, and paper.—Circular No. 1290, opening August 8.

Proposals for steel, pipe fittings, joints, traps, valves, pumps, cleanouts, shackles, blocks, hoists, nails, hinges, latch sets, ear locks, launch lights, cutters, welding goggles, gold leaf, steel wool, artificial leather, strip rubber, drain boards, deck plugs, step ladders, brushes, index books, paper, and white zinc.—Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the General Purchasing Officer, The Panama Canal, Washington, D. C., until 10:30 o'clock a. m., July 30, 1919, at which time they will be opened in public for furnishing the above-mentioned material. Blanks and information relating to this Circular (1291) may be obtained from this office or the offices of the assistant purchasing agents, 24 State Street, New York City; 606 Common Street, New Orleans, La.; and Fort Mason, San Francisco, Calif.; also from the United States engineer offices in the principal cities throughout the United States.—A. L. Flint, General Purchasing Officer.

Proposals for chain hoist, rolled steel, lamp-posts, planer knives, panel boards, conduit, cable, copper wire, pipe fittings, iron pipe, vitrified pipe, lead pipe, valves, dies, and blanks, end mills, fire brick, baggage trucks, air hose, manila rope, chair caning, oxalic acid, metallic brown, carbon bisulphide, caustic soda, chrome green, glue, lampblack, putty, Venetian red, shellac, sienna, floor wax, typewriter ribbons, lead pencils, Shannon files, field books, manila containers, and paper.—Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the General Purchasing Officer, The Panama Canal, Washington, D. C., until 10:30 o'clock a. m., August 8, 1919, at which time they will be opened in public, for furnishing the above-mentioned material. Blanks and information relating to this Circular (1290) may be obtained from this office or the offices of the assistant purchasing agents, 24 State Street, New York City; 606 Common Street, New Orleans, La.; and Fort Mason, San Francisco, Calif.; also from the United States engineer offices in the principal cities throughout the United States.—A. L. Flint, General Purchasing Officer.

Treasury Department.

Treasury Department, Supervising Architect's Office, Washington, D. C., July 15, 1919.—Sealed proposals will be opened in this office at 3 p. m. September 2, 1919, for the extension remodeling, etc., of the United States Post Office and Courthouse at Kansas City, Mo. Extension is of four stories and basement, stone-faced, fireproof construction, and composition roof. Drawings and specifications may be obtained from the custodian at Kansas City, Mo., or at this office, in the discretion of the Supervising Architect.—Jas A. Wetmore, Acting Supervising Architect.

Treasury Department, Supervising Architect's Office, Washington, D. C., July 14, 1919. Sealed proposals will be opened in this office at 3 p. m., August 4, 1919, for furnishing the labor required in the construction complete, with materials that will be furnished by the Government, of the United States Post Office Building at Salem, Va. Drawings and specifications may be obtained from the custodian of the site at Salem, Va., or at this office, in the discretion of the Supervising Architect.—Jas. A. Wetmore, Acting Supervising Architect.

FIND VALUABLE COPPER VEINS.

Investigations in South Lapland seem to show that valuable copper veins have been found, especially in the upper part of the Vilhelmina district (Dikanar and Farmomakke).

RED CROSS HOME SERVICE

Information for Soldiers' and Sailors' Families, Issued by Department of Civilian Relief.

Nothing Wrong With Government Insurance.

The recent statement in the press that 75 per cent of discharged men are dropping their Government insurance should have no effect on the 25 per cent who are keeping it up. Those who are able to keep up their insurance, and are wise enough to do so, are to be congratulated. Some of the 75 per cent may think they are not able to keep up the full $10,000 even of the cheap wartime term insurance, but there should be no one who cannot keep up at least a part of the $10,000 at the rate of about 65 cents a month per $1,000. It would seem, therefore, that the 75 per cent are ignorant and need to be educated on the subject and informed of the particular advantages of Government insurance.

The fault is certainly not with the insurance itself. The Government in its anxiety to return its fighting men to their homes as quickly as possible may have neglected to give them full information. In fact we know that such was the case. We also know that many dropped insurance because they and their families had had unpleasant experiences with regard to allotments and allowances. But insurance is an entirely different matter and a man is only hurting himself and his family —or his future family—by cutting himself off from an income in his old age and his family from a comfortable living after his death.

Don't think for a minute that the value of Government insurance to you is affected by the other fellow's dropping his insurance. Even if $30,000,000,000 out of the $40,000,000,000 Government insurance should be finally dropped, the $10,000,000,000 still in force would be several times that of any one of the largest companies of the United States. And, of course, Uncle Sam is not going to let three-fourths of his fighting men drop their insurance through ignorance of its advantages. There will be a campaign to restore as much of this insurance as possible.

Moreover, don't confuse this splendid Government insurance, into which you can convert your present term insurance, with assessment insurance. If it were on the assessment plan, the value of your own insurance would depend upon what the other fellow did with his insurance. Experience shows that with assessment insurance only the poor risks keep up their insurance and unless "new blood" can be constantly added, the whole scheme goes on the rocks. Don't let anyone apply this "new blood" theory to your Government insurance, however. Government insurance is like the life insurance offered by the best private companies: Each policy stands on its own legs, has its own reserve, and no "new blood" is needed. It is "group" insurance and the largest and healthiest group ever covered by life insurance. The new policies will be protected by a reserve, whereas there is no reserve in the case of assessment insurance. Furthermore all the resources of the United States are back of your Government policy.

You who have been wise enough to hold on to your Government insurance owe a duty to your comrade who has dropped his. Try to get him to reinstate it. The Red Cross will help you.

Relief for Americans Who Fought in the British Army.

British consuls in the United States have recently been instructed by the British Foreign Office, "to provide for the maintenance of repatriated British troops, who are found to be in a destitute condition, at the lowest possible rate for so long as the men are without reasonable opportunity of employment." This refers to American citizens who fought in the British Army. In order that it may be known to which consul a particular case should be referred, the following list is given:

British Consuls-General.

Frederick Watson, 44 Whitehall St., New York. New York, New Jersey and Connecticut.

T. P. Porter, 222 South Third St., Philadelphia, Pa. Pennsylvania, Ohio and Delaware.

H. G. Armstrong, 247 Atlantic Ave., Boston, Mass. Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts and Rhode Island.

A. G. Coates, 11 East Fayette St., Baltimore, Md. Maryland, Virginia and West Virginia.

Horace Nugent, C. M. G., 806 Pullman Building, Chicago. North Dakota, South Dakota, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska, Wisconsin and Wyoming.

E. H. G. Shepherd, 268 Market St., San Francisco, Cal. California, Nevada, Utah and Arizona.

M. B. Peske-Smith, Manila, Philippine Islands. Philippine Islands.

A. W. W. Woodhouse, 201 Decatur St., New Orleans, La. Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama and Florida.

British Consuls.

C. D. Elphick, Royal Bank of Canada Building, San Juan, Porto Rico. Porto Rico.

E. L. S. Gordon, Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands.

Col. A. M. Brookfield, 22 Whittaker St., Savannah, Ga. North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia.

S. W. Barnes, 2002½ Strand St., Galveston, Tex. Texas and New Mexico.

A. E. R. Browne, 6 Ainsworth Building, Portland, Ore. Oregon, Washington, Montana and Alaska.

W. Keane Small, 512 Federal Reserve Bank Building, St. Louis, Mo. Arkansas, Colorado, Missouri, Kansas, Oklahoma, Kentucky, Tennessee and City of East St. Louis.

C. B. Stewart, St. Thomas, Virgin Islands. Islands of St. Croix and St. Thomas.

Barton Myers, 255 Monticello Ave., Norfolk, Va.

Imports and Exports of Philippine Islands for Year Ending June 30

The War Department authorizes publication of the following statement from the Acting Chief, Bureau of Insular Affairs.

The following cablegram under date of July 18 has been received from the Acting Governor-General of the Philippine Islands:

"Following is report of imports and exports of the Philippine Islands, for the period of 12 months ending June 30, 1919.

Total imports, $107,774,262.50.
Total exports, $118,155,744.00.
Imports from the United States, $64,655,144.00.
Exports to the United States, $79,028,733.50.
Sugar exports, total kilos, 240,191,123; value, $17,202,663.50.
Sugar exports to the U. S., kilos, 92,921,846; value, $7,674,816.50.
Copra exports, total kilos, 14,599,903; value, $1,426,584.50.
Copra exports to the U. S., kilos, 13,497,448; value, $1,270,802.50.
Coconut oil exports, total kilos, 130,855,865; value, $35,541,361.00.
Coconut oil exports to the U. S., kilos, 122,768,857; value, $33,406,387.50.
Cigar exports to U. S., 276,289,377; value, $6,757,451.50.
Cigar exports, 397,715,765; value, $8,601,889.00.
Hemp exports, total bales, 1,065,438; value, $41,829,639.50.
Hemp exports, to U. S., bales, 560,874; value, $24,203,658.50.
Hemp exports, to U. K., bales, 381,660; value, $12,849,099.00.
Hemp exports, to Japan, bales, 76,592; value, $3,249,791.50.
Hemp exports, to other countries, bales, 46,312; value, $1,527,090.50.

Better than money because they earn money; buy a WAR-SAVINGS STAMP to-day.

PROPERTY OF THE PENNA. STATE LIBRARY, NOT TO BE TAKEN FROM THE LIBRARY

Official Gov't News

United States Bulletin

Policies Bids Orders

CONTINUING the Work of THE OFFICIAL U. S. BULLETIN Established under an order of THE PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES, May 10, 1917. AUTHORITATIVE RECORD of all U. S. GOVERNMENT ACTIVITIES. ISSUED EVERY MONDAY.

VOL. 1. No. 20. WASHINGTON, MONDAY, AUGUST 4, 1919. $10.00 A YEAR

INCREASED TRADE ACTIVITY NOTED BY RESERVE BOARD; LABOR SHORTAGE FEARED

Further Expansion in Many Lines of Business in July —Large Volume of Speculation, After Slight Recession in June, Resumes Upward Course.

The Federal Reserve Board authorizes the following:

During the month of July confidence in the continuation of business activity has been maintained and a further expansion in many lines of industry has been noted. The volume of trade, both wholesale and retail, has continued to grow, and there has been increased activity in some of the basic industries. Complaints are heard, however, in different fields in which activity is most pronounced of a shortage of raw materials, and labor troubles have been much in evidence in several districts, although the majority of the districts report labor conditions as entirely normal. Instead of the fear of unemployment which had been expressed during the early part of the year, the reports received manifest the reverse feeling, namely, the fear of an impending shortage of labor. The agricultural outlook on the whole is favorable, although indications point to a much shorter cotton crop than forecast earlier in the summer. The large volume of speculation which occurred during the month of June, after a slight recession toward the close of that month, has again resumed its upward course, and both industrial and railroad shares attained higher price levels. On the whole, the general industrial situation is favorable, and prospects are bright for continued business activity in leading lines.

Further Price Increases.

No recession in commodity prices from the high price levels which had been reached the previous month is noted, but instead further increases in many lines have occurred. In many districts the high prices now prevailing have not served to check demand, but the possibility of obtaining goods seems to be of greater moment to the buyer than the price fixed. On the other hand, the very great price in-

(Continued on page 10.)

$7,225,000,000 EXPORT RECORD FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1918

A remarkable jump in exports during June brought the total for the fiscal year 1919 to more than $7,000,000,000, a new record, according to a statement just issued by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce.

The June exports are put at $918,000,000, which exceeds the previous high record, established in April of this year, by more than $200,000,000. The exports for June of last year were valued at $484,000,000. Total exports for the fiscal year stand at $7,225,000,000, as compared with $5,920,000,000 for the fiscal year 1918. This is more than three times the exports for 1914, the last normal year. Exports since the armistice was signed in November are estimated at about $5,000,000,000. The excess of exports over imports for the fiscal year 1919 was $4,129,000,000 against $3,000,000,000 the previous year, and less than $500,000 in 1914.

Imports for June were valued at $293,000,000, a falling off from the total of $329,000,000 recorded for May, but an increase over the $260,000,000 for June of the previous year. Total imports for the fiscal year just closed are placed at $3,096,000,000, as against $2,946,000,000 for 1918.

The removal of war-time restrictions caused a decided increase in the exports of gold from less than $2,000,000 each in April and May to $83,000,000 in June. Gold exports for the fiscal year amounted to $117,000,000, against $191,000,000 for 1918. Exports of silver fell off from $29,000,000 in May to $13,000,000 in June, but increased from $139,000,000 for the fiscal year 1918 to $301,000,000 for 1919.

First Division, A. E. F., Moves to Port August 15

The War Department authorizes publication of the following cablegram: A. E. F., July 28.

First Division, less such units as may be retained to make up permanent force, will commence moving to base port on August 15.

PERSHING.

NO GERMAN DYESTUFFS MAY BE IMPORTED UNTIL PEACE TREATY GOES INTO EFFECT THEN ONLY AT FIXED PRICE

War Trade Board Section of State Department Announces Its Views With Respect to Such Importations—Congress Considering Permanent Policy.

The War Trade Board Section of the Department of State has received from the Advisory Committee on Dyes (See W. T. B. R. 745, May 20, 1919) a recommendation that, for the purpose of answering numerous inquiries from persons interested in the dye trade and of clarifying the present situation with respect to the importation of German dyestuffs, there should be issued by the War Trade Board Section a public statement of the policy underlying the present temporary control which is being exercised over the importation of these commodities.

Acting upon this recommendation, the War Trade Board Section announces (W. T. B. R.) that, for the present, no licenses whatsoever are being issued for the importation of any dyestuffs, produced or manufactured in Germany. The adoption of a permanent policy affecting the importation of dyestuffs is now being considered by Congress.

Licenses Issued Freely.

Licenses are being issued freely for the importation of all dyestuffs produced or manufactured in non-enemy countries, especially Great Britain and Switzerland. Furthermore, under the provisions of Annex VI of Part VIII of the Treaty of Peace with Germany which is now before the Senate, upon in the coming into force of the Treaty, German dyestuffs will become immediately available to American consumers in quantities sufficient to meet the domestic requirements of this country and at prices to be fixed by the Reparation Commission. As the result of a careful survey of the present situation in the dye consuming industries and the unanimous opinion of the Advisory Committee on Dyes, and having due regard for all existing conditions, there appears to be no such need for German dyestuffs in the

United States as to warrant the issuance of licenses for the importation of any of these articles.

In view of the many requests for information in the premises, the War Trade Board Section takes this occasion, for the convenience of those interested, to quote the above mentioned provisions of the Treaty of Peace:

"Annex VI."

1. "Germany accords to the Reparation Commission an option to require as part of reparation the delivery by Germany of such quantities and kinds of dyestuffs and chemical drugs as the Commission may designate, not exceeding 50 per cent of the total stock of each and every kind of dyestuff and chemical drug in Germany under German control at the date of the coming into force of the present Treaty.

"This option shall be exercised within 60 days of the receipt by the Commission of such particulars as to stocks as may be considered necessary by the Commission.

2. "Germany further accords to the Reparation Commission an option to require delivery during the period from the date of the coming into force of the present Treaty until January 1, 1925, of any specified kind of dyestuff and chemical drug up to an amount not exceeding 25 per cent of the German production of such dyestuffs and chemical drugs during the previous six months period. If in any case the production during such previous six months was, in the opinion of the Commission, less than normal, the amount required may be 25 per cent of the normal production.

"Such option shall be exercised within four weeks after the receipt of such particulars as to production and in such form as may be considered necessary by the Commission; these particulars shall be furnished by the German Government immediately after the expiration of each six months period.

3. "For dyestuffs and chemical drugs delivered under paragraph 1, the price shall be fixed by the Commission having regard to pre-war net export prices and to subsequent increases of cost.

"For dyestuffs and chemical drugs delivered under paragraph 2, the price shall be fixed by the Commission having regard to pre-war net export prices and subsequent variations of cost, or the lowest net selling price of similar dyestuffs and chemical drugs to any other purchaser.

4. "All details, including mode and times of exercising the options, and making delivery, and all other questions arising under this arrangement shall be determined by the Reparation Commission; the German Government will furnish to the commission all necessary information and other assistance which it may require.

5. "The above expression "dyestuffs and chemical drugs" includes all synthetic dyes and drugs and intermediate or other products used in connection with dyeing, so far as they are manufactured for sale. The present arrangement shall also apply to cinchona bark and salts of quinine."

Revised Ocean Freight Tariffs From American to European Ports

The United States Shipping Board has made public the following ocean freight tariffs:

European Tariff No. 11-C. Cancelling European Tariff No. 9-F.

United States Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation rates of freight from United States North Atlantic ports.

Rates are on all cargo except as mentioned below:

To	Per 100 lbs.	Per cu. ft.
Bordeaux, Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam	$1.25	$ .60
Bergen, Christiania, Copenhagen, Gothenburg	1.50	.70
Stockholm	1.75	.80
Helsingfors	2.00	.95
Hamburg, Bremen	1.50	.70
Danzig	1.80	.85
Lisbon	1.50	.70
Bilbao, Cadiz, Seville	1.60	.75
Barcelona, Valencia	1.85	.85
Cette, Marseilles, Genoa, Naples	1.60	.75

Above rates per 100 pounds or per cubic foot, at ship's option.

Exceptions:

Cotton—See Cotton Tariff.

Refrigerated meats, to Antwerp, $4.50 per 100 pounds.

Refrigerated meats, to Copenhagen, Stockholm, $5.00 per 100 pounds.

Cattle, to Antwerp, Bordeaux, Havre, $100 per head, to be taken at ship's option, rate to include passage for attendants and transportation of feed, shippers to provide and pay for attendants and feed.

Grain, Special.

Iron and steel articles, Special.

As to rates based upon weight or measurement at ship's option, these will be applied in principle according to the commodity list contained in Tariff No. 8-A.

Above rates apply on pieces and (or) packages weighing up to 4,480 pounds weight each. For pieces and (or) packages in excess of 4,480 pounds each, customary heavy lift scale to be added.

Lighterage, if required, at risk and expense of cargo.

European Tariff No. 9-G. Cancelling European Tariff No. 11-B.

United States Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation rates of freight from United States South Atlantic ports.

Rates are on all cargo except as mentioned below:

To	Per 100 lbs.	Per cu. ft.
United Kingdom (see note)	$1.07½	$ .52
France (Havre, Bordeaux)	1.33	.64
Holland (Rotterdam)	1.33	.64
Belgium (Antwerp)	1.33	.64
Germany (Bremen, Hamburg)	1.57½	.75
Denmark (Copenhagen)	1.57½	.75
Sweden (Gothenburg)	1.57½	.75
Sweden (Stockholm)	1.82½	.87
Finland (Helsingfors)	2.07½	1.00
France (Cette, Marseilles)	1.68	.80
Spain (Barcelona)	1.93	.92
Italy (Genoa, Naples)	1.68	.80

Above rates per 100 pounds or per cubic foot, at ship's option.

Exceptions:

Canned goods, load billets, starch, sulphur, to United Kingdom, $1.00 per 100 pounds.

Cotton, see Cotton Tariff.

Tobacco, to United Kingdom, $2.00 per 100 pounds.

Turpentine, to United Kingdom, $7.00 per barrel.

Grain, Special.

Iron and steel articles, spelter, Special.

Note: As to rates based upon weight or measurement at ship's option, these will be applied in principle according to the commodity list contained in Tariff No. 8-A.

Above rates apply on pieces and (or) packages weighing up to 4,480 pounds weight each. For pieces and (or) packages in excess of 4,480 pounds each, customary heavy lift scale to be added.

Lighterage, if required, at risk and expense of cargo.

European Tariff No. 12-D. Cancelling European Tariff No. 12-C.

United States Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation rates of freight from United States Gulf ports.

Rates are on all cargo except as mentioned below:

To	Per 100 lbs.	Per cu. ft.
United Kingdom (see note)	$1.15	$ .55
France (Havre, Bordeaux)	1.40	.67
Holland (Rotterdam)	-.40	.67
Belgium (Antwerp)	1.40	.67
Germany (Bremen, Hamburg)	1.65	.80
Denmark (Copenhagen)	1.65	.80
Sweden (Gothenburg)	1.65	.80
Sweden (Stockholm)	1.90	.91
Finland (Helsingfors)	2.15	1.05
France (Cette, Marseilles)	1.75	.84
Spain (Barcelona)	1.75	.96
Italy (Genoa, Naples)	1.75	.84

Above rates per 100 pounds or per cubic foot, at ship's option.

Exceptions:

Barytes, canned goods, lead billets, starch, sulphur, to United Kingdom, $1.00 per 100 pounds.

Cotton, see Cotton Tariff.

Tobacco, to United Kingdom, $2.00 per 100 pounds.

Tobacco, to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, $2.50 per 100 pounds.

Turpentine, to United Kingdom, $7.50.

Grain, Special.

Iron and steel articles, spelter, Special.

Note: As to rates based upon weight or measurement at ship's option, these will be applied in principles according to the commodity list contained in Tariff No. 8-A.

Above rates apply on pieces and (or) packages weighing up to 4,480 pounds weight each. For pieces and (or) packages in excess of 4,480 pounds each, customary heavy lift scale to be added.

Lighterage, if required, at risk and expense of cargo.

FOREST LANDS APPROVED.

The National Forest Reservation Commission has just approved for purchase 48,581 acres of land for National Forests in the White Mountains, Southern Appalachians and Arkansas.

ALL CONTROL OVER WIRE SYSTEMS IS RELINQUISHED, BY POSTMASTER GENERAL'S ORDER, MIDNIGHT, JULY 31

Telephone and Telegraph Lines Returned to Their Owners—All Books and Accounts Kept During Period of Federal Control to Continue Under Supervision of W. H. Lamar.

The following order was issued by Postmaster General Burleson July 30:

Postoffice Department,
Washington.

Order No. 3380.

In accordance with the act of Congress approved July 11, 1919, and by direction of the President, all of the telegraph and telephone systems, lines, and properties, including all equipment thereof and appurtenances thereto whatsoever and all materials and supplies, taken possession of or received, operated, supervised, or controlled by the Postmaster General under and by virtue of the joint resolution of Congress approved July 16, 1918, and the proclamation of the President of July 22, 1918, are hereby ordered to be returned and delivered to the respective owners thereof at midnight on July 31, 1919, and the supervision, possession, control, and operation exercised by the Postmaster General under and by virtue of said joint resolution and proclamation of the President will cease and determine at that date and hour.

All such telegraph and telephone companies are hereby directed to close their books as of midnight July 31, 1919, and to proceed promptly to collect all outstanding indebtedness and accounts arising out of the operation of such systems during the period of Government control, and at the earliest practicable time to submit a full account to William H. Lamar, chairman of the Finance Committee, Wire Control Board. Each company with which a compensation agreement has been entered into or to which compensation has been awarded will, if its accounts show an excess over and above the compensation allowed, transmit such excess, together with a statement of account, within five days after the ascertainment of the amount due, to said William H. Lamar, chairman of the Finance Committee, Wire Control Board, in the form of a certified check or bank draft payable to A. S. Burleson, Postmaster General.

All books and accounts kept during the period of Government control shall be preserved by the respective companies and shall continue under the control and supervision of said William H. Lamar, chairman of the Finance Committee, Wire Control Board, and shall at all times be subject to examination by the auditors and accountants of the Wire Control Board.

All companies under control of the Government with which compensation has not been fixed or concluded by agreement or by operation of Orders Nos. 2980 and 3175 should at once take up with said William H. Lamar, chairman of the Finance Committee, Wire Control Board, the matter of the fixing of such compensation, so that the Postmaster General may make his report to Congress upon the operation of the various wire systems on or before November 1, 1919, as required by law.

A. S. BURLESON,
Postmaster General.

Statement By Mr. Burleson.

Postmaster General Burleson made the following statement July 30:

"With the issuance of Order No. 3380 providing for the Auditing and Accounting Division the first Government control of the wire systems of America is brought to an end. Sound public opinion will ultimately determine how this trust has been met, and the Postmaster General is content to abide the result.

"During Government control just increase of wages for operatives has been made in all cases where they were deserved and where the revenues of the companies permitted them to be made. It is a source of gratification that the National Independent Telephone Association on June 26 and July 22, 1919, unanimously endorsed the Government's control as 'wise, just and impartial,' and the greatest living wire expert, in a report July 15, 1919, to the stockholders of his company, representing nearly 80 per cent of the telephone service of our country, said: 'There has been no policy adopted by the Postmaster General during the period of Federal control which was not in the interest of the service, and with which your organization has not been in full accord. This co-operation has resulted in the maintenance of the service at the highest standard possible under the extremely arduous conditions. It is gratifying now to state that your property has been maintained and will be returned in as good physical condition as though it had never been out of your possession.'

Increases in Rates.

"Increases of telegraph and telephone rates have been made during Government control, but the percentage of such increase was markedly less than the average of increases of rates made during this same period for other public utility services, and but for court injunctions in eighteen States, instigated by State Utility Commissions, the wire systems would have been returned to their owners without any obligation on the Federal Treasury because of compensation contracts.

"The Postmaster General desires to express to the officers of the various telegraph and telephone companies his grateful appreciation of the uniform co-operation given during the period of Government control. It is a source of gratification and pride to him that, with one notable exception, the reason for which is thoroughly understood by those who have kept informed, that every wire company has given him loyal co-operation during the period of stress through which he controlled the wire systems of our country. This co-operation has resulted in the work of the Postmaster General being made quite easy, and has enabled him to de-

(Continued on page 4.)

Casualties In Expeditionary Force

The War Department authorizes publication of the following summary of casualties in the Expeditionary Force:

The table compares the final report of the Central Records Office, A. E. F., as of June 3, with the previous report, as of March 1, and with the summary compiled from the casualty cables and announced to the press by name by the War Department to July 23.

	A. E. F. report as of March 1.	A. E. F. report as of June 3.	Announced to press through July 23.
Killed in action	34,180	34,785	35,959
Died of wounds	14,729	14,713	14,760
Total battle deaths	48,909	49,498	50,719
Died of disease	21,159	23,238	23,840
Died of other causes*	3,296	5,819	5,213
Total dead	73,364	78,555	79,772
Wounded severely	80,130	90,827	.....
Wounded slightly	110,544	80,483	.....
Wounded, degree undetermined	46,461	34,380	.....
Total wounded	237,135**	205,690	217,162
Missing in action	4,000	1,585	1,550
Grand total	314,499	285,830	298,484

*Includes died, cause not determined.
**Duplication of about 7,000 included.

United States Bulletin

Continuing the Work of The Official U. S. Bulletin Established May 10, 1917, Under an Order of the President of the United States. Published by Roger W. Babson. Issued Every Monday.

Office: No. 10 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C. Tel. Main 231

The United States Bulletin is dedicated to the faithful presentation of the official acts of the Government that the people may know and understand precisely and accurately just what the Government is doing day by day. The Bulletin expresses no opinions, indulges in no conjecture or speculation. Published under the same executive management, the same editorship.

The Bulletin is in itself a complete record of all the important activities of the United States Government through its various departments, Legislative, Judicial, and Executive. Official Orders, Statements, and Rulings printed textually as issued by accredited Government officials, and, therefore, an authoritative guide to the business interests of the Nation; a virtual necessity to the Government itself in acquainting the various departments with the official acts of one another; to the Judiciary; to the Manufacturers; Miners and Traders; to Corporations, Railroads, Steamship, Telegraph and Cable Companies; Exporters and Importers; to Diplomats, Consular Agents, Statesmen, and men of affairs generally, who wish to keep accurately informed of what the Government is doing and to preserve for reference authentic copies of public announcements issued by the Government's own officials and agents. Entered at the post office at Washington, D. C., as second-class mail matter.—Edward S. Rochester, Editor.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES BY MAIL

One year	$10.00
Six months	6.00
One year, postage prepaid to foreign countries	15.00
Six months, postage prepaid to foreign countries	8.50
Back numbers and extra copies, each	.20

Make all checks, money orders, and drafts payable to United States Bulletin, 10 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C.—C. T. Clayton, Business Manager.

President Wilson Sends Greetings to Brazilian Executive On Inaugural

President Wilson sent the following cablegram to President Pessoa of Brazil in connection with the latter's inaugural ceremonies at Rio de Janeiro on Saturday:

"His Excellency, Epitacio Pessoa, President of Brazil, Rio de Janeiro.

"On this memorable day, when at the call of your fellow countrymen, you assume the high mandate to guide the destinies of Brazil I wish you on behalf of the American Government and people the fullest measure of success in your enlightened efforts to promote the progress and prosperity of the Brazilian people. May I add assurance of my high personal esteem and of the very pleasant memories left among my fellow countrymen by Your Excellency's visit to the United States?

Help your Government and yourself. Buy a War Savings Stamp today.

RESTRICTIONS ON PASSPORTS TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES RELAXED

Secretary Lansing has issued the following statement:

The present restrictions upon the issuance of passports to European countries are to be relaxed. Hereafter, no person desiring to visit European countries, except enemy countries and Russia, will be required to show urgent reasons for his or her visit, or restricted as to age. Such person will merely be required to show that the object of the visit is legitimate and reasonable.

In view of the crowding of trans-Atlantic steamships, all persons proposing to visit European countries are advised to ascertain in advance from steamship agents whether they will be able to obtain passage to and from Europe. They are also advised, before submitting their applications for passports, to inquire of the consuls of the countries which they propose to visit whether they will be able to have their passports vised therefor.

For the present passports will not be issued to persons desiring to visit European countries for pleasure solely, but the Department after November 1 will issue passports to such persons, unless reasons now unforeseen compel a continuance of the restriction.

ARMY FOOD STOCKS VALUED AT $125,000,000 HELD SURPLUS

The War Department had declared surplus as of July 19 subsistence stocks valued at approximately $125,889,947.

These surplus stocks consisted of the following commodities:

Dried fruit and vegetables	$2,478,228
Smoked and canned meats	90,384,326
fresh meat and poultry	3,381,671
Canned vegetables	12,342,442
Cereals	1,085,889
Hard bread, crackers, and macaroni	810,719
Total	$110,483,275

Since the compilation of this approximation of the surplus of subsistence, the War Department has sold approximately $2,500,000 worth of canned vegetables, delivery of which has not yet been made.

Sales of subsistence officially reported to the Director of Sales and informal verbal reports made by the zone supply offices of sales consummated, but not yet officially reported, show that sales of subsistence to date exceed $26,000,000.

New Credit of $157,549,000 Established for France

The Treasury announces the establishment of a new credit of $157,549,000 for France, making a total of $3,010,026,800 advanced to that country, and a total of $9,615,400,927 to all the Allies.

SURPLUS CANNED FOODSTUFFS NET 80 PER CENT OF COST

The War Department authorizes publication of the following statement from the Office of the Director of Sales:

The Surplus Property Division of the Office of the Director of Purchase and Storage Division of the War Department, with the personal approval of the Secretary of War, has accepted from the sealed proposals opened June 30th on surplus stocks of corn, peas, stringless beans and baked beans bids aggregating approximately $3,000,000.

The bids accepted on corn, peas, and stringless beans represent a recovery of aproximately 80 per cent of the original cost of these commodities to the Government. Owing to the fact that there is practically no export market for baked beans and domestic demand for this commodity is limited, the percentage of recovery on beans of this character was materially lower than that obtained for the other vegetables.

The bids received on all classes of vegetables offered totalled 1,572, on which the Surplus Property Division made 249 awards. The total awards made of the commodities offered were as follows:

Corn, 17,442,890 cans.
Peas, 6,439,316 cans.
Beans, Stringless, 351,955 cans.
Beans, Baked, 3,262,890 No. 1 cans.
Beans, Baked, 13,416,310 No. 3 cans.

The War Department has an additional available surplus of each of these commodities as follows:

Corn, 14,561,755 cans.
Peas, 18,160,342 cans.
Beans, Stringless, 2,948,856 cans.
Beans, Baked, 5,948,712 No. 1 cans.
Beans, Baked, 833,289 No. 2 cans.
Beans, Baked, 1,230,559 No. 3 cans.

It is the opinion of the Director of Sales that this surplus of these vegetables will be adequate to fill all orders placed by municipalities.

The sale of this surplus of canned vegetables is not restricted, however, to cities. It is offered in minimum quantities of a carload to any buyer willing to pay a price acceptable to the War Department.

ENDS CONTROL OVER WIRE LINES.

(Continued from page 3.)

rive an amount of genuine pleasure and enjoyment from the task that was imposed upon him which was not in the slightest marred, save by the controversy with the one company above referred to. The labors of the Postmaster General are brought to an end with a consciousness on his part of having at all times administered these wire systems with justice and fairness to the employes and the owners of these properties, and in such way as to render the best service possible to the general public under abnormal conditions.

"The Postmaster General will be ready to report to Congress on November 1 next as required by law."

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES BRIEFLY TOLD

The time of the Senate during the past week was occupied chiefly with consideration of the treaty of peace. President Wilson sent to the Senate the text of the treaty with France under which the United States would be pledged to come to the immediate aid of France if Germany, unprovoked, committed any act of aggression. The Foreign Relations Committee on Thursday began open hearings on the German peace treaty, the first witness being Mr. Baruch who was called to discuss economic questions. The same committee during the week also favorably reported the treaty with Colombia under which this Government agrees to pay Colombia $25,000,000 in compensation for its loss of Panama Canal rights. This treaty was to be called up the first of this week.

A number of resolutions in both houses of Congress directing the Federal Trade Commission to make investigations were adopted. They were: By Senator Harris, of Georgia, to immediately investigate the methods of the meat packers in buying cattle and hogs; by Mr. Poindexter, of Washington, to investigate the recent increases in the price of fuel oil. In the House Mr. Igoe, of Missouri, introduced a resolution for the Commission to investigate the proposed increase in the price of shoes and the increased cost of sugar, clothing and coffee. In discussing the Poindexter resolution when before the Senate, Mr. Phelan, of California, charged that British interests were endeavoring to obtain world control of oil. Senator Norris, of Nebraska, introduced a resolution that would require the Federal Trade Commission with the aid of the Department of Agriculture to investigate the animal feed trade, with special reference to misbranding adulteration and trade agreements. Senator Henderson, of Nevada, introduced a bill directing the Secretary of the Interior to investigate the practicability of using oil shale as a commercial product. Senator Moses, of New Hampshire, offered a substitute for the Kenyon bill to regulate the packers, a measure that would require all interstate commerce to be conducted through license permits and authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to prescribe classes of commodities, limit profits and fix prices. Senator Sherman, of Illinois, introduced an amendment to the peace treaty to provide that the United States would not recognize the claims of holders of Confederate State bonds in settling obligations with the allies.

The Senate Finance Committee held its first session to consider tariff matters and to discuss the question of a general policy with regard to that subject. It was decided to rewrite the House bill recently passed in which the 10 per cent tax on ice cream, soda water and soft drinks was repealed and the tax on fruit juices changed to 2 cents a gallon instead of 10 per cent on sales. The Ways and Means Committee of the House also has recommended the repeal of the Canadian reciprocity act of 1911. The same committee favorably reported a bill fixing the duty on crude magnesite at $10 a ton and on the finished product or grain magnesite at $15 a ton, and fixing the duty on pearl buttons, either finished or blanks, at from 20 to 50 cents a gross. Action on the bill for the protection of the dye industry has been deferred.

The House passed and the Senate agreed to a joint resolution under which the House will be in recess from August 2 to September 9, but during the recess the various committees having business pending will remain in session. Among the bills passed during the week was one for the deportation of alien enemies, and a resolution directing the Secretary of War to sell direct to consumers $120,000,000 worth of declared surplus foodstuffs. Mr. Kahn, of California, introduced a bill to establish airplane mail between New York and San Francisco. Mr. Foster, of Ohio, presented a bill to pay a bonus of one year's pay to each service man in the war against Germany.

Speaker Gillett appointed as a committee to investigate the Shipping Board and Emergency Fleet Corporation operations, Representatives Walsh of Massachusetts, Kelley of Michigan, Hadley of Washington, Foster of Ohio, Republicans, and Steele of Pennsylvania, and Connally of Texas, Democrats. A subcommittee of the special committee investigating expenditures of the War Department in connection with the war has arranged to visit France, and a joint subcommittee of the Committee on Territories and Appropriations left Saturday for Alaska to inspect the railroad now being constructed between Seward and Fairbanks, for which a bill appropriating $17,000,000 is now pending. Public Lands Committee reported a bill appropriating $500,000,000 for a national soldiers' settlement act to provide farms for discharged soldiers, sailors and marines. Before the Interstate Commerce Committee, Nathan L. Amster, of Boston, urged the formation of a large corporation to be composed of holders of railway stocks for purpose of taking over railway lines. The Rules Committee by a unanimous vote recommended to the House action on the Good resolution for the creation of a select committee of 12 on a national budget system. Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Leffingwell told the committee on expenditures in the State Department that every dollar of foreign loans and credits advanced by the United States is protected by ample security and will be paid in full.

Before the Senate Committee on Commerce a delegation of business men urged representation on the Shipping Board of a member representing the Gulf and adjacent States and protested against the pending nominees as including too many persons from the Atlantic seaboard. Public Lands Committee of the Senate began consideration of a bill to promote the production of coal, oil, gas, phosphate and sodium on Government-owned lands. The Banking and Currency Committee favorably reported the bill of Senator Edge of New Jersey, providing for the organization of an American corporation to extend credit abroad and to finance American trade in foreign countries.

Report on Disposal of Small Arms Ammunition Received by the A. E. F.

The War Department authorizes the following statement on the disposal of small arms ammunition received by the American Expeditionary Forces:

The total received by the American Expeditionary Forces includes 12,000,000 rounds caliber 30, model 1916, and 20,000 rounds caliber 45, model 1911, cartridges shipped as troop property. It also includes 215,000,000 rounds 8 mm. Lebel and 1,350,000 rounds 11 mm. ball cartridges from the French and 114,000 caliber 30 A. P. cartridges from the British. No ammunition has been returned to the United States as troop property.

(Figures in thousands of rounds.)

	Total Rec'd by A. E. F.	Consumed by A. E. F.	Returned to U. S.	Unserviceable Sold in Europe	On Hand May 1
30 cal. Model 1906	1,066,064	203,870	237,353	30,118	594,723
30 cal. A. P.	4,712	3,207	744	0	761
30 cal. incendiary	10,753	2,566	4,405	42	3,740
30 cal. tracer	18,609	6,623	2,732	143	9,111
45 cal. Model 1911	176,633	53,583	30,733	6,288	86,029
8 mm. Lebel	444,235	183,548	42,499	117,570	1,100,618
11 mm. incendiary	30	1	0	0	29
11 mm. ball	1,350	443	9	0	898

Per Cent of Amount Received by A. E. F.

	Consumed.	Returned.	Sold.	Remaining.
30 cal. A. P.	68	16	..	16
8 mm. Lebel	41	10	26	23
30 cal. tracer	35	15	1	49
11 mm. ball	33	1	..	66
45 cal. Model 1911	30	17	4	49
30 cal. incendiary	24	41	..	35
30 cal. Model 1906	19	22	3	56
11 mm. incendiary	3	..	..	97

Issue of Treasury Certificates In Semi-Monthly Series Beginning August 1 Announced by Mr. Glass

The Secretary of the Treasury has sent the following letter to the bankers of the country:

July 5, 1919.

Dear Sir—I am writing the banking institutions of the country, in pursuance of the plan followed by my predecessor during the past year and a half, to inform them of the financial plans for the remainder of the calendar year and the probable requirements of the Treasury during that period, and indeed during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1920, insofar as they may now be foretold. I have only recently had occasion to lay before the appropriate Committee of Congress a report of the financing of the war to the end of the fiscal years June 30, 1919. A copy of this report by may be had upon application to any Federal Reserve Bank or to the Treasury Department.

It is not possible at this time, when appropriations for the coming year are under consideration by the Congress, when contract claims by and against the United States are still in process of settlement, when demobilization is still incomplete, when the extent of the liability on the wheat guaranty is unascertained, and when the business upon which the income and profits tax receipts in the first half of the calendar year 1920 are to be based is still only half transacted, to make a formal estimate of the receipts and expenditures of the United States during the fiscal year 1920 (ending June 30, 1920). I do not hesitate to say, however, that I anticipate that the Government will be in receipt of revenues under existing law and from the Victory Liberty Loan during the fiscal year 1920 to the amount of at least $6,500,000,000, divided somewhat as follows:

Internal revenue	$4,940,000,000
Customs	260,000,000
Sale of public lands	3,000,000
Miscellaneous	300,000,000
Total ordinary receipts	$5,503,000,000
Victory Liberty Loan installments	1,032,000,000
Total	$6,535,000,000

Cannot Foretell Expenditures.

In the absence of a budget system or of any Treasury control of governmental expenditure, it is even more difficult to foretell the expenditures than the receipts of the Government. Current expenditures, which reached the maximum of $2,060,000,000 in December, 1918, fell in June to $809,000,000, and, after deducting the amount of the certificates of indebtedness of the Director General of Railroads paid during the present month of July, should show a still further decrease in this month. Allowing for all the elements of uncertainty above referred to, I have no present reason to believe that the expenditures of the Government during the fiscal year 1920 will exceed the amount of its receipts as above indicated, excluding transactions in the principal of the public debt other than the Victory Loan. If these expectations prove to be correct, the gross public debt of the United States, which on June 30, 1919, amounted to $25,484,506,160.05, should be increased during the fiscal year 1920 by not more than the amount of the deferred installments of the Victory Liberty Loan payable in the fiscal year 1920, $1,032,000,000.00, making a total public debt on June 30, 1920, when presumably the whole cost of the war will have been financed, of say $26,516,506,160.05.

The realization of these sanguine expectations is contingent upon the practice of most rigid economy by the Government and the continuance of ample revenues from taxation.

Heaviest Period of Expenditures.

The heaviest period of expenditure during the current fiscal year will probably fall in the summer months of July, August and September, because of the heavy disbursements of the Railroad Administration heretofore held back for lack of appropriation, the heavy payments in settlement of army contracts and on account of demobilization, and the maturities of certificates issued in anticipation of the Victory Loan. The amount of certificates outstanding in anticipation of the Victory Liberty Loan at any one time (excluding certificates redeemed, tax certificates, etc.), which on May 5 had reached the peak at $5,797,296,000, had up to July 22 been reached by, $4,402,519,000; leaving outstanding, $1,394,717,500; leaving outstanding, $1,394,777,500. During the next few months, therefore, the actual cash requirements of the Treasury cannot be expected to show a heavy further decrease, and, on the other hand, the proceeds of the deferred installments of the income and profits taxes for the year 1919, and the deferred installments on Victory loan subscriptions will not have been fully received until nearly the end of the calendar year 1919.

Sale of Treasury Certificates.

Three months have passed since the last offering of Treasury certificates other than those issued in anticipation in taxes. This interval has been made possible by the rapid decrease in the current expenditures of the Government, the very large early payments on the Victory Loan, and the ready sale of tax certificates. Beginning early in June, these have been issued up to July 22 to the aggregate amount of $1,875,437,500, but in amounts less than the income and profits tax receipts due at their respective maturities. Having borrowed as much as it is, in the Treasury's judgment, proper to borrow in anticipation of the income and profits tax installments payable September 15 and December 15, and havng already sold up to July 22 Treasury certificates maturing March 15, 1920, to the amount of about $275,000,000, so that the limit of that issue also would soon be reached, the time has come when the issue of loan certificates should be resumed.

The Treasury has, accordingly, determined to issue loan certificates, of five months' maturity, and, with a view to aiding the banking institutions of the country in the distribution of these certificates, will issue the certificates on the 1st and 15th of each month, beginning August 1, 1919, thus making the issue semimonthly instead of biweekly as heretofore, and setting fixed dates in each month on which the issues will open. Treasury certificates which, at the beginning of our participation in the war, had little or no market outside of the banking institutions of the country, have come to be appreciated by a great and steadily increasing class of investors. Banking institutions, on the other hand, which at the outset were loath to sell certificates to their customers fearing loss of deposits, have come increasingly to realize the wisdom and advantage of buying and distributing the certificates. Those incorporated banks and trust companies (numbering some 9,500) which have availed themselves of the privilege, open to all, of becoming depositaries of the proceeds of the certificates purchased, have found ample compensation in the resulting deposits.

Minimum Amount of Issues.

The minimum amount of each semimonthly issue of the certificates should not in any case exceed say $500,000,000, and, after September and during the balance of the calendar year, should not on the average exceed half of that amount, for then all the Vicotry Loan certificates will have been paid or provided for, and such progress should have been made in army settlements and in demobilization as greatly as to reduce the requirements of the current program. That would mean the issue, during the remaining five months of the calendar year, of certificates to the amount of, say $3,500,000,000. During the same period there will mature and be paid loan and tax certificates to the aggregate amount of $2,997,540,500. Net increase, $502,459,500.

The figures which the Treasury is now able to present seem fully to justify the announcement made in April that the Victory Loan would be the last Liberty Loan, and the statement, made in the report to the Committees of Congress above referred to, that the Treasury expects to be able to meet its further temporary requirements by the sale of Treasury Certificates of Indebtedness, bearing interest at the rate of 4½ per cent or less, and also to fund as many of these as it may be desirable to fund by the issue of short-term notes, in moderate amounts, at convenient intervals, when market conditions are favorable, and upon terms advantageous to the Government.

The Federal Reserve Banks will advise all national and State banks and trust companies in their respective districts of the minimum amounts of certificates they are expected to take from time to time in pursuance of this program, which should be not less than 1.6 per cent of the gross resources of each bank and trust company for each semimonthly issue during August and September, and may fall as low as say 0.8 per cent toward the end of the calendar year.

The program may be varied at opportune times by the substitution of an issue of tax certificates or by an alternative offering of such certificates, to which no quota will be applicable.

It is with confidence that I lay before the banking institutions of America, who did so much to make our successful record of war finance possible, the present program of the Government's current requirements for the balance of the calendar year, and ask each one of them not only to subscribe its quota for each semimonthly issue of Treasury certificates, but to use its best efforts to distribute these certificates as widely as may be among investors.

CARTER GLASS.

REASONS FOR EXPRESS CAR SHORTAGE ARE EXPLAINED

Walker D. Hines, Director General of Railroads has authorized the following:

For a considerable period when our troops were being transported from interior points to the seaboard for movement overseas, it was deemed by the military authorities as necessary that military equipment be moved in express cars which curtailed to a great extent the availability of express car equipment to handle the large amount of business which the Express Company was then being called upon to transport and this curtailment of equipment resulted in the use by the American Railway Company of a large number of box cars which were in no wise equipped for the proper handling of express traffic and seriously delayed the movement thereof.

Now that the troops are returning the Government is again requiring the use of a large number of express cars for transportation of equipment of troops to their final destination and is again resulting in the American Railway Express Company having to use box car equipment to handle some of its business.

While the Railroad Administration and the American Railway Express Company are doing everything possible to maintain the best service under existing conditions this withdrawal of Express Company equipment for military purposes is resulting in inconvenience in some parts of the country and this condition will continue to a greater or less extent while the need for express cars for military purposes continues.

1,111 Vessels Delivered to the Shipping Board

Statistics compiled by the United States Shipping Board show that 21 vessels aggregating 91,000 deadweight (or 60,666 gross) tons were delivered during the week ending July 18.

The total of all vessels delivered up to that date is 1,111 of a total deadweight tonnage of 6,136,339 (gross tonnage, 4,090,893.

1,930 TONS OF BARBED WIRE FOR SALE BY GOVERNMENT

The War Department authorizes publication of the following statement from the office of the Director of Sales:

The Surplus Property Division of the office of the Director of the Purchase and Storage Division of the War Department is offering for sale under sealed proposals 1,930.2 tons of black painted barbed wire and 1,464.3 tons galvanized barbed wire, bids on which will be opened at 10 o'clock on the morning of September 3, in the office of the chief, Surplus Property Division, Munitions Building, Washington, D. C.

This wire, purchased by the War Department for fencing purposes and the construction of barbed wire entanglements, is a standard commercial heavy barbed wire. It is 12-gauge wire with four 13-gauge barbs, located 3 inches apart and each one-half inch in length. Both the black and galvanized wire weighs approximately one-tenth of a pound to the running foot.

This wire is particularly adapted to the needs of stock men and, to make it available to such consumers, the minimum quantity on which bids will be accepted has been fixed at 2 tons. The wire is stored in Government warehouses at Columbus, Ohio, and it is offered f. o. b. location. A certified check, bond, or a postoffice money order equal to 10 per cent of the amount of bid must accompany each bid.

The wire may be inspected before sale at the storage point. Information concerning it and bid forms can be obtained by communicating with the Surplus Property Division, Munitions Building, Washington, D. C., or the surplus property officer at the zone supply offices in the following cities: Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Newport News, Atlanta, Jeffersonville, Ind., Chicago, St. Louis, Omaha, New Orleans, El Paso, San Antonio, and San Francisco.

General Sleeve Insignia for All First Class Privates

The War Department authorizes publication of the following information:

All privates, first class, will be authorized to wear a general sleeve insignia designating their rank in place of the special insignia now in use for privates, first class, for each arm of the service, which are so numerous as to be confusing and more expensive. The new insignia, somewhat similar to the chevron, is in the form of a single arc of olive drab cloth and is to be worn on the right sleeve, arc down.

This regulation is covered in an amendment to Paragraph 71, Special Regulations 42, and by the rescinding of Paragraph 73. Paragraph 71, as amended, reads:

"Private, first class. An arc of one bar."

Exportation to Mexico of Arms or Munitions of War Forbidden

By the President of the United States of America; a Proclamation.

Whereas, a Joint Resolution of Congress, approved March 14th, 1912, reads and provides as follows: "That whenever the President shall find that in any American country conditions of domestic violence exist which are promoted by the use of arms or munitions of war procured from the United States, and shall make proclamation thereof, it shall be unlawful to export except under such limitations and exceptions as the President shall prescribe any arms or munitions of war from any place in the United States to such country until otherwise ordered by the President or by Congress;"

And whereas, it is provided by Section 2 of the said Joint Resolution, "That any shipment of material hereby declared unlawful after such a proclamation, shall be punishable by a fine not exceeding ten thousand dollars, or imprisonment not exceeding two years, or both;"

And, whereas, by an Act of Congress, approved June 15th, 1917, it is provided as follows:

"Whenever an attempt is made to export or ship from or take out of the United States, any arms or munitions of war, or other articles, in violation of law, or whenever there shall be known or probable cause to believe that any such arms or munitions of war, or other articles, are being or are intended to be exported, or shipped from, or taken out of the United States, in violation of law, the several collectors, naval officers, surveyors, inspectors of customs, and marshals, and deputy marshals of the United States, and every other person duly authorized for the purpose by the President, may seize and detain any articles or munitions of war about to be exported or shipped from, or taken out of the United States, in violation of law, and the vessels or vehicles containing the same, and retain possession thereof until released or disposed of as hereinafter directed. If upon due inquiry as hereinafter provided, the property seized shall appear to have been about to be so unlawfully exported, shipped from, or taken out of the United States, the same shall be forfeited to the United States."

And whereas, by the same Act of Congress, it is provided in Section 8 thereof as follows:

"The President may employ such part of the land or naval forces of the United States as he may deem necessary to carry out the purposes of this title."

Now, therefore, I, Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States of America, acting under and by virtue of the authority conferred in me by the said Joint Resolution and Act of Congress, do hereby declare and proclaim that I have found that there exist in Mexico such conditions of domestic violence promoted by the use of arms or munitions of war procured from the United States as contemplated by the said Joint Resolution and Act of Congress; and I do hereby admonish all citizens of the United States and every person to abstain from every violation of the provisions of the Joint Resolution and Act of Congress above set forth, hereby made applicable to Mexico, and I do hereby warn them that all violations of such provisions will be rigorously prosecuted.

And I do hereby enjoin upon all officers of the United States, charged with the execution of the laws thereof, the utmost diligence in preventing violations of the said Joint Resolution and Act of Congress and this my Proclamation issued thereunder and in bringing to trial and punishment any offenders against the same. And I direct and authorize the officers and enlisted men of the army of the United States to observe like diligence in preventing such violations and in causing offenders to be turned over to the appropriate civil authorities for trial and punishment according to law.

And I do hereby delegate to the Secretary of State the power of prescribing exceptions and limitations to the application of the said Joint Resolution of March 14th, 1912, as made effective by this my Proclamation issued thereunder.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done in the District of Columbia this 12th day of July in the year of our Lord one thousand, nine hundred and nineteen, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and forty-fourth.

(Seal) WOODROW WILSON.

By the President.

Frank L. Polk,
Acting Secretary of State.

FIRST VICTORY RIBBON BARS WILL BE ISSUED TO ARMY SOON

The War Department authorizes publication of the following:

The first issue of the official Victory Ribbon Bars will be made to the Army soon after August 9. On that date the first delivery of 400,000 ribbons from the manufacturer will be made to the New York zone supply officer, who will ship them to Army recruiting stations and posts for distribution to officers and men in the service.

When the Victory Medal is ready it will be distributed, together with a ribbon bar, to all officers and men who participated in the war.

The Victory Button for civilian wear is now available for all honorably discharged officers and men at Army recruiting stations and posts.

WAR TRADE BOARD DEFINES BLANKET OR GENERAL LICENSE

The War Trade Board Section of the Department of State has received numerous applications for "blanket" or "general" licenses to consummate one or more separate transactions, and also numerous inquiries as to the effect of the several blanket or general licenses which have recently been issued or extended.

It therefore seems advisable to state clearly the effect of these so-called "blanket" or "general" licenses (which, in the case of certain export licenses designated by the letters "RAC," have been termed "Special Export Licenses").

1. These blanket general licenses are issued under the provisions of Title VII of the Espionage Act, Section 11 of the Trading with the Enemy Act, or Sections 3 and 5 (a) of the Trading with the Enemy Act, accordingly as they may be licenses to export, licenses to import, or licenses to trade with the enemy.

2. These blanket or general licenses are issued, without any application, to all persons who may desire to avail themselves thereof, as distinguished from the so-called "individual" licenses which are issued only upon application to specified individuals; and said blanket or general licenses have the effect of authorizing all the persons aforesaid to export or import or trade with the enemy freely according to the terms of said licenses, whereas individual licenses authorize only the one or more transactions specified in such licenses.

3. In other words, the effect of a blanket or general license is that no further license is required to authorize any act authorized by the terms of such blanket or general license, and no formality of any character whatsoever need be observed, unless, and then only to the extent to which, the same may be prescribed in the War Trade Board Ruling which sets forth such blanket or general license.

Thus the "blanket" or "general" or "special ('RAC')" licenses referred to in the following War Trade Board Rulings authorize, without further act by the War Trade Board Section, any or all of the transactions therein described; and exporters or importers or other persons availing themselves of such licenses are not required to observe any formality, except to the extent that certain acts may be prescribed in said War Trade Board Rulings:

W. T. B. R. No. 802, issued July 14, 1919; amended in W. T. B. R. No. 814, issued July 20, 1919. General Enemy Trade License. No formalities required.

W. T. B. R. No. 803, issued July 14, 1919; amended in W. T. B. R. 815, issued July 20, 1919. Special Export License. Note requirement that Shippers' Export Declarations must be presented to Collectors of Customs for endorsement.

W. T. B. R. No. 804, issued July 14, 1919. General Import License. No formalities.

W. T. B. R. No. 805, issued July 14, 1919. General Bunker License. No formalities.

W. T. B. R. No. 811, issued July 14, 1919; amended in W. T. B. R. No. 816, issued July 21, 1919. Special Export License covering shipments by mail. Note paragraph 2.

W. T. B. R. No. 810, issued July 14, 1919; amended in W. T. B. R. No. 817, issued July 21, 1919. Special Export License covering transit shipments. Note paragraphs 2 and 3.

It should be noted that the foregoing explanation relates solely to the regulations of the War Trade Board Section and does not affect any regulations which may be prescribed by other governmental agencies.

Ruling on Railroad Expenditures Chargeable to Capital Account

Supplement Number 2 To General Order No. 12.

Supplement Number 1 to General Order Number 12 in amended Paragraph 5th reads in part as follows:

"No work involving a charge to capital account of $1,000 or more shall be contracted for or commenced unless it be authorized by the Regional Director except in cases of emergency; and no work involving a charge to capital account in excess of $10,000 shall be contracted for or commenced unless it be authorized by the Director of the Division of Capital Expenditures except in cases of emergency and in other cases where the delay incident to awaiting such authority on the usual form would be detrimental, in which latter cases preliminary authority should be obtained by telegraph whenever practicable."

In view of the early termination of the present Federal Control there is an increasing necessity for supervising capital expenditures and having full information at Washington concerning same at the outset. It is desirable to require uniformly the same authority for items of $1,000 or more as for those in excess of $10,000.

General Order Number 12 and Supplement Number 1 thereto are hereby amended to provide so that no work involving a charge to capital account in excess of $1,000 (instead of $10,000) shall be contracted for or commenced unless it be specifically authorized by the Division of Capital Expenditures; or—

(a) Unless the Corporation agrees to furnish the cash at the outset without calling upon the Railroad Administration in any way for the funds; or—

(b) Unless the expenditure is in accordance with a definite program approved by Director Division of Capital Expenditures, by which is meant such general authority as is covered by his letter of April 5 (capital charges merely incidental to maintenance authorized by Director, Division of Operation) and letter of July 8 (capital charges covering application of safety appliances designated by Director, Division of Operation).

In cases of emergency, authority may be obtained by telegraph.

WALKER D. HINES,
Director General of Railroads.

Pay of Army Enlisted Men Will Not Be Reduced

Instructions are being sent to the Commanding General of each depot, the commanding officer of each camp, post or station and each recruiting officer in effect that newspaper reports that pay of enlisted men will revert after the present emergency to prewar scale are incorrect; that the appropriation bill for the fiscal year 1920 provided that provisions of Act approved May 18, 1917, insofar as it increased the pay of enlisted men of Army, are continued in force and in effect from and after the date of approval of this appropriation act of 1920. It is directed that all concerned give wide publicity to these facts.

26,000 POUNDS OF CANDLES FOR SALE BY WAR DEPARTMENT

The War Department authorizes publication of the following statement from the Office of the Director of Sales:

The Surplus Property Division of the office of the Director of the Purchase and Storage Division of the War Department is offering for sale under sealed proposals 26,000 pounds of candles stored at Newport News, Va., the bids on which will be opened at 10 o'clock on the morning of August 22 by the Surplus Property Officer of the Zone Supply Office, Newport News, Va.

These candles were purchased by the War Department for use in camps in this country and overseas. The surplus stock consists of 6,000 pounds of lantern candles, 1¼ x 2½ inches, and 20,000 pounds of household candles, ¾ x 8 inches.

No bid for less than 200 pounds of the household candles or 50 pounds of the lantern candles will be considered. Each bid must be accompanied by bond, certified check or other satisfactory security equal to 10 per cent of the amount bid.

Information concerning the candles and the bid forms can be obtained by communicating with the Surplus Property Officer at the Zone Supply Offices in the following cities: Newport News, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, New Orleans, Boston, Chicago, St. Louis and Jeffersonville, Ind.

Bodies of American Dead Should Stay In France, View of War Department; French Government Opposes Removal

The War Department authorizes publication of the following:

Not long after the United States entered the late war the War Department announced that it would be its policy to bring back to the United States the bodies of American soldiers which were buried abroad, provided the nearest relatives requested their return.

Since the armistice many communications have been received by the War Department from the families of deceased soldiers requesting that the bodies of the latter be left permanently interred in France; many other families have requested that the bodies of their dead be returned to the United States.

Many families may not be fully aware of the present situation or of the conditions which will attend the return of the bodies, conditions which, were they better known, would have a deciding influence on the question in the minds of relatives as to whether or not it would be best for the bodies to remain permanently interred in France.

The Graves Registration Service of the United States Army is now and has been for some time engaged in disinterring, identifying, and collecting into cemeteries, preparatory to return to the United States, the bodies which, through the necessities of war, were temporarily interred where they fell. This work which has been of considerable magnitude, involving the removal of bodies from many isolated and scattered places on the battlefields, has now reached an advanced stage.

France Opposes Removal.

Before the next step, the actual return of the bodies to the United States, can be undertaken, the consent of the French government must be obtained. There are approximately 4,500,000 bodies interred in France as a result of the war. The attitude of the French government is against the removal of any of these. A proposed law is under consideration by the French parliament, which, if passed, would prohibit such removal for a period of three years from January 1, 1919. Pending the enactment of the proposed law the matter is being regulated by ministerial action of the French government, along the same lines as the proposed law itself. The French government feels that it can not consistently extend to the American government greater privileges in this respect than it accords to its own people. The following are, perhaps, some of the reasons which may have entered into the consideration of this matter:

(a) France was a nation in mourning for the four years of the war. To permit the removal of the French dead by relatives, with consequent funerals and renewed mourning would only add to the long period of national depression and sorrow at a time when the opposite should prevail in order to undertake the tremendous work of reconstruction.

(b) The removal and transfer of large numbers of bodies might be productive of epidemics and pestilence.

Seek Modification of Law.

Negotiations with the French government are now in progress with the view to securing a modification or waiver of present ministerial prohibition, and of the proposed law itself, if passed, so that the American dead may be returned to the United States before the expiration of the three-year period. Future action in regard to the removal of such dead will depend upon the extent to which the French government will consent to modify its ministerial decision and the provisions of the proposed law.

It should be remembered that during the continuance of hostilities, it was nearly always impossible to embalm our dead, or even to provide caskets for their burial. In every case of reinterment, however, a coffin was provided. Every effort has been made in the removal operations to secure definite and positive identification and, to a large extent, this effort has been successful. There still remain, of course, some who suffered from the destructiveness of modern engines of war too much to make this possible. The lapse of time, too, has affected the situation by rendering it undesirable that caskets on their arrival in this country should be opened.

"American Fields of Honor."

For the bodies that are to remain permanently in France the United States government will undoubtedly provide cemeteries of "American Fields of Honor." They will be maintained and cared for always by the American government. The French government has considerately offered to cede several tracts of land for this purpose. One of them, at Romagne-sous-Montfaucon, is in the heart of the Meuse-Argonne battlefield. Another is near the city of Paris, upon the slopes of Mont Valerien, overlooking the pretty town of Suresnes, the valley of the Seine, and the Bois de Boulogne. No more beautiful site could be imagined. The Municipality of Paris has already constructed a splendid highway called Boulevard Washington, connecting the latter cemetery with the French capital.

If we follow the example of our allies, no private monument will be permitted to be erected over the graves and thus all discrimination will be avoided. Where every one did so well in life, there should be no distinction in death. On the contrary, standard or uniform headstones will be provided at the public expense, as in our national cemeteries, differing only in the inscriptions and symbols of religious faith, and possibly grouped in accordance therewith. Perhaps national monuments may be erected, as well as State memorials, after being passed upon by an Art Commission and with the approval of the proper authorities, thus making one or more enduring testimonials to the courage of the American soldier and to the decisive part played by the United States in the great war.

The British government does not contemplate the return of its dead. The attitude of France in regard to its dead has already been stated.

Among the many who elected to leave the remains of their dead abroad, were two of our most distinguished citizens, both service men, the one an ex-soldier and ex-President, the other a sailor: the late Colonel Theodore Roosevelt and Admiral Gustav Kaemmerling, United States Navy; each of whom wrote in effect that he could conceive no greater honor for his dead son than to rest where he fell, fighting the foes of civilization, upon a battlefield of France.

Loss Deeply Felt.

The Nation feels to its depths the loss of its sons who gave their lives to it. It mourns for them and sympathizes with the families whose grief by reason of personal loss lies upon them with particular poignancy. A comforting thought is that in the hour of the Nation's need her sons responded nobly and with full devotion. What can be a better testimonial to the valor and devotion of her dead sons and the respect and love in which their memories are held, than that the Nation should secure and maintain in perpetuity vast cemeteries in France—cemeteries which in themselves, with their thousands of graves, will arouse sentiments and emotions in the pilgrims of future generations, which mere monuments can never do? The graves of those dead soldiers, who are to be returned and delivered to families will no doubt be cared for and revered during the lifetime of the members of the families. But would it not be a comfort to know that the bodies of their soldier dead are resting with those of their comrades in a place to be maintained and cared for as long as the Nation endures, each by its presence contributing to a shrine which will be the object of pilgrimages for thousands of Americans now living and for un-numbered thousands yet unborn?

REQUEST FOR MISS LATHROP.

Authorities of the Czecho-Slovak government have sent to Herbert Hoover, Director-General of the American Relief Administration, a request that Miss Julia Lathrop, director of the Federal Bureau of the Children's Relief in Washington, be asked to visit the European countries during the coming winter to give advice on children's relief work. News of the request was conveyed to this country in a cablegram from Mr. Hoover.

Better than money because they earn money; buy a WAR-SAVINGS STAMP to-day.

Increased Trade Activity Seen By Reserve Board

(Continued from page 1.)

creases which have taken place in certain lines have made buyers more cautious, care being taken not to unduly increase stocks acquired at the present price level for fear that a decline in prices should occur. In general, however, there is a disposition to accept present price levels and to expect a continuation of the prevailing level for some time to come.

Agricultural Outlook.

The agricultural outlook, on the whole, continues promising. There has been further decrease in the earlier estimates of the wheat crop, but the condition of corn has improved. While the prospects for wheat in Montana and western North and South Dakota are "discouraging," east of the Missouri River conditions are reported to be "just the reverse."

An increase acreage of tobacco is reported both in Kentucky and elsewhere, and the outlook is promising. Fruit crops on the Pacific Coast are reported in good condition. Cotton acreage is smaller than last year, and the yield which had promised to be extremely favorable now appears to be below normal.

Iron and Steel Industry.

In iron and steel it is felt that the tide has now definitely turned. The well-known indices in the industry all point to better conditions. Pig-iron production has increased from 2,108,056 tons during May to 2,114,863 tons during June, the index number for each month being 91. Steel ingot production has increased from 1,929,024 tons during May, corresponding to an index number of 80, to 2,219,219 tons during June, corresponding to an index number of 92, while the unfilled orders of the United States Steel Corporation at the close of June were 4,892,855 tons, as compared with 4,282,310 tons at the close of May, the respective index numbers being 93 and 81. The steel industry is now reported to be operating at from 70 to 75 per cent of capacity.

Prices appear to have been stabilized, some inconspicuous concessions being reported only in plates and sheets, although it is stated that the independent producers favor increased prices. The chief activity is in lapweld tubes, due to the increased oil and gas field operations, sheets, wire, bars, and tin plates. On the other hand, some of the heavier lines are still lagging, plates, rails, and shapes in particular, due to small railroad purchases and absence of demand from shipyards. Demands from automobile and agricultural implement manufacturers are stated to be heavy, while increased bookings of structural steel are reported with the expansion in the building trade. Pig-iron sales in June in the Pittsburgh district were the heaviest since the armistice. An increase in the export demand is noted, Japan being in the market for considerable quantities of rails and ship plates. Attention is being given in the Pittsburgh district to a possible shortage of labor, due to continued heavy emigration of foreign-born workers.

Improvement in Fuel Situation.

Some improvement in the fuel situation is noted. Production of bituminous coal during June was 36,806,000 tons, as compared with 37,547,000 tons in May, the respective index numbers being 99 and 101. While figures for both months show an increase over the April figures, they are still substantially below the output a year ago, the figure for June, 1918, having been 57,757,224 tons, corresponding to an index number of 140. Warnings have been issued of an impending coal shortage for quite some time, and consumers are being urged to "buy now." Several reasons have been assigned for the shortage. It is believed that the emigration of foreign-born workers will continue, and added thereto is the possibility of a car shortage. On the other hand, an increased export demand is looked for, due to the expected shortage of coal production in England and some of the other European countries.

Copper Market.

The copper market has continued to improve, prices moving steadily upward, although it is stated that sales of copper by American producers during June were not quite so large as during May. The greater part of the Government surplus which had threatened to be a drag on the market for many months has, however, been disposed of. Several large deals have been reported in the Tenth Federal Reserve District, involving extensive silver-producing properties, which should result in an increased production of that metal in a few months. Zinc ores in the Joplin market rose appreciably in price during the month of June, due, it is reported, in part to diminished output and increasing demand. Lead ores have likewise shown a decided improvement in price.

Manufacturing continues active. From New England it is reported that the demand for cotton goods is extremely heavy, especially for the fancy lines, and marked advances in price have occurred. Many mills are oversold and are declining future business, owing to uncertainty regarding sufficient supply of long staple cotton, also because of the shortage of skilled labor. Export orders are reported to be large.

Wool in Strong Demand.

Raw wool continues in very strong demand, especially fine wools. Relief from present high prices is not expected until the transportation situation is such as to render foreign stocks available. The western clip has been selling much earlier than usual, and prices have been very high. Prices of raw silk continue to rise and large sales of finished goods are noted.

The demand for leather continues to increase and prices likewise move upward. With the removal of foreign import restrictions an increased export is anticipated. Prices of hides have continued to rise, the prices for some classes at Chicago on July 11 being almost double those prevailing in the beginning of April. Shoe manufacturers in New England are producing at capacity, and sales exceed those of the same period last year.

Automobile production continues in many plants at high levels.

Retail trade has continued active in spite of present high prices, and one of the principal complaints of merchants is their inability to obtain goods from jobbers and manufacturers. Demand for the better grades of merchandise continues. The revival in building has continued. Expectation of lower costs, both for materials and for labor, has disappeared and builders are looking to higher rents to make up for the increased costs. In several districts a shortage of labor is faced.

BITUMINOUS COAL PRODUCTION CONTINUES ON HIGHER LEVEL

The weekly report on the production and shipment of bituminous coal, and the shipment of anthracite compiled by the Geological Survey, Department of the Interior, states that the new level of production of bituminous coal, reached in the week of July 12 when production increased from an average in the preceding two months around 8,500,000 tons, to 10,220,000 tons, was sustained in the third week of July. Production in the week ended July 19 is estimated at 9,953,000, or but 3 per cent below the previous week. It will be recalled that production in the week of July 13, 1918, was the highest recorded in a year of record-breaking production. An average of 10,000,000 tons a week will not be exceeded until buying increases in the Middle West.

The production of anthracite decreased slightly in the week of July 19. The market for domestic sizes is generally good, and with no shortage of transportation it is evident that capacity to produce this summer is 10 per cent lower than a year ago. Production in the week of July 19 is estimated at 1,823,000 tons, compared with 1,874,000 tons in the week of July 12, and 2,097,000 tons, the corresponding week of July, 1918.

President of Argentina Urges Credit to Allies

A cablegram from Buenos Aires says that the President of Argentina has sent a message to Congress urging that immediate consent be given to the Government's project for the granting of the credit of $200,000,000 gold to Great Britain, France, and Italy for the purchase of Argentine products which the Senate rejected in the last session and which the executive presented again at the opening of the present session.

SOME CONTRACTORS COLLECTING ROYALTIES ON INVENTIONS OF MEN IN THE MILITARY SERVICE

War Department States Patents In some Cases Are Not Held By Inventors.

The War Department authorizes publication of the following information:

The transfer of the Inventions Section from the War Plans Division to the Operations Division is completed by a general order soon to be published to the Service. Hereafter, communications, reinventions, including suggestions, ideas or plans of operation submitted to the Government for inspection, test or sale, received from any source, including the public and any office of the War Department, staff, corps, supply depot, or any headquarters of military establishment will be referred directly to "The Inventions Section" Operations Division, General Staff, Washington, D. C. All men belonging to the service who have ideas for improvements in any of the material, are notified to submit descriptions freely.

Patents on Inventions.

It has come to the attention of the Secretary of War that inventions relating to military affairs made by those in the military service of the United States and in the discharge of their official duties are not being patented by inventors but by certain contractors, who embody these inventions in supplies to the Army after obtaining patents in their own names, and are collecting royalties for same.

The above action is illegal and has resulted in material loss to the Government. All heads of departments, chiefs of bureaus or other agencies of the War Department having to do with the making and enforcement of contracts, are directed to consider Act of June 25, 1910, which extends remedy afforded patentees by suit in Court of Claims for compensation for use of their inventions.

Will Assist Employees.

The heads of departments, bureaus, etc., are directed to take necessary steps to protect the Government by assisting employees to establish their rights to inventions, making full reports of the facts in each case.

It is also directed that hereafter all communications rerights to inventions and patents originating in military service other than Staff Corps and Supply Bureaus, be forwarded to Patents Section, Purchase Branch, Office of the Director of Purchase, Storage and Traffic Division, General Staff, Washington, D. C., except communications reinventions or devices submitted to the Government for inspection, etc., from a technical standpoint, received in the War Department, shall be referred to Inventions Section, Operations Division, General Staff, Washington, D. C., as heretofore.

Report on U. S. System of Military Justice Made by Special Board; No Radical Defects Found, Is Claim

The War Department authorizes publication of the following information:

When the controversy over the existing system of courts-martial and their procedure became acute in the early months of the current year, the Secretary of War determined to have the whole subject matter investigated by a board, none of whose members should have had any previous connection with that controversy but who, by reason of their individual experience, would be competent to deal with it in a satisfactory way. Following this plan the Secretary selected three officers who were on duty in France during the development of the questions involved in the Judge Advocate General's Office and the public press. This board consisted of Major General F. K. Kernan, of the Regular Army; Major General John F. O'Ryan, of the National Guard, and Lieutenant-Colonel Hugh W. Ogden, Judge Advocate.

General Kernan has been a commissioned officer in the Regular Army for 38 years. As a lieutenant he was an instructor in law at the Military Academy and after that experience he served a detail of four years as an acting judge advocate. In the present war he organized and commanded until the end of July, 1918, the S. O. S., and in that capacity had an extensive general courts-martial jurisdiction.

Major General John F. O'Ryan, a lawyer by profession, and one of the most prominent representatives of the National Guard, commanded with distinction the National Guard Division representing New York. It served with the British forces in France, and its training prior to that on this side of the ocean was all had under General O'Ryan's command. Before this the same division had been in the Federal service on the Mexican Border for nearly a year so that in peace and in war General O'Ryan may be held to represent the best and most experienced type of National Guard officer.

Colonel Ogden is a lawyer of high standing in the Courts of Massachusetts, who entered the war for the emergency and was appointed Judge Advocate. He served in various capacities, chiefly in France and with the famous 42d or Rainbow Division of the National Guard.

Wanted Every Class Represented.

In selecting these officers the Secretary was desirous of having every class of American opinion represented on the board. Following that purpose Colonel Ogden represents the mass of the civilian population with no previous military experience and no special affiliations either with the Regular Army or the National Guard. General O'Ryan represents the experience and viewpoint of the National Guard both as a State force and as a Federal force when called into the service of the United States. General Kernan was selected to provide the board with a member familiar with the viewpoint of the Regular Army through a life-long identification with it.

This board, either directly or through the Office of the Chief of Staff, invited expressions of opinion upon the existent court-martial system, and recommendations for its improvement, from all officers who had exercised general court-martial jurisdiction during the war and from all judge advocates who had been commissioned and functioned as such during the same period. In response to these invitations the board received and considered some 225 replies. In these letters, as was to be expected, appeared every possible shade of opinion respecting the existent court-martial system, running from highest approval to complete disapproval. Many specific suggestions for change were included and the board has adopted such of these as appeared likely to better the system.

Report to Be Sent to Congress.

The Secretary of War has received the report of the board and its recommendations for modification of the present articles of war. The complete report will be submitted to Congress at an early date, together with the specific recommendations for amending the old articles so as to eradicate the defects in the system as developed during this war.

It may be said that the board upon the whole finds no radical defects and it attributes the greater part of the just criticism not to inherent faults of the system itself but rather to the inexperienced personnel called upon to administer it at a time of stress and when the great thing was to get 4,000,000 men quickly in shape for the fighting line.

The board has submitted recommendations for changes in some 30 of the articles of war and has proposed one new article. The general trend of the work has been in the direction of a development of the present system and does not constitute a radical departure from the old one which has been growing and developing for centuries precisely as other systems of law have been so growing and so developing in the same period.

CHANGES IN NURSE UNIFORMS.

Modification of Special Regulations 41 U. S. Army, has been approved as follows:

"With the white or navy blue outdoor uniform waist there will be worn a plain black silk tie, tied in four-in-hand style, and a plain gold or gilt bar pin to hold the points of the collar in position."

Two Gigantic Ocean Liners, Largest and Swiftest Afloat, Will Be Built by Shipping Board, Aided by Navy

The Shipping Board authorizes the following:

Plans for two gigantic oil burning ocean racers designed for a speed of 30 knots an hour and capable of crossing the Atlantic in less than four days, have been completed, and as the result of a conference had between Chairman Hurley of the United States Shipping Board, the Chief Constructor of the Navy, and the presidents of the big shipbuilding yards, a formal communication was addressed to the Secretary of the Navy, recommending the immediate appointment of a committee to supervise all details connected with this great undertaking.

The Shipping Board long ago had in mind the building of two passenger liners that would exceed in size and speed any merchant vessel under any flag. But while the war was on, it felt reluctant about taking the matter up. Now that peace has been signed, it means to go ahead with the plan and to begin work on these two vessels without delay.

Navy To Supervise Building.

A unique departure from the usual procedure is the recommendation contained in a letter to Secretary Daniels and in which Chairman Hurley asks the Navy Department to supervise the building of these vessels, a logical thing to do, however, as they would be classed as naval auxiliaries, the Shipping Board paying all expenses in connection with their construction.

At the meeting in which these plans were formulated were present Admiral Taylor, Chief of the Bureau of Construction, and representatives of the New York Shipbuilding Company, Fore River Shipbuilding Company, Newport News Shipbuilding Company, and Cramps. Also in the company was Mr. W. F. Gibbs, a well known naval architect of New York and Chief of Construction of the International Mercantile Marine, who had drawn the plans for these racers.

In his letter to Secretary Daniels, Chairman Hurley recommended that this joint committee be formed:

Admiral D. W. Taylor, Chief of Bureau of Construction, as Chairman; Mr. Homer L. Ferguson, President of the Newport News Shipbuilding Company; Mr. Joseph W. Powell, President of the Fore River Shipbuilding Company; Mr. N. A. Neeland, President of the New York Shipbuilding Company; Mr. H. G. Mull, President of the Cramps Shipbuilding Company, and Mr. W. F. Gibbs, of the International Mercantile Marine.

Bonus Plan Proposed.

The contracts will carry a time limit in which the ships are to be completed, and in order to stimulate rivalry between competing yards a bonus plan is being worked out. The Navy habitually pays a bonus for speed in excess of contract, but the Shipping Board feels confident that the enormous speed required for these racers will be fully sufficient for the service for which they have been designed. Therefore, it is more concerned with speedy delivery than it is with the extra knot or two which might be added to their pace. So its contemplated bonus is for delivery ahead of contract, rather than for speed in excess of contract.

Each of these gigantic ships will measure 1,000 feet in length. This is 50 feet longer than the Leviathan, now the largest vessel that floats. The Woolworth is the highest building in America. If up-ended alongside this structure, one of these vessels would tower 250 feet above it.

The beam of the Leviathan is 100 feet, that of the new American liners is 102. The gross tonnage of the new ships will be 55,000. They are to have a draft of 35 feet, a depth of 74 feet and are to accommodate—

1,000 saloon passengers.
800 second cabin.
1,200 steerage.

The crew will number 1,000 officers and men. The vessels are to be of the oil burning type. They will be driven by four propellors upon which will be thrown the strength of 110,000 horsepower.

For Use in War.

The vessels will be built with a view of immediately converting them into commerce destroyers in event of war. For this purpose gun emplacements will be built into their decks ready to receive gun mounts and their batteries. The after deck will also be constructed with a view of transforming it into a landing and launching space for hydroplanes.

There are to be ten decks. As these are more numerous than the names usually given to designate the different ones such as sun deck, main deck, boat deck, etc., no effort will be made to designate the various decks by names. Instead they will be known by letters, A deck, B deck, etc.

The ships are to be fitted with an inner and outer skin such as was done with the great White Star liner Olympic after the disaster to the Titanic. Moreover, they are to be divided and subdivided into compartments so numerous as to render them unsinkable.

These oil burners have a steaming radius of 7,000 miles. This means that these vessels can make a round trip across the Atlantic without wasting an hour's time in renewing fuel. Their design contemplates the carrying of passengers and their baggage, the mails, express parcels and nothing else. They are therefore expected to create a record in the matter of rapid "turn around" as the shipping folks phrase the coming into a slip and the backing away from it.

For after the lines have been made fast, and the gangplanks got over, there will be nothing to do except to discharge passengers, land their baggage, the mail and express parcels, take on the outgoing passengers, outgoing mails and express matter, renew supplies for the steward's department, and then gangplanks up and in, and the shriek of the whistle as the vessel backs away from her pier and straightens out for the Atlantic run.

And unlike the dirigibles which have been making the cross sea flight, she will not have to depend upon the whims of the weather. Nor can dirigibles which have not yet sustained the designed speed of these giant steamships, afford their voyagers winter gardens, ball rooms, Turkish baths, swimming pools, moving picture theaters, sun parlors, grill rooms, promenades, gymnasiums and miniature department stores in which every article wanted by a traveller can be found, and all the rest that goes with the ocean liner of tomorrow.

WEEKLY BANK STATEMENT OF FEDERAL RESERVE BOARD

Moderate increases in earning assets and in net deposits and further withdrawals of gold are indicated by the Federal Reserve Board's weekly bank statement issued as at close of business on July 25, 1919.

War paper on hand shows an increase for the week of $36,500,000 —other discounts, $3,000,000. Acceptances bought in open market went up $3,200,000, and Treasury certificates, $2,100,000. War paper on hand at the Chicago, St. Louis and Minneapolis banks is inclusive of $84,900,000 discounted for other Federal Reserve banks, while acceptance holdings of the Cleveland and San Francisco banks include $48,600,000 of bankers' acceptances taken over from other Federal Reserve banks.

Government deposits were $21,100,000 less than the week before. Members' reserve deposits are shown $5,600,000 larger, while the "float" carried by the reserve banks shows a decline of $50,100,000. Other deposits, including foreign government credits, fell off $7,600,000. Net deposits, accordingly, work out $27,000,000 more than the week before. The banks' paid-in capital, as the result of payment for Federal Reserve stock by newly admitted members, shows an increase of $359,000, the San Francisco bank alone reporting an increase under this head of $194,000.

The week saw a reduction of $7,500,000 in Federal Reserve note circulation and of $16,900,000 in gold reserves. The banks' reserve ratio shows a decline for the week from 50.9 to 50.2 per cent.

LESS SUGAR CANE THIS YEAR.

The United States has 509,000 acres of sugar cane this year, as compared with 527,000, the revised estimate for last year, according to reports from field agents of the Bureau of Crop Estimates, United States Department of Agriculture.

May Reinstate Government Insurance Without Payment of Back Premiums

The Treasury Department authorizes the following:

Secretary of the Treasury Carter Glass, on July 26, signed a decision of momentous importance and interest to discharged soldiers, sailors and marines.

In the decision (T. D. 47 W. R.) the Secretary ruled that discharged soldiers, sailors and marines who have dropped their insurance may reinstate it within eighteen months after discharge without paying the back premiums. All they will be asked to pay will be the premium on the amount of insurance to be reinstated for the month of grace in which they were covered and for the current month.

Thus, for example, if a man dropped $10,000 of insurance in January, 1919, and applies for reinstatement the first of August for $5,000, all he will have to pay will be the premium for January (the month of grace) on $5,000 and the premium for August on $5,000. Or if he applies for reinstatement of the full $10,000, he will pay a total of two month's premiums on $10,000, one for January and one for August. He will not have to pay premiums in either case for the intervening months.

The decision of the foregoing stipulates that the former service man applying for reinstatement be in as good health as at date of discharge.

Former Treasury decision W. R. 45 and other prior regulations in conflict with the new decision are revoked.

Statement by Director.

Director R. G. Cholmeley-Jones of the Bureau of War Risk Insurance, following the signing of the decision made the following statement:

"The present decision is one of the most important to former service men that has been made in the history of the Bureau.

"Many service men have been deterred from availing themselves of the former and less liberal reinstatement by accumulated overdue premiums, and that it would seem that they were paying for something that they never actually had, which, in fact, was the case.

"Under the new decision a man is relieved of the burden of overdue premiums. He has an opportunity to rehabilitate himself financially after getting out of the Army, Navy or marine Corps, and to reinstate his insurance any time within 18 months following discharge without the burden of paying a large amount of money.

"The reason payment for the month of grace is required under the new decision is that the insured was protected by reason of his insurance continuing in force during that month, and that had he died during the period of grace, his policy would have been paid.

"Should a lapse again occur, after the eighteen months from date of discharge, reinstatement may be made, providing that at the time of application for reinstatement, such insurance shall not have been lapsed for more than one year, in accordance with the conditions of the decision.

"Of course every man who has dropped his insurance should reinstate it immediately, for the reason that if he should die before reinstatement, his dependents will not receive any payment.

"Therefore, I urge that care be taken to make clear to every former service man who has dropped his insurance that the new ruling does not automatically reinstate him, and to impress upon him that he will be without insurance until he voluntarily applies for and secures reinstatement. He should immediately apply for reinstatement for his own protection and that of his dependents.

"Don't forget that men die or become disabled in peace time as well as in war time, and that if a man waits he may not be in as good health as he was at the time of his discharge and consequently may not be able to secure reinstatement."

"Don't put off reinstatement. Do it now."

Text of Decision.

The text of the formal decision follows:

T. D. 47 W. R.

Insurance—After Separation From the Active Military or Naval Service.

Regulation relative to the payment of premiums and the lapsation, cancellation and reinstatement of yearly renewable term insurance granted under the provisions of the War Risk Insurance Act, and applicable after separation from the active military or naval service.

Treasury Department, Bureau of War Risk Insurance, Washington, D. C., July 25, 1919.

By virtue of the authority conferred in Section 13 of the War Risk Insurance Act the following regulation is issued relative to the payment of premiums and the lapsation, cancellation and reinstatement of yearly renewable term insurance granted under the provisions of the War Risk Insurance Act, and applicable after separation from the active military or naval service.

1. When any person insured under the provisions of the War Risk Insurance Act leaves the active military or naval service for reasons not precluding the continuation of insurance, the monthly premium which, had he remained in the service, would have been payable on the last day of the calendar month in which he was discharged, will be payable on the first day of the calendar month following the date of his discharge, and thereafter monthly premiums shall be payable on the first day of each calendar month. The premium payable on the first day of any calendar month may, however, be paid at any time during such month, which shall constitute a grace period for the payment of such premium. If the premium is not paid before the expiration of such grace period the insurance shall lapse and terminate.

2. In every case where reinstatement, in whole or in part, of lapsed or cancelled insurance is desired, the insured shall file with the Bureau of War Risk Insurance a signed application therefor, and make tender of the premium for one month (the grace period) on the amount of insurance to be reinstated, and also of the amount of at least one month's premium on the reinstated insurance. In cases where the insured desires to convert his lapsed term insurance he shall make tender of the premium for one month (the grace period) on the amount of term insurance to be reinstated and converted, and also of the first premium on the converted insurance.

3. Insurance lapsed or cancelled may be reinstated within 18 months after the month of discharge, provided the insured is in as good health as at date of discharge or at the expiration of the grace period, whichever is the later date, and so states in his application; and may be reinstated after 18 months succeeding the month of discharge, provided such insurance has not been lapsed for more than one year, under the following conditions.

(a) Within three calendar months succeeding the grace period if the insured is in as good health as at the expiration of the grace period and so states in his application.

(b) Within eleven calendar months succeeding the grace period if the insured is in as good health as at the expiration of the grace period and so states in his application and includes therewith a formal report of examination made by a reputable physician substantiating said statement to the satisfaction of the Director of the Bureau of War Risk Insurance.

4 Treasury Decision 45 W. R. and all other regulations heretofore made which conflict with the foregoing are hereby revoked.

R. G. CHOLMELEY-JONES,
Director.

Approved:
Carter Glass,
Secretary of the Treasury.

IMPORT REGULATIONS OF THE CZECHO-SLOVAK GOVERNMENT

The War Trade Board Section of the Department of State has been advised by the Czecho-Slovak Consul of the establishment of the Czecho-Slovak Commercial Commission, of 154 Nassau Street, New York City, for the purpose of administering in this country, certain rules and regulations of the Czecho-Slovak government controlling imports into that country.

The War Trade Board Section of the Department of State has also been advised by the Czecho-Slovak Consul particularly of the following import regulations of the Czecho-Slovak government:

1. Imports into Czecho-Slovakia have been restricted by the Czecho-Slovak government to foodstuffs and raw materials.

2. Imports into Czecho-Slovakia will be authorized by the Czecho-Slovak Government only when covered by certificates of origin, indicating the nature of the merchandise, quantity, numbers and marks of the shipments, names of the consignees and the steamers on which the goods are to be shipped. Such certificates of origin must be sworn to before a notary, whose signature and appointment have been registered with the Czecho-Slovak Consulate. The consular charges for such viso will be $2.50. Forms of the above mentioned certificates of origin will be supplied by the Czecho-Slovak Consulate General in New York.

Before making shipments, exporters are cautioned to apply to the Czecho-Slovak Commercial Commission for the purpose of complying with such requirements of the Czecho-Slovak Government as will insure the entrance of such shipments into Czecho-Slovakia.

LOCOMOTIVES SHIPPED.

A total of 37 locomotives were shipped during the week ended July 19, according to reports to the Railroad Administration.

Twenty More Wood Steamships Sold By the U. S. Shipping Board

Final Opportunity for the Purchase of Serviceable Ocean Tonnage at Attractive Price Furnished By Others on Market.

The Shipping Board authorizes the following:

The Shipping Board has received a cable from its London agent announcing that a purchaser stands committed to take over 20 wood steamships of the Ferris type; that the prospective buyer has deposited funds in bank awaiting acceptance of his offer and that he has been given a 30 days' option on the purchase of an additional 100 ships. The cable asked authority to sign a contract for the sale of the 20 vessels and this authority has been cabled to him.

Under the terms of the sale the buyer agrees to pay 10 per cent of the purchase price upon signing of the contract, and the balance upon delivery. Upon signing of the contract, the buyer will name his American agent who will represent him in the matter of deliveries.

$300,000 for Each Vessel.

All of the vessels to be sold in this group are of 3,500 deadweight tons, which is equivalent to 2,333 gross tons. The purchaser pays $300,000 for each vessel.

This sale will bring the total number of wood ships disposed of up to 58, a fleet of 38 having previously been sold. In the last group of this type of vessel sold by the Shipping Board were seven 4,500 deadweight ton vessels and five of 4,000 deadweight tons. They were sold at a flat rate of $450,000 each.

The sale of wood steamships by the Shipping Board offers the only opportunity in the world market today for the purchase of seagoing tonnage at a very attractive price, and when these vessels are sold, the market for this class of tonnage will be closed indefinitely and it is doubtful if another such opportunity to purchase new and serviceable ships will present itself for years to come, if at all.

Performing Excellent Work.

Wood steamships built by the United States Shipping Board were built for the war emergency, but they were built for service just as much as the steel steamships were built for service, and are performing excellent work in overseas and coastwise shipping at the present time.

The Shipping Board built wood ships and Mr. Lloyd George insisted that the British should build wood ships in Canada, in Australia and in England. A committee of British shipping men called upon him and protested against the Government's spending money on wood ships, making the claim that they were not as effective as steel ships, etc. After listening attentively to their protests, Mr. Lloyd George made this statement: "Gentlemen, all you say about wood ships being inferior to steel ships is undoubtedly true, and under ordinary conditions I would be governed entirely by your judgment. But we are now at war, and we cannot win the war without ships, whether they be wood, steel, or any other kind. If these ships will make but two or three trips, build them. We must have ships."

It was under the same urge, but with a decidedly higher opinion of the serviceability of wood ships, that the Shipping Board entered upon its wood shipbuilding program. Now the war is over, the factory is closed for the further production of wood ships, and the last opportunity is open for the purchase of profit-earning tonnage at a fair price. Those who would purchase or build steel steamships will have to pay whatever price may be asked in the future, and then will be lucky to get deliveries of ships in what is sure to be an epoch of unprecedented demand for ocean tonnage.

Wood steamships at $90 per ton are good value at bottom rates for immediate delivery. With prevailing freight rates in overseas trade and a growing demand for cargo space for shipments to all parts of the world, the purchase and utilization of wood ships at this time might well be the first step in the establishment of shipping lines with unlimited opportunities for expansion.

Makes No Extravagant Claims.

Wood ships have their advocates and their enthusiasts who may sometime make extravagant claims. The wood ships of the United States Shipping Board are backed by no such arguments. It is true that wood ships usually enjoy long and prosperous lives when given proper attention and efficiently operated, and that a number of such ships, 40, 50 or even 60 years old, are still carrying cargoes at a profit and carrying them dry.

The United States Shipping Board, however, offers its wood ships for sale on their merits. Many of them are in active service and can be judged on the solid ground of past performance. Others are being fitted out in wet basins, and are of the same type and construction of those in actual service and similarly equipped. Others can be purchased as bare hulls, and can be fitted out as steamships or converted into barges as the purchaser may desire.

As to performance there are now 174 wood steamships, of 614,116 deadweight tons, under operation by the Shipping Board in varied services to all parts of the world. Most of these steamships are of 3,500 deadweight tons each. Three are of 4,000 and two of 4,929 tons each. Thirty-one are under charter and 143 assigned for operation.

ALL OF ARMY'S SURPLUS SUGAR TRANSFERRED TO EQUALIZATION BOARD TO BE SOLD TO PUBLIC

The War Department authorizes publication of the following statement:

The Director of Sales has authorized the transfer to the United States Sugar Equalization Board, a department of the United States Food Administration, of the entire present surplus of granulated sugar held by the War Department to be disposed of by the Sugar Equalization Board at a minimum price which will assure the Government full recovery of the original cost of the commodity. This transfer was made with the expressed stipulation that none of this supply of sugar shall be sold for export but that all must be made available for domestic consumption, for which purpose the War Department is receiving 8.79 cents per pound, which is the cost price.

Some Already Transferred.

The War Department, to relieve an acute sugar shortage that has existed in certain communities in the United States, transferred approximately 21,000,000 pounds of granulated sugar to the Sugar Equalization Board early in July. Additional transfers authorized recently make the aggregate quantity transferred by the War Department to the board approximately 56,000,000 pounds which quantity embraces all granulated sugar that has been declared surplus by the War Department. The total allocated is now 35,000,000 pounds.

As was formerly announced the United States Sugar Equalization Board was selected as the medium for distribution of this sugar because it has erected the machinery that will assure the more expeditious and equitable distribution of the surplus supply to the general public.

All details incident to the establishment of price and the allocation of the sugar transferred will be handled by the United States Equalization Board. To expedite the distribution of the sugar to those communities in which a shortage exists, the United States Sugar Equalization Board has arranged to make the distribution through three committees. Needs of mid western communities will be cared for by the Food Administration's Sugar Distribution Committee, of which Judge J. J. Rolapp, Room 624, Otis Building, Madison and LaSalle Streets, Chicago, is chairman. The committee which will distribute through the south is the Louisiana Sugar Committee, R. E. Milling, Whitney-Central Bank, New Orleans, La., chairman. The Eastern or New York Committee is the American Refiners Committee, 111 Wall Street, New York City. Communities desiring to obtain a portion of the stock transferred by the War Department should direct their inquiries to the nearest of these committees, or to the United States Equalization Board, 111 Wall Street, New York.

SURPLUS TRACTORS OFFERED FOR SALE BY WAR DEPARTMENT

The War Department authorizes publication of the following statement from the Office of the Director of Sales:

The Ordnance Department offers for sale five 20-ton, 120 horse-power Holt caterpillar artillery tractors at $6,875, each, and 14 wide-drive drum 18-36 horse-power Gray tractors at $1,640, each. The price quoted on the Holt tractors is f. o. b. factory, Peoria, Illinois, and that on the Gray tractors is f. o. b. factory, Minneapolis, Minnesota.

The tractors offered constitute the present surplus of their respective types now held by the War Department, the remaining surplus having been transferred by the War Department to the Department of Agriculture for use by the Bureau of Good Roads in road construction.

The Holt tractors were designed for use by the Army in transporting heavy artillery. They are adapted for use in large agricultural projects. The Gray tractor, also used by the Army for transporting artillery, is a commercial type suitable for agricultural purpose and road construction work.

These tractors are packed and ready for shipment. Additional information concerning them can be obtained by communicating with the Ordnance Salvage Board, 6th and B Streets, Washington, D. C., or any of the District Ordnance Offices in the following cities: Baltimore, Park Plant, Columbia Ave., and Baltimore & Ohio Railroad; Boston, 19 Portland Street; Bridgeport, 945 Main Street; Chicago, 74th and South Ashland Avenue; Cincinnati, 3rd and Vine Streets; Cleveland, 2036 E. 22nd Street; Detroit, 828 Bock Building; New York, 1107 Broadway; Philadelphia, 1710 Market Street; Pittsburgh, Chamber of Commerce; Rochester, 82 North St. Paul Street; St. Louis, Missouri State Life Building, 15th and Locust Streets; Toronto, 608 Royal Bank Building.

TRAFFIC MOVEMENT LARGER BUT IS STILL BEHIND 1918

According to a report made to Walker D. Hines, Director General of Railroads, while traffic conditions throughout the country for the week ended July 21, 1919, showed some improvement over the previous week, the movement was still behind the same period of 1918. In the Northwestern region, the freight loadings for the week ended July 21 amounted to 165,760 cars. This shows a decrease of less than 1,000 cars compared with the corresponding period in 1918. It is a record week in this region since the fall of 1918. But the movement of coal, coke and ore shows a material decrease compared to the same period in 1918. A noticeable increase in grain, grain products, live stock and miscellaneous loading is noted for this region for the week ended July 21, however.

In the Southwestern region, freight loadings have increased to a considerable extent, but at the same time they show a decrease over the corresponding period for 1918. In the Central Western region, the total revenue traffic handled for the week ended July 21, 1919, was 179,000 cars, being 1 per cent less than for the same period of the week previous. The movement of live stock, however, shows 9 per cent decrease, ore 25 per cent decrease, and coal 36 per cent decrease in this region under the week ended July 14.

WHEAT AND FLOUR MOVEMENT.

Total Receipts and Stocks on Hand Show Increase.

The United States Grain Corporation's weekly bulletin giving the complete figures covering the wheat and wheat flour movement throughout the United States for the week ending July 18, follows:

Receipts from farms, week ending July 18, 33,793,000 bushels against 17,493,000 bushels previous week and 32,516,000 bushels a year ago.

Total stocks of wheat in all mills and elevators as of July 18, 53,824,000 bushels against 43,698,000 bushels a year ago, showing an increase between July 11 and July 18 of this year of 12,863,000 bushels against an increase for the similar week a year ago of 14,965,000 bushels.

Flour produced for week ending July 18, 1,753,000 barrels against 1,396,000 barrels previous week and 1,590,000 barrels a year ago.

WAR DEPARTMENT TO SELL SURPLUS FOOD BY PARCEL POST

The War Department authorizes publication of the following letter:

War Department,
Washington, July 30, 1919.

The Honorable,
The Postmaster General:

Dear Sir:

The House of Representatives passed the following resolution on July 29th:

"That the Secretary of War be and he is hereby requested to place under sale without delay the surplus food products in the hands or under the control of the War Department now stored in the United States, under such plan as will safeguard the interest of the Government and insure an opportunity to the people of the United States to purchase the same directly from the Government; and such plan shall include utilizing the parcel post service."

The War Department is ready to proceed with the carrying out of the intent of this resolution, and the Postmaster General is requested to appoint a representative from his Department with whom Mr. E. C. Morse, the Assistant Director of Sales of the War Department, may confer regarding the arrangement of details in connection with the distribution of food supplies to the public through the channels of the parcel post.

(Signed) BENEDICT CROWELL,
Assistant Secretary of War.

CONFER ON WAGES AND WORKING CONDITIONS IN RAILROAD SHOPS

The Director General of Railroads held conferences last week with a Committee of over one hundred representatives of the six Shops Crafts representing the railroad shop employes who aggregate perhaps 450,000 men.

Two broad subjects were up for consideration. One was the establishment of uniform rules and working conditons through the medium of a National Agreement between the Railroad Administration and the Shop Crafts. The other was the request of the employes for a very substantial increase in wages to meet the rapidly increasing cost of living.

The Committee of Shop Employes represents that there is a serious state of unrest on the part of the employes by reason of the extremely unfavorable developments of the cost of living and on that account the Committee has been urging the earliest possible announcement of a definite position.

Hines Favors Agreement.

Wednesday night the Director General advised the Committee of Shop Crafts that he would be glad to enter into a National Agreement, and the Committee of the Shop Crafts sent the following message to the shop employes throughout the country:

"International officers and National Agreement Committee representing Federated Trades have been in conference with Director General since July 28th on question national agreement and wage increases. We are now officially assured by the Director General that the Railroad Administration will sign National Agreement. An earnest effort is now being made by the Director General to give us definite information at earliest possible moment as to position of Railroad Administration regarding wage matters.

"The successful termination of our efforts depends upon the united support of all men involved. There must be no stoppage of work during these negotiations. We will advise you as soon as we are in possession of further definite information. By order, National Agreement Committee, B. M. Jewell, Acting President, Railroad Employes Department."

RECRUITING CAMPAIGN URGED FOR ARMY MEDICAL SERVICE

The War Department authorizes the following statement from the Office of the Surgeon General:

An active recruiting campaign for the army medical service has been urged by the Surgeon General upon department surgeons at general hospitals and surgeons at ports of debarkation. In view of the fact that in the near future all men drafted for the emergency will have been discharged, these officers are urged to secure enlistments and re-enlistments to meet the present needs and future requirements of the Medical Department

Basing Point For Steel Prices Being Studied by Federal Trade Commission

Question Taken Up On Complaint of Western Association of Rolled Steel Consumers—Thorough Inquiry Urged by Judge Gary.

The Federal Trade Commission authorizes the following:

The vexed question of a single or plural basing point for steel products was taken up July 26 by the Federal Trade Commission when it received the carefully prepared complaint of the Western Association of Rolled Steel Consumers. The nominal respondent is the United States Steel Corporation, but every maker and user of steel products is interested in the outcome.

The Federal Trade Commission was urged by both the parties of record to take jurisdiction as the basing point for steel prices had been a bogie in the trade for years. Judge E. H. Gary, of the steel corporation, has said that this action is "the biggest lawsuit ever tried in this country."

Letter to Judge Gary.

Upon receipt of the complaint the Commission addressed the following letter to President Gary of the Steel Corporation and to the United States Chamber of Commerce:

July 25, 1919.

"Dear Sir:

"An application has been received from the Western Association of Rolled Steel Consumers for the issuance of a complaint by the Federal Trade Commission against the United States Steel Corporation and Others which alleges that the practice of selling rolled steel on a Pittsburgh basing point basis is repugnant to the Federal Trade Commission Act and to the Clayton Act.

"A copy of this application is enclosed herewith.

"The Commission is advising you of this matter in order that you may inform members of your organization so that each may determine if he is interested therein.

"Additional copies of the application will be sent on request to such members of your organization or other parties as may request it.

"It is suggested that you also advise them directly of this matter in order that each may prepare written statements of his position with regard thereto for submission to the Commission. Such statements should be submitted to the Commission before September 1, 1919.

"The subsequent procedure in this matter will be as follows: After due opportunity has been given for all interested parties to submit statements to the Commission regarding their positions, and other information deemed necessary by the Commission has been obtained, public hearings will be held by the Commission, which interested parties are invited to attend, in order to determine whether the application should be granted, or other action taken according to the facts so developed.

"The question raised by the applicant may not be the only question involved in this matter, and the remedy suggested by the applicant, namely, to make Chicago a basing point may not be the only remedy, or the appropriate remedy, even in the event that the applicant's contention is found to be valid. In other words, the whole question of the practice of having basing points for making rolled steel prices may be involved, as well as the question whether Pittsburgh or some other place should be the sole basing point, or whether there should be more than one basing point.

"Will you, then, aid the Commission's effort to bring notice to all interested parties, by informing your members as above suggested.

"By direction of the Commission.

"Very truly yours,

"VICTOR MURDOCK,
"Acting Chairman."

"Elbert H. Gary, Esq., President, American Iron & Steel Institute, 30 Church Street, New York City."

Several Complaints Received.

The Board of Trade of Superior, Wisconsin, has raised the same question with the Federal Trade Commission, and several other complaints have been received. The Chamber of Commerce of Birmingham, Alabama, has notified the Commission that it desires to be heard. All these complaints will be consolidated into the single proceeding.

A copy of the letter of notification has been sent to many government departments including the United tates Shipping Board, the United States Railroad Administration, the Post Office Department, the Navy Department, the War Department, the Interstate Commerce Commission, and others. It will also go through the American Federation of Labor to all central labor unions throughout the country.

The application for complaint made by the Western Association of Rolled Steel Consumers says the membership comprises over seven hundred fabricators of steel, operating in Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Texas, Utah, Washington, Wyoming, Colorado, and California, all being tributary to what is known as the Chicago district; that the United States Steel Corporation mill at Gary produces steel at a cost substantially lower than at the Carnegie plant of the Steel Corporation at Pittsburgh or at other corporation plants in Pennsylvania; that over one-fifth of the rolled steel made in the United States is made by the respondent at Gary, Indiana.

View of Applicant.

The applicant submits that the normal, reasonable price for rolled steel should be measured by cost of production with addition of reasonable profit and without addition of a large and arbitrary increase which forms no part of the production cost and is over and above such reasonable profit. The applicants declare that despite the fact that steel is made more cheaply at Gary, the complainants are compelled to pay a set price plus a freight rate of $5.40 per ton from Chicago to Gary, although, in fact, the steel is not actually shipped from Pittsburgh at all.

Certain discriminations in price, especially to agricultural implement manufacturers are charged by the steel consumers and the whole is alleged to be so repugnant to the Federal Trade Commission law and the Clayton Law that it should be ordered discontinued.

The filing of the complaint of the Steel Consumers followed an informal hearing before the Commission at the request of Judge Gary and Judge John S. Miller, counsel for the Rolled Steel Consumers.

Judge Gary Urges Study.

In urging that the Commission go into the subject thoroughly, Judge Gary stated:

"The iron and steel industry in this country really started at Pittsburgh many years ago. That was then probably the cheapest point of production, largely because the fuel was there, in immediate proximity, and the iron ore was brought on the Lakes to Conneaut, north of Pittsburgh, and brought by a short railroad to the furnaces; and the limestones were in that vicinity. It was the cheapest point for the assembling of the raw materials, and consequently the cheapest place for producing iron and steel.

"That being so, of course the iron and steel products which were manufactured were sold at a price f. o. b. works or f. o. b. mill, which meant f. o. b. Pittsburgh. Then, later, works were started at other places—Youngstown, not very far from there; Johnstown, in the other direction, not very far from Pittsburgh—and the manufactured products were sold then f. o. b. Pittsburgh."

During these years the custom of the Pittsburgh basing point became so fixed in the steel industry that a change will cause far-reaching results. How serious these resulting changes and how serious the heardships, if any, caused by the present custom are the questions to be argued out before the Trade Commission.

Buy War-Savings Stamps and Thrift Stamps to capitalize yourself and lend money to the Government to finish the war job.

GOVERNMENT DECISIONS AFFECTING BUSINESS

Excise Taxes.

(T. D. 2897)

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Office of Commissioner of Internal Revenue, Washington, D. C.

To Collector of Internal Revenue and Others Concerned:

Under an opinion of the Attorney General, dated July 7, 1919, manufacturers, producers, and importers are declared to be subject to the excise tax imposed by Section 900 of the Revenue Act of 1918 upon sales made to a State or a political subdivision thereof except as provided in subdivision (10) of such section.

In accordance with the above opinion, manufacturers, producers, and importers are subject to excise tax under Section 600 of the Revenue Act of 1917, and Section 900 of the Revenue Act of 1918 upon all sales of taxable articles made to State or political subdivisions thereof except where specifically exempt from tax upon such sales, as under subdivision (10) of Section 900 of the Revenue Act of 1918. In addition to liability to tax under the above sections, manufacturers, producers, importers, and vendors are held to be liable to tax upon all sales of taxable articles made to States or political subdivisions thereof under Section 313 of the Revenue Act of 1917, and under Sections 628, 902, and 905 of the Revenue Act of 1918; and lessors of positive motion picture films containing pictures ready for projection are subject to tax upon amounts received from the leasing of such films to States or political subdivisions thereof under Section 906 of the Revenue Act of 1918. Where an excise tax is imposed directly upon the vendee as under Sections 904 and 907 of the Revenue Act of 1918, sales to States or political subdivisions thereof are exempt from tax.

Article 10 of Regulations 47 is amended to read as follows:

Article 10. **Sales to the Government or a State.**—The tax applies to articles enumerated in Section 900 when sold to the Government. Where, however, the Government supplies a manufacturer with all materials and parts, except a small portion furnished by the manufacturer under a contract stipulating that the manufacturer shall be guaranteed a certain profit, no tax is payable because the manufacturer does not sell the article. Articles manufactured in plants taken over and operated by the Government are not subject to the tax. The tax also applies to the articles enumerated in this section, except to those enumerated under subdivision (10), when sold to a State or political subdivision thereof, even though they are to be paid for entirely out of public moneys, and are to be used in the carrying on of governmental operations.

Article 6 of Regulations 48 is amended to read as follows:

Article 6. **Sales to the United States or a State.**—The tax applies to articles enumerated in Sections 902 and 905 when sold to the United States. Such articles are also subject to tax when sold to a State or political subdivision thereof for use in carrying on its governmental operations.

DANIEL C. ROPER,
Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

Receipt of Liberty Bonds For Estate or Inheritance Taxes.

(T. D. 2898)

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Office of Commissioner of Internal Revenue, Washington, D. C.

To Collectors of Internal Revenue and Others Concerned:

Referring to T. D. 2705, dated April 23, 1918, Department Circular No. 132, dated January 30, 1919, and T. D. 2802, dated March 12, 1919, as to the receipt of Liberty Bonds for estate or inheritance taxes, in the case of the acquisition of bonds by conversion of 4 per cent bonds of the First Liberty Loan Converted or of the Second Liberty Loan previously owned, pursuant to the extension of the conversion privilege made by Treasury Department Circular No. 137, dated March 7, 1919, as supplemented June 10, 1919, the date from which the bonds issued upon such conversion bear interest at the rate of 4¼ per cent per annum, and not the date of presentation of the 4 per cent bonds for conversion, will be deemed the date of acquisition for the purpose of reckoning the required period of ownership.

DANIEL C. ROPER,
Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

Stamp Tax on Indemnity Bonds.

(T. D. 2900)

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Office of Commissioner of Internal Revenue, Washington, D. C.

To Collectors of Internal Revenue and Others Concerned:

It appears that claims for insurance under the War Risk Insurance Act are paid by checks, and such checks are sometimes lost or accidentally destroyed before they can be presented for payment, and bonds of indemnity for the protection of the United States have to be given under Section 3646 R. S. before a duplicate check may be issued.

The question has been raised as to whether such bonds are taxable.

You are advised that by Section 1101 of the Revenue Act of 1918, indemnity bonds given by soldiers, sailors, marines or other persons entitled to insurance under the War Risk Insurance Act, for the protection of the United States against loss by reason of the issuance of duplicate checks for such insurance, are exempted from the stamp tax imposed by subdivision 2, Schedule A, Title XI, of said act.

DANIEL C. ROPER,
Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

(T. D. 2901)

Excess Profits Tax, 1917 Revenue Act. Modification of Paragraph F of T. D. 2662.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Office of Commissioner of Internal Revenue, Washington, D. C.

To Collectors of Internal Revenue and Others Concerned:

Paragraph F of T. D. 2662, which reads as follows:

"Assets of affiliated or subsidiary corporations which have to be adjusted to meet the statutory limitations prescribed by Section 207 shall be valued as of conditions existing at the dates when such assets were acquired by the respective affiliated or subsidiary corporations and not as of the date when the stock in such affiliated or subsidiary corporations was acquired by the parent or controlling corporation," is hereby amended to read as follows:

"When all, or substantially all, of the stock of a subsidiary corporation was acquired for cash, the cash so paid shall be the basis to be used in determining the value of the property acquired. Where stock of a subsidiary company was acquired with the stock of the parent company, the amount to be included in the consolidated invested capital in respect of the company acquired shall be computed in the same manner as if the net tangible assets and the intangible assets had been acquired instead of the stock. If in accordance with such acquisition a paid-in surplus is claimed, such claim shall be subject to the provisions of Articles 55 and 63 of Regulations 41.

DANIEL C. ROPER,
Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

(T. D. 2902)

Amendment to T. D. 2808 relating to salaries of Collectors of Internal Revenue for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1919.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Office of Commissioner of Internal Revenue, Washington, D. C.

To Collectors of Internal Revenue and Others Concerned:

Treasury Decision 2808, fixing the salaries of Collectors of Internal Revenue, contains this provision as the second paragraph:

"In pursuance of this provision of law, the salaries of Collectors of Internal Revenue shall hereafter be based upon the total number of individual and corporation income and profits tax returns (non-taxable returns excluded) received in the respective internal revenue collection districts during the preceding fiscal year, according to the following scale:"

In view of the fact that the handling of non-taxable returns requires in many respects as much work in a collector's office as the handling of the taxable returns, especially in view of the fact that the new requirements of the revenue service outline that all non-taxable returns must be thoroughly audited in collector's offices, it has been deemed advisable that as a basis for fixing salaries, the total number of non-taxable returns should be included along with the taxable returns.

Therefore, the provision of Treasury Decision 2808, outlined above, is hereby amended by eliminating the words "non-taxable returns excluded," so that for the beginning of the fiscal year, July 1, 1919, the salaries of collectors shall be based upon the total number of individual and corporation income and profits tax returns, in accordance with the schedule outlined in detail in Treasury Decision 2808.

DANIEL C. ROPER,
Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

PROPOSED MODIFICATIONS IN ITALIAN IMPORT RESTRICTIONS

The Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce, has received information through what are regarded as reliable sources that the following program is to be followed in connection with the Italian restrictions upon importation:

First. Certain articles will be admitted only under Government control, such as tea, sugar, coffee, tobacco, matches, petroleum and its products, cereals, tinned meats, condensed milk, and incandescent lamps. It will be observed that this list includes articles for which Government monopolies have been established or are proposed or which are already subject to special control.

Second. Certain articles will require special Treasury import license. This list will include such articles as chocolate, medicines, perfumery; cotton, woolen, and silk textiles; copper sulphate, cordage, saddlery, all leather goods except shoes, partly manufactured iron and steel products, railway material, agricultural machinery, glass manufactures, finished cinematograph films, pianos, and automobiles. In this list are included certain articles of luxury, for which import licenses have been required since early in the war, and certain other articles, for which it is apparently the intention to develop the domestic manufacture.

Third. All articles not enumerated in the above fairly comprehensive lists are to be admitted freely subject only to the usual tariff regulations. This will open the Italian markets to such American products as shoes, rubber goods, hardware, machine tools, paper, fertilizers, various chemicals, and machinery for industrial plants. It is to be observed that these lists are not official and may be subject to revision.

MEXICAN STEAMSHIP LINE.

Consul Bartley F. Yost, Guaymas, reports that the Mexican steamship company known as Compania Naviera del Pacifico, S. A., after a suspension of operations since 1914, resumed its service in the Gulf of California on July 1 by sending its steamer Union on a voyage from Guaymas to Manzanillo. This vessel, together with some others, had been seized by the central Government, and only recently returned to their owners, after having lain idle in the harbor of Guaymas for some years.

List of New Government Departmental Publications

Department of Agriculture.

Following is a list of publications of the United States Department of Agriculture for the month of June, 1919:

A copy of any of the publications listed herein, except those otherwise noted, may be obtained free upon application to the Chief of the Division of Publications, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., as long as the department's supply lasts.

After this department's supply is exhausted, publications can still be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., but by purchase only, and at the prices noted herein.

Send all remittances to the Superintendent of Documents direct. His office is not a part of the Department of Agriculture.

Farmers' Bulletins—For Free Distribution.

Note.—The department's supply of the current numbers of Farmers' Bulletins is ordinarily sufficient to make it possible to send them free to all applicants. They are also for sale at 5 cents per copy.

"White Ants" as Pests in the United States and Methods of Preventing Their Damage. By T. E. Snyder, Specialist in Forest Entomology, Forest Insect Investigations. Pp. 16, figs. 11. Contribution from the Bureau of Entomology. (Farmers' Bulletin 1037.)

A revision of Farmers' Bulletin 759, and suitable for general distribution.

The Striped Cucumber Beetle and Its Control. By F. H. Chittenden, Entomologist in Charge, Truck-Crop Insect Investigations. Pp. 19, figs. 15. Contribution from the Bureau of Entomology. (Farmers' Bulletin 1038.)

Suitable for general distribution.

Saving Man Labor in Sugar Beet Fields. By L. A. Moorhouse, Agriculturist, and T. H. Summers, Scientific Assistant. Pp. 18, figs. 26. Contribution from the Office of Farm Management. (Farmers' Bulletin 1042.)

Of interest to sugar-beet growers generally.

Laying Out Fields for Tractor Plowing. By H. R. Tolley, Scientific Assistant. Pp. 40, figs. 33. Contribution from the Office of Farm Management. (Farmers' Bulletin 1045.)

Of interest to all farmers using tractors.

Rhodes Grass. By S. M. Tracy, Agronomist, Office of Forage-Crop Investigations. Pp. 16, figs. 3. Contribution from the Bureau of Plant Industry. (Farmers' Bulletin 1048.)

Suitable for distribution in Florida, along the Gulf coast westward, and in southern Texas; also in southern California and Arizona.

Handling and Loading Southern New Potatoes. By A. M. Grimes, Scientific Assistant. Pp. 18, figs. 17. Contribution from the Bureau of Markets. (Farmers' Bulletin 1050.)

Suggests methods of handling potatoes to avoid loss in transit, and is of interest to commercial growers and shippers of potatoes.

Control of Cherry Leaf-Spot. By John W. Roberts, Pathologist, and Leslie Pierce, Assistant, Office of Fruit-Disease Investigations. Pp. 8, figs. 6. Contribution from the Bureau of Plant Industry. (Farmers' Bulletin 1053.)

Suitable for general distribution .

Departmental Bulletins—Technical.

The publications listed below are technical or scientific treatises or bulletins applying to a special industry or locality. The edition is limited, but they will be furnished free to persons who can use such specialized information ,as long as the supply lasts. However, to insure prompt receipt, remit price to the Superintendent of Documents.

The Leaf-Spot Diseases of Alfalfa and Red Clover Caused by the Fungi Pseudopeziza Medicaginis and Pseudopeziza Trifolii, Respectively. By Fred Reuel Jones, Pathologist,, Cotton, Truck, and Forage Crop Disease Investigations. Pp. 38, pls. 3, figs. 5. Contribution from the Bureau of Plant Industry. (Professional Paper.) June 19, 1919. (Department Bulletin 759.) Price, 10 cents.

Lessons on Dairying for Rural Schools. By Alvin Dille, Assistant in Agricultural Education. Pp. 31, figs. 14. Contribution from the States Relations Service. (Professional Paper.) June 6, 1919. (Department Bulletin 763.) Price, 10 cents.

For use of teachers.

Commercial Preservation of Eggs by Cold Storage. By M. K. Jenkins, Assistant Bacteriologist. Pp. 66, pls. 6, figs. 8. Contribution from the Bureau of Chemistry. June 3, 1919. (Department Bulletin 775.) Price, 10 cents.

Of especial interest to wholesale dealers in eggs and managers of cold-storage plants.

The Grain Bug. By D. J. Caffrey and George W. Barber, Scientific Assistants, Cereal and Forage Insect Investigations. Pp. 35, figs, 13. Contribution from the Bureau of Entomology. (Professional Paper.) June 24, 1919. (Department Bulletin 779.) Price, 5 cents.

Describes a serious enemy to wheat and other small grains in the intermountain and southwestern States and suggests methods of control.

Nosema-Disease. By G. F. White, Specialist in Insect Diseases. Pp. 59, pls. 4, figs 7. Contribution from the Bureau of Entomology. (Professional Paper.) June 12, 1919. (Department Bulletin 780.) Price, 10 cents.

A description of an infectious disease of adult honeybees. Of interest to all bee keepers.

A Study of the Alkali-Forming Bacteria Found in Milk. By S. Henry Ayers, Philip Rupp, and Wm. T. Johnson, jr., of the Dairy Division. Pp. 39, figs 2. Contribution from the Bureau of Animal Industry. (Professional Paper.) June 17, 1919. (Department Bulletin 782.) Price, 5 cents.

Of interest to chemists generally.

Lessons on Potatoes for Elementary Rural Schools. By Alvin Dille, Assistant in Agricultural Education. Pp. 24. Contribution from the States Relations Service. (Professional Paper.) June 10, 1919. (Department Bulletin 784.) Price, 5 cents.

For use of teachers and rural schools.

Protection from the Locust Borer. By F. C. Craighead, Specialist in Forest Entomology, Forest Insect Investigations. Pp. 12, pls. 3. Contribution from the Bureau of Entomology. June 9, 1919. (Department Bulletin 787.) Price, 5 cents.

Suggests methods of control of this insect and is of especial interest to those engaged in growing locust trees on a commercial scale.

Miscellaneous.

Standards of Purity for Food Products. Pp. 22. June, 1919. (Circular 136, Office of the Secretary.) Price, 5 cents.

Supersedes Office of the Secretary Circulars 13, 17, and 19.

Report of the Committee Appointed by the Secretary of Agriculture to Consider the Subject of Land Economics as one of the Divisions of Research Work of the Proposed Bureau of Farm Management and Farm Economics. Pp. 8. June, 1919. (Circular 138, Office of the Secretary.) Price, 5 cents.

Report of Committee Appointed by the Secretary of Agriculture to Consider the Subject of Farm Life Studies as One of the Divisions of Research Work of the Proposed Bureau of Farm Management and Farm Economics. Pp. 8. June, 1919. (Circular 139, Office of the Secretary.) Price, 5 cents.

Lumber Export and Our Forests. By Henry S. Graves, Forester, Forest Service. Pp. 15. June, 1919. (Circular 140, Office of the Secretary.) Price, 5 cents.

Trend of the Dairy-Cattle Industry in the United States and Other Countries. By T. R. Pirtle, Dairy Division. Pp. 19, figs. 21. Contribution from the Bureau of Animal Industry. June, 1919. (Department Circular 7.)

Meadow Fescue. By H. N. Vinall, Agronomist, Forage-Crop Investigations. Pp. 4, fig. 1. Contribution from the Bureau of Plant Industry. 1919. (Department Circular 9.)

Points for Egg Buyers. What to Sell: What to Buy: How to Candle: Egg-Candling Devices. Pp. 11, il. Contribution from the Bureau of Chemistry. 1919. (Department Circular 25.)

How Teachers May Use Farmers' Bulletin 1044, The City Home Garden. By Alvin Dille, Assistant in Agricultural Education. Pp. 8. Contribution from the States Relations Service. June, 1919. (Department Circular 33.)

Status and Results of County-Agent Work in Northern and Western States, 1918, Showing War Service and the County Agent. By W. A. Lloyd, In Charge of County-Agent Work. Pp. 16, figs. 6. Contribution from the States Relations Service. May 15, 1919. (Department Circular 37.)

Boys' Agricultural Club Work in the Southern States. By I. W. Hill and C. L. Chambers, Boys' Club Work. Pp. 22, figs. 10. Contribution from the States Relations Service. June, 1919. (Department Circular 38.)

Insect Enemies and Diseases of the Tomato. Pp. 18, figs. 33. Contribution from Office of Extension Work South, States Relations Service. June, 1919. (Department Circular 40.)

Mountain Playgrounds of the Pike National Forests. Pp. 17, figs. 5, map. Contribution from the Forest Service, 1919. (Department Circular 41.)

Perennial Rye-Grass. By Lyman Carrier, Agronomist. Pp. 2. Contribution from the Bureau of Plant Industry. May 31, 1919. (Department Circular 42.)

How to Make a Hog Crate. Pp. 2, fig. 1. Contribution from the Bureau of Animal Industry. 1919. (Department Circular 46.)

Making and Maintaining a Lawn. Pp. 6. Contribution from the Bureau of Plant Industry. June 16, 1919. (Department Circular 49.)

Sudan Grass. (Andropogon sorghum var.) Pp. 4 Contribution from the Bureau of Plant Industry. June 16, 1919. (Department Circular 50.)

List of New Publications

Our National Elk Herds. A Program for Conserving the Elk on National Forests about the Yellowstone National Park. By Henry S. Graves, Forester, and E. W. Nelson, Biologist. Pp. 34, figs. 19. Contribution from the Forest Service and the Bureau of Biological Survey. June, 1919. (Department Circular 51.)

Serials.

Journal of Agricultural Research. (For sale only.) Vol. 17, No. 2. May 15, 1919. Contents: Influence of Soil Environment on the Root-rot of Tobacco. (rs. Wis-15.) By James Johnson and R. E. Hartman. Pp. 41-86, pls. 8. Price, 15 cents.

Note.—Volumes 1 to 4 of the Journal of Agricultural Research were published monthly, volumes 5 to 16 weekly, and volume 17 is being issued monthly. The Journal is distributed free only to the libraries of agricultural colleges and experiment stations, to large universities, technical schools, and such institutions as make suitable exchanges with the department. It will not be sent free to individuals. The Superintendent of Documents will receive subscriptions for this publication, the price being $1.50 per year for domestic circulation and $2 for foreign circulation.

Experiment Station Record. Vol. 40, No. 5. April, 1919. E. W. Allen, Ph. D., Editor. Pp. 401-500. Price, 15 cents.

Same, Vol. 40, No. 6. Abstract Number. June 23, 1919. Pp. 501-600. Price, 15 cents.

Note.—The Record is a technical review of the world's scientific literature pertaining to agriculture. It is not intended for general distribution and its free distribution is restricted to persons connected wth the agricultural colleges, experiment stations, and similar institutions, and to libraries and exchanges. It can not be sent free to individuals having no official connection with public institutions. The Superintendent of Documents will receive subscriptions for this publication, which is issued in two volumes a year, 10 numbers each, at $1 a volume.

The Monthly Crop Report. Vol. 5, No. 6. June, 1919. Pp. 53-60. (Bureau of Crop Estmates.)

Contains data relating to agriculture, including estimates of acreage, conditions, yield, prices, and value of corps and live stock. For free distribution.

Soil Surveys.

All requests for soil surveys are referred to the Bureau of Soils for attention, the distribution of same being controlled by that bureau.

Soil Survey of Howard County, Arkansas. By M. W. Beck, M. Y. Longacre, F. A. Hayes, and W. T. Carter, jr. Pp. 48, pls. 3, fig. 1, map. (From F. O. Soils, 1917.) Price 15 cents.

Soil Survey of Barbour and Upshur Counties, West Virginia. By W. J. Latimer. Pp. 51, fig. 1, map. (From F. O. Soils, 1917.) Price, 15 cents.

Separates.

Miscellaneous Agricultural Statistics, 1918. Pp. 64. (Yearbook Separate 795.) Price, — cents.

The Black Stem Rust and the Barberry. B. E. C. Stakman, Bureau of Plant Industry. Pp. 28, pls. 10. (Yearbook Separate 796.) Price, — cents.

Publications of the Weather Bureau.

Publications of the Weather Bureau are obtainable only from the Chief of the Weather Bureau or the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, at the prices noted herein.

Monthly Weather Bureau. Vol. 47, No. 3. March, 1919. (June 10, 1919.) Pp. 143-204, figs. 29, charts 9. Price, 25 cents per copy, $2.50 per year, payable to the Superintendent of Documents.

Special Articles: Conventional clouds induced by forest fires. By F. A. Carpenter.—Notes on a cumulus cloud formed over a fire. By C. A. Reichelt.—Rain from cumulus clouds over fires. By J. P. Espy.—Heights of cumulus clouds forming over fires. By S. P. Ferguson and C. F. Brooks.—Results of observations of clouds during the solar eclipse June 8, 1918. By S. P. Ferguson.—Clouds in east Texas on June 8, 1918. By C. F. Brooks.—Reflecting power of clouds. By L. B. Aldrich.—An improvement in the pole star recorder. By B. C. Kadel.—The duration of moonlight. By A. McAdie.—On the relations of atmospheric pressure, temperature, and density to altitude. By H. H. Kimball.—The temperature, pressure, and density of the atmosphere in the region of northern France. By W. J. Humphreys.—The minimum temperature at the base of the stratosphere. By W. J. Humphreys.—Why clouds never form in the stratosphere. By W. J. Humphreys.—The daily variation of temperature in the lower strata of the atmosphere. By W. H. Dines.—On the diurnal incidence of maximum and minimum temperatures at Eskdalemuir. By A. C. Mitchell.—Influence of snow-cover on the temperature distribution in Utah, January, 1919. By T. A. Blair.—Effect of gunfire on the rainfall of the British Isles. By H. R. Mill.—Tornado at Porter, Okla., March 15, 1919. By J. A. Reihle.—The storm of March 16, 1919, at Fort Smith, Ark. By L. J. Guthrie.—General extent of collegiate instruction in meteorology and climatology in the United States. By C. F. Brooks.

National Weather and Crop Bulletin. Nos. 11, 12, 13, 14, June, 1919, reporting temperature, rainfall, and crop conditions throughout the United States. Issued weekly, on Wednesdays, April to October; monthly remainder of year. Price, 25 cents a year.

Department of Interior.

Bureau of Education.

Circular to School Superintendents, regarding School Health Supervision in Cities.

Circular to City Superintendents, requesting information needed in conducting an investigation of School Janitor Service.

Circular Entitled, "Education in Mill Communities—A Special Problem."

Circular letter relative to the "School Day in the Rural School."

Geological Survey.

Weekly Report, July 26, on production and shipment of bituminous coal, etc.

Bulletin 692-B, entitled "Water-Power Investigation and Mining Developments in Southeastern Alaska."

Mineral Production of the U. S. in 1916.

Mail Service to Czecho-Slovakia, German-Austria, Jugo-Slavia, and Poland

Second Asst. P. M. Gen'l,
Washington, July 23, 1919.

Owing to improved postal facilities available abroad, letters, post cards, samples and printed matter, ordinary and registered, will now be accepted when destined for Czecho-Slovakia, German-Austria, Jugo-Slavia and Poland.

Postmasters will observe that there is no parcel-post service yet provided for, and articles of merchandise, whether paid at the letter rate of postage or not, must not be accepted when addressed to the countries herein named.

$354,470,243 TOTAL RECEIPTS IN SALE OF SURPLUS SUPPLIES

44,210 Army Vehicles Now In Operation and 27,991 In Storage.

The War Department authorizes the following:

Sales reported to the Director of Sales during the week ended July 18 amounted to $1,674,892. This may be compared with $8,027,189 the previous week and $9,607,770 the week before that. The principal item during the last week was textiles, $816,963. The total receipts for sales reported to July 18 is $354,470,243.

The Salvage Division in the United States has a total commissioned personnel of 269, of whom 13 are in the Washington office and 256 are located at 176 Army posts, camps, or garrisons. All of these officers have temporary commissions and under the recent order will be discharged by September 30.

Transportation Service Officers.

The Transportation Service had on July 18 a total commissioned personnel of 2,733, of whom 285 were regular officers. The work of this service will be greatly reduced on the completion of demobilization and it is estimated that only 165 officers will be required after October 1.

Need is seen for the retention of temporary officers of special engineering qualifications for the instruction of the Engineer Corps officers who have recently graduated from West Point without completion of the course. It is also desired to retain a number of temporary officers who have had experience of particular value in overseas service.

Motor Transport Corps.

Motor vehicles are being operated in the United States at 971 posts, camps, supply depots, schools, hospitals, proving grounds, and other locations. On July 23 there were 67 regular officers in the corps, or less than one to each 14 locations. There are approximately 44,210 vehicles in operation and 27,991 in storage, or 1,077 vehicles per regular officer.

The total commissioned personnel at present is 925, which is insufficient to provide an officer to each location where motor vehicles are in use. There are 287 such stations without a Motor Transport Corps officer.

The Chief Signal Officer has requested the retention of 174 temporary officers after September 30, in order to maintain a total of 243 experienced officers. They are required in part for training new enlisted personnel and regular officers to be detailed from other services who will not be of use to the Signal Corps until they have received special training.

Spend wisely and save for future needs. War-Savings Stamps and Thrift Stamps will help you to financial peace and help your Government finance world peace.

Notes on Commerce and Industry in Foreign Markets

Greece Needs Marine Engines.

(Trade Commissioner Eliot G. Mears, Athens.)

There is a large demand in Greece for marine engines of from 50 to 200 horsepower. In the past much of the inter-island trade was carried on by small sailing vessels which were not equipped with auxiliary motors. The demand for new ships, here as elsewhere, is very great, and the few that can be built in Greek shipping centers, if not exclusively steam propelled, are being equipped with engines of some kind. The effort is principally to take advantage of the high shipping rates now prevailing, and, in order to do this, not only the new ships but also the old sailing vessels are being supplied with auxiliary motors.

The kind of engines most in demand are oil motors of the Diesel type. The power required depends, of course, upon the size of the ship, and varies in general from 50 to 200 horsepower. The two main considerations are simplicity of construction and operation and economy of fuel consumption.

New Finnish-American Company.

(Diplomatic Commissioner Thornwell Haynes, Helsingfors, Finland.)

The following is translated from the Helsingin Sanomat, a Helsingfors daily:

The Senate has granted a charter to the Transcontinental Co. (Inc.). This company is established to do a large general export and import business on its own freighters and is composed of the Yrjö Somersalo & Co., and the firm of W. Lucas, of Chicago. The latter has branches in New York and in San Francisco, and during the war has supplied large quantities of material to the Russian Government.

Some American banks have agreed to extend a credit to the new concern, and the company also proposes to establish its own banking houses in Finland and Esthonia.

American Firm Buys Uruguayan Plant.

Mr. J. D. MacGregor, an American (vice president and general manager of the Compania Argentina de Cemento Portland, principally owned in the United States), has signed a contract on behalf of his American principals for the purchase of the Uruguayan Portland Cement Works, and the lime quarries at Verdum, Province of Minas, belonging to Messrs. Metzen, Vincenti & Co. The purchase price exceeds $1,000,000 gold. A new company has been formed under Uruguayan laws, to be operated under the new management from June 30, 1919.

Norway Shipping Situation.

(Trade Commissioner Nels A. Bengtson, Christiania.)

The contrast between the Norwegian merchant tonnage in 1914, prior to the outbreak of the war, and its present position is clearly illustrated by the following figures, taken from the statistics of the Norske Veritas. The ships listed include only those of 100 gross tons or larger.

August 1, 1914, 2,189 ships aggregating 2,517,000 gross tons; January 1, 1919, 1,583 ships aggregating 1,819,352 gross tons. These data show a net decline of 606 vessels aggregating 697,648 gross tons. Inasmuch as the total losses during the war are reported to have been 829 ships aggregating 1,240,055 gross registered tons, it is evident that tonnage was obtained through construction and purchase of 542,407 gross tons, thus reducing the net loss from 1,240,055 to 697,648 gross tons.

British License for Trade.

A cablegram from Consul Hollis, London, July 21, 1919, states that England will now grant licenses for the export of goods not on the list of prohibited exports to Czechoslovakia, Esthonia, Lettland, Lithuania, and Poland.

Parcel post between England and Czechoslovakia has been restored.

Potash Deposits of Alsace.

(Trade Commissioner Arthur H. Redfield, The Hague, Netherlands.)

With the cession of Alsace-Lorraine to France, Germany loses the rich potash deposits of Alsace, and with them the potash monopoly of the world, according to the Vossische Zeitung. The potash deposits extend 16 kilometers (9.94 miles) to the north of Muhlhausen, over a surface of more than 180 square kilometers (69.2 square miles). They are unusually rich in potash salts, much richer, in fact, than the beds in the interior of Germany. They are, moreover, easier to exploit. Their thickness ranges from 3.7 to 5.4 meters (12.1 to 17.7 feet). The thickness of the smaller beds in the upper layers varies from 0.8 to 1.5 meters (2.6 to 4.9 feet).

The first workings were begun in 1909; in 1913 there were 12 in operation. In a period of only three years the production rose from 42,250 to 287,000 metric tons, so that the production of potash in Alsace in 1913 was already one-fifth of the entire German output. The total capital invested in the potash works of Alsace amounted to 34,400,000 marks ($8,187,200 at normal exchange). The production of these workings, it is calculated, would supply the world's requirements of potash for 250 years on the basis of the consumption in the last prewar year. According to estimates made by Dr. Paul Kessler, the quantity of potash salts in Alsace amounts to nearly 1,500,000,000 metric tons, from which several hundred million tons of pure potash can be extracted.

Before the war Germany exported potash salts to the value of about 100,000,000 marks ($28,800,000 at normal exchange). This exportation will undoubtedly be multiplied in the next few years in consideration of the enormously increased world demand.

Machinery Exhibit in Mexico.

(Vice Consul Willys A. Myers, Vera Cruz.)

A local publication says that the Department of Agriculture is to establish offices in some of the cities in the most fertile States in the Republic for the exhibition of modern tractors and farming implements, and also to give instructions with regard to their use to the farmers who might be interested.

Cordoba, in the State of Vera Cruz, is one of the towns selected for an office of this kind. A large tract of land will be prepared for cultivation, so that the ranchmen and farmers can have a practical demonstration of the benefits derived from the use of modern farm machinery, see the enormous production, and how economically they can be run.

Seed will also be furnished at a very low cost, and this will be planted and harvested, using modern methods and modern machinery with the same object in view.

Vera Cruz is not the only State that will be benefited, as in a short time other offices will be opened in different States.

Parcel Post Shipments.

(Consul William Dawson, Montevideo, Uruguay.)

American firms making shipments to Uruguay by parcel post should bear in mind that in the case of goods for which no official valuation is found in the customs tariff the import duty, which, with surtaxes, usually amounts to at least 45 per cent, is as a rule assessed on the sender's declaration of value. The declaration of a higher than the actual value sometimes made in the belief that it insures more careful handling of the parcel is an error which can only work to the disadvantage of the receiver.

Local importers not infrequently experience difficulty from the fact that American goods arrive by parcel post in packages which bear the retail selling price in the United States. All such price indications should be removed, inasmuch as it is difficult to convince customs inspectors that this is not the price paid by the importer. The declaration of value should show the net export price paid by the customer after deduction of all discounts, and this should be the only price or value appearing on the shipment. It is not easy to make appraisers admit discounts in determining value.

German Iron Industry.

(Arthur H. Redfield, Trade Commissioner, The Hague, Netherlands.)

Although fuel shipments have improved, little change has occurred in the past few weeks in German iron and steel production. A number of concerns are still closed for lack of coal. The dearth of raw materials is also still felt in many places. The total production of all factories is now only a little more than 30 per cent of the peacetime output, and it is scarcely believed that there will be any perceptible change for a considerable period. Yet the large iron and steel mills, as well as the machine-factories and other related industries, could still give em-

(Continued on page 21.)

Conditions Affecting Siberian Trade Outlined by the State Department

The following article on conditions affecting trade with Siberia was prepared in the Foreign Trade Advisers' Office, Department of State:

Numerous inquiries have been received in Washington regarding the conditions and regulations surrounding trade with Siberia. In order to clear up certain misapprehensions regarding trade with this region the following notes have been compiled:

Allied Purchasing Committee.

The so-called Allied Purchasing Committee, of which Capt. George E. Spengler is chairman, is a subcommittee of the Interallied Technical Board of the Committee for Supervision of the Chinese Eastern and Trans-Siberian Railways. This committee will make purchases of supplies and materials for the Siberian railways by direction of John F. Stevens, president of the Technical Board of the Interallied Committee. All orders for material to be purchased in the United States for use in connection with the railways will be placed by the committee through the Director General of Military Railways, War Department. This committee has nothing to do with purchases of other than railway material and supplies. The Director General of Military Railways is in close touch with all American manufacturers and is in a position to expedite orders for badly needed supplies.

Regulation of Trade.

A misapprehension has apparently arisen to the effect that an Interallied Committee has been regulating exports and imports in Siberia. No one has been authorized to represent the United States on such a committee. A number of informal meetings have been held by different Allied representatives in which certain resolutions regarding the financial situation and foreign trade were urged, but these have not been acted on by the Omsk government.

At present there is practically no restriction placed on trade with Siberia by the War Trade Board Section of the Department of State. A general export license, RAC-77, covers practically all merchandise which may be exported to Siberia, and an import license, PFB-37, covers imports. Wheat and wheat flour, however, are controlled by the United States Grain Corporation, and firearms and ammunition are still subject to individual licenses.

The trade of Great Britain in this region is regulated to some extent by the Siberian Supply Co. (Ltd.), a British government company working under a capital of £1,000,000 from the British government and $1,000,000 from the Canadian government. Mr. Raymond Hubbard is the supervisor for this company in Siberia and regulates the distribution of commodities to the Siberian co-operative societies and to other organizations. This company has shipped from £200,000 to £400,000 worth of needed commodities and relief stores for distribution by this organization.

The Omsk government has established an export regulation which provides for export permits for all merchandise exported from Siberia. In order to allow the export of certain goods which were purchased by American firms while goods were being freely exported, the Minister of Finance of the Omsk government has modified the regulation so that it stands as follows:

All goods purchased for export by American firms previous to May 3, 1919, and for which export permits were secured from the Ministry of Supplies will be allowed for export and the customs authorities have been so informed. On the other hand, if export permits were not obtained from the Ministry of Supplies for goods purchased before May 3, then a special permit will be granted by the Ministry of Finance.

The regulation, as it now stands, requires a deposit of 25 per cent of the sale price of goods to be exported. This refers to all goods purchased since May 3, 1919.

This is understood to mean an agreement requiring applicants for export permits to sign a promise to deliver foreign exchange to the Minister of Finance of the Omsk government of 25 per cent of the sale price of the goods to be exported. This phase is being investigated and further information will be obtained. It is reported that this regulation has been passed to furnish foreign exchange for the purchase of ammunition and war supplies by the Omsk government.

Encouragement of Trade.

During the activity of the War Trade Board of the United States Russian Bureau (Inc.) in Siberia a considerable quantity of miscellaneous merchandise and catalogues was collected and sent to Vladivostok, where they were displayed at the conuslate. In addition to this, about $60,000 worth of American merchandise was purchased and shipped to Vladivostok for sale. About $300 worth of this shipment was donated for the purpose of display to the consulate on its request.

The consulate has retained the services of the War Trade Board representative, who was originally sent to look after this work. For the present a sample and catalogue room is being maintained at the consulate. It is expected that this sample room may soon be taken over and enlarged by the American Chamber of Commerce in Vladivostok. Orders for goods on display may be filled through local commission houses or through the Vladivostok branch of the National City Bank.

Easy to buy, convenient to handle, no red tape—Get a WAR-SAVINGS STAMP to-day.

Commander of U. S. Troops In North Russia Ordered To Withdraw Headquarters

The War Department authorizes publication of the following cable dated July 30th:

Brigadier General Wilds P. Richardson, commanding troops in North Russia, reports early embarkation of his entire command less small detachment for transfer of property and arranging final disposition of American dead. Have ordered General Richardson to withdraw his headquarters and return to United States as soon as practicable. PERSHING.

Foreign Market Notes on Commerce and Industry

(Continued from page 20.)

ployment to many hundreds of workmen, if the workmen manifested any desire to work. If the Government does not quickly institute regulations in favor of compulsory work, the manufacturers say, the situation of the German iron industry must become decidedly critical.

Export trade especially has to suffer under this state of affairs. Already extensive inquiries have been received from the neutral, and even the hitherto hostile countries; in Italy especially there appears to exist a desire for entering once more into closer relations with the German iron industry as quickly as possible. But a great deal of important business has been lost for the German iron market through the impossibility of delivering quickly.

Uruguayan Credit to Italy.

(Consul William Dawson, Montevideo.)

When in December, 1918, the Uruguayan Government made arrangements for the granting of credits to Great Britain and France, the Italian Legation was advised that, in case its Government should request a credit under similar conditions, the Executive would recommend favorable consideration to the Chambers. The Italian Government has now proposed the opening of a credit in its favor under terms similar to those contained in the law of December 4, 1918, and suggests the following stipulations:

The amount of the credit to be granted the Italian Government would be from 15,000,000 to 20,000,000 Uruguayan pesos ($15,510,000 to $20,680,000), the funds to be devoted exclusively to the purchase of Uruguayan products. The credit would be canceled within two years but could be extended by mutual agreement. It would bear interest at the rate of 5 per cent per annum, payable at Montevideo in currency or in coupons of Uruguayan bonds at their face value. Capital payments would be made at Montevideo in Uruguayan gold currency.

The Executive addressed a message on May 9, 1919, to the National Council of Administration recommending favorable consideration of the proposed credit.

ARMY CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS ARE COMPLETELY LIQUIDATED

The War Department authorizes publication of the following:

The value of the uncompleted portions of suspended contracts that had been liquidated to July 12 totals $1,632,592,000. This is 43.2 per cent of the value of total suspensions, as shown by present incomplete reports (23,781,452,000). The latter figure is expected to be increased slightly, inasmuch as the Munitions Board, Toronto District, and the Director of Explosives have suspended a number of contracts of which the value has not been reported.

Construction Contracts Liquidated.

It is reported as of July 12 that all suspended contracts of the Construction Division have been liquidated. This is the first bureau to be reported as having effected complete liquidation. Additional suspended contracts of the Engineer Corps, first reported for the week ended July 12, reduce the liquidations of this bureau from 99.9 per cent, as reported last week, to 95 per cent.

Savings from Liquidation.

The situation as regards the saving arising from contract liquidation may be summarized as follows:

	Week July 5-12.	Total to July 12.
Number of contracts liquidated	378	19,150
Value of uncompleted portions	$80,749,000	$1,632,592,000
Amount paid to contractors in settlement	10,615,000	222,162,000
Saving effected	70,134,000	1,410,430,000
Saving in per cent of value of uncompleted portions	86.9	86.4

Uniform Rate of Saving.

Of the four bureaus having the largest amount involved in suspended contracts, three have maintained within the bureau a notable uniformity in the rate of saving on liquidation during the past two months. This uniformity seems to justify the conclusion that the contracts liquidated first are representative, rather than being those most or least advantageously settled. The uniformity is sufficient to justify the expectation that future liquidations in these bureaus, about 90 per cent of the liquidation remaining, will proceed at approximately the same rate of saving. The Air Service, in which the same uniformity has been lacking, represents only 9 per cent of the contracts remaining to be liquidated.

SAVINGS DIRECTOR RESIGNS.

Harold Braddock, of Montclair, N. J., has transmitted to the Secretary of the Treasury his resignation as Direc-
the Treasury his resignation as Director
of the Savings Division of the Treasury Department, to take effect not later than August 31. William Mather Lewis, Associate Director, has been appointed to fill the vacancy.

Know Benjamin Franklin; his picture is on the 1919 War-Savings Stamps.

List of Government Contracts

GENERAL SUPPLIES DIVISION.

Joseph Dixon Crucible Company, Jersey City, N. J. 250 dozen pencils, $40.00.

Interior Metal Manufacturing Company, Jamestown, N. Y. 1,850 cabinets, upright sections, steel, $50,130.00.

SIGNAL CORPS.

International Insulating Company, Springfield, Mass. Strips, terminal, 12 pair, $3,375.00.

RAW MATERIALS DIVISION.

Atlantic Refining Company, Philadelphia, Pa. Motor gas, QMS., 10,000 gals., $1,900.00; motorcycle oil, 350 gals., $108.50; Red Eng. No. 1, 150 gals., $42.00; kerosene, 3517, 50 gals., $8.50.

C. C. Smithson, Washington, D. C. Bit. coal, ROM., 750 tons, $7,500.00; bit. coal, ROM., 528 tons, $4,963.20.

Superior Smokeless Coal and Mining Company, Chicago, Ill. Bit. coal, ROM., 5,300 tons, $19,875.00.

P. J. Quealy, Kemmerer, Wyo. Lignitel, ½ lump, 1,330 tons, $2,527.00.

Temple Fuel Company, Trinidad, Colo. Bit. coal, 2½ in. lump, 5,400 tons, $19,440.00.

Frank A. Sanbon, Astoria, Ore. Bit. coal, 1½ inch screen, 3,025 tons, $12,705.00.

Texas Company, New York, N. Y. Mot. gas, QMS., 1,800 gals., $441.00.

Standard Oil Company, New York, N. Y. Fuel oil, 26,450 gals., $3,174.00.

CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE DIVISION.

Cheney Brothers, South Manchester, Conn. Victory ribbon, 150,000 yards, $50,625.00.

Phoenix Silk Manufacturing Company, Allentown, Pa. Victory ribbon, 120,000 yards, $46,500.00.

Endicott-Johnson Corporation, Endicott, N. Y. Russet shoes, 9,782 pairs, $47,349.90.

Phoenix Silk Manufacturing Company, New York City, N. Y. Victory ribbon, 300,000 yards, $116,250.00.

Rossenwasser Brothers, Inc., Long Island City, N. Y. Shoes, 40,000 pairs, $286,000.00.

Chas P. Keighley, Vineland, N. Y. Shoes, 25,000 pairs, $168,250.00.

Jos. M. Herman Shoe Company, Miller, Mass. Shoes, 25,000 pairs, $179,250.00.

J. D. Murphy Shoe Company, Natick, Mass. Shoes, 10,000 pairs, $71,200.00.

CONSTRUCTION DIVISION.

American Foundry and Manufacturing Company, St. Louis, Mo. Fire hydrants, $945.50.

Interstate Machine Products Co., Rochester, N. Y. Electric siren, $322.00.

California Portland Cement Company, Los Angeles, Cal. Cement, $137,800.00.

Hammond-Byrd Iron Company, Birmingham, Ala. Pipe and fittings, $892.37; pipe and fittings, $1,092.31.

MOTOR AND VEHICLES DIVISION.

United States Tire Company, Indianapolis, Ind. 400 28x3-in. Grey B. E. Tubes, $480.00; 3,600 36x4-in. Grey Endless Tubes, $8,280.00; 100 34x4-in. Grey Endless Tubes, $240.00.

United States Tire Company, Hartford, Conn. 3,600 33x4-in. S. S., N. S. Cord Casings, $84,600.00.

Prudden Wheel Company. 200 wood wheels, front, parts, 6502, complete with 36x5-in. single SAE. steel band 6509, $2,116.00; 200 wood wheels, rear, parts, 6541, complete with 40x6-in. dual SAE., steel band 6543, $6,174.00; one lot control parts for maintenance of Class B Standard Military Trucks, $14,210.50; one set miscellaneous spare parts covering repair and maintenance of Packard 1½ and 3-ton trucks, Model E, 1919, $3,894.53.

Schweppe & Wilt Manufacturing Company. 2,500 sprag assemblies, $8,784.01.

Prefex Radiator Company. 5,000 Radiator B Trucks, $23,109.75.

Wisconsin Motor Manufacturing Company. 1,000 Class B Motors, $43,551.18.

AIR SERVICE.

Packard Motor Car Company. Detroit, Mich. (a)) 4 8-Cylinder Airplane Engines, Packard Model 1-A 744; (b) 2 12-Cylinder Airplane Engines, Packard Model 1-A 1116; (c) 4 12-Cylinder Airplane Engines, Packard Model 1-A 2025; (d) all patterns, jigs, dies and special tools, including special cutting and forming tools, provided exclusively for the Model 1-A 2025 engine named in Item C of this article; (e) 2 complete sets of detail drawings of each of the types of engine named in items A, B and C, $187,836.02.

The Irving Air Chute Company, Buffalo, N. Y. Construction of 10 parachutes, complete with pack carriers and harness, $5,100.00.

Packard Motor Car Company, Detroit, Mich. Improvement on DeHaviland Airplane equipped with Liberty "12" Engine, $12,000.00.

Wright, Martin Aircraft Corp., New Brunswick, N. J. Construction and delivery of certain engine parts which are calculated to improve the 300 H. P. Hispano-Suiza Aircraft Engine, $9,100.00.

Empire Metal Aircraft Corporation, Long Island, N. Y. Construction and delivery of four all-steel observer airplanes, $90,000.00.

MEDICAL AND HOSPITAL SUPPLIES DIVISION.

Hynson, Westcott and Dunning, Baltimore, Md. Drugs, $4,320.00.

Victor Electrical Corporation, 131 E. 23d Street, New York. Optical supplies, $3.50.

Alexander Propper, 1132 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, N. Y. Sheets, $12,252.50.

Alexander Propper, 1132 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, N. Y. Sheets, $28,047.50.

Washington Rubber Company, Washington, D. C. Rubber tubing, $4.90.

American Photo Chemical Company, Rochester, N. Y. Dental supplies, $990.00.

American Stove Company, St. Louis, Mo. Bedside tables, folding, $36,746.88.

Christian Becker, 92 Reade Street, New York City. Laboratory supplies, $144.68.

Kimberly-Clarke Co., Inc., Neenah, Wis. Cellu cotton, $1,563.50.

Shower Brothers Company, Inc., Bloomington, Ind. Medical supplies, $52,320.00.

CHIEF OF ENGINEERS.

General Electric Company, Schenectady, N. Y. Rebuilding and rewiring switchboard, $2,543.00.

2,848,000 TOTAL ARMY TONNAGE REDELIVERED TO SHIPPING BOARD

The War Department authorizes the following:

During the first three weeks of July 135,000 deadweight tons of shipping were redelivered to the Shipping Board at United States ports. This brings the total Army tonnage redelivered to 2,848,000 tons deadweight.

It is estimated July redeliveries reached 252,000 tons, 150,000 of which were cargo and 102,000 troop. August redeliveries are forecast as 50,000 cargo and 57,000 troop.

Present Size of Fleet.

There remain in operation in the Army's trans-Atlantic fleet 1,032,000 tons of troop, 6,000 tons of refrigerator, and 54,000 tons of cargo ships; 128,000 tons are out of operation awaiting redelivery.

The last 10 ships to be redelivered averaged 10 days each. This is one day less than the average for the week previous.

Expediting Return of First-Class Personnel.

To meet the shortage of first-class accommodations, measures have been taken to increase first-class messing accommodations on the fast troop transports and authorization has been granted for the sailing of ships with largest first-class capacity without full utilization of troop space.

The last 10 converted cargo ships to sail made an average turnaround of 30 days. The last 10 troop transports to sail averaged only one day better—29 days.

Government Supplies For Sale

Railroad picks, 7,452. Sealed bids will be opened 10 a. m., August 29, 1919, at Zone Supply Office, Surplus Property Officer, Jeffersonville, Ind. Particulars, special bid forms can be obtained at above office or Zone Supply Offices, attention Surplus Property Officer, following cities: Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Newport News, Atlanta, Chicago, St. Louis, San Francisco, San Antonio, Omaha, and El Paso. Refer to S. P. D. No. 318 G. S.

Cord wood, 80 cords. Sealed bids will be opened 10 a. m., August 26, 1919, at Zone Supply Office, Surplus Property Officer, 461 Eighth Avenue, New York City. Particulars, special bid forms can be obtained at above office. Refer to S. P. D. No. 1883 RM.

White Arsenic—900,000 lbs.—Sealed bids will be opened 10 a. m., August 22, 1919, at Zone Supply Office, Surplus Property Officer, 1819 W. 39th Street, Chicago, Ill. Particulars, special bid forms may be obtained at above office or Zone Supply Offices, attention Surplus Property Officer, following cities: Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Newport News, Atlanta, Jeffersonville, Ind., El Paso, St. Louis, New Orleans, San Antonio, San Francisco and Omaha. Refer to S. P. D. No. 1856 RM.

Aluminum Trichloride, 46,000 pounds. Sealed bids will be opened 10 a. m., August 22, 1919, at Zone Supply Office, Surplus Property Officer, 1819 West 39th Street, Chicago, Ill. Particulars, special bid forms may be obtained at above office or Zone Supply Offices, attention Surplus Property Officer, following cities: Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Newport News, Atlanta, Jeffersonville, Ind., El Paso, St. Louis, New Orleans, San Antonio, San Francisco and Omaha. Refer to S. P. D. No. 1864 RM.

Non-Absorbent Cotton, 90,000 pounds. Sealed bids will be opened 10 a. m., August 25, 1919, at Zone Supply Office, 461 Eighth Avenue, New York City. Particulars, special bid forms may be obtained at above office or Zone Supply Offices, attention Surplus Property Officers, following cities: Boston, Newport News, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Atlanta, Jeffersonville, Ind., Chicago, St. Louis, New Orleans, San Antonio, Omaha, El Paso and San Francisco. Refer to S. P. D. No. 2458 C. E.

Hand Tool Grinders, 740. American Grinder Manufacturing Company's No. 3 Carborundum wheels, 6-in. x 1-in.; plain tool rests. Sealed bids will be opened 10 a. m., August 27, 1919, at Zone Supply Office, Chicago, Ill. Particulars, special bid forms can be obtained at above office or Zone Supply Offices, attention Surplus Property Officer, following cities: Boston, Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore, Newport News, Atlanta, Jeffersonville, Ind.; Chicago, St. Louis, San Antonio, Omaha, El Paso and San Francisco. Refer to S. P. D. No. 902 GS.

Portable Forges, 1,980. Size, 18 inches wide, 22 inches long, 7 inches deep; weight, 105 pounds. Sealed bids will be opened 10 a. m., August 25, 1919, at Zone Supply Office, Jeffersonville, Ind. Particulars, special bid forms can be obtained at above office or Zone Supply Offices, attention Surplus Property Philadelphia, Baltimore, Newport News, Atlanta, Chicago, St. Louis, San Antonio, Omaha, Officer, following cities: Boston, New York, El Paso and San Francisco. Refer to S. P. D. No. 948 GS.

Miscellaneous Photographers' Supplies, 850 bulbs, 19,631½ pounds acid and 3,531 cloths. Sealed bids will be opened 10 a. m., August 26, 1919, at War Department, Surplus Property Division, Munitions Building, Washington, D. C. Particulars, special bid forms can be obtained at above office or Zone Supply Offices, attention Surplus Property Officers, following cities: Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore. Refer to S. P. D. Nos. 1654, 1656 and 2304 ME.

Wagon jacks, 500. Sealed bids will be opened 10 a. m., August 19, 1919, at Zone Supply Office, St. Louis, Mo. Particulars, special bid forms can be obtained at above office or Zone Supply Offices, attention Surplus Property Officers, Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Newport News, Atlanta, Jeffersonville, Ind., Chicago, St. Louis, San Antonio, Omaha and San Francisco. Refer to S. P. D. No. 949 GS.

Flour Substitutes, 180,000 pounds. Sealed bids will be opened 10 a. m., August 9, 1919, at Zone Supply Office, St. Louis, Mo. Particulars, special bid forms can be obtained at above office or Zone Supply Offices, attention Surplus Property Officers, New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Atlanta, Chicago and St. Louis. Refer to S. P. D. No. 5446 Sub.

Lantern, 46,037. Sealed bids will be opened 10 a. m., August 27, 1919, at Zone Supply Office, Surplus Property Officer, Jeffersonville, Ind. Particulars, special bid forms can be obtained at above office or Zone Supply Offices, attention Surplus Property Officer, following cities: Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Newport News, Atlanta, Chicago, St. Louis, San Francisco, San Antonio, Omaha and El Paso. Refer to S. P. D. No. 273 GS.

Yellow Ochre, 5,000 lbs. Sealed bids will be opened 10 a. m., August 22, 1919, at Zone Supply Office, San Antonio, Texas. Particulars, special bid forms can be obtained at above office or Zone Supply Offices, attention Surplus Property Officers, following cities: Chicago, St. Louis, New Orleans, San Francisco. Refer to S. P. D. No. 1851 RM.

Bituminous Coal, 1,000 tons. Sealed bids will be opened 10 a. m., August 26, 1919, at Zone Supply Office, Surplus Property Officer, Audubon Building, New Orleans, La. Particulars, special bid forms can be obtained at above office. Refer to S. P. D. No. 1853 RM.

Carpenters' Pencils, 35,000. Sealed bids will be opened 10 a. m., August 28, 1919, at Zone Supply Office, Surplus Property Officer, San Antonio, Texas. Particulars, special bid forms can be obtained at above office or Zone Supply Offices, attention Surplus Property Officer, following cities: Boston, Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore, Newport News, Atlanta, Jeffersonville, Ind., Chicago, St. Louis, San Francisco, San Antonio, Omaha and El Paso. Refer to S. P. D. No. 840 GS.

Groceries — Tomatoes, Farina, Macaroni, Hominy, Rolled Oats, Sweet Potatoes, Pumpkins, Cabbage and Squash. Sealed bids will be opened 10 a. m., August 18, 1919, at Zone Supply Office, Surplus Property Officer, Atlanta, Ga. Particulars, special bid forms can be obtained at above office or Zone Supply Offices, Surplus Property Officer, following cities: Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Newport News, Atlanta, Jeffersonville, Ind., Chicago, St. Louis, San Francisco, San Antonio, Omaha and El Paso. Refer to S. P. D. No. 5442 Sub.

Calcium Carbide, 620,000 lbs. Sealed bids will be opened 10 a. m., August 26, 1919, at Zone Supply Office, Chicago, Ill. Particulars, special bid forms can be obtained at above office or Zone Supply Offices, attention Surplus Property Officers, following cities: Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Atlanta, Jeffersonville, Ind., St. Louis, New Orleans, San Antonio, Omaha, El Paso, Newport News, San Francisco. Refer to S. P. D. No. 1865 RM.

Corn Brooms, 35,000. Sealed bids will be opened 10 a. m., August 26, 1919, at Zone Supply Office, Philadelphia, Pa. Particulars, special bid forms can be obtained at above office or Zone Supply Offices, attention Surplus Property Officers, following cities: Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Atlanta, Jeffersonville, Ind., St. Louis, New Orleans, San Antonio, Omaha, El Paso, Newport News, San Francisco. Refer to S. P. D. No. 917 GS.

OVERSEAS TRAFFIC MOVEMENT.

8,960,956 Bushels of Grain in Elevators at North Atlantic Ports.

Despite the strike of marine workers along the Atlantic seaboard, the movement of overseas traffic for the week ended July 23 was not seriously interrupted, according to a report made by Walker D. Hines, Director General of Railroads.

On July 23 there were 8,960,956 bushels of grain in elevators at North Atlantic ports. There were received during the week 2,796,271 bushels, while 3,463,142 bushels were cleared, showing an excess of deliveries over receipts of 666,872 bushels. At South Atlantic and Gulf ports there were 3,059,620 bushels of grain in elevators, as of July 22, being stored at New Orleans and Galveston, the elevators at Port Arthur and Texas City being empty.

REQUESTS FOR SEALED PROPOSALS.

War Department.

The Clothing and Equipage Division, Office of the Director of Purchase and Storage, will receive proposals until August 6, for furnishing 37,000 pounds of shoe nails in one-pound packages, 25,000 pounds to be hand tapping, 16 or 17 gauge, and 12,000 to be heel, 13 gauge.

The Office of the Chief Signal Officer has sent out circular proposal on Schedule P. R. 1276-3 C. P. opening date August 14, for 240 antenna, Type A-50 (Phantom, 100 to 500 micro-mfd.), per spec. 2005, this schedule superseding the cancelled schedule of the same number with opening date of July 19, on which all bids were returned unopened and all bidders asked to resubmit bids.

The Paints Branch, Raw Materials Division, has issued circular proposals 2687 to satisfy Req. No. 13-2038, Benecia, Cal., opening date August 11, for furnishing 15 gallons of black camouflage paint and 300 pounds of drop black in Japan. This division has also issued circular Proposal 2702 to satisfy Req. No. 14-15559, Washington, D. C., date of opening August 14 for furnishing 600 gallons of floor polish and 1,000 pounds of floor wax.

The Salvage Officer, Fort Mason, Cal., will receive sealed proposals until August 7, for the sale of new cotton clippings and second-hand bedding.

The Medical and Hospitals Supplies Division, Office of Director of Purchase, will receive proposals until August 14, for furnishing 2,000 dozen pairs of dental X-ray films.

The Panama Canal.

Proposals for steel drill rods, bolts, rivets, nails, augers, bits, scythe blades, chisels, soldering coppers, drills, files, hacksaw frames, grommet sets, hammers, punches, rasps, saws, screwdrivers, stocks and dies, taps, steel rope, oakum, rubber matting and paper. Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the General Purchasing Officer, the Panama Canal, Washington, D. C., until 10:30 o'clock a. m., August 13, 1919, at which time they will be opened in public, for furnishing the above-mentioned articles. Blanks and information relating to this circular (1293) may be obtained from this office or the offices of the Assistant Purchasing Agents, 24 State Street, New York City; 606 Common Street, New Orleans, La.; and Fort Mason, San Francisco, Cal.; also from the United States Engineer Offices in the principal cities throughout the United States. A. L. Flint, General Purchasing Officer.

Proposals for reinforcing rods, nails, copper screening, wire lath, hardware, range boilers, closet seats, bathtubs, laboratories, shower heads, sinks, urinals, washtubs, roofing felt, roofing tile, calcined gypsum, roofing cement, white lead, sienna, shellac and millwork. Circular 1294. Opening August 22.

PERMIT SYSTEM FOR GRAIN SHIPMENTS PUT INTO EFFECT

Walker D. Hines, Director General of Railroads, on July 30 authorized the following:

In accordance with a notice heretofore publicly given, the permit system for the shipment of grain on the railroads will be put into effect on August 1.

As previously indicated, in lieu of the individual permit system that obtained last year and which will only be continued this year on a portion of the traffic, a so-called blanket permit system will be put into operation, at least at the outset, and until it may develop that this plan does not accomplish the desired purpose.

The details of the plan which will be put into effect August 1 were given in public announcements issued on May 20, May 29, and on June 27.

RED CROSS HOME SERVICE

Information for Soldiers' and Sailors' Families, Issued by Department of Civilian Relief.

New Rules Regarding Reinstatement of Insurance.

On July 25, 1919, a Treasury Decision (T. D. 47 W. R.) was approved which contains new and more liberal rules regarding reinstatement of term insurance after separation from military or naval service. There is no change in the rules governing reinstatement prior to separation from the service (T. D. 44 W. R.). Within 18 months after discharge, however, lapsed or canceled term insurance may be reinstated on the statement of the insured that he "is in as good health as at the date of discharge or at the expiration of the grace period, whichever is the later date," and by paying premiums for only two months—the month of lapse and the month of reinstatement. Since the insured was covered by insurance during the month of lapse (period of grace) it is only fair that he should pay the premium for that month, and naturally he has to pay the current premium.

This is another example of the liberality of Government insurance. The usual rule as to reinstatement of life insurance is that the insured must undergo a medical examination and pay all back premiums on the full amount of insurance originally carried. The Government dispenses with the requirement of a medical examination and requires payment of premiums for only two months, and furthermore allows the insured, if he does not wish to reinstate the full amount originally carried, to reinstate a smaller amount by paying only on that smaller amount.

This Treasury Decision also applies to insurance lapsed or cancelled prior to discharge which the man desires to reinstate after discharge. For example: A. cancelled his insurance in December, 1918, and was discharged June 20, 1919. He has until December 31, 1920 (18 calendar days from month of discharge) in which to reinstate. Supposing that he reinstates in September, 1919, he need pay premiums only for January, 1919 (grace period), and for September, 1919 (month of reinstatement). On the other hand, if A., who was discharged June 20, 1919, allowed his insurance to lapse in July, 1919, he still has until December 31, 1920, until he loses his reinstatement privilege. If he reinstates in November, 1919, he need only pay premiums for July and November. He must also state that he is in as good health as at date of discharge or end of grace period, whichever is later. (In the first illustration it would be date of discharge, but in the second it would be end of grace period.)

This Treasury Decision also permits conversion to be made at the same time as reinstatement. It provides: "In cases where the insured desires to convert his lapsed term insurance he shall make tender of the premium for one month (the grace period) on the amount of term insurance to be reinstated and converted, and also of the first premium on the converted insurance."

It also provides for reinstatement "after 18 months succeeding the month of discharge, provided such insurance has not been lapsed for more than one year, under the following conditions:

(a) Within three calendar months succeeding the grace period if the insured is in as good health as at the expiration of the grace period and so states in his application.

(b) Within 11 calendar months succeeding the grace period if the insured is in as good health as at the expiration of the grace period and so states in his application and includes therewith a formal report of examination made by a reputable physician substantiating said statement to the satisfaction of the Director of the Bureau of War Risk Insurance."

For example, B. was discharged in November, 1918, and allows his insurance to lapse July 31, 1920. Until October 31, 1920 (three months) he may reinstate on his own statement regarding health and between that date and June 30, 1921 (11 months succeeding grace period), he may reinstate on physician's examination. In either case he need pay premiums for only two months—the month of grace and the month of reinstatement.

Men should bear in mind (1) that they are not insured between lapse and reinstatement and that if they put off reinstatement and die in the meantime their beneficiaries get nothing; (2) if they become totally and permanently disabled, no benefits whatever are payable if their insurance has lapsed; (3) if they become sick or disabled they may not be able to reinstate their insurance.

These three considerations should be impressed upon discharged men and their families. If men are earning good wages and are able to convert a large amount of insurance, there is no reason why they should not reinstate and convert at the same time. Otherwise, they should be urged to reinstate the full amount of their term insurance at once and not convert until they are able to do so.

(For copy of T. D. 47 W. R. see page 13.)

Health Conditions Among Troops

The War Department authorizes the following:

The health of troops in the United States is, in general, good. Ports of embarkation continue to report some cases of pneumonia. The report for the week ended July 18 shows a somewhat higher death rate for disease than for the week preceding. Tuberculosis continues to be the leading cause of death, 30 deaths being reported from this disease out of a total of 53 disease deaths. Three deaths occurred at Vladivostok during the week, one of which was from wounds received in action.

Death Rate in A. E. F. Low.

The latest report from the A. E. F., France, is for the week ended July 3. It shows continuation of good health conditions. The death rate overseas is remarkably low. Forty-nine deaths were reported, of which 21 were from disease, 25 from accident, and three from wounds received in action prior to November 11.

During the week ended July 18, 754 convalescent troops were returned from the A. E. F. Only 3,139 have been returned during the present month. The total returned since the beginning of the war is now 156,731. There were approximately 8,000 sick in the A. E. F. on July 3.

28,344 Patients in Hospitals.

There were in general and base hospitals July 19, 28,344 patients, and in hospitals at the ports of embarkation, 3,024. It is estimated by the Medical Department that 24,000 cases will remain in hospitals September 30, in addition to the casual sick of the army.

To adequately care for the hospital patients in the army the Surgeon General has estimated that 1,400 temporary medical and dental officers will be required after September 30. These would be in addition to 619 officers who could now be given permanent commissions to fill the vacancies in the Medical Corps of the Regular Army.

Airplane and Ship Travel Requirements to Be Same

The War Department authorizes publication of the following:

Section IV, General Order No. 76, War Department, June 26, 1917, is being amended by addition in paragraphs 1, 2, and 3, after the word "ship" each time it occurs, the words "or airplane." The Secretary of War informs the Secretary of State re, officials of the Army leaving the United States for Cuba and other foreign countries, by airplane not carrying passports or other similar documents, that the same requirements will hereafter be prescribed for travel by airplane as by ship.

Official Gov't News

United States Bulletin

Policies Bids Orders

CONTINUING the Work of THE OFFICIAL U. S. BULLETIN Established under an order of THE PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES, May 10, 1917. AUTHORITATIVE RECORD of all U. S. GOVERNMENT ACTIVITIES. ISSUED EVERY MONDAY.

VOL. 1. No. 21. WASHINGTON, MONDAY, AUGUST 11, 1919. $10.00 A YEAR

PROPERTY OF THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE LIBRARY NOT TO BE TAKEN FROM THE LIBRARY

INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY RIGHTS OF U. S. CITIZENS AS AFFECTED BY PARIS PEACE TREATY OUTLINED

General System, as It Existed Before the War, Restored Insofar as Suspended by War, Except in Special Cases Noted—Statement Issued by the State Department.

The Third Assistant Secretary of State, Mr. Breckinridge Long, has made public a statement concerning the effect on the interests of citizens of the United States of that portion of the Peace Treaty with Germany relating to industrial property. The statement follows:

Synopsis.

1. The General system of Industrial Property rights as it existed before the war is restored insofar as suspended by the war, except in the special cases hereafter noted.

2. American-owned Industrial Property rights in Germany (and the other signatory countries) which have become invalid by reason of failure to pay annual taxes, or meet any formal requirements, may be revalidated.

3. Failure to "work" in Germany (and the other signatory countries) during the war is waived as a cause of forfeiture of Industrial Property rights, and further this period in which foreign working of inventions, etc., is not compulsory is extended to two years after the war.

4. Americans who were prevented by the war from patenting their inventions, registering their trade-marks, etc., in Germany (or other signatory countries) may do so now.

5. Measures taken during the war by the United States by way of licensing or liquidating German patents are recognized as valid and remain effective.

6. The right of the United States to impose conditions on German-owned Industrial Property if in future the National Defense or Public Interest should require it, is reserved by the United States and recognized by Germany.

7. The liability of the United States

(Continued on page 12.)

HIGH PRICE OF SHOES CAN NOT BE JUSTIFIED BY CONDITIONS, TRADE COMMISSION REPORTS

Excessive Profits by Hide Packers, Tanners, Manufacturers and Retail Dealers Responsible for Increased Cost to Consumer, Says Report to Congress Based Upon Exhaustive Investigation.

The Federal Trade Commission has found that the high price of shoes can not be justified by underlying economic conditions. The Commission, after exhaustive inquiry into the price of hides, leather and shoes, is reporting to Congress that the larger packers control the hide supply and have taken excessive profits and passed increased costs to subsequent steps in manufacture and distribution; that the tanner has taken exceptional profits; that the manufacturer of shoes has taken unusual margins, and that the prices charged by the retailer are not justifiable, each factor in the industry adding to the burden he had to bear before he passed it on to the next.

The summary of the Commission's report is as follows:

Summary of Report.

This report treats of conditions in the leather tanning industry, including the hide trade, and the boot and shoe industry, including the merchandising of shoes. The period covered by the inquiry is from 1914 to 1918, inclusive, except in regard to certain financial data. The outstanding facts established by the inquiry are as follows:

(1) Between 1914 and 1917 the prices of hides, the principal factor in the cost of producing leather, greatly advanced and the differential between country hides and packer hides increased beyond the usual proportion, due to the more marked increase in the price of packer hides.

(2) Though there was an increase in the cost of hides to the tanner, the prices of his product—leather—advanced to a point that could not be justified by the cost of producing it. This conclusion is supported by the high rates of return on investment received by tanners.

(3) The cost of manufacturing

(Continued on page 6.)

Importation of German Potash Now Permitted

The War Trade Board Section of the Department of State announces that Paragraph 1 of the limitations upon the General Enemy Trade License described in W. T. B. R. 802, issued July 14, 1919, has been amended, effective August 7, 1919, so as to delete from said paragraph the item "potash," and accordingly said General License as now amended authorizes the importation into the United States of potash produced or manufactured in Germany.

Imports of potash from Germany may take place under General Import License PBF No. 37, as amended in W. T. B. R. 822, issued August 7, 1919.

England Admits American Automobiles and Shoes

A London cablegram of August 1 from Special Trade Commissioner Burwell S. Cutler, recently Director of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, announces that the British (Government) Board of Trade is to grant free licenses for the importation of 5,000 automobiles, including trucks over 1 1-8 tons, and also permits the importation of boots and shoes from the United States to the extent of 25 per cent of the 1913 imports in addition to the 25 per cent already shipped. This latter concession will extend over a period of three months beginning August 1.

1,182 Vessels Delivered To the Shipping Board

Deliveries reported up to August 1 show that up to that date there had been delivered to the United States Shipping Board a total of 1,182 steamships, representing a gross tonnage of 4,342,248 (6,513,372 deadweight).

During the week ending August 1, 46 vessels aggregating 163,355 gross tons (245,033 deadweight) were delivered to the Shipping Board.

INVENTORIES OF THE SURPLUS SUPPLIES OF WAR DEPARTMENT

The War Department authorizes publication of the following statement from the Office of the Director of Sales:

C. W. Hare, Director of Sales of the War Department, took with him to Europe, to assist him in his efforts to develop a foreign market for certain of the surplus stocks held by the War Department in the United States, inventories of surplus of the following supplies:

Ordnance Stores—Brass cartridge cases, 50,719,270 pounds; used gas masks, 88,793; gun stock blanks, 2,000,000; gas hand grenades, 604,952; V. B. rifle grenades, 5,217,179; tractors, five 20-ton Holt, 16 Gray Wide-drive.

Raw Materials and Scrap—Ferrous metals, $19,267,242.57; non-ferrous metals, $29,810,558.65; chemicals, $11,884,559; explosives, $4,121,302.

Machine Tools—(2,779 in number) Approximately $3,694,000.

Contractors' and Railway Equipment—Approximately $54,434,176.

Building Material—Approximately $6,449,675.

Motor Equipment—Approximately $7,321,903. This equipment does not include automobiles, motor trucks and motorcycles.

Clothing and Textiles—Cotton piece goods, approximately 69,000,000 yards. The principal items included in this total are as follows: Silesia, O. D., 36 in., 2,500,000 yds.; cotton cloth, O. D., 28 in., 6,300,000 yds.; drill, unbleached, 36 in., 8,500,000 yds.; cotton shirting, 6½ to 7½ oz., O. D., 88,000 yds.; duck, 6½ to 8 oz., bleached, 28 in., 750,000 yds.; twill, 10,001,332 yds.; sheeting, 21,294,349 yds.; osnaburgs, 6,922,363 yds.; sateen, 4,919,806 yds.; venetians, 4,534,911 yds.

Wool Piece Goods—Melton, O. D., 32 oz., 54 in., 500,000 yds.; canvas padding, 22 in., 2,000,000 yds.; interlining felt, gray, 72 in., 950,000 yds; Melton, O. D., 20 oz., 54 in., 12,000,000 yds.; flannel, O. D., 9½ oz., 54 in., 12,000,000 yds; corset jeans, gray, 27 in., 3,250,000 yds.

Knit Goods—Drawers, summer, 9,323,060; undershirts, summer, 19,933,474; drawers, winter, 7,464,032; undershirts, winter, 5,085,492; stockings, cotton, 2,000,000; stockings, wool, light, 5,499,400; stockings, wool, heavy, 10,000,000; toques, 850,000.

Horse-Drawn Vehicles—Escort wagons, 1,000; ambulances, 200; sprinkler wagons, 200; buckboards, 150; combat wagons, 200; hand carts, 100; water carts, 100; ration carts, 500; medical carts, 500; log or lumber wagons, 500.

In addition, the Director of Sales was furnished with inventories of general supplies.

Where values are referred to above they are based on the cost of the commodities to the Government.

The totals set forth under the caption, "Clothing and Textiles" not only declared surplus, but estimated surplus as well. These figures were as of July 8. Large sales of textiles have been made, thus reducing the aggregate embraced in this statement.

CAMPAIGN TO PREVENT GRAIN DUST EXPLOSIONS AND FIRES

Plans for organization for the grain dust explosion and fire prevention work of the United States Grain Corporation for which an appropriation of $50,000 was made recently at the suggestion of Julius H. Barnes, United States Wheat Director, were announced last week at the corporation offices in New York.

This campaign is being carried on in co-operation with the Department of Agriculture in Washington, with David J. Price, of the Bureau of Chemistry, in charge. Dr. Price is the engineer in charge of the grain dust explosion investigations carried on by the Agricultural Department. He will have the assistance of Dr. H. H. Brown, organic and physical chemist, also of the Bureau of Chemistry.

In order to carry on the Safety First program for the grain trade the entire country has been divided into four districts. These are the Eastern, Central, Northwestern and Pacific.

Four Districts.

Headquarters for the Eastern Division will be at Washington, D. C., with Hylton R. Brown in charge of the district, assisted by George D. Witmer and J. O. Reed. This district will include Grain Corporation Zones 1, 3, 6, 7, 13 and 9, exclusive of Indiana and Michigan, and the Coast and the Gulf States of Zone 11.

In the Central Division will be Grain Corporation Zones 2 and 5, except Utah and the sections of 9 and 11 not included in the Eastern District. Headquarters will be at Chicago in charge of B. W. Dedrick, with George A. Hibbard and H. J. Helmkemp as assistants.

Vernon Fitzsimmons will direct the work of the Northwestern Section from Minneapolis, Minn. With him will be associated Paul E. Brady. Under Mr. Fitzsimmons will be carried on the grain dust explosion prevention work in Zones 4, 8 and 14 of the Grain Corporation.

Grain Corporation Zones 10 and 12 and the State of Utah will constitute the Pacific Section. Headquarters will be at San Francisco and Portland. M. E. McCollam, assisted by George P. Bodner, will be in charge.

LEAVES RESERVE BOARD.

The Federal Reserve Board announces the resignation, effective September 1, of Mr. J. A. Broderick, who has been Chief of the Division of Audit and Examination since the organization of the board in 1914, and who has, since September 1, 1918, been Secretary of the Federal Reserve Board. Mr. Broderick resigns in order to become a vice president of the National Bank of Commerce in New York.

TWENTY NEW NATIONAL BANKS WERE CHARTERED DURING JULY

The Comptroller of the Currency authorizes the following:

During the month of July, 1919, 20 charters for new National Banks were granted, and 54 applications for increases of capital for existing National Banks were approved.

The aggregate capital of the new National Banks chartered during the month was $780,000, and the increases approved for the 54 banks referred to aggregated $12,660,000—making the total increase, resulting from additional capital approved for existing banks and from new banks chartered in the month of July, $13,440,000.

The total number of National Banks going into voluntary liquidation was 10, with total capital of $1,885,000. During the same month, two National Banks reduced their capital in the sum of $225,000, including a reduction of $200,000 made in connection with the consolidation of two National Banks. Total reductions arising from liquidations of National Banks and from reductions of capital stock (other than that resulting from consolidations with other National Banks), $1,910,000.

The aggregate increase in National Bank capital for the month was therefore more than seven times as great as the total reduction arising from liquidations and reductions of capital of existing National Banks.

The 74 National Banks, including those newly chartered and those whose capital was increased during the month of July, 1919, were distributed through 32 States, as follows: New York and Texas, seven each; Pennsylvania, six; California, five; New Jersey, and Wisconsin four each; West Virginia, Kentucky, Illinois, Nebraska and Oklahoma, three each; Virginia, Georgia, Minnesota, Missouri and Kansas two each; and one in each of the States of Maine, Massachusetts, Maryland, North Carolina, Alabama, Arkansas, Tennessee Ohio Iowa, South Dakota, Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Idaho and Arizona.

Banks in Operation.

On July 31, 1919, the number of National Banks in operation was 7,829, with applications for 224 new National Bank charters awaiting the Comptroller's approval, with a proposed capital of $15,027,000.

There were also 218 applications pending from banks for authority to increase their capital in the sum of $21,613,600; making a total of $36,640,600 new capital applied for; and in addition there were 21 applications from National Banks desiring to increase their capital where the amount of increase had not yet been determined by the directors.

There has been no failure of a National Bank for more than six months past, and in the 19 months' period since January 1, 1918, there have been only two small National Bank failures in the entire country. This record for immunity from failure has not been equalled since 1870.

NARCOTIC LAW NEED NOT BE SO ENFORCED AS TO CAUSE UNWARRANTED SUFFERING TO ADDICTS SAYS MR. ROPER

Persons Afflicted with Incurable Disease or the Aged and Infirm Come Within Meaning of "Legitimate Users," Is Ruling of Internal Revenue Commissioner.

"The enforcement of the Harrison Narcotic Law, as amended by the Revenue Act of 1918, in the light of the recent decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States, has produced a condition with regard to the treatment and care of narcotic addicts that calls for exceptional and rational handling. The vigorous enforcement of this law must be carried out in such a manner as not to produce unwarranted suffering on the part of addicts." These statements are contained in a letter sent by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, Daniel C. Roper, to collectors of internal revenue, revenue agents and others having to do with the administration of the anti-narcotic laws.

The Harrison Anti-Narcotic Act, as amended by the Revenue Act, permits the furnishing of narcotic drugs by means of prescriptions issued by a practitioner "for legitimate medical use." The Supreme Court, however, has held that "an order for morphine issued to an habitual user thereof, not in the course of professional treatment in an attempted cure of the habit, but for the purpose of providing the user with morphine sufficient to keep him comfortable by maintaining his customary use," is not a prescription within the meaning and intent of the Act.

Following this decision there was issued by the Bureau of Internal Revenue an order revoking a former ruling, of May 11, 1915, whereby when a physician prescribed "more than is apparently needed to meet the needs of a patient in the ordinary case," he was required to state on the prescription the purpose for which the unusual quantity of the drug was to be used. The writer of an order for drugs merely to keep the patient comfortable by maintaining his customary use, the druggist who fills it, and a person obtaining drugs thereunder, it was stated, were all to be regarded as violating the law.

Recently there have been received by the Bureau of Internal Revenue hundreds of letters from persons suffering from cancer and other incurable diseases, and from aged persons addicted for many years to drugs. Their statements, borne out by the testimony of physicians, are that if deprived of the drug, it will result in great suffering and in some cases loss of life. The Bureau of Internal Revenue holds that in the care and treatment of such patients, narcotic drugs have a legitimate medical use.

"In the administration of this important law many emergency cases will doubtless be presented to you for immediate and practical solution," says Commissioner Roper, in his letter to the revenue forces. "It is obvious that no inflexible rule can be announced covering all specific cases which may arise.

"With reference to persons suffering from a proven incurable disease such as cancer, advanced tuberculosis and other diseases well recognized as coming within this class, the reputable physician directly in charge of such bona fide cases may, in the course of his professional practice, and strictly for legitimate medical purposes, prescribe narcotic drugs for the immediate needs of such patients, provided said patients are personally attended by the physician and that he regulates the dosage himself. The prescription in such cases should bear the endorsement of the attending physician to the effect that the drug is to be dispensed to his patient in the treatment of an incurable disease.

"Such bona fide cases of incurable disease should not occasion difficulty in the proper administration of the law, and the fact that the patient suffering from such incurable disease is addicted to the use of narcotic drugs should not complicate the matter. The primary responsibility rests upon the physician in charge of the case. The Bureau manifestly is not charged with the duty of laying down any fixed rule as to the furnishing of drugs or the frequency of prescriptions in any particular case involving an incurable disease. The danger of supplying persons suffering from incurable diseases with a supply of narcotics must be borne in mind, because such patients may use the narcotics wrongfully, either by taking excessive quantities or by disposing of a portion of the drugs in their possession to other addicts or persons not lawfully entitled thereto.

"While the primary responsibility rests upon the physician in charge, a corresponding liability rests upon the druggist who knowingly fills an improper prescription or order whereby an addict is supplied with narcotics merely for the purpose of satisfying his addiction."

Aged and Infirm Addicts.

"Cases will come to your attention where aged and infirm addicts suffering from senility, or the infirmities attendant upon old age, and who are confirmed addicts of years standing, will, in the opinion of a reputable physician in charge, require a minimum amount of narcotics to sustain life. In such cases prescriptions to meet the absolute needs of the patient may be written and filled without involving a criminal intent to violate the law. Even in these cases every reasonable precaution should be exercised to prevent the aged and infirm addict becoming the innocent means whereby unauthorized persons may engage in the illicit use and traffic of these habit-forming drugs. Prescriptions in these cases should bear the endorsement of a reputable physician to the effect that the patient is aged and infirm, giving age and certifying that the drug is necessary to life."

The assistance of the United States Public Health Service has been sought in formulating an institutional care of these addicts, but no specific appropriation is available for this purpose. Special hospital facilities are needed. Collectors of internal revenue and revenue agents are advised to confer with one another and with the United States attorneys in their respective districts and divisions, regarding the handling of local emergencies as they arise, and to confer with local authorities, including boards of health, for the purpose of establishing at the earliest possible date public clinics for the treatment of addicts. Such clinics already have been established in certain cities, notably New York, New Orleans and Memphis. Collectors and revenue agents are directed to advise the Bureau of such steps in order that in the near future some uniform program may be adopted through the United States.

"Care should be exercised by investigating and field officers of this Bureau," says the Commissioner, "not to interfere with or harass the reputable physician who, in the course of his professional practice and for legitimate medical purposes only, is in good faith treating a bona fide patient for the cure of addiction, nor the official representative of the local authorities who is administering narcotics to addicts in a proper manner to meet their immediate needs to prevent collapse. At the same time, it must be understood that the so-called reductive ambulatory treatment does not meet with the approbation of the Bureau for the obvious reason that where narcotics are furnished to an addict who controls the dosage himself he will not be benefited or cured, and in many cases he may, by deceiving or importuning a number of doctors, secure a supply for peddling purposes."

CALIFORNIA FREIGHT LOADINGS.

70,197 Cars of Perishable Goods Sent East This Year.

Walker D. Hines, Director General of Railroads, has authorized the following:

Carloads of perishable freight loaded in California for the East since January 1, via all lines (Southern Pacific, Salt Lake route, Western Pacific and Santa Fe), were as follows:

January, 7,708; February, 7,681; March, 9,359; April, 8,601; May, 9,477; June, 14,668; to July 25, 12,703. Total, 70,197.

This volume of business is approximately 25 per cent above normal.

The entire movement was taken care of without any car shortage and without any ice shortage.

United States Bulletin

Continuing the Work of The Official U. S. Bulletin Established May 10, 1917, Under an Order of the President of the United States. Published by Roger W. Babson. Issued Every Monday.

Office: No. 10 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C. Tel. Main 231

The United States Bulletin is dedicated to the faithful presentation of the official acts of the Government that the people may know and understand precisely and accurately just what the Government is doing day by day. The Bulletin expresses no opinions, indulges in no conjecture or speculation. Published under the same executive management, the same editorship.

The Bulletin is in itself a complete record of all the important activities of the United States Government through its various departments, Legislative, Judicial, and Executive. Official Orders, Statements, and Rulings printed textually as issued by accredited Government officials, and, therefore, an authoritative guide to the business interests of the Nation; a virtual necessity to the Government itself in acquainting the various departments with the official acts of one another; to the Judiciary; to the Manufacturers; Miners and Traders; to Corporations, Railroads, Steamship, Telegraph and Cable Companies; Exporters and Importers; to Diplomats, Consular Agents, Statesmen, and men of affairs generally, who wish to keep accurately informed of what the Government is doing and to preserve for reference authentic copies of public announcements issued by the Government's own officials and agents. Entered at the post office at Washington, D. C., as second-class mail matter.—**Edward S. Rochester, Editor.**

SUBSCRIPTION RATES BY MAIL

One year	$10.00
Six months	6.00
One year, postage prepaid to foreign countries	15.00
Six months, postage prepaid to foreign countries	8.50
Back numbers and extra copies, each	.20

Make all checks, money orders, and drafts payable to United States Bulletin, 10 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C.—**C. T. Clayton, Business Manager.**

Special Certificate for Wounded U. S. Soldiers

The War Department authorizes publication of the following information:

The form and design of a special certificate for wounded U. S. soldiers of the late war has been decided upon. At the top are these words:

Columbia Gives to Her Sons the Accolade of the New Chivalry of Humanity.

At the bottom the following will appear:

(Name of man) . . . . . .
(Rank and organization) . . . . . .

Served with honor in the war with Germany and was wounded in action at . . . . . on . . . . . .
(Facsimile of President's signature.)
(For signature of officer certifying to this paper) . . . . . .

In addition to the above is a picture by Mr. E. H. Blashfield, the artist who did the mural work in the Federal Capitol Building. It shows a soldier armed, kneeling in front of Columbia, and Columbia is striking him on the shoulder with the flat of the sword, the ceremony of old times in according knighthood. The several ranks of men are standing behind, presenting arms. A draped flag is behind Columbia.

This certificate, which is approximately 10 x 14 inches in size, is to be lithographed and presented to every man who received wounds in the War with Germany.

TRADEMARK REGISTRATION BUREAU AT HAVANA IS OPENED

Secretary Glass, August 6, gave out telegrams exchanged by him with Dr. Mario Diaz Irizar, Director of the International Trademark Registration Bureau at Havana:

Honorable Carter Glass,
International High Commission,
Treasury, Washington.

International Trademark Registration Bureau created by the convention at Buenos Aires for the northern group of republics, now beginning actual operation. Permit me to congratulate the International High Commission.

MARIA DIAZ IRIZAR,
Director, International Trademark Bureau.

Mario Diaz Irizar, Director,
International Trademark Registration Bureau, 55 Trocadero,
Havana, Cuba.

Sincerest congratulations on beginning operations. We feel confident that notable success will attend your efforts, and that the International Trademark Registration Bureau will mark a distinct step in the promotion of better Pan-American relations.

CARTER GLASS,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Two Bureaus Planned.

The bureau was established as a result of the persistent efforts on the part of the International High Commission to bring about the ratificaion and actual observance of the convention on trademarks signed at Buenos Aires in 1910. In 1918 the convention was ratified by enough states in North and Central America and the West Indies to make possible the inauguration of the registration bureau intended for these countries. It is felt probable that within the present calendar year the other bureau to be established under the convention, namely, the one at Rio de Janeiro, intended to serve the ten republics of South America, will be opened under the auspices of the Brazilian government, inasmuch as it is hoped that two more ratifications will be secured and thus the convention will be fully complied with.

NEW WAR LOAN DIRECTOR.

Secretary Glass announced that John H. Mason, of Philadelphia, has been appointed Director of War Loan Organization, in place of Lewis B. Franklin, who resigned some weeks ago. Mr. Mason is President of the Commercial Trust Company of Philadelphia.

HOW TO INSURE PROMPT REPLIES TO LETTERS TO WAR RISK BUREAU

In many instances the Bureau of War Risk Insurance has not the present and correct addresses of discharged soldiers, sailors, and marines. Many letters addressed to them are returned because of insufficient or incorrect address.

In order that communications from the Bureau may reach them promptly and that they may receive prompt replies to their inquiries, the Bureau suggests that as a service to former soldiers, sailors, and marines, newspapers and other publications carry in a conspicuous position for a week or more, when consistently possible, the following:

To Get a Prompt Reply From the Bureau of War Risk Insurance.

Whenever you write a letter to the Bureau for advice or information, be sure to give the following information:

1. Full name (including first, middle and last name).
2. Address; City or town; street and number; county; State; R. F. D. route number (if any).
3. Rank at the time of applying for insurance.
4. Name of army or navy organization at time of applying for insurance.
5. Army serial number (if in the army).
6. The number of my Government insurance certificate (if known).
7. Amount of War Risk Insurance the service man intends to keep.
8. Amount desired to be paid each beneficiary.
9. Whether the writer knows how his premium stands.
10. If writing about compensation, give compensation number, if known, or if writing about allotment allowance, give allotment number, if known, in addition to information called for above.

UNITED STATES LEADS WORLD IN THE PRODUCTION OF SWINE

The Department of Agriculture has made public the following facts relating to the hog-growing industry of America:

Of cattle the world contains probably 475,000,000 head, of which the United States has about one-seventh.

Of sheep the world contains approximately 500,000,000 head, of which the United States has about one-tenth.

Of swine the world contains in the neighborhood of 180,000,000 head, of which the United States contains considerably more than one-third.

In cattle the United States is second to India, with three other countries, Russia, Brazil, and Argentina, following.

In sheep the United States is second to Australia, with Argentina, Russia, and New Zealand, the principal sheep-raising competitors.

In swine the United States is easily first, and this year has more hogs than her 10 nearest competitors all combined.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES BRIEFLY TOLD

Last week the House passed the bill revising the rates of duty on laboratory glassware, laboratory porcelain ware, optical glass, scientific and surgical instruments. All these are industries developed during the war emergency. The rate on glasswares and porcelain wares, laboratory apparatus, etc., is fixed at 60 per cent ad valorem, this being an increase of 15 per cent. On optical glass in any and all forms, or glass for use in optical instruments and all instruments and appliances, the rate is fixed at 45 per cent ad valorem, whereas under existing law all these are on the free list. Porcelain wares and laboratory apparatus are fixed at 65 per cent, this being an increase of 10 per cent above existing law. Scientific instruments and other apparatus other than made of glass are fixed at 45 per cent, being an increase of 25 per cent, while the duty on surgical instruments, dentists instruments, etc., is fixed at 50 per cent, this being an increase of 45 per cent. Under the proposed Federal and State governments and such institutions as heretofore have been imported to important apparatus free of duty, will hereafter be required to pay duty. The bill is now pending in the Finance Committee of the Senate.

The Ways and Means Committee also reported favorably to the House the bill to regulate the importation of coal tar products.

This bill amends the present law in four important particulars. In its technical details it follows substantially the recommendations of the Tariff Commission in bringing the phraseology of the law up to date so as to prevent evasions of its provisions through under-valuation or false designation of articles sought to be imported. In the second place, it repeals that provision under which the specific duties shall be reduced at the rate of 20 per cent a year for five years. It increases the rates of duty from 15 per cent ad valorem and 2 1-2 cents a pound on the intermediates to 40 per cent ad vaolrem and 6 cents a pound, and upon the finished product from 30 per cent ad valorem and 5 cents a pound to 45 per cent ad valorem and 7 cents a pound. Expert chemical opinion was unanimous that the rates of duty on the intermediates should be substantially the same as those upon the finished product. In the fourth place, the bill provides that for two years no foreign dyes can be imported except under a license granted by a board created in the bill.

"The bill subdivides, as does the present law," says the report, "the materials used in the dye industry into three classes—the crudes, the intermediates, and the finished product. The process of producing the crudes is comparatively simple, they being actually present in coal tar and only an isolation. Any country which like this has an abundant supply of cheap coal and a great steel industry requiring much coke has an unlimited supply of the raw material, and the crudes therefore require no protection. But with regard to the intermediates the situation is entirely different. Their production requires the most elaborate chemical processes, which can be carried out without the waste of a large proportion of the raw materials used only by men of the most profound chemical knowledge and long experience, and such men are not yet available in sufficient numbers in this country. Under these circumstances, therefore, it is apparent that this industry requires for the present at least a very high degree of protection."

The Senate Committee on Finance will soon meet to consider the general subject of how to deal with these various tariff questions, and it is likely that after the House has sent its various measures over that committee will frame them all into one bill and rewrite them to conform to the methods that members of that committee believe should prevail in the settlement of tariff problems. Upon these questions there is a substantial difference of views between the committees of the two Houses of Congress.

Much of the week has been devoted to consideration of questions connected with the high cost of living and the settlement of the railroad problem. The latter is involved with the demands of the railroad employe's unions for increased wages and the adoption by Congress of the socalled Plum Plan of operation and management of the roads, the bill having been introduced in the House by Representative Sims, of Tennessee. Before the House Interstate Commerce Committee, representatives of the railroad and other labor organizations testified at length outlining labor conditions, explaining the wage demands and insisting upon the adoption by Congress of the plan for settlement of the railroad question recommended by the railroad employes as joint members of the board of directors and sharing in the profits with the government and the owners.

President Wilson sent a letter to Speaker Gillett and Vice President Marshall asking that arrangements be made for a joint session on Friday afternoon last at which he addressed the body on the high cost of living issue and submitted such recommendations as he deemed fitted to meet the situation. He also addressed letters to Chairman Esch and Cummins, chairmen, respectively, of the Interstate Commerce Committees of the House and Senate, asking them to consider legislation to give the railroad administration, or some body to be authorized by law, power to deal with the wage issue raised by the employes. Chairman Cummins, of the Senate Committee, was directed by the unanimous vote of that committee to reply to the President and express the views of the committee that under the law under which the government is operating the railroads, the President and the Director General of Railroads have full authority to grant such wages and they may consider in the interest of the public service and of the employes and to raise rates to meet any increased cost in operation. The letter stated that the committee did not believe additional legislation along that line was necessary and respectfully declined to consider the proposed legislation.

As a means of reducing the cost of living Mr. Siegel, of New York, introduced a bill requiring that the cost price must be stamped on all articles put on the market by manufacturers. Mr. Igoe, of Missouri, introduced a resolution providing for an investigation by the Federal Trade Commission of the production cost of boots and shoes, and Mr. Tinkham, of Massachusetts, for an investigation of the sugar situation and the cause for the alleged shortage. The Senate adopted a resolution by Senator Pomerene asking the Railroad Director how many coal cars are available, what arrangements have been made to get the cars to the mines, and what, if any, action is needed by Congress to prevent a coal shortage. Representative Flood, of Virginia, introduced a resolution directing the Federal Trade Commission to investigate fertilizer and farm machinery prices in relation to the high cost of living. The Senate adopted a resolution by Senator Myers directing the Banking and Currency Committee to report whether a reduction of the volume of currency in circulation would reduce the cost of living and to report a bill for that purpose.

A resolution was agreed to in the Senate asking the State Department to report what protests this governmen has made to Mexico to prevent confiscation of American owned property and lands in Mexico. The Senate adopted the House separate bill for the repeal of the daylight saving law by a vote of 41 to 12. The House passed a bill to exclude ships of foreign registry from American coastwies trade, with the exception of Hawaii. In the Senate and House the administration bill for a permanent military policy was introduced, providing for one field army with a war strength of 1,250,000 and an active peace strength of 510,000 men and providing for compulsory military training for all 19-year-old youths. By a vote of 6 to 5 the House Interstate Commerce Committee reported the Cummins bill already passed by the Senate restoring to the Interstate Commerce Commsision its rate making power.

The House passed and sent to the Senate a bill authorizing national banks to lend up to 25 per cent of their unimpaired capital instead of 10 per cent as under existing law. The House also passed and sent to the Senate a bill authorizing the settlement of the claims of contractors on public buildings for losses incurred because of the commandeering of material by the government and for increased war-time cost of materials.

Federal Trade Commission Report on Shoe Prices

(Continued from page 1.)

shoes increased greatly between 1914 and 1917, but, as evidenced by the high rates of return on investment, not to an extent that warranted the prices at which manufacturers sold their product.

(4) The absolute margins of profit taken by retail shoe merchants per pair of shoes grew wider as their costs of shoes increased because their rate of profit remained substantially without change.

(5) As a result the public had to pay prices for shoes that could not be justified not only because retail shoe dealers took too much profit but because the dealer had to pass on to the consumer the excessive profits received by butchers for hides and also the excess profits of tanners and shoe manufacturers.

General Conditions.

During the progress of the war in Europe, even before the United States became a belligerent, the demand for leather and leather goods for the allied nations of Europe had a marked effect on prices. The demand was not only for large quantities of leather and shoes, but there was pressure for quick delivery. Either one of these factors would tend to stimulate prices and both of them together brought rapid and marked advances in the prices of both leather and shoes, and also of hides and skins.

When the United States entered the war, there was immediate demand for shoes and other equipment made of leather to meet the requirements of the army. The shoes needed by the Government were required to be made of specified high-grade leather. Only the better grades of hides could be used in making such leather, and as a result hides, especially the better grades, rapidly advanced in price. The situation became so acute that in 1918 the War Industries Board undertook to provide means of supplying the tanners with hides at fixed maximum prices. Maximum prices for leather was also fixed for the shoe manufacturers. The demand for labor in other industries compelled tanners and shoe manufacturers to increase wages.

The Hide Market.

There are two well-recognized classes of domestic hides, i. e., packer hides and country hides. Packer hides include those taken from cattle in regular slaughtering establishments, while country hides include all others, such as are taken off by small butchers and farmers. The quality of country hides, as a class, is generally considered not as good as packer hides, and there has always been a differential in price in favor of the latter.

Between 1914 and 1917 there was a remarkable advance in the prices of hides. From 1914 to 1917 the price of heavy native packer cow hides advanced more than 68 per cent, while the corresponding grade of country hides increased less than 42 per cent. The actual increase in price of packer and country cow hides in the two years was 13 cents and 7 cents per pound, respectively. A comparison of these actual increases with the percentage of increase indicates that the differential between packer hides and country hides widened beyond the usual proportion.

More than 75 per cent of the cattle and 65 per cent of the calves killed by wholesale slaughterers in the United States are killed by five large meat packers. The best hides are taken off by these wholesale slaughtering concerns and the cattle killed by the five large packers are uniformly heavier than those killed by the smaller ones. These five large meat packing concerns thus have a high degree of control of the grades of domestic hides that are reputed to produce the best grades of leather. Somewhat less than half of the hides used by the tanners of the United States are imported. Four of these five large packers produce a large proportion of the cattle hides that are available for import into this country. In those classes of hides that enter into the production of the lighter leathers there is not the same degree of control in the hands of packers as in the heavier grades, yet some of these same packers are very important factors in the country hide trade. Taking into account the extent to which these five large meat packers control the domestic hides, the extent to which they control the hides that are available for import, and the extent to which some of them are engaged in the country hide business, and taking also into account the extent to which they are engaged in the tanning business, they seem to be in a position largely to control the hide market.

The system of handling and marketing country hides is not satisfactory. The farmer, and often the small butcher, usually sell their hides without grading. As a consequence of this method of purchasing hides from the primary owner, it is often the case that no distinction is made between those hides that are well taken off and well cured, and those that are not.

The Tanning Industry.

During the four years, 1914 to 1917, the cost of producing sole leather increased from nine to more than 20 cents per pound of leather produced. About 85 per cent of the increase was due to the increased cost of hides. The increase in cost other than for materials, including overhead expenses, during four years ranged from about one and one-half cents to three cents per pound of leather produced. For upper leather the increase in the conversion cost between 1914 and 1917 was, in some cases, as much as 100 per cent, though the total cost of producing this class of leather, including the cost of hides, was approximately only 70 per cent. The cost of producing kip upper leather, including the cost of the hides, increased during the four years about 75 per cent, while the cost of producing calf leather increased a little more.

The earnings on investment in the tanning business were very much greater in 1916 and 1917 than they were in 1914 and 1915. The poorest results were in 1914. Of 53 representative companies 24 earned less than 10 per cent in 1914, and 11 had earnings of over 20 per cent, while none earned as much as 40 per cent. In 1917 only two of the 53 companies earned less than 10 per cent, 32 earned over 30 per cent and 9 earned over 40 per cent.

The Shoe Manufacturing Industry.

There was a great increase in the cost of producing shoes between 1914 and 1917, the principal increase being in the cost of leather. Between 1914 and 1917, the cost of leather increased from 40 to 100 per cent—in a majority of shoes the increase was over 50 per cent. The cost of materials other than leather, such as linings, trimmings, cartons and packing cases, increased at approximately the same rate as leather. Labor and general expense did not increase at so great a rate as either leather or other materials. There was but little difference in the rate of increase in the various elements of cost of shoes except for misses' shoes, which had a greater increase in leather cost than any other class, and children's and infant's shoes, which had a greater increase in cost for materials other than leather. It should be noted in this connection that leather constituted from 50 to 70 per cent of the total cost of all classes of shoes in 1914, except infants' and by 1917 this percentage had increased to about 60 to 75 per cent.

The manufacturers' selling prices of shoes increased at a somewhat greater rate than costs. In 1916 costs in many instances were less than 1917, but reductions in selling prices occurred in only about half of the shoes showing reduced costs.

The rate of return on investment was much greater in 1916 and 1917 than in 1914 and 1915. Out of 256 companies where comparisons could be made for these years, 23 had losses in 1914. By 1916 earnings had increased until there were only three companies with losses, and in 1917 there were eight. There were 102 companies out of 236 that had earnings of 15 per cent or more in 1914, while in 1917 there were 169 companies in this class. More than one-third of the companies here considered earned 25 per cent or more in 1917, while only about one-sixth earned this much in 1914. Of 236 companies, 104 earned 25 per cent or more in 1916.

Shoe Merchandising.

The gross profits of wholesale shoe merchants generally ranged above 20 per cent of the cost and they were somewhat greater in 1918 than in previous years.

There was a heavy increase in the price of shoes to consumers between the years 1914 and 1918. The retailers' gross profit is around 50 per cent —sometimes more and occasionally less. In 1914, the retail merchants' rate of profit was somewhat lower

Federal Trade Commission Report on Shoe Prices

than it was in 1918. The absolute amount of profit per pair of shoes was very much greater in 1918 than in 1914. A good work shoe for men that cost the dealer $1.75 in 1914, and retailed for $2.50, cost him $2.75 in 1918, and retailed for $4.00. In this instance the retailer took a margin of 75 cents in 1914, or 42 per cent, and in 1918 a margin of $1.25, or 45 per cent. In a group of shoes that cost the retailer from $2.00 to $2.50 in 1914, a large proportion of them retailed for $3.50 with a percentage of gross profit ranging from 40 to 64 per cent. The same shoes in 1918 cost the retailer from $3.05 to $4.45 per pair and retailed at from about $5.00 to as high as $7.00 per pair, with the percentage of profit ranging from 39 to 69 per cent. In 1914 the retailers' absolute gross profit for this group averaged a little more than $1.00 per pair, while in 1918 it averaged more than $1.80 per pair.

The absolute amount of money necessary to conduct a business in 1917 and 1918 was greater than in 1914, but the relative cost of doing business practically did not change. The percentage of total sales of dealers that was expended for the conduct of business was approximately the same in 1917 and 1918 as it was in 1914. The volume of business of more than 50 wholesalers increased 32 per cent in four years, while their actual expenses in dollars and cents increased only 24 per cent. The actual expense of 53 retailers handling a general line of good shoes was 26 per cent of their sales in 1914, and the expense of 61 dealers in 1917 was the same. Stores handling popular priced shoes had a lower rate of expense as compared with sales than the general class of dealers. It is to be noted also, these popular-price stores had a lower rate of expense in 1918 than they had in years prior to that time.

Retail Price of Shoes.

Taking into consideration all the circumstances, the high prices of shoes in 1917 and 1918 can not be justified. Leather manufacturers, shoe manufacturers, and retail shoe merchants all made unprecedented profits.

It should be noted in this connection that prices were bound to advance considerably between 1914 and 1917, even though no large profits were obtained. There was an increase in the cost of hides and all other materials used in the manufacture of leather. The shoe manufacturer had to pay much higher prices for leather and other materials, and also more for labor as the war progressed. While the shoe merchant did not take a larger percentage of profit on the cost of shoes, the application of the same percentage during the war as was used prior thereto, gave him a much larger absolute profit per pair of shoes.

The best standard for judging whether or not the prices of a commodity are reasonable is the percentage of the profit on the investment employed in its production and sale. Measured by this standard, slaughterers took more than they should for hides, tanners charged more for leather than they should, and shoe manufacturers likewise charged too much for shoes. Even in 1914 the tanning industry was prosperous; in perhaps a majority of cases earnings were 10 per cent or more and only a very few suffered losses. By 1916 and 1917 it was rather unusual for a company to earn less than 20 per cent. A similar comparison for manufacturers of shoes shows that more than twice as many made a profit of 20 per cent or more in 1918 and 1917 as they did in 1914.

The rate of return on investment to shoe merchants cannot be stated, but it is evident from the volume of business they had, and from the gross margins of profit they secured per pair of shoes, that their business was very profitable. Taking into consideration all the circumstances, especially the circumstance that the United States was engaged in war, the large profits taken by slaughterers for hides, by shoe manufacturers, and retail shoe dealers, cannot be ju. tified, and there is consequently no justification for prices that consumers have been compelled to pay for shoes.

Some relief from the intolerable prices paid by consumers for shoes may be had by (1) a rigid enforcement of the laws against monopolistic control of commodities, (2) legislation forbidding producers of hides engaging in the tanning business, and (3) the adoption of a device in the distribution of shoes that will acquaint the consumer with the selling prices of the manufacturer.

The complete report will be ready for distribution within a week or 10 days.

Revised Rates on U. S. Coal and Coke Shipped to Europe and North Africa

The United States Shipping Board has issued European Coal and Coke Tariff No. 22-B, cancelling European Coal and Coke Tariff No. 22-A, being the rates of freight from United States North Atlantic ports and Charleston, S. C.

To—	Coal per ton of 2,240 lbs.	Guaranteed daily discharge.	Coke per ton of 2,240 lbs.	Guaranteed daily discharge.
Bordeaux, Havre, St. Nazaire	$22.50	700 tons.	$33.75	600 tons.
Cherbourg	22.50	700 tons.	33.75	600 tons.
Rouen	23.00	1,000 tons.	34.50	600 tons.
Antwerp, Rotterdam, Terneuzen	22.50	1,000 tons.	33.75	600 tons.
Gothenburg	24.00	1,000 tons.	36.00	600 tons.
Landskrona, Malmo	25.00	800 tons.	37.50	600 tons.
Oxelosund	24.00	1,500 tons.	36.00	600 tons.
Stockholm	26.00	800 tons.	39.00	600 tons.
Helsingfors, Sundsvall	28.00	800 tons.	42.00	600 tons.
Bergen, Christinia, Copenhagen	25.00	1,000 tons.	37.50	600 tons.
Korsor, Ronne	26.00	1,000 tons.	39.00	600 tons.
Trondhjem	27.00	1,000 tons.	40.50	600 tons.
Lisbon	22.50	1,000 tons.	33.75	600 tons.
Bilboa, Cadiz	23.50	1,000 tons.	35.25	600 tons.
Barcelona, Cartagena	26.00	1,000 tons.	39.00	600 tons.
Cette, Marseilles, Naples	26.00	1,000 tons.	39.00	600 tons.
Civitavecchia	26.00	1,000 tons.	39.00	600 tons.
Nice, Genoa, Leghorn, Spezia, Savona	26.50	1,000 tons.	39.75	600 tons.
Piraeus	28.50	1,000 tons.	42.75	600 tons.
Venice, Trieste, Fiume	31.00	800 tons.	46.50	600 tons.
Salonica	31.00	1,000 tons.	46.50	600 tons.
Bari	30.00	1,000 tons.	45.00	600 tons.
Constantinople, Constanza, Smyrna	31.00	1,000 tons.	46.50	600 tons.
Algiers, Oran	26.00	800 tons.	39.00	600 tons.
Tunis	26.50	1,000 tons.	39.75	600 tons.
Sfax	27.50	1,000 tons.	41.25	600 tons.
Alexandria, Port Said	31.00	1,000 tons.	46.50	600 tons.

Conditions:

Discharge as above indicated, with time counting 24 hours after arrival of vessel, whether in berth or not, Sundays and holidays only excepted. If discharge is not completed within the time specified demurrage to be paid at the rate of $1 net registered ton per running day, payable day by day.

Coke: Subject condition that vessel to have option of carrying not over 25 per cent on deck at owner's risk.

WOOL MACHINERY MORE ACTIVE.

An increase in the amount of wool machinery in operation June 1, 1919, as compared with May 1, is shown by the active and idle wool machinery report just issued by the Bureau of Markets, Department of Agriculture. The largest increase in active machinery was in the case of worsted combs, which show a gain of about 10 per cent, while worsted spindles gained about 5 per cent and wide looms 7 per cent, compared with May. More machines were reported working on double shift than in any other month of this year.

Machinery in operation June 1 of this year, by groups in percentages, were: Wide looms, 7.04; narrow looms, 73.4; carpet and rug looms, 55.5; woolen cards, 84.6; worsted combs, 87.2; woolen spindles, 84.8; and worsted spindles, 78.9.

Machines on Government orders were less than 1 per cent in every group, except woolen spindles, where the percentage was 1.1.

Question of Railroad Wage Advance Put Before Congress By President; Commission On Pay Recommended

President Approves Suggestion of Mr. Hines That New Body's Decisions Should Be Mandatory on Rate-Making Power to Provide Additional Revenue—House Foregoes Recess at Mr. Wilson's Request.

Following are copies of two letters written by the President to the Speaker of the House of Representatives and to the Chairman of the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, and also a copy of a letter by the Director General of Railroads to the President. Pursuant to the request contained in the President's letter to the Speaker of the House, that body adopted a resolution rescinding a resolution providing for a recess. The letters follow:

Letter to the Speaker.

The White House,
Washington, 1 August, 1919.

My Dear Mr. Speaker: The Director General of Railroads informs me that the situation with reference to the railroads is growing so critical every hour that I hope it will be possible for the House to postpone its recess until some definite action is taken upon the recommendations contained in my letter to Mr. Esch. Officials of the Government have been in consultation with reference to the problems growing out of the high cost of living, upon which I expect recommendations to be made within a fortnight. I sincerely trust that the proposed recess of Congress may be postponed at least until such time as we may know definitely the problems which confront us, growing out of this intricate situation.

Cordially and sincerely yours,
(Signed) WOODROW WILSON.

Hon. Frederick H. Gillette,
Speaker, House of Representatives.

Letter to Mr. Esch.

The White House,
Washington, 1 August, 1919.

My Dear Mr. Esch: I take the liberty of inclosing a copy of a letter which I have just received from Mr. Walker D. Hines, the Director General of Railroads, and which I am sure you will agree with me in thinking contains matter for very serious thought and for action also.

May I not say that I concur in the suggestions which Mr. Hines makes in the two concluding paragraphs of his letter? I hope that it will be possible for your committee to consider and recommend legislation which will provide a body of the proper constitution, authorized to investigate and determine all questions concerning the wages of railway employes, and which will also make the decisions of that body mandatory upon the rate-making body and provide, when necessary, increased rates to cover any recommended increases in wages and, therefore, in the cost of operating the railroads. In view also of the indisputable facts with regard to the increased cost of living, I concur in Mr. Hines' suggestion that the legislation undertaken should authorize the body thus set up to make its findings with regard to wage increases retroactive to the 1st of August, 1919, at any rate to the extent that that tribunal may regard reasonable and proper, in order to give real relief to the employes concerned.

I need not, I am sure, urge upon you the importance of this matter, which seems vital from more than one point of view, and I hope that you will think this form of action the proper and necessary one.

Cordially and sincerely, yours,
(Signed) WOODROW WILSON.

Hon. John J. Esch,
Chairman Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, House of Representatives.

Letter of Mr. Hines.

July 30, 1919.

The President, the White House.

Dear Mr. President: Several months ago the railroad shop employes asked for an increase in wages. The matter was considered by the Railroad Administration's Board of Wages and Working Conditions, which is composed of three representatives of labor and three representatives of the railroad managements. This board was unable to agree and therefore took no action as a board, but on July 16 I received two reports from members of the board, one from three labor members, recommending a general increase in wages (for example, increasing the wages of machinists from 68 cents per hour to 80c per hour, and proportionately increasing the wages of other classes of shop employes), and another report from the three management members recommending against any general increase in wages, although recommending certain readjustments of the wages of some classes of the employes.

The position of the labor members of the board is that the wages of railroad shopmen are substantially below the wages paid similar classes of employes in the navy yards, arsenals and shipyards, and in many industrial enterprises in the principal cities of the country, and that substantial increases in the wages in the ship yards and outside industrial enterprises have taken place since the wages of the shop employes were established in the summer of 1918, and that the cost of living has been, and is, steadily rising. The position of the management members on the board is that the wages of ship employes are not properly comparable with the wages of non-railroad employes cited by the employes and their representatives and that these latter industries have differentiating conditions which account for the high wages paid by them, and that a further wage increase at this time would simply begin a new cycle in the increased cost of living which would not benefit the employes. They urge, instead, the adoption of effective methods of reducing the cost of living; but they add that unless some action can be taken within a reasonable time to accomplish this result, they see no alternative but to continue the wage cycle increases with corresponding increased cycles of living costs.

Conferences Begun.

On July 28 a conference was begun in accordance with an arrangement made July 8 between the representatives of the Railroad Administration and representatives of the shop employes. At this conference the representatives of the employes made it plain to my associates that their members expected, and believed that they were entitled to, a substantial increase in wages retroactive to January 1, 1919, and that the state of unrest was so great that it was of the highest importance that a definite answer be given on the wage matter without delay. These representatives expressed the same views to me yesterday.

On July 17, the Shop Crafts Convention, meeting at Atlanta, Ga., and representing employes from 16 railroads in the Southeast, strongly urged the necessity for substantial increases in wages by August 1, retroactive to January 1, 1919.

The earnest insistence that immediate action be taken to equalize wages with the rapid increase in the cost of living, is not confined to the shop employes.

The Triennial Convention of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, representing about 160,000 railroad employes, meeting at Columbus, Ohio, adopted on May 31 a resolution strongly urging substantial additional increases in wages to meet the cost of living.

The Triennial Convention of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, meeting at Denver, from June 9 to July 15, and representing about 116,000 employes, likewise adopted resolutions insisting upon the necessity for substantial increases in wages to meet the increased cost of living.

The Thirteenth Annual Convention of Railway Signalmen of America, in session at Kansas City on July 15, strongly urged a further increase in wages, and similar action was taken at Boston, on July 27, by 150 delegates to the Convention of the United Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employes and Railroad Shop Employes of the railroad systems of New England and New York. The International Convention of the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks, which was held in Cin-

Railroad Wage Advance Question Put Before Congress

cinnati from May 12 to 24, endorsed proposals to the Railroad Administration which also urged an increase and readjustment of the wages of the employes represented by that organization.

The representatives of the Railroad Administration have had assurances from representatives of practically all classes of employes that the continuance in the increase in the cost of living would necessarily involve very substantial increases in wages and that any increases in wages given to any one of the railroad employes would necessitate corresponding increases to other classes of railroad employes.

The Considerations Involved.

The situation thus presented involves the following considerations:

We have received the most positive assurances that any general increases to shop employes will result in demands for corresponding increases to every other class of railroad employes. The situation, therefore, cannot be viewed except as a whole for the entire 2,000,000 railroad employes. Viewing it as a whole, every increase of one cent per hour means an increase of $50,000,000 per year in operating expenses for straight time with a substantial addition for necessary overtime. An increase of 12 cents per hour as asked for by the shop employes would, if applied to all employes, mean (including necessary overtime) an increase of probably $800,000,000 per year in operating expenses.

The Government is already incurring a deficit at the rate of several hundred million dollars per year in operating the railroads, because the increase in transportation rates has been proportionately less than the increases in wages already granted and the increases in prices which have taken place. Therefore there is no fund whatever out of which additional wages can be paid, so that additional wages cannot be paid unless new revenues are produced through an increase in transportation rates and any immediate payment of additional wages would necessitate for several months an appropriation by Congress out of the Treasury because substantial increases in rates could not be made immediately effective.

While you may find it expedient to use the temporary rate-making power, which was conferred upon you as a war emergency during Federal control, to prevent the continuance of the deficit now being incurred, which grows out of increases in wages and prices due to the war, you would not, in my opinion, be justified in regarding that rate-making power as a sufficient warrant for making still additional increases in rates for the purpose of paying still additional increases in wages to be established under existing peace conditions, and to be controlling as the wage basis in the future.

The question presented for an additional increase in wages, whether the total amount be $800,000,000 or any proportion of that sum, is a peace-time question between the entire American public on the one hand, and the 2,000,000 railroad employes and the members of their families on the other hand. It is a question which I do not believe the Executive ought to undertake to decide unless specific authority is conferred upon him for the express purpose of deciding it.

Adequate Machinery Needed.

The fact that these demands are made and are so urgently pressed emphasizes the great necessity of having for their decision legislation which will provide adequate machinery representing both the public and the employes. Obviously any such machinery should include a method whereby revenues will be provided to the extent required to pay the increased wages awarded.

While the general powers implied in the Federal Control Act were sufficient to admit of taking as war measures the necessary steps to deal with the wage problems that arose during the war, they are not sufficient to satisfy the requirements arising in connection with any present proposals for general wage increases. Under the existing machinery the ultimate public interest is exclusively represented by the Railroad Administration in the making of wages, but by the Interstate Commerce Commission in the final decision upon rates. Moreover, the Railroad Administration while thus charged with the final decision as to what wages are proper as between the American public and railroad labor is also charged with the responsibilities incident to the day to day operation of railroads. On the one hand a decision by the Railroad Administration against an increase in wages will be regarded by the employes as a decision dictated more by the immediate difficulties of railroad management than by the broad interests of the public as a whole. On the other hand a decision by the Railroad Administration in favor of an increase in wages will not necessarily be binding on the Interstate Commerce Commission which is now the final representative of the public as to transportation rates. To deal with these problems under peace-time conditions there ought to be a final and authoritative representation of the public whose decision when in favor of a wage increase would carry with it the obligation on the part of the final rate-making power to prescribe rates which would furnish the necessary funds with which to pay the increased wages. It is obvious that no wage increases could be put into effect at the moment except on the theory that for several months they would be paid by an appropriation of Congress because, even under the existing machinery, rate increases could not actually be put into effect for a substantial period. Undoubtedly any rate increases of a general character ought at the present time to be considered by the Interstate Commerce Commission before they shall be put into effect.

The conclusion to which I have come has been forced upon me by the recent developments above referred to.

When I announced last March the increases in wages for the employes in train and engine service I stated that they completed the war cycle of wage increases.

Deep Significance to Public.

When it developed in May and June that the continued pressure of the increase in the cost of living was causing railroad employes generally to urge that they be given substantial protection through further important increases in wages if the cost of living was not reduced, I realized that the question was assuming such wide and deep significance to the American public as well as to railroad employes that the question ought not to be dealt with in the same way in which the railroad wages had been increased in connection with the war emergency. I therefore advised the Board of Railroad Wages and Working Conditions, on July 3, that they could not regard themselves as vested with jurisdiction to formulate and recommend further general wage increases to be made by me but that in all cases thereafter arising they should report the facts to me that I might decide in the light of the facts upon a fair and just procedure.

The receipt of the observations of the members of the board with reference to the shop employes, the hearings now in progress before the board with reference to the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, the conferences I have had in the last three days with the representatives of the shop employees, and the conferences which my associates and I have been having recently with the representatives of practically all classes of railroad labor with reference to the menace in the continued increase in the cost of living, force me to the definite conclusion that the problem is too great and has too much permanent significance to the American public, as well as to railroad labor, to admit of its being decided through the exercise of the war emergency powers of the Federal Control Act, and which are subject to the limitations and embarrassments above pointed out. I feel that the developments have now reached the point where the situation has taken a sufficiently concrete form to serve as the basis for a positive recommendation.

Recommends New Body.

I therefore respectfully recommend that Congress be asked promptly to adopt legislation providing a properly-constituted body on which the public and labor will be adequately represented and which will be empowered to pass on these and all railroad wage problems, but not on rules and working conditions (because the latter cannot be satisfactorily separated from the current handling of railroad opera-

(Continued on page 10.)

President Instructs Director Hines To Discuss Wages With Railway Men When Strikers Return to Work

President Wilson has addressed the following letter to Director General of Railroads Hines:

"I am just in receipt of the letter from Senator Albert B. Cummins, chairman of the Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce, which set me free to deal as I think with the difficult question of the wages of certain classes of railway employes, and I take advantage of the occasion to write you this letter, in order that I may, both in the public interest and in the interests of the railroad employes themselves, make the present situation as clear and definite as possible.

"I thought it my duty to lay the question in its present pressing form before the committee of the Senate, because I thought I should not act upon this matter within the brief interval of Government control remaining without their acquiescence and approval. Senator Cummins' letter, which speaks the unanimous judgment of the committee, leaves me free and indeed imposes upon me the duty to act.

"The question of the wages of railroad shopmen was submitted, you will remember, to the board of railroad wages and working conditions of the Railroad Administration last February, but was not reported upon by the board until July 16. The delay was unavoidable because the board was continuously engaged in dealing with several wage matters affecting classes of employes who had not previously received consideration.

"The board now having apprised us of this inability, at any rate for the time being, to agree upon recommendation, it is clearly our duty to proceed with the matter in the hope of disposing of it.

"You are therefore authorized to say to the railroad shop employes that the question of wages they have raised will be taken up and considered on its merits by the Director General in conference with the duly accredited representatives.

"I hope that you will make it clear to the men concerned that the Railroad Administration can not deal with problems of this sort or with any problem affecting the men, except through the duly chosen international officers or the regularly constituted organizations and their authorized committees. Matters of so various a nature and affecting so many men can not be dealt with except in this way. Any action which brings the authority of the authorized representatives of the organizations into question or discredits it must interfere with, if not prevent, action altogether. The chief obstacle to a decision has been created by the men themselves. They have gone on strike and repudiated the authority of their officers at the very moment when they were urging action in regard to various interests.

"You will remember that a conference between yourself and the authorized representatives of the men was arranged at the instance of these representatives for July 28, to discuss the wage question and the question of a national agreement, but before this conference took place or could take place, local bodies of railway shopmen took action looking toward a strike on the 1st of August. As a result of this action, various strikes actually took place before there was an opportunity to act in a satisfactory or conclusive way with respect to the wages.

"In the presence of these strikes and the repudiation of the authority of the representatives of the organizations concerned, there can be no consideration of the matter in controversy. Until the employes return to work and again recognize the authority of their organization, the whole matter must be at a standstill.

"When Federal control of the railroads began, the railroad administration accepted existing agreements between the shopmen's organization and the several railroad companies, and by agreement machinery was created for handling the grievances of the shopmen's organization of all the railways, whether they had theretofore had the benefits of definite agreements or not.

"There can be no question, therefore, of the readiness of the Government to deal in a spirit of fairness and by regular methods with any matters the men may bring to their attention.

"Concerned and very careful consideration is being given by the entire Government to the question of reducing the high cost of living. I need hardly point out how intimately and directly this matter affects every individual in the nation, and if transportation is interrupted, it will be impossible to solve it.

"This is a time when every employe of the railways should help to make the processes of transportation more easy and economical rather than less, and employes who are on strikes are deliberately delaying a settlement of their wage problems and of their standard of living. They should promptly return to work, and I hope that you will urge upon their representatives the immediate necessity for their doing so.

"Cordially and sincerely yours,
"WOODROW WILSON."

RAILROAD WAGE ADVANCE.

(Continued from page 9.)

tions and therefore should continue to be dealt with by the Railroad Administration). Such legislation should also provide that if wage increases shall be decided upon it shall be mandatory upon the rate-making body to provide, where necessary, increased rates to take care of the resulting increases in the cost of operating the railroads.

I do not think that we can properly deal with this great problem without a full recognition of the fact that the cost of living is rapidly rising and that every month that passes promises to impair still further the purchasing power of the existing wages of railroad employes unless the rise in the cost of living can be successfully restrained (as I earnestly hope, in the public interest, it can speedily be). I, therefore, further recommend that Congress be asked to provide in any such legislation that any increases in railroad wages which may be made by the tribunal constituted for that purpose shall be made effective as of August 1, 1919, to such extent as that tribunal may regard reasonable and proper, in order to give railroad employes from that date the benefit which the tribunal may think they were then entitled to. In this way the delay necessarily incident to the creation of such tribunal and its action will not be prejudicial to the fair interests of the railroad employes.

Cordially yours,
(Signed) WALKER D. HINES.

FRANCE MUST IMPORT MEAT AND DAIRY PRODUCTS AND LIVE-STOCK

The Department of Agriculture has made public the following:

Though working under many disadvantages, including a shortage of horses and oxen, France is gradually re-establishing a substantial agriculture as one of the first steps in general reconstruction.

There is a serious need for dairy cattle, and a decided shortage of both sheep and swine. Prices of good breeding stock in all classes of domestic animals are high, in some instances three or four times their value before the war.

Studying Live Stock Abroad.

The foregoing conditions are described in a report on the live-stock, dairy, and meat situation in France received by the United States Department of Agriculture from its two European representatives, George A. Bell, of the Bureau of Animal Industry, and Turner Wright, of the Bureau of Markets. These men are jointly studying live stock in Europe, so that the United States Department of Agriculture and farmers in this country may keep closely in touch with international developments in supply and demand.

According to the report, the general policy of the French Government is to encourage the re-establishment and building up of French industries. This policy necesarily discourages importations from foreign countries and is aimed to maintain the exchange value of the franc. But at least until its agricultural resources are greatly improved France will import meat and dairy products and a considerable number of live animals.

FIXING PRICES ON MACHINE TOOLS WHICH GOVERNMENT WILL SELL

Bulletins Stating Amounts at Which Machines May Be Purchased Distributed.

The War Department authorizes publication of the following statement from the Office of the Director of Sales:

The Machine Tool Section of the Office of the Director of Sales, co-operating with representatives of the several bureaus of the War Department, which have a surplus of machine tools, is fixing prices at which all standard surplus machine tools held by the War Department in the United States will be offered for sale. Prices have already been fixed on each machine tool embraced in this surplus which has been inventoried and appraised, and these machines have been listed upon bulletins which are now being distributed to the District Salvage Boards of the several bureaus with directions that sales of the machines so listed may be made at the price embraced in the bulletins. Approximately $2,500,000 worth of machine tools are now offered for sale at fixed prices.

How Prices Are Fixed.

The prices fixed are arrived at by the use of a price-fixing chart. In using this chart to fix prices two factors are taken into consideration, namely, the present condition, or remaining service value of the machine tool, and the present market price of a new machine tool of similar type as determined from the manufacturer's net price on file in the Machine Tool Section of the Office of Director of Sales. The service value of the machine tools is determined by the use of a graphical appraisal chart which has been in use by the bureaus of the War Department for several months.

The price fixing chart was developed by the Machine Tool Section, Office of the Director of Sales, co-operating with representatives of the several bureaus of the War Department having a surplus of machine tools, and the War Readjustment Committee of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers.

How Sales Are Made.

The bulletins from which District Salvage Boards will make sales contain the particular class, type, size and make of each machine offered; its location by plant, district and bureau; its remaining service value and the selling price. The sales force of each District Salvage Board is authorized to make sales of all materials listed on the bulletins belonging to its bureau, regardless of whether the machines are located in that or another district. Consequently, a prospective purchaser may obtain full information concerning all machine tools listed from any of the District Salvage Boards and make purchases, regardless of where the machinery he seeks may be located.

While all of the machine tools offered are subject to prior sale, to avoid duplication of sales, a District office having a sale under negotiation immediately requests its bureau in Washington for a serial number covering the materials desired by its prospective buyer. The bureau grants this sales number which serves as a 72-hour option to the District office and the sale must be consummated within that time limit, or the material covered by it will be released for sale by any other District.

All prices listed in the bulletins are subject to change without notice.

The bulletins are issued at intervals of 15 days. Machines sold in the interim are withdrawn and each new machine on which a price is fixed is added, so that the public is kept advised of just what machinery the War Department is offering at fixed prices.

Information Offices.

Information concerning the machine tools offered for sale and the prices at which they are offered may be obtained by addressing communications to any of the following addresses:

Air Service, Boston, 811 Little Building.

Air Service, Buffalo, 2500 Elmwood Avenue.

Air Service, Chicago, Consumers Building.

Air Service, Dayton, Maxwell Motor Company (First Street and B. & O. R. R.).

Air Service, Detroit, Aviation Gen. Supply Depot, Springwell.

Air Servcie, New York, 360 Madison Avenue.

Air Service, San Francisco, 504 Postal Telg. Building.

Air Service, Washington, 4 1-2 Street and Missouri Avenue, Northwest.

Chemical Warfare, Baltimore, 311 W. Mounment St.

Chemical Warfare, Cleveland, Nela Park.

Chemical Warfare, New York, 19 W. 44th St.

Chemical Warfare, Washington, 7th and B Sts., Building F.

Motor Transport, Baltimore, Camp Holabird, Md.

Motor Transport, Chicago, Army Building, 220 E. Ohio St.

Motor Transport, San Francisco, Fort Mason, Calif.

Motor Transport, Washington, 7th and B Sts., Building F.

Ordnance Salvage Board, Baltimore, Columbia Ave. and B. & O. R. R.

Ordnance Salvage Board, Boston, 19 Portland St.

Ordnance Salvage Board, Bridgeport, 945 Main St.

Ordnance Salvage Board, Chicago, 155 E. Superior St.

Ordnance Salvage Board, Cincinnati, Walsh Building, 3rd and Vine Sts.

Ordnance Salvage Board, Cleveland, 2036 E. 22nd St.

Ordnance Salvage Board, Detroit, 828 Rock Building.

Ordnance Salvage Board, New York, 1107 Broadway.

Ordnance Salvage Board, Philadelphia, 1710 Market St.

Ordnance Salvage Board, Pittsburgh, Chamber of Commerce Building.

Ordnance Salvage Board, Rochester, 82 N. St. Paul St.

Ordnance Salvage Board, St. Louis, 613 Locust St.

Ordnance Salvage Board, Toronto, 608 Royal Bank Building.

Ordnance Salvage Board, Washington, 7th and B Sts., Building B.

P. S. P. & S. T. (Zone Supply), Baltimore, Coca Cola Building.

P. S. P. & S. T. (Zone Supply), Boston, New Army Supply Base, S. Boston.

(Continued on page 15.)

$23,000,000 Net Railroad Loss to Government for Month of June

Walker D. Hines, Director General of Railroads, has authorized the following:

Detailed statistics will shortly become available of the operating results for the month of June of practically all the Class 1 railroads and large terminal companies in Federal operation. These results will indicate that the net operating income for the month of June, 1919, was about $51,800,000. After allowing for one-twelfth of the annual rental due the railroad companies whose railroads are covered by these statistics, the net loss to the Government on account of these properties was for the month of June about $23,000,000.

The corresponding net loss for these same properties by months of the present calendar year has been as follows:

January, $57,782,557; February, $65,430,850; March, $64,881,856; April, $48,757,057; May, $36,249,334; June, $23,000,000.

The falling off in freight business as compared with the years 1918 and 1917 continues to be an important factor. This is indicated by the following comparison of net ton miles per mile of road per day:

Net Ton Miles Per Mile of Road Per Day (Revenue and Non-Revenue).

	1919.	1918.	1917.
January	4,275	3,878	4,770
February	4,002	4,591	4,511
March	4,059	5,273	5,192
April	4,134	5,471	5,257
May	4,524	5,226	5,617
June	4,615	5,423	5,694
Six months ended June 30	4,266	4,975	5,081

The month of June, 1919, shows a slight improvement over May, 1919, both with reference to the actual business handled and the relation to the corresponding month of 1917.

The unfavorable showing also continues to be due in part to the fact that the increase in rates has been on a much lower percentage than the increases in wages and prices of materials.

INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY RIGHTS

(Continued from Page 1.)

or those acting for it for infringements incident to the prosecution of the war is waived by Germany for itself and its nationals.

8. License contract rights, and rights of Americans to sue for infringements committed during the war by Germany or Germans, are not surrendered by the Treaty.

Discussion.

This part of the Treaty covers the readjustment of the rights of all belligerent parties in the matter of Industrial Property (patents, trademarks, and copyrights). It is important to the people of the United States since the rights in question very materially affect manufacturing, industrial, and financial interests throughout the entire country.

Citizens of the United States more than any other belligerent country are concerned with the readjustment of Industrial Property rights because as a consequence of the war such rights of American citizens had been gravely prejudiced in Europe, without any corresponding loss by European citizens in America. This, because patents in the United States are granted for an unrestricted term of 17 years, without any requirement of taxes or invaliding conditions of any kind after the issue of the patent. Whereas in Germany (and all European countries), annual taxes are levied on patents, and continuous exploitation there is required. Failure to meet these requirements is penalized by complete forfeiture of the rights.

War Prevented Fulfillment.

During the war Americans could not under the conditions then prevailing fulfill these obligations, even in Allied countries. In Germany this was almost impossible after 1914 because of the Allied consorship of communication before our entry into the war, and after that event because of the Executive Order of April 11, 1918, which absolutely forbade any further communication with the enemy by American citizens in the matter of Industrial Property rights.

The result was that all patents of American citizens in Germany had been invalidated by April 11, 1919 (one year after the said Executive Order) for non-payment of taxes, failure to manufacture, etc. And the condition, while not so extreme, was bad in the case of American patents in Allied countries. This because under war conditions it was often impossible for Americans to manufacture in foreign belligerent countries. Therefore their patents were invalidated for non-exploitation. At the same time the validity of German (and Allies') patents in the United States were not affected because of the absence of such taxes and conditions in the American Law.

The Treaty of Peace remedies this condition by providing that citizens of any of the high contracting parties may renew their Industrial Property rights in any other signatory country within one year after the ratification thereof, by fulfilling any requirement that may not have been met during the war period beginning August 1, 1914. This permits citizens of the United States to re-establish their Industrial Property rights not only in Germany, but in all of the Allied countries as well.

In the matter of "working" industrial Property rights Article 309 is especially advantageous to citizens of the United States, since by it they are excused for all failures to manufacture or otherwise exploit their inventions abroad after August 1, 1914. And furthermore, they are not required to exploit for two years after the conclusion of peace. The United States never required working, so it has been a one-sided burden on American inventors to exploit abroad. Often that requires maintenance of a foreign factory. Under war and reconstruction conditions the cost of meeting this requirement would be heavy. Many had abandoned their inventions during the war for this reason. They may now renew activities within two years, when conditions will have become more normal. This extension of two years after the war without compulsory working in any foreign country party to the Treaty will save hundreds of thousands of dollars, perhaps, millions, that would necessarily otherwise have been expended without return by Americans to keep alive their valuable foreign patents.

Right to File Applications Lost.

During the war it was almost impossible for American citizens to file applications for patents in Germany. First, because of the Allied censorship preventing their transmission, and secondly, because of the Executive Order dated April 11, 1918, which forbade such communication.

The rights to file such applications were therefore lost, since publication or public use or filing of a domestic application had ordinarily occurred too long ago. The Treaty relieves this situation by providing that applications on inventions made after August 1, 1914, may now be made within six months after the coming into force of the present Treaty.

During the war the United States, through the Federal Trade Commission granted licenses to American citizens to manufacture under German-owned patents in cases where there was a demand for the patented product. Later the Alien Property Custodian liquidated a number of German-owned patents which were found to have been used as a basis for an oppressive monopoly in the United States. Under the provisions of the Treaty these acts of the Government of the United States are recognized as valid, continuing and unrevoked by the conclusion of peace.

In view of what was learned during the war as to the improper use that has been made in the past by Germans of their patents in foreign countries, the Treaty reserves to each of the Allied and Associated Powers the right to impose after the conclusion of peace conditions or restrictions on the employment of German-owned Industrial property in the respective Allied countries, in cases where the National Defense or the Public Interest may require. The United States has no legislation to put into effect this clause of the treaty, but it is considered important that the reservation is made and accepted by Germany, as, in case any flagrant abuse by Germans of the American patent system should arise in the future the power to deal with it would have been reserved by agreement, and could be put into effect by an act of Congress. Without this clause in the treaty, under our existing patent laws, the power does not exist. Germany has always had such a reservation. Therefore, the effect of this part of the treaty is to place the two countries on a potentially equal footing.

During the war it was necessary for the United States Government to manufacture and use either directly or indirectly, a great deal of material, such as explosives, ordnances, wireless telegraphy apparatus, aeroplanes, etc., covered by German-owned patents. Under ordinary peace conditions it would be necessary for the Government of the United States to pay to the owners of these patents many millions of dollars in the form of royalties, profits, or damages for this infringement. It has been considered by the Commission intolerable that the Government of the United States should be required to pay to Germany, or German citizens, royalty for the privilege of having used this property in the prosecution of the war which was forced on the United States by Germany. The case has been considered analogous to that of contraband property. In consequence, the treaty provides that no such claim shall be made against any allied or associated Government by Germany or German citizens. This clause is directed only to inventions used by the Government, or by citizens for the Government, incidental to the prosecution of the war, and does not extend to purely commercial inventions, which are not considered in the quasi contraband class.

Action of Other Allies.

The other Allies decided to cancel by the Treaty of Peace all contracts and licenses made before the outbreak of the war between citizens of their respective countries and Germany. They also decided to wipe out all reciprocal claims for infringement of industrial property rights during the war between their citizens and citizens of Germany, however arising.

The objects and advantages of these two provisions were appreciated by the American delegation at the Peace Conference, but it was felt that they ought not to cancel any rights of American citizens. For example, if an American had a valid contract, made before the outbreak of war with a German

(Continued on page 13.)

WORK OF AMERICAN SHIPPING BUREAU PRAISED BY MR. HURLEY

Builder of Country's New Merchant Marine Lauds Classification Board.

One of the last official acts of Edward N. Hurley before retiring as Chairman of the United States Shipping Board, was the writing of a letter commending the work done by the American Bureau of Shipping, in which he referred to the development of this bureau as extraordinary. "One of the greatest needs of the future," said Mr. Hurley, "for the proper maintenance and development of an American merchant marine is a strong organization operating on the lines of your bureau."

The text of the letter follows:

"Mr. Stevenson Taylor, President,
"American Bureau of Shipping,
"New York.

"Dear Mr. Taylor: Your letter of July 25 outlining the growth and development of the American Bureau of Shipping during the trying period of the last two years, and also giving expression to your opinion and ideas of the needs of the future is to my mind a splendid statement.

"The data you give is interesting and illuminating, and it would be of very great benefit to have the facts in relation to your organization, its work, growth and development, and its prospects more generally disseminated, not alone among shipping men, where the problem is understood, but throughout the country. It is doubtful whether the public generally appreciate how very important an organization such as yours is to the maintenance and operation of shipping, but it is needless for me to say to you that it is one of the most necessary factors in the successful operation of shipping.

"The development made by your bureau is extraordinary, both in personnel and in the character of the work done, and it is beyond question that one of the greatest needs of the future for the proper maintenance and development of an American merchant marine is a strong organization operating on the lines of your bureau and developed to meet the needs as outlined in your letter.

"In conclusion, I feel that I am warranted in saying that you will have the sympathetic support of the Shipping Board toward the end of developing your organization as you have outlined the plans in your letter.

"Very truly yours,
"EDWARD N. HURLEY,
"Chairman."

Work of Bureau.

Mr. Taylor, in his letter to Mr. Hurley, gave the following figures from the records of ships classed by the American Bureau of Shipping since its organization:

1916—164 wood ships and 39 steel ships, total gross tons, 216,935.

1917—189 wood ships and 34 steel ships, total gross tons, 259,907.

1918—102 wood ships and 101 steel, 1 composite and 12 concrete, 526,483.

1919—111 wood ships and 184 steel ships, total gross tons, 1,045,314.

Six months—German and Austrian, 1 wood ship and 53 steel ships, total gross tons, 302,879.

United States Navy—36 steel ships, total gross tons, 28,800.

Ships, gross tons, 2,380,318.

"When the United States entered into the great war," wrote Mr. Taylor, "and the Shipping Board started the building of ships, shipyards and facilities connected therewith, this bureau had materially increased its staff and resources.

"On May 10, 1918, it was ordered by the Shipping Board that all contracts, after that date, for steel ships there should be seventy-five per cent passed by this bureau and twenty-five per cent by the British Lloyds Registry.

Time For Government Support.

"At the time of the signing of the armistice we had received about seventy per cent, but the cancellations following the armistice has reduced our proportion of steel ships to sixty-two per cent, a situation that could not in our opinion have been avoided. We feel, however, that the time has come when every American support possible should be given to our American Classification Society, particularly the full and undivided support of the United States Government."

Expressing the opinion that "an American merchant marine can be truly American only when every element that enters into it is American," Mr. Taylor points out that the American Bureau of Shipping has ample facilities and equipment for the survey and classification of all ships built in the United States. "We believe," he said, "that the time is now at hand when the Shipping Board should not permit vessels built under its direction to be classed by any foreign society. We appreciate your efforts as Chairman of the Shipping Board in strengthening and upbuilding the American Bureau of Shipping, and we have every confidence that the Shipping Board will now adopt the policy of building all of its future ships under the classification of this society, to the end that this American Classification Society may be able to entirely fulfill its important function in the development of a truly American merchant marine."

$233,899,197 In Surplus Property Still Available For Sale By Army

The War Department authorizes publication of the following information concerning surplus property available for sale:

Stocks in hands of Surplus Property Division, Purchase and Storage, as of July 19, 1919:

Material.	Value.
Subsistence—	
Bacon	$35,818,492
Beef, corned	26,483,638
Beef, roast	20,863,458
Beef, fresh, frozen	16,543,636
Hash, corned beef	10,175,930
Tomatoes	5,509,967
Beans, baked	2,835,646
Corn, sweet, canned	2,107,084
Pork, fresh	2,073,942
Sugar, granulated	1,478,947
Peas, canned	1,282,495
Poultry, fresh, frozen	1,136,964
Miscellaneous	5,827,501
Total	$132,137,700
Horses and mules	$7,351,890
Machinery and engineering materials	3,720,548

Material.	Value.
Clothing and equipage*—	
Undershirts	$10,762,276
Blankets	9,473,131
Drawers	6,412,299
Bars, mosquito, single	4,448,561
Duck	3,787,436
Gauze	3,358,645
Leatber	3,352,998
Denim	3,040,751
Harness	1,460,100
Miscellaneous	38,260,144
Total	$84,356,341
Motors and vehicles	$3,579,229
General supplies	2,224,472
Raw materials	529,017
Grand total	$233,899,197

*Medical and hospital supplies included.

Per Cent of Total Available for Sale.

Raw materials	0
General supplies	1
Motors and vehicles	2
Machinery and engineering materials	2
Horses and mules	3
Clothing and equipage	36
Subsistence	56

Industrial Property.

(Continued from page 12.)

citizen, and the American considers the contract of advantage and value, it was not believed that such a contract should now be cancelled by the treaty merely as a matter of convenience. Likewise, if an American owns a German patent, which has been infringed during the war by Germans, it is believed that his right to sue for damages or profits is a property right which should not be taken away from him. In any case should a cancellation be made it is believed that the American citizen would have a claim against the United States Government for the loss suffered. Consequently these two cancellation clauses would have resulted either in depriving a number of American citizens of definite property rights, or else would have substituted the United States Government in the place of the German, as the party to be sued. In consequence there would not have been a resulting settlement of litigation, but merely a transfer, with the burden of defense on the Government of the United States. Therefore the United States is expressly excepted from the operation of the two cancellation clauses of the treaty just above discussed.

BATTLE DEATHS AND WOUNDED, BY DIVISIONS, IN AMERICAN ARMY

The War Department authorizes the following statement on battle deaths and wounded, by divisions, from the final report of the Central Record Office, A. E. F., of June 3:

Under "other units" are included 195 deaths and 439 wounded in depot divisions. These casualties occurred either before replacement units had been incorporated with divisions to which assigned, or among men of depot divisions who went A. W. O. L. to the front.

Artillery brigade losses are included in figures of their original divisions. This does not affect the following divisions: 1, 2, 3, 4, 26, 31, 32, 42, 77, 82, and 90. The 147th Field Artillery is included with the 32d instead of the 41st division:

Division	Battle Deaths	Wounded	Total
2	4,478	17,752	22,230
1	4,411	17,201	21,612
3	3,177	12,940	16,117
28	2,551	11,429	13,980
42	2,644	11,275	13,919
26	2,135	11,325	13,460
32	2,915	10,477	13,392
4	2,611	9,893	12,504
77	1,992	8,505	10,497
27	1,785	7,201	8,986
30	1,629	7,325	8,954
5	1,976	6,864	8,840
82	1,298	6,248	7,546
89	1,433	5,858	7,291
35	1,067	6,216	7,283
90	1,392	5,885	7,277
33	989	6,266	7,255
78	1,384	5,861	7,245
79	1,419	5,331	6,750
80	1,132	5,000	6,132
91	1,414	4,364	5,778
37	977	4,266	5,243
29	951	4,268	5,219
93	584	2,582	3,166
36	600	1,928	2,528
7	296	1,397	1,693
92	176	1,466	1,642
81	251	973	1,224
6	93	453	546
85	142	395	537
83	112	319	431
41	154	263	417
40	79	81	160
88	29	89	118
8	6	29	35
87	2	30	32
Total	48,284	201,755	250,039
Other units	1,214	3,935	5,149
Grand total	49,498	*205,690	255,188

* This is a reduction of 30,000 due to the elimination of duplications from statistical summary, page 117, "The War With Germany."

SEPTEMBER SUBSISTENCE SUPPLIES REQUIREMENTS

The Subsistence Division, Office of the Director of Purchase and Storage, has issued the following list of requirements of subsistence supplies for domestic consumption by the army during September, 1919. The Zone Supply Officers will advertise on circular proposals for these requirements in their respective zones and will submit their abstract of bids to the Office of the Director of Purchase:

Beans, lima, dry, 500 lbs., Baltimore; 2,400 lbs., San Francisco.
Ammonia, qt., 3,600 bottles, New York.
Anchovies, boneless in oil, sm., 240 cans, St. Louis.
Asparagus tips, No. 2½ square, 144 cans, San Francisco; 504 cans, New York.
Cabbage in cans, 1,320 cans, New York.
Chicken, boned, No. ½, 192 cans, Omaha.
Corn Flakes, Kellogg's stand., 1,800 pkgs., San Francisco.
Corn Puffed, Quaker, standard, 168 pkgs., San Francisco; 2,076 pkgs, Newport News.
Cream, Griffith's Lotion, 8 oz., 120 bottles, Newport News.
Dates, 120 pkgs., San Francisco, 720 pkgs., Newport News; 108 pkgs., Omaha.
Figs, dried, 1,200 pkgs., Newport News.
Fish Flakes, 14 oz., 720 tins, St. Louis.
Flour, Family, 12,078 lbs., Boston; 25,000 lbs., New York; 1,200 lbs., Omaha.
Flour, Pancake, 960 lbs., Newport News.
Ginger Ale, 888 bottles, San Francisco.
Ginger, Crystallized, No. ½, 360 boxes, St. Louis.
Glycerine, 2 oz., 120, Newport News.
Herring, Kippered, No. 1, 160 tins, St. Louis.
Horseradish, 144 bottles, Boston.
Insecticide, 600 pkgs., St. Louis.
Jiffy Jell, 720 pkgs., Boston; 600, San Francisco; 1,200, Newport News; 480, Omaha.
Lobster, No. 1, 144 cans, Boston; 480, Newport News; 312, Omaha.
Mincemeat, 500, Omaha.
Molasses, small, 4,632 cans, New York.
Olives, ripe, 16 oz., 288 bottles, Omaha.
Peas, whole dried, 2,000 lbs., San Francisco.
Preserves, Orange, 240 cans, San Francisco.
Salmon Steaks, No. 1, 1,200 cans, Boston; 144 cans, New York.
Sauerkraut, 288 cans, Omaha.
Seed, Celery, 2 oz., 28 pkgs., Boston.
Soap, Scouring, Dutch Cleanser, 1,200 cans, San Francisco.
Sugar, Powdered, 2,400 lbs., New York.
Tea, Orange Pekoe, ½ lb., 600 pkgs., St. Louis.
Tea, Ridgeway's, ½ lb., 480 pkgs., Newport News.
Toilet Water, pt., 166 bottles, Omaha.
Veal Loaf, 240 cans, Boston.
Wheat, Cream of, 264 pkgs., San Francisco; 360 pkgs., Omaha.
Wheat, Rolled, 200 pkgs., New York.
Wheat, Puffed, Quaker, 648 pkgs., San Francisco; 4,080 pkgs., Newport News.
Wheat, Shredded, 660 pkgs., San Francisco; 9,180 pkgs., Newport News; 720 pkgs., Omaha.
Witch Hazel, 340 bottles, New York.

FOREIGN COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

ITALIAN TRADE WITH GERMANY.

The American Consul at Genoa, Italy, has cabled, under date of August 4, 1919, that a published Royal Decree authorizes the renewal of import and export transit commerce with the German Republic.

GERMAN SUGAR-BEET INDUSTRY.

According to the Chemiker-Zeitung, during the year ended September 1, 1914, Germany was running 341 beet factories. In 1917-18 there were only 512. The quantity of beets raised declined from 16,939,979 tons in 1914 to 9,229,939 tons in 1918, and the area from 1,316,122 acres to 949,890 acres. The yield per acre decreased 24 per cent. The total quantity of raw sugar produced was reduced from 2,617,937 tons to 1,566,255 tons.

LONDON WOOL SALES.

(Cablegram from Consul General W. Stanley Hollis, London, England, dated July 31, 1919.)

At the wool auctions on Wednesday 10,000 bales were offered. Best Sydney greasy merino combing realized 50 pence; Victorian scoured merino and comeback ranged up to 61 and 53 pence, respectively. New Zealand greasy crossbreds brought 20 to 37 1-2 pence, slipe crossbreds realized 42 1-2 pence for halfbred fleece and 44 pence for halfbred lambs. Two thousand bales of South African free wool were offered, best super snow white realizing 67 and greasy combing 37 pence.

BELGIUM INDUSTRIAL CONGRESS.

The Legation of Belgium, Washington, D. C., announces that there will be held at Brussels, from the 2nd to the 6th of September, 1919, under the patronage of the King of the Belgians, an "international congress (of the Allied and neutral countries) of the associations of industrial inventors and artists and other intellectual groups connected with industrial property."

Copies of a circular (in French) giving details of the congress may be examined at the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce or its district offices upon reference to file No. 121849a.

EMBARGO ON COFFEE.

Consul General Handley cabled from Callao, Peru, July 26, 1919, that for the purpose of reducing the high cost of living the exportation of coffee is suspended from July 23 until the local price is sufficiently reduced, when there will be charged an export tax of $1.46 per quintal (101 pounds).

EGYPTIAN COTTON FUTURES.

(Cablegram from Consul Arthur Garrels, Alexandria, dated Aug. 1, 1919.)

The Control and purchase of Egyptian cotton crop by special commission ceased on July 31. Future trading on the local exchange was resumed today. The closing price was $62.20 for November per cantar of 99 pounds, which is $20 higher than the purchase price of the commission for spot. Shipments of Egyptian cotton to the United States during 1919 aggregated 82,000 Egyptian bales.

ITALY FIXES GRAIN PRICES.

(Cablegram from Peter Augustus Jay, counselor of American Embassy at Rome, dated Aug. 4, 1919.)

A royal decree issued today fixed the price of home-grown grain for 1920 at 70 to 80 lire per quintal of 220.46 pounds, with a supplementary price of 12 to 13 lire for grain of the Provinces which were invaded, of the islands, and of certain zones of the Provinces of Rome and Grosseto. (At normal exchange the Italian lira is equivalent to $0.193 United States gold.)

Canadian Export Embargo on All Hides and Leather

The Canadian War Mission, Washington, D. C., has transmitted the information that the Canadian Government has placed an export embargo on hides, skins, and leather of all kinds because of the high prices prevailing in the domestic markets.

GREAT BRITAIN PAYS TO U. S. $35,176,000 FOR WAR MATERIALS

The War Department authorizes publication of the following letter:

The Honorable
The Secretary of War.

My Dear Mr. Secretary: I have the honor to report to you that in accordance with the agreement negotiated by me as your Special Representative with Lord Inverforth, the Minister of Munitions of War for Great Britain, on May 10, 1919, I received payment in New York on Saturday of the full amount owing to the War Department.

The payment was made in checks drawn by the First National Bank of New York on the Federal Reserve Bank to the order of the Treasury of the United States for the account of "Director of Air Service, U. S. A., War Department, Misc. Receipts," as to the first three checks named in the following list, and to the order of the "Director of Finance, U. S. A., War Department, Appropriation for Armament of Fortification C" as to the last two. The items follow:

Liberty motors	$13,672,518.90
Airplane spruce	13,274,550.20
Wood distillates	2,887,554.00
Nitrocellulose powder	4,690,000.00
Cotton linters pool	651,500.00
Total	$35,176,123.10

There are still a few matters for discussion with the British War Mission relating to war supplies furnished by the War Department, but they are merely invoicing matters and present no unusual difficulties.

With receipt of the sum above named the first part of the task assigned to me by you comes to a definite and very satisfactory conclusion.

The settlement is a very interesting one internationally, and I believe is without precedent in that a government has recognized obligations, based almost entirely on verbal statements, to contribute to losses sustained by an ally in the production of war materials beyond its own needs. It is likewise without precedent in our country as to the amount of money involved, and because of the fact that no recourse was had to any international tribunal.

It has been made possible only by reason of your constant assistance, the sincere co-operation of the various branches of the War Department, and the courteous, though searching, examination of our presentation of the facts by Lord Inverforth's assistants, the principal of whom were Mr. W. T. Layton, Sir James Currie, Lord Weir, Sir Frederick Nathan and General Cormack.

I believe the result which has been accomplished has justified your expressions of approval of the work of my assistants, Mr. Ralph W. Gwinn, of New York; Mr. Miller D. Steever, of Pittsfield, Mass.; Mr. William Fisher, of Pensacola, and Mr. F. C. Weems, of New York.

Very truly yours,

CHESTER W. CUTHELL,
Special Representative of the Secretary of War.

SALE OF 14,615,000 YARDS OF GREY GAUZE EFFECTED

Bids were opened in the Surplus property Division, War Department, on Aug. 4, on 14,615,442¼ yards of 38½ inch 44 x 40 8.20 grey gauze, located in Atlanta, which cost the Government approximately 10½ cents per yard. Thirty bids were received and the following awards were made:

S. Silberstein & Son	500,000 Yds.	@	.09434
	500,000 Yds.	@	.09384
	165,442¼ Yds.	@	.09304
The Columbia Mills, Inc.	500,000 Yds.	@	.0977
	500,000 Yds.	@	.0967
	500,000 Yds.	@	.0957
	500,000 Yds.	@	.0951
	500,000 Yds.	@	.0931
Albert D. Smith	200,000 Yds.	@	.0945
	200,000 Yds.	@	.0946
	200,000 Yds.	@	.0947
	200,000 Yds.	@	.0948
	200,000 Yds.	@	.0949
	200,000 Yds.	@	.0950
	200,000 Yds.	@	.0951
	200,000 Yds.	@	.0952
	200,000 Yds.	@	.0953
	200,000 Yds.	@	.0954
	200,000 Yds.	@	.0955
	200,000 Yds.	@	.0956
	200,000 Yds.	@	.0957
	200,000 Yds.	@	.0958
	200,000 Yds.	@	.0959
	200,000 Yds.	@	.0960
	200,000 Yds.	@	.0961
	200,000 Yds.	@	.0962
	200,000 Yds.	@	.0963
	200,000 Yds.	@	.0964
	200,000 Yds.	@	.0965
Nehemiah Gitelson	100,000 Yds.	@	.0941
	100,000 Yds.	@	.0966
Albert T. Smith & Son	200,000 Yds.	@	.0966
	200,000 Yds.	@	.0967
	200,000 Yds.	@	.0968
	200,000 Yds.	@	.0969
American Druggist Syndicate	300,000 Yds.	@	.095
Bauer & Black	200,000 Yds.	@	.0951
	200,000 Yds.	@	.0942
T. Tiedman & Sons	200,000 Yds.	@	.095
	200,000 Yds.	@	.0975
Lewis Mfg. Co.	200,000 Yds.	@	.095
	200,000 Yds.	@	.0961
Sea Island Mills	200,000 Yds.	@	.095
Western Shade Cloth Co.	350,000 Yds.	@	.0952
	350,000 Yds.	@	.0961
The Millville Mfg. Co.	200,000 Yds.	@	.1005
	200,000 Yds.	@	.099
	200,000 Yds.	@	.0952
S. M. Schwab, Jr., & Co.	250,000 Yds.	@	.0953
Prince Lauten Co.	200,000 Yds.	@	.0946
	200,000 Yds.	@	.0939
	200,000 Yds.	@	.0953
Crescent Mills	500,000 Yds.	@	.094
Denzer & Nathan, Inc.	200,000 Yds.	@	.0976
	200,000 Yds.	@	.0951
Jenkins Kreer Co.	200,000 Yds.	@	.0951
Johnson & Johnson	200,000 Yds.	@	.0940
	200,000 Yds.	@	.0935

FIXING PRICES ON MACHINE TOOLS

(Continued from page 11.)

P. S. P. & S. T. (Zone Supply), Chicago, 1819 W. 39th St.

P. S. P. & S T. (Zone Supply), New York, 461 Eighth Ave.

P. S. P. & S. T. (Zone Supply), Philadelphia, 21st St. and Oregon Ave.

P. S. P. & S. T. (Zone Supply), St. Louis, 2nd and Arsenal Sts.

P. S. P. & S. T. (Zone Supply), San Francisco, 504 Postal Telg. Building.

P. S. P. & S. T. (Zone Supply), Washington, Munitions Building, 19th and B Sts.

Signal Corps, Boston, Textile Building.

Signal Corps, Chicago, Army Building, 220 E. Ohio St.

Signal Corps, New York, 8-10 Bridge St.

Signal Corps, Washington, 18th St. and Virginia Ave.

Surplus Property Officer, Baltimore, Coca Cola Building.

Surplus Property Officer, Boston, 108 Massachusetts Ave.

Surplus Property Officer, Chicago, 1919 W. 39th St.

Surplus Property Officer, New York, 109 E. 16th St.

Surplus Property Officer, Philadelphia, 12st St. and Oregon Ave.

Surplus Property Officer, St. Louis, 2nd and Arsenal Sts.

Surplus Property Officer, Washington, Munitions Building, 19 and B Sts.

GENERAL IMPORT LICENSE TO EMBRACE POTASH CLAUSE

The War Trade Board Section of the Department of State announces (W. T. B. R. 823) that General Import License PBF No. 37 (W. T. B. R. 804, issued July 14, 1919, has been revised and extended, effective August 7, 1919, so as to permit the importation thereunder, without individual import licenses, of potash, including potash produced in Germany.

As now amended General Import Licenses PBF No. 37 authorizes the importation into the United States from all countries of the world, except Hungary and those parts of Russia under the control of the Bolsheviki authorities, of all commodities except those hereinafter enumerated, to wit:

1. The following foodstuffs:

(a) Sugar.

(b) Wheat and wheat flour, the control over whose importation is now vested in the Wheat Director. (See W. T. B. R. 797, issued June 30, 1919.)

2. The following commodities, the importation of which continues to be controlled by reason of existing agreements:

Pig tin, and all metal alloys containing tin, including tin (dresses, tin oxides, solder dresses, type metals, and friction metals, waste metals and other metals containing tin, except tin plate and tin plate scrap.

3. Salvarsan, neosalvarsan, arsphenamine, and all substitutes therefor and equivalents thereof.

4. All commodities whatsoever which have been produced or manufactured in Hungary.

5. The following commodities, the control of whose importation by individual import licenses is desirable:

(a) Dyes and dyestuffs, including dye bases, crudes and intermediates.

(b) All drugs and chemicals.

On an after August 7, 1919, potash may be imported freely from every source except Hungary and those parts of Russia under the control of the Bolshevik authorities, irrespective of the fact that it may have been produced in Germany, and the Collectors of Customs and American Consuls abroad have been instructed that it is no longer necessary that shipments of this commodity be accomplished by certificates of non-enemy origin. (Consular Form 235.)

NEW ARMY REMOUNT BOARD HOLDS ITS FIRST MEETING

The War Department authorizes publication of the following statement from the Remount Board:

The first meeting of the Remount Board, recently appointed by the Secretary of War and composed of the following members, was held on July 24, 1919, in Washington, D. C.—

Major General William J. Snow.
Major General J. McI. Carter.
Colonel Frank S. Armstrong, Chairman of the Board.
Colonel John S. Fair.
Colonel Bruce Palmer.
Colonel George H. Cameron.
Lieutenant Colonel Joseph F. Taulbee.
Major Hayden Channing.
Major Robert E. Strawbridge.
Captain Philip E. M. Walker.
August Belmont, Esq.
Arthur Hancock, Esq.
Thos. Hitchcock, Esq.
Algernon Dangerfield, Esq.
F. Ambrose Clark, Esq.
Dr. John R. Mohler.

The necessity for some action to stimulate the breeding of riding horses suitable for the military service has been apparent for many years, and has been increasingly apparent during the recent emergency. For the first two years of the war every section of the country was carefully combed in an attempt to buy cavalry horses with the most unsatisfactory results.

Riding Type Scarcer.

The riding type of horse has become constantly scarcer. This is due not only to the increase of automotive transportation, but to the greater profit that can be made by the farmer by the production of other live stock.

In 1911 the shortage of the riding type of animal was so strongly felt that an attempt was made by the army, in co-operation with the Bureau of Animal Industry, Department of Agriculture, to stimulate the breeding of this type of horse. The Bureau of Animal Industry was charged with the carrying out of this work and received its first appropriation from Congress in 1913. In spite of their best efforts, however, only an almost negligible start has been made, owing to the impossibility of securing adequate appropriations from Congress.

Sold to Private Individuals.

Consequently, their efforts have as yet hardly been felt and many of the best colts bred under their scheme have been sold to private individuals and not secured by the Government, owing largely to the excessively low price allowed the Army for the purchase of these animals. It is for this reason that the Remount Board, composed of representative Army officers of high standing and prominent civilian horsemen, was inaugurated by the War Department.

The farmer cannot be expected to produce anything for the Government without suitable return. Some action must be taken to stimulate a proper interest in the breeding of riding horses, and their production must be placed on an equal paying basis with the draft horse or steer. This can only be accomplished by the Government placing suitable stallions for the use of American farmers in such parts of the country as they may be required where the production of horses can be carried on at a minimum expense, and by paying a reasonable price for the colts.

Analysis of the Foreign Commerce of the Country for Month of June

The usual monthly statement of the foreign trade of the United States has been completed by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce. The imports and exports by great groups during the month of June, 1919, and the 12 months ended June, 1919, are presented in the following statement:

	Month of June, 1919.	Month of June, 1918.	Twelve months ended June, 1919.	Twelve months ended June, 1918.
Imports.				
Crude materials for use in manufacturing	$135,225,638	$104,076,648	$1,250,715,064	$1,230,252,430
Foodstuffs in crude condition and food animals	37,149,947	31,986,662	376,228,130	372,681,751
Foodstuffs partly or wholly manufactured	48,614,499	39,631,327	456,241,348	380,227,084
Manufactures for further use in manufacturing	38,653,628	53,193,618	605,826,278	540,742,182
Manufactures ready for consumption	32,526,271	30,751,785	393,194,577	402,670,415
Miscellaneous	899,796	710,031	13,671,185	19,081,541
Total imports	$293,069,779	$260,350,071	$3,095,876,582	$2,945,655,403
Exports.				
Crude materials for use in manufacturing	$151,003,002	$72,873,646	$1,215,960,910	$897,324,082
Foodstuffs in crude condition and food animals	80,680,296	19,137,726	719,715,994	374,978,216
Foodstuffs partly or wholly manufactured	275,461,560	130,867,501	1,785,179,560	1,153,702,460
Manufactures for further use in manufacturing	98,741,638	87,117,854	952,775,871	1,201,439,423
Manufactures ready for consumption	291,130,141	164,254,071	2,384,801,297	2,185,420,221
Miscellaneous	663,650	1,397,195	15,577,897	25,787,655
Total domestic exports	$897,680,287	$475,647,993	$7,074,011,529	$5,838,652,057
Foreign merchandise exported	20,571,856	8,151,406	151,072,728	81,059,314
Total exports	$918,252,143	$483,799,399	$7,225,084,257	$5,919,711,371

WHEAT AND FLOUR MOVEMENT.

Comparison of This Season's Figures With Those of 1918.

The United States Grain Corporation has issued its twelfth weekly bulletin giving the complete figures covering the wheat and wheat flour movement throughout the United States for the week ending July 25th, in comparison with the figures for the same period a year ago. The figures given out were as follows:

	1919.	1918.
Wheat receipts from farms, bu.	51,665,000	40,283,000
Wheat receipts from farms, bu., previous week	33,793,000	32,516,000
Wheat receipts from farms, June 27 to July 25	107,939,000	105,432,000
Flour produced during week, bbl.	1,976,000	1,870,000
Flour produced previous week, bbls.	1,753,000	1,590,000
Flour produced June 27 to July 25, bbl.	6,268,000	5,319,000
Total stocks, wheat, all elevators and mills, bu.	80,638,000	64,544,000
Total stocks, wheat, all elevators and mills, for previous week	53,824,000	43,698,000
Change for week, bu., increase	26,814,000	20,846,000

RETURN OF SALUTES TO U. S. FLAG BY VISITING MEN-OF-WAR

The War Department authorizes publication of the following information:

Paragraph 399 AR 1913 is being amended as follows:

It is the custom of foreign ships of war, on entering a harbor or passing near a fortification to display at the main the flag of the country in whose waters they are, and to salute it. In our own and foreign navies it is the rule to fire salutes only between 8 a. m. and sunset. On completion of salute to flag, a salute of the same number of guns will be immediately returned by designated saluting station. Should a foreign man-of-war enter a harbor or pass near a fortification before sunset the saluting battery will be immediately manned and held in readiness to return the salute to the flag; should an entrance to the harbor be made after sunset the salute to the flag may be expected at 8:00 a. m. the following morning, at which hour the saluting battery will be manned and in readiness to return it. United States vessels return salutes to flags in United States waters only when there is no fort or battery designated to do so. United States vessels do not salute United States forts or posts and converse. The salute to the flag is the only salute returned. Failure to return such salute is regarded as lack of friendship justifying explanation. If notice of intention to salute flag be received by a fort not the saluting station, such fort immediately notifies saluting station and informs vessel of fact.

GOVERNMENT DECISIONS AFFECTING BUSINESS

Treasury.

(T. D. 2903.)

In re laws relating to the giving out, by employes of the Bureau of Internal Revenue, of information contained in returns filed by taxpayers or in reference to office procedure with respect to the auditing of returns, handling of claims and similar lines of work.

Treasury Department, Office of Commissioner of Internal Revenue, Washington, D. C.

To Collectors of Internal Revenue and others concerned:

Your attention is directed to the following legislation relating to the divulging of information contained in the returns of taxpayers.

Section 257 of the Revenue Act of 1918 provides:

"That returns upon which the tax has been determined by the Commissioner shall constitute public records; but they shall be open to inspection only upon order of the President and under rules and regulations prescribed by the Secretary and approved by the President: Provided, That the proper officers of any State imposing an income tax may, upon the request of the Governor thereof, have access to the returns of any corporation, or to an abstract thereof showing the name and income of the corporation, at such times and in such manner as the Secretary may prescribe: Provided further, That all bona fide stockholders of record owning 1 per centum or more of the outstanding stock of any corporation shall, upon making request of the Commisioner, be allowed to examine the annual income returns of such corporation and of its subsidiaries. * * *"

Section 3167 R. S., as amended by Section 1317 of the said Revenue Act of 1918, provides:

"It shall be unlawful for any collector, deputy collector, agent, clerk, or other officer or employee of the United States, to divulge or to make known in any manner whatever not provided by law to any person the operation, style of work, or apparatus of any manufacturer or producer visited by him in the discharge of his official duties, or the amount or source of income, profits, losses, expenditures, or any particular thereof, set forth or disclosed in any income return, or to permit any income return or copy thereof or any book containing any abstract or particulars thereof to be seen or examined by any person except as provided by law, and it shall be unlawful for any person to print or publish in any manner whatever not provided by law any income return, or any part thereof, or source of income, profits, losses, or expenditures appearing in any income return; and any offense against the foregoing provision shall be a misdemeanor and be punished by a fine not exceeding $1,000 or by imprisonment not exceeding one year, or both, at the discretion of the court; and if the offender be an officer or employe of the United States he shall be dismissed from office or discharged from employment."

Section 3152, R. S., as amended by Act of March 1, 1879, authorizing the employment of internal revenue agents also provides:

"And all provisions of section thirty-one hundred and sixty-seven, * * * of the Revised Statutes shall apply to internal-revenue agents as fully as internal-revenue officers."

Section 3173 of the Revenue Act of 1918 provides that:

"It shall be the duty of any person, partnership, firm or association, or corporation, made liable to any duty, special tax, or other tax imposed by law, when not otherwise provided for, (1) in case of a special tax, on or before the thirty-first day of July in each year, and (2) in other cases before the day on which the taxes accrue to make a list or return * * *: Provided, That if any person liable to pay any duty or tax, or owning, possessing, or having the care or management of property, goods, wares, and merchandise, articles or objects liable to pay any duty, tax or license, shall fail to make and exhibit a list or return required by law, but shall consent to disclose the particulars of any and all the property, goods, wares, and merchandise, articles, and objects liable to pay any duty or tax, or any business or occupation liable to pay any tax as aforesaid, then, and in that case, it shall be the duty of the collector or deputy collector to make such list or return. * * *"

Section 3176, R. S., as amended by said Section 1317, Revenue Act of 1918, further provides:

"If any person, corporation, company or association fails to make and file a return or list at the time prescribed by law or by regulation made under authority of law, or makes, wilfully or othewise, a false or fraudulent return or list, the collector or deputy collector shall make the return or list from his own knowledge and from such information as he can obtain through testimony or otherwise. In any such case the Commissioner may from his own knowledge and from such information as he can obtain through testimony or otherwise make a return or amend any return made by a collector or deputy collector."

Reading these provisions of law together, it is evident that any collector, deputy collector, agent, clerk, or other officer or employee of the Bureau of Internal Revenue, including internal-revenue agents, who divulges or makes known in any manner whatsoever not provided by law the amount or source of income, profits, losses, expenditures, or any particulars thereof set forth or disclosed in any income return made by any taxpayer, or by a collector or deputy collector, or by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, or who permits any income return or copy thereof, or any book containing any abstract or particulars thereof, to be seen or examined by any person, except as provided by law, or who prints or publishes in any manner whatever, not provided by law, any income return or any part thereof, or source of income, profits, losses, or expenditures appearing in any income return, is guilty of a misdemeanor and subject to a fine not exceeding $1,000 or to imprisonment not exceeding one year, or both, at the discretion of the court; and if he be an officer or employe of the United States, to be dismissed from office or discharged from employment.

The only provisions of law authorizing the making known of any income return under the Revenue Act of 1918 are those contained in Section 257 of said Act, above quoted.

Similar provisions to those contained in Section 257, Revenue Act of 1918, and Sections 3173 and 3176, as amended by said Revenue Act of 1918, were also contained in the Act of October 3, 1914, and the Act of September 8, 1916.

You should endeavor in every way possible to impress employees under your supervision with the seriousness of the offenses which are intended to be prevented by this legislation. Any violations of these provisions of the law which become known to any officer or employee of the bureau must be immediately reported for investigation.

DANIEL C. ROPER,
Commissioner.

Approved: July 30, 1919.
Carter Glass,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Treasury Department, Office of Commissioner of Internal Revenue, Washington, D. C.

To Collectors of Internal Revenue and others concerned:

Referring to Treasury Department Circular No. 151, dated June 24, 1919, as to the receipt of 4 3-4 Per Cent Victory Notes for estate or inheritance taxes, the date of original subscription, or the date of the notes, whichever date shall be later in time, shall be deemed the date of acquisition in cases where the notes are acquired by original subscription, provided that payment in full on the subscription be completed and the notes delivered thereon.

DANIEL C. ROPER,
Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

Approved: July 31, 1919.
Carter Glass,
Secretary of the Treasury.

BOARD OF GENERAL APPRAISERS.

Treasury Department, July 22, 1919.

The following abstracts of decisions of the Board of United States General Appraisers at New York are published for the information and guidance of officers of the customs and others concerned. While the decisions are not of sufficient general interest to print in full, the summary herein given will be of assistance to customs officials in easily locating cases and tracing important facts.

L. S. ROWE,
Assistant Secretary.

Board 1—McClelland, Sullivan, and Brown.
Board 2—Fischer, Howell, and Weller.
Board 3—Waite, Hay, and Anderson.

GOVERNMENT DECISIONS AFFECTING BUSINESS

Before Board 1, July 3, 1919.

No. 43260.—Protests 851651, etc., of Frank P. Dow Co. (Inc.) et al. (Seattle).

Candy Pails—Cardboard Bells—Tennis Balls—Tennis Rackets—Toys.—These protests relate to articles classified as toys at 35 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 342, tariff act of 1913, and beaded ornaments classified at 50 per cent under paragraph 333.

Opinion by Sullivan, G. A. Small lacquered wooden pails with close-fitting cover and a brass wire and a cane handle, used as candy boxes, and tennis rackets composed in chief value of wood were held dutiable as manufactures of wood at 15 per cent under paragraph 176. Abstract 40234 (31 Treas. Dec., 274) and Abstract 40580 (32 Treas. Dec., 741) followed. As there was no evidence as to the component material of chief value in cardboard bells used in the manufacture of Christmas-tree ornaments, the protests were overruled as to this item without affirming the classification of them as toys. United States v. Burley (5 Ct. Cust. Appls., 401; T. D. 34938) cited. Imitation tennis balls composed in chief value of cotton, used by adults as well as by children, were held dutiable as manufacture of cotton at 30 per cent under paragraph 266. Abstract 42997 followed.

No. 43261.—Protest 852095 of Lehn & Fink (New York).

Coumarin—Coal-Tar Product.—Merchandise invoiced as "coumarin pure crystals," classified as a coal-tar flavor at 30 per cent ad valorem under Group III, section 500, act of 1916, is claimed dutiable under Group II, section 3, of the same act, at 15 per cent plus 2 1-2 cents per pound, under section 501.

Opinion by Brown, G. A. From the testimony it was found that the commodity in question while used in substantial quantities both for flavoring and perfumery purposes, is more generally used for manufacturing flavoring extracts to be used in ice cream, candy, and articles of food, but that it is not used as a flavor in its imported condition. It was therefore held dutiable under Group II, section 500, and subject to the additional duty under section 501.

No. 43262.—Protests 851382, etc., of Jos. Personeni (New York).

Farina Lattea—Infants' Food.—A certain food preparation known as Farina Lattea Italian, classified as a medicinal compound at 20 per cent advalorem under paragraph 17, tariff act of 1913, is claimed to be a compound without medicinal value, free of duty as a wheat product under paragraph 644, or dutiable as a nonenumerated manufactured article under paragraph 385.

Opinion by Brown, G. A. On the authority of Abstract 40739 (32 Treas. Dec., 782) covering similar merchandise, the protests were overruled as to infants' food classified under paragraph 17. G. A. 7832 (T. D. 36030), affirmed in Britt v. United States (7 Ct. Cust. Appeals., 118; T. D. 36428), cited.

No. 43263.—Protest 849328 of Mallinckrodt Chemical Works (St. Louis).

Cresol.—Orthocresol classified under Group II, Title V, and Group I, section 501, act of 1916, is claimed free of duty under Group I, section 500, of the same act.

Opinion by Brown, G. A. On the authority of G. A. 8192 (T. D. 37740) the orthocresol in question was held free of duty under section 500, Group I, act of 1916.

No. 43264.—Protest 848442 of P. McGettrick (St. Albans).

Niter Cake—Chemical Compound.—Merchandise classified as a chemical compound at 15 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 5, tariff act of 1913, is claimed free of duty as niter cake under paragraph 605.

Opinion by Brown, G. A. From the report of the chemist it was found that the commodity in question is niter cake, and the claim for free entry under paragraph 605 was sustained.

No. 43265.—Protest 818215 of D. C. Andrews & Co. (New York).

Coumarin—Coal-Tar Products.—Merchandise reported by the appraiser as coumarin, a coal-tar flavoring preparation, classified under Group III, section 500, Title V, act of 1916, is claimed dutiable as a chemical compound at 15 per cent under paragraph 5, tariff act of 1913, or as a nonenumerated manufactured article under paragraph 385.

Opinion by Brown, G. A. It was held that the provision for coal-tar flavors controls over the general provision for chemical compound at 15 per cent under paragraph 5, tariff act of 1913, or as a nonenumerated manufactured article under paragraph 385.

Opinion by Brown, G. A. It was held that the provision for coal-tar flavors controls over the general provisions for chemical compounds, and the claim under paragraph 5 was therefore overruled. Abstract 41691 (34 Treas. Dec., 603) followed.

Before Board 2, July 3, 1919.

No. 43266.—Protests 848413, etc., of C. Willenborg & Co. (New York).

Bullion Trimmings—Beaded Ornaments.—Tassels or fringes composed in chief value of bullion are claimed dutiable under paragraph 167, tariff act of 1913. Beaded trimmings, braids, or ornaments are claimed dutiable at 50 per cent under paragraph 333.

Opinion of Howell, G. A. On the authority of United States v. Veit (8 Ct. Cust. Appls., 290; T. D. 37540) bullion tassels or fringes were held dutiable at the appropriate rate under paragraph 167. Trimmings, braids, or ornaments composed in chief value of beads or spangles were held dutiable at 50 per cent under paragraph 333. Loewenhal v. United States (6 Ct. Cust. Appls., 209; T. D. 35464) followed.

Before Board 3, July 3, 1919.

No. 43267.—Protest 930158 of Austin, Nichols & Co. (Inc.) (New York).

Sandwich Paste.—Sandwich paste, classified at 15 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 385, tariff act of 1913, is claimed free of duty as prepared meat under paragraph 545, or dutiable as prepared poultry under paragraph 229.

Opinion by Waite, G. A. On the authority of G. A. 8266 (T. D. 38063) sandwich paste was held properly classified as a nonenumerated manufactured article under paragraph 385.

Before Board 2, July 8, 1919.

No. 43268.—Protest 815805 of F. Schumacher & Co. (New York).

Pile Fabrics—Chenille Articles.

Weller, General Appraiser: * * * The appraiser's report has been introduced in evidence herein, from which we quote as follows:

"The merchandise in question is described on the invoices as chenille cloth (of printed pile fabric) and is known in the trade as printed cotton chenille. It consists of woven fabrics composed of cotton thread and chenille, the pile thereon being formed by the chenille."

At the hearing the merchandise was further described by the Government examiner as a pile fabric of which the warp threads are composed of cotton and the weft or filling yarns are composed of cotton chenille, the latter constituting chief value, and that the design on the surface of the fabric is produced by printing. In other words, it is not disputed that the goods are pile fabrics composed of cotton, and that cotton chenille is the component material of chief value.

Duty was assessed thereon by the collector at the rate of 40 per cent ad valorem under the provisions of paragraph 257 of the tariff act of 1913 for "pile fabrics. * * * composed wholly or in chief value of cotton," and the goods are claimed dutiable by the importers at 35 per cent under the provisions in paragraph 58 for "articles manufactured of cotton chenille, or of which cotton chenille is the component material of chief value."

The only question presented is one of law as to which of the two contending provisions of the tariff act is the more specific.

The general rule is that an eo nomine designation of the subject matter controls and prevails over words of a general description. United States v. Snow's United States Sample Express Co. (6 Ct. Cust. Appls., 120; T. D. 35388). If the eo nomine designations of "pile fabrics" in said paragraph 257 and of "articles" in said paragraph 258 could be held equally specific, then the classification of the merchandise would properly depend on the relative specificity of the descriptive words as to component material, following the eo nomine designations in the paragraphs referred to. But we do not think this is an occasion to resort to the alternative test, for obviously a "fabric" without any qualifying or restrictive word is a narrower term than "articles," as the former is necessarily limited to woven materials, while the latter would not only include articles made of fabrics but of any other materials. Therefore when the term "fabrics," as it is in paragraph 257, that designation appears all the more controlling and conclusive over that in paragraph 258, and we do not think it requires any further discussion to support such view. Note Brody v. United States (2 Ct. Cust. Appls., 15; T. D. 31573); G. A. 8008 (T. D. 36899); United States v. Salfner (7. Ct. Cust. Appls., 371; T. D. 36910).

The protest is overruled and the decision of the collector is affirmed.

Before Board 1, July 10, 1919.

No. 43269.—Protests 819447, etc., of Lai Yuan & Co. et al. (New York).

Trees and Flowers of Semiprecious Stones.—The appraiser reported that the merchandise in question consists of "ornamental miniature trees and flowers made up of metal, jade, agate, rock crystal, and other semiprecious stones." They were classified as artificial flowers at 60 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 347, tariff act of 1913, and are claimed dutiable as articles composed in chief value of semi-precious stones under paragraph 98.

Opinion by McClelland, G. A. On the authority of G. A. 8221 (T. D. 37866) the representations of trees and flowers made of semi-precious stones were held dutiable at 45 per cent under paragraph 98.

No. 43270.—Protest 842807-61721 of Marshall Field & Co. (Chicago).

Japanese Obi—Silk Fabrics.

Howell, General Appraiser: The merchandise in question is described by the appraiser as "Japanese obi or sashes." It was classified as silk wearing apparel, and was assessed for duty at 50 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 317, tariff act of 1913. It is claimed by the importers to be properly dutiable at 45 per cent ad valorem under the provision in paragraph 318 of said act for "woven fabrics, in the piece or otherwise, of which silk is the component material of chief value, and all manufactures of silk, * * * not specially provided for in this section, 45 per centum ad valorem."

A representative sample of the merchandise (Exhibit 1) consists of a woven fabric of silk and cotton about 28 inches wide with a selvlength. The texture of the fabric is similar to that of a brocade, and the goods are described in the invoice as "brocade obi," or "silk obi," or "velvet obi." An obi is defined as "a broad sash worn by Japanese women" (Standard Dictionary). The examiner who made the advisory classification of the merchandise testified that he had been familiar with articles like Exhibit 1 for 15 years, and that they were used as "parts of Japanese women's costumes—sashes." He testfied that he had not seen them so used, but he had seen pictures of Japanese women wearing obis, and he introduced in evidence three such pictures. He further testified that he had passed upon importations of Japanese kimonos, or women's flowing costumes, to which obis were attached.

The importers called as a witness the buyer of the goods in question, who testified that he is, and has been for 25 years, the buyer of upholstery goods for the importers in this case; that he has been familiar with the merchandise here in question for 4 or 5 years, and that it is chiefly used by his firm as furniture coverings or for household decorations, and that he has never seen them used in this country as sashes, or sold as sashes; that they are sold by his firm by the yard as Japanese brocades. He admitted that he was not familiar with the uses to which such articles were put by other people.

This is the only testimony we have as to the uses to which the merchandise, as imported, is adapted, and while it is not entirely satisfactory as to the general uses to which such merchandise may be put, we think it sufficient, when taken in connection with the sample before us, to justify us in holding that the merchandise is not, in its imported condition, wearing apparel. Indeed, we think the goods themselves furnish ample evidence that they may be converted into various articles other than wearing apparel. They are woven fabrics of silk and cotton, and while it may be that they are adaptable for use in making wearing apparel, it would seem to us that because of their heavy texture they are more suitable for use as upholstery goods, as described by the witness for the importers. In any event, in their imported condition, they

GOVERNMENT DECISIONS AFFECTING BUSINESS

are no more wearing apparel, in our opinion, than would be any woven fabric in the piece which is suitable to be made into wearing apparel.

We think it was error to classify them as wearing apparel, and the protest is accordingly sustained.

No. 43271.—Protests 819025-61507, etc., of Marshall Field & Co. (Chicago).

Jacquard Figured Upholstery Goods.—The question here is whether Jacquard figured cotton nets were properly classified at 60 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 358, tariff act of 1913, or are dutiable as Jacquard figured upholstery goods at 35 per cent under paragraph 258.

Opinion by Howell, G. A. Jacquard figured nets, nettings, or laces composed wholly or in chief value of cotton or other vegetable fiber, used for upholstery purposes, were held dutiable under paragraph 258. G. A. 8119 (T. D. 37465), affirmed in United States v. Mills (8 Ct. Cust. Appls., 422; T. D. 37667), and G. A. 8187 (T. D. 37723) followed.

Before Board 3, July 10, 1919.

No. 43272.—Protests 929824, etc., of E. H. Bailey & Co. (Philadelphia).

Zinc Dross—American Goods Returned.—Certain zinc dross, classified at 10 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 154, tariff act of 1913, is claimed entitled to free entry as American goods returned under paragraph 404.

Opinion by Hay, G. A. On the authority of United States v. Rubelli (8 Ct. Cust. Appls., 399; T. D. 37645), affirming G. A. 8092 (T. D. 37352), certain zinc dross was held free of duty under paragraph 404.

No. 43273.—Protest 929994 of W. M. Stone & Co. (Norfolk).

Additional Duty—Appraiser's and Collector's Returns.

Hay, General Appraiser: This is a protest against the assessment of additional duty upon an importation of marine glue pitch in drums, the protestants claiming that no additional duty should have been assessed thereon, or if additional duty is held to accrue under paragraph I of secton 3, tariff act of 1913, too high a rate was used by the collector in liquidating the entry.

It is always difficult to determine in cases involving the correct application of paragraph I from the abbreviated and more or less heiroglyphical return of the appraiser and collector, exactly what basis the collector used in calculating the additional duty which, under the operation of that paragraph, the importer would be required to pay. In the case at bar, however, the protestant entered his merchandise at the value stated in the invoice, less certain charges he claimed to be non-dutiable, to which he added a certain amount to make market value, bringing the total entered value to £136 14s 2d. The items deducted are clearly not a part of the market value of the merchandise. If he has therefore otherwise correctly stated in his entry the market value of the merchandise he has fully complied with the law. The appraiser, however, evidently found the per se value of the merchandise to be greater than that at which the importer entered it. The appraiser upon his return makes the following notation: 45 cwt. at 70s. each, making £157 10s., less 5 per cent, leaving £149 12s. 6d., less freight, £2 16s. 3d., leaving £146 16s. 3d., plus £3 for drums, resulting in £149 16s. 3d. It is no part of the appraiser's duty to find the value of coverings of imported merchandise, and the statement in his return can be nothing more than advisory to the collector. The market value therefore found by the appraiser, upon which paragraph I must operate, is that stated before the deduction of the freight or the addition of the drums, to-wit, £149 12s. 6d. The appraised value therefore is £149 12s. 6d., and the entered value £136 14s. 2d. Under the operation of paragraph I the additional duty which the importer should be required to pay is 1 per cent for each 1 per cent the appraised value (£149 12s. 6d.) exceeds the entered value (£136 14s. 2d.). The collector will therefore reliquidate the entry in accordance with the conclusions above stated.

No. 43274.—Protest 931577 of Gaston, Williams & Wigmore (Inc.) (New York).

Exportation Bond.—This protest is against the assessment of duty upon an importation of motors under the conditions of subsection 4 of section 4, paragraph J, tariff act of 1913.

Opinion by Hay, G. A. From an examination of the record it was found that the conditions of the six months' bond for exportation were not complied with. Protest overruled. Abstract 43142 followed.

No. 43275.—Protest 931888 of Wire Dies Selling Co. (New York).

Bort.—Merchandise invoiced as "filieres diamant" and classified at 20 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 81, tariff act of 1913, is claimed dutiable at 10 per cent under paragraph 357.

Opinion by Hay, G. A. It was held that the merchandise invoiced as "filieres diamant" is dutiable at 10 per cent under paragraph 367. Abstract 42946 followed.

Before Board 2, July 11, 1919.

No. 43276.—Protests 740680, etc., of Mills & Gibb (New York).

Jacquard Figured Upholstery Goods.—Cotton nettings, laces, and insertions classified at 60 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 358, tariff act of 1913, are claimed dutiable as Jacquard figured upholstery goods at 35 per cent under paragraph 258.

Opinion by Howell, G. A. Jacquard figured nets and nettings used chiefly for making curtains or other textile decoration of an apartment were held dutiable as Jacquard figured upholstery goods under paragraphs 258. G. A. 8119 (T. D. 37465), affirmed in United States v. Mills (8 Ct. Cust. Appls., 422; T. D. 37667) and G. A. 8187 (T. D. 37723).

(T. D. 38088—G. A. 8276.)

Fish Sounds.—Fish sounds which have been split, washed, and dried in the sun, such splitting being part of the drying process, are not "prepared fish sounds" within the meaning of that provision in paragraph 34, act of 1913, but are free of duty under the provision of paragraph 419 for "fish sounds, crude, dried, or salted for preservation only, and unmanufactured."

United States General Appraisers, New York, July 3, 1919.

In the matter of protests 929909, etc., of Wm. A. Brown & Co. et al. against the assessment of duty by the collector of customs at the port of New York.

(T. D. 38089—G. A. 8277.)

Ivory Carvings—Sculptures—Regulations.

The admission of sculptures under paragraph 376, tariff act of 1913, of certain ivory carvings which are shown by the record to be of the finest artistic quality, will not be denied because the certificate of the artist required by the regulations of the Secretary of the Treasury (T. D. 36725) to be filed on entry was not produced in accordance therewith. The regulation not being provided for in the law itself, but made under the general authority granted to the Secretary of the Treasury by section 251 of the Revised Statutes to make regulations governing importations, the importers are not bound to comply therewith, but may submit other evidence before the board to prove their claim.

United States General Appraisers, New York, July 11, 1919.

In the matter of protest 930430 of F. W. Kaldenberg Sons against the assessment of duty by the collector of customs at the port of New York.

(T. D. 38090—G. A. 8278.)

Cherries in Brine—Commercial Designation.

Cherries in a saline solution containng from 0.588 to 0.595 of 1 per cent of salt are free of duty as fruits in brine under paragraphs 488, tariff act of 1913, rather than dutiable as fruits, prepared, under paragraph 217, this commodity being commercially designated as fruits in brine.

Sufficiency of Protest.—A mistake in citing the number of the paragraph under which claim is made is not fatal to a protest where the claim is easily ascertainable from the body of the protest.

United States General Appraisers, New York, July 11, 1919.

In the matter of protest 926253 of R. Gomez & Dietlin Co. against the assessment of duty by the collector of customs at the port of New York.

CUSTOMS.

(T. D. 38085).

Protests—Signature.

Article 644 of the Customs Regulations of 1915 amended.

Treasury Department, July 19, 1919.

To collectors of customs and others concerned:

It has come to the attention of the department that the provision in article 644 of the Customs Regulations of 1915 that protests against collectors' liquidations shall be signed in ink, is not required by the tariff laws, and the said artcle 644 is hereby amended by striking out the words "in ink," beginning with the last word of the second line thereof.

(103710—14.) L. S. ROWE,
Assistant Secretary.

(T. D. 38086.)

Drawback.

Synopsis of drawback decisions issued between July 7 and 19, 1919, inclusive.

Treasury Department, July 21, 1919.

(A) **Cloth.**—Manufactured for the account of Henry Rath, Jr., of Philadelphia, Pa., by James Stafford's Sons, fulled and scoured by the Penn Worsted Co., and dried by the Firth & Foster Co., all of Philadelphia, Pa., with the use of wool yarn imported by the American Red Cross, by whom the finished article will be exported.

Manufacturing records shall be kept by each of the firms mentioned in the manner described in their respective sworn statements, dated June 20, 21, 21, and 26, 1919, showing the lot number and date of manufacture of each lot of cloth produced for exportation with benefit of drawback, the quantity, identity and value of imported yarn used, the quantity of finished cloth obtained, and the quantity and value of waste resulting. A sworn abstract from such manufacturing records shall be filed with the drawback entry.

The quantity of imported yarn which may be taken as a basis for the allowance of drawback shall not exceed the quantity used in the manufacture of the exported cloth, as shown by the abstract from manufacturing record, less the quantity which the value of the waste will replace.

Rate effective on and after May 29, 1919.

Sworn statements of the manufacturers, transmitted to the collector of customs, New York, July 9, 1919. (10663413.)

(Signed.) L. S. ROWE,
Assistant Secretary.

(B) **Cologne.**—T. D. 32515 of May 18, 1912, providing for the payment of drawback on "Forest Flower cologne," manufactured by the Austen Cologne Co., of New York, N. Y., with the use of domestic tax-paid alcohol, extended to provide for the payment of drawback on such cologne when manufactured in accordance with the supplemental sworn statement of the manufacturers, dated July 1, 1919.

The allowance for domestic tax-paid alcohol shall not exceed 70 per cent of the exported quantity of cologne.

Supplemental sworn statement of the manufacturers, dated July 1, 1919, transmitted to the collector of customs, New York, July 18, 1919. (68205.)

(Signed.) L. S. ROWE,
Assistant Secretary.

(C) **Extracts, Flavoring.**—Manufactured by J. Frank O'Hara (Inc.), of New York, N. Y., with the use of domestic tax-paid alcohol.

A manufacturing record shall be kept in the manner described in the sworn statement of the manufacturers, dated July 10, 1919, showing, in the case of each lot of flavoring extract manufactured for exportation with benefit of drawbark, the lot number and date of manufacture thereof, the quantity and identity of domestic tax-paid alcohol used, the quantity of other ingredients used, the quantity and kind of flavoring extract obtained, and the number and size of containers in which packed. A sworn abstract from such manufacturing record shall be filed with the drawback entry.

The allowance shall not exceed the quantity of domestic tax-paid alcohol used in the manufacture of the exported flavoring extracts, as shown by the abstract from the manufacturing record.

Rate effective on and after June 20, 1919.

Sworn statement of the manufacturers, dated July 10, 1919, transmitted to the collector of customs, New York, July 17, 1919. (104569-14.)

(Signed.) L. S. ROWE,
Assistant Secretary.

(D) **Lead.**—T. D. 35670 of August 21, 1915, providing for the payment of drawback on sheet lead manufactured by the Hoyt Metal Co., of St. Louis, Mo., with the use of imported antimonial lead, extended so far as applicable to cover sheet lead manufactured by the said company with the use of imported pure pig lead.

GOVERNMENT DECISIONS AFFECTING BUSINESS

Extension effective on and after May 13, 1919.

Sworn statement of the manufacturers, dated May 29, 1919, transmitted to the collector of customs, St. Louis, Mo., July 12, 1919. (74106.)

(Signed.) L. S. ROWE,
Assistant Secretary.

(E) Milk, Condensed.—Manufactured by the Litchfield Creamery Co., of Litchfield, Ill., at its factories at Litchfield and Bunker Hill, Ill., with the use of sugar refined wholly or in part from imported raw sugar.

A manufacturing record shall be kept in the manner described in the sworn statement of the manufacturers, dated June 24, 1919, showing, in the case of each lot of condensed milk manufactured for exportation with benefit of drawback, the lot number and date of manufacture thereof, the quantity and identity of refined sugar used, the quantity and brand name of condensed milk produced, and the number and size of containers in which packed. A sworn abstract from such manufacturing record shall he filed with the drawback entry.

The allowance shall not exceed the quantity of refined sugar used in the manufacture of the exported condensed milk, as shown by the abstract from the manufacturing record.

Rate effective on and after March 11, 1919.

Sworn statement of the manufacturers, dated June 24, 1919, transmitted to the collector of customs, New York, July 9, 1919. (103025-28.)

(Signed.) L. S. ROWE,
Assistant Secretary.

Deparment of Interior.

Following is Digest of the decisions of the Commissioner of Patents and of the United States Courts for Feburary, 1919:

(Decisions of the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia are indicated by a star (*).)

ABANDONED EXPERIMENTS.

See Priority of Invention, 4.

1. Interference—Priorty—Delay.

Where Hughes testified that certain tests of a drill-bit embodying the invention were made for the purpose of trying to arrive at a bit that would be most servicable in a certain oil-field and thereafter no other bit of that type was made nor any attempt made to put it on the market until it was learned that the other party had put his bit in use and during that period Hughes filed no application for patent on the bit which had been tested, but filed a number of applications on bits of forms which are not within the issue, Held that the work done amounted to nothing more than an abandoned experiment.

(Hughes v. Humason, 575.

2. Same—Same—Diligence.

Work done by Sexton, who was the first to conceive the invention in issue, Held to amount to only an abandoned experiment and that he was lacking in diligence at the time the other parties entered the field and subsequently thereto.

(*Main v. St. Clair, etc., 577.

ABANDONMENT OF INVENTION.

Withdrawal of Appeal.

Neither the withdrawal of an appeal from an adverse decision by the Examiner on the merits nor the failure to prosecute the application after a rejection of the claims up to the time of the suggestion for interference of claims allowed in another application constitutes an abandonment of the invention where the application was always kept alive by appropriate action.

(*Nicoll v. Hoey, 185.

ABANDONMENT OF TRADE-MARKS.

Trade-Marks.

Where a party used a certain mark as a trade-mark for its highest grade of goods for a time and thereafter put out a still better grade under another mark, Held that this did not constitute an abandonment of the first mark.

(*Ball and Gunning Milling Company v. Mammoth Spring Milling Company, 183.

CONSTRUCTION OF CLAIMS.

See Invention, 2.

Patentability—Lifting-Magnets.

Claims for a lifting-magnet calling for means that will protect the winding and take the shock and strains to which the magnet is subjected, Held patentable over the prior art in view of the showing that the prior devices were unsatisfactory and that applicant's device was satisfactory and had gone into general use.

(*In re Rowell, 778.

DIVISIONAL APPLICATION.

Canceled Drawings—May be Used.

Where in response to a requirement for division a sheet of drawings and the descriptive matter of the figures appearing thereon were canceled, Held that if a proper photographic print is placed in the application file the canceled sheet may be withdrawn and used as the drawing of a divisional application.

(Ex parte Scheiner, 383.

ESTOPPEL.

Delay in Prosecution of Application.

A party is not estopped from making claims readable on his disclosure because of delay in prosecuting his application where he has done all that is required of him by the statute and rules of the Patent Office, and particularly where the party who is alleging estoppel knew nothing of the alleged delay, and therefore did not rely upon such conduct to his injury.

(*Nicoll v. Hoey, 185.

GOODS OF THE SAME DESCRIPTIVE PROPERTIES.

Class of Goods—Electric Lighting and Starting Apparatus, including Switches, Etc., and Electric Switches.

Electric lighting and starting apparatus, including switches, relays, etc., Held goods of the same descriptive properties as elctric specialties, including electric switches.

(*The Arrow Electric Company v. North East Electric Company, 778.

INVENTION.

1. Patentability.

"Many things appear easy after they have been explained, and doubtless many a man has wondered why he failed to think of some apparently simple device or improvement that yielded a fortune to the one who did and revolutionized an industry. The simple fact is the average person sees things as they are, and he who has originality of vision enabling him to visualize defects and the means of overcoming them should receive adequate reward."

(* In re Huff, 386.

2. Same—Substitution of a Belt-Drive for an Overrunning Clutch in a Self-Starter for Automobiles.

The substitution, in a self-starter for automobiles, of a belt-drive for an overrunning clutch Held to involve invention, and claims covering the combination Held patentable.

(*Id.

NOTICE OF OPPOSITION TO R9GISTRATION OF TRADE-MARKS.

See Oppositlon to Registration of Trade-Marks, 1, 2, 3.

OPPOSITION TO REGISTRATION OF TRADE-MARKS.

1. Notice of Opposition—Construction.

In construing a otice of opposition it must given the meaning most favorable to its author, if it is susceptible of more than one.

(*The Gutta Percha & Rubber Manufacturing Company v. Ajax Manufacturing Company, Incorporated, 184.

2. Same—Sufficiency.

Where a notice of opposition to the registration of a trade-mark for bicycle and automobile tires consisting of a Maltese cross alleged that the opposer had used the mark for many years upon mechanical ruhher goods, among which were hose and belting, and there was annexed to the notice a photograph of a publication containing a representation of an automobile-tire bearing the figure of a Maltese cross, which the opposer alleged was its trade-mark, Held that these allegations were equivalent to an allegation that the opposer used this mark on such tires. (*Id.

3. Same—Same.

A notice of opposition to the registration of a mark used upon bicycle and automobile tires, even if it be constructed as not sufficiently alleging the use of the mark upon such tires, but only upon mechanical rubber goods, including hose and belting, Held sufficient, since the goods are of the same essential qualities, and the subsequent user has no right to impede the first user in the natural expansion of its business. (*Id.

4. Same—Same—Injury.

An allegation of prior use of a mark upon mechanical rubber goods, including hose and belting, is a sufficient showing of injury in an opposition to the registration of the same mark upon tires, since one familiar with the former use of the mark would naturally conclude that the tire was made by that manufacturer. (*Id.

PRIORITY OF INVENTION.

See Abandoned Experiments, 1.

1. Interference—Award.

Evidence reviewed and Held that priority was properly awarded to Humason.

(*Hughes v. Humason, 577.

2. Same—Same.

Where Y. contended that N. and L. were not joint inventors because they fail to show when and where they conceived the invention, but N. testified that they were joint inventors and a witness testified that the invention was explained to him by both of them and no evidence was offered in rebuttal, Held that Y.'s contention must be rejected.

(*Yemiker v. Nesbit and Lauritzen, 578.

3. Same—Same.

Evidence reviewed and Held to establish that the invention in issue originated with R. and that K. derived his knowledge thereof from him. (*Kelly v. Reed, 779.

4. Same—Same.

Evidence Held to establish that if certain experiments made by K. prior to F.'s date of conception were within the issue they amounted to nothing more than abandoned experiments, and priority Held properly awarded to F.

(Knudsen v. Fitzgerald, 386.

5. Same—Same.

Evidence reviewed and Held that priority was properly awarded to F.

(*Knudsen v. Fitzgerald, 386.

6. Same—Same.

Evidence reviewed and Held to establish that St. Clair was an original inventor and that M. derived his knowledge of the invention from him and that priority was properly awarded to St. Clar.

(*Min v. St. Clair, etc., 577.

7. Same—Same.

Record considered and Held that H. has a right to make the claims and that priority was properly awarded him.

(*Nicoll v. Hoey, 185.

8. Same—Originality—Award.

Evidence reviewed and Held not to establish that the invention originated with Y. and was disclosed to the other parties, and priority Held properly awarded to N. and L.

(*Yemiker v. Nesbit and Lauritzen, 578.

REGISTRATION OF TRADE-MARKS.

1. Words Descriptive of Other Forms of Same Goods Not Registrable.

An applicant cannot monopolize a word which, although possibly not very aptly descriptive of his own goods, is descriptive of other forms of such goods.

(Ex parte American Chain Company, Incorporated, 777.

2. Same—"Lock Link," for Chains.

The words "Lock Link," as applied to chains, Held not registrable, even though only vaguely descriptive of applicant's chains, since they are descriptive of other forms of chains. (Id.

3. "Marengo"—Not Geographical.

The word "Marengo," while it appears to be the name of small places in several of the States, is probably best known as the name of a celebrated battle between the Austrians and French, and would so be understood by the ordinary purchaser of the goods, and hence is not merely geographical.

(Ex parte National Milk Sugar Company, 183.

4. "Minute," for a Spark-Plug Cleaner—Descriptive.

The term "Minute" as applied to spark-

(Continued on page 23.)

VOCATIONAL TRAINING URGED FOR RAILROAD SHOP WORKERS

The Federal Government has created under the provisions of an act of Congress, approved Feb. 23, 1917, a Federal Board for Vocational Education.

The purpose of this act is to provide for the promotion of vocational education in the trades and industries and in agriculture in co-operation with the various States, and an appropriation by the Federal Government is available for such work.

The value of vocational training for mechanics and apprentices in railroad shops has been recognized by many railroads which have established schools for the training of such men. It is the desire of the Railroad Administration not only to assist and encourage such training where established, but also to extend the system to roads which have not established such schools, and it is believed that this can be best accomplished by co-operation between the United States Railroad Administration and the Federal Board for Vocational Education in extending this work.

It is therefore desired that the different railroads under control of the United States Railroad Administration co-operate with the Federal Board for Vocational Education in the establishment of part-time schools for railroad shop apprentices and others who come within the scope of the act. Where it is found necessary in order to facilitate this work, railroads will be authorized on request, to fit up suitable study or class rooms at the different shops where such schools may be held. Where such schools are established, railroads will be authorized to pay apprentices at their usual rate for the time spent in attending such schools.

Apprentices on roads where such schools are established will be required to attend not less than 208 hours per year.

Complete information concerning the establishment of these schools in co-operation with the Federal Board for Vocational Education may be obtained either from the Board direct or from the Assistant Director, Division of Operation, in charge of the Mechanical Department.

In the preparation of a course of study, due attention must be given to meet the needs of railway shop employes, and such subjects as shop practice involving the manipulation of machines used in general repair and construction work and to related science, mathematics and drawings should be fully provided for.

To provide uniformity as far as practicable in these courses of study, the subjects embraced therein should be submitted to the Assistant Director, Division of Operation, in charge of the Mechanical Department, for approval.

W. T. TYLER,
Director, Division of Operation.
W. S. CARTER,
Director, Division of Labor.

LIVE STOCK ESTIMATES WILL BE ISSUED MONTHLY, IS PLAN

The Department of Agriculture authorizes the following:

Up to this time the United States Department of Agriculture has issued a single estimate, in January of each year, showing how many head of the various kinds of live stock there are in the United States, and one estimate a year showing losses by disease. Now the whole system is to be changed. As soon as the machinery can be got in operation by the Bureau of Crop Estimates, there will be 12 live-stock estimates a year instead of one. Instead of being made for the 48 States they will be made for the 3,000 agricultural counties in the United States. Instead of showing merely that there are so many horses, so many cattle, so many sheep, and so on, they will be made by age and sex classifications. That is, they will show what proportion is breeding stock, what proportion growing stock, and what proportion "marketable stuff." They will show quantity as well as numbers—the proportion of pure-bred animals, of grade, animals, and of scrubs.

A great deal more than that, even, is to be done under the new system. These surveys will show, besides actual live-stock figures, a great many things pertaining to and affecting the live-stock industry. They will show how many silos there are and what they contain, how much feed is on hand and in prospect, available for feeding to live-stock; and the condition of pastures and ranges throughout the United States.

PETROGRAD LABORERS FORCIBLY MOBILIZED AGAINST ENEMY

A mail report received by the Department of State, from Copenhagen, contains the following information regarding the situation in Petrograd, the report being dated June 20:

"In Petrograd all laborers were, at the beginning of June, forcibly mobilized against the advancing Esthonians and Finns. In order to carry out the mobilization as thoroughly as possible, Zinoviev ordered that all restaurants and cafes should be closed and, at the same time as the proclamation of a state of siege was issued, all theaters were ordered to be closed. Only the communal kitchens are open and serve the usual soup. In order to evacuate the town, it has been permitted to everyone to sell their clothes and furniture, after which they must leave Petrograd. The trains go irregularly, the stations are overcrowded. To carry out the defense of the town, the order was given to pull down several thousands of wooden cottages; the wood obtained in this way is piled up or transported to Moscow, where it will serve as fuel next winter. No one may go about the streets at night, the tramways do not run in the evenings, and there are no more cabs, because all horses are 'mobilized.'"

NEW GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS.

Department of Interior.

BUREAU OF MINES.

Bulletin 165. Bibliography of petroleum and allied substances in 1916, by E. H. Burroughs. 1919. 159 pp.

Bulletin 176. Recent developments in the absorption process for recovering gasoline from natural gas, by W. P. Dykema. 1919. 90 pp., 20 pls., 30 figs.

Bulletin 178-A. War gas investigations of the Bureau of Mines, by Van H. Manning. 1919. 39 pp.

Technical Paper 212. The determination of combustible matter in silicate and carbonate rocks, by A. C. Fieldner, W. A. Selvig, and G. B. Taylor. 1919. 22 pp., 1 fig.

Technical Paper 216. Vitiation of garage air by automobile exhaust gases, by G. A. Burrell and A. W. Gauger. 1919. 12 pp.

Technical Paper 217. Saving coal in steam power plants, by U. S. Fuel Administration. 1919. 8 pp., 1 fig.

Technical Paper 224. Metal-mine accidents in the United States during the calendar year 1917, by A. H. Fay. 1919. 80 pp.

Note.—Only a limited supply of these publications is available for free distribution, and applicants are asked to co-operate in insuring an equitable distribution by selecting publicatons that are of especial interest. Requests for all papers can not be granted. Publications should be ordered by number and title. Applications should be addressed to the Director of the Bureau of Mines, Washington, D. C.

Agricultural Department.

The following publications were issued by the United States Department of Agriculture during the week ended July 19, 1919:

The Relation of the Shrinkage and Strength Properties of Wood to Its Specific Gravity. (Professional Paper.) Department Bulletin 676.

A Study of Compsilura Concinnata, an Imported Tacihnid Parasite of the Gipsy Moth and the Brown-Tail Moth. (Professional Paper.) Department Bulletin 766.

The Rice Moth. (Professional Paper.) Department Bulletin 783.

Commercial Comb-Honey Production. Farmers' Bulletin 1039.

Suggestions for the Marketing of Cottage Cheese. Departmental Circular 1.

Out-of-Door Playgrounds of the San Isabel National Forest. Department Circular 5.

How Hard Red Winter Wheat is Grading Under Federal Standards. S. R. A.—Market 54.

Improved Apparatus for Detecting Sulphured Grain. S. R. A.—Markets 55.

Copies of these publications may be obtained on application to the Division of Publications, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

List of Government Contracts

Purchase and Storage.

RAW MATERIALS.

Anti-Dust Chemical Company, Denver, Colo. 6,000 lbs. Sweeping Compound, $87.00.

"Dethol" Mfg. Company, Richmond, Va. 2 bbls. Dethol, $184.00.

Rio Grande Oil Company, El Paso, Texas. 1,350 gals. Kerosene, No. 3517, $2,025.00.

Dearborn Chemical Company, Chicago, Ill. 739,200 lbs. Rust Proof Material, No. 3522, $107,184.00.

Standard Oil Company of New York, New York City, N. Y. 22,500 gals. Fuel Oil, $2,-643.00.

Texas Company, New York City, N. Y. 1,-000 gals. Avia. Gasoline, No. 3511-B, $275.00.

The McAlester Fuel Company, McAlester, Okla. 22,260 Tons Bit. 6 in. Lump Coal, July, $4.95; Aug-Feb., $5.50; March, $4.35; April, $4.56; May, $4.65; June, $4.80.

The Iron Trade Products Company, Pittsburgh, Pa. 608 Tons Bit. 3-4 in. Lump, $1,-763.20; 5,000 Tons Bit. R-M, $13,250.00; 10,-250 Tons Bit. R-M, $26,650.00.

Kellys Creek Colliery Company, Ward, W. Va. 58,200 Tons Bit. Slack, through 1 in. Bar Screen, $111,744.00; 5,600 Tons Bit. R-M, $13,552.00.

Midland Coal Company, Kansas City, Mo. 2,100 Tons Bit. Lump, over 1 in. Screen, $6,-930.00.

King Coal Company, San Francisco, Cal. 1,920 Tons Bit. R-M, $19,680.00.

McAlester Fuel Company, McAlester, Okla. 480 Tons Bit. Lump over 1 7-8 in. Screen, $2,275.20; 1,000 Tons Bit. Lump over 1 7-8 in. Screen, $4,740.00; 250 Tons Bit. Lump, $1,185.00; 325 Tons Bit. Lump, $1,540.50.

Southwestern Coal Company, Amarillo, Texas. 1,229 Tons, Semi-Anthr. 1 7-8 in. Lump, July-Sept., $3.45; Oct.-March, $3.60.

Consolidated Fuel Company, Muskogee, Okla. 80 Tons, Bit. Nut, July, $4.20; Aug., $4.35; Feb.-Sept., $4.50; Mar.-June, $4.00.

Essex Varnish Company, Newark, N. J. 100 Gals. Varnish, $150.00.

California Exterminating Company, New York City, New York: 60 Lbs. Roach Powder, $17.40.

California Exterminating Company, New York City, N. Y. 12 Lbs. Roach Powder, $3.48.

McCormick and Company, Baltimore, Md. 10 Doz. Cans Insecticide Powder, $42.50; 24 Cans Insecticide Powder, $8.50.

Standard Oil Company, San Francisco, Cal. 8,000 Lbs. Refined Parafine Wax, $964.00.

C. H. Parker, Valparaiso, Ind. 700 Gals. Acid Proof Black, $574.00.

Standard Oil Company, New York City, N. Y. 82,730 Gals. Mot. Gas., $20,268.85.

Union Oil Company, Los Angeles, Cal. 35,-000 Gals. Fuel Oil, $1,583.27.

Valley Camp Coal Company, Cleveland, Ohio. 2,600 Tons Bit. Coal, 3-4 in. Lump, $14,040.00.

MEDICAL AND HOSPITAL SUPPLIES.

Westinghouse Electric Mfg. Company, 103 Hibbs Building, Washington, D. C. Hospital Supplies, $67.92.

Vulcan Proofing Company, 585 Dean Street, Brooklyn, N. Y. Rubber Sheeting, $41,000.00.

A. H. Thomas and Company, W. Washington Square, Philadelphia, Pa. Laboratory Supplies, $14.45.

Torsion Balance Company, 92 Reade St., New York, N. Y. Laboratory Supplies, $45.00.

Ostley and Barton, 118 Richmond St., Providence, R. I. Surgical Needles, $5.40.

Kimble Glass Company, Vineland, N. J. Laboratory Supplies, $11.48.

Becton Dickinson and Company, Rutherford, N. J. Hypodermic Needles, $12.00.

Hysen Westcott and Dunning, Baltimore, Md. Drugs, $4,320.00.

Kelly-Koett Mfg. Company, Inc., Covington, Ky. Medical Supplies, $14.00.

Julius Fowl, 119 W. 17th St., N. Y. Hospital Supplies, $50.00.

General Electric Company, Harrison, N. J. Laboratory Supplies, $72.50.

Kimble Glass Company, Vineland, N. J. Laboratory Supplies, $175.00.

H Reeve Angelo Company, 7-11 Spruce Street, N. Y. Laboratory Supplies, $86.00.

American Hone Company, Olean, N. Y. Laboratory Supplies, $10.00.

Harmer Laboratories, Philadelphia, Pa. Laboratory Supplies, $145.00; Laboratory Supplies, $10.00.

Becton Dickinson and Company, Rutherford, N. J. Laboratory Supplies, $2.40.

Westinghouse Electric Mfg. Company, 103 Hibbs Building, Washington, D. C. Hospital Supplies, $67.92.

Vulcan Profing Company, 585 Dean Street, Brooklyn, N. Y. Rubber Sheeting, $41,000.00.

Washington Rubber Company, Washington, D. C. Rubber Tubing, $4.90.

American Photo Chemical Company, Rochester, N. Y. Dental Supplies, $990.00.

American Stove Company, St. Louis, Mo. Bedside Tables, Folding, $36,746.88.

F. A. Koch and Company, 524 Broadway, New York City. Surgical Supplies, $11.10.

Consolidated Dental Mfg. Company, Inc., New York City, N. Y. Dental Supplies, $291.94.

Isidore Blickman, New York City. Hospital Supplies, $48.00.

Cleveland Dental Mfg. Company, Inc., Cleveland, Ohio. Dental Supplies, $2,378.95.

CONSTRUCTION DIVISION.

Croker Electric Company. Fire Alarm Apparatus, $2,227.00.

Clinton-Wright Wire Company. Wire Mesh, $32,200.00.

Lincoln Electric Co., Cleveland, Ohio. Induction Motors, $466.66.

RAW MATERIALS DIVISION.

Texas Company, New York City, N. Y. Motor Gas, Q. M. S., 17,000 Gals., $3,525.00.

Union Oil Company, Los Angeles, Cal. Fuel Oil, 9,900 Gals., $447.83.

ZONE SUPPLY OFFICES.

Leases approved by the Board of Contract Review, Zone No. 7, Chicago, Ill.

Dodge Brothers, Detroit, Mich. Storage, 1 year, 6 acres, $600.00.

Elgin Motor Car Company, Chicago, Ill. Storage, 1 year, 24,000 Sq. Ft., $4,800.00.

City of Chicago, Municipal Pier, Chicago, Ill. Storage, 1 year, 19,800 Sq. Ft., $3,900.00; storage, 1 year, 30,225 Sq. Ft., $6,045.00; storage, 1 year, 86,700 Sq. Ft., $13,340.04.; storage, 1 year, 190,080 Sq. Ft., $38,016.00; storage, 1 year, 279,151 Sq. Ft., $56,201.16; storage, 1 year, 99,000 Sq. Ft., $19,800.00.

Signal Corps.

Burke & James, Inc., Chicago, Ill. Folders, Mailing, $105.00.

DeForest Radio Tel. & Tel. Co., N. T. C. Bulbs, Audion, $252.00.

Siebel Company, New York City, N. Y. Reel Bands, $20.00.

Westinghouse Electric and Mfg. Company, Pittsburgh, Pa. Voltmeters, $30,000.00.

Western Electric Co., Inc., New York City, N. Y. 10,000 Head Receivers, D-30469, $28,-500.00.

Westinghouse Electric and Mfg. Company, East Pittsburgh, Pa. 665 Voltmeters, $5,-320.00.

Westinghouse Electric and Mfg. Company, East Pittsburgh, Pa. Ammeters and Milmeters, $2,630.00.

Western Electric Company, Inc., New York City, N. Y. Transformers, $42.00.

Taprell Loomis and Company, Chicago, Ill. Portfolios, C-18, $125.00.

U. P. C. Book Company, Inc., New York City, N. Y. Book, "Wireless Telegraphy and Telephone," $8.80.

Simples Wire and Cable Company, Boston, Mass. Reimbursement on reel shipped on S. C. 4420, dated June 14, 1916, $8.00.

Western Electric Company, Inc., New York City, N. Y. Receivers, Transmitters, Ear Pieces, etc., $59.73.

Western Electric Company, Inc., New York City, N. Y. Radio Telegraph Sets, SCR-79, SCR-89, $362,500.00.

Western Electric Company, Inc., New York City, N. Y. 720 Radio Telegraph Sets, SCR-79, $89,100.00.

ASSISTANT CENSUS DIRECTOR.

William M. Steuart, of Michigan, whose appointment as Assistant Director of Census was confirmed by the Senate on August 1, took the oath of office August 8. Mr. Steuart has been connected with each decennial census since and including that of 1880.

REQUESTS FOR SEALED PROPOSALS.

War Department.

The General Supplies Division, Office of the Director of Purchase will receive proposals until noon August 18th for furnishing the following:

Blades, Heel, O. E. D. No. 3 (Johnson or equal), 1,000 each.

Blades, edge, shave (Johnson or equal), 600 each.

The Machinery and Engineering Materials Division, Office of Director of Purchase will receive proposals until August 18th for furnishing 24 watchman's Clocks and until August 25th proposals for furnishing printing Press (Job) and supplies, and until Aug. 20th proposals for furnishing 985 Hand Pump Tanks.

The Paints Branch, Raw Materials Division, Office of Director of Purchase, will receive proposals until August 19th for furnishing 2,000 gals. Paint Remover.

The Paints Branch, Raw Materials Division, will receive proposals August 13 to satisfy requisition No. 10-21304, San Antonio, for furnishing 1,200 8-ounce bottles of commercial glycerine.

The Motors and Vehicles Division, Office of Director of Purchase will receive proposals until August 25th for furnishing 1,000 Gas Feed Pipes, Shut off Cocks.

Treasury Department.

The Bureau of Engraving and Printing will receive proposals until August 12, for furnishing the following material:

Standard Improved Drill Chucks, Rubber Air Hose, Recess Drainage Fittings, Plumbers Saws, Gauge Glasses, Universal and Combination Chucks and Webb Belting.

Bids will be received until August 13 for furnishing No. 4 bright setting hammer, tinner's shears, and galvanized sheet iron.

Bids will be received until August 14 for furnishing ten tons of chipboard and five dozen sucker fingers.

Shipping Board.

The Supply and Sales Division, Emergency Fleet Corporation, 140 N. Broad Street, Philadelphia, Pa., will receive sealed proposals until August 15th for furnishing 70 Electrical Motors for Dry Docks.

The Panama Canal.

Proposals for the purchase of Potassium Chlorate and Manganese Dioxide for sale by The Panama Canal. Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Assistant Purchasing Agent, The Panama Canal, 24 State Street, New York City, until 2:00 o'clock p. m., August 14, 1919, at which time they will be opened in public for purchasing the above-mentioned material. Blanks and general information relating to this sale may be obtained form the above office. R. E. Rutherford, Assistant Purchasing Agent.

Proposals for iron, steel, lead, tin, wire rope, wire, wire cloth, tacks, screws, hammers, hack-saw blades, chisels, drills, files, snaths, locks, pipe fittings, pipe, leather, rubber hose, shower bath curtains, machetes, pens, manila folders, paper, lumber, and mill work. Circular No. 1296. Opening September 3.

Average Age of Soldiers Killed Twenty-Three Years

According to a computation made by the Actuarial Department of the Bureau of War Risk Insurance, the average age of United States soldiers killed during the war was 23 years.

756 DEATHS FROM GAS.

Figures compiled in the office of the Chief of Staff, American Expeditionary Forces, from the overseas hospital records show 756 American soldiers died as a result of gassing in action.

Government Supplies For Sale

(New) Bristle Brushes—4,000—1 inch dia.; twisted wire 8 in. long. Sealed Bids will be opened 10 a. m. September 3, 1919, at Zone Supply Office, San Antonio, Texas. Particulars, special bid forms can be obtained at above Office or Zone Supply Offices, attention Surplus Property Officer, following Cities: Chicago, Philadelpbia, New York, Boston, and St. Louis. Refer to S. P. D. No. 1806 GS.

(New) Handled Axes, 17,586—weight, 3 1-2 lbs. each exclusive of bandles; black finish, balf polished, "Yankee" pattern; handles, 32 in. to 36 in. long. Sealed bids will be opened 10 A. M. September 2, 1919, at Zone Supply Office, 461 8th Avenue, New York City. Particulars, special bid forms can be obtained at above Office or Zone Supply Offices, attention Surplus Property Officer, following Cities: Boston, Newport News, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Atlanta, Jeffersonville, Ind., Chicago, St. Louis, San Francisco, San Antonio, Omaha, El Paso and New Orleans. Refer to S. P. D. No. 711 GS.

(New) Sbovels—996 "D" bandle, round point; 7700 long handle, round point. Sealed bids will be opened 10 A. M. August 29, 1919, at Zone Supply Office, 1819 West 39th Street, Chicago, Ill. Particulars, special bid forms can be obtained at above Office or Surplus Property Division, Munitions Building, Wasbington, D. C., and Zone Supply Offices, following Cities: Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Newport News, Atlanta, Jeffersonville, Ind., St. Louis, San Francisco, San Antonio, Omaha, El Paso and New Orleans. Refer to S. P. D. No. 5616 GS.

Escort Wagons 191. Sealed bids will be opened 10 A. M. September 4, 1919, at Zone Supply Office, Transportation Building, Atlanta, Ga. Particulars, special bid forms can be obtained at above Office or Zone Supply Offices, attention Surplus Property Officer, following Cities: Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Newport News, Jeffersonville, Ind., Chicago, St. Louis, San Francisco, San Antonio, Omaha and El Paso. Refer to S. P. D. No. 2269 MV.

Russet Shoe Laces, 73,600 single gross, 40 in, 2-ply, 80 strand. Sealed bids will be opened 10 A. M. September 3, 1919, at Zone Supply Office, Army Supply Base, Boston, Mass. Particulars, special bid forms can be obtained at above Office or Zone Supply Offices, attention Surplus Property Officer, following Cities: New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Newport News, Atlanta, Jeffersonville, Ind., Chicago, St. Louis, San Francisco, San Antonio, Omaha, El Paso and New Orleans. Refer to S. P. D. No. 2449 C. E.

Rivets, 19,863,697, 4 1-6 in., 5-16 in, 6-16 in. Sealed bids will be opened 10 A. M. September 3, 1919, at Zone Supply Office, Army Supply Base, Boston, Mass. Particulars, special bid forms can be obtained at above office or Zone Supply Offices, attention Surplus Property Officer, following cities: New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Newport News, Atlanta, Jeffersonville, Ind., Chicago, St. Louis, San Francisco, San Antonio, Omaha, El Paso, New Orleans. Refer to S. P. D. No. 2379 CE.

Wagons (Buck Boards) 250. Sealed bids will be opened 10 A. M. September 4, 1919, at Munitions Building, Surplus Property Division, Washington, D. C. Particulars, special bid forms, can be obtained at above Office or Zone Supply Offices, attention Surplus Property Offices, following Cities: Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Newport News, Atlanta, Jeffersonville, Ind., Chicago, St. Louis, San Francisco, San Antonio, Omaha, El Paso and New Orleans. Refer to S. P. D. No. 5223 MV.

Coal, Lignite, 1,500 net tons. Sealed bids will be opened 10 A. M. September 3, 1919, at Zone Supply Office, San Antonio, Texas. Particulars, special bid forms can be obtained at above Office or Zone Supply Offices, attention Surplus Property Officer, following Cities: El Paso and New Orleans. Refer to S. P. D. No. 1098 RM.

(New) Wbip Lashes, 50,000, 10 ft. long, 8 plait. Sealed bids will be opened 10 A. M. September 4, 1919, at Zone Supply Office, Surplus Property Officer, Jeffersonville, Ind. Particulars, special bid forms can be obtained at above Office or Zone Supply Offices, attention Surplus Property Officers, following Cities: Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Chicago, Atlanta, St. Louis, New Orleans, San Antonio, San Francisco, Omaha, El Paso. Refer to S. P. D. No. 272 GS.

(New) Padlocks, 23,136, galvanized wrought steel and dark gun metal; self locking; 2 in. steel case; six lever; malleable iron shackles; 12 key changes. Sealed bids will be opened 10 A. M. September 2, 1919, at Zone Supply Office, Jeffersonville, Ind. Particulars, special bid forms can be obtained at above Office or Zone Supply Offices, attention Surplus Property Officer, following Cities: Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Newport News, Atlanta, Chicago, St. Louis, San Francisco, San Antonio, Omaha, El Paso. Refer to S. P. D. No. 321 GS.

(New) Axe Handles, 38,283, 36 in. long, single bit, oval. Sealed bids will be opened 10 A. M. September 2, 1919, at Zone Supply Office, 21st St. and Oregon Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa. Particulars, special bid forms can be obtained at above Office or Zone Supply Offices, attention Surplus Property Officers, following Cities: Boston, New York, Baltimore, Chicago, St. Louis. Refer to S. P. D. No. 1030 GS.

DECISIONS AFFECTING BUSINESS.

(Continued from page 20.)

plug cleaners Held merely descriptive, and therefore not registrable.

(Ex parte Champion Spark Plug Company, 183.

5. Right to Registration.

Where it appears that two parties used the same mark for a number of years in adjoining States unknown to each other, Held that the first to adopt and use is entitled to registration. (Hanover Milling Co. v. Metcalf, 224 O. G., 1407; 240 U. S., 403, distinguished.)

(*Ball and Gunning Milling Company v. Mammoth Spring Milling Company, 183.

6. "Square Turn," for Tractor—Not Descriptive.

The words "Square Turn," as applied to tractors, Held not descriptive, and therefore registrable as a trade-mark.

(Ex parte Albaugh-Dover Co., 575.

SIMILARITY OF MARKS.

1. Deceptive Marks.

A trade-mark consisting of the bust picture of a negro holding a piece of watermelon under his chin, surmounted by the words, "Good Enuf," Held deceptively similiar to a mark consisting of the bust picture of a negro woman with a red bandana handkerchief around her neck, surmounted by the words "Aunt Jemima."

(*Aunt Jemima Mills Company v. Kirkland Distributing Company, 777.

2. Same.

A mark consisting of a circle inclosing a representation of the Western Hemisphere, upon which are inscribed the letters "N" and "E," with an arrow extending between them, Held deceptively similar to a mark consisting of an arrow extending in a parallel direction through the letter "E."

(*The Arrow Electric Company v. North East Electric Company, 778.

TRADE-MARKS.

See Abandonment of Trade-Marks; Goods of the Same Descriptive Properties; Opposition to Registration of Trade-Marks, Registration of Trade-Marks; Similarity of Marks.

Interference—Foreign Applicant.

Where it appears that a foreign applicant involved in interference has no place of business in this country, has not engaged in interstate or international commerce, and has no registration in his own country, but merely a bald assignment from the registrant in that country, without any assignment of the business, Held that the interference should be dissolved, though it may afterward be redeclared if the foreign applicant can make a sbowing complying with the statute.

(The Permutit Company v. Menzies, 383.

The philosophy of the W. S. S. is save, save, save.

NOTICE OF PROPOSED PURCHASES OF NAVY DEPARTMENT SUPPLIES

The Navy Department, Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, issued the following notice of proposed purchases:

Bidders desiring to sumbit proposals for the following material should fill out the attached application card, giving the schedule numbers desired, and forward same without delay. Applications will be filled as soon as the schedules are received from the Public Pinter. Schedules can also be obtained upon application to the Navy Purchasing Office in or nearest to each navy yard.—Samuel McGowan, Paymaster General of the Navy.

Miscellaneous.

4256. Boxes, heavy, corrugated paper, 12 by 12 by 25 inches, to open on end; 4,000; South Brooklyn, N. Y.

4265. Carts, hose, hand-drawn, 2-wheel; 3; Cape May, N. J.

4243. Ferrosilicon, Bessemer; 50,000 pounds; Philadelphia, Pa.

4240. Forging, torpedo part, for fuel and water strainer body; 1,058; Alexandria, Va.

4265. Hose, fire, rubber-lined, cotton; 500 feet; Cape May, N. J.

4238. Fuel and water strainer bodies for torpedo parts; 1,008; Alexandria, Va.

4244. Parts, torpedo, combustion flasks; 1,008; Alexandria, Va.

4226. Redwood, live, uppers, clear; 100,000 feet; Philadelphia, Pa.

4244. Rings, combustion flask, torpedo parts; 1,008; Alexandria, Va.

4221. Rivets, steel, button head, countersunk head, and pan head; Miscellaneous; East.

4221. Rivets, steel, high-tensile, pan head; Miscellaneous; East.

4236. Trucks, swivel base, 8-wheel, 21-inch gauge; 2; Alexandria, Va.

4235. Trucks, rigid base, 4-wheel, 21-inch gauge; 4; Alexandria, Va.

4223. Winches, deck, steam, double-headed; 2; Charleston, S. C.

Wire, galvanized steel, for navigational sounding machines; 7,600 pounds; South Brooklyn, N. Y.

Electrical Material.

4241. Boxes, branch, composition; 70; South Brooklyn, N. Y.

4241. Bushings, socket, incandescent; 10,000; South Brooklyn, N. Y.

4241. Buttons, push, midget; Miscellaneous; South Brooklyn, N. Y.

4241. Mica, pressed plate, flexible, grade A; 50 pounds; South Brooklyn, N. Y.

4241. Mouthpieces, telephone transmitter, rubber, hard; 400; South Brooklyn, N. Y.

4241. Plugs, telephone, nonwater-tight; 50; South Brooklyn, N. Y.

Sockets, lamp, mogul; 3,000; Portsmouth, N. H.

Machine Tools.

4224. Saws, armor plate, 84-inch diameter, 48 inserted teeth; 4; South Charleston, W. Va.

$323,074,500 IN SUBSCRIPTIONS TO TREASURY CERTIFICATES

Secretary Glass has announced the final amounts of subscriptions allotted for Treasury Certificates, Series T-8, dated July, and maturing March 15, 1920. Subscriptions closed July 31, 1919. The aggregate subscriptions allotted was $323,074,500.

Federal Reserve District.	Subscriptions allotted.
Boston	$13,446,000
New York	116,450,500
Philadelphia	12,369,500
Cleveland	29,070,000
Richmond	7,394,000
Atlanta	12,441,500
Chicago	65,290,500
St. Louis	11,198,500
Minneapolis	8,866,500
Kansas City	7,670,000
Dallas	8,681,000
San Francisco	24,531,500
Treasury	5,645,000
Total	$323,074,500

RED CROSS HOME SERVICE

Information for Soldiers' and Sailors' Families, Issued by Department of Civilian Relief.

Remittances to Foreign Countries. Money may not be sent through Red Cross channels by residents of United States to residents of foreign countries. The handling of foreign exchange is a banking function which the Red Cross is not in a position to perform.

The already existing channels for the remittances of money to foreign countries may be brought to the attention of those desiring to make such transfer of funds. Approximately 9,000 dealers in foreign exchange are available to those desiring to send money abroad. Hardly a bank exists which does not have a metropolitan connection through which such business can be conducted, if it does not handle the same directly. Money thus sent through a bank can be sent by cable if the customer is willing to pay for the more rapid service. In ordinary cases a draft is forwarded by mail direct to the payee.

Where mail channels are open and the exchange of money orders with the foreign countries is not forbidden, international postal money orders will be found to be a cheap and satisfactory means of transmitting small sums of money. All postmasters have information as to this service.

Homestead Laws. All the Homestead privileges granted to soldiers and sailors by section 2304 and 2305 Revised Statutes are extended by the Act of February 25, 1919 (French Act), to persons who were engaged in military or naval service in connection with the Mexican border operations or during the war with Germany. These sections are as follows:

2304. Every private soldier and officer who has served in the army of the United States during the recent rebellion, for 90 days, and who was honorably discharged and has remained loyal to the government, including troops mustered into the service of the United States by virtue of the third section of an act approved February 13, 1862; and every seaman, marine and officer who has served in the navy of the United States or in the marine corps during the rebellion, for 90 days, and who was honorably discharged and has remained loyal to the government; shall, on compliance with the provisions of this chapter as hereinafter modified, be entitled to enter upon and receive patents for a quantity of public lands, not exceeding 160 acres, or one-quarter section, to be taken in compact form according to the legal subdivision, including the alternate reserved sections of public lands along the line of any railroad or other public work, not otherwise reserved or appropriated, and other lands subject to entry under the homestead laws of the United States; but such homestead settler shall be allowed six months after locating his homestead and filing his declaratory statement within which to make his entry and commence his settlement and improvements.

2305. The time which the homestead settler has served in the army, navy or marine corps shall be deducted from the time heretofore required to perfect title, or, if discharged on account of wounds received or disability incurred in line of duty, then the term of enlistment shall be deducted from the time heretofore required to perfect title, without reference to the length of time he may have served; but no patent shall issue to any homestead settler who has not resided upon, improved and cultivated his homestead for a period of at least one year after he shall have commenced his improvements.

The Act of March 1, 1901, 31 Stat., 847, added the following proviso to Section 2305, giving certain rights to the widows and children of settlers who died while engaged in the military service:

Provided, That in every case in which a settler on the public land of the United States under the homestead laws died while actually engaged in the army, navy, or marine corps, of the United States as private sol, dier, officer, seaman, or marine during the war with Spain or the Philippine insurrection, his widow, if unmarried, or in case of her death or marriage, then his minor orphan children or his or their legal representatives, may proceed forthwith to make final proof upon the land so held by the deceased soldier and settler, and that the death of such soldier while so engaged in the service of the United States shall, in the administration of the homestead laws, be construed to be equivalent to a performance of all requirements as to residence and cultivation for the full period of five years, and shall entitle his widow, if married, or in case of her death or marriage, then his minor orphan children or his or their legal representatives, to make final proof upon and receive Government patent for said land; and that upon proof produced to the officer of of the proper local land office by the widow, if married, or in case of her death or marriage, then his minor children, or his or their legal representatives, that the applicant for patent is the widow, if married, or in case of her death or marriage his orphan children or his or their legal representatives, and that such soldier, sailor, or marine died while in the service of the United States as hereinafter described, the patent for such lands shall issue.

The following circulars relating to Homesteads may be obtained without charge by writing to the General Land Office, Department of the Interior, Washington, D. C., the first three being the most important:

541. Suggestions to Homesteaders and Persons Desiring to Make Homestead Entries.

608. Vacant Public Lands on July 1, 1918.

641. Soldiers, Sailors, and Marines Serving During Operations on the Mexican Border and During the War with Germany.

564. Military Service by Homesteaders During War. Act of July 28, 1917 (Public No. 32).

537. Executive of Affidavits Before Commanding Officer. Act of October 6, 1917.

574 Persons in Military Service—Installment Payments on Entries of Ceded Indian Lands—Instructions.

590. Military Service of Desert-Land Entryman During the War with Germany. Act of August 7, 1917 (Public No. 36).

600. Soldiers' and Sailors' Civil Relief Act (Public No. 103)—Instructions.

622. Soldiers Under 21 Years of Age—Special Privileges Under Public-Land Laws—Act of August 31, 1918, and Resolution of September 13, 1918—Instructions.

523. Stock-Raising Homesteads—Act of December 29, 1916 (39 Stat. 862)—Instructions.

MEASURE 100,000 MEN TO MAKE MANIKINS FOR ARMY UNIFORMS

The War Department authorizes publication of the following statement from the Adjutant General's Office:

The Secretary of War has directed that the measurements of 100,000 soldiers at various camps and stations in the United States be taken for use in the construction of manikins of various sizes to insure better fitting uniforms for the army. An expert anthropologist will be sent to the following camps to supervise the measuring of the requisite number of men:

Zone 1, Camp Devens, Mass., 6,000 men.

Zone 2, Camp Dix, N. J., 25,000 men.

Zone 4, Camp Lee, Va., 3,500 men.

Zone 5, Camp Gordon, Ga., 3,700 colored; 6,800 white.

Zone 7, Camp Grant, Ill., 8,500 men; Camp Dodge, Ia., 5,000 men; Camp Taylor, Ky., 5,000 men; Camp Sherman, Ohio, 7,500 men.

Zone 8, Camp Pike, Ark., 10,500 men.

Zone 9, Camp Shelby, Miss., 1,165 colored; 2,335 white.

Zone 10, Camp Travis, Tex., 1,000 colored; 3,000 white.

Zone 11, Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., 4,500 men.

Zone 12, Fort Bliss, Tex., 1,500 men.

Zone 13, Camp Lewis, Wash., 6,000 men.

PROPERTY OF THE
MONTANA STATE LIBRARY,
NOT TO BE TAKEN FROM

Gov't Business News

United States Bulletin

Policies Bids Orders

CONTINUING the Work of the OFFICIAL BULLETIN Established Under Order of THE PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES, May 10, 1917. AUTHORITATIVE RECORD of GOVERNMENT ACTIVITIES Affecting Business. Issued EVERY MONDAY Under the Direction of ROGER W. BABSON, President and Publisher.

VOL. 1. No. 22. WASHINGTON, MONDAY, AUGUST 18, 1919. $10.00 A YEAR

PROCEEDINGS AGAINST FOOD HOARDERS AND PROFITEERS ORDERED BY MR. PALMER IN MESSAGE TO U. S. ATTORNEYS

The Attorney General of the United States has sent the following telegram to all United States Attorneys:

"The Food Control Act, which is still in force, in section six makes hoarding of necessaries as herein defined a crime, and section seven provides that whenever necessaries shall be hoarded they may be proceeded against by process of libel for condemnation. There is much complaint in the country about the extensive storage of food products which, in many instances, may amount to a violation of the law. You are hereby directed to immediately employ all facilities at your command and make use of all available sources of information to seek out all dealers guilty of hoarding within the meaning of the act, and to ascertain if in any other respect these provisions of the Food Control Act have been violated in your district. Please proceed with promptness and diligence to make a thoroughgoing investigation of conditions in your district with respect to possible violations of this law, and of the antitrust laws, and when the evidence warrants see that arrests are made without further instructions. This is business of prime importance which demands your immediate personal attention. Conditions require a countrywide campaign against hoarders and profiteers and I desire the Department of Justice to use every legal means available to put an end to their activities."

LICENSES FOR WHEAT EXPORTS.

Applications for licenses for the exportation of wheat to all destinations in the Western Hemisphere and East Coast of Asia, to which wheat flour shipments are now licensed, will be received for consideration at the office of the United States Wheat Director, 42 Broadway, New York, according to announcement made in Bulletin No. 6, issued by Julius H. Barnes. The order is effective August 15 and until further ordered. Applications must be made in duplicate.

WANTS 100,000 TONS STEEL RAIL

Walker D. Hines, Director General of Railroads, authorizes the following:

"The Railroad Administration has sent inquiries to a number of steel companies asking each at what price it is ready to supply 100,000 tons of steel rail. Inquiries relate separately to Bessemer rail and open hearth rail.

"Replies to the inquiries have been requested by August 16th. A decision as to the amount of rail to be purchased will be reached following the receipt of the proposals of the various steel companies."

"EXCLUSIVE CONTRACTS."

Important Rulings by the Federal Trade Commission.

The Curtis Publishing Company, Philadelphia, publishers of the Saturday Evening Post, The Ladies' Home Journal, Country Gentleman and the Philadelphia Public Ledger, has been permanently enjoined by the Federal Trade Commission from enforcing provisions of "exclusive clause" contracts with 447 periodical and newspaper dealers throughout the United States which provide that these dealers shall not handle competing periodicals without the written consent of the Curtis Company. The Commission also ordered the Curtis Company not to enter into such "contracts, agreements or understandings" in the future, finding that they constitute an unfair method of competition in restraint of trade and were in violation of the Federal Trade Commission and Clayton anti-trust acts.

The test of the order follows:

"Now, therefore, it is ordered, that the respondent, Curtis Publishing Company, and its officers, directors, agents and employes, cease and desist, while engaged in competition in commerce among the several States and Territories of the United States and the District of Columbia, from entering into any contracts, agreements or understandings with persons, partnerships or corporations already engaged in the sale or distribution of the magazines or newspapers, or both, of other publishers, which provide that such persons, partnerships or corporations shall not act as agents for, or sell, or supply to others at wholesale rates, any periodicals other than those of respondent without the written consent of respondent; and from entering into any contracts, agreements or understandings with persons, partnerships or corporations already engaged in the

(Continued on page 8.)

FEDERAL RESERVE BOARD STATEMENT ON CURRENCY SITUATION; ADVISABILITY OF ADDITIONAL LEGISLATION

The Federal Reserve Board has made public the following letter:

Dear Sir:

The Federal Reserve Board acknowledges receipt of your letter of the 5th instant asking for an expression of its views as to the advisability of legislation providing for the gradual reduction of the currency in circulation as proposed by Senate Resolution 142.

The Board would suggest that in determining whether or not legislation is necessary or desirable to regulate the volume of currency in circulation, consideration be given to the various forms of money which make up the sum total of our volume of currency. A distinction should also be drawn between the stock of money in the country and the amount actually in circulation.

With respect to gold coin, gold certificates, standard silver dollars, silver certificates, subsidiary silver and Treasury notes of 1890, the board assumes that it is recognized that no legislation is necessary.

Legal Tenders' Security.

The United States notes, or legal tenders, which have remained at the fixed amount of $346,681,016 since March 31, 1878, have not been a disturbing factor since the passage of the act of March 14, 1900. An adequate gold reserve of more than 45 per cent is now held against these notes, most of which are in the form of small bills of $1, $2 and $5 denominations. Notes of these denominations are needed in the daily transactions of the public, and were the United States notes to be retired, the issue of an equal volume of small bills in some other form of currency would be necessary. To effect the retirement of the United States notes, funds would have to be withdrawn from the Treasury to be supplied either by taxation or by the sale of interest-bearing obligations. The board does not believe that any legislation with respect to United States notes is necessary or desirable at this time.

The national bank notes outstanding on August 1, 1919, amounted to $658,118,555.00, a reduction of nearly

RESERVE BOARD STATEMENT ON THE CURRENCY

$60,000,000 since July 1, 1914. The greater part of these notes is secured by United States 2 per cent bonds, and provision has already been made in Section 18 of the Federal Reserve Act for their gradual retirement.

Federal reserve bank notes, which are secured by United States obligations and are taxed just as national bank notes are, have been issued only to replace in part national bank notes retired, and standard silver dollars melted or broken up and sold as bullion under the act of April 23, 1918, known as the Pittman Act. The issue of these notes has, therefore, brought about no increase in the circulating medium.

The amount of Federal reserve notes outstanding has increased from $357,239,000 on April 1, 1917, to $2,504,753,000 on August 1, 1919. It appears, therefore, that those who see in the larger volume of circulation in the United States the prime cause of increased costs of living and who seek a remedy by a forced contraction of the currency must have in mind the Federal reserve note and Section 16 of the Federal Reserve Act as amended June 21, 1917, which provides for its issue and redemption.

European Purchases.

In analyzing our present monetary situation, and in considering the causes which have led to the expansion of credits and note issues during the war, we should not lose sight of some of the developments of the pre-war period and of their effect upon credits and prices. Very heavy purchases of supplies of all kinds were made in this country by European belligerents during the years 1915 and 1916, payment for which involved the shipment to us of large amounts of gold. The stock of gold in the United States on July 1, 1914, was $1,890,678,304. This amount increased steadily until April, 1917, the date of our own entry into the war, when it reached $3,088,904,808, an increase of about $1,200,000,000. Bank deposits likewise show a large increase, the net deposits of national banks having risen from $7,495,149,000 on June 30, 1914, to $10,489,217,000 on March 5, 1917, while the net deposits of all banks in the United States increased from $17,966,150,000 in June, 1914, to $24,891,218,000 in June, 1917. Net deposits of national banks had further increased up to May 12, 1919, to $11,718,095,000, and those of all banks in June, 1918, (the latest date for which figures are available) to $26,769,546,000. Shortly after April 6, 1917, when the Congress declared war, the Treasury began to sell bonds, notes and certificates in large amounts, resulting in a net increase in the public debt to August 1, 1919, of $24,518,064,840.

Total Stock of Money.

On July 1, 1914, the total stock of money in the United States, exclusive of that held by the United States Treasury, was $3,419,168,368. On April 1, 1917, the stock of money, estimated on the same basis, was $4,702,130,941, an increase of $1,282,962,573, of which increase $883,481,028 was in gold.

On July 1, 1914, there were no Federal reserve notes in existence, while on April 1, 1917, there were outstanding $357,239,000.

The amendment to the Federal Reserve Act approved June 21, 1917, changed substantially the original reserve requirements for member banks and provided that their entire lawful reserve should be carried with the Federal reserve banks. The same amendment authorized the Federal reserve banks to exchange Federal reserve notes for gold. The result of these two changes in the law was to transfer immediately large sums of gold from the vaults of the member and nonmember banks and from general circulation to the Federal reserve banks, and this caused a change in the methods of accounting for gold by the Federal reserve banks and Federal reserve agents.

Distinction Drawn.

In order to avoid confusion in determining the volume of money in actual circulation, it is necessary to distinguish between tables showing the total stock of money in the country, and tables showing the circulation outside of the Treasury and Federal reserve agents' vaults, and to limit our view to amounts held by member and nonmember banks and the public, which are exclusive of amounts on hand at Federal reserve banks, held by Federal reserve agents, and held in the Treasury.

The reserve money held by or for the Federal reserve banks serves, of course, as a basis for credit, but it forms no part of the currency in circulation. Upon this basis, the amount of money in circulation on July 1, 1913, (there being no Federal reserve banks in operation at that time) was $3,419,168,368, made up as follows: Gold coin and certificates, $1,649,775,803; silver dollars and silver certificates, including Treasury notes of 1890, $552,203,610; all other currency, $1,217,188,955, beign circulation per capita, $34.53.

The corresponding amounts of money in circulation on April 1, 1917, December 1, 1918, and August 1, 1919, are shown in the following table:

Amount of Money Outside the Treasury and Federal Reserve Banks.

	April 1, 1917.	Dec. 1, 1918.	Aug. 1, 1919.
Gold coin and certificates	$1,989,152,000	$ 861,245,000	$ 728,046,000
Silver dollars and silver certificates (including Treasury notes of 1890)	532,700,000	372,489,000	241,505,000
Federal reserve notes	357,239,000	2,607,445,000	2,504,753,000
Federal reserve bank notes	3,170,000	87,737,000	166,289,000
All other currency	1,218,715,000	1,201,069,000	1,156,297,000
Total	$4,100,976,000	$5,129,985,000	$4,798,890,000
Amount per capita outside the Treasury and the Federal Reserve banks	$37.88	$48.13	$45.16

Assuming that the date Dec. 1, 1918, marks the beginning of the post-war period, the table shows changes during this period up to August 1, 1919, as follows: Gold coin and certificates in circulation decreased $133,199,000; silver dollars and silver certificates, including Treasury notes of 1890, decreased $130,984,000; Federal reserve notes decreased $102,692,000; Federal reserve bank notes increased $78,552,000; all other currency decreased $44,772,000, being a net decrease in circulation for the post-war period of $333,095,000, or $2.97 per capita.

Various Factors Involved.

In considering the question of currency in circulation, there should be taken into account the various factors which have entered into the demand for currency, among which are: The gradual enlargement of payrolls, both as to the number of workers and amount paid to each; the effect of higher wages upon deposits in banks and upon the amounts of money carried by shopkeepers in their tills and by individuals in their pockets; the amounts of money locked up or carried or their persons by workmen who have been receiving high wages and who, especially in the case of ignorant foreigners, are unwilling to deposit their savings in banks or to invest in government bonds; the amount of money carried away by workmen returning to their homes in foreign countries; and the fact that the circulating media of the Philippine Islands, Hawaii, Cuba, Porto Rico, Santo Domingo, Haiti, Honduras, Panama and in part, Mexico, includes United States paper currency and subsidiary silver. The amounts required in these countries, most of which are very prosperous, have greatly increased in the last few years.

The total foreign circulation of United States currency cannot be stated accurately, but is estimated to be at least one hundred and fifty million dollars.

Issue of Federal Reserve Notes.

The difficulty, indeed the impossibility, of keeping in circulation an excessive volume of Federal Reserve notes, should be understood. The issue of these notes has been carefully safeguarded by the Federal Reserve Act, and ample provision has been made for their redemption. Federal reserve notes are redeemable in gold; they cannot be forced into circulation in payment of the expenses of the government, or for any other purpose, as

(Continued on page 10.)

FEDERAL STREET RAILWAY HEARINGS.

Roger W. Babson testified before the Federal Street Railway Commission, Sept. 11, 1919, at Washington, D. C., that the 10-cent fare is liable to become universal. The fares upon some subways and elevated lines, now charging five cents, will become 25 cents. The five-cent fare, except for very short hauls, in cities, he added, is doomed.

"During the next few years," he told the Commission, "commissioners will devote their time to getting the companies to give better service and will not bother about fares. Once the street railways had a monopoly; but this is not true today. The auto and jitney have eliminated the monopoly. There is no more reason today why a public utility commission should regulate the price of transporting in a city which has jitney service than it should limit the price of theater tickets.

Track Mileage to Be Reduced.

"One-half of the interurban street car mileage and one-quarter of the city street car mileage will be abandoned. The tracks will be removed and motor bus service will be installed instead. A great proportion of the street railways should never have been built and the quicker we realize it the better off both the public and the investors will be.

"Municipal ownership may come, but let us first give the street railways a chance to save themselves by quitting our persecution of them and by giving them the same chance that we give any other business corporation. Municipal ownership is desirable only when the same results cannot be secured under private ownership.

Prices Secondary.

"What the people want from our railroads, street railways, and other public utilities is good service. If a store or restaurant or theater does not pay, the only salvation is to improve the service, to raise the standard. The best stores, restaurants and theaters always pay and are always full. These are the ones that the public like—the prices charged are secondary in importance to the service rendered. It would be the same with street railways if the public utility commissions would give them a free hand—to create such a service. Were I mayor of a city, I should insist that my city had the finest, swiftest and cleanest street car service in the world; but whether the fare was five or 10 cents would not matter.

Need New Point of View.

"The need of the hour is a new point of view upon the part of everyone—investors, managers, patrons and public officials. The present bad conditions of the street railways—like the high cost of living—is due to the fact that everyone is bent on getting something without paying for it. Everyone is thinking only of himself. Too few are trying to render real service. We all are seeking to do as little as we can and get as much as we can. We have reached the end of our rope in street railway transportation and we soon will reach it along some other lines. The underlying cause of our troubles today is not financial, but rather moral. Only a religious revival will solve either our transportation or our cost of living problems."

Changes In Ocean Freight Rates

The U. S. Shipping Board has made public the following:

Supplement No. 1 to European Tariff No. 11-C.

United States Shipping Board, Emergency Fleet Corporation, Rates of Freight From United States South Atlantic Ports:

Refer to tariff No. 11-C and make the following additions:

Tar and Turpentine—To United Kingdom, $7.00 per bbl.

Tar and Turpentine—To Havre, Bordeaux, Antwerp, Rotterdam, $8.80 per bbl.

Tar and Turpentine—To Bremen, Hamburg, $10.40 per bbl.

Tar and Turpentine—To Copenhagen, Gothenburg, $10.40 per bbl.

Tar and Turpentine—To Stockholm, $12.05 per bbl.

Tar and Turpentine—To Helsingfors, $13.70 per bbl.

Tar and Turpentine—To Cette, Marseilles, Geona, Naples, $11.05 per bbl.

Tar and Turpentine—To Barcelona, $12.70 per bbl.

Rosin—To United Kingdom, $1.30 per 100 lbs.

Rosin—To Havre, Bordeaux, Antwerp, Rotterdam, $1.40 per 100 lbs.

Rosin—To Bremen, Hamburg, $1.50 per 100 lbs.

Supplement No. 1 to European Tariff No. 12-D.

United States Shipping Board, Emergency Fleet Corporation, Rates of Freight From United States Gulf Ports:

Refer to tariff No. 12-D and make the following additions:

Tar and Turpentine—To United Kingdom, $7.50 per bbl.

Tar and Turpentine—To Havre, Bordeaux, Antwerp, Rotterdam, $9.25 per bbl.

Tar and Turpentine—To Bremen, Hamburg, $10.90 per bbl.

Tar and Turpentine—To Copenhagen, Gothenburg, $10.90 per bbl.

Tar and Turpentine—To Stockholm, $12.55 per bbl.

Tar and Turpentine—To Helsingfors, $14.20 per bbl.

Tar and Turpentine—To Cette, Marseilles, Genoa, Naples, $11.55 per bbl.

Tar and Turpentine—To Barcelona, $13.20 per bbl.

Rosin—To United Kingdom, $1.40 per 100 lbs.

Rosin—To Havre, Bordeaux, Antwerp, Rotterdam, $1.50 per 100 lbs.

Rosin—To Bremen, Hamburg, $1.60 per 100 lbs.

Supplement No. 1 to Pacific Coast-European Tariff No. 24.

United States Shipping Board, Emergency Fleet Corporation, Rates of Freight From United States Pacific Coast Ports:

Refer to Tariff No. 24 and make the following changes and additions:

To United Kingdom Ports:

Broom Handle Stock, $3.00 per 100 lbs.

Corpa, $3.00 per 100 lbs.

Hay, in double compressed bales, $3.50 per 100 lbs.

Kapok, $4.00 per 100 lbs.

Shooks, Box, $2.25 per 100 lbs.

Supplement No. 1 to United Kingdom Tariff No. 8-A.

United States Shipping Board, Emergency Fleet Corporation, Rates of Freight From United States North Atlantic Ports, to United Kingdom Ports:

Refer to tariff and make the following changes and additions:

Aluminum Ingots, $1.00 per 100 pounds.

Auto Chassis and trucks, .65 per cu. ft.

Automobiles, pleasure, .65 per cu. ft.

Bars, Black, up to 30 ft. in length, Special.

Boiler Tuber, $13.00 per ton, 2,240 lbs.

Bolts and Nuts, $14.00 per ton 2,240 lbs.

Brass bars and sheets, $1.00 per 100 lbs.

Brass and Copper, scrap, $1.00 per 100 lbs.

Car Wheels, loose, $13.00 per ton, 2,240 lbs.

Copper Ingots, $15.00 per ton, 2,240 lbs.

Copper wire rods and coils, $20.00 per ton, 2,240 lbs.

Copper and Brass, scrap—See Brass and Copper, Forgings, Special.

Hoops, steel—See Steel hoops, Lead Billets, $14.00 per ton, 2,240 lbs.

Mails, $13.00 per ton, 2,240 lbs.

Pig Iron, Special.

Pig Lead, Special.

Pipe Fittings, Iron, $13.00 per ton, 2,240 lbs.

Plates, up to 30 ft. in length, Special.

Pipe, 4 in. or under outside measurement, iron and steel, $13.00 per ton, 2,240 lbs.

Rails—See Steel Rails—Rods, wire Steel or iron, Special.

Roofing slate, loose, $15.00 per ton, 2,240 lbs.

Scrap Iron, $13.00 per ton, 2,240 lbs.

Screws, $14.00 per ton, 2,240 lbs.

Sheets up to 30 ft. in length, Special.

Skelp, Special.

Spelter, Special.

Spiegeleisen, $13.00 per ton, 2,240 lbs.

Staples, $13.00 per ton, 2,240 lbs.

Starch, in bags or boxes, $1.00 per 100 lbs.

Steel Billets, Special.

Steel, cold rolled, in boxes, Special.

Steel Hoops, in coils, $14.00 per ton, 2,240 lbs.

Steel Rails, light not over 30 ft. in length, Special.

Structural material up to 30 ft. in length and 2 tons in weight, including Angles, Beams, Channels, Girders and Ts, not fabricated, $13.00 per ton, 2,240 lbs.

Tin, $15.00 per ton, 2,240 lbs.

Tubing—See Pipe and Boiler.

Wire, plain, in coils, $14.00 per ton, 2,240 lbs.

Wire, copper rods and coils. See Copper.

Zinc, $15.00 per ton, 2,240 lbs.

Zinc Ashes, $14.00 per ton, 2,240 lbs.

Zinc Dross, $14.00 per ton, 2,240 lbs.

LOCOMOTIVES SHIPPED.

Twenty-four locomotives were shipped to various railroads during the week ended August 2, 1919, according to a statement by the Railroad Administration.

HOW TO INCREASE PRODUCTION AND SECURE GREATER CO-OPERATION IN YOUR PLANT

WE ARE producing in poster form each week the best appeal by a Government official which is destined to increase production and harmony.

POSTING these in your factory or store should be very helpful to you and your employees.

Samples of posters and terms submitted upon application.

THE

Babson Bureau of Information on Government Activities

10 Jackson Place,

Washington, D. C.

United States Bulletin

Continuing the Work of The Official U. S. Bulletin Established May 10, 1917, Under an Order of the President of the United States. Published by Roger W. Babson. Issued Every Monday.

Office: No. 10 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C. Tel. Main 231

The United States Bulletin is dedicated to the faithful presentation of the official acts of the Government that the people may know and understand precisely and accurately just what the Government is doing day by day. The Bulletin expresses no opinions, indulges in no conjecture or speculation. Published under the same executive management, the same editorship.

The Bulletin is in itself a complete record of all the important activities of the United States Government through its various departments, Legislative, Judicial, and Executive. Official Orders, Statements, and Rulings printed textually as issued by accredited Government officials, and, therefore, an authoritative guide to the business interests of the Nation; a virtual necessity to the Government itself in acquainting the various departments with the official acts of one another; to the Judiciary; to the Manufacturers; Miners and Traders; to Corporations, Railroads, Steamship, Telegraph and Cable Companies; Exporters and Importers; to Diplomats, Consular Agents, Statesmen, and men of affairs generally, who wish to keep accurately informed of what the Government is doing and to preserve for reference authentic copies of public announcements issued by the Government's own officials and agents. Entered at the post office at Washington, D. C., as second-class mail matter.—Edward S. Rochester, Editor.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES BY MAIL

One year	$10.00
Six months	6.00
One year, postage prepaid to foreign countries	15.00
Six months, postage prepaid to foreign countries	8.50
Back numbers and extra copies, each	.20

Make all checks, money orders, and drafts payable to United States Bulletin, 10 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C.—C. T. Clayton, Business Manager.

Explanation of Numbers.

There has been some inquiry regarding the numbering system of the United States Bulletin. At first it was thought best to continue the same numbers as the Official Bulletin, as Congress might decide to renew publishing; so until May 15 the numbers ran from 576 to 587. May 15, midweek supplement, was numbered properly as a supplement to 587 of May 12, and May 22 as supplement to issue 588 of May 19. June 2 the supplements were abandoned and June 30, it being determined that there was little likelihood of Congress taking it over, the number was changed to Volume I, number 15; the current number taking account of numbers issued under Official Bulletin series, by omitting numbers 1 to 14.

A complete series therefore will be numbered as follows:

April 3 to May 12, Vol. III, Nos. 576 to 587.

May 12 to June 30, Vol. III, Nos. 587 and supplement of May 15, 588 and supplement of May 22, to 593.

June 30, Vol. I, No. 15.

STATUS OF PROHIBITIONS RELATING TO TRANSACTIONS IN FOREIGN EXCHANGE IS GIVEN BY RESERVE BOARD

The Federal Reserve Board has issued the following statement on the present status of prohibitions relating to foreign exchange transactions:

By the Proclamation of the President, dated June 26, 1919, all previous proclamations prohibiting the exportation of coin, bullion, or currency, and the power and authority vested in the Secretary of the Treasury, and in the Federal Reserve Board, and all orders, rules and regulations issued or prescribed in connection therewith, were revoked and cancelled except that such proclamations, orders, rules and regulations were continued in force and effect in so far as they were necessary to enable the Secretary of the Treasury and the Federal Reserve Board effectively to control—

(1) All exportations of coin, bullion, currency to that part of Russia now under control of the so-called Bolshevik Government;

(2) Any and all dealings or exchange transactions in Russian rubles;

(3) Transfer of credit or exchange transactions with that part of Russia now under the control of the so-called Bolshevik Government;

(4) Any and all transfers of credit or exchange transactions with territories in respect of which such transactions were then permitted only through the American Relief Administration.

Remittances.

This proclamation did not authorize remittances to enemy territory which were thereafter, as theretofore, permitted only under special or general license of the War Trade Board. Under the General Enemy Trade Licenses issued up to the present time by the War Trade Board, however, such trade is permitted, except in certain specified articles and commodities, with all persons with whom trade is prohibited by the Trading with the Enemy Act, except trade with Hungary, and that portion of Russia under the control of the Bolshevik authorities.

On June 30, 1919, the Federal Reserve Board announced that remittances to the countries referred to in the fourth exception mentioned above were not thereafter subject to any restrictions.

The Federal Reserve Board has just announced the issue of a general license permitting the exportation from the United States of Russian rubles, provided that notice of such exportations be given to the Customs Division of the Treasury Department and to the Division of Foreign Exchange of the Federal Reserve Board. This regulation does not authorize the importation into the United States of Russian rubles.

The present situation is, therefore, that all restrictions have been removed from the export of coin, bullion, and currency and from transactions in foreign exchange except as to (1) transactions with or for persons in that part of Russia now under the control of the so-called Bolshevik Government; (2) the importation of, or exchange transactions in Russian rubles.

It should be noted that the War Trade Board has not authorized transactions with or for persons in Hungary.

FIXED PRICES.

Mishawaka Woolen Manufacturing Company Enjoined.

The Mishawaka Woolen Manufacturing Company, Mishawaka, Ind., manufacturers of woolen and rubber footwear, and doing a business of approximately $10,000,000 a year through some 43,000 retail dealers, has been ordered by the Federal Trade Commission to discontinue the practice of attempting to fix or control the prices at which retailers resell its goods to the public.

The order specifically enjoins the company from:

"1. Entering into contracts, agreements, or understandings with dealers requiring or providing for the maintenance of standard resale prices:

"2. Co-operating with dealers in obtaining information for the purpose of enforcing the maintenance of such prices;

"3. Refusing or threatening to refuse to sell to dealers because of their failure to maintain such prices;

"4. Employing any other means directly or indirectly to bring about or enforce the resale of its products at such prices."

OVERSEAS TRAFFIC CONDITIONS.

According to a report on overseas traffic, made to Walker D. Hines, Director General of Railroads, 6,223 cars of commercial export freight were received at North Atlantic ports for the week ended Aug. 6, 1919, as compared with 1,345 cars for the same week in 1918. This shows an increase of 4,878 cars or 353 per cent for the first week of August, 1919, as against the corresponding period last year. The deliveries to ships for the week ended Aug. 6, 1919, increased 5,291 cars or 354 per cent.

On Aug. 6, 1919, there were 10,013,658 bushels of grain in elevators at North Atlantic ports, or 50.7 per cent of the total elevator capacity. During the week there were received 4,854,894 bushels of grain, while 5,509,240 bushels of grain were cleared. This shows an excess of deliveries over receipts of 654,346 bushels. At South Atlantic and Gulf Ports there were 4,408,104 bushels of grain in elevators as of Aug. 5, representing 36.7 per cent of the total elevator capacity, as against 31.5 per cent of capacity for the previous week.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES BRIEFLY TOLD

During the past week in Congress practically all other questions have been subordinated to the immediate necessity of solving the high cost of living insofar as that problem may be solved through legislative action. All pending measures before the Ways and Means Committee looking to revision of war tax measures or of general revision of the tariff are held in abeyance. Chairman Fordney is in his home State taking a short rest, but upon his return late this month or early in September, the committee will be called together and a program for tariff consideration mapped out. No hearings at present are scheduled. In the Senate there has been no session of the Finance Committee since that last noted when the committee agreed to rewrite the measures already passed by the House imposing new tariff rates on chemical glassware, laboratory apparatus, etc., and repealing the war tax on soft drinks and fruit juices.

The week brought forth nothing in the shape of legislation for the reduction in living costs, but it did result in a mass of measures offering remedial conditions. Attorney General Palmer sent to the chairman of the Senate and House Committees on Agriculture a letter submitting an amendment that would extend the food control act to include wearing apparel, tools, utensils, implements and containers of food, feeds and fertilizers, and imposing heavy penalties for violations of the act, all of which were in line with the recommendations of the President in his address to the Congress on the high cost of living. Mr. Gard, of Ohio, introduced a drastic measure under the title of the "Necessaries Control Act," which would place production under rigid Federal supervision with heavy penalties for violation of the law. The measure is elaborate in its provisions, and a "necessary" is defined by the bill to include any product or by-product which is, or may be, manufactured into food for human beings, domestic animals, or poultry, fuel, wearing apparel, or any other commodity necessary to life." In the Senate Mr. Kellogg submitted a bill that would require all corporations with a capital stock of $10,000,000 or more to do business under a Federal license. A conservation board authorized to be appointed under a resolution by Mr. Keller, of Minnesota, would be empowered to forbid exports in necessaries of life and fix prices and profits. Mr. Siegel, of New York, in a bill proposed by him also would require business to operate under a general license plan and would in addition require the cost price of all ocmmodities offered for sale to be attached or affixed to the article. A number of speeches on the high cost of living were made in both houses.

In the Senate considerable time was again given to discussion of the peace treaty and the covenant of the League of Nations. The Foreign Relations Committee held almost daily sessions, but apparently made little headway. On Thursday the committee decided that in view of the fact it had received little information from witnesses before it with respect to the proceedings of the peace conference, it would confer with the President and Mr. Wilson was notified that the committee desired to have such a conference, at the convenience of the Executive.

The Public Lands Committee ordered a favorable report to the Senate on the bill for the leasing of government-owned oil, coal, phosphate and sodium lands for the purpose of stimulating production. This bill is practically identical with one passed at the last session, but which failed in conference. Chairman Sterling, of the Judiciary sub-committee, reported the bill for the enforcement of prohibition to the full committee and in a written report held that the fixing of the amount of alcohol that constitutes intoxicating liquor as is done in the House bill, is wise and proper and essential to a uniform enforcement of the provisions of the act. Senator Owen, of Oklahoma, introduced a bill to create a Federal reserve foreign bank with a capital of $100,000,000. The Steering Committee of the Senate designated the following Senators to study and report a national budget system of dealing with the government's fiscal affairs: Senators McCormick, chairman, and Smott, Poindexter, Lenroot, Edge and Keyes, Republicans, and Simmons, Jones of New Mexico, Wolcott and King, Democrats. Confirmation of A. Mitchell Palmer to be attorney general seems assured through the unanimously favorable report of the sub-committee that investigated charges and reported to the full committee recommending confirmation.

Before the Interstate Commerce Committee of the House, Stephen C. Mason, of the National Association of Manufacturers, urged enactment of legislation to prohibit railroad strikes. Before the same committee, Glenn E. Plumb, author of the so-called Plumb plan of operation of railroads, charged that the railway systems of the country had been plundered systematically by financial interests and that the roads held illegally millions of acres of public lands. A. B. Garretson, former head of the Order of Railway Conductors, expressed the opinion before the committee that the railroads question is only one of many problems entering into the high cost of living. Representative Sanders, of Indiana, for the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee, submitted a favorable report to the House on Senate bill restoring to the Interstate Commerce Commission its power to review rates which, as a war emergency measure, was placed in the hands of the President.

The Senate passed a House resolution providing for the suspension during 1919 of the $100 annual expenditure required by law on mining claims. With a view to legislation that will result in reduced taxation, Mr. McCormick, of Illinois, in the Senate, and Mr. Campbell, of Kansas, in the House introduced resolutions requesting the President to submit not later than Dec. 1, at the beginning of the next session, such curtailment of estimates of expenditures as will permit a reduction of one billion dollars in taxation next year. Chief of Staff, General March, told the Senate Military Committee the department's plan for a permanent military policy as outlined in its bill providing for a standing army of 576,000 men and universal training for all 19-year-old youths would cost $900,000,000 annually.

The Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate under a resolution adopted by the Senate, was authorized to make a sweeping investigation of outrages against American citizens and American property in Mexico, and "to report what, if any, means should be taken to prevent such outrages." The Foreign Relations Committee decided to withhold approval of the pending treaty with Colombia until definite assurances are given for the protection of American interests threatened by a recent governmental decree nationalizing the oil lands of Colombia.

WORLD LABOR CONFERENCE.

The Department of State, acting in conformance with recent Congressional legislation, has sent an invitation, through the American missions abroad, to the countries named in the annex to the League of Nations covenant to attend the first annual labor conference, provided for in the Treaty of Peace, at Washington October 29.

The invitation reads: "The President of the United States, in accordance with the provisions of Part XIII of the Treaty of Peace between the Allied and Associated Powers and Germany signed at Versailles on June 28, 1919, and under authority vested in him by Congress, hereby convenes the first meeting of the annual labor conference therein described to assemble in Washington at noon on the 29th day of October, 1919.

"The Government of the United States extends to each nation which is or which prior to the said meeting shall become a member of the international labor organization as defined in Article 387 an invitation to send its delegates and other representatives to Washington for the purpose of attending such conference."

CAN EXPORT COTTON WASTE.

A cable from Consul Dawson, Barcelona, Aug. 9, 1919, states that a Spanish Royal Order of Aug. 5 authorizes the export of cotton waste under permit from the official Cotton Committee.

SUPPLY COMMITTEE CIRCULAR.

General Supply Committee, Washington, D. C., August 4, 1919.

CIRCULAR NO. 709.

General Schedule of Supplies, 1920

Page 132, Item 2140-h-2-aa to ee, inclusive, Handles, file; hardwood, galvanized wire wound. Strike out the word "diameter" in each line of the indicated subitems and insert in lieu thereof the word "length."

Page 275, Item 7350-a- to c-3, inclusive, Veneering. Strike out the words in the unit column "100 feet" and insert in lieu thereof the word "foot."

Page 286, Item 8420-a, Air compressor oil, and Item 8420-b-2, Cylinder ammonia compressor oil. The clause "additional charge for deliveries in packages smaller than barrels" appearing under these items has been eliminated, and purchases for less than barrel lots or in cans may be made independently of the General Schedule of Supplies.

Page 356, Item 10562-a-1 and a-2, Cotton mops. The awards on these two subitems have been cancelled, and new awards made to Rudolph and West Company on its Sample C at $3.95 per dozen on Item 10562-a-1 and at $5.27 per dozen on Item 10562-a-2, with a discount of one per cent by the twelve dozen on both items.

Page 358, Item 10582-b, Scouring Compound, for use in scrubbing machines; Finola. The award on this item has been cancelled, and purchase of the same may be made independently of the General Schedule of Supplies.

Page 405, Item 18110-b-2, Burroughs Adding Machine; high flexible keyboard; Model 126, 12 1-4 inch carriage, electrically operated. Strike out the words "high flexible keyboard" and insert in lieu thereof the words "high locked keyboard."

Page 410, Item 18200-a-3, Burroughs nonlisting calculating machines; locked wheel type; fractions, 1-4, 1-8 or 1-12 on Models 525 and 555, listed at $21.25 each. The contractor, after August 1, 1919, will furnish these fractions without charge.

The Haloid Company advised that Mr. M. A. Leese, 614 9th Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., is its duly accredited representative and may receive orders for Haloid papers.

M. F. JACQUES,
Superintendent of Supplies.

Pessoa Thanks U. S.

President Pessoa of Brazil has communicated through the American Embassy at Rio the appreciation of the Brazilian Government of the action of the United States in extending to him the courtesy of the use of the dreadnought Idaho for his trip from the United States to Brazil. The Idaho having completed that mission has left Rio for Panama. While in port at Rio the dreadnought was visited by many Brazilians of all classes.

War Department Food Selling Plan

The War Department authorizes publication of the following statement from the Office of the Director of Sales:

Prices follow on all subsistence commodities now available for sale to the general public through the parcels post and municipal selling agencies. These quotations are all f. o. b. storage point. The Post Office Department will add to the unit prices set forth in the appended list postal rates to cover transportation by the parcels post from War Department warehouses to point of delivery. The municipalities may add to the fixed price a sum sufficient to cover transportation costs and other expenses incident to resale of the foodstuffs to their residents. The new prices supersede all formed quotations made by the War Department on goods offered to municipalities or through the parcels post.

The revised prices are now being despatched to Surplus Property Officers at the several Zone Supply Offices and depots from which sales are made to municipalities or municipal selling agencies. The Surplus Property Offices will make sales to cities at the new prices as soon as they receive the new quotations. As has been previously announced, the sales through the parcels post will be inaugurated on Aug. 18.

Costs Disregarded.

In arriving at these prices the War Department has disregarded costs of commodities to the Government, and has sought only to make the foodstuffs available to the general public at prices which are materially lower than prices now prevailing in the commercial markets for similar commodities of like grades.

To assure an equitable distribution of the surplus of food supplies to all citizens of the United States, the War Department is now redistributing its food stores to the 13 zones into which the country is divided by the War Department, proportioning the allotment to each zone on the basis of the population of the territory embraced in the zone. The allotment to each zone will include a complete stock of all the commodities offered for sale to the municipalities and through the parcels post. This redistribution of the food stores will assure each State of an opportunity to obtain, either through the municipal selling agencies or the parcels post, its proper proportion of the total quantity of foodstuffs available for sale by the War Department.

The inauguration of sales through the parcels post will not suspend, nor in any wise interfere with, sales to municipalities or municipal selling agencies. No change has been made in the offer made by the War Department to municipalities, except in prices quoted. Where a municipality is authorized to make purchases of this nature and resell, the War Department will sell to the municipality or other form of local government any of the surplus subsistence commodities in case or carton lots and grant the purchasing body a credit of 10 days after receipt of goods. If a municipality or other local government, owing to its charter or other laws, is unable to buy or sell, the War Department will ship to it upon consignment subsistence stores in not less than case or carton lots, the goods to be paid for or returned within 30 days from the date of receipt. The municipalities will be required to pay freight on all goods returned. Shipments of this character, however, are to be made only when the mayor of the city or the head of the local government either acts as the government's agent and supervises the distribution of the food, or appoints someone to so act.

The War Department will continue to sell subsistence stores to civic bodies, groups of citizens or individuals designated by States, counties, or municipalities to purchase and distribute surplus subsistence stores at cost, provided the governor, mayor or other authority furnishes the parties designated with proper credentials and guarantees strict supervision of the distribution of the food and prompt remittance in accordance with the terms of sale.

Sales to Consumers.

The War Department will not make sales through the parcels post direct to consumers. Orders for the foodstuff offered for sale through the parcels post will be booked and deliveries will be made by the Post Office Department. The Post Office Department will requisition the subsistence from the War Department in case or original package lots which will be shipped by the War Department to the postmaster placing the order. The postmaster, in turn, will fill unit orders from the cases and cartons which he requisitions from the War Department.

Following are the prices at which the surplus subsistence supplies are offered for sale to municipalities or through the parcels post (quotations being f. o. b. storage point) together with number of cans, etc., per case, their gross weight and the gross weight of each can and its contents:

Prices for sale to municipalities or through parcel post.

Article:	Packed:	Gr. wt. inc. Container.	Gr. wt. per can, etc.	Price per can, etc.	Price per ce., etc.
Bacon	6 No. 12 cans to case	102 lbs.	17 lbs.	$4.15	$24.90
Beef, corned	48 No. 1 cans to case	65 lbs.	1.36 lbs.	.29	13.92
Beef, corned	24 No. 2 cans to case	65 lbs.	2.72 lbs.	.55	13.20
Beef, roast	48 No. 1 cans to case	60 lbs.	1.25 lbs.	.29	13.44
Beef, roast	24 No. 2 cans to case	69 lbs.	2.50 lbs.	.63	15.12
Beef, roast	12 6-lb. cans to case	85 lbs.	7.00 lbs.	2.13	25.56
Hash, corned beef	48 No. 1 cans to case	60 lbs.	1.25 lbs.	.22	10.56
Hash, corned beef	24 2-lb. cans to case	71 lbs.	3.00 lbs.	.37	8.88
Beans, baked	48 No. 1 cans to case	60 lbs.	1.25 lbs.	.05	2.40
Beans, baked	24 No. 2 cans to case	68 lbs.	2.72 lbs.	.08	1.92

Prices for sale to municipalities or through parcel post.

Article:	Packed:	Gr. wt. inc. Container.	Gr. wt. per can, etc.	Price per can,etc.	Price per ce.,etc.
Beans, baked	24 No. 3 cans to case	68 lbs.	2.6 lbs.	.11	2.64
Beans, stringless	24 No. 2 cans to case	48 lbs.	2 lbs.	.09	2.16
Beans, stringless	12 No. 10 cans to case	70 lbs.	6 lbs.	.42	5.04
Corn, sweet	24 No. 2 cans to case	54 lbs.	2.25 lbs.	.10	2.40
Baking powder	24 1-lb. cans to case	36 lbs.	1.5 lbs.	.09	2.16
Baking powder	8 5-lb. cans to case	55 lbs.	7.01 lbs.	.45	3.60
Barley-pearl (x)	100-lb. bags	101 lbs.	101 lbs.	2.63	2.63
Beans, dry (x)	100-lb. bags	101 lbs.	101 lbs.	6.49	6.49
Cherries, canned	24 small cans to case	61 lbs.	2.50 lbs.	.21	5.04
Cinnamon	48 ¼-lb. cans to case	26 lbs.	.50 lbs.	.07	3.36
Cloves	48 ¼-lb. cans to case	24 lbs.	.55 lbs.	.14	6.72
Cocoa, breakfast	24 ½-lb. cans to case	22 lbs.	1.00 lbs.	.13	3.12
Cornmeal, white (x)	100-lb. bags	101 lbs.	101 lbs.	3.50	3.50
Cornmeal, yellow (x)	100-lb. bags	101 lbs.	101 lbs.	5.79	5.79
Cornmeal, yellow	30 2-lb. cans to case	85 lbs.	2.8 lbs.	.07	2.10
Cornstarch	40 cans to case	45 lbs.	1.00 lbs.	.04	1.60
Crackers, assorted	48 to case	40 lbs.	1.00 lbs.	.05	2.88
Crackers, ginger	48 No. 1 tins to case	32 lbs.	1.00 lbs.	.06	2.88
Crackers, graham	48 No. 1 tins to case	40 lbs.	1.00 lbs.	.06	2.88
Crackers, soda	48 No. 1 tins to case	32 lbs.	1.00 lbs.	.06	2.88
Farina	48 No. 1 tins to case	29 lbs.	1.00 lbs.	.14	6.72
Fish, dried, cod (x)	40 lbs. to case	46 lbs.	46.00 lbs.	6.82	6.82
Flavoring extract, lemon	24 2-oz. bottle to ca.	14 lbs.	.50 lbs.	.10	2.40
Flavoring extract, lemon	24 8-oz. bottle to ca.	35 lbs.	1.50 lbs.	.33	7.92
Flavoring extract, vanilla	24 2-oz. bottle to ca.	14 lbs.	.50 lbs.	.10	2.40
Flavoring extract, vanilla	24 8-oz. bottle to ca.	35 lbs.	1.50 lbs.	.33	7.92
Flour, corn (x)	100-lb. bags	101 lbs.	101 lbs.	5.24	5.24
Flour, edible corn starch (x)	100-lb. bags	101 lbs.	101 lbs.	4.00	4.00
Flour, graham (x)	100-lb. bags	101 lbs.	101 lbs.	3.80	3.80
Flour, issue (x)	100-lb. bags	101 lbs.	101 lbs.	6.00	6.00
Flour, oatmeal (x)	100-lb. bags	101 lbs.	101 lbs.	4.00	4.00
Flour, rice (x)	100-lb. bags	101 lbs.	101 lbs.	6.00	6.00
Flour, rye (x)	98-lb. bags	99 lbs.	99 lbs.	3.75	3.75
Gelatin	144 to case	16 lbs.	1.9 lbs.	.09	12.96
Ginger	48 ¼-lb. cans to case	21 lbs.	.5 lbs.	.07	3.36
Hominy, coarse (x)	100-lb. sacks	101 lbs.	101 lbs.	6.49	6.49
Hominy, fine	24 No. 2 cartons to case	59 lbs.	2.00 lbs.	.04	.96
Hominy, lye	24 small cartons to case	73 lbs.	3.00 lbs.	.06	1.44
Macaroni (bulk) (x)	25 lbs. to case	33 lbs.	33.00 lbs.	2.06	2.06
Macaroni	24 to case	35 lbs.	1.5 lbs.	.07	1.68
Milk, condensed, sweetened	48 No. 1 cans to case	65 lbs.	1.3 lbs.	.13	6.24
Milk, evaporated	6 8-lb. cans to case	56½ lbs.	9.4 lbs.	.93	5.58
Mustard, ground	24 to case	21 lbs.	1.00 lbs.	.17	4.08
Mustard, prepared	24 to case	50 lbs.	2.00 lbs.	.05	1.20
Nutmeg, ground	48 ¼-lb. cans to case	18 lbs.	1.00 lbs.	.11	5.28
Oats, rolled	36 No. 2 ctns.	60 lbs.	2.00 lbs.	.12	4.32
Oats, rolled, (bulk) (x)	90-lb. bags	91 lbs.	91.00 lbs.	3.50	3.50
Pepper, black	48 ¼-lb. cans to case	24 lbs.	.50 lbs.	.09	4.32
Raisins, seeded	36 1-lb. pkgs. to case	40 lbs.	1.1 lbs.	.10	3.60
Raisins, seedless	36 1-lb. pkgs. to case	40 lbs.	1.1 lbs.	.08	2.88
Rice (x)	100 lbs. to bag	101 lbs.	101.00 lbs.	6.74	6.74
Syrup	6 No. 10 cans to case	75 lbs.	1.25 lbs.	.40	2.40
Tapioca	48 1-lb. ctns. to case	50 lbs.	1.00 lbs.	.13	6.24
Sausage, Vienna	24 to case	60 lbs.	2.5 lbs.	.52	12.48
Sausage, pork	24 to case	60 lbs.	2.5 lbs.	.49	11.76
Peas, green	24 No. 2 cans to case	54 lbs.	2.25 lbs.	.09	2.16
Soup, beef	48 No. 1 cans to case	50 lbs.	1. lbs.	.08	3.88
Soup, chicken	48 No. 1 cans to case	40 lbs.	1. lbs.	.08	3.88
Soup, chicken	24 quart cans to case	40 lbs.	2. lbs.	.33	7.92
Soup, clam chowder	48 No. 1 cans to case	40 lbs.	1. lbs.	.08	3.88
Soup, clam chowder	24 quart cans to case	40 lbs.	2. lbs.	.29	6.96
Soup, mock turtle	48 No. 1 cans to case	40 lbs.	1. lbs.	.07	3.36
Soup, mock turtle	24 quart cans to case	40 lbs.	2. lbs.	.29	6.96
Soup, oxtail	48 No. 1 cans to case	40 lbs.	1. lbs.	.07	3.36
Soup, oxtail	24 quart cans to case	40 lbs.	2. lbs.	.26	6.24
Soup, tomato	48 No. 1 cans to case	40 lbs.	1. lbs.	.08	3.84
Soup, vegetable	48 No. 1 cans to case	40 lbs.	1. lbs.	.08	3.84
Soup, beef	24 quart cans to case	50 lbs.	2. lbs.	.28	6.72
Soup, tomato	24 quart cans to case	40 lbs.	2. lbs.	.26	6.24
Soup, vegetable	24 quart cans to case	40 lbs.	2. lbs.	.27	6.48
Tomatoes	24 No. 2 cans to case	48 lbs.	2. lbs.	.09	2.16
Tomatoes	24 No. 2½ cans to case	68 lbs.	3. lbs.	.11	2.64
Tomatoes	24 No. 3 cans to case	71 lbs.	3. lbs.	.12	2.88
Tomatoes	12 No. 10 cans to case	100 lbs.	8. lbs.	.37	4.44

The following commodities, on account of their nature, most of them being held in cold storage, cannot be sold through parcel post, but may be sold to municipalities provided the municipalities are fully informed and assume all responsibility for their delivery in proper condition:

Article:	Packed:	Gr. wt. inc. container	Gr. wt. per can, etc.	Price per can, etc.	Price per can, etc.
Apples, evaporated	50 lbs. to case	56 lbs.	56.00 lbs.	$6.44	$6.44
Peaches, evaporated	50 lbs. to case	56 lbs.	56.00 lbs.	6.50	6.50
Prunes	50 lbs. to case	68 lbs.	68.00 lbs.	5.50	5.50
Bacon, issue serial 8	100 lbs. to crate	116 lbs.	116.00 lbs.	.33 lb.	33.00 cr.
Ham, sugar cured	approx 100 lbs. to crate	115 lbs.	115.00 lbs.	.31 lb.	31.00 cr.

Wool Consumption in June.

The total amount of wool consumed during June was 55,000,000 pounds, grease equivalent, which exceeds that of any other month this year and is more than twice the amount consumed in February, according to the monthly wool consumption report just issued by the Bureau of Markets, United States Department of Agriculture. June consumption represents an increase of 6 per cent over the amount used in May and 22 per cent over the amount used in April. Monthly consumption of wool has increased steadily since February, which is said to indicate continued activity in the textile industry.

Total amounts of wool used during June 1919, by condition, in pounds were: grease, 40,332,664; scoured, 6,064,243; pulled, 2,452,985.

REPORT ON COAL PRODUCTION.

Weekly report on the production and shipment of bituminous coal, and the shipment of anthracite, compiled by the Geological Survey, Department of the Interior:

The new level of output of bituminous coal to which production jumped the second week in July after months of extremely low records, was maintained in the week of July 26. Estimates place the production in the week of July 26 at 9,990,000 tons, compared with 9,912,000 tons, the preceding week. The rate of production has not yet passed that in 1917 and is, of course, much below that of 1918. The total production of bituminous coal from January 1 to July 26 is estimated at 250,478,000 tons, which compared with 334,000,000 tons in the same period last year, represents a decrease of 83,500,000 tons, or 25 per cent. The decrease has been much greater in the Middle West and South than in the East. The percentages of decrease this year, compared with 1918, range from 10 in Virginia to 22 in the Somerset district of Pennsylvania, and 27 in Ohio, in the East, to 34 in the Middle West, and 39 in Alabama. In other words, the industrial demand has been better along the eastern and northern Atlantic coast than in Michigan and the Mississippi and the Missouri Valley territory. And further, the higher-grade coals from the eastern fields have generally been in better demand than western coals, even in the Middle West markets.

Anthracite Production.

Production of anthracite, which increased in the middle of June in response to a growing demand, from a weekly rate of around 1,700,000 net tons to better than 1,800,000 tons, maintained the rate in the week of July 26. Production in that week is estimated at 1,827,000 net tons, compared with 1,823,000 tons the previous week.

Considering only the period from April 1, the beginning of the coal year, production this year is estimated at 28,633,000 net tons, or 4,800,000 tons behind the same period last year. The largest part of this decrease is shown by statistics just available to have been in the fine sizes. Many of the culm-bank washeries that were able to operate last year, when the demand for steam coal was at its height, this year have been closed down and the output of steam sizes has declined materially. The actual decrease in domestic sizes is not more than 1,500,000 net tons.

ASSISTANT SECRET SERVICE CHIEF.

Secretary Glass has appointed Joseph E. Murphy as Assistant Chief of the United States Secret Service, filling the vacancy caused by the promotion of W. H. Moran as Chief of the Service. Mr. Murphy has been Operative in Charge of the White House Detail since 1914.

TREASURY LOAN OVERSUBSCRIBED

Secretary Glass announces that the first semi-monthly offering of Treasury certificates of indebtedness in pursuance of the program for financing the current necessities of the Government set forth in his letter of July 25, to all banks and trust companies, had been oversubscribed.

The amount asked for was $500,000,000 and the total subscriptions aggregate $533,801,500. Payment for certificates of this series was made in certificates of other series in the approximate amount of $49,000,000. All Federal Reserve Districts, except Boston and Richmond, equalled or exceeded their quota.

The results by Federal Reserve Districts, arranged in the order of the percentage of subscription of their quotas, are as follows:

Federal Reserve District.	Quota.	Subscriptions Allotted.
Dallas	$12,000,000	$16,185,000
Chicago	70,000,000	79,723,000
New York	169,600,000	192,326,000
St. Louis	20,000,000	21,700,000
San Francisco	35,300,000	38,175,000
Philadelphia	35,300,000	36,264,500
Atlanta	14,600,000	14,858,000
Minneapolis	17,300,000	17,514,000
Cleveland	45,300,000	45,330,000
Kansas City	20,000,000	20,000,000
Boston	43,300,000	41,935,500
Richmond	17,300,000	9,790,500
	$500,000,000	$533,801,500

Soldier Employment

Since April, when the United States Employment Service began work on board transports, 733,415 troops have been interviewed by the service concerning employment during the return voyage. Of this number 31 per cent have requested aid in securing employment. While the number of men interviewed has greatly increased during the later months the per cent requesting aid has decreased.

Interior Department Notice.

Department of the Interior, Aug. 7, 1919. Male help wanted. St. Elizabeth's Hospital, Washington, D. C., a Government Hospital, will give employment to a number of men of good character, who are interested in caring for patients suffering from mental and nervous diseases. Nature and advantages of employment: This Hospital is caring for a large number of soldiers and sailors from all parts of the country, consequently, a wide and varied experience may be gained. A training school has been established for the employes of the Ward Service, and instruction is free to employes. No experience is required for entrance. Salaries and perquisites: All inexperienced help receive $60.00 per month; those having experience in similar institutions receive $2.50 per month additional for each period of six months' experience they have had up to two years, provided satisfactory references are furnished, making the maximum entrance salary $70.00 per month. All receive board, lodging, laundry and, in case of illness, medical attention for a reasonable length of time. Those who show an interest in their work and prove themselves efficient are in line for promotion as vacancies occur, to positions paying $107.50 per month and maintenance, as stated above. Requirements: Applicants must be in sound physical condition, should have reached their 18th but not their 45th birthday, and be citizens of the United States. Application form 1059 may be obtained from and filed with either the Superintendent, St. Elizabeth's Hospital, or the Secretary, Fourth Civil Service District, both at Washington, D. C.

S. G. HOPKINS,
Assistant Secretary.

WAR DEPARTMENT SHIPPING

The Statistics Branch, General Staff, War Department, issues the following summary, relating to shipping:

Transatlantic Fleet Now 900,000 Tons.

The army's transatlantic fleet is now reduced to 903,000 deadweight tons, in operation, divided as follows: Troop transports, 871,000; refrigerators, 6,000; cargo vessels, 16,000. There are out of operation awaiting redelivery 213,000 tons.

34,000 Tons Redelivered August 1-4.

With the exception of a few of the faster ships, transports are now being redelivered as they arrive from overseas. Since August 1, 34,000 deadweight tons have been redelivered to the Shipping Board, and 2,000 to the navy. This brings the total army tonnage redelivered to date to 2,976,000 tons.

16 Days to Redeliver Ships.

The average time required for redelivery for ships has increased from 12 to 16 days during the last week. The increase is largely due to the dismantling of troop fittings of converted cargo vessels.

Ships Now Sailed Could Return All Remaining Troops.

Approximately 132,000 troops and attached personnel remained in the A. E. F. on August 1. The total carrying capacity represented by boats which sailed from France August 1 to 4, and boats in French ports and en route to France on August 4 was 164,000. This capacity should be ample for the return of all tropos which can be released during the month.

Regular Mail Service Provided.

In view of the rapid withdrawal of troop vessels, four of the fast transports have been placed on definite sailing schedule to provide regular mail service between New York and Brest. The present schedule covers the remaining five months of this year. The four boats are: George Washington, Leviathan, Agamemnon and America. This service will facilitate the return of first-class personnel which has exceeded the available carrying capacity.

Shore Leave Increased Length of Turn-around.

The average turn-around of transports increased last week to 35 days for converted cargo and to 30 days for regular transports. The increase was due principally to the 10-day shore leave granted to crews in French ports.

"EXCLUSIVE CONTRACTS"

(Continued from page 1.)

sale or distribution of the magazines or newspapers, or both, of other publishers, which provide that such persons, partnerships or corporation shall not sell or distribute, or shall not continue to sell or distribute the magazines or newspapers, or both, of other publishers; and from enforcing any provision which may be contained in any of respondent's present outstanding contracts with persons, partnerships or corporations now engaged in the sale or distribution of magazines or newspapers, or both, of other publishers which provide that such persons, partnerships or corporations shall not sell or distribute the magazines or newspapers, or both, of other publishers, or shall not sell or distribute the magazines or newspapers, or both, of other publishers without the written consent of respondent."

Two Concerns Cited.

Declaring it has reason to believe the Pictorial Review Company, New York City, publishers of The Pictorial Review, and the Oklahoma Publishing Company, Oklahoma City, publishers of the Daily Oklahoman, have engaged in unfair methods of competition in violation of provisions of the Federal Trade Commission Act, the Commission has issued formal complaint against the concerns.

The complaint alleged the Pictorial Review Company, for the purpose of hampering and embarrassing a competitor publishing company, and obtaining an unfair and undue advantage in the sale of the Pictorial Review as against a similar periodical, induced the Oklahoma Publishing Company to have compiled, through the "service department" of the Daily Oklahoman, a list of news dealers throughout Oklahoma handling the competitor magazine, together with the number of copies of each issue sold by each dealer.

This information, the complaint sets forth, was obtained without disclosing to the dealers the purpose for which it was sought. The Pictorial Review, it was stated, has advertised "extensively" in the Daily Oklahoman during the past year.

The companies were cited to make answer before the Commission in Washington, Sept 24.

$1,000,000,000 INSURANCE.

Insurance awards made to date, by the Bureau of War Risk Insurance, total slightly over $1,000,000,000, according to a report issued by the Insurance Division.

Revenues of Thirty States Exceeded Expenditures in 1918 While Reverse Was True as to Remaining Eighteen

In 30 of the 48 States the revenues exceeded the expenditures for governmental costs, including interest and outlays for permanent improvements, by $37,417,163, or 55.5 cents per capita; but in the remaining 18 States the revenues fell below the expenditures by $14,597,449, or 40.5 cents per capita. Taking the entire 48 States as a whole, the excess of revenues over expenditures was $22,819,714, or 22.1 cents per capita. The foregoing are among the facts brought out in a report entitled "Financial Statistics of States, 1918," soon to be issued by the Bureau of the Census. Detailed data are given for the revenues and expenditures, the assessments, the taxes, and the indebtedness and assets of each of the 48 States of the Union.

Revenues.

The aggregate revenues of all the States during the fiscal year were $588,305,651; the aggregate expenditures for current governmental costs, including interest, $499,342,973; and the aggregate outlays for permanent improvements, $66,142,964.

Of the total revenues, $459,774,245, or nearly four-fifths, represented receipts from the various kinds of taxes. About 45 per cent of this amount, or $209,479,197, was derived from the general property tax, made up of taxes on real estate and personal property. Of the remander, the largest item, $91,899,583, was contributed by business taxes other than on the liquor traffic; $87,096,809 came from special property taxes; $36,084,155 was raised from license taxes other than on business; $20,849,332 was derived from the liquor traffic; $12,264,613 was received from special taxes other than on property; and $2,100,556 represented poll taxes.

The sources of largest revenue, aside from taxes, are found in the earnings of general departments and in interest. The former are made up of all receipts from fees, charges, minor sales, etc., by the various departments and offices of the State governments exclusive of the public-service enterprises. These yielded, during the fiscal year 1918, $72,543,618. Receipts from interest on current deposits and on the various State funds amounted to $26,931,108. Other sources of revenue—special assessments and special charges for outlays; fines, forfeits, and escheats; subventions and grants from the Federal government; donations, pension assessments, highway privileges; rents, and earnings of public-service enterprises—yielded a total of $29,056,680.

For all the States taken as a group, the per capita revenue receipts from all sources combined amounted to $5.69. Of this amount, $2.87 was derived from property taxes, $1.58 from other taxes, 70 cents from earnings of general departments, and 54 cents from all other sources.

Expenditures.

The expenditures during the year for governmental costs, which aggregated $565,485,937, were, in the order of their importance: for exenses of general departments, $473,961,723; for outlays, $66,142,964; for interest, $23,078,847, and for expenses of public service enterprises, railroads, toll bridges, ferries, canals, docks, and wharves, etc., maintained by 13 States only, $2,302,403. The expenses of general departments comprised payments for education (schools and libraries), $164,452,243; for charities, hospitals, and corrections, $118,084,625; for "general government" (legislative, executive, and judicial branches), $51,395,192; for highways, $38,828,799; for protection to person and property (police and fire departments, militia and armories; regulation of corporations, professional occupations, labor, liquor traffic, sale of certain commodities, and weights and measures; protection of fish and game, etc.), $33,218,935; for development and conservation of natural resources, $21,633,972; for conservation of health, and sanitation, $12,249,333; for educational and general recreation, parks and reservations, and monuments, $1,248,094, and for miscellaneous and general items, including pensions and gratuities, $32,851,140.

The average per capita expenditures for all governmental costs amounted to $5.47. Of this sum, $4.61 represented expenses; 64 cents, outlays, and 22 cents, interest.

When these per capita figures are considered in connection with the corresponding ones for cities of over 30,000 population, it is seen that the cost of conducting the State governments is very low as compared with that of carrying on the municipal governments. For the 227 American cities of over 30,000 population the average per capita expenditures for all governmental costs, including interest, but excluding outlays, during the fiscal year 1918 amounted to $26.05, as compared with only $4.83 for the States; for the cities the average per capita expenditures for outlays were $8.11, as compared with 64 cents for the States, and for the cities the average per capita receipts from property taxes were $21.03, as against only $2.87 for the States.

For the 48 States taken together, the revenues exceeded the payments for current expenses and interest of $88,962,678, an amount considerably in excess of the total outlays, which aggregated $66,142,964. Thus the total revenues of the States exceeded the total expenditures for governmental costs, including interest and outlays, by $22,819,714.

States in Which Revenues Exceeded Expenditures.

In all but seven of the States the revenue receipts exceeded the payments for current governmental expenses and interest; and in 30 the revenues exceeded the total expenditures for governmental costs, including interest and outlays. These 30 States were Vermont, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Kansas, Deleware, Virginia West Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas, Montana, Wyoming, Arizona, Washington, and Oregon. The greatest excess, $5,646,216, was shown by Connecticut. Other States in which the excess was more than one million dollars were: Minnesota, $3,932,702; Illinois, $3,619,297; Pennsylvania, $3,156,554; Montana, $2,153,379; Texas, $2,109,817; Oklahoma, $2,108,114; New Jersey, $2,049,779; Indiana, $1,829,577; West Virginia, $1,697,667; Iowa, $1,546,212; Wisconsin, $1,446,961, and Ohio, $1,038,706.

Good Roads.

Of the $66,207,696 representing outlays for permanent improvements, $21,951,415, or almost one-third, was expended for the construction of new roads and permanent improvement—such as macadamizing or paving—of existing ones. In addition, $18,119,630 was apportioned by the States to their counties, municipalities, and other minor civil divisions for use in the construction, improvement, and maintenance of roads; and a considerable portion of this sum was employed in construction and permanent improvement. The greatest outlays for roads by individual States were reported for California, $5,273,845; New York, $4,059,887; Maryland, $2,150,619; Washington, $1,907,525; Ohio, $1,871,811; Massachusetts, $1,815,192, and Pennsylvania, $1,258,022. Only 25 States expended money directly on the construction and improvement of roads during the fiscal year, but a number of other States apportioned sums to counties, municipalities, etc., which was spent in construction and improvement of roads. Eight States, however, reported neither outlays nor aportionments for these purposes.

Civil Service Comissions.

Ten States—Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Ohio, Illinois, Wisconsin, Kansas, Colorado, and California—maintained civil service commissions. The expenditures in these 10 States for the support of their commission aggregate $354,613. The greatest expenditure made for this purpose by any one State, $79,980, was reported for New York.

Indebtedness.

The net indebtedness (funded and floating debt, less assets of general sinking funds) for the 48 States aggregated $502,492,713, or $4.86 per

(Continued on page 10.)

REVENUES OF THIRTY STATES EXCEED EXPENDITURES IN 1918

(Continued from page 9.)

capita. The net indebtedness of New York alone, $181,288,942, represented 36 per cent of the total and was far greater than that of any other State. The next greatest net indebtedness, $87,984,094, is shown for Massachusetts.

The total value of all permanent public properties held by the States, except those in funds and investments, amounted at the close of the fiscal year to $1,003,848,800, or $9.71 per capita. The bulk of this amount, $931,897,346, represented the value of land, buildings, and equipment of general departments, and the remainder, $71,951,454, the value of land, buildings, and equipment of public service enterprises. The latter are productive, while the former are practically nonproductive. The greatest single item is the value of school property, $226,896,267; the next greatest, $188,175,605, is for hospitals for the insane, and the third and fourth items in point of size are $179,991,020, for "general government," and $122,478,314, for correctional institutions.

Comparison With Preceding Year.

The aggregate revenue receipts during the fiscal year 1918 exceeded those for the preceding year by $65,380,918, or 12.5 per cent, and the per capita receipts increased by 55 cents, or 10.7 per cent.

The increase in expenditures for governmental costs, including interest, but excluding outlays, was $49,750,600, or 11.1 per cent; but for outlays a decrease of $1,767,883, or 2.6 per cent is shown. The corresponding per capita changes were an increase of 41 cents, or 9.3 per cent, and a decrease of 3 cents, or 4.5 per cent, respectively.

The excess of total revenues over total expenditures in the 48 States, taken as a group, was greater by $17,398,201, or 320.9 per cent, in the fiscal year 1918 than in the preceding one.

The net indebtedness increased by $549,327, or one-tenth of 1 per cent; but the per capita net indebtedness declined by 7 cents, or 1.4 per cent.

The total value of public properties increased by $41,462,514, or 4.3 per cent, and the corresponding per capita increased by 26 cents, or 2.8 per cent.

RAILROAD GENERAL COUNSEL.

Washington, August 12, 1919.
CIRCULAR NO. 87.

Judge John Barton Payne has resigned as General Counsel on account of assuming the positions of chairman of the Shipping Board and President of the Emergency Fleet Corporation.

Mr. E. Marvin Underwood is hereby appointed General Counsel.

Judge Payne has consented to act as special counsel, giving such advice and assistance as his new duties will permit.

Effective August 15, 1919.

WALKER D. HINES.

FEDERAL RESERVE BOARD STATEMENT ON CURRENCY

(Continued from page 2.)

they can be issued only in exchange for gold or against a deposit of negotiable paper growing out of a legitimate commercial transaction, plus the required gold reserve of not less than 40 per centum. Upon payment of commercial paper which has been deposited to secure Federal Reserve notes, there results either an immediate return of an equal amount of notes to the bank, or an automatic increase in the percentage of gold reserve available for their redemption. Federal Reserve notes are not legal tender, nor do they count as reserve money for member banks. They are issued only as a need for them develops, and as they become redundant in any locality they are returned to the Treasury at Washington, or to a Federal Reserve bank for redemption. Thus there cannot at any time be more Federal Reserve notes in circulation than the needs of the country at the present level of prices require, and as the need abates the volume of notes outstanding will be correspondingly reduced through redemption. The increased volume of Federal Reserve notes in circulation during the past three years, insofar as it is not the result of direct exchanges for gold and gold certificates which have been withdrawn from circulation, is the effect of advancing wages and prices, and not their cause.

Credit Expansion.

There has undoubtedly taken place during the last two years a certain amount of credit expansion which, under the circumstances connected with our war financing, was inevitable, but this will be corrected as the securities issued by the United States government for war purposes are gradually absorbed by investors. This credit expansion is equal to the difference between the total of the war expenditures of the government on the one hand, and on the other, the total amounts raised by the government through taxation and by the sale of its obligations so far as paid for out of savings. No reliable estimate can be made of this difference, which must be gradually absorbed through future savings for the reason that banks are lending and will always lend freely on government bonds as collateral.

The principal cause of the advance of prices before and during the war was the urgent need of the governments of the allied world for goods of all kinds for quick delivery in large volume, and the competition of this buying by governments with purchases by private individuals who failed to contract their expenditures at a rate commensurate with the growing expenditures of these governments. In the post-war period, through which we are now passing, the country has experienced rising prices owing, in part, to a general relaxation of the wartime regime of personal economy, resulting in an increased demand for commodities by individuals who restricted their purchases during the war, but who are now buying in competition with export demand. In addition, accrued incomes and increased wages have led to heavy demands for commodities not of prime necessity, which have resulted in diverting labor and material from essentials to nonessentials.

Work and Save, the Remedy.

The Federal Reserve Board believes that any currency legislation at this time is unnecessary and undesirable, and would suggest that whether viewed from an economic or financial stand-point, the remedy for the present situation is the same, namely, to work and to save; to work regularly and efficiently in order to produce and distribute the largest possible volume of commodities; and to exercise reasonable economies in order that money, goods, and services may be devoted primarily to the liquidation of debt and to the satisfaction of the demand for necessities, rather than to indulgence in extravagances or the gratification of a desire for luxuries. The war is over—in a military sense—and while the bills have been settled by loans to the government, these obligations, so far as they are carried by the banks, must be absorbed before the war chapter of the financial history of the country can be closed.

Very truly yours,
W. P. G. HARDING,
Governor.

Hon. Geo. P. McLean, Chairman,
Committee on Banking and Currency,
United States Senate,
Washington, D. C.

Mail Service to Russia.

August 2, 1919.

Letters, post cards, printed matter, samples of merchandise, and commercial papers, ordinary and registered, will be accepted for dispatch to Latvia and Lithuania under Postal Union postage rates and conditions.

For postal purposes, Latvia is identical with the former Russian government of Courland (Kurland) while Lithuania includes the former government of Kovno, the greater part of the government of Suvalki, and portions of the governments of Vilna and Grodno. The important cities within this area are:

Kalvariya, Kovno, Libau, Mariampol, Memel, Poneviezh, Rossieny, Shavli, Telshi, Vikomir, Vilkovishki.

The cities of Vilna, Grodno, and Suvalki are at present under the postal control of the Republic of Poland and should be addressed accordingly.

No provision has been made for the dispatch of parcels and merchandise, even though paid at the international letter rate, will not be accepted for onward transmission to Latvia and Lithuania.

OTTO PRAEGER,
Second Assistant Postmaster General.

Know Benjamin Franklin; his picture is on the 1919 War-Savings Stamps.

GOVERNMENT DECISIONS AFFECTING BUSINESS

Victory Notes for Taxes.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Office of the Secretary.
Washington, June 24, 1919.

1919—Department Circular No. 151.*

LOANS AND CURRENCY.

1. Any of the Victory Liberty Loan 4¾ per cent convertible gold notes of 1922-1923, hereinafter called 4¾ per cent Victory notes, which have heen owned by any person continuously for at least six months prior to the date of his death, and which upon such date constitute part of his estate, shall he receivable by the United States at par and accrued interest in payment of any estate or inheritance taxes imposed by the United States, under or by virtue of any present or future law, upon such estate or the inheritance thereof, in accordance with the rules and regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury herein and in Treasury Department Circular No. 132, dated Jan. 30, 1919, the provisions of which circular are hereby extended, subject to the provisions hereof, to such 4¾ per cent Victory notes. (The 4¾ per cent Victory notes are, of course, not yet receivable in payment of such taxes. The 3¾ per cent Victory notes are not, under existing law, receivable in payment of such taxes.)

2. The word "bond" or "honds"; where it appears in said circular, shall be deemed, subject to the provisions hereof, to include 4¾ per cent Victory notes; provided, however, that the accrued interest to the date of receipt for taxes will be determined in the case of both coupon and rgistered 4¾ per cent Victory notes in the manner prescribed by the interest table hereto attached (Form L & C 226) and not in the manner prescrihed by the interest tahle (h) attached to said circular. Internal Revenue Forms 760, 761, and 762, Form L & C 122, and telegraph Form (e) attached to said circular shall be used in connection with 4¾ per cent Victory notes, the word notes being suhstituted for the word bonds wherever it appears.

3. The transfer hooks for registered 4¾ per cent Victory notes will be closed from the close of husiness May 15 to the opening of business June 16, and from the close of husiness November 15 to the opening of business December 16, in each of the years 1920, 1921, 1922, and from the close of husiness on April 20, 1923. The registered notes have coupons attached thereto for interest payable Dec. 15, 1919, and the transfer hooks will therefore not be closed during the year 1919. The coupons maturing Dec. 15, 1919, must be attached to registered notes received in payment of taxes before Dec. 15, 1919.

4. The Secretary of the Treaseury may amend or withdraw the foregoing rules and regulations in wbole or in part at any time.

CARTER GLASS,
Secretary of the Treasury.

---

*Supplementing Department Circular No. 132, dated Jan. 30, 1919, as to receipt of Liberty honds for estate or inheritance taxes.

Numher of days	Interest on $100 @ 4¾ per cent per annum, payahle semiannually (2⅜ per cent per half year). Half year of 182 days	Half year of 183 days
66	$0.8612637	$0.8565574
67	.8743132	.9695355
68	.8873626	.8825137
69	.9004121	.8954918
70	.9134615	.9084699
71	.9265110	.9214481
72	.9395604	.9344262
73	.9526099	.9474044
74	.9656593	.9603825
75	.9787088	.9733607
76	.9917582	.9863388
77	1.0048077	.9993169
78	1.0178571	1.0122951
79	1.0309066	1.0252732
80	1.0439560	1.0382514
81	1.0570055	1.0512295
82	1.0700549	1.0642077
83	1.0831044	1.0771858
84	1.0961538	1.0901639
85	1.1092033	1.1031421
86	1.1222527	1.1161202
87	1.1353022	1.1290984
88	1.1483516	1.1420765
89	1.1614011	1.1550546
90	1.1744505	1.1680328
91	1.1875000	1.1810109
92	1.2005495	1.1939891
93	1.2135989	1.2069672
94	1.2266484	1.2199454

Number of days	Interest on $100 @ 4¾ per cent per annum, payable semiannually (2⅜ per cent per half year). Half year of 182 days	Half year of 183 days
95	1.2396978	1.2329235
96	1.2527473	1.2459016
97	1.2657967	1.2588798
98	1.2788462	1.2718579
99	1.2918956	1.2848361
100	1.3049451	1.2978142
101	1.3179945	1.3107923
102	1.3310440	1.3237705
103	1.3440934	1.3367486
104	1.3571429	1.3497268
105	1.3701923	1.3627049
106	1.3832418	1.3756831
107	1.3962912	1.3886612
108	1.4093407	1.4016393
109	1.4223901	1.4146175
110	1.4354396	1.4275956
111	1.4484890	1.4405738
112	1.4615385	1.4535519
113	1.4745879	1.4665301
114	1.4876374	1.4795082
115	1.5006868	1.4924863
116	1.5137363	1.5054645
117	1.5267857	1.5184426
118	1.5398352	1.5314208
119	1.5528846	1.5443989
120	1.5659341	1.5573770
121	1.5789835	1.5703552
122	1.5920330	1.5833333
123	1.6050824	1.5963115
124	1.6181319	1.6092896
125	1.6311813	1.6222678
126	1.6442308	1.6352459
127	1.6572802	1.6482240
128	1.6703297	1.6612022
129	1.6833791	1.6741803
130	1.6964286	1.6871585
131	1.7094780	1.7001366
132	1.7225275	1.7131147
133	1.7355769	1.7260929
134	1.7486264	1.7390710
135	1.7616758	1.7520492
136	1.7747253	1.7650273
137	1.7877747	1.7780055
138	1.8008242	1.7909836
139	1.8138736	1.8039617
140	1.8269231	1.8169399
141	1.8399725	1.8299180
142	1.8530220	1.8428962
143	1.8660714	1.8558743
144	1.8791209	1.8688525
145	1.8921703	1.8818306
146	1.9052198	1.8948087
147	1.9182692	1.9077869
148	1.9313187	1.9207650
149	1.9443681	1.9337432
150	1.9574176	1.9467213
151	1.9704670	1.9596995
152	1.9835165	1.9726776
153	1.9965659	1.9856557
154	2.0096154	1.9986339
155	2.0226648	2.0116120
156	2.0357143	2.0245902
157	2.487637	2.0375683
158	2.0618132	2.0505464
159	2.0748626	2.0635246
160	2.0879121	2.0765027
161	2.1009615	2.0894809
162	2.1140110	2.1024590
163	2.1270604	2.1154372
164	2.1401099	2.1284153
165	2.1531593	2.1413934
166	2.1662088	2.1543716
167	2.1792582	2.1673497
168	2.1923077	2.1803279
169	2.2053571	2.1933060
170	2.2184066	2.2062842
171	2.2314560	2.2192623
172	2.2445055	2.2322404
173	2.2575549	2.2452186
174	2.2706044	2.2581967
175	2.2836538	2.2711749
176	2.2967033	2.2841530
177	2.3097527	2.2971311
178	2.3228022	2.3101093
179	2.3358516	2.3230874
180	2.3489011	2.3360656
181	2.3619505	2.2490437
182	2.3750000	2.3620219
183	.....	2.3750000

Example.

$10,000 4¾ per cent Victory note tendered in payment of estate taxes, Jan. 5, 1920.

Interest payment dates on Victory notes are shown on the face thereof to be June 15 and Decemher 15 in each year, and at maturity.

Current half-year interest period therefore ends June 15, 1920.

Tbe year 1920 being a leap year, find "June" in the list at head of tahle under "Leap year." This list shows that the half year ending June 15, in a leap year, has 183 days.

Compute number of days since the beginning of such half year that have expired to date of tender of note, thus:

1919—Dec. 15 to Dec. 31	16
1920—January	5
Total	21

Enter tahle headed "Half year of 183 days" (second column) and seek in that column the amount of interest on $100 for 21 days. This will be found opposite the figure "21" (days) in second column, and proves to be $0.2725410.

$100 is 1-100 of $10,000 (founl by division), and the amount of interest accrued on a $10,000 note is therefore 100 times the amount shown on the table, or $27.25410.

The figures more than two places to the right of the decimal point are fractions of a cent (in this example, 410). Fractions more than one-half a cent will be taken as one cent and added to the total; when less tban one-half a cent they will he disregarded. In this case 0.410 of a cent is less than one-half a cent, consequently the fraction will be disregarded, making the final figure of accrued interest sought $27.25. The note is worth for estate taxes $10,027.25.

When more than one note is tendered in payment of estate taxes each note will be computed separately, by the use of its proper table, and the result stated with the full resulting number of decimal places. These sums will then he added together, and the adjustment of fractions of a cent applied to the total, thus: Supposing, instead of one note of the par value of $10,000, three such notes were tendered, the result would be—

First note	$27.25410
Second note	27.25410
Third note	27.25410
Total	$81.76230

In this case the fraction of a cent (0.230) is less than one-half a cent, consequently the accrued interest is $81.76, and the notes are worth for estate taxes $30,081.76.

INCOME TAX.

(T. D. 2906.)

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Office of Commissioner of Internal Revenue, Washington, D. C.

To Collectors of Internal Revenue and others concerned:

The final edition of Regulations 45 is amended hy changing Article 307 to read as follows:

Article 307. When nonresident alien individual entitled to personal exemption—(a) The following is an incomplete list of countries which either impose no income tax or in imposing an income tax allow hoth a personal exemption and a credit for dependents wbich satisfy the similar credit requirement of the statute: Argentina; Belgium; Bolivia; Bosnia; Brazil; Canada; Carinthia; China; Chile; Cuha; Dalmatia; Denmark; Equador; Egypt; France; Herzogovina; Istria; Mexico; Montenegro; Morocco; Newfoundland; Nicaragua; Norway; Panama; Persia; Peru; Portugal; Roumania; Russia (including Poles owing allegiance to Russia); Santo Domingo; Serbia; Siam; Spain; Union of South Africa; Venezuela. (h) The following is an incomplete list of countries which in imposing an income tax allow a personal exemption which satisfies the similar credit requirement of the statute, but do not allow a credit for dependents: Bachka; Banat of Temesvar; Croatia; El Salvadore; India; Italy; Slavonia. (c) The following is an incomplete list of countries which in imposing an income tax do not allow to citizens of the United States not residing in such country either a personal exemption or a credit for dependents and, therefore, fail entirely to satisfy the similar credit requirement of the statute: Australia; Costa Rica; Great Britain and Ireland; Japan; The Netherlands; New Zeland. The former names of certain of these territories are here used for convenience, in spite of an actual or possihle change in name or sovereignty. A nonresident alien individual who is a citizen or suhject of any country in the first list is entitled for the purpose of the normal tax to such credit for a personal exemption and for dependents as his family

(Continued on page 14.)

ANNOUNCE WHEAT FLOUR PRICES.

The United States Grain Corporation has issued the following:

In furtherance of the statement following his recent conference with the President that flour would be placed on the market at ten dollars a barrel, Julius H. Barnes, United States Wheat Director, has wired agents of the United States Grain Corporation authorizing them to make the following announcement in their zones:

"The United States Grain Corporation is prepared to divert from its flour purchases, and to sell and deliver to wholesalers and jobbers straight flour in 140 pound jute sacks on a basis of ten dollars and twenty-five cents delivered in carload lots, in territory east of the Illinois and Indiana line and east of the Mississippi from Cairo to the Gulf, and at ten dollars delivered in carload lots on track west of that line, but not applying to Pacific Coast territory.

Guarantee Required.

"Jobbers and wholesalers who purchase such flour from the Grain Corporation are required to guarantee not to sell it at more than seventy-five cents additional. Wholesalers and jobbers must, in turn, require that the retailer shall not sell at more than one dollar and twenty-five cents additional to the wholesale price in original packages and at a price not higher than seven cents a pound for broken packages of any size.

"Further information regarding the plan may be obtained from the United States Grain Corporation, 42 Broadway."

Weekly Purchase Report.

In a statement issued August 8 on the result of its weekly purchase of wheat flour, the United States Grain Corporation announces that there was purchased of all flours, soft, hard, durum and blended, for August and September delivery, from $9.80 to $10.40 per barrel. It is expected that the Grain Corporation will announce from week to week the result of its calls for flour offers and the amounts it accepts from the mills.

IMPORT LICENSE RULE RELAXED.

The War Trade Board Section of the Department of State announces (W. T. B. R. 824) for the information of importers that American Consuls abroad have been instructed that it is no longer necessary to require evidence of the issuance of an import license before certifying an invoice covering the shipment of any commodity whatsoever, notwithstanding such commodity may be one whose importation is still subject to control by individual license. The foregoing regulation supersedes and cancels the regulation contained in the third paragraph of W. T. B. R. 533, issued January 26, 1919.

Easy to buy, convenient to handle, no red tape—Get a WAR-SAVINGS STAMP to-day.

Review of Federal Reserve System

The Federal Reserve Board issues the following:

Government fiscal operations and their effect on banking conditions, also the latest developments in the foreign exchange market are discussed in the Federal Reserve Bulletin for August.

A large part of the issue is devoted to a statistical review of operations of the Federal Reserve System since its establishment on November 16, 1914. Statistically the material is presented separately for the period preceding the entry of the United States into the world war, that is from November, 1914, to April, 1917, and for the war and post war period. A remarkable growth is exhibited by the Federal Reserve System from its inauguration when the banks had a combined paid in capital of about 18 millions and aggregate resources of about 250 millions, to the end of June, 1919, about four and one-half years later, when the paid in capital was about 83 millions and the resources in excess of 5,500 millions. The growth in the capital and resources of the Federal Reserve System has been due in part to the coming in of many new banks under the influence of the financial necessities of the war and the patriotic impulse to strengthen the system, and, before the war, to the paying in of reserves by member banks, prior to the expiration on June 21, 1917, of the time limit set by the original act. The great growth in rediscounts would not have occurred within the years in question had it not been for the war and its effects, for most of the advance in the paper holdings is an increase in war paper as such. Nevertheless, there has been a distinct increase in strictly commercial paper operations, as shown by the fact that the holdings of all discounts other than war paper have increased from $125,789,000 on July 27, 1917, to $251,392,000 at the end of July, 1919.

Growth in Note Circulation.

One of the most striking features of the evolution of Federal Reserve Banks is the growth in the circulation of Federal Reserve notes from a small issue in 1914 to an aggregate of $2,504,497,000 at the end of July, 1919. These notes have practically displaced the gold certificates in circulation, the latter being drawn into the banks and used as reserves. While the Federal Reserve notes are thus not a net addition to the currency of the country except insofar as their amount exceeds the amount of other forms of currency that have been withdrawn or retired, nevertheless, the services of these notes in supplying a medium of exchange is conspicuously important. These notes have come to circulate also in increasing volume in Mexico, Central America, and West Indian countries, as well as to some extent in more distant regions.

One of the earliest actions of the Federal Reserve Board was to formulate and issue a set of regulations in connection with the use of bankers' acceptances which represented an important means for investing bank funds in live commercial paper and for the purpose of assisting in the financing of export trade. The acceptance early became a standard of investment for Federal Reserve Banks and, together with other paper, mainly war paper, has served as a useful means of effecting transfers of resources between Federal Reserve Banks through the interbank rediscounting process.

War Paper.

Since the United States became a belligerent, war paper, i. e., customers' notes or notes of the banks themselves, collateraled by Government war obligations, naturally constituted a considerable element in the business of Federal Reserve Banks. Such notes received a preferential rate which encouraged the public to buy government obligations in the assurance that if unable to make payments in full they could secure accommodation from their banks which in turn would relieve themselves by rediscounting with Federal Reserve Banks. The Federal Reserve Banks' holdings of war paper increased from about 26 millions on June 29, 1917, to 1,616 millions on July 25, 1919.

One of the most notable results of war banking and war finance has been the enormous accumulation of gold in the vaults of Federal Reserve Banks. The Federal Reserve System's machinery for centralizing reserves, the great exports of merchandise during the war, and the substitution of notes for gold both in the tills of member banks and in circulation have caused the gold holdings of the Reserve Banks to reach an unprecedented amount, the maximum figure of 2,201 millions being reported for June 6, 1919.

Federal Reserve Banks earned comparatively small profits before the war, but owing to the large amounts of war paper handled during the war period as well as since the signing of the armistice, the earnings of the banks increased greatly. The personnel of the banks and the number of branches all show increases commensurate with the growth of operations, while over 1,000 State banks and trust companies have joined the system since its organization.

New Rifle Designs Wanted.

The War Department authorizes publication of the following information from the Chief of Ordnance:

The Small Arms Division, Ordnance Department, U. S. A., invites inventors to submit designs of semi-automatic shoulder rifles, in accordance with recent specifications prepared which outline requirements such arm should possess in order to be acceptable as a service weapon. Copies of these specifications may be obtained by application to the Chief of the Small Arms Division, 6th and B Streets, Washington, D. C.

WEEKLY PURCHASES FOR ARMY.

The following tables represent new obligations contracted by the Office of the Director of Purchase, War Department, as recorded weekly. For the week ended July 19 the amount was $9,217,000, or $11.67 per man in the army. Of this, $7,065,000 was for subsistence.

Total Amount Purchased Weekly.

November 23	$23,000,000
November 30	56,000,000
December 7	8,000,000
December 14	8,000,000
December 21	50,000,000
December 28	24,000,000
January 4	17,000,000
January 11	3,000,000
January 18	4,000,000
January 25	15,000,000
February 1	8,000,000
February 8	7,000,000
February 15	23,000,000
February 22	8,000,000
March 1	18,000,000
March 8	38,000,000
March 15	10,000,000
March 22	6,000,000
March 29	14,000,000
April 5	11,000,000
April 12	6,000,000
April 19	2,000,000
April 26	3,000,000
May 3	4,000,000
May 10	4,000,000
May 17	7,000,000
May 24	4,000,000
May 31	3,000,000
June 7	6,000,000
June 14	4,000,000
June 21	3,000,000
June 28	4,000,000
July 5	4,000,000
July 12	6,000,000
July 19	9,000,000

Amount Purchased Per Man Weekly.

November 23	$6.32
November 30	15.45
December 7	2.28
December 14	2.51
December 21	15.90
December 28	8.04
January 4	5.61
January 11	1.05
January 18	1.33
January 25	5.55
February 1	2.98
February 8	2.76
February 15	9.22
February 22	3.17
March 1	7.37
March 8	16.12
March 15	4.33
March 22	2.91
March 29	6.71
April 5	5.48
April 12	3.20
April 19	1.20
April 26	1.98
May 3	2.34
May 10	2.62
May 17	4.25
May 24	2.73
May 31	2.41
June 7	4.50
June 14	3.02
June 21	2.36
June 28	3.71
July 5	3.86
July 12	7.02
July 19	11.67

FILMS TO MEXICO.

Office of Second Asst. P. M. G. Motion-picture films, when prepared in accordance with the instructions appearing in section 23 on page 5 of the June, 1919, Postal Guide, will be accepted, when destined for Mexico, provided the packages may be dispatched into Mexico by an overland route.

Packages containing films made of other material than cellulose acetate will not be accepted when addressed to Mexico for conveyance over a steamship route.

OTTO PRAEGER,
Second Assistant Postmaster General

WHEAT AND FLOUR MOVEMENT.

The United States Grain Corporation has issued its 13th weekly bulletin giving the complete figures covering the wheat and wheat flour movement throughout the United States for the week ending Aug. 1, in comparison with the figures for the same period a year ago. The figures given out were as follows:

	1919.	1918.
Wheat receipts from farms, bu.	50,441,000	42,662,000
Wheat receipts from farms, bu., previous week	51,665,000	40,283,000
Wheat receipts from farms, June 27 to to Aug. 1	158,380,000	148,094,000
Flour produced during week, bbls.	2,121,000	1,947,000
Flour produced previous week, bbls.	1,976,000	1,870,000
Flour produced June 27 to Aug. 1, bbls.	8,389,000	7,266,000
Total stocks, wheat, all elevators and mills, bu.	108,330,000	89,317,000
Total stocks, wheat all elevators and mills for previous week	80,638,000	64,544,000
Change for week, bu., increase	27,692,000	24,773,000

HIGHWAY TRANSPORT COMMITTEE

The Highways Transport Committee announces the appointment by Secretary of Agriculture Houston, of Mr. Clifford Shoemaker to represent the Bureau of Public Roads on this Committee, succeeding Mr. J. M. Goodell, resigned.

Also, it is desired to announce that Mr. John W. Halowell, Assistant to the Secretary of the Interior, has been appointed by Secretary Lane to represent that Department on the Highways Transport Committee, and Lieutenant-Colonel J. M. Ritchie, of the Motor Transport Corps, has been named by Secretary Baker as the representative of the War Department on the Committee.

The full membership of the Committee is now as follows:

Lieutenant-Colonel J. M. Ritchie, Motor Transport Corps, War Department.

Honorable James I. Blakslee, Fourth Assistant Postmaster General, Post Office Department.

Mr. John W. Halowell, Assistant to the Secretary, Department of the Interior.

Mr. James H. Collins, Investigator in Market Survey, Bureau of Markets and Mr. Clifford Shoemaker, Bureau of Public Roads, Department of Agriculture.

Dr. R. S. MacElwee, Assistant Director, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce.

GREETINGS TO BOLIVIA.

President Wilson has sent to the President of Bolivia cordial greetings on behalf of the Government and people of the United States and his own personal felicitations in connection with the celebration of the anniversary of Independence Day in Bolivia, August 6.

SURPLUS WAR MATERIAL SALES.

The War Department authorizes publication of the following statement from the Office of the Director of Sales:

The Director of Sales announces sales of surplus war materials made during the week ended August 1 amounted to $4,032,528.54, bringing the total sales of surplus made between January 1 and August 1, 1919, to $363,814,554.31, which sum represents a recovery of 77 per cent of the cost of the materials to the Government.

Sales of non-ferrous metals amount to $1,216,427.35. Embraced in this report were sales of quantities of platinum and iridium which were sold at fixed prices, the former metal bringing $105 per ounce and the latter $200 per ounce.

The Surplus Property Division realized $671,321.56 in the disposal of clothing and equipage, a greater portion of this total being represented by transfers of beds and mattresses made to the Public Health Service. Sales of subsistence totalled $551,161.31, of which amount approximately $100,000 was derived from the sale of candy. Twill and denim were the principal items embraced in sales of textiles which aggregated $305,584.77.

RAILOAD INDUSTRY TRACKS.

United States Railroad Administration, Washington, D. C., August 9, 1919.

Supplement No. 2 to General Order No. 15.

General Order No. 15, dated March 26th, 1918, is hereby supplemented as follows:

Paragraph (2) of General Order No. 15 is hereby changed to read as follows:

2. Where existing industry tracks are not covered by written contracts, they shall be maintained and operated in accordance with the provisions stated in paragraph (1) hereof. In the absence of a written contract as to the maintenance of an industry track constructed prior to March 26th, 1918, the practice of the connecting carrier prior to Federal control, as applied to to such track of any particular industry from the beginning of its use by such industry, shall be considered as equivalent to a written contract in accordance with such practice.

WALKER D. HINES.

SHIPPING BOARD'S QUOTA FULL.

Their nominations having been confirmed by the Senate, Judge John Barton Payne, Henry M. Robinson, and Commander Thomas A. Scott, whom the President had nominated as Commissioners of the United States Shipping Board, have assumed office.

The Board now has a full membership, consisting of Judge Payne, Vice Chairman; Raymond B. Stevens, and Commissioners John A. Donald, Henry M. Robinson, and Thomas A. Scott. Judge Payne has been elected Chairman of the Board.

DECISIONS ON WAR PROHIBITION.

The Department of Justice authorizes the following:

The Government's contention that the war prohibition act prohibits all beer containing as much as one-half of one per cent of alcohol has been sustained by the United States District Courts at Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, Hartford, Conn., and Chicago. No court has held that two and three-quarters per cent beer is not prohibited; but it has been held that the law applies only to beer which is, in fact, intoxicating, at New Orleans, Boston, San Francisco, and Providence, R. I.

In New York City the District Judge held against the Government's contention and enjoined the District Attorney, but the Circuit Court of Appeals dissolved the injunction upon the ground that there was no jurisdiction to grant it, expressing incidentally, however, the opinion that the District Judge had properly construed the act.

At Baltimore, the District Judge expressed his own opinion as favorable to the Government's contention, but felt constrained to follow the opinion expressed by the judges in New York.

FORFEITURE OF RIGHTS-OF-WAY.

Secretary Lane has submitted a report to Congress recommending the enactment of a bill to forfeit rights-of-way heretofore granted to railroad companies through Indian reservations, lands and allotments in all cases where the grantees have failed to construct the road or utilize land granted for station grounds for a period of five years. The Secretary also recommends that he be empowered to decide all questions of fact arising under the proposed law after due notice and hearing to parties in interest, his findings to be final.

1,227 Vessels Delivered.

A tabulation made by the Shipping Board shows a total of 1,227 vessels delivered up to the week ending Aug. 9. During that week 30 vessels, representing 97,550 gross tons (146,325 DWT.) were turned over to the Shipping Board by the Emergency Fleet Corporation. The gross tonnage delivered to date is 4,542,278 (6,813,417 DWT).

During the month of July, 108 vessels, aggregating 400,039 gross tons (600,058 DWT), were launched from yards under the control of the Shipping Board. A world's record in launching was established in July, 1918, when 124 vessels, of 423,167 gross tons (634,750 DWT.), were sent overboard from Shipping Board yards. The launchings of July, 1919, were therefore only 16 less than the number launched during the record month of last year.

Better than money because they earn money; buy a WAR-SAVINGS STAMP to-day.

GOVERNMENT DECISIONS AFFECTING BUSINESS

(Continued from page 21.)

status may warrant. If he is a citizen or subject of any country in the second list he is entitled to a credit for a personal exemption, but to none for dependents. If he is a citizen or subject of any country in the third list he is not entitled to credit for either a personal exemption or for dependents. If he is a citizen or subject of a country which is in none of the lists, then to secure credit for either a personal exemption or for dependents he must prove to the satisfaction of the Commissioner that his country does not impose an income tax or that in imposing an income tax it grants the similar credit required by the statute.

DANIEL C. ROPER,
Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.

(T. D. 2907.)

Instructions relative to acceptance of Treasury certificates of indebtedness for income and profits taxes, supplementing Articles 1731 and 1732, Regulations 45.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Office of Commissioner of Internal Revenue,
Washington, D. C.

To Collectors of Internal Revenue and others concerned:

Collectors of Internal Revenue are directed to receive at par, United States Treasury certificates of indebtedness of Series T 4, dated June 3, 1919, maturing Sept. 15, 1919, and Series T 6, dated July 1, 1919, maturing Sept. 15, 1919, in payment of income and profits taxes payable on Sept. 15, 1919, and to receive at par United States Treasury certificates of indebtedness of Series T 5, dated June 3, 1919, maturing Dec. 15, 1919, and Series T 7, dated July 1, 1919, maturing Dec. 15, 1919, in payment of income and profits taxes payable on Dec. 15, 1919. Collectors are authorizezd to receive such certificates in payment of such taxes, respectively, prior to the dates when the certificates respectively mature. The certificates of said series have one interest coupon attached, payable at the maturity of the certificates, respectively, but such coupons must in all cases be detached by the taxpayer and collected in ordinary course when due. The amount, at par, of the Treasury certificates of indebtedness presented by any taxpayer in payment of income and profits taxes must not exceed the amount of the taxes to be paid by him, and collectors shall in no case pay interest on the certificates nor accept them for an an amount other or greater than their face value.

Deposits of Treasury certificates of indebtedness received in payment of income and profits taxes must be made by collectors with the Federal Reserve Banks of the districts in which the respective collectors' offices are located, unless otherwise specifically instructed by the Secretary of the Treasury. Specific instructions may be given in certain instances for the deposit of the certificates with Federal Reserve Banks of other districts and with branch Federal Reserve Banks, and the term "Federal Reserve Bank," where it appears herein, includes such branches. Treasury certificates accepted by the collector prior to the dates when the certificates respectively mature, should be forwarded by the collector to the Federal Reserve Bank to be held for account of the collector until the date of maturity, and for deposit on such date. Certificates of indebtedness should in all cases be stamped as follows by the Collector, and when so stamped forwarded to the Federal Reserve Bank by registered mail uninsured:

....., 191....

"This certificate has been accepted in payment of income and profits taxes and will not be redeemed by the United States except for credit of the undersigned.

.....,
Collector of Internal Revenue,
for the ..... district of ....."

Collectors of internal revenue are not authorized, unless otherwise notified by the Secretary of the Treasury, to receive in payment of income or profits taxes interim receipts issued by Federal Reserve Banks in lieu of definitive certificates of the series herein described.

Collectors should make in tabular form a schedule in duplicate of the certificates of indebtedness to be forwarded to the Federal Reserve Bank, showing the serial number of each certificate, the date of issue and maturity, and face value. Certificates of indebtedness accepted prior to the date of maturity must be scheduled separately. At the bottom of each schedule there should be written or stamped "Income and Profits Taxes, $.....," which amount must agree with the total shown on the schedule. One copy of this schedule must accompany certificates sent to the Federal Reserve Bank, and the other be retained by the collector. Such income and profits tax deposits must in all cases be shown on the face of the certificate of deposit (National Bank Form 15) separate and distinct from the item of miscellaneous internal revenue collections (formerly called Ordinary), but it is not necessary to give the separation into corporation income, individual income and profits taxes.

Until certificates of deposit are received from the Federal Reserve Banks, the amounts represented by the certificates of indebtedness forwarded must be carried by collectors as cash on hand, and not credited as collections, as the dates of certificates of deposit determine the dates of collections.

For the purpose of saving taxpayers the expense of transmitting such certificates as are held in Federal Reserve cities to the office of the collector in whose district the taxes are payable, taxpayers desiring to pay income and profits taxes by Treasury certificates of indebtedness acceptable in payment of such taxes, should communicate with the collector of the district in which the taxes are payable and request from him authority to deposit such certificates with the Federal Reserve Bank with the distinct understanding that the Federal Reserve Bank is to issue a certificate of deposit in the collector's name covering the amount of the certificates of indebtedness at par and to state on the face of the certificate of deposit that the amount represented thereby is in payment of income and profits taxes. The Federal Reserve Bank should forward the original certificate of deposit to the Treasurer of the United States, with its daily transcript, and transmit to the collector the duplicate and triplicate, accompanied by a statement giving the name of the taxpayer for whom the payment is made in order that the collector may make the necessary record and forward the duplicate to the office of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

This Treasury Decision amends and supplements the provisions of Articles 1731 and 1732 of Regulations 45.

DANIEL C. ROPER,
Commissioner of Internal Revenue.
Approved: Aug. 7, 1919.
Carter Glass,
Secretary of the Treasury.

ESTATE TAX.

(T. D. 2905.)

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Office of Commissioner of Internal Revenue,
Washington, D. C.

The appended Department Circular No. 151, issued under date of June 24, 1919, with reference to the receipt of 4¾ per cent Victory Notes in payment of estate or inheritance taxes, and supplementing Departmnt Circular No. 132, dated January 30, 1919. (T. D. 2802), as to receipt of liberty bonds for estate or inheritance taxes, is published for the information of internal revenue officers and others concerned. This decision is supplementary to Art. 91 of Regulations No. 37 (Revised, 1919).

DANIEL C. ROPER,
Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

NEEDS WIRELESS OPERATORS.

The U. S. Shipping Board is in immediate need of qualified radio operators, and can furnish employment to any man who possesses a first-grade commercial license issued by the Department of Commerce. In accordance with the new wage scale recently established, the first operator is paid $125.00 per month, the second operator $100.00 per month, in addition to all expenses. The radio operator is considered an officer and is provided with superior accommodations.

List of Recent Government Departmental Publications

Interior Department.

Land Service Bulletin, Vol. 3, August 1, 1919, of the General Land Office.

Statistics on crude petroleum marketed in the United States in 1918, in barrels of 42 gallons, prepared by A. B. Coons.

Reclamation Record, Vol. 10, No. 8, August, 1919.

Bureau of Education circular entitled "Fellowships in French Universities for American students."

Bureau of Education on "The Building Problem of the Schools of Memphis, Tennessee."

Bureau of Education Circular, "The Army Trade Tests."

Amendments to the rules for the Indian School Service, by the Office of Indian Affairs.

Tables showing mine production of gold, silver, copper, lead and recoverable zinc in Nevada in 1918, by counties, by the Geological Survey.

Reports on midyear conditions in metal mining in the States of Arizona, California, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, Utah and Washington.

Department of Agriculture.

FARMERS' BULLETINS.

142. Principles of Nutrition and the Nutritive.
139. Emmer; Grain for Semiarid Regions. Value of Food.
157. Propagation of Plants.
181. Pruning.
204. Cultivation of Mushrooms.
206. Milk Fever and Its Treatment.
218. School Garden.
232. Okra; Its Culture and Uses.
249. Cereal Breakfast Foods.
254. Cucumbers.
256. Preparation of Vegetables for the Table.
279. Method of Eradicating Johnson Grass.
289. Beans.
293. Use of Fruit as Food.
304. Growing and Curing Hops.
311. Sand-Clay and Burnt-Clay Roads.
318. Cowpeas.
324. Sweet Potatoes.
338. Macadam Roads.
339. Alfalfa.
351. Tuberculin Test of Cattle for Tuberculosis.
354. Onion Culture.
355. A Successful Poultry and Dairy Farm.
363. Use of Milk as Food.
375. Care of Food in the Home.
382. Adulteration of Forage Plant Seeds.
391. Economical Use of Meat in the Home.
411. Feeding Hogs in the South.
413. Care of Milk and Its Use in the Home.
414. Corn Cultivation.
415. Seed Corn.
416. Production of Cigar Leaf Tobacco.
431. The Peanut.
434. Home Production of Onion Seeds and Sets.
436. Winter Oats for the South.
438. Hog Houses.
440. Spraying Peaches for the Control of Brown Rot, Scab, and Curculio.
441. Lespedeza, or Japan Clover.
442. Treatment of Bee Diseases.
444. Remedies and Preventives Against Mosquitoes.
446. Choice of Crops for Alkali Lands.
447. Bees.
449. Rabies or Hydrophobia.
455. Red Clover.
460. Frames as a Factor in Truck Gardening.
471. Grape Propagation, Pruning and Training.
473. Tuberculosis.
474. Use of Paint on the Farm.
475. Ice Houses.
477. Sorghum Syrup Manufacture.
482. Pear and How to Grow It.
487. Cheese; Economical Uses in the Diet.
493. English Sparrow as a Pest.
494. Lawns and Lawn Soils.
496. Raising Belgian Hares and Other Rabbits.
497. Some Common Game, Aquatic, and Rapacious Birds in Relation to Man.
498. Exterminating the Texas Fever Tick.
501. Cotton Improvement Under Weevil Conditions.
505. Benefits of Improved Roads.
506. Food of Some Well-Known Birds of Forest, Farms, and Garden.
508. Market Hay.
509. Forage Crops for the Cotton Region.
515. Vetches.
516. Production of Maple Syrup and Sugar.
518. Winter Barley.
523. Tobacco Curing.
524. Tile Drainage on the Farm.
525. Raising Guinea Pigs.
526. Mutton and Its Value in the Diet.
528. Hints to Poultry Raisers.
529. Vetch Growing in South Atlantic States.
533. Good Seed Potatoes and How to Produce Them.
535. Sugar and Its Value as Food.
537. How to Grow an Acre of Corn.
540. Stable Fly.
544. Potato-Tuber Diseases.
550. Crimson Clover; Growing the Crop.
551. Cultivation of American Ginseng.
553. Pop Corn for the Home.
554. Pop Corn for the Market.
555. Cotton Anthracnose.
559. Use of Corn, Kafir, and Cowpeas in the Home.
565. Corn Meal as a Food; Ways of Using It.
567. Sugar-Beet Growing Under Irrigation.
568. Growing Sugar Beets Under Humid Conditions.
569. Texas or Tick Fever.
571. Tobacco Culture.
572. System of Farm Cost Accounting.
573. Angora Goat.
574. Poultry House Construction.
576. Breeds of Sheep for the Farm.
577. Growing Egyptian Cotton in the Salt River Valley, Arizona.
578. Making and Feeding of Silage.
579. Crimson Clover: Utilization.
580. Beef Production in the South.
583. Common Mole.
585. Natural and Artificial Incubation of Hens' Eggs.
586. Collection and Preservation of Plant Material for Use in the Study of Agriculture.
587. Economic Value of North American Skunks.
588. Economical Cattle Feeding in the Corn Belt.
595. Arsenate of Lead as an Insecticide Against Hornworms in Dark-Tobacco Districts.
596. Culture of Winter Wheat in the Eastern United States.
597. Road Drag and How Used.
602. Clean Milk: Production and Handling.
605. Sudan Grass.
606. Collection and Preservation of Insects and Other Material for Use in the Study of Agriculture.
607. Farm Kitchen as a Workshop.
608. Removing Garlic Flavor from Milk and Cream.
609. Bird Houses and How to Build Them.
610. Wild Onion: Methods of Eradication.
612. Breeds of Beef Cattle.
613. Goldenseal under Cultivation.
614. A Corn-Belt Farming System Which Saves Harvest Labor by Hogging Down Crops.
616. Winter Wheat Varieties for the Eastern United States.
618. Leafspot: A Disease of Sugar Beets.
619. Breeds of Draft Horses.
621. How to Attract Birds in Northeastern United States.
622. Basket Willow Culture.
623. Ice Houses and Use of Ice on Dairy Farm.
624. Natural and Artificial Brooding of Chickens.
625. Cotton Wilt and Root Knot.
627. House Centipede.
630. Common Birds Useful to the Farmer.
635. What a Farm Contributes Directly to the Farmers' Living.
636. Chalcis-Fly in Alfalfa Seed.
637. Grasshopper Problem and Alfalfa Culture.
639. Eradication of Cattle Tick Necessary for Profitable Dairying.
640. Hessian Fly.
642. Tomato Growing in the South.
643. Blackberry Culture.
646. Crimson Clover: Seed Production.
648. Control of Root Knot.
650. San Jose Scale and Its Control.
653. Honey and Its Use in the Home.
655. Cottonseed Meal for Feeding Beef Cattle.
656. Community Egg Circle.
657. Chinch Bug.
658. Cockroaches.
659. True Clothes Moth.
660. Weeds; How to Control Them.
661. Method of Analyzing Farm Business.
662. Apple Tree Tent Canterpillar.
663. Drug Plants Under Cultivation.
666. Foot-and-Mouth Disease.
667. Colts: Breaking and Training.
668. Squash Vine Borer.
669. Fiber Flax.
670. Field Mice as Farm and Orchard Pests.
671. Harvest Mites or "Chiggers."
673. Irrigation Practice in Rice Growing.
674. Control of the Citrus Thrips in California Arizona.
675. Round-head Apple Tree Borer.
676. Hard Clover Seed and Treatment in Hulling.
677. Growing Hay in South for Market.
678. Growing Hard Spring Wheat.
680. Varieties of Hard Spring Wheat.
682. Simple Trap Nest for Poultry.
684. Squab Raising.
685. The Native Persimmon.
687. Eradication of Ferns from Pasture Lands in Eastern United States.
688. Culture of Rice in California.
689. Plan for a Small Dairy House.
690. Field Pea.
691. Grasshoppers and Their Control on Sugar Beets and Truck Crops.
693. Bur Clover.
694. Cultivation of Peppermint and Spearmint.
696. Handling and Shipping Citrus Fruits in the Gulf States.
697. Duck Raising.
698. Trenching Machinery Used for the Construction of Trenches for Tile Drains.
699. Hydrocyanic-Acid Gas Against Household Insects.
700. Pecan Culture.
701. Bagworn: An Injurious Shade Tree Insect.
702. Cottontail Rabbits in Relation to Trees and Farm Crops.
703. Suggestions for Parcel Post Marketing.
704. Grain Farming in the Middle West with Live Stock as a Side Line.
705. Catalpa Sphinx.
707. Commercial Grading, Packing, and Shipping of Cantaloupes.
708. Leopard Moth: A Dangerous Imported Insect Enemy of Shade Trees.
709. Muscadine Grapes.
710. Bridge Grafting.
711. Care and Improvement of the Woodlot.
712. School Lunches.
713. Sheep Scab.
714. Sweet-Potato Diseases.
715. Measuring and Marketing Woodlot Products.
716. Management of Sandy Land Farms in Northern Indiana and Southern Michigan.
717. Food for Young Children.
718. Cooperative Live Stock Shipping Association.
720. Prevention of Losses of Stock from Poisonous Plants.
721. Rose Chafer.
722. Leaf Blister Mite.
723. Oyster-shell Scale and the Scurvy Scale.
724. Feeding of Grain Sorghums to Live Stock.
725. Wireworms Destructive to Cereal and Forage Crops.
726. Natal Grass; A Southern Perennial Hay Crop.
727. Growing Fruit for Home Use in the Great Plains Area.
728. Dewberry Culture.
729. Corn Culture in Southeastern States.
730. Button Clover.
731. True Army Worm and Its Control.
732. Marquis Wheat.
733. Corn and Cotton Wireworm in Its Relation to Cereal and Forage Crops with Control Measures.
734. Fly Traps and Their Operation.
736. Ginseng Diseases and Their Control.
737. The Clover Leafhopper and Its Control.
738. Cereal Crops in the Panhandle of Texas.
739. Cutworms and Their Control in Corn and Other Cereal Crops.
740. House Ants; Kinds and Methods of Control.
741. The Alfalfa Weevil.
742. The White-Pine Blister Rust.
743. The Feeding of Dairy Cows.
744. The Preservative Treatment of Farm Timbers.
745. Waste Land and Wasted Land on Farms.
746. The Farmer's Income.

GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS AND PURCHASES

Purchase and Storage.

CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE.

Rossenwasser Bros., Inc., Shoes, 4 pairs, $30.00; Shoes, 14 pairs, $105.00; Shoes, 2 pairs, $15.00.

T. D. Barry Company, Shoes, 16 pairs, $104.00; Shoes, 14 pairs, $117.00; Shoes, 22 pairs, $143.00.

Ridabock and Company, Badges, 10, $2.20.

Warnock Uniform Company, Clothing, 9, $61.10.

Ridabock and Company, Coat, 1, $19.50; Badges, 28, $6.10; Badges, 18, $4.10.

J. K. Krieg Company, Brushes, Knives, 50, $9.10.

E. E. Alley Company, Towling, 50 yards, $27.75.

Army and Navy Supply Company, Blouses, Trousers, 18, $154.00.

Browning, King and Company, Clothing, 22, $143.50.

Army and Navy Supply Company, Clothing, 70, $122.50; Clothing, 92, $290.50; Clothing, 86, $251.50.

J. K. Krieg Company, Tools, 178, $17.34.

Clafins, Inc., Collar Buttons, 4 Dozen, $2.60.

London Shrinking and Refinishing Works, Shrinking, 15,937 Yards, $513.73.

Clafins, Inc., Chambray, 50 Yards, $13.75.

Specialty Shoe Machinery Co., Nails, 25 pounds., $4.00.

Army and Navy Supply Company, Trousers, Hat, and Ribbons, 67, $112.00.

Browning King and Company, Shirts, 9, $71.10.

MACHINERY AND ENGINEERING.

Economy Baler Company, Parts Machinery, Gov. Island, 127, $428.00.

Frederick Osann, Parts Machinery, Gov. Island, 127, $46.30.

Dodge Mfg. Company, Hangers, Shafting and Couplings, 180, $264.50.

Spilger Electric Company, Material and labor changing, $250.00.

Standard Oil Company of New York, Gasoline storage system, 1, $1,738.07.

Royal Eastern Electric Supply Company, Plugs, Brushings, and Wire, 1919, $89.03.

General Electric Company, Rolls, Record No. 2260, 50, $16.00.

Eastman Kodak Company, Book, "Whattem Light," 1, .40.

Kalt Lumber Company, White Pine, T and G, S2S, 40,000 feet, $2,680.00.

Manhattan Electric Supply Company, Plugs, Final Hubble, C No. 128, 12, $2.16.

Royal Eastern Electric Supply Co., Globes, Waterproof Clear Glass, 15, $9.60; Wire, Atlantic Insulated, No. 8, 12 pounds, $3.60.

Singer Sewing Machine Company, Parts, Machine, 363, $163.50.

Novo Mfg. Company, Batteries, Novo No. 219, 72, $12.96; Batteries, Ever-ready, No. 791, 72, $8.64.

Bruce and Cook Company, Iron, Gal. Sheets, 9,686 pounds, $600.52.

Kalt Lumber Company, Lumber, Spruce, 2 x 12 in. x 16 in., 21,120 feet, $1,372.80; Lumber, Spruce, 2 x 12 in. x 14 in., 2,520 feet, $151.20.

Superior Welding Company, Gland and Labor, 1, $5.00.

RAW MATERIALS.

John S. Madigan, Coal, Bit., 5,435 tons, $114.14.

Swan and Finch Company, Med. Motor Oil, 5 gals., $2.40; Marine Engine Oil, 10 gals., $7.80.

Candee Smith and Howland, Unslacked Lime, 10 bbls., $37.00.

Wm. Zinsser and Company, Aluminum Powder Paint, 5 hbls., $5.75; Cabinet Finish Varnish, 5 gals., $9.50.

Pratt and Whitney Company, Motor Gas, 9 gals., $2.34.

Swan and Finch Company, Heavy Motor Oil, 400 gals., $120.00.

Super Tire Company, Motor Gas, 33 gals., $8.25.

J. R. McCardell, Motor Gas, 18 gals., $4.50; Med. Motor Oil, 2 qts., .50.

Standard Oil Company of N. J., VM and P Naptha, 41,000 gals., $8,405.00.

Texas Company, New York, Fuel Oil, 1,000 gals., $115.00.

Standard Oil Company of N. J., Gas, Q. M. C., 4,034 1-2 gals., $1,010.88.

Channell Chemical Company, Chicago, Illinois, O'Cedar Polish, 100 gals., $180.00.

Rio Grande Oil Company, El Paso, Texas, Crude Oil, 100,000 gals., $5,700.00.

Standard Oil Company, Chicago, Illinois, Gas, Q. M. S., 1,364 gals., $291.00.

Dearborn Chemical Company, Chicago, Illinois, Comp. Slushing Oil, 3,500 gals., $4,200.00; No-Ox-Ide, 2,000 pounds, $240.00; Rust Preventitive, 100 quarts, $63.00; Slushing Oil, 400 pounds, $60.00.

Continental Oil Company, Denver, Colorado, M. Motor Oil, 293 gals., $188.99; Gas, Q. M. S., 4,340 gals., $1,085.00; Min. Cyl. Oil, 57 1-10 gals., $27.84; Cup Grease, 75 pounds, $10.69.

E. J. Murphy Company, Washington, D. C., Furniture Polish, 12 quarts, $6.00.

Gold Medal Polish Company, Bunnell, Colo., Floor Polish, 480 gals., $480.00.

John Lucas and Company, Philadelphia, Pa., Floor Polish, 500 gals., $525.00.

Rio Grande Oil Company, El Paso, Texas, Motor Oil, 1,500 gals., $660.

The Texas Company, New York City, N. Y., Gas, Q. M. S., 30,000 gals., $8,100.00.

Union Oil Company, Los Angeles, California, Fuel Oil, 50,000 gals., $1,940.52.

Monarch Coal Mining Company, Wyoming, Bit. Lump, 4 in. Screened, 15,000 tons, $4,875.00.

The Evans Sales Company, El Paso, Texas, Bit. Coal, Screened Lump, 504 tons, before Oct. 1, $1.75; after Oct. 1, $2.10.

King Coal Company, San Francisco, Cal., Bit. Coal, Lump, 7,195 tons, $24,103.25.

Texas Company, New York City, N. Y., Motor Gas., Q. M. S., 55 gals., $13.48; Motor Gas., Q. M. S., 895 gals., $210.33.

Lehn and Fink, Incorporated, New York City, N. Y., Lysol, 1,248 bottles, $199.68.

Cook Pt. and Varnish Company, Kansas City, Mo., Asphaltum Varnish, 250 gals., $147.50.

Iron Trade Products Company, Pittsburgh, Pa., Bit. Coal, R-M, 2,688 tons, $8,870.40.

L. A. Snead Company, Washington, D. C., Bit. Coal, R-M, 480 tons, $1,560.00.

Iron Trade Products Company, Pittsburgh, Pa., Bit. Coal, R-M, 1,800 tons, $4,770.00.

Texas Company, New York City, Motor Gas,, Q. M. S., 21,000 gals., $5,145.00.

Sangamon County Mining Company, Chicago, Illinois, Bit. Lump, 1,850 tons, $4,347.50.

J. A. Bentley Coal Company, Praise, Kentucky, Bit. R-M, 5,610 tons, $14,025.00.

L. A. Snead Company, Washington, D. C., Bit. R-M 15,650 tons, $45,385.00.

Nemours Trading Corporation, New York City, N. Y., Wonder-Mist Polish, 25 gals., $50.00.

George F. Muth and Company, Washington, D. C., Celluloid Sheets, 20 x 50 in., 36, $41.04.

The Texas Company, New York City, N. Y., Motor Gas., Q. M .S., 3,000 gals., $675.00.

CONSTRUCTION DIVISION.

Robbins and Myers Company, Philadelphia, Pa., Motors, $47.90.

Oshkosh Mfg. Company, Washington, D. C., Pike Poles, $187.20.

Eagle Lock Company, New York City, N. Y., Padlocks, $82.01.

Eagle Lock Company, New York City, N. Y., Padlocks, $543.39.

MOTORS AND VEHICLES.

Rome-Turney Radiator Company, 200-3007 Core Sub Assembly, $8,700.90; 300-3029 Anchor Radiator Brace, $3.00.

Long Mfg. Company, 300-3030 Shroud Fan, $600.00; 200-3001 Radiator and Shroud Assembly, $13,000.00; 500-1590 Pin Radiator Cap Hinge, $20.00; 300-3039 Header Radiator upper and lower, $495.00; 2,000-3047 Tube Radiator, Fin, Small, $440.00; 300-3046 Tube Radiator, Fin, Large, $60.00; 500-3027 Gasket Radiator Inlet and Outlet Pipe, $15.00; 300-3025 Pipe, Radiator, Water Outlet, $75.00; 189-3004 Tank Radiator Bottom, $680.40; 280-1585 Tank Radiator Tube, $1,344.00; 500-3008 Washer Radiator Core, $55.00; 300-3024 Pipe Radiator Water Inlet, $66.00.

Thompson Mfg. Company, 200-1627 Starting Crank Assembly, $962.00; 200-2502 Shaft Sub Assembly, $216.00; 300-2512 Jaw Starting Crank, $188.10; 300-2511 Hinge End Crank Shaft ——; 300-2510 Shaft Starting Crank, $105.00; 300-2509 Sleeve Starting Crank Handle, $115.80; 300-2506 Spring Starting Crank Shaft Release, $18.60.

Signal Corps.

Yale and Towne Mfg. Company, Locks, 6, $8.34.

M. G. Brown-Edson Company, Chamois Skins, 2, $2.00.

Frank B. Cook Company, Arresters, 200, $186.40.

Kalt Lumber Company, Lumber, 1,000 feet, $39.00.

The Lamson Company, Ratchet Piece, 1, $3.37.

Standard Paint Company, Paint, 2 Gallons, $4.00.

Standard Underground Cable Company, Cable, 42,000 feet, $1,673.80.

James G. Biddle, Philadelphia, Pa., Services and material in repairing one Megger, $17.50.

Boyle-Robertson Construction Co., Washington, D. C., Preparing plans for photographic building at 18th street and Virginia Avenue, $50.60.

Western Union Telegraph Company, New York City, N. Y., Siphon Recorders, $1,115.08.

General Supply Committee.

The General Supply Committee has awarded contracts as follows:

First Supplement, Class one—paper; Item 1532 typewriter paper for the period beginning July 1, 1919, and ending June 30, 1920, to the Whitaker Paper Company, 822 Munsey Building, Washington, D. C. Item 1537 Writing Paper for the period beginning July 1, 1919, and ending Jan. 31, 1920, to Philip Lindemeyr, Cor. Platt and Charles Sts., Baltimore, Md.

First Supplement, Class 10—Soap: Item 10582, Scouring compound for the period beginning July 1, 1919, and ending Dec. 31, 1919, to Browning and Middleton, Inc., 608 Pa. Ave., N. W., Washington, D. C. Item 10588 for Soap for period beginning July 1, 1919, and ending June 30, 1920, to Browning & Middleton, Inc., 608 Pa. Ave., Washington, D. C.

Ordnance Department.

American Car & Foundry Company, Berwick, Pa., Taking Inventory, preparing, boxing, and crating for shipment Trailor Body components, Repair Truck and Repair shops at Berwick, Pa., $39,309.25.

Bond Manufacturing Co., Wilmington, Del., Reloading outfits, $31,890.23.

Brown & Sharpe Mfg. Co., Providence, R. I., Miscellaneous Gages, $47.70.

Buffalo Forge Co., Buffalo, N. Y., Simons Packs, $6,000.00.

American Multigraph Co., Cleveland, Ohio, Mark V Base Detonating Fuzes, $186.00.

Gorham Manufacturing Co., Providence, R. I., One Bomb Sight Testing Fixture, $100.00.

Crucible Steel Company, Pittsburgh, Pa., Regular Carbon Tool Steel Bars, $2,071.35.

Washington Steel & Ordnance Co., Washington, D. C., Rebanding four (4)—14 in. "Navy" Proof Projectiles, $40.00.

Grant Motor Car Corporation, Cleveland, Ohio, For completion of Work, $1,500.00.

Marion Steam Shovel Company, Marion, Ohio, Change in drawings, $6,000,00.

American Car & Foundry Co., 165 Broadway, New York City, Confirming title of contractor to "Material Scrapped" and "Material other than Scrap," $546.96.

William S. Howard, 345 Riverdale Ave., Yonkers, N. Y., Revision of Drawings, $2,036.32.

Fibre Specialty Mfg. Co., Kennett Square, Pa., Fibre Carrying Cases for Observation circles, $5,955.00.

NEW ALASKAN COMMISSION HEAD.

The Department of the Interior authorizes the following:

The President has appointed Col. Frederick Mears as Chairman and Chief Engineer of the Alaskan Engineering Commission in charge of the construction of the Government railroad in Alaska. Col. Mears was a member of this Commission but retired to return to active duty with the army during the war. He was with Gen. Goethels during the construction of the Panama Canal and built the Panama Railroad, and was general manager of the American railroad lines in France.

The President has appointed Mr. William C. Edes as Consulting Engineer to the Commission.

LIST OF UNITED STATES TREASURY DECISIONS

The following is a list of Treasury decisions under customs and other laws for the period January-June, 1919, for the convenience of the business men of the country. The decisions themselves may be had upon request. The department number of the decision follows each one enumerated. They are as follows:

A.

Accounting forms and procedure. 37919-38076.
Auditor for Treasury Department. 38039.
Additional duty:
Abstract 42906.
Commissions (Abstract 42937).
Excess merchandise. 37987.
Adeps lanae anhydrous; lanolin; wool grease, refined. 38064.
Aeroplanes, drawback on; T. D. 36857 amended. 37986.
Aeroplanes of foreign manufacture. 37930.
Agricultural implements:
Ensilage cutters. 38066.
Polished shovels (Abstract 43132).
Wool presses. 37964.
Amber beads, strung (Abstract 42890).
Amendment of Customs Regulations. (See Customs Regulations.)
American goods returned; Marine engine. 37891—38047.
Moving-picture films (Abstract 43176).
Regulations (Abstracts 43081 and 43102).
Tungsten scrap (United States v. Tower & Sons). 37981.
Zinc dross (Abstracts 43095 and 43221).
Angora wool, shortage of (Abstract 42897).
Animal quarantine; horses, cattle, sheep, and swine. 37912—37967.
Animals for breeding purposes. 38011.
Antimony ore; crude ore (Abstract 43092).
Antimony ware (Abstract 43006).
Antique beads; regulations (Abstract 42874).
Antique furniture (Abstracts 42866 and 42943).
Antique paneling (Abstract 42942).
Antique velvet (Abstract 42867).
Appeals from decisions of Board of General Appraisers:
Beads; artificial flowers (Abstract 42788). 37890.
Bone watch charms (Abstract 43104). 38021.
Boxes packed together (G. A. 8224). 37920.
Earthenware articles (Abstract 42940). 37911.
Feather flues (Abstract 43009). 37965.
Grapevine leaves (G. A. 8247). 38036.
Hardened oil (G. A. 8260). 38060.
Ivory brooches and pendants (G. A. 8222). 37917.
Polariscopes; optical instruments (Abstract 42701). 37868.
Precipitated chalk (Abstract 43005). 38009.
Ticking; cotton and flax fabrics (Abstract 42831). 37916.
Usual coverings (Abstract 43043). 38032.
Wheat, bleached, in bundles (Abstract 42750). 37865.
Appraisement, legality of. 37934.
Appraisers' returns on invoices. 37889.
Appreciated currency:
The Netherlands. 38041.
Danish. 38049.
Norwegian. 37880.
Spanish. 37909.
Swedish. 37881.
Artificial flowers:
Beaded articles (United States v. American Bead Co.) 38044.
Beads, appeal from Abstract 42788. 37890.
Artistic antiquities; Chinese vases, etc. (United States v. Tsai). 37902.
Artists' colors (Abstract 43067.)
Assay of lead in ore (Abstract 42872).
Assay of ore (Abstracts 42982 and 42994).
Assistant Secretaries of Treasury, assignment and supervision. 37895.
Attorney General, opinion of:
Seizure of distilled spirits, report of. 37952.
Auditor for Treasury Department:
Accounting forms and procedure. 38039.
Form of schedules. 38039.
Automobiles, entry of. 37931.
Axminster carpeting; Wilton rugs (Abstract 43157).

B.

Bamboo baskets:
Abstract 42996.
Tea coverings (United States v. Brown & Co.). 37903.
Bamboo lamp shades (Abstract 42986).
Bamboo lamp shades (Abstract 42986).
Bamboo splash mats (Abstract 43077).
Bandages, cotton, in the piece. 37933.
Barley damaged by fire (Abstract 42873).
Barley damaged by fire (Abstract 42873).
Barley; wheat; speltz (Abstract 42930).
Barrington Transportation Co., bond of, as common carrier. 37950.
Baseballs; tennis balls, toys (Abstract 42997).
Baskets:
Abstract 43223.
Bamboo (Abstract 42996).
Toothbrush; coverings (Abstract 43037).
Baskets, silk-lined (Abstracts 43113, 43127, 43165, 43195).
Baskets, silk-lined. 38024.
Steinhardt & Bro. et al. v. United States. 37940.
Bead necklaces:
Abstract 42920.
Imitation pearl beads (Abstract 43001).
Kewpies (Abstract 43038).
Bead necklaces or neckchains. 37954.
Beaded articles:
Abstract 43110.
Artificial flowers (United States v. American Bead Co.). 38044.
Bullion fringes and tassels (Abstract 43136).
Beaded trimmings (Abstract 43239).
Beaded silk hand bags (Abstract 42977).
Beaded silk wearing apparel (Abstract 43115).
Beaded trimmings.
Abstracts 43048, 43061, 43189, 43197, 43233, and 43239.
Braids; ornaments (Abstracts 43160 and 43161).
Beads:
Antique; regulations (Abstract 42874).
Artificial flowers; appeal from Abstract 42788. 37890.
Coral. (See Coral beads.)
Imitation pearl. (See Imitation.)
Mandarin chains (Abstract 43227).
Manufactures of paste (Abstract 43000).
Temporary strung (Abstracts 43120 and 43204).
Bean cake; manure (Abstract 42994).
Beans; kuromame; soya beans (Abstracts 42852 and 43148).
Beauty spots; cotton velvet articles. 37887.
Beltings; ribbons (Abstract 43086).
Berries, sloe (Abstract 42957).
Bill of lading, bond to produce. 38042.
Bleached wheat. 38025.
Board of General Appraisers, decisions of:
Additional duty on excess merchandise. 37987.
Animals for breeding purposes. 38011.
Bead necklaces or neck chains. 37954.
Beauty spots; cotton velvet articles. 37887.
Books for public library. 37938.
Boxes packed together not entireties. 37871.
Bronze statue by Rodin. 37898.
Butchers' cleavers. 37879.
Cape Angora goat hair. 37960.
Catgut, unmanufactured. 37914.
Chair reeds. 37988.
Chinaware. 38012.
Chutney. 38068.
Cook's knives, not cleavers. 38054.
Copper ore; lead-bearing ores. 37899.
Copper-wire cables. 37955.
Cores, cast-iron and steel. 37989.
Cork flooring. 37953.
Cotton bandages in the piece. 37933.
Cotton cloth, woven figured. 37893.
Cotton waists; scalloped articles. 37870.
Creme sandwich truffee. 38063.
Cutch. 38055.
Diminutive tree of semiprecious stones. 37866.
Discarded wool felts. 38052.
Dried nori in sheets; crude seaweed. 38072—38073.
Embroidered handkerchiefs. 37922.
Ensilage cutters; agricultural implements. 38066.
Envelopes composed of handmade writing paper. 37928.
Furniture imported for exhibition. 38030.
Glove leather. 37973.
Grapevine leaves. 37971.
Hardened oil. 38031.
Homatropine hydrobromide; individual package. 38074.
Indigo. 37823.
Ivory brooches and pendants. 37869.
Lanolin; wool grease, refined; adeps lanae anhydrous. 38064.
Legality of appraisement. 37934.
Mixed yarn. 38037.
Nitric acid mixed with sulpphuric acid. 37927.
Oak flooring. 38075.
Olive oil; denaturing. 37888.
Part of saddles. 37915.
Ruscus leaves; reimportation. 37974.
Sea-grass cord. 38010.
Silk-lined baskets. 38024.
Slip covers; Jacquard figured upholstery goods. 38067.
Sufficiency of protest. 37971.
Tea containers; immediate and outside containers. 37956.
Type metal. 38018.
Waste. 37957.
Whale meat. 38053.
Wooden staves; entireties. 38065.
Wool presses; agricultural implements. 37964.
Bond:
Entry under six months (Abstract 43152).
Exportation (Abstract 43142).
Bond to produce bill of lading. 38042.
Bone charms, carved (Abstract 43203).
Bone watch charms:
Abstract 43104.
Appeal from Abstract 43104.
Appeal from Abstract 43104. 38021.
Bookklets; books (Abstract 43087).
Books for gratuitous private circulation (Abstract 43134).
Books for public library. 37938.
Books in foreign languages (Abstract 43033).
Bort (Abstracts 42946, 43151, and 43179).
Bottles, nonrefillable. (See Nonrefillable bottles.)
Boxes packed together, not entireties. 37871.
Appeal from G. A. 8224. 37920.
Boxes, packing:
Brennan Packing Co., Chicago, Ill., drawback on. 37878.
Cincinnati Abattoir Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, drawback on. 38043.
Bracelets, glass. (See Glass.)
Braids; hemp chenille (Abstract 43241).
Bran, rice; rice shorts; rice middlings. (Abstract 42950).
Breakage:
Outage (Park & Tilford v. United States). 37906.
Shortage (Abstract 42989).
Bricks; rotten stone (Abstract 43021).
Brokerage or contingent fee not allowed; contracts, solicitation for, forbidden. 38008.
Bronze statuary (Abstract 42939).
Bronze statue by Rodin. 37898.
Brooches and pendants, ivory. 37869.
Appeal from G. A. 8222. 37917.
Brooches, rubber (Abstract 42901).
Building stone, sawed (Abstract 43211).
Bulbs, tulip. (See Tulip bulbs.)
Bullion fringes (Abstracts 42973, 42984, 42995, 43075, 43215, 43230, 43240, and 43243).
Bullion fringes and tassels (Abstracts 42858 and 43136).
Bullion tassels and fringes:
Abstracts 42953, 53010, and 43078.
Bullion trimmings; metal-thread goods (Abstract 42871).
Butchers' cleavers. 37879.
Buttons, millinery ornaments (Abstract 43128).

C.

Cables, copper wire. 37955.
Cakes, Japanese (Abstract 43163).
Calendars; printed matter (Abstract 43046).
Canada, direct exportation to, other than by sea. 37908.
Cancellation of mail entries. 37984.
Canes, drums, and lamps, drawback on; T. D. 37281-A extended. 38062.
Canvas, chair (Abstract 43146).
Cape Angora goat hair. 37960.
Caravel Steamship Lines, bond of, as common carrier. 38056—38070.
Carbon blocks (Abstract 43145).
Carbon plates:
Abstract 43238.
Statutory construction (Knott v. United States). 37948.
Card cloth (Abstract 43206).
Care of seamen, contracts for. 38051.
Cartage and lighterage; Director General of Railroads. 37968.
Carved bone charms (Abstract 43203).
Cast-iron and steel cores. 37989.
Catgut, unmanufactured. 37914.
Cedar poles (United States v. Baxter et al.). 37975.
Ceramic colors:
Abstract 43214.
Drakenfeld & Co. v United States. 37979.
Certificates, discontinuance of; trading with the enemy. 38005.
Certificates of exportation:
Domestic products. 37983.
Drawback. 38028.
Chains, mandarin (Abstract 42960).

LIST OF UNITED STATES TREASURY DECISIONS

Chair canvas (Abstract 43146).
Chair reeds. 37988.
Chalk, precipitated (Abstract 43005).
Charges on nonrefillable bottles (Abstract 42898).
Chicle (Abstracts 42861 and 43222).
Compound, Wm. Wrigley Co., Chicago, Ill.,
Chinese shoes. (Abstract 42923).
Chinese shoes; cotton wearing apparel (Ab-
Chinois; limes in brine (Abstract 43246).
drawback on. 37958.
Chinaware. 38012.
stract 43034 and 43236).
Chinese vases, etc.; artistic antiquities (United States v Tsai). 37902.
Chinotti:
Limes in brine; pickles (Abstract 43137).
Peeled and in brine. 37918.
Chlorate of potash tablets (Abstract 43205).
Chocolate and coco products, drawback on; T. D. 37859-A extended. 38016.
Chutney. 38068.
Cigarettes:
American Tobacco Co., New York, drawback on. 37986.
Anglo-Egyptian Cigarette & Tobacco Co., New York, drawback on. 37897.
Drawback on; T. D. 37407-D extended. 37951.
Themelis Bros. Co. (Inc.), New York drawback on. 37878.
Cigars:
San Martin & Leon Co., Tampa, Fla., drawback on. 38062.
Tobacco, etc.; internal-revenue tax. 37929.
Civil Service Commission; stenographers and typewriters. 38017.
Clasps, jewelry (Abstract 43109).
Clay turkeys (Abstracts 43030 and 43172).
Cleavers, butchers'. 37879.
Clerical error (Abstracts 42963, 43106, 43155, 43169, and 43171).
Cloisonne vases; plated ware (Saji & Kariya Co. et al. v. United States). 37945.
Coal-tar product; rescorcin (Abstract 42857).
Cochineal lake (Abstract 43082).
Coins, foreign, values of. 37864—37959.
Collectors of customs, statistical reports furnished to. 38040.
Colored-glass bracelets; mandarin chains (Abstract 43122).
Colors (Abstract 43166).
Combination penholders; entireties (United States v. Illfelder & Co.). 37901.
Commissions; additional duty (Abstract 42937).
Common carrier, bond of:
Barrington Transportation Co. 37950.
Caravel Steamship Lines. 38056—38070.
Director General of Railroads. 37876—37892.
Dominion Express Co. 38004.
Lightning Motor Co. 38022.
Shippers' Navigation Co. 38007.
Condensed Milk. (See Milk.)
Condensers for pathescopes; optical instruments (Abstract 42900).
Confectionery:
G. Casale & Sons, Brooklyn, N. Y., drawback on. 38043.
Slauson & Co., New York, drawback on. 38029.
Congressional legislation; printing and binding. 38061.
Consular invoices, discontinuing quadruplicate copy of. 38026.
Containers, tea; immediate and outside containers. 37956.
Contracts and contingent fees. 38050.
Contracts for care of seamen, etc. 38051.
Contracts, solicitation for, forbidden; brokerage or contingent fees not allowed. 38008.
Cooks' knives, not cleavers. 38054.
Copper matte; lead-bearing ore (Abstract 43012).
Copper ore:
Abstract 43091.
Lead-bearing ores. 37899.
Copper wire cables. 37955.
Coral beads:
Abstract 43201.
United States v. Bartromo. 38003.
United States v. Battiloro et al. 38002.
Cord, sea-grass (Abstract 43199).
Cores, cast-iron and steel. 37989.
Corned beef hash. 37894.
Cork flooring. 37953.
Corsets:
Abstract 43111.
Embroidered wearing apparel (Abstract 43014).
Cotton and flag ticking (Abstract 43056).
Cotton bandages in the piece. 37933.
Cotton cloth:
Cotton articles (Abstracts 43025 and 43028).
Dotted swiss (Abstract 42956).
Figured. (See Figured cotton cloth.)
Pile fabrics (Abstract 43076).
Printed (Abstracts 42915 and 42964).
Unfinished (Abstract 43016).
Upholstery goods (Abstract 43131).
Woven figured. 37893.
Cotton, embroidery (Abstract 43024).
Cotton fabrics with fast edges (Abstract 43059).
Cotton figured upholstery goods; cotton nets (Abstract 43060).
Cotton manufactures; dust cloths (Abstract 43198).
Cotton nets:
Cotton figured upholstery goods (Abstract 43060).
Jacquard figured upholstery goods (Abstract 42987).
Cotton quilts (Abstract 42918).
Cotton velvet articles; beauty spots. 37887.
Cotton waists; scalloped articles. 37870.
Cotton wearing apparel; Chinese shoes (Abstract 43034).
Cotton yarn; spool thread (Abstract 43234).
Court of Customs Appeals, decisions of:
Artistic antiquities; Chinese vases, etc. (United States v. Tsai). 37902.
Beaded articles; artificial flowers (United States v. American Bead Co.) 38044.
Carbon plates; statutory construction (Knott v. United States). 37948.
Cedar poles (United States v. Baxter et al.) 37975.
Ceramic colors (Drakenfeld & Co. v. United States). 37979.
Cloisonne vases; plated ware (Saji & Kariya Co. et al. v. United States). 37945.
Combination penholders; entireties (United States v. Illfelder & Co.). 37901.
Coral beads (United States v. Bartiromo). 38003.
Coral beads (United States v. Battiloro et al.). 38002.
Date rate of duty is determined (Vandergrift & Co. v. United States). 37978.
Distilled oils (United States v. Vandegrift & Co.). 37872.
Duty or tax on whisky; jurisdiction (United States v. Shallus & Co.). 37999.
Earthenware garden sets (Butler Bros. v. United States). 37947.
Embroidery machines; sewing machines (Durbrow & Hearne Manufacturing Co. v. United States). 37993.
Entry; when complete (United States v. Cronkhite & Co.). 37980.
Glass trays; decorated glass (United States v. Bush & Co. et al.). 37996.
Jacquard figured laces (Burr & Hardwick v. United States). 37943.
Jewelry; snaps; clasps (United States v. American Bead Co. et al.). 37873.
Jew's-harps (United States v. Sears, Roebuck & Co.) 37875.
Jurisdiction; timeliness of protest (Kennedy & Moon v. United States). 37905.
Ladder tape (Western Blind & Screen Co. v. United States). 37942.
Machine-made Wilton rugs (Beuttell & Sons v. United States). 37900.
Manufacture of gelatin; varnish (United States v. Vandegrift & Co.). 37874.
Marine engine; American goods returned (United States v. Coastwise Steamship & Barge Co.). 38047.
Misjoinder (Cochran Co. et al. v. United States). 38000.
Mountings for opera glasses (United States v. Sheldon & Co.). 37994.
Multifarious protest (United States v. Willenberg & Co.). 38013.
Natural flowers, colored; multifarious protest (United States v. Koscherak Bros.). 38014.
Outage; breakage (Park & Tilford v. United (States). 37906.
Paprika (Littlejohn & Co. et al. v. United States). 38045.
Perishable goods; nonimportation (United States v. Moscahlades Bros.). 37904.
Polariscopes; optical instruments (United States v. International Forwarding Co.). 37995.
Potatoes; form of entry; clerical error (United States v. Maine Central Railway Co.). 38015.
Rugs; sufficiency of protest (United States v. Snellenburg & Co. et al.). 37939.
Shortage (Madeira Embroidery Co. v. United States). 37990.
Shuttles for embroidery machines (Durbrow & Hearne Manufacturing Co. v. United States). 38001.
Silk-lined baskets (Steinhardt & Bro. et al. v. United States). 37940.
Sponge rusks (United States v. Hermanos & Co. Sucrs.). 37941.
Straw hats (Donat & Co. v. United States). 37997.
Sugar cane in tins (United States v. Brown & Co.) 37992.
Tea coverings; bamboo baskets (United States v. Brown & Co.). 37903.
Thin soy; sauce (Yuen & Co. et al. v. United States). 37976.
Ticking; sufficiency of protest (United States v. International Forwarding Co.). 37991.
Tungsten scrap; American goods returned (United States v. Tower & Sons.) 37981.
Validity of reliquidation (Tweed & Co. v. United States). 37944.
Waste bagging; paper stock (United States v. Downing & Co.). 37946.
Water color designs for gowns (American Colortype Co. et al. v. United States). 38046.
Wheat, bleached (United States v. Rice Co. et al.). 37998.
Wool half hose (United States v. Lee & Co.). 37977.
Wrist watch straps; watch cases (United States v. Strausburger & Co.) 37982.
Court of Customs Appeals, decisions of; parties to suit:
American Bead Co. et al., United States v. 37873.
American Bead Co., United States v. 38044.
American Colortype Co. et al. v. United States. 38046.
Baxter et al., United States v. 37975.
Beuttel & Sons v. United States. 37900.
Brown & Co., United States v. 37903.
Burr & Hardwick v. United States. 37943.
Butler Bros. v. United States. 37947.
Bartiromo, United States v. 38003.
Battiloro et al., United States v. 38002.
Brown & Co. v. United States. 37992.
Bush & Co. et al., United States v. 37996.
Coastwise Steamship & Barge Co., United States v. 38047.
Cochran Co. et al. v. United States. 38000.
Cronkhite & Co., United States v. 37980.
Donat & Co. v. United States. 37997.
Downing & Co. v. United States. 37979.
Durbrow & Hearne Manufacturing Co. v. United States. 37993—38001.
Hermanos & Co. Sucrs., United States v. 37941.
Hoyt, United States v. 37975.
Illfelder & Co., United States v. 37901.
International Forwarding Co., United States v. 37991—37995.
Kennedy & Moon v. United States. 37905
Knott v. United States. 37948.
Koscherak Bros, United States v. 38014.
Lee & Co., United States v. 37977.
Littlejohn & Co. et al. v. United States. 38045.
Madeira Embroidery Co. v. United States. 37990.
Maine Central Railway Co., United States v. 38015.
Moscahlades Bros., United States v. 37904.
Park & Tilford v. United States. 37906.
Rice Co. et al., United States v. 37998.
Saji & Kariya Co. et al. v. United States 37945.
Sears, Roebuck & Co., United States v. 37875.
Shallus & Co., United States v. 37999.
Sheldon & Co., United States v. 37994.
Snellenburg & Co. et al., United States v. 37939.
Steinhardt & Bro. et al. v. United States. 37940.
Strausburger & Co., United States v. 37982.
Tower & Sons, United States v. 37981.
Tsai, United States v. 37902.
Tweel & Co. v. United States. 37944.
Vandegrift & Co., United States v. 37872—37874—37978.
Western Blind & Screen Co. v. United States. 37942.
Willenborg & Co., United States v. 38013.
Yuen & Co. et al. v. United States. 37976.
Court-plaster; beauty spots; cotton velvet articles. 37887.
Coverings:
Abstracts 43032, 43036, and 43037.
Imported empty (Abstract 43083).
Tea. (See Tea coverings.)
Usual. (See Usual coverings.)
Creme sandwich truffee. 38063.
Cresol:
Abstracts 42855 and 42864.
Cresylic acid (Abstract 43071).
Crude abrasive; electrite (Abstract 42952).
Crude seawood; dried nori in sheets. 38072—38073.
Crushed stone (Abstract 43180).

LIST OF UNITED STATES TREASURY DECISIONS

Currency:
Appreciated. (See Appreciated currency.)
Depreciated (Abstracts 43185 and 42895).
Curtain goods, madras muslin (Abstract 43013).
Curtains:
Madras (Abstracts 42917 and 42928).
Scalloped (Abstract 42955).
Customs officers or employes, importations by; seizures. 37882.
Customs Regulations of 1915, amendment of:
Article 127; payment for night services. 38048.
Declarations on entry. 38058.
Customs; reports of transactions. 38057.
Cutch. 38055.

D.

Damaged barley, by fire (Abstract 42873).
Danish currency, appreciated. 38049.
Date rate of duty is determined (Vandergrift & Co. v. United States). 37978.
Declarations on entry; amendment of Customs Regulations of 1915. 38058.
Decorated earthenware; smokers' articles (Abstract 43052).
Decorated glass; glass trays (United States v. Bush & Co. et al.). 37996.
Decorated writing paper (Abstract 43194).
Denaturing; olive oil. 37888.
Depreciated currency (Abstracts 42895 and 43185).
Deputy collectors; oaths to travel expense vouchers. 37913.
Designs for gowns, water color (American Colortype Co. et al. v. United States. 38046.
Designs for illustrations; oil paintings (Abstract 42941).
Diamond dust; mail importations. 37961.
Diminutive tree of semiprecious stones. 37866.
Direct exportation to Canada other than by sea. 37908.
Director General of Railroads:
Bond of, as common carrier. 37876—37897.
Cartage and lighterage. 37968.
Dirt in linseed (Abstracts 42910 and 42962).
Discarded wool felts. 38052.
Discontinuing quadruplicate copy of consular invoices. 38026.
Distilled oils (United States v. Vandegrift & Co.) 37872.
Distilled spirits, report of seizure of; opinion of Attorney General. 37952.
Dogs, entry of, for exhibition purposes. 37985.
Dolls, dressed:
Part of lace (Abstracts 42879, 43112, 43116, 43162, 43196, and 43232).
Domestic products; certificates of exportation. 37983.
Dominion Express Co., bond of, as common carrier. 38004.
Dotted swiss; cotton cloth (Abstract 42956).
Drawback:
Certificates of exportation. 38028.
Medicinal preparations, etc.; Virgin Islands. 38059.
Drawback on:
Aeroplanes; T. D. 36857 amended. 37986.
Boxes, packing, Brennan Packing Co., Chicago, Ill. 37878.
Boxes, packing, Cincinnati Abattoir Co., Cincinnati, Ohio. 38043.
Cans, drums, and lamps; T. D. 37281-A extended. 38062.
Chicle compound, Wm. Wrigley, jr., Co., Chicago, Ill. 37958.
Chocolate and coco products; T. D. 37859-A extended. 38016.
Cigarettes, American Tobacco Co., New York. 37986.
Cigarettes, Anglo-Egyptian Cigarette & Tobacco Co., New York. 37897.
Cigarettes; T. D. 37407-D extended. 37951.
Cigarettes, Themelis Bros. Co. (Inc.), New York. 37878.
Cigars, San Martin & Leon Co., Tampa, Fla. 38062.
Confectionery, G. Casale & Sons, Brooklyn, N. Y. 38043.
Confectionery, Slauson & Co., New York. 38029.
Draw plates; T. D. 34020 extended. 380029.
Drug and spices, J. L. Hopkins & Co., New York. 37937.
Extract, flavoring; T. D. 37823-A amended. 37963.
Extracts, flavoring, Jones Bros. Tea Co., New York. 37986.
Extracts, flavoring, Nectola Food Products Co., New York. 37963.
Food products, Falcon Packing Co. (Inc.), New York. 37897.
Fruit, Dailey-Udell Co., Brockport, N. Y. 37886.
Fruit jam, etc.; Lippincott Co., Cincinnati, Ohio. 38016.
Fruit jam; preserves; T. D. 37878-D amended. 38016.
Furs and parts of furs; T. D. 36132 extended. 38029.
Hat braids; T. D. 37835-C amended. 37878.
Hats, ladies', Vogue Hat Co., New York. 37986.
Hats, Panama, Peruvian Hat Co., New York. 37937.
Jam, Gibbs Preserving Co., Baltimore, Md. 37878.
Laces, etc., T. Samson Embroidery & Lace Co., West Hoboken, N. J. 37886.
Lamps, electric, International General Electric Co., Harrison, N. J. 38029.
Machines, electrical, General Electric Co., Schenectady, N. Y. 37886.
Medicinal preparations, B. O. & G. C. Wilson (Inc.), Boston, Mass. 37926.
Medicinal preparation, listerins; T. D. 32607 amended. 37986.
Medicinal preparations; narcotics; T. D. 35907 extended. 37963.
Medicinal preparations; opium; T. D. 3588 amended. 37986.
Medicinal preparations; T. D. 38029-H amended. 38062.
Medicinal preparations, Ulrici Medicine Co., New York. 38043.
Milk, Condensed, Breakstone Bros. (Inc.), New York. 37963.
Milk, condensed, Delaware & Greene Creamery Co. (Inc.), Arkville, N. Y. 38029.
Milk, condensed, Dewart Milk Products Co. (Inc.), Dewart, Pa. 37897.
Milk, condensed, Galeton Dairy Products Co., Galeton, Pa. 37986.
Milk, condensed, Pennsylvania Milk Products Co., Harrisburg, Pa. 37986.
Milk, condensed, Kinney Bros. (Inc.), Binghamton, N. Y. 37986.
Milk, condensed, Lewis County Condensed Milk Co., Lowville, N. Y. 38043.
Milk, condensed, Little Falls Dairy Co., Little Falls, N. Y. 38016.
Milk, condensed, Morey Condensery, North Prairie, Wis. 37986.
Milk, condensed, St. Lawrence Condensed Milk Corporation, Potsdam, N. Y. 37886.
Milk, condensed, White House Milk Products Co., West Bend, Wis. 38062.
Milk, condensed; Wm. Richman, Sharptown, N. J. 37986.
Milk, condensed; T. D. 355-49 amended. 38029.
Milk, condensed; T. D. 36285 amended. 38043.
Milk, condensed; T. D. 37810-B amended. 38043.
Milk, condensed; T. D. 35548 extended. 37937.
Milk, condensed; T. D. 36892 extended. 37951.
Oil of lemon; T. D. 36617 extended. 37958.
Perfumery, Davis & Lawrence Co., New York. 37926.
Press cloth, Southern Press Cloth Manufacturing Co., Augusta, Ga. 38016.
Pyralin, E. I. Du Pont de Nemours & Co., Arlington, N. J. 37926.
Rice, polished; T. D. 35743 extended. 38029.
Sen-sen cachous; T. D. 36071 amended. 38016.
Shoes, ladies', Wichert & Gardiner, New York. 37986.
Sirup, fancy compound; T. D. 35620 extended. 37958.
Sirup, sugar; T. D. 37245-F extended. 38016.
Skins, fur, Goldstein Bros., East Norwalk, Conn. 38016.
Soap, Sydney Ross Co. (Inc.), New York. 38043.
Soup mixture, E. Clemens Horst Co., San Francisco, Cal. 37951.
Stones, semiprecious, Western Engraving & Encrusting Co., St. Louis, Mo. 37958.
Toilet preparations, Albodon Co., New York. 37926.
Toilet preparations, D. D. Co., Chicago, Ill. 38029.
Toilet preparations, etc., Lightfoot-Schultz Co., New York. 37886.
Toilet preparations, McKesson & Robbins (Inc.), New York. 37963.
Vegetables, dehydrated, Flanders Co., Elba, N. Y. 37958.
Watches, bracelet, H. W. Wheeler & Co. (Inc.), New York. 38029.
Wearing apparel, knitted, American Red Cross, New York. 37926.
Wool piece goods; T. D. 35965 extended. 37878.
Drawnwork (Abstracts 42903 and 42919).
Draw plates, drawback on; T. D. 34020 extended. 38029.
Dressed dolls. (See Dolls.)
Dried nori in sheets; crude seaweed. 38072—38073.
Dried orange peel (Abstract 42993).
Drug gums (Abstract 43118).
Drugs and food, detained shipments of. 37877.
Drugs and spices, J. L. Hopkins & Co., New York, drawback on. 37937.
Dust cloths; cotton manufactures (Abstract 43198).
Duty or tax on whisky; jurisdiction (United States v. Shallus & Co.). 37999.

E.

Earthenware articles:
Abstract 42940.
Appeal from Abstract 42940. 37911.
Earthenware garden sets (Butler Bros. v. United States). 37947.
Egg yolk; excess merchandise (Abstract 43177).
Electrite; crude abrasive (Abstract 42952).
Embroidered articles; entireties:
Abstract 43200.
Yarn (Abstract 43027).
Embroidered flax articles (Abstract 43017).
Embroidered handkerchiefs. 37922.
Embroidered slippers; leather shoes (Abstract 43026).
Embroidered wearing apparel; corsets (Abstract 43014).
Embroidery cotton (Abstract 43024).
Embroidery machines; sewing machines (Durbrow & Hearne Manufacturing Co. v. United States). 37993.
Ensilage cutters; agricultural implements. 38066.
Entered value (Abstracts 43055 and 43168).
Entireties; combination penholders (United States v. Illfelder & Co.). 37901.
Entireties; embroidered articles:
Abstract 43200.
Yarn (Abstract 43027).
Entireties; wooden staves. 38065.
Entry:
Automobiles. 37931.
Dogs for exhibition purposes. 37985.
Under six months' bond (Abstract 43152).
When complete (United States v. Cronkhite & Co.). 37980.
Envelopes composed of handmade writing paper. 37928.
Evergreen seedlings, coniferous (Abstract 43237).
Everyman's Library; textbooks (Abstract 43135).
Evidence; marble lamps, figures, etc. (Abstract 42884).
Excess merchandise:
Abstract 43177.
Additional duty on. 37987.
Excess of 1 pint, wine in bottles (Abstract 43181).
Exempt seeds, act of Aug. 24, 1912. 38027.
Exhibition purposes, entry of dogs for. 37985
Export entry for rejected goods, new form of. 37949.
Exportation bond (Abstract 43142).
Exportation of narcotics. 38033.
Exportation to Canada, direct, other than by sea. 37908.
Extending lay order period. 37936.
Extracts, flavoring:
Drawback on: 37823-A amended. 37963.
Jones Bros. Tea Co., New York, drawback on. 37986.
Nectola Food Products Co., New York, drawback on. 37963.

F.

Feather flues (Abstracts 43045 and 43009).
Appeal from Abstract 43009. 37965.
Feathers:
Goose (Abstract 42860).
Shortage of (Abstract 43035).
Fees:
Brokerage or contingent, not allowed; contracts, solicitation for, forbidden. 38008.
Contingent, and contracts. 38050.
Protest (Abstract 43068).
Felt, roofing (Abstract 42886).
Figured cotton cloth (Abstracts 42880, 42894, 42924, 42927, 42929, 43018, 43022, 43042, 43040, and 43175).
Fish in oil (Abstract 43073).
Fish in tins (Abstracts 42856, 42863, 42913, 43059, 43074, 43084, 43125, 43126, and 43207).
Fishing nets (Abstracts 42914 and 42954).
Flannels (Abstracts 43124).

LIST OF UNITED STATES TREASURY DECISIONS

Flash-light cases (Abstract 42998).
Flax articles, embroidered (Abstract 43017).
Flax fabrics (Abstracts 43065 and 43210).
Flaxseed screenings (Abstracts 43144 and 43173).
Flooring:
Cork. 37953.
Oak. 38075.
Flowers, straw (Abstract 43004).
Flues, feather (Abstracts 43009 and 43045).
Food and drugs, detained shipments of. 37877.
Food products, Falcon Packing Co. (Inc.), New York, drawback on. 37897.
Footless golf hose; wool hose (Abstract 43007).
Foreign coins, values of. (See Coins.)
Form of entry; clerical error; potatoes (United States v. Maine Central Railway Co.). 38015.
Form of expert entry for rejected goods, new. 37949.
Form of schedules; Auditor for Treasury Department. 38039.
Forms, accounting, and procedure. 37919—38076.
French currency; reliquidation. 37883.
Fringes and tassels, bullion (Abstract 52858).
Fringes, bullion. (See Bullion fringes.)
Fruit jam:
Lippincott Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, drawback on. 38016.
Preserves, drawback on; T. D. 37878-D amended. 38016.
Furniture:
Abstract 43041.
Antique (Abstracts 42866 and 42943).
Imported for exhibition. 38030.
Furs and parts of furs, drawback on; T. D. 36132 extended. 38029.

G.

Garden sets, earthenware (Butler Bros. v. United States). 37947.
Ginseng root. 37885.
Glass bracelets (Abstracts 42868, 42893, 42949, 42992, 43119, and 43202).
Glass-headed pins (Abstracts 43100 and 43225).
Glass rings; jewelry (Abstract 43226).
Glass trays; decorated glass (United States v. Bush & Co. et al.). 37996.
Glove leather. 37973.
Abstract 43212.
Goat hair, Cape Angora. 37960.
Golf hose, footless; wool hose. (Abstract 43007).
Goose feathers (Abstract 42860).
Gowns, water-color designs for (Abstract 42875).
Grapevine leaves. 37971.
Appeal from G. A. 8247. 38036.
Ground oat hulls. 37966.
Gulfport, Miss., port of entry and delivery. 37935.
Gum; gutta percha; india rubber (Abstract 43089).
Gum kadaya; gum olibanum (Abstract 43191).
Gum mastic:
Abstract 43247.
Gum karaya; gum tragacanth (Abstract 43139.)
Gums:
Drug (Abstract 43118).
Gutta percha; gutta hangkang; gutta katian; gutta teweh (Abstract 43178.)
Gutta katiauw (Abstract 43170).
Gutta percha:
Gum; india rubber (Abstract 43089).
Gutta hangkang; gutta katian; guttah teweh (Abstract 43178).
Gutta siak; crude india rubber (Abstract 42908).
India rubber (Abstract 43050).
Gutta siak:
Abstract 42853 and 43020.
Gutta percha; crude india rubber (Abstract 42908).
Jelutong (Abstracts 42885 and 43031).

H.

Hair nets:
Abstracts 42988 and 43069.
Veilings (Abstract 42975).
Half hose, wool (United States v Lee & Co.). 37977.
Hand bags:
Beaded silk (Abstract 42977).
Silk (Abstract 42936).
Handkerchiefs:
Abstract 43058.
Embroidered. 37922.
Shortage of (Abstract 42896).
Handmade writing paper, envelopes composed of. 37928.
Hardened oil. 38031.
Appeal from G. A. 8260. 38060.
Harness; rein chain snaps (Abstract 43093).
Hash, corned beef. 37894.
Hat braids, drawback on; T. D. 37835-C amended. 37878.
Hatpins:
Imitation jet articles (Abstract 42948).
Millinery ornaments; jewelry (Abstract 43224).
Hatpins with beaded tops (Abstract 42889).
Hats:
Ladies', Vogue Hat Co., New York, drawback on. 37986.
Panama, Peruvian Panama Hat Co., New York, drawback on. 37937.
Paper; paper boxes (Abstract 43030).
Hemp chenille; braids (Abstract 43241).
Hemp seed (Abstract 42849).
Homatropine hybrobromide; individual package. 38074.
Horsehair hats and baskets, imitation (Abstract 43244).
Horses; animal quarantine. 37912—37967.
Hose:
Footless golf; wool hose (Abstract 43007).
Wool (Abstract 43097).
Hydrosulphite of soda (Abstracts 43072 and 43123).

I.

Imitation horsehair hats and baskets (Abstract 43244).
Imitation jet articles:
Abstracts 42862, 42870, 42876, 42922, 42934, 42991, and 43228.
Hatpins (Abstract 42948).
Silk hand bags (Abstract 42912).
Imitation jet bead necklaces (Abstracts 42891 and 42981).
Imitation jet brooches; silk beaded hand bags (Abstract 42869).
Imitation jet; long chains (Abstract 42999).
Imitation pearl bead necklaces. 37884.
Abstract 43001.
Imitation pearl beads (Abstracts 42877, 42933, 42947, 43105, 43101, and 43130). 37924.
Immediate coverings; poultry. 37924.
Importation and inspection of tea. 37925.
Importations by customs officers or employees; seizures. 37882.
Imports and exports of wheat and wheat flour. 38071.
India rubber (Abstracts 43050 and 43107).
Indigo. 37923.
Weight of (Abstract 43051).
Individual package; homatropine hydrobromide. 38074.
Insoles; wearing apparel (Abstracts 43039 and 43219).
Inspection and importation of tea. 37925.
Inspection and quarantine of horses, cattle, etc. 37912.
Internal-revenue tax; cigars and tobacco, etc. 37929.
Intestines; stomach linings (Abstract 43143).
Invoices, appraisers' returns on. 37889.
Iron drums; American goods returned (Abstract 43081).
Iron, scrap; scrap steel (Abstract 42961).
Ivory brooches and pendants. 37869.
Appeal from G. A. 8222. 37917.

J.

Jacquard figured laces:
Burr & Hardwick v. United States. 37943.
Nettings (Abstract 42926).
Jacquard figured nettings (Abstracts 42916 and 43098).
Jacquard figured upholstery goods:
Abstracts 43023, 43080, and 43184.
Cotton nets (Abstract 42987).
Nets and nettings (Abstract 42882).
Nettings (Abstract 42902).
Slip covers. 38067.
Tul de Cadiz nets (Abstract 42881).
Jade pendants; jewelry (Abstract 42854).
Jam:
Dailey-Udell Co., Brockport, N. Y., drawback on. 37886.
Gibbs Preserving Co., Baltimore, Md., drawback on. 37878.
Japanese cakes (Abstract 43163).
Jelutong; gutta siak (Abstracts 42885 and 43031).
Jet articles, imitation. (See Imitation.)
Jet bead necklaces, imitation (Abstract 42981).
Jewelry:
Abstracts 42868 and 42870.
Clasps (Abstract 43109).
Glass rings (Abstract 43226).
Jade pendants (Abstract 42854).
Snaps; clasps (United States v. American Bead Co. et al.). 37873.
Jew's harps (United States v. Sears, Roebuck & Co.). 37875.
Joss sticks (Abstract 43138).
Jurisdiction:
Duty or tax on whisky (United States v. Shallus & Co.). 37999.
Timeliness of protest (Kennedy & Moon v. United States). 37905.
Jute bags:
Manufactures of vegetable fiber (Abstract 43062).
Old; waste (Abstract 43079).
Jute fabrics (Abstract 42925).
Jute padding (Abstract 42978).
Jute waste (Abstract 42911).

K.

Karaya, gum; gum mastic; gum tragacanth (Abstract 43139).
Kewpies:
Abstracts 42907 and 43225.
Bead necklaces (Abstract 43038).
Key-ring hooks:
Steel wire (Abstract 43141).
Wire articles (Abstract 43094).
Knives, cooks', not cleavers. 38054.
Kuromame; beans; soya beans (Abstract 42852).

L.

Labels, printed (Abstract 42983).
Laces:
Jacquard figured (Burr & Hardwick v. United States). 37943.
T. Samson Embroidery & Lace Co., West Hoboken, N. J., drawback on. 37886.
Ladder tape (Western Blind & Screen Co. v. United States). 37942.
Ladder tapes (Abstract 43235).
Lamps, electric, International General Electric Co., Harrison, N. J., drawbacks on. 38029.
Lamp shades, bamboo (Abstract 42986).
Lanolin; wool grease, refined; adeps lanae anhydrous. 38064.
Lay order period, extending. 37936.
Lead-bearing ore:
Copper matte (Abstract 43012).
Copper ore. 37899.
Lead in ore, assay of (Abstract 42872).
Leaf tobacco (Abstract 42921).
Leather, glove. 37973.
Abstract 43212.
Leather shoes; embroidered slippers (Abstract 43026).
Legality of appraisement. 37934.
Legality of reappraisement (Abstract 43220).
Lightning Motor Co., bond of, as common carrier. 38022.
Limes in brine:
Chinois (Abstract 43246).
Pickles; chinotti (Abstract 43137).
Linseed, dirt in (Abstracts 42909, 42910, and 42962).
Long chains; imitation jet (Abstract 42999).

M.

Machine-made Wilton rugs (Beuttell & Sons v. United States). 37900.
Machines, electrical, General Electric Co., Schenectady, N. Y., drawback on. 37886.
Madras curtains (Abstracts 42917 and 42928).
Madras muslin (Abstracts 42878, 43013, 43070, and 43117).
Mail entries, cancellation of. 37984.
Mail importations; diamond dust. 37961.
Mandarin chains:
Abstracts 42960 and 43227.
Colored glass bracelets (Abstract 43122).
Rings; bracelets (Abstract 42935).
Manifest clerical error (Abstract 43155).
Manufacturers of:
Flax; paddings (Abstract 43015).
Gelatin; varnish (United States v. Vandegrift & Co.). 37874.
Paper; water-color drawings (Abstract 43063).
Vegetable fiber; jute bags (Abstract 43062).
Manure; bean cake (Abstract 42904).
Marble lamps, figures, etc.; evidence (Abstract 42884).
Marble statues (Abstract 42944).
Marine engine; American goods returned. 37891.
United States v. Coastwise Steamship & Barge Co. 38047.
Meat, whale. 38053.
Medicinal preparations:
B. O. & G. C. Wilson (Inc.), Boston, Mass., drawback on. 37926.
Drawback on: T. D. 38029-H amended. 38062.
Drawback; Virgin Islands. 38059.
Listerine, drawback on; T. D. 32607 amended. 37986.
Narcotics, drawback on; T. D. 35907 extended. 37963.
Opium, drawback on; T. D. 35888 amended. 37986.
Ulrici Medicine Co., New York, drawback on. 38043.
Metal thread chief value, ribbons (Abstract 43209).
Metal-thread goods; bullion trimmings (Abstract 42871).
Milk, condensed:
Breakstone Bros. (Inc.), New York, drawback on. 37963.

LIST OF UNITED STATES TREASURY DECISIONS

Delaware & Greene Creamery Co. (Inc.), Arkville, N. Y., drawback on. 38029.
Dewart Milk Products Co. (Inc.), Dewart, Pa., drawback on. 37897.
Galeton Dairy Products Co., Galeton, Pa., drawback on. 37986.
Kinney Bros. (Inc.), Binghamton, N. Y., drawback on. 37986.
Lewis County Condensed Milk Co., Lowville, N. Y., drawback on. 38043.
Little Falls Dairy Co., Little Falls, N. Y., drawback on. 38016.
Morey Condensery, North Prairie, Wis., drawback on. 37986.
Pennsylvania Milk Products Co., Harrisburg, Pa., drawback on. 37986.
St. Lawrence Condensed Milk Corporation, New York, drawback on. 37886.
White House Milk Products Co., West Bend, Wis., drawback on. 38062.
Wm. Richman, Sharptown, N. J., drawback on. 37986.
Milk, condensed, drawback on:
T. D. 35549 amended. 38029.
T. D. 36285 amended. 38043.
T. D. 37810-B amended. 38043.
T. D. 35548 extended. 37937.
T. D. 36892 extended. 37951.
Millinery ornaments (Abstracts 43128, 43140, and 43224).
Misjoinder (Cochran Co. et al. v. United States). 38000.
Mixed yarn. 38037.
Mountings for opera glasses (United States v. Sheldon & Co.). 37994.
Moving-picture films; American goods returned (Abstract 43176).
Multifarious protest:
Colored natural flowers (United States v. Koscherak Bros.). 38014.
United States v. Willenborg & Co. 38013.
Mung beans; peas (Abstract 42938).
Muslin, madras (Abstracts 43070 and 43117).

N.

Narcotics, exportation of. 38033.
Natural flowers, colored; multifarious protest (United States v. Koscherak Bros.). 38014.
Neck chains or bead necklaces. 37954.
Necklaces:
Bead (Abstract 42920).
Imitation jet bead (Abstract 42891).
Shell (Abstract 43216).
Needlecases (Abstract 43156).
Netherlands; appreciated currency. 38041.
Nets and nettings; Jacquard figured upholstery goods (Abstract 42882).
Nets, fishing (Abstracts 42914 and 42954).
Nets, hair (Abstracts 42988 and 43069).
Nettings, Jacquard figured:
Abstracts 42916 and 43098.
Laces (Abstract 42926).
Upholstery goods (Abstract 42902).
New form of export entry for rejected goods. 37949.
Nickel shot. 37907.
Night services, method of payment for. 38048.
Nitric acid mixed with sulphuric acid. 37927.
Nonimportation; perishable goods (United States v. Moscahlades Bros.). 37904.
Nonrefillable bottles:
Abstracts 42967 and 42980.
Charges on (Abstract 42898).
Nori in sheets, dried; crude seaweed. 38072 and 38073.
Norwegian currency, appreciated. 37880.
Nursery stock; plant quarantine act. 37867 and 37970.

O.

Oak flooring. 38075.
Oaths to travel expense vouchers; deputy collectors. 37913.
Oat hulls, ground. 37966.
Oil, distilled (United States v. Vandegrift & Co.). 37872.
Oil, hardened. 38031.
Appeal from G. A. 8260. 38060.
Oil of lemon, drawback on; T. D. 36617 extended. 37958.
Oil paintings; designs for illustrations (Abstract 42941).
Oil, tea. 37921.
Old jute bags; waste (Abstract 43079).
Olibanum, gum; gum kadaya (Abstract 43191).
Olive oil; denaturing. 37888.
Opera glasses, mountings for (United States v. Sheldon & Co.). 37994.
Optical instruments:
Condensers for pathescopes (Abstract 42900).
Pathescope condensers (Abstract 42932).
Optical instruments; polariscopes:
Appeal from Abstract 42701. 37868.
United States v. International Forwarding Co. 37995.
Orange peel, dried (Abstract 42993).
Ordnance supplies (Abstract 42965).
Ore:
Antimony; crude ore (Abstract 43092).
Assay of (Abstracts 42982 and 42994).
Copper (Abstract 43091).
Original sculptures (Abstract 42851).
Ornaments and trimmings (Abstract 43167).
Ornaments:
Millinery (Abstract 43140).
Silk tassels (Abstract 42979).
Outage:
Abstract 43187.
Breakage (Park & Tilford v. United States). 37906.

P.

Padding, jute (Abstract 42978).
Paddings; manufactures of flax (Abstract 43015).
Paints, short shipment of; excess shipment (Abstract 42972).
Panelling, antique (Abstract 42942).
Paper boxes; paper hats (Abstract 43030).
Paper hats; rubber nipples (Abstract 43103).
Paper, sheathing (Abstract 43159).
Paper stock; waste bagging (United States v. Downing & Co.). 37946.
Paper, surface-coated (Abstract 43057).
Paprika:
Abstract 43245.
Littlejohn & Co. et al. v. United States. 38045.
Parts of saddles. 37915.
Abstract 43047.
Parts of steam plows (Abstract 43193).
Paste dots, silk fabrics ornamented with (Abstract 43096).
Paste, manufacturers of; beads (Abstract 43000).
Patent Office, recording trade-marks in. 28035.
Pathescope condensers; optical instruments (Abstract 42932).
Payment for night services, method of. 38048.
Pearl bead necklaces, imitation. 37884.
Pearl beads, imitation. (See Imitation.)
Peas; mung beans (Abstract 42938).
Pencil boxes; tennis rackets (Abstract 42905).
Percentage of alcohol; wine (Abstract 43044).
Perfumery, Davis & Lawrence Co., New York, drawback on. 37926.
Perishable goods; nonimportation (United States v. Moscahlades Bros.). 37904.
Personal gifts, etc., prohibiting collections for. 38038.
Pickles; limes in brine; chinotti (Abstract 43137).
Pile fabrics; cotton cloth (Abstract 43076).
Pins, glass headed (Abstract 43100).
Pins with wire stems (Abstract 43192).
Plant quarantine act:
Nursery stock. 37867 and 37970.
Plants imported through mails. 38023.
Plaster of Paris statues; regulations (Abstract 42883).
Plated ware; cloisonne vases (Saji & Karaya Co. et al. v. United States). 37945.
Playing cards; shortage (Abstract 42945).
Polariscopes; optical instruments:
Appeal from Abstract 47701. 37868.
United States v. Internaitonal Forwarding Co. 37995.
Port of entry and delivery, Gulfport, Miss. 37935.
Potash tablets, chlorate of (Abstract 43205).
Potatoes; form of entry; clerical error (United States v. Maine Central Railway Co.) 38015.
Poultry; immediate coverings. 37924.
Powers of attorney; shippers' export declarations. 37910.
Precipitated chalk:
Abstract 43005.
Appeal from Abstract 43005. 38009.
Press cloth, Southern Press Cloth Manufacturing Co., Augusta, Ga., drawback on. 38016.
Printed cotton cloth (Abstracts 42915 and 42964).
Printed labels (Abstract 42983).
Printed matter; calendars (Abstract 43046).
Printing and binding:
Congressional legislation. 38061.
To be done at Government Printing Office. 38069.
Procedure; accounting forms. 37919.
Prohibiting collections for personal gifts, etc. 38038.
Protest fees (Abstract 43068).
Protest unsigned (Abstract 43011).
Publications for gratuitous private circulation (Abstract 43088).
Public Health Service:
Contracts for care of seamen. 38051.
War-risk patients, treatment of. 38006.
Public library, books for. 37938.
Pulpboard (Abstract 43183).
Pyralin, E. I. Du Pont de Nemours & Co., Arlington, N. J., drawback on. 37926.

Q.

Quadruplicate copy of consular invoices, discontinuing. 38026.
Quantity of tomatoes (Abstract 42859).
Quantity; whisky in hogsheads (Abstract 43054).
Quilts, cotton (Abstract 42918).
Quince seeds (Abstract 43064).

R.

Rate of duty determined, date (Vandegrift & Co. v. United States).
Rattan reeds (Abstract 43108). 37978.
Reappraisement, legality of (Abstracts 43220 and 42887).
Reeds:
Chair.
Rattan (Abstract 43108). 37988.
Refillable bottles (Abstract 42990).
Regulations; American goods returned (Abstract 43102).
Rehearings granted:
Chicle; American Co., 817082 (Abstract 43029).
Embroidered articles; Wells, Fargo & Co., 850282 (Abstract 43129).
Fish sounds; Littlejohn & Co., 851323, etc. (Abstract 42971).
Gutta siak; crude india-rubber; Bush & Co. et al., 819759, etc. (Abstract 42969).
India-rubber manufactures; Pitt & Scott, 930720 (Abstract 43154).
Jacquard upholstery goods; Witcombe, McGeachin & Co., 791636, etc. (Abstract 42970).
Millinery ornaments; Veit, Son & Co., 810082 (Abstract 43140).
Silk-lined baskets; Marshall Field & Co., 848134 (Abstract 43249).
Soya beans; Brown & Co., 849726, etc. (Abstract 42968).
Steel wire key-ring hooks; International Forwarding Co., 851912-62023 (Abstract 43141).
Tea siftings; Monsanto Chemical Works, 851154 (Abstract 43248).
Weight of tobacco; Vandegrift & Co., 851375 (Abstract 43153).
Reimportation; ruscus leaves. 37974.
Rein chain snaps; harness (Abstract 43093).
Reliquidation:
(Abstracts 43190 and 43242).
French currency. 37883.
Tulip bulbs (Abstract 42865).
Validity of (Tweel & Co. v. United States) 37944.
Rennet tablets. 38034.
Repairs to vessels (Abstract 43150).
Report of seizure of distilled spirits; opinion of Attorney General. 37952.
Reports of transactions; customs. 38057.
Resorcin; coal-tar product (Abstract 42857).
Returns on invoices, appraisers'. 37889.
Ribbons:
Beltings (Abstract 43086).
Metal thread chief value (Abstract 43209).
Rice bran; rice shorts; rice middlings (Abstract 42950).
Rice, polished, drawback on; T. D. 35743 extended. 38029.
Rings; bracelets; Mandarin chains (Abstract 42935).
Rodin, bronze statue by. 37898.
Roofing felt (Abstract 42886).
Roses montees (Abstracts 42899 and 43121).
Rotten stone; bricks (Abstract 43021).
Rubber brooches (Abstract 42901).
Rubber nipples; paper hats (Abstract 43103).
Rubber rings (Abstract 43213).
Rubber washers (Abstract 43008).
Rugs:
Abstracts 43188 and 43218.
Rush (Abstract 42985).
Sufficiency of protest (United States v. Snellenburg & Co. et al. 37939.
Tapestry Brussels (Abstracts 43158 and 43182).
Wilton (Abstracts 43040, 43066, and 43085).
Ruscus leaves; reimportation. 37974.
Rush rugs (Abstract 42985).

S.

Saddle bars; parts of saddles (Abstract 43047).
Saddles, parts of. 37915.
Samples; validity of reappraisement (Abstract 43019).
Sauce; thin soy (Yuen & Co. et al. v. United States). 37976.
Sawed building stone (Abstract 43211).
Sawn stone slabs and refuse sawn stone. 37932.
Scalloped articles; cotton waists. 37870.

LIST OF UNITED STATES TREASURY DECISIONS

Scalloped curtains (Abstract 42955).
Scissors with silk tassels (Abstract 43231).
Scrap iron; scrap steel (Abstract 42961).
Scrap steel (Abstract 43002).
Screenings:
Flaxseed (Abstracts 43144 and 43173).
Weight of (Abstract 42931).
Wheat (Abstracts 43149 and 43186).
Sculptures, original (Abstract 42851).
Sea-grass cord. 38010.
(Abstract 43199.)
Seamen, contracts for care of. 38051.
Seaweed, crude; dried nori in sheets. 38072 and 38073.
Seed, hemp (Abstract 42849).
Seeds, exempt, act of Aug. 24, 1912. 38027.
Seizure of distilled spirits, report of; opinion of Attorney General. 37952.
Seizures; importations by customs officers or employees. 37882.
Semiprecious stones, diminutive tree of. 37866.
Sen-sen cachous, drawback on; T. D. 36071 amended. 38016.
Serums, viruses, and toxins, etc., importation of. 38020.
Sewing machines:
Abstract 43225.
Embroidery machines (Durbrow & Hearne Manufacturing Co. v. United States). 37993.
Sheathing paper (Abstract 43159).
Shell necklaces (Abstract 43216).
Shipbuilding materials. 37969.
Shipments by soldiers and sailors. 37896.
Shippers' export declarations; powers of attorney. 37910.
Shippers' Navigation Co., bond of, as common carrier. 37007.
Shoes:
Chinese. (See Chinese shoes.)
Ladies', Wichert & Gardiner, New York, drawback on. 37986.
Short shipment of paints; excess shipment (Abstract 42972).
Shortage:
Abstract 42966.
Breakage (Abstract 42989).
Maderia Embroidery Co. v. United States. 37990.
Playing cards (Abstract 42945).
Shortage of:
Angora wool (Abstract 42897).
Feathers (Abstract 43035).
Handkerchiefs (Abstract 42896).
Silk (Abstract 42959).
Shot, nickel. 37907.
Shovels, polished; agricultural implements (Abstract 43132).
Shuttles for embroidery machines (Durbow & Hearne Manufacturing Co. v. United States). 38001.
Siftings, tea (Abstract 43174).
Silk beaded hand bags; imitation jet brooches (Abstract 42869).
Silk fabrics ornamented with paste dots (Abstract 43096).
Silk hand bags:
Abstract 42936.
Imitation jet articles (Abstract 42912).
Silk-lined baskets. (See Baskets.)
Silk, shortage of (Abstract 42959).
Silk tassels; ornaments (Abstract 42979).
Sirup:
Fancy compound, drawback on; T. D. 35620 extended. 37958.
Sugar, drawback on; T. D. 37245-F extended. 38016.
Skins, fur, drawback on, Goldstein Bros., East Norwalk, Conn. 38016.
Slip covers; Jacquard figured upholstery goods. 38067.
Sloe berries (Abstract 42957).
Smokers' articles; decorated earthenware (Abstract 43052).
Snaps; clasps; jewelry (United States v. American Bead Co. et al.). 37873.
Snaps for chains (Abstract 43217).
Soap, Sydney Ross Co. (Inc.), New York, drawback on. 38043.
Soldiers and sailors, shipments by. 37896.
Soup mixture, E. Clemens Horst Co., San Francisco, Cal. 37951.
Sour oranges or chinotti, peeled and in brine. 37918.
Soya beans; kuromame; beans (Abstracts 42852 and 43148).
Spangled trimmings (Abstract 42974).
Spanish currency, appreciated. 37909.
Splash mats:
Abstract 43165.
Bamboo (Abstract 43077).
Speltz; barley; wheat (Abstract 42930).
Sponge rusks (United States v. Hermanos & Co., Sucrs.). 37941.
Spool thread; cotton yarn (Abstract 43234).
Statistical reports furnished to collectors of customs. 38040.
Statuary, bronze (Abstract 42939).
Statues:
Marble (Abstract 42944).
Plaster of Paris; regulations (Abstract 42883).
Statutory construction; carbon plates (Knott v. United States). 37948.
Steam plows, parts of (Abstract 43193).
Steel:
Plates (Abstract 43208).
Scrap (Abstract 43002).
Wire key-ring hooks (Abstract 43141).
Stenographers and typewriters; Civil Service Commission. 38017.
Stomach linings; intestines (Abstract 43143).
Stone, crushed (Abstract 43180).
Stone slabs, sawn, and refuse sawn stone. 37932.
Stones, semiprecious, Western Engraving & Encrusting Co., St. Louis, Mo., drawbacks on. 37958.
Straw-board trays (Abstract 43229).
Straw flowers (Abstract 43004).
Straw hats (Donat & Co. v. United States). 37997.
Sufficiency of protest. 37972.
Rugs (United States v. Snellenburg & Co. et al.). 37939.
Ticking (United States v. International Forwrading Co.). 37991.
Sugar cane in tins (United States v. Brown & Co.). 37992.
Supervision and assignment of assistant secretaries of Treasury. 37895.
Supplies, ordnance (Abstract 42965).
Surface-coated paper (Abstract 43057).
Swedish currency, appreciated. 37881.

T.

Tablets, rennet. 38034.
Tape, ladder (Western Blind & Screen Co. v. United States). 37942.
Tapestry Brussels rugs (Abstracts 43156 and 43182).
Tassels and fringes, bullion (Abstracts 42953, 43010, and 43243).
Taxus baccata; taxus cuspidata (Abstract 43237).
Tea containers; immediate and outside containers. 37956.
Tea coverings:
Abstract 43053.
Bamboo baskets (United States v. Brown & Co.). 37903.
Tea, importation and inspection of. 37925.
Tea oil. 37921.
Tea siftings (Abstract 43174).
Telegrams, vouchers for. 37962.
Temporarily strung beads (Abstracts 43120 and 43204).
Tennis rackets:
Abstract 43030.
Pencil boxes (Abstract 42905).
Toys; dressed dolls (Abstract 42976).
Textbooks; Everyman's Library (Abstract 43135).
Thin soy; sauce (Yuen & Co. et al. v. United States). 37976.
Ticking:
Cotton and flax fabrics; appeal from Abstract 42831. 37916.
Cotton and flax (Abstract 43056).
Sufficiency of protest (United States v. International Forwarding Co.). 37991.
Timeliness of protest; jurisdiction (Kennedy & Moon v. United States). 37905.
Tinsel beltings; bullion tassels and fringes (Abstract 43078).
Tobacco:
Cigars, etc.; internal-revenue tax. 37929.
Leaf (Abstract 42921).
Weight of (Abstract 43090).
Toilet preparations:
Albodon Co., New York, drawback on. 37926.
D. D. D. Co., Chicago, Ill., drawback on. 38029.
Lightfoot-Schultz Co., New York, drawback on. 37886.
McKesson & Robbins (Inc.), New York, drawback on. 37963.
Tomatoes, quantity of (Abstract 42859).
Toothbrush baskets; coverings (Abstract 43037).
Toys; baseballs; tennis balls (Abstract 42997).
Toxins, viruses, serums, etc., importation of. 38020.
Trade-marks, recording in Patent Office. 38035.
Trading with the enemy:
Discontinuance of certificates. 38005.
T. D. 38005 amended. 38019.
Travel expense vouchers, oaths to; deputy collectors. 37913.
Trays, strawboard (Abstract 43229).
Treatment of war-risk patients; Public Health Service. 38006.
Tree, diminutive, of semiprecious stones. 37866.
Trimmings and ornaments (Abstract 43176).
Trimmings:
Beaded. (See Beaded trimmings.)
Spangled (Abstract 42974).
Tul de Cadiz nets; Jacquard figured upholstery goods (Abstract 42881).
Tulip bulbs:
Abstracts 42958 and 43147.
Reliquidation (Abstract 42865).
Tungsten scrap; American goods returned (United States v. Tower & Sons.). 37981.
Type metal. 38018.

U.

Unfinished cotton cloth (Abstract 43016).
Unsigned protest (Abstract 43011).
Upholstery goods; cotton cloth (Abstract 43131).
Usual coverings:
Abstracts 43036 and 43043.
Appeal from Abstract 43043. 38032.

V.

Validity of reappraisement:
Abstract 42887.
Samples (Abstract 43019).
Tweel & Co. v. United States. 37944.
Value, entered (Abstract 43168).
Values of foreign coins. (See Coins).
Varnish; manufacture of gelatin (United States v. Vandegrift & Co.). 37874.
Vegetables, dehydrated, Flanders Co., Elba, N. Y., drawback on. 37958.
Veilings; hair nets (Abstract 42975).
Velvet, antique (Abstract 42867).
Vessels, repairs to (Abstract 43150).
Virgin Islands; drawback; medicinal preparations, etc. 38059.
Viruses, serums, toxins, etc., importation of. 38020.
Vouchers for telegrams. 37962.

W.

Wall hangings (Abstract 43003).
War-risk patients, treatment of; Public Health Service. 38006.
War Trade Board; trading with the enemy. 38019.
Washers, rubber (Abstract 43008).
Waste. 37957.
Bagging paper stock (United States v. Downing & Co.). 37946.
Jute (Abstract 42911).
Watches, bracelet, H. W. Wheeler Co. (Inc.), New York, drawback on. 38029.
Watch cases; wrist-watch straps (United States v. Strausburger & Co.). 37982.
Watch charms, bone:
Abstract 43104.
Appeal from Abstract 43104. 38021.
Watch jewels (Abstracts 42892 and 42951).
Water-color designs for gowns:
Abstract 42875.
American Colortype Co. et al. v. United States. 38046.
Water-color drawings manufactures of paper (Abstract 43063).
Wearing apparel:
Beaded silk (Abstract 43115).
Chinese shoes (Abstract 43236).
Insoles (Abstracts 43039 and 43219).
Knitted, American Red Cross, New York, drawback on. 37926.
Wearing apparel in part of netting (Abstract 43114).
Weight of—
Indigo (Abstract 43051).
Screenings (Abstract 42931).
Tobacco (Abstract 43090).
Whale meat. 38053.
Wheat and wheat flour, imports and exports of. 38071.
Wheat; barley; speltz (Abstract 42930).
Wheat, bleached. 38025.
Appeal from Abstract 42759. 37865.
United States v. Rice Co. et al. 37998.
Wheat screenings (Abstracts 43149 and 43186).
Wheels for railway purposes (Abstract 43133).
Whisky, duty or tax on; jurisdiction (United States v. Shallus & Co.). 37999.
Whisky in hogsheads; quantity (Abstract 43054).
Wilton rugs:
Abstracts 43040, 43066, and 43085.
Axminster carpeting (Abstract 43157).
Machine-made (Buettell & Sons v. United States). 37900.
Wine in bottles in excess of 1 pint (Abstract 43181).
Wine; percentage of alcohol (Abstract 43044).

(Continued on page 23.)

LIQUIDATION OF WAR CONTRACTS.

(Prepared by Statistics Branch, General Staff, War Department, Aug. 2, 1919.)

The value of the uncompleted portions of suspended contracts that had been liquidated to July 19, totals $1,715,605,000, or 46.1 per cent of the total value of suspensions as reported to that date.

The status of contract liquidation may be summarized as follows:

	Week July 12-19.	Total to July 19.
Number of contracts liquidated	224	19,570
Value of uncompleted portions	$43,948,000	$1,715,605,000
Paid to contractors in settlement	8,296,000	235,626,000
Saving effected..	35,652,000	1,479,979,000
Per cent saved..	81.1	86.3

Larger Contracts Not Yet Liquidated.

The greater ease of negotiations has, in general, caused small contracts to be liquidated first. In most bureaus the average value of contracts remaining to be liquidated has risen above the average value of all contracts suspended, as follows:

	Contracts remaining.	Average value of contracts. Total.	Remaining.
Purchase and Storage	2,164	$80,000	$102,000
Air Service.....	648	351,000	297,000
Ordnance	2,114	446,000	742,000
Engineer Corps..	7	1,051,000	1,435,000
All bureaus.....	5,296	150,000	378,000

FUEL OIL CONTRACT AWARDED.

The Division of Operations announces that the Shipping Board has awarded to the Mexican Petroleum Corporation the contract for 500,000 barrels of grade "C" oil fuel to be taken in cargo lots during the next twelve months. The price is $1.18 per barrel. Point of delivery is the United States Shipping Board bunkering station at St. Thomas, W. I.

In accepting this bid the Board announced that it was on the agreed basis of Delivery No. 2 as given in the invitation for bids recently issued by the Division of Operations which is as follows:

Delivery No. 2: Supplier to furnish, transport and deliver cargo lots into storage tanks of the United States Shipping Board's oil bunkering station at St. Thomas, W. I.; delivery to be accomplished within thirty (30) days after receipt of written notice from the Division of Operations. Supplier to guarantee a discharging pressure at ship pumps not less than 15 lbs. Shipping Board shall be allowed seventy-two (72) running hours to take delivery at St. Thomas. Demurrage shall be payable at the rate of $80.00 per running hour, but if by accident delay should occur at St. Thomas due to fire or breakdown of machinery of the United States Shipping Board, the rate of demurrage shall be reduced to $40.00 per running hour for time so lost.

The philosophy of the W. S. S. is save, save, save.

REQUESTS FOR SEALED PROPOSALS.

War Department.

MACHINERY.

The Machinery and Engineering Materials Division, office Director of Purchase, Munitions Building, Washington, D. C., has issued circular proposals as follows, the date of opening of bids in each case being August 27, 1919:

No. 27, saws; No. 28, line construction material; No. 29, plates; No. 30, batteries; No. 31, blocks, cleats, fuses.

RADIO AND ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT.

The office of the Chief Signal Officer has issued circular proposals for the following material:

Circular proposal P. R. 1291-1P. CP. for radio equipment sets; circular proposal P. R. 1291-1-E. CP. for radio maintenance equipment sets; circular proposal P. R. 1335-1 CP. for electrical equipment; circular proposal P. R. 1357-1 CP. for seven motor generators and brushes.

HARDWARE.

The Construction Division has issued circular proposal No. 191, bids on which will be opened on August 21 for mortise knob latches, mortise sliding door locks, and flush sliding door pulls.

WASTE PAPER.

The office of the Zone Supply Officer, Fort Mason, Cal., has issued circular No. 606, calling for bids for the sale of 10 tons of waste paper (blank forms), bids to be opened on August 25, 1919.

MOTOR PARTS.

The Motors and Vehicles Division, office Director of Purchase, Munitions Building, Washington, D. C., will receive sealed proposals as follows:

Until August 22—7739-V., 500 S. A. E. flared tubed elbows; M. T. R.—3406 Giant scalers and case seals.

Until August 25—6870-K., 2,500 gas line white clips; 1606-V., 500 drain cocks; 1618—500 strainer funnels; 8336-V., 1,000 gas feed pipes, shut-off cocks.

Until August 26—1698-V., 500 tubes, air cleaner to carburetor; 1737-WS., 500 clamp assemblies, air cleaner; 18167, 500 bracket assembly rifle, barrel end; 18166, 500 bracket assembly rifle, butt end.

Until August 28—2503-W., 500 brackets, starting crank shaft, rear.

Until August 29—1268, 2,000 spark plugs; 7414-V, 1,000 rear spring shackle pins; 7407-V., 4,000 rear spring clip nuts; 1507, 500 oiler assemblies, clutch release; 3018-V., 2,000 radiator foot boat springs; 1692-W., 500 air cleaner elbows; 1715-XS., 500 air cleaner assemblies; 3301, 500 water cans.

Until September 2—6,500 brake rods; 3401, 500 radiator guard assemblies; 7417-QS, 1,000 rear spring shackles; 83-OZ. V. E. S., 1,000 gasoline feed tanks; 8316-YS., 1,000 gasoline reserve tanks; 5901-V., 1,000 transmission rear hangers; 8051, 500 cushion assembly seats; 8051, 500 seats, upholstering; 2105, 500 dash assemblies; 7701-VS., 2,000 brake equalizer shafts; 2901-V., 500 front engine supports; 7405-W., 1,000 rear spring pressure blocks.

Until September 3—6060, 500 front axle assemblies; 6302, 500 real axle assemblies; 5001, 500 clutch assemblies; 1604, 500 tank assemblies, gasoline feed; 1605, 500 tank assemblies, gasoline reserve; 500 body mounting sills; 500 warning signals; 7223-W., 1,000 front spring shackles; 7044, 500 steering gears, frame bracket assembly; 6548, 500 Odometer assemblies; 8050-V., 2,000 anchor bolt washers; 9091-V., 4,000 body mounting angles; 9100-V., 2,000 body mounting brackets; 9101-V., 2,000 body mounting brackets.

Until September 4—4951-VS., 500 wiring assemblies; 1572-W., 2,000 front spring clips; 1573-W., 2,000 rear spring clips; 7392, 500 rear bumper, outside R. H.; 7393, 500 rear bumper, outside L. H.; 1583, 500 front bumper; 3337, 500 lifting jacks; 7023-W., 1,000 front engine support brackets; 7202-W., 1,000 front spring pressure blocks; 1627, 500 starting crank assemblies; 7408, 500 rear spring shackles; 2930, 500 carburetor assemblies; 1586, 500 frame assemblies; 8072, 500 top and storm curtains.

Until September 5—2868,500 seed Assemblies, with upholstering; 6508, 1,000 wooden front wheels; 6644, 1,000 wooden rear wheels.

METAL MINING IN CALIFORNIA.

The U. S. Geological Survey issues the following:

The outstanding feature of metal-mining in California during the first half of 1919 is the closing down or the restriction of the operations of some of the principal productive deep mines. A number of mines, according to C. G. Yale, of the United States Geological Survey, Department of the Interior, have been closed by labor strikes; others by the low prices of the metals produced, the high cost of labor and supplies, the scarcity of skilled labor, and high taxes and other "war conditions." Moreover, for the last few years there has been a very manifest disinclination to invest capital in metal mining, especially in the older centers of the industry. The copper and lead mines have been most materially affected by these conditions, but the larger deep gold mines have also had their troubles. The gravel mines, especially the dredge properties, have not been so seriously affected as the quartz mines, yet their costs have greatly increased and they have had difficulty in obtaining sufficient competent help. The war surcharge cost for electric power has been the greatest burden borne by the gold dredgers, who assert that the voltage has gone down while the rates have gone up.

During the first six months of 1919, the United States Mint and the local smelters and refiners, to which most of the newly mined gold in California is sent, received from the mines in the State $390,573 less gold and $24,511 less silver than during the first six months of 1918, but as the annual output of gold is now $17,000,000 to $20,000,000 this difference in the output during the first half of the two years is insignificant. In 1918 there was a falling off in the production of gold, compared with 1917, of over $3,500,000, but the small loss in the first half of 1919 compared with that in the first half of 1918 shows that the decline in output has been materially checked and that under normal conditions the output of gold in the State will take the up-grade.

The most productive lead and zinc mine in the State, the Cerro Gordo, in Inyo County, has been closed down because of labor trouble. A fire in the Argonaut mine, Jackson, Amador County, the most productive of the Mother lode mines, stopped work there for two months, but operations were resumed June 1. Fumes from the fire hampered work materially in the adjoining Kennedy mine, another large producer. A miners' strike at Grass Valley, Nevada County, the region including the most productive deep gold mines of California, materially curtailed for a time the gold output of the North Star and other large properties. The larger mines have greatly reduced their working force and will not be able to operate to advantage for some time. The lower levels will have to be pumped out.

RED CROSS HOME SERVICE

Information for Soldiers' and Sailors' Families, Issued by Department of Civilian Relief.

Climate and Training to Restore the Tuberculous Soldier.

The Federal Board for Vocational Education has just completed an arrangement with the University of Arizona, located at Tucson, whereby a training center will be established for the benefit of disabled soldiers. Climatic conditions in this part of Arizona make it a particularly desirable place for soldiers who have been gassed or who are suffering with tuberculosis. The training center will not, however, limit its opportunities to such men, but will receive any discharged soldier whose disability received while in service marks him as a subject for retraining. Students may be admitted to the regular courses in agriculture, engineering, or commercial subjects, or special courses will be provided when necessary for disabled men requiring intensive practical training, leading to employment in a short time.

Hospital Care for Discharged Disabled Soldiers.

Application should no longer be made to the Chief Medical Advisor for medical care for discharged disabled persons. District Supervisors of the United States Public Health Service have been appointed to serve in districts conforming fairly closely with Red Cross Divisions. (See list below.)

Application should now be made (in person or in writing) either to the District Supervisor or to the nearest Public Health Service hospital, station, or local examiner. So many new appointments are being made that, for the present, home service sections should apply to Division Directors of Civilian Relief for name and addresses of nearest Public Health Officers.

The District Supervisor directs and oversees all activities in his district, apart from the conduct of the service hospitals located in his district. He will keep complete records concerning every War Risk Insurance Bureau patient treated at any Public Health station or hospital in his district. He has the power to appoint local physicians as examiners for the service. He may also contract with private hospitals for the care of patients when he deems wise. He is given very wide authority to act for the Bureau of War Risk Insurance and the Public Health Service within his district.

Local examiners are private physicians appointed by the supervisors to make examinations.

List of supervisors:

District No. 1.—Surgeon W. W. King, 51 Cornhill, Boston, Mass., for States of Maine, Vermont, New Hampshire, Massachusetts and Rhode Island.

District No. 2.—Surgeon F. C. Smith, 280 Broadway, New York City, for States of New York, New Jersey and Connecticut.

District No. 3—Surgeon G. L. Collins, 410 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa., for States of Pennsylvania and Delaware.

District No. 4.—Dr. W. G. Stimpson, 15th and Ohio, Washington, D. C., for States of Virginia, West Virginia, Maryland and the District of Columbia.

District No. 5.—Passed Assistant Surgeon J. A. Watkins, fifth floor, Chamber of Commerce Building, Atlanta, Ga., for States of North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Georgia and Florida.

District No. 6.—Passed Assistant Surgeon C. H. Waring, 409 Audubon Building, New Orleans, La., for States of Louisiana, Alabama and Mississippi.

District No. 7.—Surgeon Dana E Robinson, 705 Neave Building, Fourth and Race Sts., Cincinnati, O., for the States of Indiana, Ohio and Kentucky

District No. 8.—Senior Surgeon Bert W. Caldwell, 512 Garland Building, Chicago, Ill., for States of Illinois, Wisconsin and Michigan.

District No. 9.—Dr. William Charles Witte, 1601 Syndicate Trust Building, St. Louis, Mo., for States of Nebraska, Iowa, Missouri and Kansas.

District No. 10.—Surgeon H. M. Bracken, 744 Lowry Building, St. Paul, Minn., for States of Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota and Montana.

District No. 11.—Surgeon Frederick J. Pierce (reserve), care Dr. C. W. Presnall, Trinidad, Col., for States of Colorado, Utah, Wyoming and New Mexico.

District No. 12.—Surgeon John D. Long, 14th Ave. and Lake St., San Francisco, Cal., for States of Arizona, Nevada and California.

District No. 13.—Assistant Surgeon E. E. Cable, U. S. P. H. S., Medical Building, Portland, Ore., for States of Washington, Oregon and Idaho.

District No. 14.—Surgeon J. M Holt, U. S. P. H. S. Hospital, Houston Tex., for States of Oklahoma, Texas and Arkansas.

Passed Assistant Surgeon L. R. Thompson, U. S. P. H. S., Manila, Philippine Island, district comprising Philippine Islands.

Assistant Surgeon Carl Michel, U. S. P. H. S., San Juan, Porto Rico, district comprising Porto Rico and Virgin Islands.

Comparative Cost of New Policies.

Taking the average age of our fighting men as 23, a man who has been carrying $10,000 War Risk term insurance, has been paying $6.50 per month. If a private, he may have been receiving only $30 a month pay. After deducting the various allotments, there was very little of this $30 left.

The question now is, how much of the new permanent Government insurance can a given discharged man carry. It is believed that a majority of the men, with a little sacrifice, can spare $12.30 a month (about $2.75 per week) out of their wages. If that is true, they can carry the full $10,000 Ordinary Life Policy.

Supposing, however, that a man can only spare $9 or $10 a month for insurance. He should be urged to take $5,000 Ordinary Life and keep $5,000 of his present term insurance, at a total cost of $9.40 per month—$6.15 for the former and $3.25 for the latter. Later he may be able to convert more of his term insurance into Ordinary Life or one of the other kinds of permanent Government insurance. In the meantime he has the full $10,000 of the safest and cheapest insurance in the world.

For a man whose income is limited and can spare only about $12 per month, Ordinary Life is probably the best of the six new policies. Such a man, at the age 23, has a choice of the following equivalents:

Ordinary Life	$10,000
Thirty-Payment Life	8,000
Endowment at Age 62	7,500
Twenty-Payment Life	6,500
Thirty-Year Endowment	6,000
Twenty-Year Endowment	3,500

He will do well to take the Ordinary Life. If later he desires to change to another kind, he may do so, but the reverse of this is not true—he may not change from one of the five other kinds back to Ordinary Life.

If he can spare $14.80 per month, he might take Thirty Payment Life to the full amount of $10,000.

All of the above policies are good—the question of **amount** of insurance is more important than the question of the **kind** of policy.

LIST OF TREASURY DECISIONS.

(Continued from page 22.)

Wire articles; key-ring hooks (Abstract 43094).
Wooden staves; entireties. 38065.
Wool felts, discarded. 38052.
Wool grease:
Abstract 42850.
Refined; lanolin; adeps lanae anhydrous. 38064.
Wool hose (Abstract 43097).
Wool half hose (United States v. Lee & Co.). 37977.
Wool piece goods, drawback on; T. D. 35965 extended. 37878.
Wool presses; agricultural implements. 37964.
Woven figured cotton cloth. 37893.
Woven silk fabrics (Abstract 43099).
Wrist-watch straps:
Abstract 42888.
Watch cases (United States v. Strausburger & Co.). 37982.
Writing paper, decorated (Abstract 43194).

Y.

Yarn:
Embroidered articles; entireties (Abstract 43027).
Mixed. 38037.

Z.

Zinc dross; American goods returned (Abstracts 43095 and 43221).

Gov't Business News

United States Bulletin

Policies Bids Orders

CONTINUING the Work of the OFFICIAL BULLETIN Established Under Order of THE PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES, May 10, 1917.
AUTHORITATIVE RECORD of GOVERNMENT ACTIVITIES Affecting Business. Issued EVERY MONDAY.
Under the Direction of ROGER W. BABSON, President and Publisher.

VOL. 1. No. 23. WASHINGTON, MONDAY, AUGUST 25, 1919. $10.00 A YEAR

NOT TO BE TAKEN FROM THE LIBRARY

NATIONAL BANK DEPOSITS TOTAL $15,024,865,000, HIGHEST EVER RECORDED, COMPTROLLER REPORTS

The Comptroller of the Currency issues the following:

Deposits of national banks, as shown by the reports of condition for June 30, 1919, amounted to $15,924,865,000. This was an increase over May 12, 1919, the greatest which had ever been reported up to that time, of $21,069,000; and an increase over the corresponding call in the previous year, June 29, 1918, of $1,903,256,000.

Of the total deposits, U. S. government deposits were $566,793,000; the net amount due to national banks was $1,134,918,000; and due to other banks and trust companies, $1,839,158,000. The amount of time deposits reported was $2,784,940,000; demand deposits $9,106,192,000; and certified checks, cashier checks, etc., $492,864,000.

Loans and Discounts.

Loans and discounts June 30, 1919, amounted to $10,574,838,000, an increase over May 12, 1919, of $670,017,000—probably due to increase in loans on liberty bonds or victory notes sold customers, for the reports show that between May 12 and June 30, 1919, government bonds owned by national banks were reduced $856,228,000; but an increase of $1,055,127,000 is shown as compared with June 29, 1918.

Of the $3,171,912,000 government bonds owned June 30, 1919, $1,449,518,000 were liberty bonds and victory notes; about $1,032,444,000 were U. S. bonds and short term certificates of indebtedness; and approximately $689,950,000 were old U. S. bonds held as a basis for circulation.

Liberty Loan Investments.

These figures show that on June 30, 1919, only 6.97 per cent of the total resources of the national banks were invested in liberty bonds and victory notes, and they held about 4.96 per cent additional U. S. bonds and short term certificates, exclusive of U. S. bonds held to secure circulation.

Bills payable and rediscounts (including rediscounts with Federal Reserve banks) were $1,485,972,000—a reduction since May 12, 1919, of $61,751,000, and an increase over June 29, 1918, of $602,698,000.

Of the total bills payable and rediscounts outstanding June 30, 1919,

(Continued on page 8.)

JULY IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

Imports in July were the largest in the history of the country, while the exports were the lowest in any month of this year, according to a statement given out by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce of the Department of Commerce.

The July exports amounted to $570,000,000, nearly $350,000,000 less than in June (the high-record month), but an increase over the $507,000,000 exports in July, 1918. For the seven months ended with July the exports were $4,618,000,000 in 1919 and $3,482,000,000 in 1918, an increase of nearly 33 per cent in one year.

July imports were valued at $345,000,000, as against $293,000,000 in June, 1919, and $242,000,000 in July, 1918. They are the largest monthly imports in the history of American foreign trade, exceeding by $16,000,000 the previous high record in May of this year. Imports for the seven months ended with July were $1,955,000,000 in 1919, against $1,788,000,000 in 1918, an increase in the last year of less than 10 per cent.

The excess of exports over imports was $225,000,000 in July. In the first seven months of this year exports exceeded imports by $2,663,000,000—$969,000,000 more than the excess in the corresponding period of 1918, or an increase of 75 per cent.

Exportation to Russia.

The War Trade Board Section of the Department of State has received advices from Mr. August Heid, formerly the War Trade Board Representative at Vladivostok, that goods destined for Siberia continue to arrive at that port consigned to him. The War Trade Board Section recalls to shippers that it was announced in W. T. B. R. 470, issued January 3, 1919, that on and after that date it would no longer be necessary to consign Siberian shipments to the War Trade Board Representative at Vladivostok, and, accordingly, shippers are requested to refrain from consigning any further shipments to said Representative.

MUSCLE SHOALS DAM NAMED.

The War Department authorizes publication of the following:

The Chief of Staff directs that the Chief of Engineers be advised that the Secretary of War has officially named the dam now in process of construction in the Tennessee River at Muscle Shoals, Ala., "Wilson Dam," and that he directs that this work be hereafter so designated in official correspondence.

DIRECT SALES OF COTTON AS AFFECTING GROWERS' PROFITS ARE DISCUSSED IN DEPARTMENT CIRCULAR

The Department of Agriculture issues the following:

How much difference should there be between the price that a farmer gets for his cotton and the price that the mill pays for the same cotton?

The North Carolina cotton mills paid about $15,000,000 more for the cotton they used last year than the farmers received for it.

Getting down to a unit basis, the farmer who grew a bale of cotton lacked $11.50 of getting what it was worth to the cotton mill.

A little of the $11.50 went to the railroad for hauling the cotton to the mill. As most of the cotton consumed by the North Carolina mills is grown in North Carolina and near-by sections of South Carolina and Georgia, the freight item did not amount to a great deal—probably 30 cents a hundred, or 30 points on the cotton involved. The average cost of exchange on the draft bill was probably one-eighth of 1 per cent. Including other necessary costs of selling and delivery with these items, the total expense would be about $2.50 to $3 a bale in practically all cases.

Profits of Middlemen.

The natural conclusion is that the farmer is getting less for his cotton than he should have, or that the consumer of cotton cloth is paying more for it than he should pay—maybe both—while the middlemen are making a profit out of proportion to the services they render.

These facts were ascertained by the United States Department of Agriculture, and are embodied in a circular, "Suggested improvements in methods of selling cotton by farmers." The solution suggested is direct sales, or, in any event, less indirect than at present. That would probably involve cooperative selling organizations among cotton growers and direct dealing by such organizations with the cotton mills. Certain difficulties in the way of direct selling are pointed out and suggestions made as to means of overcoming them. Suggestions apply, to some extent, to the entire cotton-growing territory, but more particularly to sections, like eastern North Carolina, where cotton mills are in close proximity to the cotton fields.

The first suggestion is that farmers

grow the kind of cotton the mills need. It is pointed out that most local cotton mills use only one or two grades and usually only one staple of cotton, and that it is necessary for the farmer or some other agency to furnish what the mill demands.

A compress and ample storage and shed space at central points in the main producing areas, it is suggested, would improve conditions.

Classing Would Show Real Value.

A very important suggestion is the establishment of a disinterested classing service that would serve the interests of both the producer and the consumer.

Less damaged cotton should be shipped to the mills. Mill owners say that they have neither the inclination nor the facilities for conditioning cotton, and wish to buy only from shippers whose cotton has already been put in the best possible condition. This objection could be met by farmers' organizations.

The final suggestion is that farmers grow better varieties of cotton. Many buyers, knowingly or unknowingly, buy the better staples without paying a proper premium for them. The result is that the farmer is inclined to stop growing the better variety out of which the buyer makes an abnormal profit, but for which the grower receives practically no more than for an inferior variety.

RAILROAD TRAFFIC MOVEMENT.

The movement of traffic, both passenger and freight, was somewhat retarded during the week ended Aug. 11 1919, owing to the strike of railway shop men, according to a report made today to Walker D. Hines, Director General of Railroads. The Allegheny, Pocahontas and Northwestern Regions showed a reduced movement in freight traffic due to the strike of railway employes. In the Northwestern Region while the prospects were that the loadings would show a substantial increase over the same week last year, the strike interfered with operations, with the result that the total loading showed a decrease of 2,232 cars under the same week last year.

While the Western portion of the Allegheny Region was affected by the strike, statistics furnished the Director General show that grain loadings into vessels increased 616,000 bushels for the week ended Aug. 11, 1919, over the week previous. Revenue freight handled in this district shows an increase of 16,679 cars over the previous week.

In the Pocahontas Region as compared with the same period last year, tide-water coal dumped during the week ended Aug. 11, 1919, decreased 9 per cent., domestic coal loaded decreased 14 per cent, and other freight loaded decreased 8 per cent.

In the Southern Region, while the movement of peaches from Middle Georgia was one of the largest in the history of the industry during the week mentioned, the supply of equipment was ample, although some difficulty was experienced in obtaining sufficient ice for refrigerator cars.

PEACE TREATY AND INDUSTRY

President Wilson, in a formal statement to the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations in opening the conference on the Peace Treaty and the League of Nations covenant at the White House last Tuesday, urged the committee to expedite consideration of the document as much as possible, speaking in part as follows:

"I beg that you will pardon and indulge me if I again urge that practically the whole task of bringing the country back to normal conditions of life and industry waits upon the decision of the Senate with regard to the terms of the peace.

Recommends Early Action.

"I venture thus again to urge my advice that the action of the Senate with regard to the treaty be taken at the earliest practicable moment because the problems with which we are face to face in the readjustment of our national life are of the most pressing and critical character, will require for their proper solution the most intimate and disinterested co-operation of all parties and all interests and cannot be postponed without manifest peril of our people and to all the national advantages we hold most dear. May I mention a few of the matters which cannot be handled with intelligence until the country knows the character of the peace it is to have? I do so only by a very few samples.

Channels of Trade Barred.

"The copper mines of Montana and Alaska, for example, are being kept open and in operation only at a great cost and loss, in part upon borrowed money; the zinc mines of Missouri, Tennessee and Wisconsin are being operated at about one-half their capacity; the lead of Idaho, Illinois and Missouri reaches only a portion of its former market; there is an immediate need for cotton belting, and also for lubricating oil which cannot be met—all because the channels of trade are barred by war when there is no war.

"The same is true of raw cotton of which the central empires alone formerly produced yearly 4,000,000 bales. And these are only examples. There is hardly a single raw material, a single important foodstuff or a single class of manufactured goods which is not in the same case. Our full, normal profitable production waits on peace. * * *

"The vast surplus properties of the army include, not food and clothing merely, whose sale will affect normal production, but great manufacturing establishments which should be restored to their former uses, great stores of machine tools, and all sorts of merchandise which must lie idle until peace and military policy are definitely determined. By the same token there can be no properly studied national budget until then.

Markets of Europe.

"The nations that ratify the treaty, such as Great Britain, Belgium and France, will be in a position to lay their plans for controlling the markets of central Europe, without co-operation from us if we do not presently act. We have no consular agents, no trade representatives there to look after our interests.

"There are large areas of Europe whose future will lie uncertain and questionable until their people know the final settlements of peace and the forces which are to administer and sustain it. Without determinate markets our production cannot proceed with intelligence or confidence. There can be no stabilization of wages, because there can be no settled conditions of employment. There can be no easy or normal industrial credits, because there can be no confident or permanent revival of business.

May Suffer This Winter.

"But I will not weary you with obvious examples. I will only venture to repeat that every element of normal life amongst us depends upon and awaits the ratification of the treaty of peace; and also that we cannot afford to lose a single summer's day by not doing all that we can to mitigate the winter's suffering, which, unless we find means to prevent it may prove disastrous to a large portion of the world, and may, at its worst, bring upon Europe condition even more terrible than those wrought by the war itself."

HIGHWAY TRAFFIC REGULATIONS.

Suggested general highway traffic regulations, accompanied by an interpretative bulletin, are now being sent out by the tens of thousands as a part of the campaign inaugurated by the U. S. Council of National Defense through its Highway Transport Committee to the end that the number of accidents on the highways be decreased.

Police records in cities throughout the country, especially in recent months, emphasize the vital need for concerted action looking to the safety of life and limb and intelligent study along the lines of simple and easily understood highway regulations.

The view of experts who have given the subject of traffic regulations extended study is that uniformity, especially as to the fundamentals in traffic regulation, is necessary if success in combating this evil is to be in proportion to the need for the same.

The Council of National Defense believes it is possible, through the adoption very generally by municipalities of the suggested regulations which it is distributing to the public, to reduce to a most gratifying extent the number of accidents growing out of the rapidly increase number of motor vehicles on the highway.

The regulations being distributed by the Council through its Highway Transport Committee stress the necessity for caution being exercised at crossings, roadway intersections, and junctions, where most accidents occur.

ARGENTINA FOOTWEAR INDUSTRY

The Argentine shoemaking industry has developed so rapidly that practically nothing but high-grade shoes are now imported, says Trade Commissioner Herman G. Brock, in a report to the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce, on boots and shoes, leather and supplies in Argentina, Uruguay and Paraguay American manufacturers have the bulk of the trade in women's high-grade shoes, but are second to English makers when it comes to men's shoes. Attention is called to the good prospects of supplying leather and shoe supplies to Argentina's growing industry as soon as it is possible for Americans to give the market the study it deserves. In Uruguay and Paraguay the United States has a strong hold, which can be further developed.

Should Explain Delays.

On the whole, according to Mr. Brock, the American shoe and leather business with Argentina is conducted in a satisfactory way, taking into consideration the present abnormal world-trade situation. Many of the complaints of American carelessness and inattention to detail are exaggerated. Most American exporters are trying to do their best by their South American customers. Importers who are annoyed by the long delay in filling orders from the United States and who are in the habit of comparing the time required with the time formerly taken by European houses are prone to underestimate the difficulties of the present situation. Exporters should lose no opportunity to keep their Argentine clients regularly informed as to conditions in the American and the world market.

The report goes minutely into the details of shoe and leather business in the countries covered, 182 pages being devoted to the subject. Copies are sold at 25 cents each by the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., and by all district and co-operative offices of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

LOUISIANA CANE AND SUGAR.

The Louisiana field agent of the Bureau of Crop Estimates places the condition of the sugar cane crop of that State on August 1, at 60 per cent of a normal. That condition forecasts a production of 2,912,976 short tons of cane. After deducting average quantities of cane used for sirup left under average conditions would produce 152,463 short tons of sugar. The production last year amounted to 280,900 tons. The 1919 production of cane and of sugar may be above or below the figures forecast above, according as the season from August 1 until harvest may be better or worse than the average.

The low condition of cane on August 1 was due to unfavorable weather conditions and to scarcity of labor required to cultivate the fields. The general average of the crop is from 25 to 40 days late.

24-Cylinder Liberty Motor Tested

The following statement was prepared by the Statistics Branch, General Staff, War Department:

A short test of a 25-cylinder Liberty X-type motor has been conducted at McCook Field. The test engine was built of standard Liberty 12 parts. The changes involved were few, consisting in the main in the use of two regular crank case upper halves, one of which was somewhat altered, and special design connecting rods.

The following table compares the Liberty 12 and the experimental Liberty 24:

Horse power (normal)—Liberty 24, 673; Liberty 12, 400.

Pounds per H. P. (dry)—Liberty 24, 1.97; Liberty 12, 2.11.

Gas consumption (pound per H. P. hour)—Liberty 24, .55; Liberty 12, .51.

Compares Well With Other High Power Airplane Motors.

The experimental Liberty 24 compares favorably with successful tests of foreign motors of approximately the same power. An engine of this power, if run at the normal speed, would enable the use of a comparatively large slow-speed propeller without gear reduction, thus increasing propeller efficiency.

The following table compares the Liberty 24 and various high-powered foreign motors:

Motor and Country of Manufacture.	Rated H. P.	Weight per H. P. (Pounds)
De Lion, France...	800	2.15
Liberty 24, U. S....	673–738*	1.97
Fiat A-14, Italy....	600	2.36
Rolls-Royce 'Candor' England	600	..
Anzani 20, France.	600	..
Renault 12-M, France	550	..
Salmson 18-Z, France	500	1.76
Napier 'Lion,' England	450	1.85

*Experimental, not rated.

PRICES FOR FARM PRODUCTS.

The Department of Agriculture issues the following:

The level of prices paid producers of the United States for the principal crops increased about 6.1 per cent during July; in the past 10 years the price level increased about 1.6 per cent during July. On August 1 the index figure of prices was about 17.2 per cent higher than a year ago, 6.9 per cent higher than two years ago, and 91.9 per cent higher than the average of the past 10 years on August 1.

The prices of meat animals—hogs, cattle, sheep and chickens—to producers of the United States increased 4.2 per cent from June 15 to July 15; in the past nine years prices decreased in like period 0.2 per cent. On July 15 the index figure of prices for these meat animals was about 14.1 per cent higher than a year ago, 36.1 per cent higher than two years ago, and 91.3 per cent higher than the average of the past nine years on July 15.

IMPORTS FROM GERMANY.

The War Trade Board Section of the Department of State announces (W. T. B. R. 826) that paragraph 1 of the limitations upon the General Enemy Trade License announced in W. T. B. R. 802, issued July 14, 1919, has been amended, effective Aug. 15, 1919, so as to delete from said paragraph the general item "drugs or chemicals," and to substitute in lieu thereof only the commodities specifically enumerated in paragraph 4 of W. T. B. R. 825, issued Aug. 15, 1919; and, accordingly, said General License as now amended authorizes the importation into the United States of drugs and chemicals produced or manufactured in Germany except those specifically enumerated in said paragraph 4 of W. T. B. R. 825.

SECOND CONCRETE SHIP.

The concrete steamship Atlantus, the first of her type delivered from an Atlantic shipyard, and the second concrete ship operated in Atlantic waters, was turned over by the Shipping Board August 16 to the Raporel Steamship line of New York for operation in the West Indian service of that company.

The Atlantus was built in Wilmington, N. C. She is of 3,000 tons.

A quarter saved is a Thrift Stamp earned.

HOW TO INCREASE PRODUCTION AND SECURE GREATER CO-OPERATION IN YOUR PLANT

WE ARE producing in poster form each week the best appeal by a Government official which is destined to increase production and harmony.

POSTING these in your factory or store should be very helpful to you and your employees.

Samples of posters and terms submitted upon application.

Bureau of Information on Government Activities

10 Jackson Place,

Washington, D. C.

United States Bulletin

Continuing the Work of The Official U. S. Bulletin Established May 10, 1917, Under an Order of the President of the United States. Published by the Babson Bureau, Inc., Roger W. Babson, President. Issued Every Monday.

Office: No. 10 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C. Tel. Main 2913

The United States Bulletin is dedicated to the faithful presentation of the official acts of the Government that the people may know and understand precisely and accurately just what the Government is doing day by day. The Bulletin expresses no opinions, indulges in no conjecture or speculation. Published under the same executive management, the same editorship.

The Bulletin is in itself a complete record of all the important activities of the United States Government through its various departments, Legislative, Judicial, and Executive. Official Orders, Statements, and Rulings printed textually as issued by accredited Government officials, and, therefore, an authoritative guide to the business interests of the Nation; a virtual necessity to the Government itself in acquainting the various departments with the official acts of one another; to the Judiciary; to the Manufacturers; Miners and Traders; to Corporations, Railroads, Steamship, Telegraph and Cable Companies; Exporters and Importers; to Diplomats, Consular Agents, Statesmen, and men of affairs generally, who wish to keep accurately informed of what the Government is doing and to preserve for reference authentic copies of public announcements issued by the Government's own officials and agents. Entered at the post office at Washington, D. C., as second-class mail matter.—Edward S. Rochester, Editor.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES BY MAIL

One year	$10.00
Six months	6.00
One year, postage prepaid to foreign countries	15.00
Six months, postage prepaid to foreign countries	8.50
Back numbers and extra copies, each	.20

Make all checks, money orders, and drafts payable to United States Bulletin, 10 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C.—C. T. Clayton, Business Manager.

MISBRANDING OF OLIVE OIL.

The Department of Agriculture authorizes the following:

Shipments of olive oil labeled as having been produced in Italy, but which, in fact, was produced in Spain, have been seized in San Francisco, upon recommendation of Federal food inspectors, officials of the Bureau of Chemistry, United States Department of Agriculture, announce.

Italy has not yet removed the war embargo on the shipment of olive oil from that country, and, as a result, there is practically no Italian olive oil on the market in the United States now.

Commands Unusually High Price.

Because of the scarcity of Italian olive oil it commands an unusually high price, and this condition has tempted unscrupulous dealers to endeavor to sell Spanish and other olive oils as Italian oils. Foods coming within the jurisdiction of the Federal Food and Drugs Act, which are misbranded as to country of production, are in violation of the law.

The seizure of these shipments under the Food and Drugs Act was not based upon consideration of whether or not there is any actual or supposed difference in grade or quality or flavor between the Italian and the Spanish oils, but was based solely upon the requirements of the Federal Food and Drugs Act, that false statements or misleading devices regarding country of production on labels of feeds coming within its jurisdiction constitutes a misbranding.

Both the better grades of Spanish olive oil and the better grades of Italian olive oil are well able to stand on their own merits, and neither needs to be sold under the name or brand of the other.

RECENT SALE OF STEEL SHIPS.

The following statement was made by the United States Shipping Board regarding the recently announced sale of 100 ships to the Anderson Overseas Corporation:

"The comments which have appeared in the press regarding the sale to the Anderson Overseas Corporation of 100 steel steamers indicate that the situation is not fully understood. The sale covers only vessels of the Frederickstad type, sometimes mistakenly called Lake type, of 3,600 deadweight tons, or less.

Contracted for Large Number.

"The Shipping Board contracted for a large number of these ships during the war emergency but now that hostilities have ceased we have more of them built and under construction than the American trade can use. They are exceptionally well adapted to the European coal trade or any other trade where light swift ships are desired for short hauls, but they are not large enough for permanent employment in the trans-Atlantic service. It has seemed wise, therefore, to sell and allow the transfer of register of these ships to the citizens of allied or friendly nations in order that in these times of tonnage shortage, they may have an opportunity of using, to the best advantage, a type of boat of which we have an obvious surplus.

No Prejudice to American Interests.

"No prejudice to American foreign trade or shipping interests can result from this contract since any American citizen who may wish to buy a ship of this character shall have the right to buy it from the Anderson Overseas Corporation at the same price and on the same terms as that given other buyers.

"We ought, also, perhaps, to state that these vessels have been mistakenly described as 'lake type.' That type, before the war, meant a ship of light construction for lake service, with machinery aft. The ships just sold have their machinery amidships and are an improved type of cargo vessel complying, as to strength of construction, with the rules of the Registry Bureaus.

"Through an error an announcement was made on August 2 that vessels of this type might be purchased for $200 per deadweight ton. However, the Board has fixed the price at $210 per deadweight ton."

LOWER FREIGHT RATE ON CATTLE.

The Department of Agriculture issues the following:

Emergency freight rates to afford relief in drought-stricken territory of the Northwest have been announced by the Railroad Administration after conference with officials of the United States Department of Agriculture. They may mean the difference between millions of steaks and roasts in as many homes throughout the country and dry bones scattered over the farms and ranges of the Northwest. As a result of the rates probably half a million starving cattle will be moved from the stricken regions of Montana, Wyoming, and North Dakota to pastures in other States, and feed will be shipped into the drought country to sustain other hundreds of thousands of breeding animals.

Rate Cut in Half.

The emergency rate for feed shipped into the drought-stricken territory is one-half of the regular rate from points on railroad lines serving the destination territory. Practically all kinds of feed are provided for. Cottonseed cake and cottonseed meal, however, are not included under the half rate, but may be shipped from Texas, Oklahoma, Arkansas, and points in Louisiana on and east of the Mississippi River at rates ranging from 50 to 60 cents a hundred.

The rate for shipping cattle out of the drought-stricken area to pasture or feed and later returning them amounts to a round trip rate of one and one-third the regular one-way rate. That is, animals may be shipped to pasture or feeding points upon payment of the regular rate and at any time prior to June 1, 1920, may be returned to the point of origin upon payment of one-third of the regular rate.

Provision for Transit Rates.

A large proportion of the animals brought out will never go back, but after fattening on grass or feed will go to the slaughter pen. Provision is made for this by the granting of transit rates, which means that the owner pays the through rate from the point of origin to the market instead of two local rates, one from the point of origin to the pasture point and one from the pasture point to the market. This privilege is extended to 12 months from the date of original shipment. This is an extension of the transit rate on sheep that has been in existence for a long time, but is now made to apply also to cattle, hogs, and horses.

NORTH RUSSIA WAR DESIGNATION.

The War Department authorizes publication of the following:

For the purpose of silver bands to be attached to pikes of colors (Par. 244, A. R.) all the engagements in North Russia will be considered under the one general classification of "North Russia, 1918-19."

Better than money because they earn money; buy a WAR-SAVINGS STAMP to-day.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES BRIEFLY TOLD

Spurred on by the message of the President and pressure from the country Congress is devoting practically all of its time in an effort to solve the high cost of living problem and formulate legislation that will meet existing conditions. How best to discover and punish the profiteer in foodstuffs and other necessaries of life is a question that Attorney General Palmer and other officials of the government have been discussing with Congressional committees. The House Agricultural Committee, considering the pending amendments to extend the food control bill to clothing and other necessaries, at the request of Mr. Palmer, struck out the clause designed to give the President power to fix prices, as he contended that such power was inapplicable in the present fight against high prices. An amendment to the act was agreed to under which a fine of $5,000 and imprisonment of two years for profiteering was ordered favorably reported. The amendment further extends the provision of the food control act to "wearing apparel, containers of food, feed or fertilizers, fuel, oil and natural gas. Retailers, previously exempted under the act, under this amendment would be liable to prosecution for violation, but farmers and farmers' co-operative associations not organized for profit are exempted.

In the Senate Mr. Walsh, Democrat, of Massachusetts, introduced a resolution under which income tax returns of all corporations or individuals engaged in the production or distribution of food products would be furnished to a Senate committee investigating the high cost of living. The resolution further would provide for the publication of the profits, as disclosed by the income tax returns, of all persons employed during the war by the government to whom contracts for war supplies were issued, either as individuals, partnerships or corporations. The Senate adopted a resolution by Senator Reed, Democrat, of Missouri, directing the Committee on Manufactures to investigate the news print industry with a view to determining whether prices are excessive and whether it is engaged in unlawful practices. A resolution by Senator Phelan, Democrat, of California, also was agreed to directing the Secretary of Commerce to investigate the bean situation especially with reference to charges that American bean growers were discriminated against by the War Department in favor of foreign producers in purchasing army supplies.

General hearings are under way before the Agricultural Committee of the Senate on the Kenyon bill providing for Federal regulation and control of the meat packing industry. Witnesses on both sides of the question have been heard. California and Arizona livestock producers told the committee they opposed strict regulation of the packing industry for the reason that the pending bill would demoralize and hamper them in the marketing of cattle. Lewis H. Harvey, representing the Southern Wholesale Grocers' Association supported the bill and especially condemned the control by the packers of the refrigerator power, he said, and the use they make of it in unfair competition gives their competition a peculiarly menacing character. He charged that 25 per cent of the wholesale grocery business of the country has been taken over by the packers. Federal Trade Commissioner Colver described to the committee the danger, from the viewpoint of the Commission, of the entrance of the packing industry into other lines of business and the effect it already has had upon competition.

The oil land leasing bill designed to stimulate production was favorably reported from the Public Lands Committee of the Senate and made the unfinished business by Chairman Smoot. This bill provides for the leasing under proper safeguards of government-owned coal, gas, oil, and phosphate lands. The bill passed both houses in the closing hours of the last Congress, but failed in conference. By a vote of 57 to 19 the Senate repassed over the President's veto the daylight saving law. This action had previously been taken by the House and the repeal is now law without action by the President and becomes effective when the clocks are again turned back the last Sunday in October. Senator Jones introduced the Shipping Board bill for the development of the American merchant marine, under which that board is authorized to operate, sell or lease the vessels built for the government during the war. The bill providing the machinery for the enforcement of prohibition was favorably reported from the Judiciary Committee. An amendment by the Senate Committee would permit the manufacture in the home for home use of light wines and cider.

Senator McNary, Republican, of Oregon, introduced an old age pension bill under which all persons over 65 years of age unable to earn their own living would be entitled to a pension. He also introduced a bill authorizing the government to acquire and reclaim swamp, cutover, and arid lands for sale to service men or war workers regardless of sex and appropriating $250,000,000 for that purpose. Senator Dillingham, Republican, of Vermont, introduced a bill repealing the Chinese exclusion act and the so-called "gentlemen's agreement" with Japan and regulating immigration in the future by the admission annually of 5 per cent of the number of aliens of any nationality already in the United States.

Before the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, which is considering railroad legislation, A. F. Thom, counsel for the Association of Railroad Executives, argued for the creation of a Federal transportation board to determine railroad operating revenue necessary to meet the public needs of facilities and services. This he argued would remove the Interstate Commerce Commission from attempted outside influences, which he contended was, at present, too exposed to public and legislative pressure. Thomas De Witt Cuyler, Chairman of the Association of Railroad Executives, urged the return of the roads to their owners under conditions that would insure adequate revenue and maximum service to the public. George A. Post, chairman of the Railroad Committee of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, laid before the committee six objections which business men of the country have against the so-called Plumb plan of operation and management of the railroads.

Prohibition of all immigration for two years with subsequent regulation by the extension of the passport system is provided in a bill introduced by Mr. Johnson, of Washington, chairman of the Immigration Committee of the House. Government ownership of all cold storage facilities was urged upon the Agricultural Committee by a delegation of New Jersey Mayors as the only means of reducing the cost of living. Representative Good, of Iowa, introduced a resolution calling for a complete report of the operations of the United States grain corporation. Secretary of Agriculture, Houston, asked Congress for $600,000 for use by his department in carrying out the President's recommendations for reducing the high cost of living. The department of justice asked Congress to appropriate $2,470,649, of which more than $2,000,000 would be used in prosecuting food hoarders and profiteers in anti-trust suits. The House adopted the resolution of Mr. Igoe, of Missouri, directing the Federal Trade Commission to investigate the high cost of shoes. Chairman Curry, of the Committee on Territories, favorably reported the bill appropriating $17,000,000 for the completing of the Alaskan railroad.

ARMY REAL ESTATE LEASES.

The War Department authorizes publication of the following:

A General Order has been approved as follows: The jurisdiction and powers conferred upon the War Department Board of Appraisers by General Order No. 30, War Department, 1918, are hereby extended to include claims arising under terms and conditions, whether expressed or implied, of leases for use and occupation of real estate by the United States army. In making disposition of such claims, the War Department Board of Appraisers may make original investigation or refer any claim for investigation and recommendation to be made as provided in General Order No. 39, War Department, 1919. The record of claim and approved recommendation by the War Department Board of Appraisers shall be forwarded to Real Estate Service, for transmission of the Director of Finance, for final disposition.

WAR RISK INSURANCE CAMPAIGN.

At a conference of representatives of organizations co-operating with the Bureau of War Risk Insurance held at the Bureau August 19, Director R. G. Cholmeley-Jones made known the plans for a nation-wide campaign re-establishing contact between the Bureau and former soldiers, sailors and marines who are in need of service, to facilitate adjustment of their allotment and allowance accounts, compensation and claims, and reinstatement of lapsed or canceled insurance.

Under the plan, the American Red Cross through its Home Service Sections throughout the United States and its organization in Washington will act as a clearing-house for War Risk matters originating in the co-operating organizations.

For example, if a former soldier, sailor or marine asks an organization of which he is a member or with which he is acquainted to present his War Risk matters to the Bureau in proper form to enable the Bureau to handle them promptly, his organization will obtain the facts from him and transmit them to the nearest Home Service Station of the Red Cross. In turn, the Home Service Section of the Red Cross will transmit the matter to its national organization in Washington, and the Red Cross in Washington, by a uniform method, will handle the matter directly with the Bureau. By reason of its large organization in Washington, the Red Cross is in a position for speedy handling of the great mass of detail. It is believed that this new plan will, to a very large extent, prevent duplications and enable the service men, the co-operating organizations, and the Bureau to avoid much unnecessary correspondence and to expedite service.

Organizations Represented.

Of the many organizations co-operating with the Bureau, those which sent delegates were represented as follows:

American Legion—Chas. F. Sheridan, New York City; Col. J. F. J. Herbert, Worcester, Mass.

American Red Cross—Ward Bonsall, Clarence B. Smith, James L. Leiser, Washington, D. C.

American Library Association—Library War Service, J. E. Morgan, Washington, D. C.

Jewish Welfare Board—Harry L. Glucksman, New York City.

Knights of Columbus—D. J. Callahan, Washington, D. C.

National Catholic War Council—Michael J. Slattery, Washington, D. C.

National Council of World War Veterans—H. B. Donnelly, Chicago, Ill.; Chas. M. Raphun, Aurora, Ill.

National Tuberculosis Association—H. A. Pattison, New York City.

Salvation Army—Col. Edward J. Parker, New York City.

War Camp Community Service—Wayne L. Randall, New York City.

Y. M. C. A.—Geo. E. Spencer, New York City.

The philosophy of the W. S. S. is save, save, save.

New Agricultural Projects

A statement has been issued by the Department of Agriculture outlining the new work provided for in the agricultural appropriation bill for 1920. The statement, after explaining the reductions in funds for a number of projects and the termination of others, continues in part, as follows:

Compared with some other years, the number of new projects provided for in the Agricultural Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1920 is small, but some of them are of much importance. The significance of a project can not be measured, of course, by the amount of money appropriated with which to begin it.

Wool Scouring Wastes.

For the Bureau of Chemistry, an appropriation of only $9,000 provides for investigations and developments of methods in utilizing wool scouring wastes that may ultimately mean millions of dollars to the country. This investigation was begun in the fall of 1918 under an allotment from the fund for stimulating agriculture, but the money was not available until late in October, and not a great deal was accomplished. During the war the price of wool grease rose from 2 1-2 cents to 25 or 28 cents a pound, and the price of carbonate of potash rose from 4 or 5 cents to as high as 80 or 85 cents a pound. The result was that a number of plants were installed for the recovery of wool grease and potash salts. Before that time these products had gone to waste and the United States imported all of both products that it consumed. Not only was there a dead loss, but the waste material had become a source of serious pollution to rivers and other streams.

The plants built to handle this business during the war, when prices were very high, must install the most economical methods for extracting the by-products of the wool-scouring wastes if they are to continue in operation at the lower prices expected when normal conditions are restored. These economical methods are to be worked out by the Department of Agriculture under the new appropriation of $9,000.

Loss in Wool Grease.

There has been lost every year approximately 50,000,000 pounds of recoverable wool grease. At before-the-war prices this was worth $1,500,000. At present prices it is worth about $8,000,000. There was lost every year, also, about 2,500,000 pounds of potassium carbonate worth at before-the-war prices $750,000, and at present prices about $6,250,000. Besides these main items, other materials of unknown value are recoverable in wool scourings, and by far the greater part of this is wasted and seriously pollutes the streams. The work of discovering methods of utilization is well under way and promises to yield methods which will make it possible to utilize the wool-scouring wastes profitably to the country.

A substantial increase is made in the appropriation for dye investigations. This year's appropriation is $100,000, as against $70,000 last year. This increase was made so that the Bureau of Chemistry can complete the erection and equipment of the dye manufacturing plant at Arlington, Va. The dye investigations have resulted in the development of a number of important processes for the manufacture of coal-tar dyes. Fifteen patents have been granted on new processes, and processes have been developed for the manufacture of intermediates, used in the making of dyes. Some of these processes are already in use on a commercial scale in the production of dyes and intermediates. Other processes which have been worked out on a small slale are being tried in a small commercial way and later will be developed on a large scale. Efforts will be made this year to develop new and cheaper processes.

Among the new items in the act is one appropriating $100,000 for agricultural exhibits at State and inter-State fairs.

The act also carries an item of $35,000 to enable the Bureau of Markets to complete the work of the domestic wool section of the War Industries Board, and to enforce the regulations for handling the wool clip of 1918 as established by the wool division of that board. This work was transferred to the Bureau of Markets by an Executive order on December 31, 1918.

Other New Projects.

Other new projects provided for in the bill are as follows:

$12,000 for the establishment of a market news service on peanuts.

$250,000 for control of the European corn borer.

$134,960 for investigations of insects affecting truck crops.

$5,000 for developing control measures against the camphor thrip.

$50,000 for combatting flag smut of wheat, take-all and similar diseases of wheat and other cereals.

$20,000 for nut improvement work.

$20,000 for investigating new grape industries and methods of utilizing grapes.

$50,000 for the erection near Washington of a plant detention and inspection station.

$5,000 for the improvement of the game preserves in Sully Hill National Park, North Dakota.

$100,000 for the inspection of equine meat.

$20,000 for investigating the production of salt pork in the South.

Railroad Shop Strike Ends.

The strike of railroad shopmen came to an end August 18, according to an announcement by the Railroad Administration, and as a result, conferences between representatives of the Railroad Administration and representatives of the shop crafts on wages and rules and working conditions for shopmen were resumed.

Help your Government and yourself. Buy a War Savings Stamp today.

NEW YORK RATES ON FOREIGN EXCHANGE

Following are the monthly ranges of exchange rates on leading for eign money centers, quoted in New York during the three months ending July, 1919:

	Exchange at par	May		June		July	
		Low	High	Low	High	Low	High
London:							
60-day bankers' bills.....dollars for £..	4.8665	4.61	4.66	4.5700	4.6200	4.305	4.56
Sight drafts.....do..	4.8665	4.6262.5	4.6925	4.5875	4.6350	4.31	4.57
Paris.....francs for 100 dollars..	518.1347	670.00	607.00	650.00	627.00	732.0	649.5
Berlin.....dollars for 100 marks..	23.82	.....	.....	.....	.....	6.25	8.00
Milan.....lire for 100 dollars..	518.1347	869.00	750.00	809.00	785.00	872.0	787.00
Prague.....dollars for 100 kronen..	20.26	.....	.....	.....	.....	5.50	5.75
Vienna.....do	20.26	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.00	3.50
Jugo-Slavia.....dollars for 100 kroner*..	20.26	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.50	3.875
Warsaw.....dollars for 100 marks..	23.82	.....	.....	.....	.....	6.25	7.50
Brussels.....francs for 100 dollars..	518.1347	675.00	634.00	670.00	641.00	755.0	671.5
Madrid.....dollars for 100 pesetas..	19.30	20.00	20.25	19.75	20.06	19.05	19.72
Helsingfors.....dollars for 100 markka*..	19.30	.....	.....	.....	.....	8.50	9.00
Athens.....dollars for 100 drachma*..	19.30	.....	.....	.....	.....	18.65	19.25
Sofia.....dollars for 100 Lev*..	19.30	.....	.....	.....	.....	6.00	6.00
Bucharest.....dollars for 100 lei*..	19.30	.....	.....	.....	.....	6.75	9.26
Belgrade.....dollars for 100 dinar*..	19.30	.....	.....	.....	.....	12.00	12.50
Amsterdam.....dollars for 100 florins..	40.20	39.10	40.25	38.6875	39.25	37.0625	38.75
Stockholm.....dollars for 100 kroners..	26.80	25.125	26.70	25.35	26.25	23.35	25.50
Copenhagen.....do..	26.80	23.35	24.90	23.30	24.625	22.05	23.50
Christiania.....do..	26.80	24.90	25.75	24.75	25.60	23.30	24.85
Zurich.....francs for 100 dollars..	518.1347	515.00	492.00	545.00	518.00	572.0	524.00
Canada.....dollars for 100 Canadian dollars†..	100.00	97.00	97.375	96.96875	97.25	95.50	97.00
Mexico City.....dollars for 100 pesos*..	49.85	50.3125	51.25	50.25	50.875	48.375	50.125
Bogota.....dollars for 100 Colombian dollars*..	97.33	86.00	87.00	87.00	91.50	89.50	97.00
Montevideo.....centavos to dollar*..	96.69	88.40	85.50	94.70	89.00	97.00	94.50
Buenos Aires.....dollars for 100 gold pesos*..	96.48	100.25	102.25	98.25	100.375	96.25	98.50
Rio de Janiero.....dollars for 100 paper milreis*..	‡54.62	27.00	28.25	27.625	28.25	26.50	28.00
Valparaiso.....dollars for 100 paper pesos*..	§36.50	19.60	20.50	20.576	21.10	18.875	20.00
Yokohama.....dollars for 100 yen..	49.85	51.375	51.75	50.50	51.75	50.50	51.25
Hongkong.....dollars for 100 Hongkong dollars..	.....	80.25	87.00	81.75	84.00	79.75	83.00
Shanghai.....dollars for 100 Shanghai taels..	.....	118.00	125.50	123.50	127.50	120.00	125.00
Singapore.....dollars for 100 Singapore dollars*..	56.78	51.625	56.75	55.25	56.75	56.25	56.25
London average price of silver at nominal rate of £ ($4.8665).....	.....	1.13527		1.18146		1.18722	
New York average price of silver.....	.....	1.07111		1.10430		1.06394	

*Cable rates. †Checks (demand). ‡Rate for a gold milreis. §Rate for gold peso.

PARCEL-POST SERVICE TO MALTA.

Second Asst. P. M. General,
Washington, August 14, 1919.

Under an arrangement made with the British office, parcels will be accepted for onward transmission through London, up to a weight limit of 11 pounds, at a postage rate of 12 cents a pound or fraction of a pound, and the amount of the charge per pound made by the British postal authorities for intermediary service, both postage rates and transit charges, to be paid by United States postage stamps affixed to the parcels, as follows:

Pounds.	Postage.	Transit Charge.	Aggregate.
1	$0.12	$0.24	$0.36
2	.24	.24	.48
3	.36	.24	.60
4	.48	.48	.96
5	.60	.48	1.08
6	.72	.48	1.20
7	.84	.48	1.32
8	.96	.72	1.68
9	1.08	.72	1.80
10	1.20	.72	1.92
11	1.32	.72	2.04

Each package must have attached a customs declaration, Form 2966, bearing an accurate description of the articles inclosed.

Packages can not be accepted for registration.

Observations.—Parcels for Malta are delivered at post offices only.

Prohibitions—Letters (except one for the addressee); arms, except by special authority of the local Government; grapes, unless accompanied by a phylioxera certificate and subjected to examination by the inspector of agriculture on arrival; oranges, potatoes, cotton seed, rags, shoddy, worn clothing and used bags, sacks, carpets, and embroidery.

Malta being a British colony, the provisions of special export license No. RAC-52 apply and the wrappers of parcels must be marked with this license number.

OTTO PRAEGER,
Second Asst. P. M. General.

INTERNATIONAL FARM CONGRESS.

The Department of State has extended to foreign governments an invitation to appoint delegates or representatives to the International Farm Congress at Kansas City, Mo., September 25, 26, and 27, next. This invitation is given in pursuance of a provision of the Agricultural Appropriation Act approved July 24. While it is extended by the authority of Congress, the International Farm Congress will not be under Government auspices and all arrangements consequently will have to be made by the governments that participate, so far as their delegates or representatives are concerned.

At the International Farm Congress there will be discussed farming methods and apparatus for tilling, planting and harvesting, the care of orchards, the raising of cattle and live stock, distribution and market, and other subjects looking to better facilities and results to the farmer.

In connection with the international Farm Congress there will be held the International Soil Products Exposition, which will include agricultural and other exhibits of the nature heretofore shown at this Exposition.

PRODUCTION OF COAL.

The weekly report on the production of bituminous coal, anthracite and beehive coke, compiled by the Geological Survey, Department of the Interior.

The production of bituminous coal decreased from 9,947,000 net tons in the week of August 2, to 9,407,000 tons the week of August 9. Transportation difficulties arising from the various railroad employes' strike of that week are the cause to which the decline is attributed. The market is generally improving, but the demand is yet mainly for the better grades of coal, the mines producing the lower grades still reporting time lost because of no demand. The average daily rate of production in the week of August 9 was 1,568,000 tons, compared with more than 2,000,000 tons a year ago when the market was strong enough to absorb any coal produced.

The production of anthracite after a slight slump in the last half of July increased to 1,870,000 net tons in the week of August 9, a figure exceeded this year only in the weeks of January 25 and July 12, a figure, however, 9 per cent below the output in the corresponding week of last year.

The production of heehive coke continues to increase, the estimates for the week of August 9 placing the output at 383,000 tons, compared with 379,000 tons the preceding week. The gain was almost entirely in Pennsylvania, the other States, except Colorado and New Mexico, recording decreases.

Easy to buy, convenient to handle, no red tape—Get a WAR-SAVINGS STAMP to-day.

FOOD CONDITIONS IN EUROPE

Confident that Europe is willing and able to work out its own salvation and that its peoples, anxious to return to normal productive labor, are doing so as rapidly as possible, John D. Shanahan, of the United States Grain Corporation, who has returned from abroad, declared upon his arrival that Europe's greatest need is the restoration of her transportation systems and the resumption of normal trade facilities between communities and peoples.

At the direction of Julius H. Barnes United States Wheat Director, Mr. Shanahan went abroad last May to gather first hand and expert data relating to the acreage and probable quantities of food grains to be realized from the European harvests this year for the information of the Wheat Director. Mr. Shanahan was accompanied on his trip abroad by Harry V. Harlan and E. G. Boerner, representing the Federal Department of Agriculture.

Over 5,200 miles of European wheat territory was covered by Mr. Shanahan and his party in automobiles, starting from Paris and traveling to Mt. Cenis Pass in the Alps, thence across northern Italy, southeastern Europe, the Balkans, north through Poland and into Russia. Returning, they passed through Czecho-Slovakia, Austria, Germany, Belgium, Holland northern France.

Discussing social and economic conditions in Europe as they were brought home to him in his tour, Mr. Shanahan said:

Europe's Two Greatest Needs.

"The two greatest needs of Europe today are the return to normal productive labor and activities and the establishment of diplomatic and trade relations between the various countries which will, of course, tend to counteract the more or less pernicous psychology developed by the war and hasten a realization of peace and stable government. Following, or closely connected with the foregoing, is the need for the immediate rehabilitation of the railways, canals and other means and facilities of transport and distribution which were all more or less destroyed or disorganized by the war.

"I was particularly impressed with the effects of broken and disorganized distributing facilities on the living conditions in the various sections of Europe," Mr. Shanahan continued. "Some sections of the country districts of southern Europe, with the new harvest, are now fairly well supplied with food and prices are reasonable. In the cities, broken distribution channels create distress through high prices. A good average meal in Vienna costs from three dollars to five dollars, in Paris from three dollars to three-fifty in London from two dollars and seventy-five cents to three dollars, while in Slavonia and the Banat country of old Hungary good average meals can be obtained in the smaller towns for from seventy-five cents to one dollar and in the cities at from one dollar and a half to two dollars.

"We travelled in two automobiles over more than 5,200 miles, found the roads generally good and were mired only once—at an approach to a ford where the bridge, which had been blown up during the war, was being rebuilt.

"When I left America," Mr. Shanahan said, "I had an idea, gathered from general reports, that all Europe was more or less a seething caldron of distress and anarchy and that things generally had gone to the dogs. It was, therefore, a source of constant surprise to me to find at least 90 per cent of the tillable acreage of Europe planted, although lack of fertilizers, unfavorable season in some sections, and the lack of proper tools for tillage, will militate against a normal production on this acreage. The disturbances on which the thoughts of our people have been concentrated since the armistice are confined to a few congested centers such as Budapest and a comparatively small section in Eastern Galicia and Eastern Poland.

"The salvation of humanity generally in Europe during the armistice, I am convinced, was the food relief provided through American initiative The hope and backbone of Europe is the peasant, who, with the turmoil and stress of war raging about him, and in many cases without adequate implements and tools in whole sections, has succeeded where it was at all possible, in cultivating at least 90 per cent of the tillable soil. In many places, his work is in evidence right up to the trenches and firing lines. Broadly speaking, I think real distress in Europe, as far as food grains are concerned, will disappear after the present harvests. Some sections may need help before the harvests of 1920, but with improved distribution facilities and better trade relations, imports into Europe of food grains may be confined largely to the customary importing countries."

WHEAT AND FLOUR MOVEMENT.

The United States Grain Corporation has issued its fourteenth weekly bulletin giving the complete figures covering the wheat and wheat flour movement throughout the United States for the week ending August 8th, in comparison with the figures for the same period a year ago. The figures given out were as follows:

Wheat receipts from farms, bu., 1919, 44,997,000; 1918, 35,564,000.

Wheat receipts from farms, previous week, bu., 1919, 50,441,000; 1918, 42,662,000.

Wheat receipts from farms, June 27th-August 8th, bu., 1919, 203,377,000; 1918, 183,658,000.

Flour produced during week, bbl., 1919, 2,515,000; 1918, 2,284,000.

Flour produced previous week, bbl., 1919, 2,121,000; 1918, 1,947,000.

Flour produced June 27th to August 8th, bbl., 1919, 10,904,000; 1918, 9,550,000.

Total stocks, wheat, all elevators and mills bu., 1919, 140,273,000; 1918, 109,715,000

Total stocks, wheat, all elevators and mills, previous week, bu., 1919, 108,330,000; 1918, 89,317,000.

Change for week, bu., 1919, 31,943,000, inc.; 1918, 20,398,000, inc.

NATIONAL BANK CONDITIONS.

(Continued from page 1.)

amounting to $1,485,972,000, the bills payable due Federal Reserve banks were $991,117,000; and the bills payable, other than those with Federal Reserve banks, amounted to only $58,284,000. Rediscounts, including those with Federal Reserve banks and not included in direct liabilities, amounted to $436,571,000.

The bills payable with Federal Reserve banks arose very largely from temporary loans secured by liberty bonds, victory notes and certificates of indebtedness.

Other bonds and securities owned June 30, 1919, amounted to $1,767,038,000—an increase over May 12, 1919, of $24,033,000, and an increase over June 29, 1918, of $26,193,000.

The circulation of national banks outstanding on June 30, 1919, was $677,162,000—an increase over May 12, 1919, of $303,000, but a reduction as compared with June 29, 1918, of $4,469,000.

Cash on hand and due from Federal Reserve Banks, June 30, 1919, was $1,921,000,000—an increase of $5,000,000 over May 12, 1919, and an increase of $225,000,000 over June 29, 1918.

The total resources on June 30, 1919, were $20,799,550,000, a reduction since May 12, 1919, of $25,441,000, and an increase since June 29, 1918, of $2,960,048,000.

The banks had invested in banking houses, furniture, fixtures, etc., 28.94 per cent of their capital, or $1.55 per cent of resources.

Against $1,839,158,000 which the national banks held on deposit to the credit of the State banks, trust companies and private bankers, the reports show that national banks had on deposit with State banks, bankers and trust companies $375,300,000. The national banks therefore had nearly five times as much money on deposit to the credit of State banking institution as the national banks were themselves carrying with State banks and trust companies.

Capital, surplus and profits on June 30, 1919, amounted to $2,363,478,000, the highest figures yet reached—an increase over May 12, 1919, of $4,418,000, and an increase over June 29, 1918, of $113,685,000.

There has been no failure of any national bank in the entire United States during the past six months.

PROFITS IN PURE-BRED STOCK.

The Department of Agriculture authorizes the following:

In several counties of North Carolina more pure-bred live stock has been purchased during the past year at the higher prices which have prevailed than in any other year. Hogs were never so high, and yet hundreds of boys bought pure-bred pigs at high prices with the expectation of selling their offspring. Through the county agents many hundreds of pigs bred by the boys have been sold at good prices, and this is stimulating the extension of pure-bred hogs.

War Trade Board Import Ruling

The War Trade Board Section of the Department of State announces (W. T. B. R. 825) that General Import License P. B. F. 37 (War Trade Board Ruling 822, issued Aug. 7, 1919), has been revised and extended, effective Aug. 15, 1919, so as to permit the free importation thereunder, without individual import licenses, of pig tin and all metal alloys containing tin (See W. T. B. R. 818, July 24, 1919), and all drugs and chemicals except those dyestuffs and other articles hereinbelow in paragraph 4, specifically enumerated.

As now amended, General Import License P. B. F. No. 37, authorizes the importation into the United States from all countries of the world, except Hungary and those parts of Russia under the control of the Bolshevik authorities, of all commodities except those hereinafter specifically enumerated, to-wit:

1. The following foodstuffs:

(a) Sugar.

(b) Wheat and wheat flour, the control over whose importation is now vested in the Wheat Director. (See W. T. B. R. 797, issued June 30, 1919.)

2. Salvarsan, neosalvarsan, arsphenamino, and all substitutes therefor and equivalents thereof.

3. All commodities whatsoever which have been produced or manufactured in Hungary.

4. The following commodities, the control of whose importation by individual import licenses is desirable, to wit: The products hereinbelow in Groups I, II and III described, and all products derived directly or indirectly from coal tar, including crude products and intermediate products, as well as dyestuffs, medicinals, and other finished products, and including mixtures and compounds of such products and other products:

GROUP I.

Acenapthene, anthracone having a purity of less than 30 per centum, benzol, carbazol, having a purity of less than 65 per centum, cumol cymeno, fluorene, methylanthracene, methlynaphthalene, naphthalene having a solidifying point less than 79 degress centigrade, pyridin, quinolin, tuluol, xylol, dead or creosote oil, anthracene oil, pitch of coal tar, pitch of blast-furnace tar, pitch of oil-gas tar, pitch of water-gas tar, crude coal tar, crude blast-furnace tar, crude oil-gas tar, crude water-gas tar, all other distillates of any of these tars which, on being subjected to distillation, yield in the portion distilling below 198 degrees centigrade a quantity of tar acids less than 5 per centum of the original distillate, all mixtures of any of these distillates and any of the foregoing pitches, and all other products that are found naturally in coal tar, whether produced or obtained from coal tar or other source.

GROUP II.

Acetanilid not suitable for medicinal use, alphanaphthol, amido-benzoic acid, amidonaphthol, amidophenetol, amidophenol, amidosalicylic acid, amineanthraquinone, anilin oil, anilir salt, anthraquinone, arsanilic acid, benzaldehyde not suitable for medicinal use, benzalchloride, benzanthrone, benzidin, benzidin sulphate, benzoic acid not suitable for medicinal use, benzoquinene, benzoylchloride, benzylchloride, betanaphthol not suitable for medicinal use, brombenzol, chlorbenzol, chlorophthalic acid, cinnamic acid, cumidin, dehydrothiotoluidin, diaminophenol, dimothylpphenylenediamin, diacid, dimothylanilin, dimothylamidonitrobenzol, dinitrochlorbenzol, dinitronaphpthalene, dinitrophenol, dinitrotoluol, dioxynaphthalone, diphenylamin, othylbenzyl anilin, hydroxyphenylarsinic acid, metanilic acid, methylanthraquinone, naphthylamin, naphthylenediamin, nitranilin, nitroanthraquinone, nitrobenzaldehyde, nitrolenzol, nitronaphthalene, nitrophenol, nitrophenylenediamin, nitrosodimethylanilin, nitrotoluol, nitrotoluylenediamin, phenol, phenylenediamin, phenylohydratine, phenylnaphthylamin, phenylglycocoll, phenylglycocoll-orthocarboxylic acid, phthalic acid, phthalic anhydride, phthalimid, resorcin not suitable for medicinal use, salicylic acid, and its salts not suitable for medicinal use, sulphanilic acid, thiocarbanili, thiosalicylic acid, tetrachlorphthalic acid, tetramethyldiaminobenzophenone, tetramethyldiaminodiphenylmethane, toluol sulphochloride, toluol sulphamid, tribromophenol, toluidin, tolidin, toluylenediamin, zylidin, or any sulphoacid of sulppho-acid salt of any of the foregoing, or of any of the products provided for in Group I; all other products by whatever name known, which are employed in the manufacture of any of the products provided for in Group II or III and which are obtained, derived, or manufactured in whole or in part from any of the foregoing or from any of the products provided for in Group I; anthracene having a purity of 30 per centum or more, carbanol having a purity of 65 per centum or more, metracresol having a purity of 90 per centum or more, naphthalene having a solidifying point of 79 degrees centigrade or above, orthocresol having a purity of 90 per centum or more, paracresol having a purity of 90 per centum or more; all distillates of coal tar, blast-furnace tar, oil-gas tar, and water-gas tar which on being subjected to distillation yield in the portion distilling below 190 degrees centigrade a quantity of tar acids equal to or more than 5 per centum of the original distillate; all mixtures, including solutions, consisting in whole or in part of any of the foregoing except sheep dip and medicinal soaps.

GROUP III.

All colors, dyes, or stains, whether soluble or not in water, color acids, color bases, color lakes, leuco-acids and leuco-bases whether colorless or not, indoxyl and indoxyl compounds; ink powders; photographic chemicals; acetanilid suitable for medicinal use, acetphenetidin, acetyl salicylic acid, antipyrine, benzaldehyde suitable for medicinal use, benzoic acid suitable for medicinal use, botanapphthol suitable for medicinal use, phenolphthalein, resorcin, suitable for medicinal use, salicylic acid and its salts, suitable for medicinal use, salol, and other medicinals; sodium benzoate; saccharin methylsalicylate, coumarin, and other flavors; synthetic phenolic resin and all resinlike products prepared from phenol, cresol, phthalic anhydride, coumarone, indene, or from any other article or material provided for in Group I or II, all of these products whether in a solid, semi-solid, or liquid condition; synthetic tanning materials; picric acid, trinitrotoluol, and other explosives, except smokeless powders; all of the foregoing when obtained, derived, or manufactured in whole or in part from any of the products provided for in Group I or II; natural alizarin and natural indigo, and colors, dyes, stains, color acids, color bases, color lakes, leuco-acids, leuco-bases, indoxyl, and indoxyl compounds obtained, derived, or manufactured in whole or in part from natural alizarin or natural indigo; natural mothyl salicylate or oil of wintergreen or oil of sweet birch; natural coumarin; and all mixtures, including solutions, consisting in whole or in part of any of the articles or materials provided for in this group.

All applications for licenses to import dyes, intermediates, derivatives of coal tar, synthetic organic chemicals and drugs and all other commodities enumerated in the foregoing paragraph 4, must be accompanied by supplemental information sheets giving complete specifications of the character of the commodity proposed to be imported. Such supplemental information sheets are now procurable from the Bureau of Imports, War Trade Board Section, Department of State, Washington, D. C. Such supplemental information sheets supersede all former supplemental information sheets heretofore used for the importation of dyestuffs.

Collectors of Customs and United States Consuls abroad have been instructed that certificates of non-enemy origin (Consular Form 235) are no longer required for any commodity whatsoever; but the supplemental information sheet referred to in the preceding paragraph must in each case contain such information as will enable the War Trade Board Section to determine the actual origin of the goods.

ALLOTMENT OF FARMS.

By public notice approved by the Secretary of the Interior, eight public land farm units on the Newlands Project, Nevada, will be opened to entry on Aug. 28, at 9 a. m. The allotment of farms will be by drawing held in the office of the Project Manager, at Fallon, Nev. The lands are opened to citizens of the United States qualified to make homestead entry and are subject to a water-right charge of $60 per acre, 5 per cent of which is payable at time of filing, the balance payable in 20 years without interest.

AIRPLANE MAIL SERVICE

Otto Praeger, Second Assistant Postmaster General, commenting on the development of commercial aviation through the Air Mail, explains:

"Good roads make for good transportation and good transportation makes for good mail service. That is why the air mail is the most wonderful transportation medium in the postal service. It is not hampered by bad roads. It sometimes gets bumpy up there where the postal aviators drive their mail through the air at 100 miles an hour, but it does not get so rough that the air mail doesn't come through.

"A year and three months ago the regular airplane mail was launched with a little army training plane out of Washington and another out of New York, each carrying 200 pounds of letters.

"Today eight Postoffice Department mail planes cleave the air daily, each carrying between 13,000 and 15,000 letters and traveling, rain, blow or shine, 1,900 miles each day.

Air Mail In All Weather.

"It is astonishing how few people know—because they cannot realize it—that the Postoffice Department is operating an airplane mail service daily, in all weather and all seasons, between Washington and New York, New York and Cleveland, and Cleveland and Chicago. By reason of this service the Postoffice Department is delivering the midnight New England and New York mail to the people in Washington on the noon carried deliveries instead of the deliveries of the following morning. On the northbound trip, we take the letter mail from the Seaboard Air Line and Atlantic Coast Line, originating in the southeastern States, and are delivering it to the people in New York City in the afternoon instead of on the following morning.

"An airplane with 13,000 letters flies out of New York City at 5 o'clock every morning for Cleveland and Chicago, arriving at Cleveland before 9:30 a. m., and at Chicago before 1:30 p. m., advancing the mail to the Middle West 16 hours and to the Pacific Coast 24 hours. From Chicago and Cleveland, eastbound, there is a similar expedition of mail to New York City and New England.

Possibilities Outlined.

"Since the air mail has operated it has covered 272,628 miles, and has carried a total of 11,845,980 letters, and if Congress will give the money we will put the air mail next year from the Atlantic to the Pacific in 40 hours instead of four days, and from Boston to Havana in a little more than 24 hours instead of 60 hours or more by railway and boat.

"This is a bright prospect, but let us not deceive ourselves as to the practical possibilities of the air mail. The air service is not yet for every enterprising community that reaches out after it by offering landing fields and other inducements. The service, because the airplane up to this time has been developed for war instead of for commerce, is so costly that as yet it can be established only between the largest commercial and railway centers where it can expedite the largest amount of mail to the largest number of people. The day will come, but it is not yet, when the air mail will operate between every important city in the United States.

"Let us further clearly understand another thing: There can be no general extension of the air mail, nor a general development of commercial aviation unless Congress enacts legislation for the encouragement, development and national regulation of all flying, and makes carefully considered appropriations for the army, the navy and the Postoffice Department.

"With the meager appropriations at the disposal of the Postoffice Department, enormous development in aviation has been made by the civilian organization that operates the air mail. Not only do we carry the mail between Washington and New York in two and a half hours daily instead of five hours by train, and in nine hours between New York and Chicago by airplane instead of 22 hours by train, but the Postoffice Department has made scientific and mechanical contributions to aviation and has operated such a dependable service that European and American authorities have unhesitatingly pronounced the operations of our aerial mail far head of anything in the whole realm of aviation.

Performance of Planes.

"When the Postoffice Department inaugurated the aerial mail, a delegation of military men connected with flying operations, called upon me, accompanied by a colonel of the British Air Force, to dissuade the Postoffice Department from attempting to run a daily airplane mail schedule, on the ground that airplanes cannot be flown in rain or fog. But we operated the entire first year, scoring a performance of 92.73 per cent, despite weather and frailties of airplane construction. We are flying the mail daily across the Alleghany Mountains between New York and Cleveland, while the flying record of the Postoffice Department between Cleveland and Chicago has never been equalled by aviators in any part of the world, whether military or civilian. The air mail distance between Cleveland and Chicago is 325 miles. This distance is covered daily each way in a non-stop flight with approximately 14,000 letters each trip, or 28,000 letters, weighing 800 pounds, a day. This great run has been made daily since May 15 without a single failure and, what is more remarkable, without a single forced landing from motor trouble of any kind.

Advancement of Aviation.

"Let me cite a few instances in which the Postoffice Department has contributed directly to the advancement of aviation. We have demonstrated the possibility of maintaining a dependable daily schedule by airplane the year round, despite the assurances of so-called authorities to the contrary. We have encouraged men with promising devices when no other branch of the government would lend them a helping hand.

Through the encouragement given an inventor by the Postoffice Department, an improved compass is now in general use by aviators.

"We encouraged an inventor, who got no assistance elsewhere, in the development of a self-cleaning sparkplug and one which would not crack or fuse in a high compression Liberty motor. That type of plug was developed on the air mail field at Washington and tried out and perfected on our air mail planes. There are several makes of such plugs now on the market.

"At the request of the Air Mail Service, the Bureau of Standards started to work on a device to locate or spot accurately a landing field by sound at times of utter invisibility and that bureau has invented and perfected a device that will enable an aviator blind-folded to locate unerringly the center of the field on which he is to land. This wonderful achievement of the Bureau of Standards has been accomplished on our air mail field and with the air mail planes.

"It may be interesting to note that so close has been the co-operation between the navy and the Air Mail Service that the most efficient and modern radio direction finder in existence today and used by the navy in its trans-Atlantic flights, was first installed in an air mail plane and tested out in the radio test plane of the Air Mail Service in Washington.

"The gyroscopic turn indicator—a wonderful device for showing a pilot in fog or rain instantly whether his plane is turning right or left from its course or straight line of flight—was given a thorough service test on the air mail planes and is being improved in some essential respects as a result of our suggestion in co-operation.

"The first cross-country flights with a new alcohol fuel were made in the regular New York-Washington air mail runs.

Direct and indirect contribution by the air mail to the development of aviation could be enumerated at still greater length.

Yet, in the face of all the forward steps taken and the unparalleled flying record of the Postoffice Department, Congress is being asked to take from this department the operations of the air mail on the ridiculous theory that a civilian organization cannot know anything about flying and—just think of this—on the assumption that the Postoffice Department can not operate a separate air mail service as economically as it might be operated by a military organization. An investigation of the cost of military flying as compared with the cost of the air mail operations, will settle that contention conclusively."

LARGE PURCHASE OF FLOUR.

The United States Grain Corporation announces that it purchased 450,000 barrels of flour on Aug. 14, at prices ranging from $9.53 to $10.40 for soft straights, hard straights and durum.

CHANGES IN OCEAN FREIGHT RATES ANNOUNCED

The Shipping Board makes public the following:

FAR EAST TARIFF No. 17-E.

Atlantic Far East Tariff No. 17-E, cancelling Far East Tariff No. 17-D.

United States Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation rates of freight from United States North Atlantic Ports, via direct steamers.

Rates on all cargo, except as mentioned below:

To:	Per 100 Lbs.	Per Cu. Ft.
Japan, Kobe or Yokohama..	$1.12	$0.62½
China, Hong Kong–Shanghai	1.12	.62½
Philippine Islands, Manila.	1.12	.62½

Above rates per 100 pounds or per cubic foot, at ship's option.

Exceptions.

	Per 100 Lbs.	Per Cu. Ft.
Acids		$1.25
Ammonia, Anhydrous		1.25
Ammonia, Sulphate of	$1.25	
Carbon black		.55
Cooperage stock		.62½
Copper bars and ingots	1.12	
Cotton piece goods		.55
Cotton, high density	2.00	
Cotton, Standard	2.25	
Grease, lubricating		.62½
Iron and steel articles, viz: Band iron; hoop iron; bars; billets; beams; blooms; pig iron; plates, flat; structural; barb wire; plain wire; galv. wire; wire shorts; trolley poles; boiler tubes; bridge material; spelter; lead; car wheels, loose; tees; angles; channels; bolts and nuts; ingots, iron and steel; rods; sheets; slabs; rails and accessories; staples; shafting; tin plate; horse shoes; nails; concrete reinforcements; castings; axles. Ship's option	.90	.50
Lime, acetate of	Special	
Newspapers, old, compresses 50 cu. ft. to ton	1.12	
Newspapers, old, compresses 5b cu. ft. to ton	1.35	
Oil, Lubricating		.62½
Railway equipment, viz: car material and locomotive	Special contract	
Rosin, in bbls	1.35	
Shooks, box and barrel, in bundles	1.50	
Soda ash	1.30	
Soda, caustic	1.12	
Tobacco, in hhds	3.12½	

Treasure, viz: Bullion, gold and silver, coins, gold and silver, in boxes—

Value of Shipment.	Rate Ad Valorem.
$10,000 and under	2 per cent
$10,001 to $50,000	1¾ per cent
$50,001 to $100,000	1⅝ per cent
$100,001 to $200,000	1 per cent
$200,001 to $300,000	⅞ per cent
$300,001 and over	¾ per cent

Valuable Cargo, N. O. S.—3 per cent ad valorem. Valuable cargo rate applies on all cargo where 3 per cent of the actual value at time and place of shipment yields a greater freight charge than the commodity rate.

	Per 100 Lbs.	Per Cu. Ft.
Wax		$0.62½
Wood pulp	Special	
Zinc sheets	$1.12	

Minimum Charge—Minimum bill of lading charge will be $7.50.

Deck Cargo—If any cargo ordinarily taken under deck stowage, is carried on deck, at vessel's option, it will be at three-fourths the under deck rate.

Dangerous or Hazardous Cargo—Special contract.

Heavy Lift Scale—Above rates apply on pieces and (or) packages weighing up to and including two tons. On pieces and (or) packages weighing over two tons, following charges will be assessed in addition to the freight rate:

Over 2 tons, up to 4 tons, add $4.00 per ton of 2240 lbs.

Over 4 tons, up to 6 tons, add $6.00 per ton of 2240 lbs.

Over 6 tons, up to 8 tons, add $9.00 per ton of 2240 lbs.

Over 8 tons, up to 10 tons, add $13.00 per ton of 2240 lbs.

Over 10 tons, up to 15 tons, add $17.00 per ton of 2240 lbs.

Over 15 tons; special contract.

Extra Length Scale—40 to 49 ft., add $4.00 per ton of 2240 lbs.; 50 to 50 ft., add $9.00 per ton of 2240 lbs.; 60 ft. and over, special contract.

Rates named herein apply from and to ships tackle. Tolls, wharfage, lighterage, cost of landing, and all other expenses beyond ship's tackle, will be for account of owner, shipper or consignee.

TARIFF No. 25.

French Indo China, Federated Malay States, Dutch East Indies Tariff No. 25. Cancelling Far East Tariff No. 17-D.

United States Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation rates of freight from United States North Atlantic Ports.

Rates are on all cargo except as mentioned below.

To:	Per 100 Lbs.	Per Cu. Ft.
French Indo China, Saigon (see note)	$1.12	$0.62½
Federated Malay States, Singapore	1.12	.62½
Dutch East Indies, Batavia, Sourabya, Samarang	1.12	.62½

Above rate per 100 pounds or per cubic foot, at ship's option.

Exceptions—

	Per 100 Lbs.	Per Cu. Ft.
Ammonia, sulphate of	$1.12	
Car material	1.35	
Cement, in bags	1.12	
Cement, in barrels	1.35	
Condensed milk, in cases	1.12	
Iron and steel articles, viz: Band iron; hoop iron; bars; billets, beams; blooms; pig iron; plates, flat; structural; barb wire; galv. wire; wire shorts; trolley poles; boiler tubes; bridge ma-material; spelter; lead; car wheels, loose; tees; angles; channels; bolts and nuts; ingots, iron and steel; rods; sheets; slabs; rails and accessories; staples, shafting; tin plate; horse shoes; nails; concrete reinforcement; castings; axles, ship's option	.90	.50
Newspapers, old, compressed 50 cu. ft. to ton	1.12	
Newspapers, old, compressed 58 cu. ft. to ton	1.35	
Oil, refined, in cases	Special	
Rosin, in barrels	1.35	
Soda, caustic of	1.12	

Treasure, viz: Bullion, gold and silver; coins, gold and silver, in boxes—

Value of Shipment.	Rate Ad Valorem.
$10,000 and under	2 per cent
$10,001 to $50,000	1¾ per cent
$50,001 to $100,000	1⅝ per cent
$100,001 to $200,000	1 per cent
$200,001 to $300,000	⅞ per cent
$300,001 and over	¾ per cent

Valuable Cargo, N. O. S.—3 per cent ad valorem. Valuable cargo rate applies on all cargo where 3 per cent of the actual value at time and place of shipment yields a greater freight charge than the commodity rate.

Note: Rate applies only when steamer available for direct sailing for Saigon; otherwise freight is accepted subject to transshipment at Singapore at additional rate of $10.00 per ton of 2240 pounds, or 40 cubic feet, at ship's option.

Minimum charge—Minimum bill of lading charge to direct ports of call, $7.50; to transshipment ports, $10.00.

Deck Cargo—If any cargo ordinarily taken under deck stowage, is carried on deck, at vessel's option, it will be at three-fourths the under deck rate.

Dangerous or Hazardous Cargo—Special contract.

Heavy Lift Scale—Above rates apply on pieces and (or) packages weighing up and including two tons. On pieces and (or) packages weighing over two tons, following charges will be assessed in addition to the freight rate:

Over 2 tons, up to 4 tons, add $4.00 per ton of 2240 lbs.

Over 4 tons, up to 6 tons, add $6.00 per ton of 2240 lbs.

Over 6 tons, up to 8 tons, add $9.00 per ton of 2240 lbs.

Over 8 tons, up to 10 tons, add $13.00 per ton of 2240 lbs.

Over 10 tons, up to 15 tons, add $17.00 per ton of 2240 lbs.

Over 15 tons; special contract.

Extra Length Scale—40 to 49 ft., add $4.00 per ton of 2240 lbs.; 50 to 59 ft., add $9.00 per ton of 2240 lbs.; 60 ft. and over, special ship's tackle. Tolls, wharfage, lighterage, contract.

Rates named herein apply from and to cost of landing and all other expenses beyond ship's tackle will be for account of owner, shipper or consignee.

SOUTH AMERICAN TARIFF No. 5-B.

South American Tariff No. 5-B cancelling South American Tariff No. 5-A and Supplement.

United States Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation, rates of freight from United States Atlantic and Gulf Ports to South America.

Rates on all cargo except as mentioned below.

Para, Marahao, Ceara, Manaos, $22.50.
Natal, $25.00, $22.50.
Cabadello, $27.00, $22.50.
Pernambuco, $27.00, $25.00.
Maceio, Rio de Janeiro, $26.50, $25.00.
Bahia, Victoria, $27.50, $25.00.
Santos, $25.00.
Paranagua, $30.00.
Sao Francisco do Sul, Florianapolis, $30.00, $28.00.
Rio Grande do Sul, $30.00.
Porto Algre, Pelotas, $35.00.
Uruguay:
Montevideo, $25.00.
Argentine:
Buenos Aires, $25.00.
La Plata, $27.50.
Rosario, $30.00.
Bahia Blaca, $30.00.
Port Madryn, $35.00.

Exceptions: To Para, Maranhao, Ceara, Manaos.

Asphalt, $25.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Beans, $35.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Cement, $15.50 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Clay, $25.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Copper, Sulphate of, $25.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Flour, $27.50 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Glucose, $22.50 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Iron and steel articles, including plain wire, $17.50 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Lumber, hardwood, $47.50 per 1,000 ft. B. M.
Lumber, softwood, $42.50 per 1,000 ft. B.M.
Oil (kerosene, naptha), Special.
Peas, $35.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Plaster, in barrels, $32.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Rice, $27.50 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Rosin, $32.50 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Sugar, granulated, in bags, $22.50 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Turpentine, $22.50 per 40 cubic feet.
Wire, barbed, $20.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.

Exceptions: To Natal.

Asphalt, $27.50, $25.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Beans, $37.50, $35.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Cement, $18.00, 15.50 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Clay, $27.50, $25.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Copper, Sulphate of, $27.50, $25.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Flour, $30.00, $27.50 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Glucose, $25.00, $22.50 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Iron and steel articles, including plain wire, $20.00, $17.50 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Lumber, hardwood, $50.00, $47.50 per 1,000 ft. B. M.
Lumber, softwood, $45.00, $42.50 per 1,000 ft. B. M.
Oil (kerosene and naptha), Special.
Peas, $37.50, $35.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Plaster, in barrels, $35.00, $32.50 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Rice, $30.00, $27.50 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Rosin, $35.00, $32.50 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Sugar, granulated, in bags, $25.00, $22.50 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Turpentine, $25.00, $22.50 per 40 cubic feet.
Wire, barbed, $22.50, $20.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.

Exceptions: To Cabadello.

Asphalt, $29.50, $25.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.

CHANGES IN OCEAN FREIGHT RATES ANNOUNCED

Beans, $39.50, $35.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Beans, $20.00, $15.50 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Cement, $20.00, $15.50 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Clay, $29.50, $25.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Copper, Sulphate of, $29.50, $25.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Flour, $32.00, $27.50 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Glucose, $27.00, $22.50 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Iron and steel articles, including plain wire, $22.00, $17.50 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Lumber, bard, $52.00, $47.50 per 1,000 feet B. M.
Lumber, softwood, $47.00, $45.00 per 1,000 feet B. M.
Oil (kerosene and naptha), Special.
Peas, $39.50, $37.50 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Plaster, in barrels, $37.00, $35.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Rice, $32.00, $40.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Rosin, $37.00, $35.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Sugar, granulated, in bags, $27.00, $25.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Turpentine, $27.00, $25.00 per 40 cubic feet.
Wire, barbed, $24.50, $22.50 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Exceptions: To Pernambuco.
Asphalt, $29.50, $27.50 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Beans, $39.50, $37.50 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Cement, $20.00, $18.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Clay, $29.50, $27.50 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Copper, Sulphate of, $29.50, $27.50 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Flour, $32.00 $30.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Glucose, $27.00, $25.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Iron & Steel Articles, including plain Wire, $22.00, $20.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Lumber, hardwood, $52.00, $50.00 per 1,000 feet B. M.
Lumber, softwood, $47.00, $45.00 per 1,000 feet B. M.
Oil (Kerosene and Naphtha) special.
Peas, $39.50, $37.50 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Plaster, in barrels, $37.00, $35.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Rice, $32.00, $30.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Rosin, $37.00, $35.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Sugar, Granulated, in bags $27.00, $25.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Turpentine, $27.00, $25.00 per 40 cu. ft.
Wire, barbed, $24.50, $22.50 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Exceptions: To Maceio, Rio de Janeiro.
Asphalt, $29.00, $27.50 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Beans, $39.00, $37.50 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Cement, $19.50, $18.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Clay, $29.00, $27.50 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Copper, Sulphate of, $29.00, $27.50 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Flour (to Maceio), $31.50, $30.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Flour (to Rio de Janeiro), $25.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Glucose, $26.50, $25.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Iron and steel articles, including plain wire, $21.50, $20.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Lumber, hardwood, $51.50, $50.00 per 1,000 feet B. M.
Lumber, softwood, $46.50, $45.00 per 1,000 feet B. M.
Oil (kerosene and naptha), Special.
Peas, $39.00, $37.50 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Plaster, in barrels, $36.50, $35.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Rice, $31.50, $30.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Rosin, $36.50, $35.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Sugar, granulated, in bags, $26.50, $25.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Turpentine, $26.50, $25.00 per 40 cubic feet.
Wire, barbed, $24.00, $22.50 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Exceptions: To Bahia, Victoria.
Asphalt, $30.00, $27.50 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Beans, $40.00, $37.50 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Cement, $22.50, $20.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Clay, $30.00, $27.50 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Copper, Sulphate of, $30.00, $27.50 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Flour (to Victoria), $32.50, $30.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Flour (to Bahia), $25.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Glucose, $27.50, $25.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Iron and steel articles, including plain wire, $22.50, $20.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Lumber, hardwood, $52.50, $50.00 1,000 feet B. M.
Lumber, softwood, $47.50, $45.00 per 1,000 feet B. M.
Oil (kerosene and naptha), Special.
Peas, $40.00, $37.50 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Plaster, in barrels, $37.50, $35.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Rice, $32.50, $30.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Rosin, $37.50, $35.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Sugar, granulated, in bags, $27.50, $25.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Turpentine, $27.50, $25.00 per 40 cubic feet.
Wire, barbed, $25.00, $22.50 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Exceptions: To Santos.
Asphalt, $27.50 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Beans, $37.50 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Cement, $18.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Clay, $27.50 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Copper, Sulphate of, $27.50 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Flour, $25.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Glucose, $25.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Iron and steel articles, including plain wire, $20.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Lumber, hardwood, $50.00 per 1,000 feet B. M.
Lumber, softwood, $45.00 per 1,000 feet B. M.
Oil (kerosene and naptha), Special.
Peas, $37.50 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Plaster, in barrels, $35.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Rice, $30.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Rosin, $35.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Sugar, granulated, in bags, $25.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Turpentine, $25.00 per 40 cubic feet.
Wire, barbed, $22.50 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Exceptions: To Paranagua.
Asphalt, $32.50 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Beans, $42.50 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Cement, $23.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Clay, $32.50 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Copper, Sulphate of, $32.50 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Flour, $35.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Glucose, $30.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Iron and steel articles, including plain wire, $25.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Lumber, hardwood, $55.00 per 1,000 feet B. M.
Lumber, softwood, $50.00 per 1,000 feet B. M.
Oil (kerosene and naptha), Special.
Peas, $42.50 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Plaster, in barrels, $40.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Rice, $35.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Rosin, $40.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Sugar, granulated, in bags, $30.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Turpentine, $30.00 per 40 cubic feet.
Wire, barbed, $27.50 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Exceptions: To Sao Francisco do Sul, Florianapolis.
Asphalt, $32.50, $30.50 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Beans, $42.50, $40.50 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Cement, $23.00, $21.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Clay, $32.50, $30.50 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Copper, Sulphate of, $32.50,$30.50 per tón of 2,240 pounds.
Flour, $35.00, $33.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Glucose, $30.00, $28.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Iron and steel articles, including plain wire, $25.00, $23.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Lumber, hardwood, $55.00, $53.00 per 1,000 feet B. M.
Lumber, softwood, $50.00, $48.00 per 1,000 feet B. M.
Oil (kerosene and naptha), Special.
Peas, $42.50, $40.50 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Plaster, in barrels, $40.00, $38.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Rice, $35.00, $33.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Rosin, $40.00, $38.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Sugar, granulated, in bags, $30.00, $28.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Turpentine, $30.00, $28.00 per 40 cubic feet.
Wire, barbed, $27.50, $25.50 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Exceptions: To Rio Grande do Sul.
Asphalt, $32.50 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Beans, $42.50 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Cement, $23.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Clay, $32.50 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Copper, Sulphate of, $32.50 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Flour, $35.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Glucose, $30.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Iron and steel articles, including plain wire, $25.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Lumber, hardwood, $50.00 per 1,000 feet B. M.
Lumber, softwood, $50.00 per 1,000 feet B. M.
Oil (kerosene and naptha), Special.
Peas, $42.50 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Plaster, in barrels, $40.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Rice, $35.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Rosin, $40.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Sugar, granulated, in bags, $30.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Turpentine, $30.00 per 40 cubic feet.
Wire, barbed, $27.50 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Exceptions: To Porto Alegre, Pelotas.
Asphalt, $37.50 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Beans, $47.50 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Cement, $28.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Clay, $37.50 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Copper, Sulphate of; $37.50 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Flour, $40.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Glucose, $35.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Iron and steel articles, including plain wire, $30.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Lumber, hardwood, $60.00 per 1,000 feet B. M.
Lumber, softwood, $55.00 per 1,000 feet B. M.
Oil (kerosene and naptha), Special.
Peas, $47.50 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Plaster, in barrels, $45.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Rice, $40.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Rosin, $45.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Sugar, granulated, in bags, $35.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Turpentine, $35.00 per 40 cubic feet.
Wire, barbed, $32.50 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Exceptions: To Montevideo, Buenos Aires.
Asphalt, $27.50 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Beans, $37.50 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Binder twine (not to exceed 2 cubic feet per bale), 85 cents per bale.
Binder twine (not to exeeed 1 foot, 6 inches per bale), 75 cents per bale.
Cement, $18.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Chilled Cargo (30.35 degrees cold storage), $1.25 per cubic foot.
Clay, $27.50 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Coffee, $37.50 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Copper, Sulphate of, $27.50 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Glucose, $25.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Iron and steel articles, including plain wire, $20.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Lumber, hardwood, $50.00 per 1,000 feet B. M.
Lumber, softwood, $45.00 per 1,000 feet B. M.
Oil (kerosene and naptha), Special.
Peas, $37.50 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Plaster, in barrels, $35.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Rice, $30.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Rosin, $35.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Sugar, granulated, in bags, $25.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Turpentine, $25.00 per 40 cubic feet.
Wire, barbed, $22.50 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Exceptions: To La Plata.
Asphalt, $30.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Beans, $40.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Binder twine (not to exeeed 2 cubic feet per bale), 97½ cents per bale.
Binder twine (not to exceed 1 foot 6 inches per bale), 85 eents per bale.
Cement, $20.50 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Chilled Cargo (30.35 degrees cold storage), $1.25 per eubic foot.
Clay, $30.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Coffee, $40.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Copper, Sulphate of, $30.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.

CHANGES IN OCEAN FREIGHT RATES ANNOUNCED

Glucose, $27.50 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Iron and steel articles, including plain wire, $22.50 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Lumber, hardwood, $52.50 per 1,000 feet B. M.
Lumber, softwood, $47.50 per 1,000 feet B. M.
Oil (kerosene and naptha), Special.
Peas, $40.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Plaster, in barrels, $37.50 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Rice, $32.50 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Rosin, $37.50 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Sugar, granulated, in bags, $27.50 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Turpentine, $27.50 per 40 cubic feet.
Wire, barbed, $25.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Exceptions: To Rosario.
Asphalt, $32.50 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Beans, $42.50 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Binder twine (not to exceed 2 cubic feet per bale), $1.10 per bale.
Binder twine (not to exceed 1 foot 6 inches per bale), 95 cents per bale.
Cement, $23.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Chilled Cargo (30.35 degrees cold storage), $1.25 per cubic foot.
Clay, $32.50 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Coffee, $42.50 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Copper, Sulphate of, $32.50 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Glucose, $30.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Iron and steel articles, including plain wire, $25.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Lumber, hardwood, $55.00 per 1,000 feet B. M.
Lumber, softwood, $50.00 per 1,000 feet B. M.
Oil (kerosene and naptha), Special.
Peas, $42.50 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Plaster, in barrels, $40.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Rice, $35.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Rosin, $40.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Sugar, granulated, in bags, $30.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Turpentine, $30.00 per 40 cubic feet.
Wire, barbed, $27.50 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Exceptions: To Bahia Blanca.
Asphalt, $32.50 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Beans, $42.50 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Cement, $25.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Clay, $32.50 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Coffee, $42.50 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Copper, Sulphate of, $32.50 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Glucose, $30.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Lumber, hardwood, $67.50 per 1,000 feet B. M.
Lumber, white pine and spruce, $50.00 per 1,000 feet B. M.
Oil, refine (gasoline, naptha, turpentine), $1.40 per case.
Peas, $42.50 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Plaster, in barrels, $40.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Rice, $35.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Rosin, $40.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Sugar, granulated, in bags, $30.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Wire, plain, $30.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Wire, barbed, $35.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Exceptions: To Port Madryn.
Asphalt, $37.50 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Beans, $47.50 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Cement, $30.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Clay, $37.50 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Coffee, $47.50 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Copper, Sulphate of, $37.50 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Glucose, $35.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Lumber, hardwood, $72.50 per 1,000 feet B. M.
Lumber, white pine and spruce, $55.00 per 1,000 feet B. M.
Oil, refined (gasoline, naptha, turpentine), $1.70 per case.
Peas, $47.50 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Plaster, barrels, $45.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Rice, $40.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Rosin, $45.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Sugar, granulated, in bags, $35.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Wire, plain, $35.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Wire, barbed, $40.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.

Application of Rates

1. Except as otherwise provided, rates apply on all classes of cargo, per ton of 40 cubic feet or 2,240 pounds, ship's option, on pieces and (or) packages not exceeding 4,480 pounds and not exceeding 30 feet in length.

2. Rates shown herein do not include insurance and (or) charges (if any) for shipping documents, consul fees, port-of-destination taxes, etc.

3. Deck Cargo: Cargo not of dangerous, hazardous or objectionable nature (usually carried under deck) occasionally carried on deck at convenience of steamer, to be charged for at 75 per cent of regular tariff rate.

4. Inflammable Liquids and Solids, Acids: Commodities coming under this description, such as Rubber Cement, Phosphorous, Sulphuric Acid, to be charged $10.00 per ton, weight or measurement at ship's option, in addition to rate applying on ordinary cargo.

5. Explosives: Dynamite, Powder, Picric Acid and commodities of like nature, ordinarily known as "explosives," and which, because of regulations, it is not permitted to load at other than specially designated localities or outside harbor limits, to be charged $75.00 per ton, weight or measurement at ship's option, in addition to rate applying on ordinary cargo.

6. Extra Length Charge: On packages and pieces exceeding thirty feet in length, an additional charge of 50c for each three feet or fraction thereof over thirty feet to be added to basic rate per ton.

7. Valuable Cargo, viz: Bullion, Gold and Silver; Coins, Gold and Silver, three-quarters of 1 per cent ad valorem.

8. Valuable Cargo, N. O. S.: Three per cent ad valorem. Valuable cargo rate applies on all cargo where 3 per cent of the actual value at time and place of shipment yields a greater freight charge than the commodity rate.

9. Fowls: In crates, entirely at owner's risk; to Buenos Aires, $1.00 per cubic foot. (Effective July 7, 1919.)

10. Live Stock: Horses, $200; Cattle, $180; Pigs, $50; sheep, $50 per head, subject to the following conditions: Fresh water to be supplied free by steamer, necessary feed to be carried free on deck; cost of stalls, fitting and bins and tarpaulins for the feed to be for shipper's account. Shipper to make all arrangements for Government inspector. Attendants to be furnished by shipper; free passage for one attendant to be granted on no less than six head of cattle or four horses or thirty-five pigs and (or) sheep; free return passage to be granted for one attendant provided said shipment amounts to ten head of cattle or its equivalent; free passage for additional attendants is to be granted for each additional eight head of cattle or their equivalent. If the shipment comprises twenty head of cattle, free outward passage will be granted for two attendants, one attendant to be granted free return passage, the second attendant to be returned on a basis of third class passenger rate.

To Brazil:

11. Parcel receipt for packages valued under $10.00 each will be issued at rate of $1.25 per cubic foot, with minimum charge for parcel receipt-package of $2.50.

12. Minimum Charge: The minimum charge on any one Bill of Lading will be $5.00.

13. Pieces and (or) packages exceeding two tons in weight each, $2.00 per ton or fraction thereof, weight or measurement at ship's option, to be added to the regular rate.

To Uruguay and Argentine:

14. Parcel receipt for packages, valued under $10.00 each, will be issued at rate of $2.00 per cubic foot, with minimum charge for parcel receipt packages of $4.00.

15. Minimum Charge: The minimum charge on any one Bill of Lading will be $7.50.

16. Pieces and (or) packages exceeding two tons in weight each: The following to be added to the regular rate, weight or measurement at ship's option:

Over 2 tons and not exceeding	4 tons	$ 4.00
Over 4 tons and not exceeding	6 tons	6.00
Over 6 tons and not exceeding	8 tons	12.00
Over 8 tons and not exceeding	10 tons	18.00
Over 10 tons and not exceeding	15 tons	24.00
Over 15 tons and not exceeding	20 tons	30.00

Over 20 tons $6.00 per ton for every ton or part thereof.

FAR EAST TARIFF No. 16-D.

Pacific-Far East freight tariff No. 16-D. (Cancels Far East Tariff No. 16-C.) Commodity rates from United States Pacific Coast ports to Hongkong, Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama and Manila, via direct steamers:

RULES AND REGULATIONS.

Rule 1.

(a) When commodities are not shown herein, general merchandise rates will apply.

(b) Rates named herein apply from and ship's tackle. Tolls, wharfage, lighterage, cost of landing, and all other expenses beyond ship's tackle will be for account of owner, shipper, or consignee.

(c) Rates named herein do not include marine insurance.

Rule 2.

Heavy lifts.—The following charges will be assessed in addition to the freight rate on all packages or pieces, weighing 4,001 pounds or over:

Weight.	Add—
4,001 to 8,000 lbs.....	$ 4.00 per 2,000 lbs.
8,001 to 12,000 lbs.....	6.00 per 2,000 lbs.
12,001 to 16,000 lbs.....	9.00 per 2,000 lbs.
16,001 to 20,000 lbs.....	13.00 per 2,000 lbs.
20,001 to 30,000 lbs.....	17.00 per 2,000 lbs.
30,001 and over.....	Special contract

Extra lengths.—Lengths over 30 feet and not over 60 feet, add 1 cent per 100 pounds for each foot over 30 feet. Over 60 feet, special contract.

Rule 3.

Explosive, inflammable, or other dangerous cargo may be transported, if the carrier choose, on deck or elsewhere, and shall in all cases be at owner's risk. Handling will be subject to rules and conditions which govern at the port.

Rule 4.

The minimum charge per bill of lading will be $5.

Rule 5.

Freight and other charges must be prepaid on all shipments in in United States gold coin.

Rule 6.

All shipments to be offered in suitable condition for ocean transportation and will be subject to rules as published by individ operators.

Rule 7.

All rates named herein are subject to all the terms of the carrier's bill of lading in current use at time of shipment.

Commodity Rates Per 100 pounds and Per Cubic Foot.

Acids, on deck, in carboys completely inclosed and necks protected on all sides by wood; also in glass bottles or metal cans, boxed, per cu. ft., $0.62 1-2.
Agricultural Implements, N. O. S., in packages, per cu. ft., .43 3-4.
Ammonia, Anhydrous, in steel cylinders, per 100 lbs., $1.25.
Ammonia, Sulphate of, in bags, .75.
Ammunition, in cases, per 100 lbs., $1.25.
Arsenic, crude, in kegs, ship's option, per 100 lbs., $1.00; per cu. ft., .50.
Asphalt, in barrels or drums, per cu. ft., .50.
Automobiles, freight, boxed, per cu. ft., .30.
Automobiles, passenger, boxed, per cu. ft., .35.
Bark, Tan, extract of, in barrels, per cu. ft., .62 1-2.
Bark, Tan, extract of, in barrels, per cu. ft., .62 1-2.
Beer, in glass, in cases, per cu. ft., .50.
Bicycles, in boxes or crates, and parts thereof in boxes, per cu. ft., .37 1-2.
Boots and shoes; also Rubbers, in boxes, per cu. ft., .45.
Calcium Carbide, in iron drums, per 100 lbs., $1.00.
Canned Goods, in metal cans, boxed, per cu. ft., .40.
Carbon Black, in boxes, per cu. ft., .40.
Cards, Playing, in boxes, per cu. ft., .35.
Chassis, automobile, in boxes, per cu. ft., .30.
Clay Products, viz: Brick, common, in crates; Brick, fire, in crates; Clay, fire, in crates; Terracotta, in crates, ship's option, per 100 lbs., $1.00; per cu. ft., .50.
Copper Bars and Ingots; also Sheet Copper, per 100 lbs., $1.00.
Cornstarch, in boxes, per cu. ft., .47 1-2.
Corpses, human, boxed as required by Public Health regulations, $60 per corpse.
Cotton, raw, in bales, high density, per 100 lbs., *$1.00.
Cotton, raw, in bales, standard, per 100 lbs., *$1.25.

Changes In Ocean Freight Rates

Drugs and Medicines, boxed, per cu. ft., $0.35.

Dry Goods, viz: Cotton piece goods, Dry Goods, N. O. S., per cu. ft., .35.

Dyestuffs, in barrels or kegs, 2 per cent ad valorem.

Electrical Appliances, viz: Telephone materials, per cu. ft., .40.

Electrical Supplies, N. O. S., per cu. ft., .50.

Explosives, Special contract.

Films, moving-picture, in boxes, 2 per cent ad valorem.

Fish, dried, pickled, or salted, in packages, ship's option, per 100 lbs., $1.00; per cu. ft., .50.

Flour, in sacks, per 100 lbs., .60.

Fruit, dried, in boxes, per cu. ft., .50.

Fruit, fresh, in boxes, per cu. ft., .50.

Furniture, in packages, per cu. ft., .50.

Ginseng, in packages, 2 per cent ad valorem.

Glass, common window, in packages, ship's option, per 100 lbs., .65; per cu. ft., .32 1-2.

Glass, plate, not exceeding 120 inches in united measurement, per 100 lbs., .75.

In excess of 120 inches, Special contract.

Glassware, N. O. S., in boxes, barrels, or crates, per cu. ft., .50.

Glucose, in barrels, per 100 lbs., .60.

Glycerin, in barrels or iron drums, per 100 lbs., .60.

Grain, viz: Barley, in sacks, per 100 lbs., $1.25.

Oats, in sacks, per 100 lbs., $1.50.

Rye, in sacks, per 100 lbs., $1.00.

Wheat, in sacks, per 100 lbs., $1.00.

Hardware, in packages, ship's option, per 100 lbs., 62 1-2; per cu. ft., .31 1-4.

Hides, green or salted, in bales, per cu. ft., .50.

Hoes, complete, in boxes, bundles, or crates, per cu. ft., .42 1-2.

Hops, in bales or boxes, per cu. ft., .50.

Ink, printer's, in barrels, boxes, or kegs, per cu. ft., .50.

Iron and Steel and Articles of, viz: Band Iron, Bars, Billets, Blooms, Bolts, Hoops, Ingots, Pig Iron, Plates (including boiler plates bent), Rails (not exceding 33 feet in length) and Fastenings, Rods, Sheets, Slabs, Structural Steel not fabricated, per 100 lbs., .60.

Boilers, S. U., on skids, ship's option, per 100 lbs., per cu. ft., .50.

Castings, ship's option, per 100 lbs., $1.00; per cu. ft., .50.

Nails, in kegs, per 100 lbs., .60.

Pipe, not over 6 inches in diameter, per 100 lbs., .60.

Pipe, over 6 inches in diameter, per cu. ft., .46.

Structural Steel, fabricated, ship's option, per 100 lbs., $1.00; per cu. ft., .50.

Wire, in packages, ship's option, per 100 lbs., .60; per cu. ft., .35.

Junk, in packages, viz: Bones; Hoofs not odorous or wormy; Hornes; Leather, old; Rags, Rope, and Rubber, old; Scrap Metals suitable for remelting purposes only; ship's option, per 100 lbs., $1.00; per cu. ft., .50.

Lead, Pig, and Lead Goods, in packages per 100 lbs., $1.00.

Leather, in bales, cases, crates, or rolls, per cu. ft., .50.

Lime, Acetate of, in packages, per 100 lbs., .85.

Lime, Chloride of, in packages, per cu. ft., .35.

Lumber, viz: Ordinary sizes not exceeding 12 by 12 inches or 40 feet in length, $30 per 1,000 ft. B. M.

Lengths over 40 feet and not over 50 feet, $32.50 per 1,000 ft. B. M.

Lengths over 50 feet, Special contract.

Machinery and Machines, N. O. S., ship's option, per 100 lbs., .80; per cu. ft., .40.

Machines, Sewing, in boxes, per cu. ft., .42 1-2.

Malt, in packages, per cu. ft., .50.

Merchandise, N. O. S., in packages, ship's option, per 100 lbs., $1.00; per cu. ft., .50.

Motor cycles in boxes or crates and parts thereof in boxes, per cu. ft., .37 1-2.

Musical Instruments, in packages, per cu. ft., .50.

Newspapers, old, in bales or bundles, per cu. ft., .40.

Packing House Products, in packages, per cu. ft., .50.

Paint, in packages (exclusive of Artists' Paints, Ultramarine Blue, Bronze Powders or Fliters, Carbon Black, or Paris Green), viz: White Lead, in kegs; Red Lead, in kegs; Kalsomine and similar wall finishes, dry, in sacks; Litharge, in barrels or boxes; Putty, in boxes; Varnish, in metal cans, boxed, or in barrels; Paint, N. O. S., ship's option, per 100 lbs., .87 1-2; per cu. ft., .43 3-4.

Paper and Articles of Paper, including Box Board, in packages, ship's option, per 100 lbs., .90 per cu. ft., .45.

Petroleum Products, viz: Benzene, Distillate, Gasoline; Naphtha, in metal cans boxed or in iron drums, per cu. ft., .62 1-2.

Kerosene, in metal cans, boxed, per cu. ft., .50.

Lubricating Oil, in barrels, per cu. ft., .42 1-2.

Paraffin Wax, in barrels, per cu. ft., .42 1-2.

Plows, K. D., in boxes, per 100 lbs., .60.

Plumbers' Goods, in packages, as specified in current W. B. Transcontinental Rail Tariff, per cu. ft., .35.

Quicksilver, in flasks, 2 per cent ad valorem.

Railway Equipment, viz: Cars and Locomotives, Special contract.

Railway Supplies, viz: Axles, car-wheel; Equipment, air-brake, in packages; Guards, cattle, in packages; Signal Apparatus, in packages; Sills, car, K. D.; Underframes, car, K. D.; Wheels, car, ship's option, per 100 lbs., .60; per cu. ft., .30.

Roofing Paper, including Liquid Cement, Tin Roofing Caps, or Wooden Strips, in rolls, per cu. ft., .45.

Rope, wire, in reels, per 100 lbs., .50.

Rosin, in barrels, per 100 lbs., .85.

Safes and Vaults, and parts thereof, ship's option, per 100 lbs., $1.00; per cu. ft., .50.

Salt, in packages, ship's option, per 100 lbs., .60; per cu. ft., .30.

Seaweed, in packages, per cu. ft., .50.

Shooks, box or barrel, in bundles, per cu. ft., .35.

Soap and soap powders, in boxes, ship's option, per 100 lbs., .75; per cu. ft., .37 1-2.

Soda Ash, in barrels or sacks, ship's option, per 100 lbs., .60; per cu. ft., .43 3-4.

Soda, caustic, in boxes or drums, per 100 lbs., .60.

Spelter, per 100 lbs, .60.

Staves and Headings, in packages, per cu. ft., .35.

Sugar, in packages, per cu. ft., .50.

Tallow, in packages, per cu. ft., .50.

Thread, in boxes, per cu. ft., .45.

Tin Plate, in boxes, per 100 lbs., .60.

Tires, Pneumatic, rubber, in packages, per cu. ft., .31 1-4.

Tires, solid rubber, in packages, per cu. ft., .25.

Tabocco, manufactured, viz: Cigarettes, per cu. ft., .41 1-4.

Plug, in boxes, per cu. ft., .35.

Smoking, in boxes, per cu. ft., .37 1-2.

Tobacco, unmanufactured, per cu. ft., .37 1-2.

Tractors, in packages, per cu. ft., .35.

Treasure, viz: Bullion, gold and silver. Coins, gold and silver, in boxes, ad valorem.

Value of shipment, $10,000 and under, ad valorem, 1 per cent.

Value of shipment, $10,001 to $50,000, ad valorem, 3-4 per cent.

Value of shipment, $50,001 to $100,000, ad valorem, 5-8 per cent.

Value of shipment, $100,001 to $150,000, ad valorem, 1-2 per cent.

Value of shipment, $150,000 to $200,000, ad valorem, 19-40 per cent.

Value of shipment, $200,001 to $250,000, ad valorem, 9-20 per cent.

Value of shipment, $250,001 to $300,000, ad valorem, 17-40 per cent.

Value of shipment, $300,001 to $350,000, ad valorem, 3-5 per cent.

Value of shipment, over $350,001, ad valorem, 3-8 per cent.

Turpentine, in metal cans, boxed, per cu. ft., .35.

Valuable Cargo, N. O. S.—Valuable Cargo rate applies on all cargo where 2 per cent of the actual value at time and place of shipment yields a greater freight charge than the commodity rate—2 per cent ad valorem.

Wheelbarrows, in packages, per cu. ft., .43 3-4.

Wire Fencing, in rolls, per cu. ft., .45.

Wood Pulp, in packages—To Japan, per 100 lbs., .75.

Wood Pulp, in packages—To China, Manila per 100 lbs., .80.

Zinc Plates, also Slabs and Sheet Zinc, in packages, .60.

*Effective October 1, 1919, following rates become effective: High density $1.45, standard $1.65 per 100 pounds.

Buying War-Savings Stamps lends your money to Uncle Sam, who returns it with 4 per cent interest compounded quarterly five years hence.

SUPPLY COMMITTEE CIRCULAR.

GENERAL SUPPLY COMMITTEE,
The Auditors' Building.
Washington, D. C., Aug. 12, 1919.
CIRCULAR NO. 110.
General Schedule of Supplies, 1920.

Page 165. Insert the following after the eleventh line from top of page:

In order to eliminate the confusion existing in regard to the various extra charges to be added to the base price for lengths cut to less than 6 inches, the following example is made to illustrate the method to be followed in arriving at the total cost when extras are desired:

Assuming a bar of Sanderson Bros'. Rex "AA" high-speed tool steel is desired, the size of which is ¼ by 2½ inches beveled and tempered. The base price is $1.80 per pound, to which should be added 8½ cents for ¼-inch size, 12 cents for cutting to 2½ inches, 10 cents for beveling, and 10 cents for treating or tempering, making a total of $2.205 per pound for such an order. This same order calculated in any other manner would amount to $2.30.

Page 165, twenty-third line from bottom of page. Strike out "Less than 6 inches—Special price," and insert in lieu thereof: "Special price for cutting to lengths less than 6 inches, Item 2624-h-l, 2, 3, 6 and 7":

5 to 6 in. long, 6 cents pound extra.
4 to 5 in. long, 8 cents pound extra.
3 to 4 in. long, 10 cents pounds extra,
2 to 3 in. long, 12 cents pound extra.
1 to 2 in. long, 14 cents pound extra.

Page 166, twenty-fifth line from bottom of page. Strike out "Less than 6 inches, special price," and insert in lieu thereof: "Special price for cutting to lengths less than 6 inches, Item 2624-h-4 and 5":

5 to 6 in. long, 3 cents pound extra.
4 to 5 in. long, 4 cents pound extra.
3 to 4 in. long, 5 cents pound extra.
2 to 3 in. long, 6 cents pound extra.
1 to 2 in. long, 7 cents pound extra.

Page 267. Strike out in the third line of the first paragraph after the word "specifications" the following sentence: "In all cases the selection of both widths and lengths of lumber shall be at the option of the ordering office within the minimum and maximum limits of the specifications."

M. F. JACQUES,
Superintendent of Suplies.

WORLD'S PRODUCTIVE LAND.

The total land area of the world (excluding the polar regions) is about 30,000,000,000 acres. What proportion of this is productive agriculturally is not definitely known; but the International Institute of Agriculture has collected data for 36 countries having a total land area of 15,071,209,000 acres; of which it is calculated, or estimated, that 4,591,691,000 acres, or 30.5 per cent, are productive and 1,313,832,000 acres, or 8.7 per cent, are cultivated land (including fallow land, also artificial grasses). The productive land includes, besides cultivated land, natural meadows and pastures, forests, wood lots, and land devoted to cultivated trees and shrubs.

Administration of Wheat Control Act

Julius H. Barnes, United States Wheat Director, made public the following reply to a statement issued by Senator Gronna, chairman of the Senate Agricultural Committee on August 12, concerning the administration of the Wheat Guarantee Act. Mr. Barnes' answer is contained in the following letter sent to Senator Gronna:

"My dear Senator:

"I note through the public press your statement of August 12. I greatly desire, in the difficult problems of this office, the sympathetic co-operation of your committee. Before this task of national administration should be again embarrassed by charges of manipulation, tending to undermine public confidence, please grant me the opportunity to examine statements of presumed facts made before your committee? In this case, was there proper effort at verification?

"I refer particularly to your statement:

" 'They should know that owing to manipulation in administering the grades and standards together with the damage done by hot weather to the maturing crops the winter wheat producers are receiving as low as $1.15 per bushel for their wheat, not the $2.05 which Mr. Barnes gives as a theoretical average, and that this year's crops may average not over $1.50 per bushel.' "

What the Records Show.

"That $1.15 statement originated as the uneasy apprehension of a Kansas editor. It is as if, distracted, one anxiously sought insurance against one's home catching fire at the same instant that a cyclone wrecked it, lightning struck it, earthquakes shook it, and a flood swept it away. All might conceivably happen at once, but it is not likely. Out of 80,000,000 bushels of wheat marketed in the Southwest since July 1, our records fail to indicate even 1,000 bushels of wheat so priced. Of 16,000 carloads of wheat received in Kansas City, only six cars sold below $2.00, and the lowest was $1.92. Less than 6 per cent has sold below the standard price for No. 3 at $2.11

"As to the '$2.05 which Mr. Barnes gives as a theoretical average.' The Department of Agriculture gives, monthly, the actual average farm price received by the grower, including actual prices for damaged and inferior qualities. Those official reports allow the following calculations:

Crop of 1917—423,000,000 bushels, marketed at average grower price of $2.02

Crop of 1918—729,000,000 bushels, marketed at average grower price of $2.06

"The weighted average for the two crops is $2 0459, and was the basis for my statement.

July 1 and August 1 Prices.

"As to the producer not receiving the full measure of the guarantee, it is interesting to note that the average farm price, July 1, was $2.20, and or August 1, $2.17, between which dates there were marketed 150,000,000 bushels, evidently at 12 to 15 cents above the average price obtained during two years of the fair price control.

"In view of this, the anxiety 'that this year's crop may not average over $1.50' seems premature.

"The wheat guarantee is expressed in standard grades promulgated by the express direction of Congress. The guarantee is expressed in prices at certain market terminals, and to insure that a fair reflection of those terminal prices reach the producer at country stations, the same standards of quality must be used, or price comparison is impossible. The Grain Corporation asked the millers and dealers at country points to accept as final the judgment of this disinterested government agency in cases where the producer felt grades or prices did not properly extend to him that guarantee. For the first time in the age-long dispute between buyer and seller the producer can get a disinterested decision, binding on the buyer, at the expense of a postage stamp. To the credit of the trades, these contracts have been generally accepted, and the usual trade rights of individual judgment surrendered to the common good. The producer apparently is satisfied with his treatment, for with two million wagon-loads of wheat marketed, we have received, in all our offices, less than 100 appeals against grade or price offered.

Damaged Wheat Discounts.

"If your suggestion is that the Grain Corporation prices on damaged wheat are relatively too low, fair discussion on that phase is welcomed. Those discounts are the judgment of 20 men of life-long grain experience, actuated by the same high ideal of national service as yourself. We aim to establish these discounts as generously, as soundly possible, in the relief of such producers as suffer from nature's disfavor and shall not hesitate to recast them when convinced of error. Nor shall we hesitate to provide correction and restitution by dealers in such cases as develop where the producer is not properly treated. The competition of thousands of individual mills and dealers affords additional security to the producer. This competition is real and active.

"Nothing in many years of private experience and nothing in two years of experience in public control warrants me in accepting, without protest, such expressions as 'manipulation in administering the grades and standards' or that 'the producers are thereby defrauded and the consumers receive no benefit.' It is time for sobriety of speech and restraint of statement. Nothing is gained by applying such terms to transactions made, with few exceptions, as the sincere expression of fair business judgment.

"Surely, my dear Senator, your experience must run with my own; that the vast majority of men, be they millers, dealers, producers or consumers, are competent and fair, desiring no undue advantage, and taking none. When the sole test of honest business becomes the entire absence of healthy profits, then certainly real rascality in business and wide unemployment will walk hand in hand.

"Last February, with the largest winter wheat acreage ever sown and with rosy crop prospects throughout the world, the producers of this country anxiously sought national legislation making the guarantee effective. No spring wheat acreage had been sown then and it was argued that, to that extent at least, the national guarantee should be regarded as a war contract and discarded as such. Our people, to their credit, insisted on nothing bordering on repudiation. One billion dollars was voted to make the producer secure and at the same time protect the consumer, should the development of a world price, fairly ascertained, justify resale at a lower level than the guarantee.

World Price Level.

"Today, reduced crops here and abroad indicate a world price level fully equal to the guarantee basis, and the consumer naturally is content to buy his bread on that level. The producer, secure at all times by the guarantee, should not insist he be allowed to seek a better market, without regard to the consuming public, lately facing the prospect of a one billion-dollar tax.

"In this period of difficult reconstruction, the authority and influences vested in this office should hold the balance level and you do quote me correctly in stating that by every natural and proper influence, particularly by the resale of wheat bought at the guarantee level, I shall try to establish the fair price level expressed in the guarantee, and no higher. I do not understand that any of your committee, not even the representatives of the farmers' organization, take issue with me on that position."

SALES OF SURPLUS PROPERTY.

The War Department authorizes publication of the following statement from the Office of the Directir of Sales:

War Department surplus materials sold during the week ended August 15, 1919, amiunted to $5,107,173.81, making a total of $396,336,100.42 for sales embraced in the period from anuary 1, 1919, to August 15.

Transactions by the Surplus Property Division of the Office of the Quartermaster General amounted to $3,458,289.24, the greater part of which was derived from the sales of food commodities. Canned corn and canned beans were the principal articles of food marketed during the week. Textile sales for the week also were comparatively large, amounting to $860,746.19.

Ordnance Department sales for the week totaled $1,034,411.60 ferrous metals and chemicals being the leading items in this total.

List of Recent Government Departmental Publications

Agricultural Department.

FARMERS' BULLETINS.

747. Grasshoppers and Their Control in Relation to Cereal Forage Crops.
748. A Simple Steam Sterilizer for Farm Dairy Utensils.
749. Grains for the Montana Dry Lands.
750. Roses for the Home.
751. Peanut Oil.
752. The Army Worm, or "Glass Worm," and its Control.
753. Commercial Handling, Grading and Marketing of Potatoes.
754. The Bedbug.
755. Common Birds of Southeastern U. S. in Relation to Agriculture.
756. Culture of Rye in the Eastern Half of the U. S.
757. Commercial Varieties of Alfalfa.
758. Muscadine Grape Sirup.
759. "White Ants" as Pests in the U. S. and Methods of Preventing Their Damage.
760. Management of Muck-Land Farms.
762. The False Chinch Bug and Measures for Controlling It.
763. Orchard Barkbeetles and Pinhole Borers and How to Control Them.
764. Ginning Cotton.
765. Breeds of Swine.
766. The Common Cabbage Worm.
767. Goose Raising.
768. Dwarf Broomcorns.
769. Growing Grain on Southern Idaho Dry Farms.
770. Canaries: Their Care and Management.
771. Homemade Fireless Cookers and Their Use.
772. Control of the Sugar-Beet Nematode.
773. Corn Growing Under Droughty Conditions.
775. Losses from Selling Cotton in the Seed.
776. Growing Cherries East of Rocky Mountains.
777. Feeding and Management of Dairy Calves and Young Dairy Stock.
778. The Powder-Post Beetle.
779. How to Select a Sound Horse.
780. Castration of Pigs.
781. Tuberculosis of Hogs.
782. The Use of a Diary for Farm Accounts.
784. Anthrax or Charbon.
785. Seed-Flax Production.
786. Fall-Sown Grains in Maryland and Virginia.
787. Sea-Island Cotton.
788. The Windbreak as a Farm Asset.
789. Mushroom Insect Pests and How to Control.
790. Contagious Abortion of Cattle.
791. Turkey Raising.
792. How Federal Farm Loan Act Benefits Farmer.
793. Foxtail Millet.
794. Citrus Fruit Improvement.
795. The Domesticated Silver Fox.
796. Some Common Edible and Poisonous Mushrooms.
797. Sweet Clover: Growing the Crop.
798. The Sheep Tick and Its Eradication by Dipping.
799. Carbon Disulphid as an Insecticide.
800. Grains for the Dry Lands of Central Oregon.
801. Mites and Lice on Poultry.
802. The Classification and Grading of American Upland Cotton.
803. Horse Breeding Suggestions for Farmers.
804. Aphids Injurious to Orchard Fruits, Currants, Gooseberries, and Grapes.
805. Drainage of Irrigated Lands.
806. Standard Varieties of Chickens: I. The American Class.
807. Bread and Bread Making.
808. How to Select Foods: I. What the Body Needs.
809. Marketing Live Stock in the South.
810. Equipment for Farm Sheep Raising.
811. Production of Baby Beef.
812. How Live Stock Is Handled in the Bluegrass Region of Kentucky.
813. Construction and Use of Farm Weirs.
814. Bermuda Grass.
815. Organization, Financing, and Administration of Drainage Districts.
816. Minor Articles of Farm Equipment.
817. How to Select Foods: II. Cereal Foods.
819. The Tobacco Budworm and Its Control.
810. Sweet Clover: Utilization.
821. Watermelon Diseases.
822. Live Stock Classification at County Fairs.
823. Sugar-Beet Sirup.
824. How to Select Foods. III. Foods Rich in Protein.
825. Pit Silos.
826. Eradicating Tall Larkspur on Cattle Ranges in the National Forests.
827. Shallu, or Egyptpian Wheat.
828. Farm Reservoirs.
829. Asparagus.
830. Marketing Eggs by Parcel Post.
831. The Red Spider on Cotton and How to Control It.
832. Trapping Moles and Utilizing Their Skins.
833. Methods of Controlling or Eradicating the Wild Oats in the Hard-Spring Wheat Area.
834. Hog Cholera.
835. How to detect Outbreaks of Insects and Save the Grain Crops.
836. Sweet Clover: Harvesting.
837. The Asparagus Beetles and Their Control.
838. Harvesting Hay with the Sweep-Rake Means by Which Eastern Hay Growers May Save Labor.
839. Home Canning by the One-Period Cold-Pack Method.
840. Farm Sheep Raising for Beginners.
842. Modern Methods of Protection Against Lightning.
843. Important Pecan Insects and Their Control.
844. How to Attract Birds in the Middle Atlantic States.
845. The Gypsy-Moth and the Brown-Tail Moth and Their Control.
846. The Tobacco Beetle and How to Prevent Loss From It.
847. Potato Storage and Storage Houses.
848. The Boll Weevil Problem.
849. Capons and Caponizing.
850. How to Make Cottage Cheese on the Farm.
851. The House Fly.
852. Management of Common-Storage Houses for Apples in the Pacific Northwest.
853. Home Canning of Fruits and Vegetables.
854. Strawberry Culture in Tennessee, Kentucky, and West Virginia.
855. Homemade Silos.
856. Control of Diseases and Insect Enemies of the Home Vegetable Garden.
857. Screw-Worms and Other Maggots Affecting Animals.
858. The Guinea Fowl.
859. Home Preservation of Muscadine Grapes.
860. Cranberry-Insect Problems and Suggestions for Solving Them.
861. Removal of Stains from Clothing and Other Textiles.
862. The Common Mealybug and Its Control in California.
863. Irrigation of Grain.
864. Practical Information for Beginners in Irrigation.
865. Irrigation of Alfalfa.
866. The Use of Windmills in Irrigation in the Semiarid West.
867. Tobacco Hornworm Insecticide.
868. Increasing the Potato Crop by Spraying.
869. The Muskrat as a Fur Bearer, with Notes on Its Use as Food.
870. The Community Fair.
871. Fresh Fruits and Vegetables as Conservers of Other Staple Foods.
872. The Bollworm or Corn Earworm.
873. Utilization of Farm Wastes in Feeding Live Stock.
874. Swine Improvement.
875. The Rough-Headed Corn Stalk Beetle and Its Control.
876. Making Butter on the Farm.
877. Human Food from an Acre.
878. Grains for Western, North and South Dakota and Eastern Montana.
879. Home Storage of Vegetables.
880. Fumigation of Ornamental Greenhouse Plants with Hydrocyanic-Acid Gas.
881. Salting, Fermentation, and Pickling of Vegetables.
882. Irrigation of Orchards.
883. Grains for the Utah Dry Lands.
884. Saving Vegetable Seed for the Home and Market Garden.
885. Wheat Growing in the Southeastern States.
886. Harvesting Soy Beans for Seed.
887. Raspberry Culture.
888. Advice to Forest Planters in the Plains Region.
889. Back-Yard Poultry Keeping.
890. How Insects Affect the Cotton Plant and Means of Combating Them.
891. The Corn Root-Aphis and Methods of Controlling It.
892. Spring Oat Production.
893. Breeds of Dairy Cattle.
894. Rye Growing in the Southeastern States.
895. Growing Winter Wheat on the Great Plains.
896. Rats and Mice.
897. Fleas and Their Control.
898. Standard Varieties of Chickens. II. The Mediterranean and Continental Classes.
899. Surface Irrigation for Eastern Farms.
900. Homemade Fruit Butters.
901. Everbearing Strawberries.
902. The Silverfish or "Slicker."
903. Commercial Evaporation and Drying of Fruits.
904. Fire Prevention and Fire Fighting on Farm.
906. The Self-Feeder for Hogs.
907. Bean Growing in Eastern Washington and Oregon and Northern Idaho.
908. Information for Fruit Growers About Insecticides, Spraying Apparatus, and Important Insect Pests.
909. Cattle Lice and How to Eradicate Them.
912. How to Attract Birds in East Central States.
913. Killing Hogs and Curing Pork.
914. Control of the Melon Aphis.
915. How to Reduce Weevil Waste in Southern Corn.
916. A Successful Community Drying Plant.
917. Growing Peaches: Sites and Cultural Methods.
918. Growing Peaches: Varieties, Classifications and Propagation.
919. The Application of Dockage in the Marketing of Wheat.
920. Milk Goats.
921. The Principles of the Liming of Soils.
922. Parcel Post Business Methods.
923. Fumigation of Citrus Trees.
924. A Simple Way to Increase Crop Yields.
925. Cabbage Diseases.
926. Some Common Disinfectants.
927. Farm Home Conveniences.
928. Control of the Argentine Ant in Orange Groves.
929. The Place of Sheep on New England Farms.
930. Marketing Butter and Cheese by Parcel Post.
931. Soy Beans in Systems of Farming in the Cotton Belt.
932. Rodent Pests on the Farm.
933. Spraying for the Control of Insects and Mites Attacking Citrus Trees in Florida.
934. Home Gardening in the South.
935. The Sheep-Killing Dog.
936. The City and Suburban Vegetable Garden.
937. The Farm Garden in the North.
938. Apple Bitter-Rot and Its Control.
939. Cereal Smuts and Disinfection of Seed Grain.
940. Common White Grubs.
941. Water Systems for Farm Homes.
943. Haymaking.
944. Controlling the Garden Web-Worm in Alfalfa Fields.
945. Eradication of Bermuda Grass.
946. Care and Repair of Farm Implements. III. Plows and Harrows.
947. Care and Repair of Farm Implements. IV. Mowers, Reapers, and Binders.
948. The Rag-Doll Seed Tester.
949. Dehorning and Castration of Cattle.
950. The Southern Corn Rootworm and Farm Practices to Control It.
951. Hog Pastures for Southern States.
952. Breeds of Light Horses.
953. Potato Culture Under Irrigation.
954. The Disinfection of Stables.
955. Use of Wheat Flour Substitutes in Baking.
956. Curing Hay on Trucks.
957. Important Poultry Diseases.
958. Standard Broom Corn.
959. The Spotted Garden Slug.
960. Neufchatel and Cream Cheese: Manufacturing and Use.
961. Transferring Bees to Modern Hives.
962. Velvet Beans.
963. Tractor Experiments in Illinois.
964. Farm Household Accounts.
965. Growing Grain Sorghums in the San Antonio District of Texas.
966. A Simple Hog Breeding Crate.
967. Purple Vetch.
968. Cultivation and Utilization of Barley.
969. Horse Beans.
970. Sweet Potato Storage.
971. The Control of the Clover-Flower Midge.
972. How to Use Sorghum Grain.
973. The Soy Bean: Its Culture and Uses.
974. Clearing Land.
975. The Control of European Foulbrood.
976. Cooling Milk and Cream on the Farm.
977. Hay Caps.
978. Handling Barnyard Manure in Eastern Pennsylvania.
979. Preparation of Strawberries for Market.
980. The Spinose Eartick and Methods of Treating Infested Animals.

New Government Publications

981. Farm Practices that Increase Crop Yields in Kentucky and Tennessee.
982. Control of the Green-Clover Worm in Alfalfa Fields.
983. Bean and Pea Weevils.
984. Farm and Home Drying of Fruits and Vegetables.
985. Systems of Farming in Southeastern States.
986. Farm Practices that Increase Crop Yields, Gulf Coast Region.
987. Labor Saving Practices in Haymaking.
988. Larkspur or Poison Weed.
989. Better Use of Man Labor on the Farm.
990. Timothy.
991. Efficient Operation of Threshing Machines.
992. Use of Machinery in Cutting Corn.
993. Cooperative Bull Associations.
994. Commercial Bordeaux Mixtures: How to Calculate Their Values.
995. Preventing Wood Rot in Pecan Trees.
996. Steam Sterilization of Seed Beds for Tobacco and Other Crops.
997. Terracing Farm Lands.
998. The Culture of the Logan Blackberry.
1000. Crops Systems for Arkansas.
1002. Canada Thistle: Methods of Eradication.
1004. The Gas Tractor in Eastern Farming.
1005. Sweet Clover on Corn-Belt Farms.
1006. The Wheat Joint worm and Its Control.
1008. Saving Farm Labor by Harvesting with Live Stock.
1010. Game Laws—1918.
1012. The Preparation of Bees for Outdoor Wintering.
1013. Practical Hints on Running a Gas Engine.
1014. Wintering Bees in Cellars.
1015. Producing Family and Farm Supplies on the Cotton Farm.
1017. Cattle Scab and Methods of Control.
1018. Hemorrhagie Septicemia: Stockyards Fever, Swine Plague, Fowl Cholera, etc.
1022. Laws Relating to Fur-Bearing Animals —1918.

Department of Labor.

No. 231. Mortality from respiratory diseases in dusty trades (inorganic dusts), by Frederick L. Hoffman. (Industrial accidents and hygiene series: No. 17.) 458 pp. 1918.
No. 232. Wages and hours of labor in the boot and shoe industry, 1907 to 1916. (Wages and hours of labor series: No. 27.) 169 pp., 6 illus. 1918.
No. 233. Operation of the industrial disputes investigation act of Canada, by Benjamin M. Squires. (Conciliation and arbitration series No. 8.) 150 pp., 7 charts, 16 diagrams. 1918.
No. 234. The safety movement in the iron and steel industry, 1907 to 1917, by Lucian W. Chaney and Hugh S. Hanna. (Industrial accidents and hygiene series: No. 18.) 299 pp., 39 charts, 35 illus. 1918.
No. 235. Employment system of the Lake Carriers' Association, by Paul F. Brissenden. (Employment and unemployment series: No. 8.) 58 pp. 1918.
No. 236. Effect of the air hammer on the hands of stonecutters. (Industrial accidents and hygiene series: No. 19.) 147 pp., 8 illus. 1918.
No. 237. Industrial unrest in Great Britain. (Labor as affected by the war series.) 240 pp. 1917.
No. 238. Wages and hours of labor in woolen and worsted goods manufacturing, 1916. (Wages and hours of labor series.) 154 pp., 1 text chart. 1918.
No. 239. Wages and hours of labor in cotton goods manufacturing and finishing, 1916. (Wages and hours of labor series.) 248 pp., 2 text charts. 1918.
No. 240. Comparison of workmen's compensation laws of the United States up to Dec. 31, 1917; by Carl Hookstadt. (Workmen's insurance and compensation series.) 106 pp., 1 text chart. 1918.
No. 241. Public employment offices in the United States, by John G. Hendon, jr. (Employment and unemployment series.) 100 pp. 1918.
No. 242. Food situation in central Europe, 1917, compiled and translated by Alfred Maylander. (Miscellaneous series.) 128 pp. 1918.
No. 243. Workmen's compensation legislation of the United States and foreign countries, 1917 and 1918. (Workmen's insurance and compensation series.) 477 pp. 1918.
No. 244. Labor legislation of 1917. (Labor laws of the United States series.) 430 pp. 1918.
No. 245. Union scale of wages and hours of labor, May 15, 1917. (Wages and hours of labor series.) (In press.)
No. 246. Decisions of courts affecting labor, 1917, by Lindley D. Clark and Augustus P. Norton. (Labor laws of the United States series.) 299 pp. 118.
No. 247. Proceedings of Employment Managers' Conference, Rochester, N. Y. May 9-11, 1918. (Employment and unemployment series.) 249 pp. 1919.
No. 248. Proceedings of the Fourth Annual Meeting of the International Association of Industrial Accident Boards and Commissions, Boston, Mass., Aug. 21-25, 1917. (Workmen's insurance and compensation series.) 306 pp. 1919. (In press.)
No. 249. Industrial health and efficiency. Final report of British Health of Munition Workers Committee. (Labor as affected by the war series.) 374 pp., 37 illus. 1919. (In press.)
No. 250. Welfare work for employes in industrial establishments in the United States. (Miscellaneous series.) 135 pp., 40 illus. 1919. (In press.)
No. 251. Preventable death in the cotton manufacturing industry, by Arthur Reed Perry, M. D. (Industrial accidents and hygiene series.) (In press.)
No. 252. Wages and hours of labor in slaughtering and meat-packing industry. (Wages and hours of labor series.) (In press.)
No. 253. Women in the lead industry, by Alice Hamilton, M. A., M. D. (Women in industry series.)
No. 243. International labor legislation and the Society of Nations, by Stephen Bauer (translation by Mrs. Annie M. Hanney and Alfred Maylander). (Miscellaneous series.) (In press.)
No. 255. Joint standing industrial councils in Great Britain. (Labor as affected by the war series.) (In press.)
No. 256. Accidents and accident prevention in machine building, by Lucian W. Chaney. (Revised.) (Industrial accidents and hygiene.) (In press.)
No. 257. Labor legislation of 1918. (Labor laws of the United States series.) (In press.)
No. 258. Decisions of courts and opinions affecting labor, 1918, by Lindley D. Clark and Martin C. Funcke, jr. (In press.)
Monthly Review of the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Volume 1, July to December, 1915, Nos. 1 to 6. Volume 2, January to June, 1916, Nos. 1 to 6. Volume 3, July to December, 1916, Nos. 1 to 6. Volume 4, January to June, 1917, Nos. 1 to 6. Volume 5, July to December, 1917, Nos. 1 to 6. Volume 6, January to June, 1918, Nos. 1 to 6. Volume 7, July to December, 1918, Nos. 1 to 6. Volume 8, January, 1919, No. 1; February, 1919, No. 2; March, 1919, No. 3; April, 1919, No. 4.

Deparment of Interior.

Pension Office, "The Field Review" for August.
Bureau of Education Library Leaflet No. 6, Stories for Young Children.
Reclamation Service notice of lands to be opened for entry Aug. 28.

SHIPPERS' EXPORT DECLARATIONS

The War Trade Board Section of the Department of State announces (W. T. B. R. 828) that the "Procedure of Filing Shippers' Export Declarations" as set forth on pages 11 and 12 of War Trade Journal No. 4 of January 21, 1918, has been amended so as to withdraw that portion of Rule 1 of said procedure which required shippers' export declarations to be filed in quadruplicate for all exports to foreign countries. On and after August 18, 1919, shippers' export declarations are to be filed in duplicate only, in accordance with the practice existing prior to the promulgation of the above mentioned procedure of January 21, 1918. The foregoing amendment likewise rescinds Rule 3, which required that one copy of shippers' export declarations "must accompany the goods to their foreign destination, to be delivered to the American Consular Office at the port of discharge," and also that part of Rule 4, which required one copy of the export declaration to be forwarded by Collectors of Customs to the War Trade Board. Concurrent action has been taken by the Treasury Department in the issuance of T. D. dated August 18, 1919, which is amendatory of T. D. 37470, and the foregoing amendment has also been approved by the Department of Commerce.

UNITED STATES CROP FORECAST.

The Crop Reporting Board of the Bureau of Crop Estimates makes the following estimates from reports of its correspondents and agents:

	Total production in millions of bushels.	Yield per acre. Price per bushel August 1.	
	August forecast.	*1919. Bushels.	1919. Cents.
Winter wheat	715	†14.6	.....
Spring wheat	225	10.0	.....
All wheat	940	13.1	217.2
Corn	2,788	27.1	191.2
Oats	1,266	29.9	75.3
Barley	204	22.9	118.7
Rye	†84.6	†12.9	149.7
Buckwheat	16.1	19.2	165.9
White potatoes	357	89.2	192.8
Sweet potatoes	100	98.2	167.9
Tobacco, lbs.	1,335	752.4	.....
Flax	10.2	5.5	540.6
Rice	43.4	39.8	.....
Hay, all, tons	111	1.59	2,016
Cotton x	11	156.8	32.5
Sugar beets, tons	6.96	8.79	.....
Apples, total	155	.....	174.7
Apples, commercial b	23.1	.....	.....
Peaches	49.8	.....	§201.6

Crop.	Condition. Aug. 1, 1919.	Condition. Per cent of 1918.	Acreage, 1919. Acres.
Spring wheat	53.9	100.8	22,593,000
All wheat	...	121.0	71,526,000
Corn	81.7	95.8	102,977,000
Oats	76.5	95.4	42,365,000
Barley	73.6	91.9	8,899,000
Rye	...	104.8	6,576,000
Buckwheat	88.2	90.9	840,000
White potatoes	75.1	95.1	4,003,000
Sweet potatoes	87.1	111.0	1,023,000
Tobacco	75.1	114.5	1,774,300
Flax	52.7	95.5	1,851,000
Rice	90.4	98.1	1,091,300
Hay, all	91.0	97.8	69,719,000
Cotton‡	67.1	91.3	33,960,000
Sugar beets	75.6	133.3	792,000

* Interpreted from condition reports.
† Preliminary estimate.
x Total production in millions of bales; yield per acre in pounds of lint; price in cents per pound.
b Commercial crop in barrels (millions).
§ Price July 15.
‡ Condition relates to 25th of preceding month.

The acreages of above crops (excluding apples and peaches), total 347,396,000 acres, compared with 345,585,780 in 1918 and 335,252,497 in 1917.

FLYING FIELD FATALITIES.

Since April 1, 1919, nearly 10,000 hours, not chargeable to training, have been flown at United States flying fields, with 37 fatalities. This shows a high fatality rate of 269 hours per fatality as compared with 3,149 hours per fatality for all flying during the last five months of the war.

GOVERNMENT DECISIONS AFFECTING BUSINESS

Treasury Department.

APPRAISEMENT.

(T. D. 38097.)

Treasury Department, July 30, 1919.

To Collectors of Customs:

It has come to the attention of the department that there is a lack of uniformity at the various ports on he Canadian border in connection with the appraisement of merchandise imported from Canada, it being the practice at some ports to appraise such merchandise as of the date of sale, while at other ports it is the practice to appraise such merchandise as of the date of actual exportation to the United States.

For your information and guidance in the appraisement of such merchandise there is quoted below a letter addressed to the appraiser of merchandise at Buffalo, N. Y., under date of November 19, 1918, and you will be governed by the provisions thereof:

The department is in receipt of a letter from Customs Agent in Charge James L. Gordon, at Buffalo, in regard to your practice in ascertaining the time of exportation of imported merchandise for purpose of appraisement.

He states you accept the date on the bill of lading, without considering the date of actual shipment. It appears your reason for so doing is you consider it an unreasonable hardship upon an importer to make additions to his entry to meet the fluctations of market values, as he is not responsible for the delays of the transportation company. It has been held that where merchandise is imported in vessels the day of actual sailing is the date of exportation; that as long as the goods are subject to the control of the Government of the exporting country there is no complete act of exportation.

Accordingly, the date of exportation from contiguous territory is that day upon which the merchandise crosses the border and passes beyond the control of the foreign government. The date of the hill of lading may be accepted, however, as the date of exportation, but only if the bill of lading shall be certified by a United States Consul, commercial agent, or authorized deputy under the provisions of section 2904 of the Revised Statutes.

(92107.)

L. S. ROWE,
Assistant Secretary.

Importation of viruses, serums, toxins, and other biologic products.

Treasury Department, July 29, 1919.

To Collectors and other officers of the Customs:

You are hereby instructed that, under ruling of the Solicitor of the Treasury, arsphenamine, neo-arsphenamine, and similar preparations will be dealt with in precisely the same manner as are biological products, in accordance with the act of July 1, 1902, regulating the sale of viruses, serums, toxins, and analagous products.

At present no licenses for the manufacture of arsphenamine, neo-arsphenamine, and similar preparations by any foreign firms have been issued, and accordingly all preparations of this sort should be denied admittance.

(51022.)

L. S. ROWE,
Assistant Secretary.

Naphthalene—Solidifying Point.

(T. D. 38096.)

Treasury Department, July 30, 1919.

To Collectors and other officers of the Customs:

As the result of a conference held on December 7, 1917, at the Bureau of Standards, Department of Commerce, between representatives of the bureau, the Treasury Department, and various appraisers' offices, and tests subsequently made, relative to determining the solidification point of naphthalene under Groups I and II, section 500, Title V, of the act of September 8, 1916 (T. D. 36667), the following method of such determination is hereby adopted:

(1) The solidification point of naphthalene should be determined in the condition in which the material is imported, and any operation, such as drying, should not be made, but precautions should be taken to avoid loss of volatile matter or any other change in composition of the sample before and during the determination of the solidification point.

(2) Apparatus.—The standard form of apparatus referred to as No. 1 consists of a seven-eights inch test tube, 7 inches long (a stock size), surrounded by an air jacket, which may be formed by a bottle. The bottle is closed by a stopper which supports the test tube. This stopper should not be more than three-fourths of an inch thick. If desired, the test tube containing the naphthalene may be introduced into a slightly larger test tube which is supported by the stopper of the bottle. The test tube carries a stopper about one-fourth of an inch thick, with suitable perforations for thermometer and stirrer. The stirrer consists of a loop of glass or platinum, with a glass stem, the loop surrounding the thermometer. The test tube with its jacket is placed in a water bath. The level of the water in the water bath should be at least as high as the level of the melted naphthalene. A stirrer in the water bath is not necessary.

Instead of the standard form of apparatus the following alternative form, referred to as No. 2, may be used, since it has been shown that the same results are obtained with it as with the standard form.

Apparatus No. 2 consists of a cylindrical, unsilvered Dewar flask, the inside dimensions being about seven-eights of an inch diameter by 7 inches deep. No water bath is used. The inner tube carries a stopper about one-fourth of an inch thick, with suitable perforations for thermometer and stirrer. The stirrer consists of a loop of glass or platinum, with a glass stem, the loop surrounding the thermometer. The bottom of the outer tube of the Dewar flask may be made flat or re-entrant, so that the flask will stand on a table.

(3) Thermometer.—The thermometers to be used are to be made according to the following specification. The use of other suitable thermometers, e. g., thermometers similar to this but having no ice point, is permissible.

Specification for mercurial thermometer graduated from —1 degree to plus 1 degree and 74 degrees to 102 degrees in 0.1 degree C.—Required dimensions as follows: (1) Total length, 33 to 35 cm.; (2) diameter of stem, 5.5 to 6.5 mm.; (3) diameter of capillary, not less than 0.1 mm.; (4) length of 28 degrees interval from 74 degrees to 102 degrees, not less than 18 cm.; (5) bulb same diameter as stem, or smaller, length not over 4 cm.; (6) the 80 degree mark not less than 14 cm. nor more than 16 cm. above bottom of bulb; (7) the 102 degree mark 5 mm. or more below the point D.

Provided the above requirements are of served, the graduation may be continued below 74 degrees or above 102 degrees.

DECISIONS OF APPRAISERS.

Fluid extract of meat.

(T. D. 38099—G. A. 8282.)

United States General Appraisers, New York, August 1, 1919.

In the matter of protest 930780 of T. D. Downing & Co. against the assessment of duty by the collector of customs at the port of Boston.

(Reversed.)

Arthur S. Cornier for the importers.

Bert Hanson, Assistant Attorney General (John J. Mulvaney, special attorney), for the United States.

Before Board 3 (Waite, Hay, and Adamson, General Appraisers; Adamson, G. A., not participating).

Waite, General Appraiser: The commodity involved in this case is invoiced as "80 cases, each two tins, beef extract." It was imported at the port of Boston from Buenos Aires, and was assessed under paragraph 228, tariff act of 1913, at 10 cents a pound as extract of meat not specially provided for. The paragraph in its entirety reads as follows:

228. Extract of beef, not specially provided for in this section, 10 cents per pound; fluid extract of meat, 5 cents per pound, but the dutiable weight of the extract of meat and of the fluid extract of meat shall not include the weight of the packages in which the same is imported.

It is claimed by the importers that this importation is dutiable at 5 cents per pound under the part of the paragraph which provides for "fluid extract of meat." Our attention is not directed to any other place in the law where extract of meat is provided for; hence we conclude that the phrase "not specially provided for" has reference to the special provision for extract of meat under the head of "fluid extract of meat" in the same paragraph.

Sample was introduced in evidence by the importers, who claim to have been importing this commodity for a number of years, and also to have imported an extract of meat in a more solid condition. On inspection, the sample of the importation appears to be a dark red liquid of about the consistency of thick molasses. It flows, while not freely, very readily, and easily conforms to the shape of the receptacle in which it is contained. Illustrative Exhibit A is a thick, dark paste, which will not flow and can not be poured from the receptacle in which it is contained. There appear to be no other kinds of meat extract, so far as the record goes. The same commodity as imported here is passed at the port of New York as a fluid extract of meat, as claimed in this case. The examiner at Boston, however, concluded this was not fluid extract, by reason of a communication received from the Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Animal Industry, wherein it is assumed to decide the difference between solid and fluid extract of meat by an analysis in which it is determined the amount of water and solid, together with the amount of ash, fat, sodium chloride, nitrogen, and a further analysis of the nitrogenous compounds determining the amount of meat bases and creatin and creatinin. We do not think Congress had in mind an elaborate analysis to determine the classification of this commodity. In our judgment it was intended to divide meat extracts into those which were fluid and would flow and those which were not fluid and would not flow. We are not aware of this exact question having been before the board at any other time. A similar question arose in a case before the board involving malt extract, reported as Britt, Loeffler & Weil's case, G. A. 7814 (T. D. 35896). The paragraph there in question read:

246. Malt extract, fluid, in casks, 23 cents per gallon; in bottles or jugs, 45 cents per gallon; solid or condensed, 45 per centum ad valorem.

The question there was as to what would constitute fluid malt extract, or the difference between a fluid and a solid or condensed malt extract. This case went to the Court of Customs Appeals (United States v. Britt, Loeffler & Weil, 7 Ct. Cust. Appls., 63; T. D. 36389), where the finding of the board was affirmed. The court, in its opinion, went into the question of the difference between solid and fluid, and concluded that the commodity there in question, which appears to have been of about the same consistency as that now before us—containing, however, less moisture and more solids—was a fluid extract. We think what was said by the court in that case is applicable here. We therefore conclude that the merchandise here involved should have been assessed as a fluid extract of meat at 5 cents per pound, and so find, sustaining the protest.

REAPPRAISEMENTS 29398—29404.

(By Single General Appraiser.)

Panama Hats.

29398—Panama Hats.—From Alzamora, Palaccio & Co., Agents, Barranquilla, Colombia. Invoice dated May 10, 1919; entered at New York May 23, 1919. File No. 95859. Entry No. 74920. Decided June 24, 1919.

McClelland, G. A.—Straw hats "Zapatocas." Selectos, invoiced at Col. gold 0.80 each; entered at Am. gold 9.60 per dozen; reappraised at Col. gold 0.80 each. Superiors, invoiced at Col. gold 1 each; entered at Am. gold 12 per dozen, reappraised at Col. gold 1 each. Entrefinos, invoiced at Col. gold 1.20 each; entered at Am. gold 14.40 per dozen; reappraised at Col. gold 1.20 each. Add packing, freight, and commission. Entered values are plus exchange.

Railroad Tires.

29399—Railroad Ties.—From M. Keefe, Russell, Ontario and Ottawa, Ontario. Invoices dated May 9 to 15, 1919, entered at Nyando, May 13 to 17, 1919. File Nos. 95941, 95942, and 95943. Entry Nos. S-662, S-665, and S-672. Decided June 25, 1919.

McClelland, G. A.—No. 1 R. R. ties, invoiced at 70 cents; entered at 90 cents; reappraised at 75 cents each. Ditto, invoiced at 75

GOVERNMENT DECISIONS AFFECTING BUSINESS

cents; entered at 90 cents; reappraised at 75 cents each.

Chinese Merchandise.

29400—Chinese Merchandise.—From Yur 93321. Entry Nos. 226397, 241348, 251297, Sang Yuen, Hongkong. Invoice dated January 28, 1919, entered at New York, March 14, 1919. File No. 95771. Entry No. 54582. Decided June 25, 1919.

Waite, G. A.—China covered dish, entered at H. K. 1.35; reappraised at H. K. 1.50 each. Wooden abacus, 13 row, entered at H. K. 33.31 for 50 pieces; reappraised at H. K. 0.78 each. *Ditto, 9 rows entered at H. K. 23.06 for 50 pieces; reappraised at H. K. 29.56 for 50 pieces. To entered values add case, Canton duty and freight; to reappraised values add case. *Ditto, 11 rows entered at H. K. 43.56 for 70 pieces; reapraised at H. K. 0.67 each.

Bullion.

29401—Bullion.—From A. de Claviere & Co., Lyons, France. Invoices dated August 31, 1917, to February 5, 1918, entered at New York, September 28, 1917, to February 28, 1918. File Nos. 92755, 92772, 92924, 93321. Entry Nos. 226397, 241348, 251297, 17624. Decided June 25, 1919.

Fischer, G. A.—26-24, or fin bullion, entered at francs 145, reappraised at francs 225 per kilo; 26-24, argent fin bullion II, entered at francs 120, reappraised at francs 175 per kilo; 26-24, or fin II bullion, entered at francs 165, reappraised at francs 225 per kilo; 3, or fin II Jaceron, entered at francs 213, reappraised at francs 230 per kilo; 3, argent fin Jaceron, entered at francs 145, reappraised at francs 235 per kilo; 9 1-2, argent fin lame, entered at francs 115, reappraised at francs 135 kilo. Add packing.

Decorated China.

29402—Decorated China—From Yee Chong, Honkong. Invoice dated March 11, 1919; entered at New York, May 13, 1919. File No. 95913. Entry No. 71606. Decided June 24, 1919.

Hay, G. A.—Teapots, entered at H. K. 0.22, reappraised at H. K. 0.22 per 10 pieces. Ditto, entered at H. K. 0.24, reappraised at H. K. 0.25 per 10 pieces. Soup tureen, entered at H. K. 0.90, reappraised at H. K. 0.94 each. Ditto, entered at H. K. 0.16, reappraised at H. K. 0.18 each. Add case.

Cedar Poles.

29403—Cedar Poles.—From Chester Paulson, Kitchener, B. C. Invoice certified July 11, 1918; entered at Portal, July 19, 1918. File No. 94001. Entry No. 76P. Decided June 19, 1919.

Sullivan, G. A.—8" 45' cedar poles, entered at 12 1-2 cents reappraised at 8 1-2 cents per linear foot. 7" 40' ditto, entered at 11 3-8 cents, reappraised at 7 1-2 cents per linear foot.

29404—Silk Hair Nets.—From Souchet & Co., Lyon, France. Invoices dated June 7 and July 11, 1918; entered at New York, June 28 and August 6, 1918. File Nos. 93808 and 94074. Entry Nos. 53610 and 7934. Decided June 20, 1919.

Howell, G. A.—55 by 50, "5055" in bulk, entered at francs 9.84 per gross, less 5 per cent, 2 per cent, and 1 per cent, reappraised at francs 8.50 per gross, plus 20 per cent, less 1 per cent. Packing extra.

(By Boards of Three General Appraisers.)

Before Board 2 (Fischer, Howell, and Weller, General Appraisers).

Azaleas.

9405—Azaleas.—From Aug. de Vreese, Loochristy, Ghent. Invoices dated September 21 to October 18, 1916; entered at New York, October 19 and November 20, 1916. File Nos. 88997, 88988, and 89476. Entry Nos. 57148, 72805, 72982. Decided June 25, 1919.

Price as puhlished in reappraisement No. 27739, June 28, 1917. Reappraised values affirmed.

Decorated China.

29406—Decorated China.—From Sun Goon Shing & Co., Hongkong. Invoice dated January 13, 1919; entered at New York, March 5, 1919. File No. 95397. Entry No. 52187. Decided June 24, 1919.

Prices as published in reappraisement No. 29359, May 28, 1919. Reappraised value affirmed

REAPPRAISEMENTS 29405-29410

(By Single General Appraiser.)

Disinfecting Liquid.

29405—Disinfecting Liquid.—From The "Sanitas" Company, London, England, invoice dated February 20, 1919, entered at New York April 2, 1919. File No. 95504. Entry No. 59602-1. Decided June 26, 1919.

Brown, G. A.—Raw disinfecting liquid, entered at 4 shillings; reappraised at 6 shillings 11 pence per imperial gallon. Add casks.

Manufacturer's Metal.

29406—Manufacturer's Metal.—From Burroughs Wellcome & Co., London, England. Invoice dated April 17, 1919, entered at New York, May 27, 1919. File No. 96154. Entry No. 75652. Decided July 1, 1919.

Fischer, G. A.—No. 260, eff eyes, second hand, remade, invoiced at 10 pounds 16 shillings; reappraised at 18 pounds per doz en. Add case.

Watch Jewels.

29407—Watch Jewels.—From Singigaglia & Della Corna, Milan, Italy. Invoice dated October 25, 1918, entered at New York, March 5, 1919. File No. 95373. Entry No. 52207-1. Decided July 1, 1919.

Fischer, G. A.—Balance rubis, saph de 8-9, entered at United States dollars 2.75; reappraised at United States dollars 3.20 per 100. Ditto, 12-14, entered at United States dollars 2.85; reappraised at United States dollars 3.40 per 100. Ditto, 12, entered at United States dollars 2.75; reappraised at United States dollars 3.30 per 100. Goutes Gren, Dr. 10, entered at United States dollars 2; reappraised at United States dollars 2.40 per 100. Ditto, 13-15, entered at United States dollars 2.25; reappraised at United States dollars 2.75 per 100. Cpivotes rubis, saph Dr. 12-14, entered at United States dollars 1.20; reappraised at United States dollars 1.50 per 100. And similar goods. Add packing and preparing.

Manufacturer's Metal.

29408—Manufacturer's Metal.—From A. J. Pais, Amsterdam, Holland. Invoice dated April 29, 1919, entered at New York, June 3, 1919. File No. 96156. Entry No. 77561. Decided July 1, 1919.

Fischer, G. A.—Diamond polishing wheels, invoiced at florins 25 each, less N. D. charges, packed; reappraised at florins 25 each, packing extra.

Surgeon's Needles.

29409—Surgeon's Needles.—From P. Sper ser & Sons, Redditch. England. Invoice dated November 15, 1918, entered at New York, December 9, 1918. File No. 94870. Entry No. 34343. Decided July 1, 1919.

Brown, G. A.—F. C. suture needles, entered at 9 shillings per gross; F. C. round-bodied needles, Ferguson's intestinal, Emmett's round points, Emmett's trocar points, Emmett's light suture F. C. round shank and points, entered at 12 shillings per gross. F. C. eye needles, Kelly's F. C. round-shank, triangular points, entered at 14 shillings per gross. Fistula 3R 3653, entered at 10 shillings per gross. Plus 33 1-3 per cent. Reappraised at same prices plus 50 per cent. Packages, etc., included.

Wood Picture Frames.

29410—Wood Picture Frames.—From Sophus Berendsen, Copenhagen, Denmark. Invoices dated February 14, 1918, entered at New York, March 20, 1918. File Nos. 93592 and 93593. Entry Nos. 23020-3, 23020-1. Decided July 1, 1919.

McClelland, G. A.—All, postkart, entered at crowns 47.30 per gross. A5 cabinet, entered at crowns 47.52 per gross. A5, visit, entered at crowns 28 per gross. Add augmentation 5 per cent, commission 5 per cent and cases. Reappraised at same prices plus 30 per cent, plus cases.

Griseldi IV, entered at crowns 32.50; reappraised at crowns 32.50 per gross. A5 Visit II, entered at crowns 26.50; reapraised at crowns 29.25 per gross. Panel IV, entered at crowns 25; reappraised at crowns 25 per gross. Postkart II, entered at crowns 37.95 per gross. Promenade IV, entered at crowns 37; reappraised at crowns 37 per gross. Panel I, entered at crowns 40; reappraised at crowns 46.20 per gross. Boudoir IV, entered at crowns 45; reappraised at crowns 45 per gross. Princesse IV, entered at crowns 25.50; reappraised a crowns 25.50 per gross. Salon II, entered at crowns 104; reappraised at crowns 12.32 per gross. B Visit II, entered at crowns 48; reappraised at crowns 52.80 per gross. Imperial, entered at crowns 80; reappraised at crowns 80 per gross. Minature, entered at crowns 24.50; reappraised at crowns 24.50 per gross. And similar goods. To entered values add 5 per cent, cases and boxes. To reappraised values add 30 per cent, cases and boxes.

REAPPRAISEMENTS 29411-29421.

(By Boards of Three General Appraisers.)

Before Board 1 (McClelland, Sullivan, and Brown, General Appraisers).

Silk Hair Nets.

29411—Silk Hair Nets.—From P. Bertholier and Georges Venot, Lyons, France. Invoices dated May 15 to 30, 1918, entered at New York, July 3 to August 2, 1918. File Nos. 93875, 93877, 93876, 94027. Entry Nos. 3839-9, 4842, 3839-2, 7032-1. Decided June 26, 1919.

Arrow, 50 by 52, invoiced at francs 12.50, less 2 per cent; entered at francs 15.85, less 5 per cent and 2 per cent; reappraised at francs 7.90 per gross, plus 10 per cent, less 1 per cent. Spotlight, 34 by 60, invoiced a francs 11, less 2 per cent; entered at francs 13.70, less 5 per cent and 2 per cent; rereappraised at francs 7.80 per gross, plus 10 per cent, less 1 per cent. Siteless, 46 by 57, invoiced at francs 12.25, less 2 per cent; entered at francs 15.60, less 5 per cent and 2 per cent; rereappraised at francs 7.80 per gross, plus 10 per cent, less 1 per cent. Selmore, 25 by 57, invoiced at francs 9.50 less 2 pe cent; entered at francs 10.50, less 5 per cent and 2 per cent; rereappraised at francs 6.79 per gross, plus 10 per cent, less 1 per cent. Arrow, 46 by 52, invoiced at 11.75 francs, net; entered at francs 14.50, less 5 per cent and 2 per cent; rereappraised at francs 7.36 per gross, plus 10 per cent, less 1 per cent. Entered values are packed. Packing extra on invoiced and rereappraised values. Previously published in reappraisement No. 29206, March 6, 1919.

29412—Silk Hair Nets.—From Demurger & Co., Lyons, France. Invoice dated June 3, 1918, entered at New York, July 3, 1918. File No. 93798. Entry No. 818. Decided June 26, 1919.

50 by 52, invoiced at francs 15.85, less 2 per cent; entered at francs 15.85, less 5 per cent and 2 per cent, plus 10 per cent; rereappraised at francs 7.90 per gross, plus 20 per cent, less 1 per cent. 40 by 52, invoiced at francs 7, less 2 per cent, plus 10 per cent; entered at francs 13.25, less 5 per cent and 2 per cent, plus 10 per cent; rereappraised at francs 6.40 per gross, plus 20 per cent less 1 per cent. Entered values are packed. Packing extra on invoiced and rereappraised values. Previously published in reappraisement No. 29207, March 6, 1919.

29413—Silk Hair Nets.—From P. Bertholier, Lyons, France. Invoices dated June to 29, 1918, entered at New York, August to September 24, 1918. Files Nos. 94028, 94287, 94320. Entry Nos. 884, 11255, 18838. Decided June 26, 1919.

Arrow, 50 by 52, invoiced at francs 12.50; entered at francs 15.85; rereappraised francs 7.90 per gross. Spotlight, 34 by 60, invoiced at francs 11; entered at francs 13.70; rereappraised at francs 7.30 per gross, Selmore, 25 by 75, invoiced at francs 9.50; entered at francs 11; rereappraised at francs 6.79 per gross. Siteless, 46 by 57, invoiced at francs 12.25; entered at francs 15.60; reappraised at francs 7.80 per gross. Discount on invoice values 2 per cent; on entered values 5 per cent and 2 per cent. Reappraised values are plus 20 per cent less 1 per cent. Entered values are packed; invoice and rereappraised values are plus packing. Previously published in reappraisement No. 29208, March 6, 1919.

29414—Silk Hair Nets.—From Georges Venot, Lyons, France. Invoices dated June 12 to July 17, 1918, entered at New York August 15 to October 3, 1918. File Nos. 94154, 94286, 94321, 94399. Entry Nos. 9989, 16610, 18932, 21438. Decided June 26, 1919.

Black, 46 by 52, invoiced at francs 13.425; entered at francs 14.50; rereappraised at

(Continued on page 20.)

Food Stocks June 1 Larger Than Last Year, Trade Commission Says

The Federal Trade Commission issues the following:

The comparative amounts of food stocks on hand June 1, 1919, as against June 1, 1918, in the case of many important foods, show that the stocks are considerably larger.

On June 1, 1918, the United States stocks were in demand for feeding the armies of the allies as well as the civilian population. The fact that stocks of many important foods were much larger on June 1, 1919, while prices were as high or higher, apparently, means that they are being withheld speculatively for a world demand which is not now here, but which is expected when hunger-impelled strikes secure higher wages with which higher food prices can be paid.

The statistics of stocks are from the latest and last issue of the Bureau of Markets "Food Surveys," June 27, 1919. We use the quantities reported by identical firms for 1918 and 1919. (Stocks held June 1, 1919, by other firms not reporting for June 1, 1918, increase the actual stocks from 5 or 10 per cent up to 20 or 25 per cent over the comparable stocks.)

The stocks are those in warehouses and cold storage houses and in hands of wholesale dealers. Retail stocks are not reported.

The prices are wholesale prices, furnished by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, for the first Tuesday in June (unless otherwise specified.)

Foods that have increased in stock are first listed, then the total stocks of all foods covered by the Bureau's surveys are compared.

Dry Storage.

(Comparative Stocks and Prices.)

Canned Salmon, 99,200,000 lbs. on hand. Last year 82,600,000 lbs. This year's stocks are 120 per cent of last years. Price June, 1919, $2.70—$2.75 per doz.; June, 1918, $2.70.

Canned Tomatoes, 179,100,000 lbs. in stock. Last year 88,500,000 pounds. This year's stocks 202 per cent of last year's—more than double. Price Dec., 1918 (none on market since that date), $2.05 per doz. June, 1918, $2.30 per doz.

Canned Corn, 81,200,000 lbs. on hand, which is 192 per cent of last year's stocks of 42,350,000 lbs. Price, March, 1919 (none on market since that date), $1.75 per doz. June, 1918, $1.70—$1.75.

Mixed Flour, 11,880,000 lbs. on hand, which is 158 per cent of the 7,500,000 lbs. on hand last year. No prices secured.

Buckwheat Flour, 18,000,000 lbs., or 327 per cent of last year's stocks, which were 5,500,000 lbs. Price, April, 1919 (seasonably off the market from about April to October), $5.00 per cwt. April, 1918, $5.75—$6.25.

Wheat Flour, white, 3,940,000 barrels, June 1, 1919, against 3,235,000 barrels last year. This year's stock is 122 per cent of last year's. Price, June, 1919, Standard Patent (Minneapolis), $12.00—$12.20 per bbl. Straights, $11.50—$11.80. June, 1919, U. S. Food Administration, Standard, $9.80—$9.85.

Rye, 11,600,000 bushels, or 346 per cent of last year's figure of 3,350,000 bushels. Price, June, 1919, No. 2 (Chicago), $1.53 1-2 per bushel. June, 1918, $1.73.

Barley, 16,400,000 bushels or 207 per cent of last year's stock, which was 7,000,000 bushels. Price, June, 1919, $1.19—$1.27 per bushel. June, 1918, $1.21—$1.26.

Wheat, 41,950,000 bushels, this June, which is 275 per cent of the 15,280,000 bushels in stock last June. Price, June, 1919, No. 1, Northern Spring (Chicago), $2.51 per bushel. June, 1918, $2.20. No. 2 Red Winter (Chicago), June, 1919, $2.46 per bushel, June, 1918, $2.17.

The total of dry storage stocks, including those that increased (which have already been listed) and those that decreased is as follows, all items being reduced to pounds:

June 1, 1919, 7,875,280,040.

June 1, 1918, 6,336,763,505.

That is the total dry storage stocks reported on June 1, 1919, were 124 per cent of those on June 1, 1918.

Cold Storage Stocks.

Eggs, 5,975,000 cases, June 1, 1919; 5,440,000 cases June 1, 1918, 1919 stocks were 110 per cent of 1918. Price, June, 1919, fresh (Chicago) $.40 to $.40 1-2 per doz. June, 1918, $.29—$.30 3-4.

(Frozen eggs were substantially unchanged, 11,306,000 lbs. June 1, 1919, against 11,338,000 lbs. the June before. (No prices secured.)

Butter, 30,000,000 lbs. this year on June 1; 15,875,000 pounds last year, June 1. This June's stocks are 189 per cent of last June's.

Creamry butter stocks, 1919, were 29,190,222 lbs.; 1918, they were 12,749,056 lbs., this June being 229 per cent of last June. Price, creamery extra (Chicago), June, 1919, $.53 per lb. June, 1918, $.41.

Cured Beef, about the same this June as last, this June 25,700,000 pounds, or 103 per cent of last June. Price, salt mess beef (N. Y.). $35—$36 per bbl., 200 lbs. June, 1918, $32—$34.

Frozen Lamb and Mutton, 7,100,000 lbs., or 191 per cent of last June's, 3,725,000 pounds. No prices.

Frozen Pork, 138,300,000 pounds, or 120 per cent of last June's 115,625,000 pounds. No prices.

Pickled Pork, 432,300,000 lbs., or 110 per cent of last June's 394,800,000 lbs. No prices.

Frozen Poultry, all kinds, 54,570,000 lbs. this June, or 298 per cent of last June's 18,340,000 lbs. Of this total, stocks of frozen fowls were 10,962,670 lbs. this June, and 2,749,077 lbs. last June, this June being 399 per cent of last. Price, frozen fowls (N. Y.) June, 1919, $.37 1-2 per lb. June, 1918, $.34 1-2.

Price. Iced poultry (Chicago) June, 1919, $.31—$.32 per lb. June, 1918, $.27 1-2—$.28.

The above cold storage items are selected ones showing increases, others have decreased.

The total of cold storage items reported in pounds in June, 1919, and June, 1918 (omitting apples in barrels but covering eggs, frozen eggs, butter, cheese, frozen and cured beef, frozen lamb and mutton, frozen, dry salt and pickled pork, lard, and frozen poultry) was as follows:

June 1, 1919, 1,671,777,990.

June 1, 1918, 1,669,826,166.

That is, cold storage stocks this June are 100.1 per cent of those last June.

None of the above figures include army stores nor the army excess supply which is to be distributed by the War Department under resolution of the House of Representatives.

The sum of dry storage and cold storage (except apples) for the two periods (combining the figures already given) was as follows.

June 1, 1919, 9,547,058,030 pounds.

June 1, 1918, 8,006,589,671 pounds.

That is the total stocks reported on June 1, 1919, were 119 per cent of those on June 1, 1918.

This as noted does not include army supplies.

Grouping the commodities in four classes:

(1) Those increasing in stocks and in price.

(2) Those increasing in stocks and decreasing in price.

(3) Those decreasing in stocks and increasing in price.

(4) Those decreasing in stocks and decreasing in price.

Buy War-Savings Stamps and Thrift Stamps to capitalize yourself and lend money to the Government to finish the war job.

DECISIONS AFFECTING BUSINESS.

(Continued from page 19.)

francs 7.36 per gross. Arrow, 50 by 52, invoiced at francs 13.675; entered at francs 15.35; rereappraised at francs 7.90 per gross. Selmore, 25 by 57, invoiced at francs 9.70; entred at francs 10.50; rereappraised at francs 6.79 per gross. Spotlight, 34 by 60, invoiced at francs 10.50; entered at francs 13.20; reappraised at francs 7.30 per gross. Invoice values are net; entered values subject to discount of 5 per cent and 2 per cent; rereappraised values are plus 20 per cent less 1 per cent. Entered values are packed. Packing extra on invoiced and rereappraised values. Previously published in reappraisement No. 29209, March 6, 1919.

Cotton Velveteen.

29415—Cotton Velveteen.—From Murray Agency, Montreal, Canada. Invoice dated January 16, 1919, entered at Rouses Point, February 5, 1919. File No. 95305. Entry No. 3716. Decided June 27, 1919.

Black cotton velveteen, entered at 75 cents per yard, less 2 per cent; rereappraised as entered. Previously published in reappraisement No. 29342, May 16, 1919.

Shuttle Springs.

29416—Shuttle Springs.—From C. Foillard, Lyons, France. Invoice dated February 4, 1919, entered at New York, February 21, 1919. File No. 95234. Entry No. 49489. Decided July 1, 1919.

Shuttle springs, Nos. 7 to 14, entered at 11 francs per 1,000. Add packing. Rereappraised as entered. Previously published in reappraisement No. 29245, March 20, 1919.

Chinese Laces.

29417—Chinese Laces.—From Chas. J. Shohfi, agent, Shanghai, China. Invoices dated September 10, 1917, to January 10, 1918, entered at New York, October 25, 1917, to May 17, 1918. File Nos. 92695, 92696, 92911, 93296, 93688, 93858, 94189, 94701. Entry Nos. 238036-1, 238036-2, 250797, 15257, 41746, 45079, 9042, 30438. Decided July 1, 1919.

Prices as published in reappraisement No. 29323, May 7, 1919. Reappraised values affirmed.

Before Board 3 (Waite and Hay, General Appraisers).

Lemon Boxes.

29418—Lemon Boxes.—From Fratelli Follina, Messina, Italy. Invoices dated May 21, 1918, entered at New York, June 20, 1918. File Nos. 95236, 95237. Entry Nos. 51388-1 and 51388-2. Decided June 27, 1919.

Empty lemon boxes, entered at 2 shillings; rereappraised at 2.50 lire per box. Previously published in reappraisement No. 29311, May 1, 1919.

Crude Feathers.

29419—Crude Feathers.—From Mendelson & Co., Hongkong. Invoice dated April 13, 1918, entered at New York, August 22, 1918. File No. 94852. Entry No. 20551. Decided June 27, 1919.

Prices as published in reappraisement No. 29355, May 28, 1919. Reappraised value affirmed.

Glass Beads.

29420—Glass Beads.—From T. Onishi & Co., Kobe, Japan. Invoice dated October 2, 1917, entered at New York, January 2, 1918. File No. 93017. Entry No. 258. Decided June 27, 1919.

Entered prices as published in reappraisement No. 28906, October 2, 1918. Rereappraised as entered.

Clarinette Reeds.

29421—Clarinette Reeds.—From S. Pelissier, Avignon, France. Invoice dated January 18, 1919, entered at New York, April 3, 1919. File No. 95485. Entry No. 59837. Decided June 27, 1919.

Entered price as published in reappraisement No. 29350, May 28, 1919. Rereappraised as entered.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

Rules defining resident and nonresident aliens, by Bureau of Internal Revenue.

Treasury Decision 2908, amending regulation for payment of tax on beverages.

Treasury Decision 2911, ruling relating to dealers in leaf tobacco.

Treasury Decision 2912, modifying regulation relating to shipments of wines for sacramental purposes.

Easy to buyfi convenient to handle—Get a War Savings Stamp—Today.

REQUESTS FOR SEALED PROPOSALS.

War Department.

GASOLINE, OILS, GREASES.

The Raw Materials Division, office Director of Purchase, Munitions Building, will receive sealed proposals until Sept. 2, for furnishing gasoline, kerosene, lubricating oils, fuel oil and greases required by the army during October, November and December.

SIGNAL CORPS SUPPLIES.

The office of the Chief Signal Officer will receive sealed proposals until Aug. 27 for furnishing 10 wind vanes, 50 push buttons, 30 stop watches, 25 type MO-1 motors, 25 voltmeters, and 25 radio maintenance equipment sets, and until Aug. 28 for furnishing 25 ME-1 equipments.

PAINT MATERIALS, ETC.

Paints Branch, Raw Materials Division, will receive sealed proposals up to Sept. 4 to satisfy requisition No. 7-14-10077, Fort Washington, Md., for 40 gallons of crome yellow paint. The Paints Branch will also receive bids, until Sept. 3, for a large amount of floor wax for Zone Supply Officers. It will receive bids, until Sept. 2, to satisfy requisition No. A-905, Post Field, Fort Sill, Okla., on 100 barrels of white calcimine. Bids will be received, until Aug. 27, to satisfy requisition No. 13-22019, Letterman General Hospital, on three drums of caustic soda. Bids will be received, until Aug. 29, to satisfy requisition No. 4-2703, Baltimore, Md., on 840 quarts of automobile body polish and 288 quarts of furniture polish.

SHOE REPAIR SUPPLIES.

The Clothing and Equipage Division, Office of the Director of Purchase, will receive propopsals, until Sept. 15, for shoe repair supplies (Circular No. 37).

MACHINERY MATERIALS.

The Machinery and Engineering Materials Division, will receive proposals as follows:
Until Aug. 27, interconversing system.
Until Sept. 3, for lead sleeving, etc.
Until Sept. 5, leather belting.

CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS.

The Construction Division will receive sealed proposals for lumber (Proposal No. 192) for Schofield Barracks, Honolulu, until Sept. 3.

The Motors and Vehicles Division will receive proposals for Master Parts List M. T. 3421-R, until Sept. 11.

COTTON RAGS.

The Office of the Zone Supply Officer, Fort Mason, Cal., will receive proposals until Aug. 28 for waste cotton rags.

ENAMELLED OR WOODEN SIGNS

The Office of the Construction Division of the Army has issued circular proposal No. 195 calling for bids on 4,000 enamelled or wooden signs for the Commission on Training Camp Activities. Bids will be opened Aug. 28.

Navy Department.

SALE OF VESSELS.

The Bureau of Supplies and Accounts will receive sealed proposals until Aug. 27, on the following vessels which are for sale:

Atlantis—Motor yacht, New York, appraised value $5,000.

Coyote—Motor boat, Grant Park Naval Station, Chicago, appraised value $1,500.

Sister—Steam yacht, New Orleans, appraised value $3,500.

Maggie—Motor boat (houseboat), Norfolk, Va., appraised value $9,500.

Glendoveer—Motor boat, New Orleans, appraised value $6,250.

Wachusett—Motor boat, Boston, appraised value $13,000.

Actus—Steam yacht, Boston, appraised value, $25,000.

Hetman—Motor boat, Miami, Fla., appraised value $14,500.

Russ—Motor boat, Miami, Fla., appraised value $14,500.

Najelda—Motor boat, New Orleans, appraised value $6,500.

Thrasher—Motor boat, Boston, appraised value $2,500.

Daiquiri—Motor boat, East Boston, Mass., appraised value $14,500.

Estella—Motor boat, Bumpkin Island, Boston, Mass., appraised value $4,000.

Lynx II—Motor boat, East Boston, Mass., appraised value $13,000.

Admiral II—Steam yacht, Boston, Mass., appraised value $18,000.

Arcturus—Motor boat, New York, appraised value $15,000.

Wemootah—Motor boat, New York, appraised value $10,000.

Rutoma—Motor boat, New York, $5,000.

Katherine K—Motor boat, Key West, $1,500.

Naushon—Steam yacht, Bensonburst, N. Y., appraised value $22,000.

Rondo—Motor boat, Key West, $2,500.

Patrol—Motor boat, Key West, $2,000.

The Bureau will receive bids until Sept. 8 for the sale of the following vessels:

Fearless—Tug, fish boat type, Cape May, N. J., appraised value $17,000.

U. S. S. Coast Torpedo Boat No. 7—Puget Sound, Wash., appraised value $15,000.

U. S. S. Coast Torpedo Boat No. 5—Mare Island, Cal., appraised value $20,000.

Rainier—Motor boat, San Francisco, Cal., appraised value $60,000.

Broadbill—Motor boat, San Francisco, Cal., appraised value $21,000.

Ewasind—Steam yacbt, New York, appraised value $87,000.

Sea Gull—Motor boat, Hampton Roads, Va., appraised value $6,000.

Halcyon II—Steam yacht, Boston, appraised value $22,000.

Nightingale—Motor boat, New London, Conn., appraised value $4,000.

Sub-Chaser No. 297—San Francisco, appraised value $15,000.

Sub-Chaser No. 300—Puget Sound, Wash., appraised value $22,000.

Sub-Chaser No. 125—Boston, appraised value $15,000.

Sub-Chaser No. 202—Brooklyn, appraised value $20,000.

Sub-Chaser No. 150—Brooklyn, appraised value $20,000.

Sub-Chaser No. 112—Brooklyn, appraised value $20,000.

Sub-Chaser No. 149—Brooklyn, appraised value $21,000.

Sub-Chaser No. 115—Brooklyn, appraised value $21,000.

Sub-Chaser No. 114—Brooklyn, appraised value $21,000.

Sub-Chaser No. 157—Brooklyn, appraised value $21,000.

Sub-Chaser No. 113—Brooklyn, appraised value $22,000.

Sub-Chaser No. 344—Brooklyn, appraised value $22,000.

Sub-Chaser No. 342—Philadelphia, $22,000.

Sub-Chaser No. 346—Philadelphia, appraised value $22,000.

Sub-Chaser No. 345—Philadelphia, appraised value $22,000.

Sub-Chaser No. 77—Charleston, S. C., appraised value $22,000.

Sub-Chaser No. 80—Charleston, S. C., appraised value $22,000.

Sub-Chaser No. 84—Charleston, S. C., appraised value $22,000.

Sub-Chaser No. 336—New Orleans, appraised value $22,000.

Sub-Chaser No. 333—New Orleans, appraised value $22,000.

Shipping Board.

LUBRICATING OILS AND GREASES.

The Division of Operations, United States Shipping Board, has invited bids for furnishing such quantities of lubricating oils and greases as may be required for a period of one year for use by merchant ships to be designated by the Division of Operations. Bids will be received until Sept. 3.

The Panama Canal.

BRASS, COPPER, IRON, ETC.

Proposals for brass, bronze, copper, brass pipe, copper pipe, lead pipe, tin, spelter, zinc, tacks, nails, spikes, bolts, hardware, handles, pipe covering, asbestos gloves, asbestos gaskets, boiler lagging, packing, calking cotton, lanyard, chalk line, manila rope, twine, hose, garbage cans, coin safes, leather belting, leather lacing, emery cloth, sand paper, brushes, grindstones, spades, scythe stones, wooden rules, vises, wrenches, fire brick, fire extinguishers, oars, marine clocks, ladders, candles, crayons, flags, hair, gold leaf, metal polish, soap, soap polish, pitcb, tallow, muriatic acid, lye, lard oil, bicarbonate of soda, turpentine, paints and ingredients, mercuric oxide, and cypress lumber. Circular No. 1297. To be opened Sept. 8, 1919.

Proposals for steel, iron or steel roofing, steel tubing, bronze, copper, bearing metal, brass and copper wire, turnbuckles, bolts, cotters, rivets, screws, washers, valves, cable thimbles, copper wire screening, wrenches, casters, water coolers and platform scales. Sealed proposals will be received at the Office of the General Purchasing Officer, the Panama Canal, Washington, D. C., until 10:30 o'clock a. m., Aug. 26, 1919, at which time they will be opened in public, for furnishing the above-mentioned articles. Blanks and information relating to this circular (1298) may be obtained from this office or the offices of the Assistant Purchasing Agents, 24 State Street, New York City; 606 Common Street, New Orleans, La., and Fort Mason, San Francisco, Cal.; also from the United States Engineer Office in the principal cities throughout the United States.—A. L. Flint, General Purchasing Officer.

Proposals for iron pipe, pipe fittings, lavatory fittings, range boilers, sheeting, cotton rope, glass, and blueprint paper.—Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the General Purchasing Officer, the Panama Canal, Washington, D. C., until 10:30 o'clock a. m., Sept. 9, 1919, at which time they will be opened in public, for furnishing the above-mentioned articles. Blanks and information relating to this circular (1299) may be obtained from this office or the offices of the Assistant Purchasing Agents, 24 State Street, New York City; 606 Common Street, New Orleans, La.; and Fort Mason, San Francisco, Cal.; also from the United States Engineer offices in the principal cities throughout the United States. A. L. Flint, General Purchasing Officer, Panama Canal. Dated Aug. 19.

Proposals for steel conduit and yellow pine lumber. Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the General Purchasing Officer, the Panama Canal, Washington, D. C., until 10:30 o'clock a. m., August 27, 1919, at which time they will be opened in public, for furnishing the above-mentioned articles. Blanks and information relating to this circular (1300) may be obtained from this office, or the offices of the assistant purchasing agents, 24 State Street, New York City; 606 Common Street, New Orleans, La.; and Fort Mason, San Francisco, Cal.; also from the United States Engineer offices in the principal cities throughout the United States.

A. L. FLINT,
General Purchasing Officer.

Interior Department.

Department of the Interior, Aug. 7, 1919. Male help wanted. St. Elizabeth's Hospital, Washington, D. C., a Government Hospital, will give employment to a number of men of good character, who are interested in caring for patients suffering from mental and nervous diseases. Nature and advantages of employment: This Hospital is caring for a large number of soldiers and sailors from all parts of the country, consequently, a wide and varied experience may be gained. A training school has been established for the employes of the Ward Service, and instruction is free to employes. No experience is required for entrance. Salaries and perquisites: All inexperienced help receive $60.00 per month; those having experience in similar institutions receive $2.50 per month additional for each period of six months' experience they have had up to two years, provided satisfactory references are furnished, making the maximum entrance salary $70.00 per month. All receive board, lodging, laundry and, in case of illness, medical attention for a reasonable length of time. Those who show an interest in their work and prove themselves efficient are in line for promotion as vacancies occur, to positions paying $107.50 per month and maintenance, as stated above. Requirements: Applicants must be in sound physical condition, should have reached their 18th but not their 45th birthday, and be citizens of the United States. Application form 1059 may be obtained from and filed with either the Superintendent, St. Elizabeth's Hospital, or the Secretary, Fourth Civil Service District, both at Washington, D. C.

S. G. HOPKINS,
Assistant Secretary.

Spend wisely and save for future needs. War-Savings Stamps and Thrift Stamps will help you to financial peace and help your Government finance world peace.

GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS AND PURCHASES

Purchase and Storage.

CONSTRUCTION DIVISION.

General Electric Company, Washington, D. C., repairs testing portable material $32.00.

Clinchfield Portland Cement Company, Kingsport, Tenn., cement, $20,328.00.

Crane Company, Washington, D. C., plumbing material, $3.87.

John A. Roebling Sons Company, Trenton, N. J., copper trolley wire, $105.18.

American Bosch Magneto Company, New York City, N. Y. Charging magnet stand, $42.00.

MISCELLANEOUS PROCUREMENT DIVISION.

Chiago Steel Tape Company, Chicago, Ill., steel tape, 14.34.

Frank S. Betz Company, Hammond, Ill., syringe, deep, urethal, 1-2 oz., $1.60.

The Philip Carey Company, St. Louis, Mo., gaskets, rolled asbestos for manhole in boiler, $21.25.

Crane Company, St. Louis, Mo., 3 thermometers, hot water, $0.50.

MEDICAL SUPPLIES DIVISION.

The Will Corporation, 845 Maples St., Rochester, N. Y., laboratory supplies, $8.40.

Kimble Glass Company, Vineland, N. J., laboratory supplies, $79.00.

Eastman Kodak Company, 235 W. 23rd St., New York, N. Y., stationery, $9.00.

Huron Chemical Company, 281 Butler St., Brooklyn, N. Y., acetic acid, $153.60.

Schieffelin & Company, 170 Williams St., N. Y., laboratory supplies, $130.79.

Parke and Davis Company, 733 Atwater St., Detroit, Mich., laboratory supplies, $88.80.

Merck and Company, New York City, N. Y., laboratory supplies, $9.15.

Kny-Scheerer Corporation, 440 W. 27th St., New York, laboratory supplies, $5.40.

The Heyden Chemical Works, 135 Williams St., New York, laboratory supplies, $12.00.

H. K. Mulford Company, Philadelphia, Pa., laboratory supplies, $11.52.

Armour and Company, Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill., drugs, $9.12.

Eastman Kodak Company, Rochester, N. Y., dental X-ray films, $1,197.00.

Merck and Company, New York City, N. Y., drugs, $28.50.

Mallinckrodt Chemical Works, 30 Platt St., New York, hydrogen peroxide, $12.00.

Empire Laboratory supply Company, 218 E. 27th St., New York, laboratory supplies, $180.

Tyer Rubber Company, Andover, Mass., laboratory supplies, $1.15.

Leonard Peterson and Company, 1234 Fullerton Ave., Chicago, Ill., laboratory suplies, $55.00.

Grubel and Company, 69 Beekman St., New York, laboratory supplies, $300.00.

The L. D. Caulk Company, Milford, Del., agate supplies, $1,120.00.

McKesson & Robbins, 91 Fulton St., New York, drugs, $2.70.

Edward H. Rogers, 292 Ave. B, New York, boxes for psychological test material, $13.00.

Charles Frances Press, Printing Crafts Building, 8th Ave. and 34th St., New York, psychological testing material, $472.00.

E. Steiger and Company, 49 Murray Street, New York, wood cubes for psychological test sets, $6.00.

Wappler Electric Company, 173 East 87th Street, N. Y. X-Ray supplies, $6.05.

Max Wocher and Son Company, 19 West 6th Street, Cincinnati, O. X-Ray supplies, $10.40.

McIntosh Battery and Optical Company, 217 N. Desplaines St., Chicago, Ill. Generator, $17.50.

Becton Dickinson and Company, Rutherford, N. J. Syringes, $108.00.

Victor Electric Company, 131 East 23d St., N. Y. Electrical supplies, $5.76.

E. R. Squibb and Sons, 80 Beekman St., New York. Medical supplies, $800.00.

E. Leitz, Inc., 302 18th St., New York. Surgical supplies, $12.00.

Schieffelin and Company, 170-72 William St., New York. Medical supplies, $86.00.

Vineland Scientific Glass Co., Vineland, N. J. Laboratory supplies, $37.50.

Bradford and Company, St. Joseph, Mich. Bedding cases, small, $6,750.00.

Sydeman Rubber Company, New York City, N. Y. Sheeting, rubber, $7,400.00.

W. B. Saunders Company, New York City, N. Y. Books, $2,460.00.

Bauer and Black, New York City, N. Y. Absorbent cotton, $109,575.00; hospital supplies, $151,520.00.

RAW MATERIALS.

California Exterminating Company, New York City, N. Y., floor polish, 600 gals., $420.

Gold Medal Polish Company, Racine, Wis., floor wax, 1,000 pounds, $225.00.

Lehn and Fink, New York City, N. Y., Lysol, 288 bottles, $46.08.

GENERAL SUPPLY DIVISION.

Smith and Dove Mfg. Co., Andover, Mass., 2,000 lbs. twine, sacking, 3-ply American hemp, $720.00.

Fulton Shoe Polish Company, Inc., New York City, N. Y., 4,800 cans shoe polish, paste, mahogany, $408.00.

MACHINERY AND ENGINEERING MATERIALS DIVISION.

General Electric Company, Washington, D. C., micro-ammeters, $336.00.

J. H. Bunnell and Company, Springfield, Mass., and Cambridge, Mass., f. o. b. Springfield and Cambridge, domestic packing, bid req. 7-23, $948.00.

Carroll Electric Company, Washington, D. C., ammeters, $550.80.

Carroll Electric Company, Washington, D. C., electric irons, $31.50.

Spencer Wire Company, Worcester, Mass., iron wire, $39.00.

Fairbanks Company, Baltimore, Md., screws, rivets, etc., $74.49.

American Ever Ready Works, Long Island City, N. Y., batteries, $31.78.

National Electric Supply Co., Washington, D. C., lugs for terminals, $1.44.

J. S. H. Clark Lumber Company, Wadesboro, N. C., saw dust, $15.00.

National Electric Supply Company, Washington, D. C., bolts, insulators, etc., $37.29.

Electric Service Supplies Company, Philadelphia, Pa., bolts and rods, $10.40.

Western Electric Company, New York City, N. Y., batteries, tubes, etc., $170.74.

Jones and Laughlin Company, Washington, D. C., flange couplings, $152.56.

Harold McCalla Company, Philadelphia, Pa., round iron, $60.00.

Addressograph Company, Washington, D. C., addresses, tabs, etc., $111.35.

Battle Creek Lumber Company, Battle Creek, Mich., lumber, $104.74.

W. and L. E. Gurley, Troy, N. Y., repairing and adjusting six alidades, $329.55; arcs for alidades, $207.00.

International Metal Mfg. Co., Philadelphia, Pa., parts for tool wagon, $4,860.34.

SIGNAL CORPS SECTION, NEW YORK.

General Electric Company, 4 brushes, $1.15.

Western Electric Company, 9 blocks, $15.30.

A. F. Brombaches and Company, 528 screws, washers and nuts, $2.85.

Western Electric Company, 2 condensers, $2.50.

General Electric Company, record rolls, 24, $8.40.

Greenlie Halliday Company, screws, $108.00.

American Jobbers Supply Company, racks, cable, $251.30.

CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE SECTION, NEW YORK.

The Watters Laboratories, 6 camisoles, $75.00.

Champion Shoe Machinery Co., 39 parts for awl stretches, $36.47; 81 parts for awl stretcher, $25.85.

Rosenwasser Brothers, Inc., 4,607 lbs. of paper, $578.88.

RAW MATERIALS, NEW YORK.

Mallinkrodt Chemical Company, ammonia Carbonate, 18 bottles, $5.22.

Standard Oil Company, N. Y., white water oil, 366½ gals., $49.49; No. 5 floor oil, 300½ gals., $75.13; motor gas, 8,285 gals., $2,112.74; motor gas, 160 gals., $42.40; gear Polarine oil, 100½ gals., $40.20; heavy Polarine oil, 202 gals., $96.96; medium Polarine oil, 96 gals., $43.20.

PAINTS BRANCH.

The following awards have been made by Paints Branch, Raw Materials Division, to satisfy requisitions 4-57252 Fort Howard, Md.; 11-5250 Omaha, Neb.; 7-4038 Columbus, Ohio, and 2-1580 Governors Island, N. Y. On circular 2564, opening 10 a. m. July 31, 1919.

1,000 pounds Putty in 100-pound containers at .08 per pound f. o. b. Omaha, Neb., to John Lucas & Co., Philadelphia, Pa. Order 1963.

72 gallons Varnish in 1-gallon cans at .75 per gallon f. o. b. Omaha, Neb., to C. H. Parker Co., Valparaiso, Ind. Order 1964.

36 gallons Varnish in 1-gallon cans at .75 per gallon f. o. h. Omaha, Neb., to C. H. Parker Co., Valparaiso, Ind. Order 1964.

25 gallons Varnish in 5-gallon cans at .68 per gallon f. o. b. Columbus, Ohio, to C. H. Parker Co., Valparaiso, Ind. Order 1964.

300 gallons Varnish in 1-gallon cans at .75 per gallon f. o. b. Governors Island, N. Y., to C. H. Parker Co., Valparaiso, Ind. Order 1964.

10 gallons Vermilion Paint in 1-gallon cans at $3.75 per gallon f. o. b. Columbus, Ohio, to Chase, Roberts & Co., Long Island City. Order 1962.

1,500 lbs. Yellow Ochre, in Oil, in 5-pound cans at .186 per lb., f. o. b. Governors Island, N. Y., to Patton Paint Co., Newark, N. J. Order 1965.

2,000 lbs. Chrome Green Medium, in Oil, in 10-pound cans at .355 per lb., f. o. b. Fort Howard, Md., to Patton Paint Co., Newark, N. J. Order 1965.

250 lbs. Aluminum Powder Dry Pigment, in 1-pound packages at .85 per lb., f. o. b. Governors Island, N. Y., to Patton Paint Co., Newark, N. J. Order 1965.

36 gallons Paint and Varnish Remover in 1-gallon cans at $1.35 per gallon f. o. b. Omaha, Neb., to Sherwin-Williams Co., Washington, D. C. Order 1961.

400 lbs. Rosin, Powdered, in 1-pound boxes at .10 per pound f. o. b. Washington, D. C., to E. J. Murphy Co., Washington, D. C. Order 1966.

800 lbs. Ammonium Carbonate in 1-pound large mouth bottles at .30 per pound f. o. b. Governor's Island, N. Y., to Charles Cooper & Co., New York City. Order 1960.

The following awards have been made by Paints Branch Raw Materials Division, to satisfy requisition 14-15559, Washington, D. C. On circular 2702, opening 10 a. m., Aug. 14, 1919.

600 gallons Floor Polish in 1-gallon cans, at .70 per gallon f. o. b. New York, N. Y., to California Exterminating Co., New York, N. Y. Order 1979.

1,000 lbs. Floor Wax in 2-pound cans, at .22 1-2 per lb., f. o. b. Washington, D. C., to Gold Medal Polish Co., Racine, Wis. Order 1980.

The following award has been made by Paints Branch, Raw Materials Division, to satisfy requisition 12-14726, El Paso, Tex. On circular 2630, opening 10 a. m., Aug. 4, 1919.

250 gallons Asphaltum Varnish in 5-gallon cans at .59 per gallon, f. o. b. El Paso, Tex., to Cook Paint & Varnish Co., Kansas City, Mo. Order 1968.

The following awards have been made by Paints Branch, Raw Materials Division, to satisfy requisition 13-2038, Benecia, Calif. On circular 2687, opening 10 a. m., Aug. 11, 1919.

15 gallons Black Camouflage Paint in 1-gallon cans, at $1.55 per gallon, f. o. b. Benecia, Calif., to Oxidite Mfg. Co., Arlington, Mass. Order 1973.

300 lbs. Drop Black in Japan, in 5-pound cans at 24c per lb., f. o. b. Benecia, Calif., to Oxidite Mfg. Co., Arlington, Mass. Order 1973.

MOTORS AND VEHICLES.

General Asbestos and Rubber Company, 1,000 ft. 1½ x 3-16 in. asbestos black lining, $156.60; 1,000 ft. 1⅝ x 3-16 in. asbestos black lining, $170.10; 1,000 ft. 1⅞ x 3-16 in. asbestos black lining, $194.40; 2,000 ft. 2 x 3-16 in. asbestos black lining, $410.40; 2,000 ft. 2¼ x 3-16 in. asbestos black lining, $453.60; 1,000 ft. 2½ x 3-16 in. asbestos black lining, $253.80; 1,000 ft. 3 x 3-16 in. asbestos black lining, $302.40; 1,000 ft. 3¼ x 3-16 in. asbestos black lining, $324.00; 1,000 ft. 3½ x 3-16 in. asbestos black lining, $345.60; 1,000 ft. 4 x 3-16 in. asbestos black lining, $388.80; 1,000 ft. 4½ x 3-16 in. asbestos black lining, $432.00; 2,000 ft. 2¼ x ¼ in. asbestos black lining, $907.20; 1,000 ft. 4 x ¼ in. asbestos black lining, $507.60; 1,000 ft. 4½ x ¼ in. asbestos black lining, $564.30.

Chief of Engineers.

Fee and Mason, New York City, N. Y., cable hangers No. 0, $98.00.

Barber and Ross, Washington, D. C., hoisting rope, $123.00.

Hires Turner Glass Company, Washington, D. C., clear wire glass, $130.00.

Ellicott Machine Corporation, Baltimore, Md., parts for portable seacoast searchlight, $57.03.

Griebel Instrument Company, Carbondale, Pa., thermometers for 25 k.w. sets, $80.50.

(Continued on page 23.)

Government Supplies For Sale

New Cans, 74,312, steel, approximately 7 in. x 2½ in. x 3 in. Sealed bids will be opened 10 A. M., September 15, 1919, at Zone Supply Office, Fort Mason, San Francisco, Calif. Particulars, special bid forms may be obtained at above Office or Zone Supply Offices, attention Surplus Property Officer: Boston. New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Newport News, Atlanta, Jeffersonville, Ind., Chicago, St. Louis, New Orleans, San Antonio, Omaha, El Paso. Refer to S. P. D. No. 1072 G S.

New Pumps. Sealed bids will be opend 10 A. M., September 3, 1919, at Zone Supply Office, 461 8th Ave., New York City. Vertical Marine Simplex Pumps, 6 in. x 18 in., double acting, Davidson; steam cylinders for 180 lbs., and water for 100 lbs. pressure; f. o. b. Hoboken, N. J. Full particulars and special bid forms may be obtained at above Office or Zone Supply Offices, Surplus Property Officer, following Cities: Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Newport News, Atlanta, Jeffersonville, Ind., Chicago, St. Louis, New Orleans, San Antonio, Omaha, El Paso, San Francisco. Refer to S. P. D. 1646 ME.

Cord Wood, 5,534 cords, f. o. b. Camp Hancock, Ga. Sealed bids will be opened 10 A. M., August 25, 1919, at Zone Supply Office, Transportation Building, Atlanta, Ga., where particulars and special bid forms may be obtained. Refer to S. P. D. 1380 RM.

Fire Shovels, 4,700, f. o. b. Philadelphia. Sealed bids will be opened 10 A. M., September 8, 1919, at Zone Supply Office, 21st and Oregon Ave., Philadelphia. Particulars, special bid forms may be obtained at above Office, or Zone Supply Offices, attention Surplus Property Offices, following Cities: Boston, New York, Baltimore, Newport News, Jeffersonville, Ind., Chicago, St. Louis, Atlanta, New Orleans, San Antonio, El Paso, Omaha, San Francisco. Refer to S. P. D. No. 714 G. S.

New Curry Combs, 100,000, steel, closed back, extra large 4 in. x 4 3-4 in., 8 bars, f. o. b. Jeffersonville, Ind. Sealed bids will be opened 10 A. M., September 4, 1919, at Zone Supply Office, Jeffersonville, Ind. Particulars, special bid forms may be obtained at above Office, or Zone Supply Offices attention Surplus Property Officer, Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Newport News, Chicago, St. Louis, Atlanta, New Orleans, San Antonio, El Paso, Omaha, San Francisco. Refer to S. P. D. No. 275 GS.

Steam Boilers, locomotives and vertical tubular. Sealed bids will be opened 10 A. M., August 30, 1919, at Surplus Property Division, Munitions Building, Washington, D. C. Particulars, special bid forms may be obtained at above Office or Zone Supply Offices, attention Surplus Property Officer, Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Newport News, Atlanta, Jeffersonville, Ind., Chicago, St. Louis, New Orleans, San Antonio, Omaha, El Paso, San Francisco.

Knives, Forks, Spoons, Cups, Cans, f. o. b. San Antonio, Texas. Sealed bids will be opened 10 A. M., September 8, 1919, at Zone Supply Office, San Antonio, Texas. Particulars, special bid forms can be obtained at above Office or Zone Supply Offices, attention Surplus Property Officers, following Cities: Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Newport News, Atlanta, Jeffersonville, Ind., Chicago, St. Louis, New Orleans, San Antonio, Omaha, El Paso, San Francisco. Refer to S. P. D. No. 5618 GS.

Escort Wagons, 250. Suitable for farming, contracting, lumbering and structural steel hauling. Sealed bids will be opened 10 A. M., September 10, 1919, at one Supply Office, Jeffersonville, Ind. Particulars, special bid forms can be obtained at above Office or Zone Supply Offices, attention Surplus Property Officers, following Cities: Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Newport News, Atlanta, Chicago, St. Louis, New Orleans, San Antonio, Omaha, El Paso, San Francisco. Refer to S. P. D. No. 562 MV.

Barb Wires, 11,848 lbs. Sealed bids will be opened 10 A. M., September 3, 1919, at Zone Supply Office, 461 8th Ave., New York. Particulars, special bid forms can be obtained at above Office or Zone Supply Offices: Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Newport News, Atlanta, Jeffersonville, Ind., Chicago, St. Louis, New Orleans, San Antonio, Omaha, El Paso, San Francisco. Refer to S. P. D. No. 307273 ME.

Tool Fastenings, 5529, f. o. b. Chicago. Sealed bids will be opened 10 A. M. September 8, 1919, at Zone Supply Office, 1819 W. 39th St., Chicago, Ill. Particulars, special bid forms may be obtained at above Office or Zone Supply Offices, attention Surplus Property Officer: Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Newport News, Atlanta, Jeffersonville, Ind., St. Louis, New Orleans, San Antonio, Omaha, El Paso, San Francisco. Refer to S. P. D. 2756 MV.

New Spurs, 10,000, f. o. b. Chicago. Sealed bids will be opened 10 A. M., September 8, 1919, at Zone Supply Office, 1819 W. 39th St., Chicago, Ill. Particulars, special bid forms can be obtained at above Office or Zone Supply Offices, attention Surplus Property Officers, following Cities: Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Newport News, Atlanta, Jeffersonville, Ind., St. Louis, New Orleans, San Antonio, Omaha, El Paso, San Francisco. Refer to S. P. D. No. 1062 GS.

Journal Oil, 2,378 gals, f. o. b. San Antonio, Tex. Sealed bids will be opened 10 A. M., September 9, 1919, at Zone Supply Office, San Antonio, Tex. Particulars, special bid forms can be obtained at above Office or Zone Supply Office, attention Surplus Property Officer, following Cities: Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Atlanta, Jeffersonville, Ind., Chicago, St. Louis, New Orleans, Omaha, El Paso, San Francisco. Refer to S. P. D. No. 747 RM.

New Hardware, 2,000 Keyhole Saws; 2,500 Bench Hatchets; 13,500 Claw Hatchets, f. o. b. Philadelphia. Sealed bids will be opened 10 A. M., September 4, 1919, at Zone Supply Office, 21st St. and Oregon Ave., Philadelphia, Pa. Particulars, special bid forms may be obtained at above Office or Zone Supply Offices attention Surplus Property Officers, Boston, New York, Baltimore, Newport News, Jeffersonville, Ind., Atlanta, Chicago, St. Louis, New Orleans, San Antonio, Omaha, El Paso, San Francisco. Refer to S. P. D. No. 5617 GS.

PARCEL POST SERVICE TO SPAIN.

The Post Office Department announces the successful negotiations of a parcel post convention with Spain after long years of exchange of correspondence. The exchange of parcel post will begin September 1 pending the final ratification of the treaty between the two countries. This treaty includes parcel post service to the Balearic Islands and the Canary Islands as well as the Spanish possessions in northern Africa. The weight limit is 11 pounds and each parcel must be accompanied by three customs' declarations, Form 2966, when destined for Spain, and two declarations when destined for the Balearic Islands, the Canary Islands or the Spanish possessions in northern Africa.

The postage rate is 12 cents a pound or a fraction of a pound, but when the parcels are destined for the Balearic Islands or the northern African possessions each parcel must prepay in addition by a 5-cent postage stamp for transit charge; and when destined for the Canary Islands, 10 cents for the transit charge.

Return of Unclaimed Parcels.

The great obstacle heretofore in the way of a parcel post treaty with Spain has been the arrangement in regard to paying the return postage on unclaimed parcels. Under the treaty just negotiated it is provided that in case of non-delivery of a parcel or refusal by the addressee the sender will be consulted with respect to its disposition, and in case no reply is received by the administration concerned, within a period of two months of date of the notice of non-delivery, the parcel will be returned to the country of origin and all charges accruing on the parcel not delivered must be paid for by the sender at the time of its return to him. The treaty does not provide for registration of parcels.

GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS.

(Continued From Page 22.)

Cutter Electric Mfg. Company, Philadelphia, Pa., handles for circuit breakers, $1.20.

American Blower Company, New York City, N. Y., Sirocco utility fans, $33.00.

B. F. Skidmore, Washington, D. C., services and material crating searchlights, etc., $120.

General Electric Company, Schenectady, N. Y., coil for contractors control, $3.75.

Rudolph and West, Washington, D. C., standard motor materials, $37.50.

Leet Brothers, Washington, D. C., enlarging paper, $9.00.

General Electric Company, Schenectady, N. Y., spare and repair parts for 60 in. G. E. searchlight, $1,883.26.

The Safety Insulated Wire and Cable Company, New York, cable and reels for electrical installment at Fort Monroe, Va., $5,771.40; cable and reels for electrical installment at Ft. St. Philps, La., $3,421.61.

Henry Romeike, New York City, N. Y., press clippings, $1.40.

The Safety Insulated Wire and Cable Company, New York, cable and reels for electrical installment at Los Angeles, Cal., $214.60; cable and reels for electrical installment at Battery Caswell, N. C., $3,665.82; cable for electrical ranges at Fort Drum, $174.88; cable and reels for seacoast fortifications, $337.00.

Texas Company, New York, N. Y. Texaco Algol Oil, $63.00.

Clothell Company, New York City, N. Y. Repairs for Fort Drum Refrigerating Plant, $393.40.

General Electric Company, Schenectady, N. Y. Armature coils for 250-volt railway motor, $50.80.

Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co., Washington, D. C., Ammeter, $27.80.

Doubleday Hill, Washington, D. C. Lamp sockets, $6.00.

The Westinghouse Lamp Company, Bloomfield, N. J. Lamps for war research stock, Manila, P. I., $852.74.

George F. Muth and Company, Washington, D. C. Camouflage material for seacoast batteries, $2.98.

The Westinghouse Lamp Company, Bloomfield, N. J. Lamps for fortification work, Manila, P. I., $97.04.

Bedell and Company, Washington, D. C. Camouflage material, $10.00.

Ingersoll Rand Company, New York City. Spare parts for air compresser, $272.00.

Kentucky Electric Lamp Company, Owensboro, Ky. Incandescent lamps, $67.55.

Kingsford Foundry and Machine Works, Oswego, N. Y. Bearings for water pump, $187.82.

Barber and Ross, Washington, D. C. Materials for wharf construction, nails and washers, $597.75.

Sangame Electric Company, Springfield, Ill. Watt hour meter, $33.86.

American Chain Company, Bridgeport, Conn. Skid chains for searchlight power unit, $17,600.00.

Signal Corps.

Edison Storage Battery Company, Orange, N. J. Batteries, storage, $3,588.00.

Brown and Sharpe Manufacturing Company, Providence, R. I. Mill ends, $3.10.

U. S. Navy. Sets, airplane radio telephone, trans. and receiving, Navy type, CG-1130, $3,000.00.

Commissioner of Patents, Washington, D. C. Recording fee on patent on improvement in cable system, $1.00.

A. L. Dyke, St. Louis, Mo. Dyke's automobile and coast engineering encyclopedia, $5.00.

To be purchased locally. Ten gals. turpentine, $12.00.

RED CROSS HOME SERVICE

Information for Soldiers' and Sailors' Families, Issued by Department of Civilian Relief.

Some Objections to Government Insurance Answered.

The following are answers to some of the objections raised to Government insurance:

1. Objection: The frequent changes made by War Risk Insurance Bureau cause doubt as to the stability of the Government plan. "The Government does not seem to know its mind."

Answer: All the changes made by the War Risk Bureau with regard to insurance have been in the direction of liberalizing the insurance. Men should not object to changes which are for their own advantage. If these changes lead a man to question the stability or safety of Government insurance, show him a $5 bill and ask whether he considers it safe and stable. This insurance is just as much an obligation of the Government as a $5 bill.

2. Objection: The 18 months' reinstatement ruling is an injustice to the men who have paid their premium.

Answer: The recent 18 months' ruling is really no injustice to the men who have paid their premiums because they have had protection all along. The reply to such an objection is, "Aren't you sorry you didn't die?"

3. Objection: The non-assignability of policies is a source of dissatisfaction.

Answer: The non-assignability of policies is one of the best features of Government insurance, as their insurance is thus protected. If they need money they can borrow it from the Government; but policy loans are, of course, to be discouraged, as they lead to dropping of the insurance. Insurance should be the last thing to be pawned.

4. Objection: Private companies do not deduct disability payments from the face value of the policy.

Answer: Some private companies do and some don't, deduct disability payments from the face value of the policy. Those that do not deduct disability payments must charge for this extra in the premium. A private company must charge for every feature of its disability clause, whereas the government makes no charge.

5. Objection: The chance for dividends on government insurance is slight, and will decrease as no new risks are to be taken.

Answer: What reason is there for saying that "the chance for dividends under government insurance is slight." It may be a matter of opinion, but there is ground for believing that the government will pay as good dividends as are paid by private companies. It is stated that the dividends "will decrease as no new risks are to be taken." There is no ground for this statement. Whoever made it is confusing this insurance with assessment insurance, which needs constant additions of "new blood." Government insurance is more like "group" insurance and requires no new risks. Even if 75 per cent of the men who originally had insurance drop it, there would still be more insurance in force than that now in force in any of the largest private companies.

6. Objection: Agents of private insurance companies take the government rate book and compare with their own rates, easily showing the advantage of their own company's policy.

Answer: The only way to handle such practices is to get the names of the agents and their companies and the kinds of policies they are offering. If they are making misleading statements, the agents (and the soldiers solicited by them) should be set right. It will be found that in thus comparing premium rates, the agents are not comparing the same thing. No private company can safely offer as good a policy as the government policy at the same rate, because the government rate is net, that is, there is no charge for handling the business. Private companies must necessarily include such charges in their premiums. Private companies are boosting government insurance and if the fact that a certain agent is "twisting" is reported to his own company, that company will soon set its own agents right.

Germany Pays In Gold for U. S. Food

Reduction of about 14 millions in the holdings of war paper and other discounted bills as against an increase of 18.3 millions in other earning assets is indicated in the Federal Reserve Board's weekly bank statement issued as at close of business on August 8, 1919. The statement introduces a new item "Gold in transit or in custody in foreign countries," amounting to 85.3 millions, which represents the amount of gold held for account of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York by the Bank of Netherlands and the National Bank of Belgium. This gold was acquired from the United States Grain Corporation, which in turn received it in part payment for food supplied to the German government. This gold is to be deposited within the near future with the Bank of England. After it has been assayed and its exact value determined, allocation of the amount among the several Reserve banks will be made and the items will be shown among the banks' gold reserves under caption "Gold with foreign agencies."

War paper on hand declined 4.1 millions, other discounts, 9.8 millions, while holdings of acceptances went up 6.5 millions and those of Treasury certificates—largely to secure Federal Reserve bank notes circulation, 11.7 millions. War paper holdings of the Chicago, St. Louis and Minneapolis banks include 85.2 millions discounted for other Federal Reserve Banks, as against 99.3 millions shown the week before, while acceptances held by the Cleveland and San Francisco banks are inclusive of 44.4 millions (as against 47.3 millions) of acceptances purchased from other Federal Reserve Banks.

Government deposits show an increase of 40.3 millions and members' reserve deposits—an increase of 14.3 millions, partly as the result of the above described transaction with the Grain Corporation. Net deposits increased 54.6 millions, while Federal Reserve note circulation went up 25.2 millions. Gold reserves fell off 3.7 millions, larger withdrawals for export being partly offset through gold deposits by the Treasury. Cash reserves decreased 4.2 milions. The bank's reserve ratio shows a decline from 50.5 to 49.4. per cent.

Which wins, thrift or spendthrift? Buy W. S. S

TROOP MOVEMENTS DURING JULY.

Walker D. Hines, Director General of Railroads, has authorized the following:

In the month of July, the Troop Movement Section of the Railroad Administration reports the movement of 949,660 soldiers on the railroads within the United States, exceeding the number of men carried in June by 35,000 men. This number included 299,009 men returning from overseas, and 411,642 men discharged from the army. The remainder of the 949,660 men were included in movements between camps, etc.

During the month of July, there was a total of 1,173 special trains operated in the carrying of troops, the average speed per hour being 22 miles, and the average number of passengers per train carried being 421 men, and the average distance per special train being 603 miles.

AIR SERVICE RECRUITING ENDS.

The War Department authorizes publication of the following information:

Instructions are being issued discontinuing at once enlistments for the heavier-than-air and for the lighter-than-air branches of Air Service.

Gov't Business News

United States Bulletin

Policies Bids Orders

CONTINUING the Work of the OFFICIAL BULLETIN Established Under Order of THE PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES, May 10, 1917.
AUTHORITATIVE RECORD of GOVERNMENT ACTIVITIES Affecting Business. Issued EVERY MONDAY.
Under the Direction of ROGER W. BABSON, President and Publisher.

VOL. 1. No. 24. WASHINGTON, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1919. $10.00 A YEAR

RELATION OF PRIVATE CAR LINES TO MEAT INDUSTRY DISCUSSED IN A FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION REPORT

Ascribing to private car lines a position as one of the principal factors in the concentration of control of the American meat industry, and showing that the Big Five Chicago packers own more than 90 per cent of the equipment suitable for shipment of fresh beef and carcass meats, the Federal Trade Commission has made public a special "Private Car Line Report" to the President. It recommends as a remedy that all cars used for the transportation of meat animals and all refrigerator cars and equipment be operated on equal terms to all shippers.

"The most important types of private cars considered," says the Commission's letter of transmittal to the President, "are the brine tank refrigerator car equipped for the transportotion of dressed meat carcasses, and the ventilator refrigerator car suitable for packing house products and for vegetables and fruits. The three principal classes of owners are the packers, the railroods, and private car companies leasing their equipment to shippers and railroads.

The complete report will be ready for distribution within two weeks.

Refigerator Cars.

"The refrigerator car made practicable a more extensive and economical use of food products. For fruits and vegetables it encouraged the development of production in regions especially fitted therefor by soil, climate, and season of growth. In the meat industry it facilitated the concentration of slaughter by making practicable the long-distance shipment of fresh meat, in place of the shipment of live cattle to the localities of consumption. It has also tended to the curtailment of the local slaughter of meat animals.

"The present country-wide system of distribution by the five big packers through their branch houses and peddler car route is built around the principle of refrigeration and has grown up, historically, from their control of refrigerator car lines in conjunction with the various pools and combinations maintained almost continuously for more than 35 years.

"Extensive ownership of brine tank refrigerator cars by the five big pack-

(Continued on Page 6).

SURPLUS OF COTTON LINTERS.

The War Department authorizes publication of the following statement from the Office of the Director of Sales:

The Director of Sales announces that the Ordnance Department is negotiating for the sale of the entire present surplus of Cotton Linters held by the War Department consisting of approximately 450,000 bales of munition linters, 20,000 bales of mattress linters and 50,000 bales of bleached linters. On May 23 last, the War Department announced the sale of this same stock of linters to the Cotton States Products Corporation, 71 Broadway, New York City. That corporation has been unable to fulfill its contract obligations and, consequently, the surplus has been placed again on the market.

Negotiations looking to the purchase of Cotton Linters from the War Department and inquiries concerning surplus stocks should be addressed to the Ordnance Salvage Board, Ordnance Department, Sixth and B Streets southwest, Washington, D. C.

U. S. PROPERTY IN FRANCE SOLD.

The War Department announces that "The contract for the sale of A. E. F. property in France, except that allotted for return to this country and for the use of remaining troops, has now been signed by both parties and becomes binding. Negotiations are now in progress for the disposal of the property of the Army of Occupation. The inventory of this property is nearly completed."

It is also announced that "Efforts will be resumed to sell in Europe the surplus railway material now in this country. This surplus includes 197 locomotives, 12.000 cars and over 25,000 tons of rail."

"WILD CAT" OIL STOCKS.

Investigation of some 50 complaints of the sale of wild cat oil stocks in the Texas oil fields is under way by the Federal Trade Commission, it is announced. The Commission has sent two of its investigators into the region with instructions to make a searching inquiry into the cases.

The complaints were lodged with the Commission by competing concerns selling stocks or others interested in the legitimate development of the fields.

PUBLIC CAN BUY SURPLUS ARMY GOODS DIRECT FROM RETAIL STORES WHICH WAR DEPARTMENT WILL OPERATE

The War Department authorizes publication of the following statement from the Office of the Director of Sales:

The Quartermaster General of the army, with the approval of the Secretary of War, will inaugurate, on September 25, direct sales to the American public of each household commodity embraced in the surplus stocks held by the War Department. To make these sales direct to the ultimate consumer, the War Department will open retail stores, not only in those centers in which it now maintains depots and warehouses, but in several of the other large cities of the country. These stores will not only sell over the counter, but, to make these stocks of goods offered available to consumers of all other communities in the United States, will book and fill mail orders.

Prices to Be Fixed.

Prices will be fixed on all commodities offered for sale in these retail stores. The price fixed upon a commodity will be the sales price for the article delivered to the consumer anywhere in the United States. Under this plan there will be no discrimination in cost between the purchaser who buys over the counter and the purchaser who acquires articles through mail orders. The purchaser who buys over the counter will have the satisfaction of inspecting and selecting the articles desired; the purchaser who buys through the mails will have the goods purchased delivered at the counter price.

Mail Order Sales.

Goods sold by mail orders will be delivered through the Parcel Post, but the sales will not be made, as was the case in the sale of subsistence, through the Post Office Department. Purchasers desiring to buy by mail order will send their orders direct to the stores established by the War Department. To expedite and facilitate mail order sales, the War Department has requested the Post Office Department to establish Parcel Post sub-stations in each of the stores which it proposes to open. The War Department will prepare catalogues, quoting prices and enumerating the location of stores to which residents of each of the several States should ad-

dress their mail orders. These catalogs will be made available to the public at every post office and post office sub-station in the United States, and the commodities offered for sale and sales price will be made public through the press.

The stock of each commodity, the surplus of which is sufficiently large to justify such procedure, will be redistributed throughout the country and allocated to the selling centers on the basis of population of the territory supplied by each particular store, thus assuring the residents of each State of their proper allotment.

Stores In 14 Zone Cities.

While the War Department has not yet definitely determined upon the cities in which stores will be established, the present plan is to open stores in the 14 zone supply cities which are: Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Atlanta, Jeffersonville, Ind., Chicago, St. Louis, New Orleans, San Antonio, Omaha, El Paso, San Francisco and Washington. It is expected that in those sections of the country in which large areas are embraced in zone boundaries additional cities will be selected as sale centers.

This plan of the War Department will make directly available to the American public the War Department's large surplus stocks of socks, underwear, shirts, rain coats, blankets, gloves, tobacco, soap and other household commodities.

The War Department will announce in the near future the names of the cities in which the retail stores are to be established and will make public, as soon as the catalogs can be prepared, a list of the commodities to be offered for sale in these stores and the prices at which they will be sold.

EQUIPMENT OF A DIVISION.

All bureau chiefs and heads of all services of the War Department are being informed that the Secretary of War has directed that there be stored at the home stations of each of the seven regular infantry divisions the complete equipment for one infantry division, war strength, tables of ordnance, series A, Jan. 14, 1918, as amended. This equipment, less animals, will be turned over to control of division commander. All this equipment will be serviceable and ready for issue. The animals for an infantry division at peace strength will be kept at the Auxiliary Remount Depot adjacent to home stations of infantry divisions referred to. These animals will be turned over to division commander upon his requisition. Any provisions of Paragrah 5, General Order 91, W. D. 1919, which conflict with the above will not apply in the cases of these seven divisions.

REDUCTION OF ARMY.

The discharge of both officers and men continues at a rate sufficient to reach the authorized strength, 225,000, September 30. A constant rate for officers has been maintained since July 1, but the rate for men has fallen off during recent weeks.

CONTROL OF PASSPORTS

The President has sent the following message to Congress:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

I transmit herewith a communication from the Secretary of State, suggesting that the passport-control act of May 22, 1918, be extended for one year after peace shall have been concluded between the United States and the Central Powers of Europe, and that ample appropriation be made for an efficient execution of that act and the regulations made under it during the remainder of the fiscal year.

This recommendation brings up for your consideration a very important question of policy which has an intimate relation to the welfare of the country. Information from the agents of the government in foreign countries indicates that as soon as the existing restrictions upon travel are removed many persons will seek admission to this country, and that among the number are not only persons undesirable from the point of view of becoming future citizens, but persons whose origin and affiliations make it inadvisable that they should be permitted to enter the United States. The act of May 22, 1918, which makes possible the prevention of undesirable individuals from departing for the United States will automatically cease to be operative upon the establishment of a condition of peace. Individuals will then be free to come here for whatever purpose they choose, and many will come for purposes which we cannot approve and which may indeed be dangerous to the country and to its institutions. The immigration officials enforcing the immigration laws at the ports of the Unted States will not be able successfully to prevent the entry of all improper and dangerous persons because of the impracticability of developing a system of intelligence and investigation abroad to work in sufficiently close relationship to the immigration organization in the United States to be thoroughly effective in distinguishing between those individuals whose right to admission would be injurious to the country. The experience gained during the war shows that an efficient system of passport control administered by the Department of State through the diplomatic and consular officers in foreign countries can be depended upon to exclude practically all persons whose admission to the United States would be dangerous or contrary to the public interest. If the Congress concur in the view that the national welfare requires that the class of persons to which I have alluded should not enter this country, it is my belief that the simplest and most effective method that can be adopted would be to continue the system of control now being carried on by the Department of State, working in close co-operation with the Commissioner General of Immigration.

It is obvious that effectiveness of control can only be obtained through supplementing the regular diplomatic and consular personnel with a sufficient number of reliable and capable men, and such men as would be useful can be had only through the payment of adequate compensation. The Secretary of State estimates the expenditure required for the remainder of the current fiscal year at $750,000, including a number of additional employes in the Department of State who would be charged to supplement the administrative organization now maintained there. I quite agree with the view that it is entrely useless to make any outlay upon this work unless sufficient money is provided with which to make control effective. It would be most unwise to permit the public to rest under the impression that an effectve control was being exerted over persons seeking admission to this country, when in fact, owing to inadequate personnel and an inefficient administration of the law, dangerous persons were freely crossing our boundaries.

It is important that I should add that the increase in the number of persons desiring to come to the United States has already almost overwhelmed the existing organization abroad, and that it is very doubtful whether the system of control can be kept in operation for more than a few weeks longer without additional appropriation.

With the relaxation of restrictions upon transportation which are gradually taking place, the burden of examining applicants passport visas will become so great as to be entirely beyond the capacity of the number of officers whose employment existing appropriations make possible. Therefore, it is of the utmost importance that if the Congress should decide, as I hope it may, that the public interest requires that the existing system of control should be maintained and extended it will enact the necessary legislation preferably by joint resolution and make ample appropriation at the earliest possible moment.

WOODROW WILSON.

The White House,
25 August, 1919.

Passports To Europe.

The Department of State has authorized the following:

"Passports will be issued on and after Sept. 15 to tourists going to France, Belgium, Spain, Italy, and Northern Africa, except Egypt. Applications may be sent in before September 15th, but passports will not be sent out before that date.

"As the trans-Atlantic passenger service has not yet reached its normal condition, and as many Americans now in Europe are unable to obtain passage to this country in the near future because of the crowding of steamers, it is advisable for those who propose to go to European countries to obtain assurances in advance from steamship companies that they will be able to secure return passage to this country. "ROBERT LANSING."

PROGRAM FOR FINANCING GOVERNMENT NECESSITIES DURING NEXT FEW WEEKS ANNOUNCED BY MR. GLASS

The Treasury Department authorizes the following:

The second semi-monthly issue of Treasury certificates of indebtedness (Series B 1920) in pursuance of the program for financing the current necessities of the Government set forth in Secretary Glass's letter of July 25, 1919, to all banks and trust companies, was oversubscribed.

The splendid response of the banking institutions of the country to the Treasury's plan for financing the current needs of the Government as set out in the Secretary's circular letter of July 25th, gives assurance that the Treasury may count upon unqualified and ample support whenever needed. The success of the first two issues, which realized a total of $1,065,933,500, has placed the Treasury in a very satisfactory cash position. This makes it possible to make the following announcements as to the program for the next few weeks:

No Fixed Minimum Amount.

1. There will be no fixed minimum amount for the issue of loan certificates dated September 2 and maturing February 2 (Series C 1920). The issue will not remain open for any stated period, but will be closed without notice. Federal Reserve Banks will not assign quota in respect to this issue to the banking institutions of their districts.

2. There will be no issue of loan certificates upon September 15th. An issue or issues of tax certificates of longer maturity may be substituted.

3. The Secretary of the Treasury has authorized the Federal Reserve Banks on and after Tuesday, September 2nd, to redeem in cash before maturity at the holder's option, at par and accrued interest to the date of such optional redemption, Treasury Certificates of Indebtedness of Series V J, dated April 10, 1919, and maturing September 9, 1919.

Detailed Results, Series B 1920.

The minimum amount of subscriptions for Series B Certificates asked for was $500,000,000 and the total subscriptions aggregate $532,152,000. Payment for certificates of this issue was made in certificates of other series in the approximate amount of $14,300,000. All Federal Reserve Districts except Richmond equalled or exceeded their quotas.

The results for Series B 1920, by Federal Reserve Districts (which are ranked in the order of the percentage of their aggregate subscriptions to aggregate quotas for both issues of the 1920 series to date) are as follows:

Federal Reserve District	Percentage of Subscriptions to quotas both issues 1920 series.	Quota this issue.	Subscriptions Allotted this issue.
Dallas	127.5	$ 12,000,000	$ 14,429,000
New York .	116.2	169,600,000	201,904,500
Chicago ...	107.3	70,000,000	70,582,000
San Francisco .	106.9	35,300,000	37,300,000
St. Louis...	105.6	20,000,000	20,569,000
Atlanta ...	103.7	14,600,000	15,427,500
Philadelphia	102.7	35,300,000	36,276,000
Minnesota .	100.6	17,300,000	17,300,000
Kansas City	100.5	20,000,000	20,238,500
Cleveland ..	100.0	45,300,000	45,319,000
Boston	99.0	43,300,000	43,855,500
Richmond ..	54.1	17,300,000	8,951,000
		$500,000,000	$532,152,000

Announcement of New Issue.

The Secretary of the Treasury, under the authority of the act approved September 24, 1917, as amended, offers for subscription, at par and accrued interest, through the Federal Reserve Banks, Treasury certificates of indebtedness, Series C 1920, dated and bearing interest from September 2, 1919, payable February 2, 1920, with interest at the rate of four and one-half per cent per annum.

Applications will be received at the Federal Reserve Banks.

Bearer certificates without coupons, will be issued in denominations of $500, $1,000, $5,000, $10,000 and $100,000.

Said certificates shall be exempt, both as to principal and interest, from all taxation now or hereafter imposed by the United States, any State, or any of the possessions of the United States, or by any local taxing authority, except (a) estate or inheritance taxes, and (b) graduated additional income taxes, commonly known as surtaxes, and excess-profits and war profits taxes, now or hereafter imposed by the United States, upon the income or profits of individuals, partnerships, associations, or corporations. The interest on an amount of bonds and certificates authorized by said act approved September 24, 1917, and amendments thereto, the principal of which does not exceed in the aggregate $5,000, owned by any individual, partnership, association, or corporation, shall be exempt from the taxes provided for in clause (b) above.

If any notes should be offered for subscription by the United States after the offering and before the maturity of such certificates, and the subscription price of such notes or the first installment thereof be payable on a date occuring at or before the maturity of such certificates, then on and after such date (a) such certificates will be accepted at par with an adjustment of accrued interest in payment on the subscription price, when payable, at or before the maturity or redemption of such certificates, of any such notes subscribed for by and allotted to holders of such certificates; and (b) upon 10 days' public notice given in such manner as may be determined by the Secretary of the Treasury the certificates of this series may be redeemed as a whole at par and accrued interest. The certificates of this series do not bear the circulation privilege, and will not be accepted in payment of taxes or on Victory Loan subscriptions.

The right is reserved to reject any subscription and to allot less than the amount of certificates applied for and to close the subscriptions at any time without notice. Payment at par and accrued interest for certificates allotted must be made on or before September 2, 1919, or on later allotment. After allotment and upon payment Federal Reserve Banks may issue interim receipts pending delivery of the definitive certificates. Any qualified depositary will be permitted to make payment by credit for certificates allotted to it for itself and its customers up to any amount for which it shall be qualified in excess of existing deposits, when so notified by the Federal Reserve Bank of its district. Treasury certificates of indebtedness of Series V J, maturing September 9, and V K, maturing Octobr 7, 1919, and of Series T 4 and T 6, maturing September 15, 1919 (with any unmatured interest coupons attached), will be accepted at par with an adjustment of accrued interest in payment for any certificates of the Series C 1920 now offered which shall be subscribed for and allotted.

As fiscal agents of the United States, Federal Reserve Banks are authorized and requested to receive subscriptions and to make allotment in full in the order of the receipt of applications up to amounts indicated by the Secretary of the Treasury to the Federal Reserve Banks of the respective districts.

HOW TO INCREASE PRODUCTION AND SECURE GREATER CO-OPERATION IN YOUR PLANT

WE ARE producing in poster form each week the best appeal by a Government official which is destined to increase production and harmony.

POSTING these in your factory or store should be very helpful to you and your employees.

Samples of posters and terms submitted upon application.

Bureau of Information on Government Activities

10 Jackson Place,

Washington, D. C.

United States Bulletin

Continuing the Work of The Official U. S. Bulletin Established May 10, 1917, Under an Order of the President of the United States. Published by the Babson Bureau, Inc., Roger W. Babson, President. Issued Every Monday.

Office: No. 10 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C. Tel. Main 2913

The United States Bulletin is dedicated to the faithful presentation of the official acts of the Government that the people may know and understand precisely and accurately just what the Government is doing day by day. The Bulletin expresses no opinions, indulges in no conjecture or speculation. Published under the same executive management, the same editorship.

The Bulletin is in itself a complete record of all the important activities of the United States Government through its various departments, Legislative, Judicial, and Executive. Official Orders, Statements, and Rulings printed textually as issued by accredited Government officials, and, therefore, an authoritative guide to the business interests of the Nation; a virtual necessity to the Government itself in acquainting the various departments with the official acts of one another; to the Judiciary; to the Manufacturers; Miners and Traders; to Corporations, Railroads, Steamship, Telegraph and Cable Companies; Exporters and Importers; to Diplomats, Consular Agents, Statesmen, and men of affairs generally, who wish to keep accurately informed of what the Government is doing and to preserve for reference authentic copies of public announcements issued by the Government's own officials and agents. Entered at the post office at Washington, D. C., as second-class mail matter.—Edward S. Rochester, Editor.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES BY MAIL

One year	$10.00
Six months	6.00
One year, postage prepaid to foreign countries	15.00
Six months, postage prepaid to foreign countries	8.50
Back numbers and extra copies, each	.20

Make all checks, money orders, and drafts payable to United States Bulletin, 10 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C.—**C. T. Clayton, Business Manager.**

RESTORATION OF PUBLIC LANDS.

Upon the recommendation of Secretary of the Interior Lane and Secretary of Agriculture Houston the President has signed a proclamation excluding certain areas from the Caribou National Forest in southeastern Idaho and western Wyoming and restoring the public lands within such areas to homestead entry in advance of settlement or other forms of disposition. Such lands will become subject to entry only under the homestead laws requiring residence at and after 9 o'clock a. m. October 13, and to settlement or other forms of disposition on and after October 20, 1919, at the United States Land offices at Blackfoot, Idaho, for the Idaho lands, and at Evanston, Wyo., for the Wyoming lands.

The restored lands aggregate 7,794 acres in scattered tracts in Bonneville and Caribou Counties, Idaho, and Lincoln County, Wyo., about 3,192 acres of which are withdrawn for phosphate reserves, subject to surface entry only, the phosphate being reserved to the United States. The restored lands are reported to be generally grazing land, and a portion thereof to have some agricultural value.

World's Total Merchant Tonnage

Lloyds Register for 1919-20, issued last month, shows that the world's total merchant tonnage is now 50,919,000 gross tons, compared with 49,090,000 gross tons in 1914, just before the outbreak of the European war. The totals of the steam gross tonnage in round numbers of the principal countries for the two years are separately stated. The 1919 steam tonnage for Germany is for the time of the armistice, and as Germany ceded to the Allies all ships over 1,600 gross tons and from one-fourth of the remaining smaller ships, the actual German tonnage will be about 700,000 gross tons, and 2,550,000 gross tons will be delivered among the Allies proportioned to war losses. Sail tonnage (net) comprise a small and diminishing part of the world's shipping anl is added in at the end of the three columns following:

Countries.	June, 1914.	June, 1919.	Increase (+) or decreases (—).
United Kingdom	18,892,000	16,345,000	—2,547,000
British Dominions	1,632,000	1,863,000	+ 231,000
United States:			
Seagoing	2,027,000	9,773,000	+7,746,000
Great Lakes	2,260,000	2,160,000	— 100,000
Austria-Hungary	1,052,000	713,000	— 339,000
Denmark	770,000	631,000	— 139,000
France	1,922,000	1,962,000	+ 40,000
Germany	5,135,000	3,247,000	—1,888,000
Greece	821,000	291,000	— 530,000
Holland	1,472,000	1,574,000	+ 102,000
Italy	1,430,000	1,238,000	— 192,000
Japan	1,708,000	2,325,000	+ 617,000
Norway	1,957,000	1,597,000	— 360,000
Spain	884,000	709,000	— 175,000
Sweden	1,015,000	917,000	— 98,000
Other countries	2,427,000	2,552,000	+ 125,000
Total steam tonnage	45,404,000	47,807,000	+2,493,000
Sail tonnage (net)	3,686,000	3,022,000	— 664,000
Grand total	49,090,000	50,919,000	+1,829,000

BELGIAN ECONOMIC SITUATION.

Consul General Henry M. Morgan reports from Brussels as follows:

The economic situation of Belgium shows improvement from day to day, and the whole population is shaking off the lethargy that was so evident for some months after the German occupation, and is showing a determination to do everything possible for the reconstruction of the country. This is shown in the fact that the number of Belgians receiving Government aid has been reduced from more than 800,000 at the time the armistice was signed to less than 200,000 at the present time. That the number has been so greatly diminished is not due to the fact that wages have been abnormally high in comparison with other European countries. It is due entirely to the well-known characteristics of the Belgians for being hard workers. Every available plat of ground, except three small strips in the northwestern part of the country, which has been so terribly torn up by shell fire, is under intensive cultivation, and the present crops will not be greatly inferior to the ones of pre-war years.

All the glass factories of the country are in operation, and 30 per cent of the looms are now working, the number increasing from day to day as the damaged and destroyed mills are repaired.

That more rapid strides are not being made in the reconstruction of the railroads is due entirely to the lack of rails and other material, but much has already been accomplished when one considers the vast amount of damage done to the roadbeds by the Germans before leaving the country. At present there are three express trains daily to Paris and a number of trains between Brussels and Antwerp, Liege, and Ostend. All trains are greatly behind their former running schedule, but here, too, is noticed improvement from day to day. The project for electrifying all railroads in the country has been approved, and the change will be made at the beginning of 1920.

WHEAT AND FLOUR MOVEMENT.

The United States Grain Corporation's 15th weekly bulletin covering the wheat and wheat flour movement throughout the United States for the week ending August 15th, contains the following figures:

	1919.	1918.
Wheat receipts from farms, bu.	42,349,000	30,093,000
Wheat receipts from farms, bu. previous week	44,997,000	35,564,000
Wheat receipts from farms, bu. June 27th-August 15th	245,726,000	213,751,000
Flour produced during week, bbl.	2,633,000	2,387,000
Flour produced previous week, bbl.	2,515,000	2,284,000
Flour produced June 27th to August 15th, bbl.	13,537,000	11,937,000
Total stocks, wheat, all elevators and mills, bu.	164,271,000	125,292,000
Total stocks, wheat, all elevators and mills, previous week, bu	140,373,000	109,715,000
Change for week, bu.	23,998,000 Inc.	15,577,000 Inc.

Easy to buy, convenient to handle, no red tape—Get a WAR-SAVINGS STAMP to-day.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES BRIEFLY TOLD

There will be no concentrated action by the Ways and Means Committee on tariff matters until later on after several members now enjoying their vacations have returned to the city, according to Chairman Fordney of that committee. Mr. Fordney talked generally about tariff questions during the past week, but was unable to make any prediction as to what the committee was likely to do until it has met and conferred upon the situation.

"There is one thing certain," said Mr. Fordney, "and that is that we must raise more money than is now raised by the government through the various sorts of revenue now in force. It seems certain, also, that we should abolish some of the more irritating taxes which have aroused all kinds of discontent on the part of the people. But to do this we must provide other means of finding the revenue that would be lost through any repeal measures. There are some provisions of the existing war revenue law that are unjust and discriminatory and which, in my judgment, should be revised. All these matters will be taken up when the committee again meets. The question of legislation to protect the dye industry built up during the war emergency is yet to be finally disposed of and it is one that is fraught with vital importance to this new and rapidly developing industry that will make us practically independent of the German dye industry upon which, prior to the war, this country was completely dependent.

"Personally, I have been thinking and talking with members a great deal upon a substitute for many of our present taxes that I believe would be a great improvement, would remove existing inequalities, lessen the burden carried by the citizen of small means and spread out in a just and fair manner the whole load of taxation. My plan is to levy a tax of say 1 per cent on gross sales of all kinds. If such a tax were levied every time a sale, no matter what its character is made. I estimate that we would raise about $4,000,000,000. This tax, of course, we would pass along to the ultimate consumer just as all the present taxes are. The consumer in the end pays these taxes. It is unfortunate that this is true, but it cannot be avoided and my plan would spread that shifting of taxation to the consumer in such a broad level that his load would be less than it now is. If the wife of a man of small means bought a frock for $50 the tax would be 50 cents, and if another woman saw fit to pay $500 she would be required to pay $5. Each would pay exactly in proportion to his ability to spend. Take our soft drink taxes which are paid largely by people of modest incomes, and it amounts to 10 per cent on the purchase price of 10 cents a glass and if 15 cents a glass the tax is practically doubled. With a tax of 1 per cent on gross sales, no matter what kind of a sale it was the merchant would be relieved of much trouble and the government could easily collect the tax and the consumer would not and could not be deceived by having prices advanced because of the tax. Not only would the consumer be benefited, but the merchant would be compelled to deal fairly with his customer, and there could be no escape from the payment of all taxes to the government, for the tax would be assessed on the gross sales which would be shown at the end of stated periods by the books of the merchant. The collection of $4,000,000,000 in this manner would enable us to cut off many of the taxes now in force, to revise our income tax laws and cut out entirely many of the extremely high taxes on excess profits which, in some cases, operate as a hindrance to the development of business which at this juncture is so essential to the prosperity of the whole country."

Duty on Tungsten.

Last week the House passed a bill giving tungsten, which is now on the free list, a substantial rate of duty. The measure was passed after a spirited debate by a vote of 171 to 132. This bill is one of a series of measures under consideration by the Ways and Means Committee to provide protection for really infant industries developed in response to war necessities, and during the discussion Chairman Fordney, of the committee, told the House that as a result of tungsten being on the free list American mines were closed down and 6,000 miners were out of work. The rate of duty provided on crude tungsten is $10 per unit of 20 pounds of tungstic trioxide therein contained, and on tungsten products, $1 for each pound of tungsten contained therein. Under the present law tungsten is imported at a price ranging from $8 to $10 a ton, while it is claimed the proposed duties would permit a price of from $18 to $20 a ton. Incidentally the revenue derived the committee estimates at $1,800,000.

Food Control Act.

The House also passed and sent to the Senate the bill extending the food control act to other necessaries, and the bill has been reported from the Senate committee to that body with a further amendment intended to meet the rent situation in Washington and prevent profiteering. As the measure now stands the commodities that will come within the purview of the food control act will be foods, feeds, wearing apparel, containers primarily designed or intended for containing foods, feeds, or fertilizers; fuel, including fuel oil and natural gas, and fertilizer ingredients, tools, utensils, implements, feeds, and fuel. Drastic penalties consisting of fines not exceeding $5,000 or imprisonment for not more than two years, or both, are imposed for violation of the various prohibitions set forth in the act. The act would regulate and prevent discrimination, hoarding, interference with production or distribution, waste or destruction of commodties with a view to curtailing supply or increasing the price, making unjust and unreasonable charges, etc.

If Congress complies with the request of Secretary Baker about $8,000,000 would be at his disposal for the purchase of camp sites and completion of construction work now under way which was ordered stopped recently in an amendment to an appropriation bill. The Secretary has strongly urged completion of this work.

Railroad Hearings.

The Interstate Commerce Committee in the House continued its hearings on railroad legislation throughout the week, while the Senate Subcommittee continued its consideration of the same subject, Chairman Cummins saying he expected to have the bill ready to report next week. Senator Lenroot introduced a bill providing for the unification of the railroads of the entire country into one privately owned system with earnings guaranteed, the management shared by the security holders, the public and the employes and with provision for sharing excess profits between the public and employes. Before the Senate Committee George W. Anderson of the Interstate Commerce Commission while conceding that railroad employes should have a share in the profits, declared that the Plumb plan of operation is as bad as the disease it undertakes to cure.

During hearings before the Appropriations Committee of the House Chairman Colver, of the Federal Trade Commission, said the speedy investigation of six basic commodities with the aim of bringing down prices in the near future are contemplated by the commssion. Before the Agricultural Committee Dr. Harvey W. Wiley advocated a time limit of 12 months for cold storage of all products. Representative Crass, of Minnesota, introduced a resolution asking the Federal Trade Commission to supply the House with information as to the cost of labor in the production of copper, oil, cement, lumber, paper, textiles, flour, meat and canned goods.

Oil Land Leasing Bill.

The Senate ostensibly spent most of the week discussing the oil land leasing bill, but much of its time was actually consumed in further discussion of the League of Nations and the pending Peace Treaty. Considerable opposition to the leasing bill developed based upon the claim that it would be in the interest of large corporations now controlling the oil industry of the country. Throughout the week hearings were conducted by the Agricultural Committee on the Kenyon and Kendrick bills providing for the regulation of the packing industry. Live-

(Continued on page 15.)

Private Car Lines and Meat Industry

(Continued from page 1.)

ers is a principal factor in their control of the meat industry. On December 31, 1917, they owned 15,454 brine tank cars, adapted to the shipment of fresh beef and carcass meats, which is over 90 per cent of the total equipment of this type of car. Their ownership, until recently, of accessory facilities such as icing stations and platforms located advantageously in trunk line territory, strengthened their control over the industry.

"In turn, the volume of traffic of the five packers has enabled them to secure from the railroads advantages over competing shippers. Formerly in the shape of direct rebates, these advantages are now usually in expedited service to the big packer cars; in favorable mixing rules which include all their diversified products and even many articles not related to the packing industry; by allowances paid to some of the big packers by carriers for the performance of a part of the transportation service; by favorable arrangements and lease of stockyards by the railroads to some of the big packers, and by the sale to the railroads of bumping posts manufactured by a subsidiary of one of the Big Five Packers

"On the other hand competitors of the big packers in meat and other food lines obtain no advantage from these concessions.

"The small independent packer's cars are misused and diverted, frequently being out of his service for extended periods, in several instances as long as six months.

Car Mileage Per Day.

"In 1917 cars of the Big Five Packers and of their subsidiary companies maintained an average of 80.8 miles per car per day, while the average for the cars of their competitors, the independents packing companies, was only 54.5 miles.

"The situation in the fruit and vegetable business differs from the packing industry in that in most cases cars are furnished, not by the shippers, but by the carriers or private car companies. The exclusive contract, by which a carrier agrees to use the cars of one company to the exclusion of all other equipment, has in some cases operated to the detriment of both producer and consumer. The stockholders of Armour & Co. own the Fruit Growers Express (Inc.), with 5,660 ventilator refrigerator cars, which has exclusive contracts with seven railroads in the Southeast which carry the large majority of the perishable products from this section. By virtue of these contracts and refrigerating fruits and vegetables from the more important growing districts there. The Fruit Growers Express has failed to maintain its refrigerator car equipment in satisfactory condition with the result that shippers have frequently suffered unnecessary impairment of their products. Yet, because of the exclusive contract, cars could not be obtained from other sources.

"In connection with the operation of the special facilities necessary for icing refrigerator cars, both before shipment and during transit, many inequalities have arisen in service and rates which demand correction and control. On July 31, 1918, the Interstate Commerce Commission decreed that the carrier should own and operate all icing stations and perform the service of refrigeration in transit. The packers are now disposing of their icing stations by sale to the carrers on whose lines they are situated. The Federal Trade Commission believes, however, that further legislation hereinafter recommended is necessary for adequate remedy.

"The live-stock cars are at present chiefly owned by the railroads and to no great extent by other companies, though Swift & Co. owns over 13 per cent of the supply of double-deck live-stock cars.

"In this report extensive data are presented regarding the investment, operating expenses, and revenues, of various classes of private car lines, and also specific data regarding the cost of icing and the charges made for refrigeration where that is furnished by the railroad company. An important fact to be noted in this connection is that there has been generally a decline in the rate of profits on investment for private car lines in recent years compared with earlier periods. For refrigerator car lines, in recent years the rate of profit has been generally low, especially for the smaller companies. The explanation of this part is found chiefly in a large increase in operating expenses, while the revenues remained on a fixed basis until 1918.

"Undoubtedly, the effect of this tendency has been to discourage independent meat packers from attempting to operate private car lines and in consequence to increase the hold of the large packers on the trade in meat products.

Private Car Accounts.

"It is to be noted that the private car accounts of the big packers on their face showed losses under the three-quarter cent mileage rate almost universally in effect up to October, 1917. A proper revision of the private car accounts of the big packers, however, shows an average profit on the investment of 6.8 per cent in 1912, 3.4 per cent in 1914, and 4.3 per cent in 1917. Therefore, the recent adjustment mkng mileage rates 1 cent per mile throughout the United State promise reasonable profit, though the packers urged that a rate of 1 1-2 cents was necessary.

"The prompt and efficient handling of the traffic in meats and other perishable foods is of great public concern, and it is also important that all shippers should have equal and adequate service.

"In order, therefore, to correct the present inequalities of service and rates as well as to prevent the dangers of monopolistic advantages in the use of certain types of cars, the following recommendations are made:

Recommendations.

"1. That the government acquire all cars used for the transportation of meat animals and that such ownership and operation be declared a government monopoly or that such cars be owned and operated by the railroads under government license regulation.

"2. That the government acquire all refrigerator cars and all necessary equipment for their proper operation, and that such ownership and operation be declared a government monopoly; or that such cars and equipment be owned and operated by the railroads under government license regulation.

"These recommendations contemplate the acquisition and operation not only of the live-stock cars and refrigerator cars, but also of all necessary facilities for their operation, such as car shops for their construction and repair, feeding and watering facilities for live stock in transit, precooling equipment for refrigerator cars and icing stations for the refrigeration of perishables in transit, ice manufacturing plants and natural ice producing privileges connected therewith, or necessary thereto, together with such other facilities as may be needed to secure the efficient transportation of meat animals and perishable food products.

Would Aid Small Packers.

"The execution of these recommendations would give to the small packer, especially, facilities which he generally lacks at the present time, and for which he is frequently not able to provide either because his requirements are not large enough to justify the investment or because he is not financially strong enough to procure the necessary equipment. Assurance of an equitable allotment of cars would make him a stronger competitor of the big companies.

"In the fruit and vegetable trade, also, considerable advantage, both to producer and consumer, should follow this legislation.

"Further, provided all this equipment is put in the hands of the government, the disposition of the entire supply of refrigerator and live-stock cars would be under unified direction, and there would be opportunity for considerable economies in utilization and expense of operation.

"It is worth suggesting, that as an incident of the administration of refrigerator cars under this system, a single combined rate might be established to apply to each kind of transportation service, and thus do away with separate charges for freight, refrigeration, and icing. This would simplify not only rate and service accounting, but also the shipper's marketing, for he would know his charges before making shipment and would be able to quote delivered prices."

Buy War-Savings Stamps and Thrift Stamps to capitalize yourself and lend money to the Government to finish the war job.

CUBA AS MARKET FOR JEWELRY.

Cuba at this time presents unusual opportunities for the sale of American jewelry, silverware, and kindred lines, according to a report by Trade Commissioner S. W. Rosenthal of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. The island is exceptionally prosperous because of the high prices which it has received in the last few years for sugar.

Cuban markets have been open to American manufacturers since the beginning of the war because of curtailed shipments of jewelry from the usual sources of supply. Germany has shipped nothing and the jewelry from other Europeon countries was for the time being of inferior workmanship. These circumstances, the trade commissioner states, have given American manufacturers an exceptional opportunity to increase their trade.

Good Field for Export Trade.

Although Cuba is a compartively small country, with a population but slightly larger than that of the State of New Jersey, it is a good field for American manufacturers who are interested in foreign trade; first, because of its accessibility, Habana is ing within eight hours of Key West and within three days of New York; second, because it is a wealthy country; third, because it is developing rapidly. It is the logical place to start in Latin American trade, because of the preferential rates of duty which American merchandise enjoys and the comparatively low cost of selling.

Cubans are fastidious dressers. They are fond of jewelry, and lavish in their expenditure for it, since their fashions encourage the wearing of more jewelry than ours. This market follows European styles, which is natural, since the prevailing population is of European origin, and jewelry has been mainly supplied from there. To American manufacturers who are seriously interested in building up a permanent trade in Latin America, Cuba offers an excellent field in which to start, but in general, they will have to follow the prevailing styles of the island This should prove to be a profitable market if they spend the time, and effort to give it what it wants.

Cuba is primarily a market for solid-gold jewelry. There is a limited demand for gold-plated and gold-filled articles, as well as for goods made of platinum, the latter being sold mostly in large cities.

The Bureau's report goes into all details of the jewelry trade in the island—the likes and dislikes of the people, the nature of the competition to be expected, sales methods, etc. There are numerous illustrations of the styles of jewelry in the greatest demand. It is published as "Jewelry and Silverware in Cuba," Special Agents Series No. 181, and is sold at the nominal price of 15 cents a copy by the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C., and by all district and co-operative offices of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

The Government and Sugar Prices

The following telegram was sent to all United States attorneys, Food Administrators, and Bureau of Investigation Agents by the Department of Justice:

All dealers in sugar, from the refiner to the retail dealer, doing $100,000.00 business a year or more are under license of the United States Food Administration and are subject to the rules of the Food Control Act of 1917. License may be cancelled for violations.

Statement of Facts.

The following statement of facts in reference to sugar, is for your information showing how the Food Administration has arrived at a fair price of approximately 11 cents per pound for sugar to the consumer.

The United States Sugar Equalization Board, Incorporated, a government corporation, purchased and now owns and controls the entire domestic and Cuban crop of sugar for the crop years of 1918 and 1919. All of this raw sugar is sold to the refiners at 7.28 cents per pound. Refiners are under conrtact with the board to sell this sugar at 9 cents less 2 per cent discount for cash or 8.82 cents per pound net.

Margins of Profit.

While the Food Administration margins of profit were in force wholesalers and jobbers actually performing the functions of buying, warehousing, selling and distributing sugar were allowed a margin of 35 cents per hundred pounds, plus the 2 per cent discount from the 9 cent list, plus 15 cents per hundred pounds for expenses, or a total of 68 cents, being the maximum that may be added by the jobbers or wholesalers to the net price of $8.82 per hundred pounds at the refinery. The margin allowed retailers under the Food Administration regulations was one cent per pound for sales in original packages, 2 1-2 cents per pound in broker packages. These margins are not now specifically in force, but under the law and the license regulations dealers are restricted to a reasonable profit and the former margins prescribed by the Food Administration are of value in determining reasonable profits. It is, therefore, apparent that sugar should reach the consumer at approximately 11 cents, subject to some variation on account of the flexibility of the word "reasonable."

Rule 6 Still In Force.

General License Regulation, Rule 6, still in force so far as relating to sugar, provides that the licensee in selling sugar shall keep such sugar moving to the consumer in as direct a line as practicable and without unreasonable delay. Re-sales within the same trade without reasonable justification, especially if tending to result in a higher market price to the retailer or consumer, will be considered and dealt with as an unfair practice. Unnecessary re-sales within the trade, and the passing of sugar from wholesaler to wholesaler, is undoubtedly responsible for much of the present radical increase in sugar prices in many localities.

Mr. Edgar Rickard, of the United States Food Administration, is cordially co-operating with us in the campaign now being conducted, and advises us that he will be disposed to cancel licenses after investigation by the Department of Justice and upon our recommendation.

Misunderstanding in the Trade.

There has been some misunderstanding in the trade on the subject, and in some cases dealers have purchased sugar at an unreasonable price. When this is a fact it will not be profiteering for them to sell at a reasonable advance over the cost.

Our desire is to secure a fair price for the consumer, and we do not wish to pursue a wholesale policy of recommending the cancellation of licenses. Where trade adjusts itself to a fair margin for the future, past transactions, unless flagrant, will not ordinarily be made the basis of a recommendation by the Department for the cancellation of the license.

CONTRACT ADJUSTMENT BOARD.

The following General Order is being published by the War Department:

1. The Board of Contract Adjustment shall consist of as many members as the Secretary of War shall from time to time determine and appoint. Such membership may, in whole or in part, be commissioned officers of the United States Army or civilians.

2. Recorder and Examiners, or any of them, may be commissioned officers of the United States Army or civilians.

3. Such members of the Board, the Judge Advocate, the Recorders, and the Examiners, as are commissioned officers of the United States Army shall have authority to administer the oath to any witness or witnesses testifying or deposing in course of any investigation, inquiry or hearing, in accordance with Section 183, R. S., as amended by Act of February 13, 1913.

4. The Board may also act through one or more committees of not less than three members each, designated from time to time by the chairman or assistant chairman at the same time as, or prior to, the assignment to any member of such committee of the case or matter upon which such committee would have authority to act hereunder, and in case of the concurring opinion of all the members of any such committee, such opinion shall be and become the action of the Board as though taken by a majority of the members of the Board.

UNITED STATES WHEAT PRICES.

Announcement that the United States Grain Corporation would at once declare the basis on which it will purchase the various lower qualities of wheat was made by Julius H. Barnes, United States Wheat Director, following an all-day meetng at the offices of the corporation, 42 Broadway, New York, during which Mr. Barnes discussed wheat grading and prices received by farmers for wheat with various members of Congress, representatives of farmers' organizations and vice-presidents of the grain corporation.

At the close of the meeting Mr. Barnes stated that the grain corporation would follow this course as a protection to the producer against under payment of the proper relative value of his what, and in order to reassure country buyers of the ultimate value of lower grades on arrival at the terminals. For two years it has not been necessary for the Grain Corporation to announce a basis on which it would buy lower qualities because of the preponderance of high grades of wheat in past crops.

The Wheat Director urged that every possible consideration be given the producer, unfortunate, now, in the character of his yield, and the establishment of a basis as close to the guarantee price of No. 1 as could be justified by interpretation in favor of the producer of each practical doubt.

In discussing the conference Mr. Barnes pointed out that the relative prices which the Grain Corporation might fix would bear a relation to the guaranteed price at the terminal markets only and not to the current price which in such markets as Minneapolis is ruling 30 to 40 cents above the guarantee basis and that no attempt would be made by the Grain Corporation to reflect any premium basis above the actual guarantee price. He added that with the execution of 17,000 contracts between the Grain Corporation and country mills and dealers any producer who felt that he was not being fairly treated in grades and price could, by submitting a sample through the mails, receive a decision, binding on the buyer, as to the proper relation to the guarantee No. 1 price at the terminals, but not as to its relation with any premium basis currently ruling in the terminals and outside of the Grain Corporation buying.

Lower Yield in Northwest.

Threshing and marketing in the Northwest have now reached a stage demonstrating the large proportion of the crop shrunken and damaged by heat and premature ripening. Flour qualities of much of this wheat appear to be excellent, owing to its high gluten strength and low per cent of moisture content. Because of this shrinkage in the berry many producers in the Northwest are securing yields as low as four to six bushels, where fifteen to twenty had been confidently expected.

Dr. Ladd, of North Dakota, presented at the conference tables showing exhaustive experiments made in 1916 by the Agricultural College of North Dakota. He expressed the conviction that the quality of No. 4 wheat in the Northwest indicated a value for actual milling of within ten cents per bushel of the No. 1 price.

The Grain Corporation will shortly announce a scale of relation to their No. 1 price for lower qualities, and thereafter country buyers must pay to the producer not less than the freight and handling charge relation to the Grain Corporation terminal prices so given.

Advance Internal Revenue Rulings

The Bureau of Internal Revenue, in a statement issued August 25 definitely outlines its policy with regard to requests which are received daily for rulings and advice upon abstract propositions involving questions of income tax and profit liability. For example, taxpayers considering the reorganization of corporations frequently ask whether the contemplated plans will result in the realization of taxable income. These requests for advance information have become so numerous that the Bureau deems it advisable to state why it is found necessary to decline to make advance rulings in particular cases. The policy of the Bureau, it is announced, will be not to answer such inquiries except under the following circumstances:

The transaction must be completed and not merely proposed or planned.

The complete facts relating to the transaction, together with abstracts from contracts or other documents necessary to present the complete facts must be given.

The names of all the real parties interested (not "dummies" used in the transaction) must be stated regardless of who presents the question, whether attorney, accountant, tax service or other representative.

Conclusions.

The conclusions upon which the rulings are based are as follows:

"An examination of the revenue laws setting forth the duties of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue does not disclose any function assigned to him by statute which authorizes him to make a decision in any particular case which does not not arise in actual course of administering the law. He is authorized, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, to make regulations, but this would not authorize him even, with the approval of the Secretary, to decide any particular case in advance of its actual presentation of the facts for a decision.

"In the interval between an informal advance decision and the time when the case is finally presented for actual decision, developments may occur which affect the decision. When a question is actually presented in the regular course of administration for the decision of the commissioner, the decision must then be in accordance with such light, whether from experience or from judicial decision, as he may then have. Any taxpayer who had relied on an advance decision would necessarily be prejudiced whenever the final decision did not agree with the advance decision. The fact that taxpayers asking for advance decisions are usually unwilling to accept an oral opinion shows that taxpayers are intending to rely on such advance decisions, and are likely to be misled by them if change later becomes necessary.

"It is also a matter of practical experience that when facts are presented for advance decision it is practically impossible to present the same facts as will afterwards come up in the regular course for actual decision. Reorganization plans, for instance, when they actually work out, may be changed in some particular which the taxpayer regards as unimportant, but which in fact may be decisive of the case.

"The large number of taxpayers which must be dealt with under the present law and the great variety of intricate questions involved requires employes not only of native ability, but of special training. Even such a force is taxed to the utmost in dealing with the actual cases as they arise, and every attempt to render an advance decision takes just so much time away from the taxpayers who have a definite right under the law to a consideration of their cases which are ready for final disposal.

"Experience in the past shows that when such questions were considered a single advance decision was not sufficient in most cases.

"It is realized that the uncertainty which exists in the minds of business men as to the construction of various parts of the law is unfortunate and tends to hamper business development, but since such uncertainty can be resolved only through decisions of the courts, and since an advance decision by the Commissioner is not a real but only an apparent resolution of the uncertainty, it appears that in giving such advance decisions the Commissioner would be doing the taxpayer an injustice rather than a favor.

"Where a question presented is not covered by the regulations and is so general that the regulations should contain a provision bearing on it, an amendment of the regulations will be prepared as heretofore.

"The conclusions here stated are the same conclusions that have been reached in practically every instance by bodies whose duty it is to make decisions based no facts—that it is unsafe and misleading to treat hypothetical questions or to give advance information even on real questions.

"BLACKLISTING" HEARING.

The case brought by the Federal Trade Commission against the Vaudeville Managers' Protective Association, in which that organization is charged with "blacklisting" members of the White Rats Actors' Union, because of union activities, will be heard in Washington, September 22nd, before Examiner Chas. C. Moore, it is announced.

METAL MINING IN NEVADA.

The high price of silver and the discovery of rich gold-silver ore in the Divide region, in Esmeralda County, have added materially to the interest in mining in Nevada. It is not probable, however, that the output of gold and silver in 1918 will be exceeded in 1919, and it is nearly certain that the output of copper, lead, and zinc will be much less, according to V. C. Heikes, of the United States Geological Survey, Department of the Interior.

Gold.

Gold is found in all the counties of the State, but most of the output comes from mines in Esmeralda and Nye counties. The output from the Goldfield district, formerly the largest producer, has been rapidly growing less from year to year. The production in 1917 was $1,900,082, and in 1918 it was only about 60 per cent of that amount. In 1919 the Goldfield Consolidated is being worked by a leasing company, and rich ore has been opened in the Florence mine, at Goldfield. The output of gold from Tonopah is not decreasing so rapidly. The district was credited with $1,539,529 in 1917 and about 80 per cent of that amount in 1918. There was some improvement in the production of gold from the Comstock region in 1918 over 1917.

Silver.

The output of silver in Nevada has been decreasing during the last few years. In 1917 it was 11,269,969 ounces and in 1918, it was about a million ounces less. Mines of the Tonopah district produced 8,734,726 ounces in 1916, 7,068,737 ounces in 1917, and about 6,000,000 ounces in 1918. The Tonopah-Belmont, West End, and Tonopah Extension mines are maintaining good production, but the shipments from the district indicate a general decrease.

The production of copper in Nevada was 122,794,704 pounds in 1917 and about 105,000,000 pounds in 1918. There will be a decided decrease in the output of copper in 1919, as the Mason Valley Smelter was closed in February and the Nevada Consolidated Co. curtailed its output about 30 per cent.

The output of lead in Nevada decreased from 27,677,928 pounds in 1917 to about 21,000,000 pounds in 1918. As the price of lead is reduced and the shipments from the Yellowpine district are smaller there will probably be a decrease in the total for 1919.

TWO BARGES DELIVERED.

Two of the 40 2,000-ton barges built for the United States Railroad Administration for use on the Lower Mississippi River have been delivered to the Railroad Administration and are now in commission, andl the third will be delivered by the end of this week and the fourth about the middle of September. After that date the deliveries will be very frequent.

Statistics Concerning Army Supplies

The War Department has made public the following statement, prepared by the Statistics Branch, General Staff:

Plans have been made for sale to the public of practically the entire amount of surplus subsistence in possession of the army. This includes about 213,000,000 pounds of bacon and canned meats, enough to supply two pounds to each person in the country, and about 135,000,000 pounds of canned vegetables, or 1.25 pounds per person. In addition there are about 200 items, available for the most part in small quantities.

A few surplus articles have not been made available for general distribution owing to the difficulty of shipment by parcel post. The principal items of this character consist of frozen meats including:

Beef, 60,000,000 pounds.
Pork, 7,000,000 pounds.
Poultry, 3,000,000 pounds.
Mutton, 1,000,000 pounds.

A. E. F. Inventory Nearly Completed.

The inventory of property owned by the A. E. F. in France, most of which has been sold to the French Government, is now completed with the exception of material scheduled for return to this country and a small amount of other property.

In compliance with request from the Council of National Defense, the Motor Transport Corps is compiling data relative to the cost of operation in commercial service of passenger and truck automobiles. This information will be furnished Congress in connection with the investigation of the high cost of living.

German Trucks Being Tested.

The Motor Transport Corps has begun work on the examination and testing of 47 German trucks which have been shipped to this country. Experts representing American manufacturers are co-operating in the work.

Recommendation has been made that National Guard troops be furnished with shoes made with the flesh side of the leather out, as a precaution against the use of government shoes for other than military purposes.

RESERVE BANK CONDITIONS.

Substantial reductions in reserve deposits, together with a considerable increase in the holding of war paper, are indicated in the Federal Reserve Board's weekly bank statement issued as at close of business on August 22, 1919.

During the week the war paper holdings of the Reserve banks increased by 40.1 millions, while other discounts on hand declined 9.1 millions. Acceptance holding, owing to the renewed demand for this class of paper by banks all over the country, fell off 11.5 millions. Holdings of war paper by the Chicago, St. Louis and Minneapolis banks include 69 millions of war paper discounted for other Federal Reserve Banks, as against 71.4 millions the week before, and acceptance holdings of the Cleveland and San Francisco banks are inclusive of 41.4 millions (as against 42.5 millions) acquired from other Reserve Banks. Redemption by the government of temporary certificates of indebtedness, issued the week before to the New York and Chicago banks, accounts for the considerable decrease under this head. Aggregate earning assets show a decline for the week of 38.4 millions.

Government deposits increased 44.7 millions, reserve deposits declined 98.5 millions, largely at the New York bank, and other deposits including foreign government credits decreased 11.1 millions. Net deposits work out 67.5 millions less than the week before. Federal Reserve note circulation increased 12.6 millions while the Reserve banks' aggregate net liabilities on account of Federal Reserve bank note circulation is given as 215.8 millions, or 6.1 millions more than the week before. Export withdrawals of gold were partly offset by gold deposits and account for a decline of 8.3 millions in the gold reserves. Total cash reserves declined about 9,000,000. The banks' reserve ratio, largely because of the reduction in deposit liabilities, shows a rise from 30.9 to 51.3 per cent.

SALE OF BLANKETS SUSPENDED.

The War Department authorizes publication of the following statement from the Office of the Director of Sales:

The Quartermaster General of the army has directed the suspension of the sale of surplus commercial blankets held by the War Department. The suspension was directed in order to permit the War Department to determine upon and inaugurate a more equitable distribution of its surplus stock of blankets. As soon as a plan that will make the surplus stocks still held by the War Department available to residents of all sections of the United States shall have been determined upon, the sale of blankets will be resumed.

Meanwhile, the War Department is checking up its stocks of surplus blankets for the purpose of ascertaining the exact number that still remains for sale. The sale of blankets which the Department has conducted has clearly demonstrated that there is a strong demand for the blankets in all sections of the country at the prices fixed by the War Department.

Notes on Commerce and Industry in Foreign Markets

American Trade With Piraeus.

B. W. Ward, supercargo, S. S. Tollard, has made the following report:

From advise of various business men and from personal observation, it would seem important that a very regular steamer service be established between the United States and Piraeus (Greece), Algiers, Malta, Saloniki, Smyrna, Constantinople, and all Mediterranean ports, as the competition is very strong for this trade. For homeward cargoes, under ordinary circumstances, the exports would be whitestone (granulite), chrome, emery stone, dried fruit, hides, bay leaves, olive oil, olives, marble, tobacco, opium, carpets, licorice root, sponges, and sulphur oil; and vessels could complete loading with fresh grapes from Almeria, Spain, in September and October, and oranges and lemons from Sicily in other months.

An essential to the success of securing trade for American ships would be the appointment of qualified agents for these Mediterranean ports. Where the local steamship companies are agents for American steamship firms, they are, invariably, agents also for steamship companies of other nations and can not be expected to give preference to American ships in every instance. There is much work in these ports that an American representative could do toward promoting trade with the United States as well as shipping in American bottoms.

Great stress should be laid on the proper packing of goods for export. There is a marked difference between American packing and that of other countries which is generally, although not in every instance, superior to the American and better insures the safe and intact arrival of goods.

Foreign Trade of France.

(Cablegram from Consul Tracy Lay, Paris.)

Imports into France for the first six months of 1919 were valued as follows: Food products, 3,488,837,000 francs; industrial material, 5,000,621,000 francs; manufactured articles, 3,638,745,000 francs; total, 12,128,203,000 francs.

Exports were: Food products, 249,272,000 francs; industrial materials, 382,190,000 francs; manufactured articles, 1,464,875,000 francs; postal packages, 162,147,000 francs; total, 2,258,484,000 francs.

Imports from the United States were valued at 3,774,858,000 francs; from England, 3,243,306,000 francs; and from Argentina, the next important country, 567,389,000 francs.

Exports to the United States totaled 160,492,000 francs; to England, 533,156,000 francs; and to Belgium, the next important country, 262,152,000 francs.

Chilean Nitrate Production.

The following figures showing (in Spanish quintals of 101.44 pounds) the production and exports of nitrate during June, 1918 and 1919, were furnished by the local Chilean Nitrate Association: Exports—June, 1919, 795,342; June, 1918, 5,448,815; production— June, 1919, 2,832,165; June, 1918, 5,252,212.

Thus for June, 1919, the exports were 4,653,473 quintals below those of the same month of the previous year, whereas the production was only 2,420,047 quintals less. At this rate production during June, 1919, was about 55 per cent of that in June, 1918, while exports were only about 15 per cent of those of June last year.

British Import Prohibitions.

(Cablegram from Trade Commissioner H. F. Grady, London.)

The British [Government] Board of Trade announces that, pending legislation, a general license under the Prohibition of Imports Proclamation will be issued, having effect from September 1, 1919, and authorizing the importation into the United Kingdom of all goods with the exception of the following which will be treated as unstable key industries: All derivatives or coal tar intermediates, colors, dyestuffs, etc.; synthetic drugs, including antiseptics, synthetic perfumes and flavorings, synthetic photographic chemicals, synthetic tannins, etc.; optical glass, including lenses, prisms, and like optical devices; scientific glassware; illuminating glassware; laboratory porcelain; scientific and optical instruments; potassium compounds; tungsten powder and ferrotungsten; zinc oxide; lithopone stone, thorium nitrate; gas mantles and mantle rings; magnetos; latch hosiery needles; gauges.

The prohibition on the importation of hops will be continued for the present. It is not proposed to make any additions to the above list unless and until Parliament so determines. It may be necessary, however, to suspend temporarily all or any of the imports from any country affected by the collapse of exchange.

French Import Duty on Oil Residues.

Commercial Attache C. D. Snow has cabled from Paris under date of August 22, 1919, that a law, dated August 5, provides that mineral-oil residues for combustion motors and road construction are dutiable at 0.80 franc per 100 kilos, net, general tariff, and 0.40 fronc per 100 kilos, net, minimum tariff. The law contains and anticipates numerous technical regulations and requirements. (Franc, par value equals $0.193; kilo equals 2.2046 pounds.) The old rates were 12 francs per 100 kilos, under the general tariff, and 9 francs under the minimum tariff.

Swedish Restrictions on Hides.

American Consul Hopper cabled from Stockkholm, Sweden, August 14, 1919, that the Government of Sweden has not placed a general export embargo on dry or green salted calfskins or veal skins, but that exporters must get a license from the industry commission before a permit will be granted. The policy recently has been to refuse licenses in order that Swedish tanners and leather dealers might buy skins at a lower price.

Trade Literature Wanted.

A State Roads Congress will convene in Sao Paulo, Brazil, on October 2 next. In cabling this announcement Counsel Charles L. Hoover adds:

"Please send all available Government and State publications on roads, also manufacturers send catalogues and literature for distribution."

British Shipping Notes.

(Trade Commissioner H. G. Brock, London.)

The shipping output on the Clyde showed an improvement during June, 36 vessels, aggregating 84,748 tons, having been built. This raises the output for the half year to 139 vessels of a total tonnage of 263,451. According to the London Times, the unsettled state of the industrial world is considered to be the cause of the scarcity of new work, and the only Clyde contracts intimated are 10 cargo steamers, of 42,000 tons, for the Port Glasgow shipyards.

During the past six months 13 vessels, of an aggregate tonnage of 93,000, have been launched from Belfast shipyards. Harland & Wolff were responsible for seven and Workman & Clark for six of these vessels. The majority are standard ships of the B, G, and N types, ordered by the Ministry of Shipping and purchased by private firms. Only one ship exceeded 10,000 tons. There are now in Belfast docks 100,000 tons of shipping for reconstruction and reconditioning released by the British Admiralty since the armistice. The first of these vessels—belonging to the Ellerman Line—will be completed next week, and the Olympic is expected shortly for alterations. The London Daily Telegraph states that the Belfast output for 1919 is expected to beat its own and the world's record.

British Restrictions on Maize.

A cable from Consul General W. S. Hollis, London, England, dated August 19, 1919, states that on and after August 18 the restrictions imposed on maize products from December 12, 1918, will be re-established. (This order of 1918 provided that on and after December 12 all imports of a quantity of 5 tons and over of cereals, cereal flours and meals, rice, and pulses should be notified to the Royal Commission on Wheat Supplies, either on or before arrival by the original consignee, as declared on the bill of lading. Each notification should give full particulars as to quantity, quality, shipping marks, cost, and charges incurred. Such shipments should be dealt with only in such manner as the commission might direct.)

Contracts outstanding on August 18 may be fulfilled provided shippers furnish full particulars to the Royal Commission on Wheat Supplies on or before August 23.

OVERSEAS TRAFFIC CONDITIONS

According to a report on overseas traffic made to Walker D. Hines, Director General of Railroads, for the week ended August 20, 1919, 6,108 cars of commercial export freight were received at North Atlantic ports as compared with 1,031 cars for the same week of 1918. This is an increase of 5,077 cars, or 492 per cent, for the week ended Aug. 20, 1919, as against the same period last year. Deliveries to ships increased 4,712 cars or 392 per cent.

There was a total of 12,971,087 bushels of grain stored in elevators at North Atlantic ports on August 20, 1919. There were received during the week 6,050,202 bushels, while 5,019,154 bushels were cleared. At South Atlantic and Gulf Ports there were 5,148,142 bushels of grain stored in elevators.

The report follows:

Port Situation as to Export Traffic.

Except as otherwise specified, the situation is as of August 20, 1919.

Week ended Aug. 20, 1919.	Received.	Delivered
Export freight received and delivered at North Atlantic ports (exclusive of bulk grain and coal)....	6,931	7,278

or an excess of deliveries over receipts of 347 cars.

The total number of carloads of export freight on hand, exclusive of bulk grain and coal, at North Atlantic ports, as of August 20, was 18,494 cars, as compared with 18,951 cars for the same day of the preceding week, a decrease of 457 cars.

Food Situation.

As of August 20, reports show at North Atlantic ports 3,083 cars of export food on hand (exclusive of bulk grain) compared with 2,909 cars as of August 13, an increase of 174 cars. These cars were distributed among the various ports as follows:

New York	2,381
Boston	148
Philadelphia	268
Baltimore	242
Newport News	33
Norfolk	11
Total	3,083

Boston.

During the past week, two steamers arrived and seven sailed. There are in port loading three steamers for England, one for France, one for South America, and two taking full cargoes of grain.

New York.

Commercial provisions on hand morning of 21st inst., 714 cars, an increase of 260 cars over past week.

The British have augmented their September steamer space 50 per cent to take care of anticipated increased program.

The French have fourteen steamers in port, of which nine are loading; six additional steamers are expected before the end of the month.

The Wheat Export Company have 10 steamers in port, aggregating 44,351 tons.

Terminal manager reports the terminal situation satisfactory.

The Marine Director reports a slight decrease in the average detention to lighters. The average detention during the past week was 4.3 days, as compared with 4.8 days the week previous.

Philadelphia.

Siutation normal.

Chas. T. Magee & Co. have been allocated by the Shipping Board with steamers for service between Philadelphia and Hamburg, and Bremen, Germany. It is expected that there will be sailings from Philadelphia every two weeks.

It is announced that the Earn Steamship Line will inaugurate a service from Philadelphia to Havana, with semi-monthly sailings.

The Brooks Corporation are making definite plans for their service from Philadelphia. They have recently purchased a number of wooden steamers from the Shipping Board, and have announced service from Philadelphia to Hamburg, Danzig, Copenhagen, Gothenburg and other Scandinavian ports. They also maintain some service to Havre, France.

Baltimore.

General situation normal.

The British Ministry of Shipping has announced renewed activities of their organization in the immediate future. The greatest volume of traffice will probably be foodstuffs and raw materials, such as iron, steel, etc.

Norfolk.

Situation normal. Deliveries are exceeding arrivals.

Newport News.

Normal.

Grain Situation.

The grain situation as of August 20th, was as follows:

(In Bushels.)

(Week ended Aug. 20, 1919.)

New York, in elevators, 5,279,000; received, 3,026,000; cleared, 2,271,000.

Boston, in elevators, 866,467; received, 556,551; cleared, 520,278.

Portland, in elevators, 363,719; received, 1,097; cleared, 64,550.

Philadelphia, in elevators, 2,539,974; received, 988,955; cleared, 684,121.

Baltimore, in elevators, 3,643,810; received, 1,412,605; cleared, 1,349,205.

Newport News, in elevators, 278,117; received, 64,994; cleared, 130,000.

Total, in elevators, 12,971,087; received, 6,050,202; cleared, 5,019,154.

Receipts exceeded deliveries by 1,031,048 bushels. The total amount of grain in elevators as of August 20th represents 65.7 per cent of the total elevator capacity at North Atlantic ports.

Commercial Export Freight.

Below is a comparative statement of commercial export freight received and delivered at North Atlantic ports for the week ended August 20th, 1919, as compared with the same week of 1918, namely.

(Week ended August 20, 1918-1919.)

New York, received, 1918, 942; 1919, 4,995. Delivered, 1918, 1,125; 1919, 4,457.

Boston, received, 1918, 32; 1919, 232. Delivered, 1918, 40; 1919, 256.

Philadelphia, received, 1918, 24; 1919, 407. Delivered, 1918, 19; 1919, 452.

Baltimore, received, 1918, 33; 1919, 327. Delivered, 1918, 18; 1919, 485.

Newport News, received, 1918, 0; 1919, 67. Delivered, 1918, 0; 1919, 144.

Norfolk, received, 1918, 0; 1919, 80. Delivered, 1918, 0; 1919, 120.

Total, received, 1918, 1,031; 1919, 6,108. Delivered, 1918, 1,202; 1919, 5,914.

It will be noted that 6,108 cars of commercial export freight were received at the North Atlantic ports for the week ended August 20th, 1919, as compared with 1,031 cars for the same week of 1918, an increase of 5,077 cars, or 492 per cent; while the deliveries to ships increased 4,712 cars, or 392 per cent.

South Atlantic and Gulf Ports.

At South Atlantic and Gulf ports as of August 19th, there were 9,894 cars of export freight on hand, as against 10,308 cars on August 12th, a decrease of 414 cars.

Grain Situation.

Stocks of grain in the elevators at Gulf ports as of August 19th, were 5,148,142 bushels, or 42.7 per cent of of the total elevator capacity, as compared with 41.8 per cent of the previous week. Distribution of grain in the elevators was as follows:

New Orleans, 4,641,777.
Port Arthur, empty.
Galveston City, empty.
Galveston, 506,365.
Total, 5,148,142.

Summary Pacific Coast Situation.

San Francisco.

(Week ended.)

	July 25.	Aug. 1.	Aug. 8.	Aug. 15.
On wheels	363	418	362	214
In storage	0	0	0	0
On ground	0	0	0	0
Total	363	418	362	214
Arrived during week	441	375	378	483
Delivered during week	438	302	434	631

Puget Sound District.

On wheels	1269	1275	945	1030
In storage	351	234	143	167
Total	1620	1509	1088	1197
On line	20	3	24	14
Arrived during week	367	258	168	431
Delivered during week	339	227	231	322

Buying War-Savings Stamps lends your money to Uncle Sam, who returns it with 4 per cent interest compounded quarterly five years hence.

Government Surplus Materials Offered for Sale

The War Department authorizes publication of the following statements from the Office of the Director of Sales:

Wooden Water Kegs.

The Surplus Property Division of the Office of the Quartermaster General of the army is offering for sale under sealed proposals 28,512 wooden water kegs, located at Philadelphia, bids for which will be opened by the Surplus Property Officer, Zone Supply Office, 21st Street and Oregon Avenue, Philadelphia, at 10 o'clock on the morning of September 15, 1919.

These kegs are made with wooden staves, five-eights of an inch thick and 17 inches long, with heads to match. They are bound with steel hoops and are provided with a steel handle for carrying. They were originally purchased by the War Department for carrying water up to the front line trenches.

Inspection of the kegs may be made by applying to the Surplus Property Officer, Zone Supply Office, Philadelphia. All proposals must be accompanied by bond, certified check or other security acceptable to the government amounting to 10 per cent of the total bid. No bid for less than 50 kegs will be considered.

Handcuffs.

The Surplus Property Division of the Office of the Quartermaster General of the army is offering for sale under sealed proposals 9,800 pairs of handcuffs, stored at Boston, bids for which will be opened by the Surplus Property Officer, Zone Supply Office, Boston, at 10 o'clock on the morning of September 18, 1919.

These handcuffs were made by the Mattatuck Manufacturing Company. No bid for less than five pairs will be considered. Inspection of them may be made any time prior to submitting bids by applying to the Surplus Property Officer, Zone Supply Office, Boston.

Leather Assortment.

The Surplus Property Division of the Office of the Quartermaster General of the army, will offer for sale at public auction at the Zone Surplus Property Office, Fort Mason, San Francisco, an assortment of leather valued at more than $225,000.

The sale will begin at 10 o'clock on the morning of September 10 and will continue at the same hour each day thereafter until the entire lot is sold. The stock consists of medium russet harness leather backs, grade A and B; russet harness leather sides, grade A, B and C; russet strap leather sides, 6, 7 and 8 ounce; russet strap leather backs, 6, 7 and 8 ounce; rawhide calfskin, smoked elkskin and shearlings.

Bids on this leather are to be made at an advance of not less than one-half cent per pound or foot. Leather sold by the foot will be sold according to the marked footage as accepted by the government. The weight of pound leather will be determined at the time of delivery, an allowance of one pound per roll being made if wraped in paper.

Leather will be offered by tannage and no bid for less than 500 pieces, unless quantity offered is below that amount, will be considered. Each bid, however, will carry with it an option for the entire tannage if the buyer desires to exercise it immediately. A dposit of $1,000 certified check or cash will be required before participating in the bidding. Inspection of the leather may be made prior to the date of sale by applying to the Surplus Property Officer, Zone Supply Office, Fort Mason, San Francisco.

Leather Straps.

The Surplus Property Division of the Office of the Quartermaster General of the army is offering for sale under sealed proposals 12,000 leather straps, stored at New York, bids for which will be opened by the Surplus Property Officer, Zone Supply Office, 461 Eighth Avenue, New York, at 10 o'clock on the morning of September 22, 1919.

These straps are made of seven-ninth ounce leather and are 19 1-4 inches long and 1 1-4 inches wide. Bids for less than 100 straps will not be considered and all bids must be made f. o. b. point of storage.

Inspection of this material may be made by applying to the Surplus Property Officer, Zone Supply Office, New York, at any time before submitting bids. Proposals should be accompanied by bond, certified check or other security acceptable to the government amounting to 10 per cent of the total bid.

Blacksmiths' Anvils.

The Surplus Property Division of the Office of the Quartermaster General of the army is offering for sale under sealed proposals 400 blacksmiths' anvils, located at New York, bids for which will be opened at 10 o'clock on the morning of September 18, 1919, by the Surplus Property Officer, Zone Supply Office, 461 Eighth Avenue, New York.

These anvils are made of steel and weigh from 70 to 75 pounds. The face measures about 12 1-2 inches by 3 1-4 inches. The length of the blight is 1 3-16 inches and of the horn 6 1-4 inches. Bids for one or more of the anvils will be considered.

Inspection of the anvils may be made by applying to the Surplus Property Officer, New York, at any time before bids are submitted.

Ground Maganese.

The Surplus Property Division of the Office of the Quartermaster General of the army is offering for sale under sealed proposals 239,656 pounds of ground manganese ore, located at New Cumberland, Pa., bids for which will be opened by the Surplus Property Officer, Zone Supply Office, 21st Street and Oregon Avenue, Philadelphia, at 10 o'clock on the morning of September 12, 1919.

This material is in two lots, the first consisting of 179,878 pounds, packed in bags of 195 pounds each. The second lot consists of 59,778 pounds, packed in barrels holding about 875 pounds. The analysis of this ore is approximately as follows: Manganese, 53.90 per cent; iron, 1.0 per cent; Eilica, 4.72 per cent; phosphorus, 0.104 per cent; sulphur, 0.01 per cent.

Inspection of the ore may be made by applying to the Surplus Property Officer, New Cumberland, Pa. All proposals must be accompanied by bond, certified check or other security acceptable to the government amounting to 10 per cent of the total bid. No bid for less than 10 tons will be considered.

Electrical Conductor.

The Surplus Property Division of the Office of the Quartermaster General of the army is offering for sale under sealed proposals a quantity of new electrical conductor, suitable for telephone and telegraph lines, bids for which will be opened in the office of the Surplus Property Division, Munitions Building, Washington, D. C., at 10 o'clock on the morning of September 10, 1919.

This wire is offered for sale in quantities as small as the facilities at the disposal of the government will permit of, with a view to inducing farmers or local telephone companies to participate in the bidding. The unit in which the material is packed has been fixed, in the majority of instances, as the minimum amount on which bids will be received.

The wire offered consists of the following lots: Lot 1: 1,648,877 feet, Number 14 Brown and Sharp gauge, hard drawn copper wire, tinned, twin pair, rubber covered and braided, packed in boxes of approximately 510 pounds each; located at New Cumberland, Pa.; minimum bid, 1 box. Lot 2: 26,369,000 feet, Number 17 Brown and Sharp gauge, copper wire, clad steel, tinned, twin pair, rubber covered and braided, the product of eight leading manufacturers, packed in boxes of approximately 9,000 pounds each; located at New Cumberland, Pa.; minimum bid, 1 box. Lot 3; 1,000 feet, Number O Brown and Sharp gauge, stranded, single, rubber covered and braided, packed two 500 foot coils to the box; located at Philadelphia; minimum bid, total amount. Lot 4: 60,174 pounds, Number 8 Brown and Sharp gauge, hard drawn copper wire, in reels of one-half mile each; located at Kearney, N. J.; minimum bid, 1 reel. Lot 5: 21,535 pounds, Number 14 Brown and Sharp gauge, hard drawn copper, tinned, bare wire; located at

Government Surplus Materials Offered for Sale

Wilkesbarre, Pa.; minimum bid, 1 reel. Lot 6: 70,750 pounds, Number 3 Brown and Sharp gauge, soft steel, bare wire; located at New Cumberland, Pa.; minimum bid, 1,000 pounds.

Lot 7 consists of 6,942 pounds of 3-8 inch annealed bronze rods; 3,245 pounds, Number 9 Brown and Sharp gauge bare bronze wire; 23,660 pounds, Number 12 Brown and Sharp gauge, bare bronze wire; 22,155 pounds Number 13 Brown and Sharp gauge, bare bronze wire; 5,040 pounds Number 14 Brown and Sharp gauge, bare bronze wire; 4,147 pounds Number 14 Brown and Sharp gauge, bare bronze wire; 10,040 pounds Number 20 Brown and Sharp gauge, bare bronze wire. All the material in Lot 7 is located at Trenton, N. J., and minimum bid quantity is for 1,000 pounds of each item.

Lot 8 consists of 9,410 pounds of a 7-strand steel and bronze wire, 1-24 inch in diameter. This wire is not covered, but was used by the Signal Corps for telephone construction, particularly at points where a strong, flexible wire was needed. It will stand rough usage without breaking, and could be used advantageously in rural communities where fallen wires are a constant source of trouble or where the lines are frequently damaged by falling limbs of trees. It weighs about 20 pounds to the mile, and is wound on spools weighing from 48 to 58 pounds. This wire is located at Marion, Ind., and the minimum quantity on which bids will be received is 1 spool.

Inspection of this electrical conductor may be made before submitting bids by applying to the Surplus Property Division, Munitions Building, Washington, D. C. All proposals should be accompanied by bond, certified check or other security acceptable to the government amounting to 10 per cent of the total bid.

Steel Beams.

The Surplus Property Division of the Office of the Quartermaster General of the army is offering for sale under sealed proposals a quantity of steel, consisting of "I" beams, Bessemer sheets, steel bars and drift bolts, bids for which will be opened at 10 o'clock on the morning of September 23, 1919, in the office of the Surplus Property Division, Munitions Building, Washington, D. C.

Included in this stock are 9,374 steel "I" beams of various lengths and weights, 7,892 of which are located at South Schenectedy, N. Y., and the rest at Norfolk, Va.; approximately 301,000 pounds of Bessemer steel sheets Number 23 gauge, 35 1-2 inches by 80 1-2 inches, wegihing approximately 160 pounds per bundle, located at South Schenectedy, N. Y.; 320,210 pounds of cold rolled steel bars, one-half inch by one-half inch and 18 feet long, 6 to 8 bars to a bundle, located at Baltimore, Md.; 37,500 round steel bars three-eights of an inch by 18 feet long, located at Baltimore, Md., and 90,000 drift bolts, one-half inch in diameter by 14 inches in length, located at Washington, D. C.

This material may be inspected by applying to the Surplus Property Officer, Zone Supply Office, at points of storage. Bids will be received for any part or all of the material. All proposals should be accompanied by bond, certified check or other security acceptable to the government amounting to 10 per cent of the total bid.

Steel Plates and Angles.

The Surplus Property Division of the Office of the Quartermaster General of the army is offering for sale under sealed proposals 353,940 pounds of steel plates and angles, located at New Orleans, La., bids for which will be opened by the Surplus Property Officer, Zone Supply Office, New Orleans, at 10 o'clock on the morning of September 18, 1919.

This stock of steel consists of 6,000 pieces of soft steel plates and 800 steel angles. The plates are 37 3-4 inches long, 10 inches wide, 5-16 inch thick, and weigh 198,140 pounds. The angles consist of 400 pieces 38 feet and 400 pieces 9 1-2 feet long. Both lots are made of 5-16 inch steel with 5 by 3 inch sides. The total weight of the angle steel is 155,800 pounds.

This steel is offered for sale f. o. b. point of storage and bids will be considered on all or any part of it. Inspection of the material may be made prior to submitting bids by applying to the Surplus Property Officer, Zone Supply Office, Army Supply Base, New Orleans. All proposals must be accompanied by bond, certified check, or other security acceptable to the government amounting to 10 per cent of the total bid.

Metal Tool Fastenings.

The Surplus Property Division of the Office of the Quartermaster General of the army is offering for sale under sealed proposals 5,529 metal tool fastenings, in storage at Chicago, bids for which will be opened at 10 o'clock on the morning of September 8, 1919, by the Surplus Property Officer, Zone Supply Office, 1819 W. 39th Street, Chicago, Ill.

This surplus stock consists of an assortment of metal devices used for fastening tools on the sides of wagons and trucks and could be used advantageously by road biulders, logging crews, surveying parties and telephone companies, etc.

Included in the offering are axe pockets, axe handle supports, bucket holder bodies, hatchet blade brackets, hatchet handle fasteners, hatchet handle rests, lantern brackets, lantern bracket strap fasteners, shovel blade brackets, hanger eyes, pick mattock brackets, pick mattock rests, and strap fasteners Number 2.

Inspection of these fastenings may be made at the point of storage by applying to the Surplus Property Officer Zone Supply Office, Chicago. All proposals must be accompanied by bond, certified check, or other security acceptable to the government amounting to 10 per cent of the total bid.

Dry Batteries.

The Surplus Property Division of the Office of the Quartermaster General of the Army is offering for sale 126,712 dry batteries stored at Fort Wood, New York Harbor, and at Washington, D. C., bids for which will be opened at 10 o'clock on the morning of September 3, 1919, in the office of the Surplus Property Division, Munitions Building, Washington, D. C.

These batteries are divided for sale into three lots. The first lot consists of 8,902 No. 154 Master batteries, manufactured by the United Battery Corporation, New York, and is located at Fort Wood. The second lot consists of 67,810 3-cell renewal batteries for 1½ by 8 inch flashlights, manufacturer unknown, and is stored at Washington, D. C. The third lot consists of 50,000 3-cell batteries for 1 by 7½ inch tubular flashlights, manufactured by United Battery Corporation, New York, and is stored at Washington, D. C.

Inspection of these batteries may be made before submitting bids by applying to the Surplus Property Officer, Zone Supply Office, 461 Eighth Avenue, New York, or Surplus Property Officer, Zone Supply Office, Seventeenth and F Streets N. W., Washington, D. C. All bids must be accompanied by bond, certified check, or other security acceptable to the Government amounting to 10 per cent of the total bid. Bids on any quantity of these batteries will be received.

Particulars and special bid forms relating to any of the above mentioned items can be secured from the Surplus Property Officer, Zone Supply Office, in any of the following cities: Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Newport News, Atlanta, San Francisco, New Orleans, St. Louis, Jeffersonville, Ind., Chicago, Omaha, El Paso and San Antonio.

ARMS SHIPMENTS TO MEXICO.

Second Ass't P. M. Gen'l,
Washington, Aug. 4, 1919.

Pursuant to the President's proclamation dated the 12th of July, 1919, the exportation by mail of any arms or munitions of war from the United States to Mexico is prohibited.

The item "Mexico" on page 170 of the Postal Guide for July, 1919, is modified accordingly.

Postmasters and other postal officials will please cause due notice of the foregoing to be taken, with the view to prevent the acceptance for mailing of any arms or munitions of war for Mexico.

OTTO PRAEGER,
Second Ass't P. M. Gen'l.

Which wins, thrift or spendthrift? Buy W. S. S.

REQUESTS FOR SEALED PROPOSALS.

War Department.

The office of the Chief Signal Officer has issued invitations for bids on 10,000 6-inch rubber balloons and 2,000 9-inch rubber balloons. Bids will be opened on Sept. 6.

Bids have been invited also by the same office for furnishing 300 pounds of potassium alum, 6,000 pounds of hipo and 200 pounds of sodium carbonate.

The Machinery and Engineering Materials Division will receive bids until Sept. 10 for furnishing 400 terminal cable boxes and 150 pieces of galvanized iron pipe, each 4 ft. 4 in. long.

The Machinery and Engineering Materials Division will receive bids until Sept. 3 for furnishing 7,600 dry batteries, 2½x6 inches round.

The Paints Branch, Raw Materials Division, will receive bids until Sept. 2 to satisfy Req. No. 14-13650; 11-4304; 14-13649, for 240 cans of chloride of lime, 24 cans of chloride of lime, 120 cans of roach food, 600 cans of insect powder.

The Paints Branch, Raw Materials Division, will receive bids until Sept. 10 to satisfy Req. No. 6-603-18 for 20 bbls. of asphaltum varnish.

The Machinery and Engineering Materials Division will receive proposals until Sept. 3 for furnishing 2,000 ft. of cable, A. T. & T. Co., type, lead covered; 1,000 ft. of cable, type F, lead covered, and 1,500 ft. of cable, lead covered, type 409.

The office of the Chief Signal Officer has issued invitations for bids for furnishing 24 audibility meters. Bids to be opened Sept. 8.

The Construction Division of the army has invited bids for furnishing white pine lumber of various grades and measurements for the Rock Island Arsenal. Bids will be opened Sept. 5.

The Paints Branch, Raw Materials Division, will receive bids until Sept. 5 to satisfy Requisition No. C-1329 for 50 barrels of boiled linseed oil, and until Sept. 4 to satisfy Requisition No. 2-141, Camp Dix, N. J., for 40 gallons of varnish.

The Machinery and Engineering Materials Division will receive bids until Sept. 8 for electric grills and plates. (Circular No. M. E. 38).

The General Supplies Division will receive bids until Sept. 2 for furnishing the following:

Procurement Branch No. 3. Buyer, Lieut. H. A. Clemetsen, Room 3708:

Penholders, wooden, best quality, cork tip, 35 gross.

Folders, Manila, letter size, 70,000 each.

Pads, scratch, 2¾x4⅛, 3,700 dozen.

Pads, scratch, 4½x7, 3,700 dozen.

Pads, scratch, 6⅞x11¾, 1,850 dozen.

Paper, typewriter, 1st sheets, letter size, 8x10½, 2,360 reams.

Paper, typewriter, cap size, 8x13, 70 reams.

Paper, typewriter, 2nd sheets, letter size, for manifolding, white, 4,720 reams.

Paper, onion skin, letter size, 8x10½, 3,700 reams.

Paper, onion skin, cap size, 8x13, 3,700 reams.

Paper, carbon, letter size, 8x10½, 7,500 boxes.

Paper, carbon, cap size, 8x13, 515 boxes.

Pens, assorted, steel, 1,240 gross.

Pencils, lead, black, round, without rubber tips, 3,200 dozen.

Clips, paper, wire, steel or brass, equal to Gem No. 1, Ideal or Ezeon, 9,300 boxes.

Ink, blue black, record, 700 quarts.

Ink, red, 70 quarts.

Pins, office, 3,100 cones.

United States Engineer Office, Room 710, Army Building, 39 Whitehall street, New York, N. Y.—Sealed proposals for constructing and delivering a dipper dredge will be received here until 12 m., Oct. 10, 1919, and then opened. Further information on application.

Department of Interior.

Proposals for installation of a sewer system, water service lines and an electric lighting plant· Department of the Interior, office of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C., August 13, 1919. Sealed proposals plainly marked on the outside of the sealed envelope, "Proposals for installation of a sewer system, water service lines and an electric lighting plant at the Standing Rock School, North Dakota," and addressed to the "Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.," will be received at the Indian Office until 2 o'clock p. m., of Sept. 18, 1919, for furnishing materials and labor for the installation of a sewer system, water service lines and an electric lighting plant at the Standing Rock School, North Dakota, in strict accordance with the plans, specifications and instructions to bidders, which may be examined at the office of the paper or periodical in which this advertisement appears, the United States Indian Warehouse at Chicago, Ill.; St. Louis, Mo.; San Francisco, Cal.; and the Builders Exchange, St. Paul, Minn., and at the office of the Superintendent of the Standing Rock School, Fort Yates, North Dakota. For further information apply to the Superintendent of the Standing Rock School. CATO SELLS, Commissioner.

Shipping Board.

Divisions of Operations will receive bids until Sept. 3 for furnishing such quantities of lubricating oils and lubricating greases as may be required for the period of one year for use by merchant ships to be designated by the Divisions of Operations.

The Panama Canal.

Proposals for steel, iron, drill rods, brass, bronze, copper, brass tubing, iron or steel rope, copper wire and cable, bolts, rivets, screws, nails, anchors, drills, locks, carlocks, riddles, spelter, solder, pipe straps and cable thimbles. Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the General Purchasing Officer, the Panama Canal, Washington, D. C., until 10:30 o'clock a. m., Sept. 10, 1919, at which time they will be opened in public for furnishing the above-mentioned articles. Blanks and information relating to this circular (1301) may be obtained from this office or the offices of the assistant purchasing agents, 24 State street, New York City; 606 Common street, New Orleans, La.; and Fort Mason, San Francisco, Cal.; also from the United States Engineer offices in the principal cities throughout the United States.—A. L. FLINT, General Purchasing Officer.

Proposals for pipe fittings, hoppers, valves, cable and bells, lamp changers, electrical supplies, bricks, conduit, porthole glasses, brooms, kitchen and cooking utensils, butchers cleavers, ice-cream dishers, knives and forks, pliers, ice saws and tongs, butchers blocks, ice-cream freezers, rattan and silver washing baskets, glassware, soldering paste, twine, horn fiber, rubber bands, filing boxes, safety conduit seals, paper tape, and paper. Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the General Purchasing Officer, the Panama Canal, Washington, D. C., until 10:30 o'clock a. m., Sept. 11, 1919, at which time they will be opened in public for furnishing the above-mentioned articles. Blanks and information relating to this circular (1302) may be obtained from this office or the offices of the assistant purchasing agents, 24 State street, New York City; 606 Common street, New Orleans, La.; and Fort Mason, San Francisco, Cal.; also from the United States Engineer offices in the principal cities throughout the United States.—A. L. FLINT, General Purchasing Officer.

Proposals for steel, copper, iron or steel pipe, boiler tubes, steel chain, bolts, nails, nuts, rivets, screws, washers, poultry netting, wire cloth, barbed wire, valves, sanitary fixtures, hardware, blocks, cuspidors, life preservers, oars, aluminum ware, chinaware, enamelware, glassware, silverware, asphalt shingles, door mats, wax, cement, linseed oils, zinc, stationery supplies, typewriter ribbons, paper napkins and towels, tracing cloth, paper, millwork and lumber.—Circular 1303. Date of opening bids, Sept. 20.

Department of Commerce.

The Pittsburgh laboratory of the Bureau of Standards, Department of Commerce, is advertising for competitive bids for the following machinery, which has been in service about one year and is in good condition:

One 7 1-2-foot Patterson wet pan with unloading device and interchangeable plates, so that it ma ybe used as a dry pan, mullers 6-inch face.

One Patterson straight barrel vertical pug mill, 16 inches in diameter.

One Patterson Albany slip blunger, with 4 by 4 foot tank, pulley 12 by 6 inches, steel bottom and lined with vitrified blocks.

Sealed bids will be received at the Bureau of Standards, Fortieth and Butler Streets, Pittsburgh, Pa., until noon, September 30, 1919. The machinery can be inspected at the above address.

Navy Department.

NAVAL VESSELS.

Sale of U. S. Naval Vessels (Motor Boat and Sub-Chasers). Sealed proposals will be received at the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., until 12 o'clock noon, 22 September, 1919, when they will be publicly opened for the purchase of the Motor Boat Congress S. P. 3698 and the Sub-Chasers 54, 138, 263, 266, 349, 22, 197, 199, 425, 59, 81, 83, 92, 205, 261, 339, 431, 433, 437, 438, 296.

Sub-Chasers.	Appraised Value.	Location.
54	$18,000	3rd Dist.
138	22,000	3rd Dist.
263	25,000	3rd Dist.
265	25,000	3rd Dist.
266	25,000	3rd Dist.
349	27,000	4th Dist.
22	20,000	5th Dist.
197	20,000	5th Dist.
199	20,000	5th Dist.
425	25,000	5th Dist.
59	18,000	6th Dist.
81	20,000	6th Dist.
83	20,000	6th Dist.
92	20,000	6th Dist.
205	12,000	7th Dist.
261	18,000	7th Dist.
339	12,000	7th Dist.
431	27,000	9th Dist.
433	27,000	9th Dist.
437	27,000	9th Dist.
438	27,000	9th Dist.
296	20,000	13th Dist.
Congress S. P. 3698	1,200	5th Dist.

Exact location may be ascertained from the Commandant of the District concerned, and should be obtained before making trips for inspection. The sales will be for cash to the bidders offering the highest price, Navy reserving the right to reject all bids. Forms of proposal and bond, and information concerning the vessels, and the terms and conditions of sale, may be obtained upon application to the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts. JOSEPHUS DANIELS, Secretary of the Navy. 8-14-19.

Sale of U. S. Steam Yacht Druid. Sealed proposals will be received at the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., until 12 o'clock noon, 8 September, 1919, when they will be publicly opened, for the purchase of the Steam Yacht Druid S. P. 321, now at New London, Conn. Exact location may be ascertained from the Commandant, Third Naval District, Fleet Supply Base, Twenty-ninth street and Third Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y., and should be obtained before making trips for inspection. Appraised value $60,000. The sale will be for cash to the bidder offering the highest price, Navy reserving the right to reject all bids. Forms of proposal and bond, and information concerning the vessel, and the terms and conditions of sale, may oe obtained upon application to the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts. JOSEPHUS DANIELS, Secretary of the Navy. 8-15-19.

SURPLUS PROPERTY DECREASE.

The property available for sale in the hands of the Surplus Property Division, War Department, August 9, amounted to a value of $209.000,000. This is a decrease of $24,000.000 since July 19, accounted for by reduction in stocks of clothing and equipage values at $18,000,000 and subsistence valued at $10,000,000, partially offset by increase of $2,000,000 each in the items of motors and vehicles and machinery and engineering materials.

Spend wisely and save for future needs. War-Savings Stamps and Thrift Stamps will help you to financial peace and help your Government finance world peace.

List of Government Contracts

Ordnance Department.

Detroit Copper & Brass Rolling Mills, Detroit, Mich. Cartridge case discs for 77 mm. gun, $215.06.

W. G. Palmer, Inc., North Tonawanda, N. Y. Packing boxes for fuze bushings for Mark IV-B adapters and Mark IV-B boosters, Mark VI-B adapters, and Mark VI-C adapters, $9,253.34.

Hamner & Evans, Jacksonville, Fla. Storage of nitrate of soda, $.35 per net ton per month.

City of Jacksonville, Fla., Jacksonville, Fla. Storage of nitrate of soda, $.50 per net ton per month.

Seaboard Air Line, Tampa, Fla. Storage of nitrate of soda, $.005 per 100 lbs. per month.

Cotton Concentration Co., Galveston, Tex. Storage of nitrate of soda, $.35 per net ton per month.

Atlantic Compress Company, Atlanta, Ga. Storage of nitrate of soda, $.30 per gross ton per month.

Turner Terminal Co., Mobile, Ala. Storage of nitrate of soda, $.03 per cwt. per month.

John Wood Mfg. Co., Conshocken, Pa. Parts for 135 mm. howitzer containers, $860.00.

Wm. Vogel & Bros., Inc., Brooklyn, N. Y. Small parts tin for Browning machine gun, $483.36.

Spencer Lens Co., Buffalo, N. Y. Testing optic for machine gun panoramic sights, Model 1918, $10.00.

Wilton Tool and Mfg. Co., Boston, Mass. Hand fuze setter Mark II for Mark I mechanical time fuze, $5,079.00.

The Holt Mfg. Co., Peoria, Ill. 6-cylinder Holt 120 h.-p. gasoline engine with radiator, water circulating pump, fan, ignition system and clutch complete, $2,812.05.

Cleveland Osborne Mfg. Co., Cleveland, Ohio. Chamber cleaning brushes for Browning machine gun, $31.80.

The Fairbanks Co., New York City, N. Y. Changes of items (miscellaneous drills) $1.93.

Pools Engineering & Machine Co., Baltimore, Md. Increase in allotment, $10,515.14.

Central Scientific Co., Chicago, Ill. Change in specifications, $420.00.

United States Sand Paper Co., Williamsport, Pa. Change in specifications, $79.95.

Poole Engineering & Machine Co., Baltimore, Md. Change in specifications, $4,259.90.

Norwegian Government, Washington, D. C. Change in specifications, $101.10.

Colt's Patent Fire Arms and Mfg. Co., Hartford, Conn. Repairing Colt's revolvers, reduced from 1500 to 4.

Poole Engineering & Machine Co., Baltimore, Md. Complete rounds of 37 mm. Mark I cannister shells, $385.00.

Purchase and Storage.

New Jersey Wire Cloth Company, Trenton, N. J. Screening, $540.00.

Pittsburgh Steel Company, Pittsburgh, Pa. Steel wire, $967.05.

Lyon Conklin and Company, Inc., Baltimore, Md. Sheet metal work, $4,111.00.

Westinghouse Electric and Mfg. Co., Washington, D. C. Electrical material, $53.10.

General Electric Company, Washington, D. C. Electrical material, $42.10.

CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE DIVISION.

Montrose Worsted Company, Woonsocket, R. I. 4,600 yds. 12-13 oz., all worsted serge, $17,250.00; 4,823 yds. 16-17 oz. O. D. all worsted whipcord, $22,909.25.

United States Bunting Company, Lowell, Mass. 32,455 yds. woolen bunting, scarlet, $22,718.50.

ENGINEERING MATERIALS DIVISION.

Western Electric Company, New York City, N. Y. Brackets and cable, $26.31.

Champion Shoe Machinery Co., St. Louis, Mo. Shoe machine parts, $4,798.77.

United Shoe Machinery Company, Boston, Mass. Drivers, $37.50.

Republic Rubber Company, Youngstown, Ohio. Fire hose, $1,600.00; fire hose, $2,400.00.

E. T. Ward's Sons Company, Philadelphia, Pa. Drill rod and spring steel, $55.83.

The Columbia Mills, New York City, N. Y. Muslin, $103.05.

J. A. Roeblings Sons, Trenton, N. J. Electric wire, $36.90.

Singer Sewing Machine Company, New York, N. Y. Repair parts, $168.42.

Champion Shoe Machinery Co., St. Louis, Mo. Parts for shoe stitcher, $72.00.

MOTORS AND VEHICLES DIVISION.

Indiana Truck Company. Crating Class B trucks, 1,500 Class B trucks, $53,251.37.

Warner Gear Company. 6,000 steering gears, 7,000 clutches, 6,000 transmissions, $237,702.12.

A. J. Detlaff Company. One set special jigs for tools for Class AA clutch production, $4,396.38.

GENERAL SUPPLIES DIVISION.

Climax Stationary Company, Inc., New York City, N. Y. 1,000 reams bond paper, size 8x10½; 1,000 reams bond paper, size 8x10½, $970.00.

Dennison Mfg. Company, Framingham, Mass. 2,437,750 envelopes, $49,475.00.

Climax Stationary Company, Inc., New York City, N. Y. 500,000 Manila folders, $5,475.00.

Columbia Ribbon and Carbon Co., New York City, N. Y. 3,000 T. W. black record Underwood No. 5 ribbons, $562.50.

William Bal Company, Newark, N. J. 150 trunk lockers, $1,159.50.

Western Company, St. Louis, Mo. 500 boilers, round, ordinary 5 gallon, $635.00.

Rinek Cordage Company, Easton, Pa. Rope, Manila, ¼-inch diameter, 5,000 lbs., $1,200.00.

Climax Stationary Company, New York City, N. Y. 3,500 reams paper, onion skin, 8x10½, $1,715.99.

Corbin Cabinet Lock Company, New Britain, Conn. 288 padlocks with bronze shackles, 144 padlocks with bronze shackles size 1-in. with 9-in. brass chain, 144 padlocks, brass extruded metal with galvanized steel shackles, $678.24.

Library Bureau, Washington, D. C. 1,500 covers, brown pressboard; 3,000 outguides, gray, letter size; 1,000 outguides, gray, cap size; 5,000 guides, gray, pressboard, letter size, $757.50.

Sargent and Company, New York City, N. Y. 432 padlocks, bronze with brown shackle, size 1½-in.; 288 padlocks, bronze with bronze shackle, size 1½-in. with 9-in. chain, $745.56.

Leet Brothers, Washington, D. C. 160 rolls of J. H. Weil's and Co., No. 160 brown print paper, $1,920.95.

George Baker and Sons, Brockton, Mass. 1,500 lbs. nails; 8,110 lbs. tacks, $1,120.95.

Dennison Mfg. Company, Framingham, Mass. 1,150,000 tags, $2,208.50.

The Hub Furniture Company, Washington, D. C. 25 wardrobes, $568.75.

Charles G. Stott and Co., Inc., Washington, D. C. 200 books, blank journal, $216.00.

Chief of Engineers.

Clothel Company, New York City, N. Y. Spare parts for refrigerating units, $2,948.30.

Capitol Traction Company, Washington, D. C. Re-winding and testing armature, $20.00.

General Electric Company, Schenectady, N. Y. War reserve stock for Manila, $278.60.

BRITISH CONTROL OF RATES.

Trade Commissioner Leonard B. Gary, London, has reported as follows:

The Shipping Controller has announced that orders limiting time-charter rates and rates of freight which may be charged for the carriage of coal and other commodities from the United Kingdom to ports abroad has been rescinded. This means that in the future merchants and owners will be able to go into the market and obtain the highest rate prevailing. For some time past the Shipping Controller has ordered vessels to load cargoes for certain ports at rates which were fixed by the Ministry of Shipping. At the same time neutral vessels have loaded similar cargoes for the same ports at higher rates. For instance, the limitation rate from Cardiff to Genoa has been 47s. 6d. ($11 56) a ton, while neutral vessels have lifted the same cargoes for the same port at 55s. ($13.38) per ton and higher. Shipping men take this new order to mean that the Shipping Controller will still direct tonnage for certain ports, but he will allow the owner of the vessel to get the highest market rate available—instead of having to take the limitation rate of 47s. 6d. a ton, if the rate is 55s, the owner will obtain that rate.

Under the system of licensing, vessels of 500 tons have not been required to obtain license permits. Because of the extremely high freight rates many small vessels which were formerly engaged in only the coasting trade or trade with near-by Continental ports have gone to distant points and earned handsome profits. The same order which abolishes the limitation rates requires that all vessels of 250 tons upwards will have to obtain licenses. This order is designed to prevent small vessels engaging in trade to distant ports and will insure an adequate supply of tonnage for the coasting trades. The coastwise trade of Great Britain has for some months been handicapped because of the inadequate supply of bottoms.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

(Continued from page 5.)

stock men, grocers, meat dealers and others opposed the proposed regulations and licenses provided for in the bill.

The Contingent Expenses Committee of the Senate made a favorable report on the resolution of Senator Calder, of New York, for an investigation of the administration of the Alien Property Custodian's office under A. Mitchell Palmer and Francis P. Garvin, present custodian. The Committee on Manufactures began its investigation of the coal situation, but adjourned until this week. Harry N. Taylor, one of the few witnesses heard, and who is president of the National Coal Association, told the committee that the nationalization of the coal mines is sought by many mine workers, and that a measure with that end in view had been prepared and would be pressed by them before Congress.

Authority to operate ships over new and unprofitable trade routes for the purpose of stimulating international commerce would be granted the Shipping Board in a bill introduced by Chairman Jones, of the Commerce Committee. Senator Watson introduced a resolution for an investigation of the wood pulp situation in the United States, to be undertaken by the bureau of forestry of the Department of Agriculture. In an extended speech in the Senate, Mr. Fernald, of Maine, Republican, attacked what he said was a governmental tendency toward assuming control of business enterprises. He was especially vigorous in his denunciation of the pending bill for the regulation and licensing of the meat packing industry. Senator Walsh, Democrat, of Massachusetts, in a speech on the high cost of living, introduced a resolution directing the Treasury authorities to supply the investigating committee with the income tax returns of all corporations or individuals engaged in the production or distribution of food products.

GOVERNMENT DECISIONS AFFECTING BUSINESS

Treasury Department.

BOARD OF GENERAL APPRAISERS.

Summary of decisions of the Board of General Appraisers.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

August 5, 1919.

The following abstracts of decisions of the Board of United States General Appraisers at New York are published for the information and guidance of officers of the customs and others concerned. While the decisions are not of sufficient general interest to print in full, the summary herein given will be of assistance to customs officials in easily locating cases and tracing important facts.

L. S. ROWE,
Assistant Secretary.

Board 1—McClelland, Sullivan, and Brown.
Board 2—Fischer, Howell, and Weller.
Board 3—Waite, Hay, and Adamson.

Laundry Bags and Boxes.

Before Board 2, July 28, 1919.

No. 43305.—Protests 581552, etc., of Overseas Corporation (Ltd.) et al. (Seattle).

Laundry Bags and Boxes in Part of Braid.—Merchandise described by the appraiser as "cotton brocade laundry bags trimmed with braid and cord with tassels" and "paper boxes covered with cotton brocade, the edges finished with braid," classified as articles in part of braid at 60 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 358, tariff act of 1913, are claimed dutiable as manufactures in chief value of cotton under paragraph 266 and as manufactures in chief value of silk under paragraph 318.

Opinion by Howell, G. A. It was conceded that the articles in question are in chief value of silk and made in part of braid. They were held properly classified as braided articles under paragraph 358 on the authority of Morimura v. United States (6 Ct. Cust. Appls., 475; T. D. 36119), affirming Abstract 37624.

Silk Covers or Pillow Slips.

Before Board 3, July 28, 1919.

No. 43306.—Protest 931503 of Stern Bros. (New York).

Silk Covers or Pillow Slips—Antiques.—The articles here in question invoiced as "covers made of antique silk materials over 100 years old" were classified at 60 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 358, tariff act of 1913, and are claimed free of duty as artistic antiquities under paragraph 656.

Waite, General Appraiser: * * * A sample was introduced in evidence, which is claimed to be representative of the whole importation of "covers." The sample appears to be a pillow slip or cover made principally of silk, with embroidery and gold lace decoration. The whole article introduced in evidence is about 2 feet square. The face or show side is made up of a central embroidered piece of silk about 10 inches square. This center is surrounded by a strip of blue embroidered silk from 2 or 3 inches wide, the embroidery being a floral design done in metal thread. Outside the blue strips or panels are strips of yellow silk about 4½ inches wide, upon which also are embroidered sprays of flowers. In each corner there is set a piece of blue silk about 1½ inches in dimension. Upon the connecting seams of these various parts is appliqued gold lace, and the whole is surrounded by a metal fringe 2½ deep. The whole back of the cover or slip is a silk fabric which is modern.

The testimony shows that the embroidered silk in the face of the article was over 100 years old on importation; that the gold lace and fringe are modern, and the whole was put together and made into its present form less than 100 years before importation.

This article was imported as an entirety, to wit, as a cover. The value of the antique material employed in the making of the article, together with what is termed the "value of making," is itemized in the invoice. There were 29 pieces or covers imported, upon which the claim is made. Whether the "value of making" includes the modern material is not clear. The items of making, however, constitute from 10 to 20 per cent of the value of the article, varying in the different pieces. It would appear, however, that about 50 per cent or more of the material is modern. As a whole the article is considered artistic, but it was made into its shape as imported in modern times, constructed of various pieces of antique material collected from different sources, together with material of modern manufacture. As made up, it is evident it was of more value on importation than the combined items of making and material given in the invoice. We do not think, under the circumstances and facts of this case, that the thing can be said to be an artistic antiquity as imported.

The questions involved here were discussed at length in the case of J. Krakeur, G. A. 8115 (T. D. 37446), where lace articles made up of antique and modern parts were imported into this country. We think the rule established in that case governs in this. We therefore conclude that the case at bar is governed by that case and the cases there cited, and overrule the protest.

Beverage.

No. 43307.—Protest 930728 of G. S. Bush & & Co. (Seattle).

Pepp—Beverage—Sufficiency of Protest.

Waite, General Appraiser: The merchandise in question here is described as a beverage known as "Pepp." The appraiser's report has been admitted in evidence on motion of importers' counsel. Said report reads as follows:

The merchandise consists of a beverage sold under the trade name of "Pepp." It is dispensed to the trade in the same way as ginger ale, lemonade, or other soft drinks, and is properly dutiable at the appropriate rate under paragraph 248, act of 1913, as "other similar beverages." This conforms to the practice obtaining at the port of New York.

The collector at Seattle assessed the goods at 15 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 385, as a nonenumerated manufactured article. Protestant claims that the "Pepp" should be "dutiable under paragraph 247 of the tariff act of October 3, 1913, as a beverage at 28 cents per dozen."

At the hearing counsel for the Government moved that the protest be dismissed for the reason that it refers to the wrong paragraph. Paragraph 247 which is mentioned in the protest refers only to fruit juices and sirups. Paragraph 248 provides for "ginger ale, ginger beer, lemonade, soda water, and other similar beverages" at the rate of 28 cents per dozen when containing more than three-fourths of a pint each and not more than 1½ pints. Since the protest correctly describes the goods in question and mentions the rate which the importers claim is applicable, we are of the opinion that a mistake in stating the number of the paragraph is not fatal to the sufficiency of the protest, since it was otherwise sufficiently specific to acquaint the collector with the importers' claim. This holding is in accordance with numerous decisions of the board and the court. We, therefore, sustain the claim for assessment at 28 cents per dozen bottles and authorize reliquidation accordingly.

Paintings for Exhibition.

No. 43308.—Protest 929977 of M. J. White (Cleveland).

Paintings for Exhibition—Regulations.—Free entry is claimed in this case under paragraph 653, tariff act of 1913, for four oil paintings imported from Canada under bond on October 17, 1917, at the port of Columbus, Ohio, and returned to Canada from the port of Chicago on May 17, 1918, seven months after their importation.

Opinion by Waite, G. A. It appears in this case that the six months' bond given on importation was not renewed, and there is no evidence that the regulations of the Secretary of the Treasury were complied with. The protest was therefore overruled.

Uncleaned Rice.

No. 43309.—Protest 929890 of Quong Hong Hing Co. (Los Angeles).

Rice, Uncleaned.—The question here in under which provision of paragraph 193, tariff act of 1913, certain rice is dutiable.

Opinion by Waite, G. A. On the authority of United States v. Brandenstein (8 Ct. Cust. Appls., 435; T. D. 37670) the commodity in question was held dutiable as rice free of the outer hull and still having the inner cuticle on at five-eighths of 1 cent per pound under paragraph 193.

Trade Discount.

No. 43310.—Protest 851309 of Geo. W. Reed & Co. (San Francisco).

Trade Discount—Value—Jurisdiction.

Waite, General Appraiser: In this case the merchandise is a material called "serchol," a photographic chemical. The total amount of the invoice is £104 3s. 6d., from which was deducted 10 per cent, amounting to £10 8s. 4d. It is noted on the invoice that the appraiser disallowed the 10 per cent discount and advanced to make market value to the amount of the invoice, to wit, £104 3s. 6d. An appeal to reappraisement was not taken. The collector exacted duty upon the total amount of the invoice, as stated above. The importers filed this protest, wherein they state:

The 10 per cent disallowed on shipment is the usual trade discount given by W. Butcher & Sons (Ltd.), of London, to purchasers, when bought on stock orders of £100, a discount of £50 being allowed on stock orders of £50.

The latter statement is doubtless a typographical error, as we gather from the record that it was intended to say a discount of 5 per cent is allowed on an order of £50.

They state further in their protest that the sale of goods is not restricted to any one firm and that any bona fide dealer can purchase.

There is nothing in the record to show what the usual wholesale quantity was or what the market price was other than the purchase in this case. The presumption follows that the appraiser's figures are correct, and the collector was not authorized to adopt any other in assessing the duty. The question sought to be raised here should, in our judgment, have been raised on appeal to reappraisement. The board of classification has no jurisdiction over it. The protest is therefore overruled.

Paprika.

No. 43311.—Protests 850888, etc., of Frank Tea & Spice Co. (Cleveland).

Paprika.—These protests object to the classification of Spanish paprika as ground pepper under paragraph 235, tariff act of 1913.

Opinion by Waite, G. A. On the authority of Littlejohn v. United States (9 Ct. Cust. Appls., —; T. D. 38045) paprika was held properly classified under paragraph 235.

Semiprecious Stones.

No. 43312.—Protest 850873 of Lee Van Ching & Co. (New York).

Tree of Semiprecious Stones.—Merchandise invoiced as jade flowers and classified as artificial ornamental flowers at 60 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 347, tariff act of 1913, is claimed dutiable as articles composed of semiprecious stones at 45 per cent under paragraph 98.

Opinion by Waite, G. A. Upon stipulation of counsel that the merchandise in question is of the same character as that the subject of G. A. 8221 (T. D. 37866) it was held dutiable under paragraph 98.

Seaweed.

No. 43313.—Protest 848640 of E. D. Hashimoto Co. (Salt Lake City).

Seaweed.—A commodity classified as a prepared vegetable under paragraph 200, tariff act of 1913, is claimed free of duty as crude seaweed under paragraph 552.

Opinion by Waite, G. A. On the authority of G. A. 8272 (T. D. 38072) and G. A. 8273 (T. D. 38073) the seaweed in question was held entitled to free entry under paragraph 552.

Gutta Siak.

No. 43314.—Protest 931413 of Rubber Association of America (Inc.) (Seattle).

Gutta Siak.—Gutta siak, classified at 10 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 385, tariff act of 1913, is claimed free of duty under paragraph 502.

Opinion by Hay, G. A. Gutta siak was held entitled to free entry as gutta-percha under paragraph 502. G. A. 8194 (T. D. 37759) followed.

Dolls.

Before Board 2, July 30, 1919.

No. 43315.—Protests 849154, etc., of Grey & Grey (Ltd.) et al. (New York).

Dolls in Part of Lace.—Dressed dolls, classified as articles in part of lace at 60 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 358, tariff act

GOVERNMENT DECISIONS AFFECTING BUSINESS

of 1913, are claimed dutiable as dolls at 35 per cent under paragraph 342.

Opinion by Howell, G. A. The dolls in question were held dutiable under paragraph 342. Abstract 42879 followed.

Japanese Obis.

No. 43316.—Protest 84922 of Frank P. Dow Co. (Inc.) (Seattle).

Japanese Obis.—Japanese silk obis, classified as silk wearing apparel at 50 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 317, tariff act of 1913, are claimed dutiable at 45 per cent under paragraph 318.

Opinion by Howell, G. A. On the authority of Abstract 43270 Japanese silk obis were held dutiable at 45 per cent under paragraph 318, as claimed.

Weight of Onions.

Before Board 3, July 30, 1919.

No. 43317.—Protest 930851 of John A. Salzer Seed Co. (Minneapolis).

Weight of Onions.

Waite, General Appraiser: The importation in question is a carload of onions shipped from Manitoba, Canada, to La Crosse, Wis., entered through the port of Minneapolis. The onions, it seems, were loaded in the car in sacks of three different sizes. The Government official at Minneapolis weighed 20 sacks. His testimony is that it was difficult to determine the number of the various sized sacks, but he weighed a certain number of each, 20 in all, from which he determined the weight of the onions and the tare on the basis of the number of sacks reported on the bill of lading. They were entered in bond at Minneapolis on September 19, 1918, according to the report of the collector of customs. It appears they were forwarded to La Crosse from Minneapolis, and received at that place on September 23, where they were unloaded and weighed by two men acting for the consignees.

The question to be determined is the correct weight of the onions imported. We do not think the testimony on the part of the Government officials furnishes any satisfactory basis for determining what the weight of the onions was. The only evidence on the part of the importer is found in an affidavit introduced in evidence as Exhibit 2, wherein William Eagan and A. L. Fritz testify that the car was unloaded and weighed under their personal supervision, and the weight checked 44,031 pounds net. Objection was made to the introduction of this affidavit. The general appraiser hearing the testimony, however, overruled the objection and admitted the affidavit, and it is now before us as a part of the proof in the case. There might be some question, were we considering the point in the first instance, as to whether this affidavit was admissable. We do not, however, feel at liberty, under the circumstances, to reject it. It therefore stands as practically the only definite proof of the weight of the onions as unloaded. We find no suggestion anywhere in the papers, except in the brief counsel for the Government, that any of the onions might have been extracted after importation. This objection in the brief is based upon the fact that no proof was introduced showing that the shortage did not occur after importation. We do not feel at liberty, in the face of the record and in view of the general facts attending shipments of this kind, to assume that onions had been taken from the car after importation.

The claim of the importers is that the net weight of the onions was 44,616 pounds. This is somewhat more than shown by the affidavit, but it is all they make claim for in their protest, and consequently we think is all they are entitled to under the circumstances. We are of the opinion, however, that the proof warrants us in determining that there were no more onions than claimed by the importer, and therefore sustain his contention that duty should be collected upon 783 bushels instead of 870 bushels, as per the finding of the collector. The protest is therefore sustained.

Reappraisements.

(By single General Appraiser.)

CHINESE LACES.

29422—Chinese Laces.—From Anderson, Meyer & Co. Invoice dated Shanghai, China, October 24, 1917, entered at New York, December 12, 1917. File No. 92901. Entry No. 256255. Decided July 3, 1919.

Howell, G. A.—Hand-made filet laces. No. 205, invoiced and entered at Mexican dollars 0.66 per yard; No. 227, invoiced and entered at Mexican dollars 0.79 per yard; No. 208, invoiced and entered at Mexican dollars 0.63 per yard; No. 206, invoiced and entered at Mexican dollars 0.55 per yard; No. 212, invoiced and entered at Mexican dollars 0.97 per yard. And similar goods. Add packing. Reappraised at unit invoice prices, less 15 per cent. Packing extra.

SILK HAIR NETS.

29423—Silk Hair Nets.—From L. Dubroca. Invoice dated Lyons, France, May 16, 1918, entered at New York. File No. 93704. Entry No. 49156. Decided July 9, 1919.

Howell, G. A.—Tango, black, 50 x 55; invoiced and entered at 11.90 francs per gross; reappraised at 8.50. Tango, dark brown, 50 x 62; invoiced and entered at 13 francs per gross; reappraised at 10.25. Chantecler, black, 35 x 62; invoiced and entered at 10 francs per gross, less 2 per cent; plus packing. Reappraised at 10; plus 10 per cent, less 1 per cent; packing extra.

CANNED SALMON.

29424—Canned Salmon.—From Gesse, Millard Packing Co. Invoice dated Vancouver, British Columbia, October 16, 1918, entered at Norfolk, Va., December 11, 1918. File No. 94876. Entry No. 94. Decided July 3, 1919.

McClelland, G. A.—Canned salmon, ½ flats (chums), 8 dozen cans to a case; invoiced and entered at 7.252 U. S. dollars per case net; reappraised at 7.75, less 5 per cent and ½ per cent; packed.

PIPE STEMS.

29425—Pipe Stems.—From D. Nagata. Invoices dated Kobe, Japan, May 31 and June 22, 1918, entered at Seattle, Wash., August 28, 1918. File Nos. 95786 and 95785. Entry Nos. 1331 and 1358. Decided July 7, 1919.

Adamson, G. A.—Bamboo pipe stems, 5 in; invoiced at 5.48 yen per 10,000; add packing; entered at 8.80; same; reappraised at 5.48; same.

Reappraisement 29426.

(By Boards of Three General Appraisers.

Before Board 3 (Waite and Hay, General Appraisers).

STRAW BRAID.

29426—Straw Braid—From Murakami & Co. Invoice dated Kobe, Japan, September 28, 1918, entered at New York, January 16, 1919. File No. 95079. Entry No. 41423. Decided July 8, 1919.

	Sen per piece of 60 yds. (add packing). Invoiced and entered	Reappraised
Rustic improved, 14–15 mm., quality I	41	48
Rustic improved, 17–18 mm., quality I	40	48
Rustic improved, 16–17 mm., quality I	40	48
Rustic improved, 16–17 mm., quality II	36	44
Split sennett, 19–21 mm., quality I	26	36
Split sennett, 21–22 mm., quality I	26	36
Split sennett, 21–22 mm., quality II	24	33
Split sennett, 19–21 mm., quality II	24	33
Improved sennett, 9–10 mm., quality I	45	51

Previously published in reappraisement No. 29191, February 26, 1919.

Reappraisements.

(By single General Appraiser.)

DESIGNS.

29427—Designs.—From The Butterick Publishing Co. Invoice dated Paris, France, June 3, 1919; entered at New York, June 19, 1919. File No. 96254. Entry No. 83832.

G. A. Fischer.—Decided July 15, 1919. Designs, pen and ink and water-color drawings, not works of art. Ten Soulie designs. Invoiced and entered at 100 francs per total; reappraised at 1,500 francs per total.

STRAW BRAID.

29428—Straw Braid.—From Murakami & Co., agents. Invoice dated Kobe, Japan, January 12, 1919; entered at New York, March 3, 1919. File No. 95342. Entry No. 47978.

Sullivan, G. A.—Decided July 15, 1919.

	Sen per piece of 60 yds. (add packing). Invoiced and entered	Reappraised
Improved sennett 9–10, quality I	45	50
Improved sennett 9–10, quality X	45	55
Improved sennett 9–10, quality II	41	45

PHOTOGRAPHIC CHEMICAL.

29429—Photographic Chemical.—From W. Butcher & Sons (Ltd.). Invoice dated London, England, December 12, 1918; entered at San Francisco, February 17, 1919. File No. 95388. Entry No. 6749.

Adamson, G. A.—Decided July 16, 1919.

Serchol, ½-pound bottles—Sterling per bottle, invoiced, 16s, less 10 per cent, add cases; entered, 16s net, add cases; reappraised, 16s, less 10 per cent, add cases.

Serchol, ¼-pound bottles—Sterling per bottle, invoiced, 8s, less 10 per cent, add cases; entered, 8s net, add cases; reappraised, 8s, less 10 per cent, add cases.

Serchol, 1-ounce bottles—Sterling per bottle, 2s 3d, less 10 per cent, add cases; entered, 2s 3d net, add cases; reappraised, 2s 3d, less 10 per cent, add cases.

SOYA-BEAN OIL.

29430—Soya-Bean Oil.—From Masuda & Co. Invoice dated, Kobe, Japan, August 15, 1917; entered at San Francisco, August 28, 1917. File No. 93052. Entry No. 4159.

Adamson, G. A.—Decided July 16, 1919. Hardened soya-bean oil, invoiced and entered at 750 U. S. dollars per 1,000 gallons; reappraised at yen 24.17 per 100 pounds, plus barrels and packing.

29431—Soya-Bean Oil.—From Masuda & Co. Invoice dated Kobe, Japan, August 15, 1917; entered at San Francisco, August 28, 1917. File No. 93053. Entry No. 4160.

Adamson, G. A.—Decided July 16, 1919. Hardened soya-bean oil, invoiced and entered at 1,125 U. S. dollars per 1,500 gallons; reappraised at 22.36 yen per 100 pounds, plus cases and packing.

REPARATION PAYMENTS.

The Office of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue authorizes the following:

Upon an inquiry received from the United States Railroad Administration, the Bureau of Internal Revenue has recently ruled that where taxes have been collected by carriers on the basis of their legally published rates and such rates have subsequently been declared excessive and unreasonable, and ordered reduced by the Interstate Commerce Commission, reparation payments to the shippers being required, the carriers making the reparation payments may refund the amount of taxes collected on the charges found to be excessive; or in the event the taxes have been covered into the Treasury, the carrier in making reparation may refund the tax on the amount found to be excessive and take credit for the same against amounts included in any subsequent monthly return.

List of Recent Government Departmental Publications

Post Office Department.

Leave of absence. Regulations governing leaves of absence; approved May 1, 1919. 1919. 6 p. ‡

Postal bulletin, v. 40, no. 11970-994; June 2-30, 1919. [1919.] Each 1 p. or [2] leaves, f. [Daily except Sundays and holidays.] ‡ 6—5810.

Postal guide. United States official postal guide, 3d series, v. 11, no. 12; June, 1919. Albany, N. Y., J. B. Lyon Company, printers [1919]. Cover-title, 67 p. il. [Monthly. Includes Inserts 476-478 to Postal laws and regulations of United States.] Supplements published monthly, except July, 35c. each (11 pamphlets). 4—18254.

Note.—All orders for the Postal guide and monthly supplements, together with remittances covering subscriptions, should be made payable and addressed to Disbursing Clerk, Post Office Department, Washington, D. C.

FOREIGN MAILS DIVISION.

Steamboats. Schedule of steamers appointed to convey mails to foreign countries during July, 1919. June 17, 1919. 1 p. f. [Monthly.] * Paper, 10c single copy, $1.00 a yr.

PURCHASING AGENT.

Envelopes. Award of contracts for envelopes for departments of Government for one year, July 1, 1919-June 30, 1920. 1919. 18 p. 4to. ‡

— Award of contracts for envelopes for departments of Government for 4 years, July 1, 1915-June 30, 1919, adjusted price list, effective July 1, 1918. [1919.] 13 p. 4to. ‡

RAILWAY MAIL SERVICE.

Alabama. General scheme of Alabama, Feb. 1919. 1919. 107 p. [Half of the pages are blank.] ‡

Virginia. General scheme of Virginia, 1919. 1919. 172 p. [Half of the pages are blank.] ‡

TOPOGRAPHY DIVISION.

Note.—Since February, 1908, the Topography Division has been preparing rural-delivery maps of counties in which rural delivery is completely established. They are published in two forms, one giving simply the rural free delivery routes, starting from a single given post office, sold at 10 cents each; the other, the rural free delivery routes in an entire county, sold at 35 cents each. A uniform scale of 1 inch to 1 mile is used. Editions are not issued, but non-print copies are produced in response to special calls addressed to the Third Assistant Postmaster General, Finance Division, Washington, D. C. These maps should not be confused with the post route maps, for which see Monthly catalogue for January, 1919, page 372.

President of United States.

Alaska. Executive order, Haines townsite, Alaska [setting aside certain land for use of Education Bureau as addition to native school reserve in said townsite]. May 24, 1919. 1 p. f. (No. 3089.) ‡

Boy Scout week [June 8-14, 1919] proclamation. May 1, 1919. 1 p. f. (No. 1519 A.) †

Civil Service. Executive order [amending civil service rules relating to entire classified service so as to except from examination any person employed in foreign country when in opinion of Civil Service Commission it is not practicable to treat position as in competitive classified service]. May 31, 1919. 1 p. f. (No. 3092.) ‡

Commerce Department. Executive order [amending civil service rules relating to Commerce Department, so as to except from examination assistant to Secretary in Office of Secretary of Commerce]. May 24, 1919 1 p. f. (No. 3090.) ‡

Congress. Extra session of Congress, 1919, proclamation [convening Congress, May 19, 1919]. May 7, 1919. 1 p. f. (No. 1520.) ‡

Dodge City, Kans. Executive order [transferring lands, business, and archives of Dodge City land district to land district of Topeka, Kans.]. May 31, 1919. 1 p. f. (No. 3094.) ‡

Federal Board for Vocational Education. Exexutive order [amending Executive order of Oct. 13, 1905, prohibiting officers and employes of Government from preparing persons for civil-service examinations, so as to permit Federal Board for Vocational Education to utilize Government facilities and services of Federal officers and employes in training and testing of disabled soldiers, sailors, and marines]. May 17, 1919. 1 p. f. (No. 3088.) ‡

Forest reserves. Chugach national forest, Alaska, 5th proclamation. [Apr. 16, 1919.] 3 p. map, f. ([No. 1519.]) ‡

Hawaii, Honolulu lands restored to Territory, proclamation. [June 2, 1919.] 2 p. f. ([No. 1522.]) ‡

Housing Corporation. United States Housing Corporation, message transmitting report of commission appointed to provide housing for war needs up to and including Feb. 28, 1919. July 2, 1919. 1 p. (S. doc. 47.) [Message of transmittal only.] ‡

Military reservations. Executive order [restoring to control of Philippine government military reservation of Regan Barracks, Albay Province, P. I.]. May 11, 1919. 1 p. f. (No. 3086.) ‡

Ships. Executive order [authorizing Secretary of Navy to transfer to any other Executive Department of Government desiring such, certain vessels, boats, and auxiliary ships of Navy, with materials and equipment, which were purchased or commandeered subsequent to declaration of war between United States and Germany]. May 24, 1919. 1 p. f. (No. 3091.) ‡

Stenographers. Expert stenographer in Office of the President, letter from secretary to the President submitting supplemental estimate of appropriation to increase salary of expert stenographer in Office of the President, fiscal year 1920. June 3, 1919. 2 p. (S. doc. 23.) ‡

Wang, Frank H. Executive order [authorizing reinstatement of Frank H. Wang as postal clerk in Panama Canal service]. May 31, 1919. 1 p. f. (No. 3093.) ‡

Railroad Administration.

Orders. General order 26-A; May 19, 1919. 1919. 1 p. ‡

— General order 27, supplement 4, addendum 2, interpretation 4; Apr. 17, 1919. 1919. 1 p. ‡

— General order 27, supplement 7, interpretation 10; Apr. 8, 1919. [1919.] 2 p. ‡

— General order 27, supplement 8, interpretation 5 and 6; Apr. 21 and 24, 1919. 1919 1 p. and 2 p. ‡

— General order 27, supplement 13, interpretation 4; Apr 30, 1919. [1919.] 8 p. ‡

— General order 27, supplement 14, interpretation 1; Apr. 26, 1919. 1919. 1 p. ‡

— General order 27, supplements 15 and 16, addendum 1; May 8, 1919. 1919. 1 p. ‡

— General order 27, supplements 21 and 22: Apr. 23 and May 7, 119. [1919.] 4 p. and 1 p. ‡

LABOR DIVISION.

Women. Number of women employed and character of their employment, Jan. 1, Apr. 1, July 1, Oct. 1, 1918 (class 1 roads), eastern, southern, and western territories by roads; prepared by Women's Service Section. 1919. 36 p. oblong 8vo. ‡

RAILWAY BOARD OF ADJUSTMENT NO. 1.

Note.—This board decides cases relating to locomotive engineers, railway conductors, trainmen, firemen, and enginemen.

Decisions. Case 378, 452, 454-457, 461-463, 619-622, 694 [decisions]. [1919.] various paging. ‡

RAILWAY BOARD OF ADJUSTMENT NO. 2.

Note.—This board decides cases relating to railroad machinists, boiler makers, blacksmiths, carmen, sheet-metal workers, and electrical workers.

Decisions. Docket DC 179 [decision]; May 21, 1919. 1919. 1 p. ‡

— Docket JN 220, 222 [decisions]; May 13 and 15, 1919. 1919. 1 p. and 2 p. ‡

— Docket FB 246, 252, 256, 265, 270, 279, 287 [decisions]; May 8-June 10, 1919. 1919. Each 1 p. or 2 p. ‡

— Docket MR 292, 303, 305, 309, 313, 317, 324, 328, 335, 340-341, 351, 357, 360, 371 [decisions]; May 9-June 5, 1919. [1919.] Each 2 p. or 1 p. ‡

— Docket AL 390, 393-394, 396, 400, 407-412, 414, 416-423, 426, 428-433 [decisions]; May 10-June 7, 1919. 1919. Each 1 p. or 2 p. ‡

—Docket MY 434, 436-453, 455-476, 478-480, 482-483, 485-489, 491-495, 497-499, 504-513 [decisions]; May 15-June 11, 1919. [1919.] Various paging. †

— Docket JE 516-524 [decisions]; June 12-13, 1919. 1919. Each 1 p. or 2 p. †

RAILWAY BOARD OR ADJUSTMENT NO. 3.

Note.—This board decides cases relating to railway telegraphers, railway clerks, switchmen, maintenance-of-way employes, and railroad shop laborers.

Decisions. Docket T 84, 104, 109, 118, 121, S 122, T 124-126, 128, 132, C 133, T 139-143, 145, C 175 [decisions]; May 7-June 7, 1919. 1919. Various paging. †

TRAFFIC DIVISION.

Passenger rates. Memoranda of passenger fares from Washington, D. C., no. 3, effective June 24, 1919, canceling Memoranda of fares, no. 2; issued by Passenger Rate Committee. June 23, 1919. 43 p. 4to. ‡

Smithsonian Institution.

Note.—In its latest price-list the Smithsonian Institution publishes this notice: "Applicants for these publications are requested to state the grounds for their requests, as the Institution is able to supply papers only as an aid to the researches or studies in which applicants are especially interested. The papers included in this list are distributed gratis, except as otherwise indicated. Publications should be ordered by the publication number, and arranged in sequence. The

List of Recent Government Departmental Publications

serial publications of the Smithsonian Institution are as follows: 1, Smithsonian contributions to knowledge; 2, Smithsonian miscellaneous collections; 3, Smithsonian reports. No sets of these are for sale or distribution, as most of the volumes are out of print. The Contributions to knowledge and Miscellaneous collections are distributed without charge only to public libraries, learned societies, institutions, and specialists in this country and abroad. The Smithsonian reports are regularly distributed by the Institution to libraries throughout the world, and only a limited number of the volumes remain to supply other demands. No general mailing-list of individuals is maintained. The reports can be purchased from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. Remittances for publications not distributed gratuitously should be made payable to the 'Smithsonian Institution.' Applications from libraries should be accompanied by a statement of the number of volumes which they contain and the date of their establishment, and should have the endorsement of a Member of Congress."

The annual reports are the only Smithsonian publications that are regularly issued as public documents. All the others are paid for from the private funds of the Institution, but as they are usually regarded as public documents and have free transmission by mail they are listed in the Monthly catalogue.

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION.

Reports. Annual report of American Historical Association, 1916. 1919. v. 1, 507 p. * Cloth, 75c. 4—18261.

Contents.—Report of proceedings of 32d annual meeting of American Historical Association, Cincinnati, Ohio, Dec. 27-30, 1916.—Report of proceedings of 13th annual meeting of Pacific Coast Branch of American Historical Association, San Diego, Cal., Dec. 1-2, 1916; by William A. Morris.—17th report of Public Archives Commission, with appendixes.—Proceedings of 13th annual conference of historical societies, Cincinnati, Dec. 28, 1916.—Proceedings of conference of hereditary patriotic societies, Cincinnati, Dec. 27, 1916.—Report of conference on organization of university center for higher studies in Washington, Cincinnati, Dec. 27, 1916.—Minutes of conference on foundation of journal of Latin-American history, Cincinnati, Dec. 29, 1916.—Tribute assessments in Athenian Empire; by Herbert Wing.—When did Byzantine Empire and civilization come into being? by Paul van den Ven.—Life of monastic sho in medieval Japan; by K. Asakawa.—History and pathology; by Chalfant Robinson.—Constantinople as capital of Ottoman Empire; by Albert Howe Lybyer.—A, Stuart period, unsolved problems, by Wallace Notestein; B, Unsolved legal and institutional problems in Stuart period, by Roland G. Usher.—Beginnings of oldest European alliance, England and Portugal, 1640-61, by Guernsey Jones.—Chinese social institutions as foundation for republican government; by Edward T. Williams.—Admiral Charles Whiting Wooster in Chile [with bibliographical notes]; by Charles Lyon Chandler.—Historic ideals in recent politics; by Joseph Schafer.—American historical periodicals; by Augustus H. Shearer.—Index.

—Same. (H. doc. 1352, 65th Cong. 2d sess.)

ETHNOLOGY BUREAU.

Arizona. Archeological explorations in northeastern Arizona [with bibliography]; by Alfred Vincent Kidder and Samuel J. Guernsey. 1919. 228 p. il. 2 pl. 96 p. of pl. and maps. (Bulletin 65.) * Cloth, 95c. 19—26631.

— Same. (H. doc. 1021, 65th Cong. 2d sess.)

NATIONAL MUSEUM.

Note.—The publications of the National Museum comprise an annual report and three scientific series, viz., Proceedings, Bulletins, and Contributions from national herbarium. The editions are distributed to established lists of libraries, scientific institutions, and specialists, any surplus copies being supplied on application. The volumes of Proceedings are made up of technical papers based on the Museum collections in biology, geology, and anthropology, and of each of these papers a small edition, in pamphlet form, is issued in advance of the volume, for prompt distribution to specialists. No sets of any of these series can now be furnished.

Birds. Birds of North and Middle America, descriptive catalogue of higher groups, genera, species, and subspecies of birds known to occur in North America, from Arctic lands to Isthmus of Panama, West Indies and other islands of Caribbean Sea, and Galapagos Archipelago; by Robert Ridgway, 1919. pt. 2, xvii+852 p. 34 p. of pl. (Bulletin 50, pt. 8.) * Paper, 75c. 11—35036.

— Notes on W. L. Abbott's 2d collection of birds from Simular Island, western Sumatra; by Harry C. Oberholser. 1919. [1]+473-498 p. il. [From Proceedings, v. 55; no. 2282.] †

Chitons. Descriptions of new species of Chitons from Pacific Coast of America; by William Healey Dall. 1919. [1]+499-516 p. [From Proceedings, v. 55; no. 2283.] ‡

Copepods. North American parasite copepods belonging to new family Sphyriidae [with bibliography]; by Charles Branch Wilson. 1919. [1]+549-604 p. 10 pl. [From Proceedings, v. 55; no 2286.] †

— Report on collection of Copepoda made in Honduras by F. J. Dyer [with list of references]; by C. Dwight Marsh. 1919. [1]+545-548 p. 1 pl. [From Proceedings, v. 55; no 2285.] †

Earthworms. Descriptions of new African earthworms, including new genus of Moniligastridae [with list of literature cited]; by Frank Smith and Bessie R. Green. 1919. [1]+145-166 p. il. [From Proceedings, v. 55; no. 2263.] †

Ichneumon-flies. Descriptions of new North American ichneumon-flies; by R. A. Cushman. 1919. [1]+517-543 p. il. [From Proceedings, v. 55; no. 2284.] †

Pit-dwellings. Exploration of pit house village at Luna, N. Mex.; by Walter Hough. 1919. [1]+409-431 p. il. 11 pl. [From Proceedings, v. 55; no. 2280.] †

Starfish. Contributions to biology of Philippine Archipelago and adjacent regions: Starfishes of Philippine seas and adjacent waters [with bibliography]; by Walter K. Fisher. 1919. xi+712 p. 156 p. of pl. (Bulletin 100. v. 3.) * Paper, $1.10. 19—26691.

State Department.

Diplomatic list, June, 1919. [1919.] Cover-title, 39 p. 24mo. [Monthly.] † 10—16292.

Ellis, William T. Information concerning William T. Ellis, correspondent, information concerning alleged restraint of William T. Ellis, correspondent of New York Herald, by British authorities in Egypt. June 23, calendar day June 27, 1919. 3 p. (S. doc. 45.) ‡

Employes.—Appropriations for additional employes, etc., Department of State, communication submitting supplemental estimate of appropriations required for additional employes, for scientific attaches at embassies in London and Paris, and for representation in international scientific bodies, fiscal year 1920. June 7, 1919. 9 p. (H. doc. 81.) ‡

Ireland. Hearing for representatives of Ireland at Peace Conference, letter advising Senate that attention of M. Clemenceau, president of Peace Conference, had been invited to full text of Senate resolution of June 6, 1919, requesting American peace commission to procure bearing for representatives of the people of Ireland. June 20, 1919. 1 p. (S. doc. 35.) ‡

Jewish persecutions in Poland, Roumania, and Galicia, letter, in response to resolution, stating action taken by State Department before and in pursuance of resolution in matter of reported persecutions of Jews in Poland, Roumania, and Galicia. June 23 calendar day June 27, 1919. 2 p. (S. doc. 44.) ‡

Latin America. Invitation to American republics to send students to military and naval academies, etter recommending en actment of bill authorizing President to invite each of American republics to send, after June 1, 1920, not more than 2 of its citizens at one time to receive instruction in Naval Academy at Annapolis, and Military Academy at West Point, under customary conditions. June 9, 1919. 3 p. (H. doc. 86.) ‡

Mira y Bolivar, Julio. Senor Julio Mira y Bolivar, letter transmitting letter from minister of Government of Cuba requesting permission for Julio Mira y Bolivar, citizen of Cuba, to receive instruction at Military Academy at West Point, etc. May 29, 1919. 3 p. (S. doc. 16.) ‡

Panama Canal. Change of name of Panama Canal, letter transmitting resolution adopted by National Assembly of Panama, asking Senate of United States not to change name of canal from Panama to Roosevelt. May 31, 1919. 2 p. (H. doc. 67.) ‡

Register of Department of State, Dec 23, 1918. 1919. 284 p. † 9—22072.

Supreme Court.

[Journal] June 2-9, 1919; [slips] 94-96. [1919.] leaves 256-278. ‡

Treasury Department.

Baltimore, Md. Marine hospital, Baltimore, Md., tentative draft of bill relating to marine hospital at Baltimore, Md. June 18, 1919. 2 p. (H. doc. 116.) ‡

Canton, Pa. District court for middle district of Pennsylvania, First National Bank of Canton v. John Skelton Williams; brief on behalf of defendant. 1919. cover-title, 12 p. large 8vo. ‡

Certificates of indebtedness. United States of America, 4½ per cent Treasury certificates of indebtedness, datel and bearing interest from July 2, 1919, series T6, due Sept. 15, 1919, series T7, due Dec 15, 1919. 1919. 1 p. 4to. (Dept. circular 152; Loans and Currency [Division].) †

Claims. Claims allowed by accounting officers of Treasury Deartment, schedule of claims allowed under appropriations balances of which have been exhausted, etc. May 29, 1919. 28 p. (S. doc. 18.) ‡

— Judgments rendered by Court of Claims, list of judgments rendered by Court of Claims, which have been presented and require appropriation for their payment. May 29, 1919. 2 p. (S. doc. 12.) ‡

List of Recent Government Departmental Publications

Customs Service. Scales, Customs Service, 1920, supplemental estimate of appropriation for scales for Customs Service, fiscal year, 1920. June 9, 1919. 1 p. (H. doc. 84.) ‡

Employes. Information for House of Representatives in House resolution 75, estimate of appropriation required for purpose of gathering information asked for in House resolution 75 [requesting certain information relating to employes of Treasury Department]. June 11, 1919. 2 p. (H. doc. 92.) ‡

Engraving and Printing Bureau. Salaries, employes of Bureau of Engraving and Printing, letter transmitting clause of legislation submitted by director of Bureau of Engraving and Printing for insertion in paragraph providing for salaries of employes of Bureau, fiscal year 1920. June 6, 1919. 1 p. (H. doc. 79.) ‡

Finance. Daily statement of Treasury compiled from latest proved reports from Treasury offices and depositary banks, June 2-30, 1919. [1919.] Each 3 p. or 4 p. f. [Daily except Sundays and holidays.] † 15—3303.

Financial Statement. Financial statement of United States Government, Jan. 31, 1919. [1919.] 1 p. narrow f. [Monthly.] †

— Same, Feb. 28, 1919. [1919.] 1 p. narrow f. [Monthly.] †

Liberty bonds. Supplemental regulations governing extension of conversion privilege [of bonds of 1st liberty loan converted and of 2d liberty loan]. [1919.] 2 p. 4to. (Supplement to Dept. circular 137; Loans and Currency [Division].) †

Public binding. Printing and binding, Congressional legislation. [1919.] 2 p. 4to. (Dept. circular 153; Division of Printing and Stationery.) †

Public buildings. Increased cost of certain Federal buildings, reference to letter of Jan. 28, 1919, printed as House document 1746, 65th Congress, 3d session, containing list of 156 buildings and 7 extensions of Federal buildings which had been authorized and not yet constructed. June 19, 1919. 11 p. (H. doc. 124.) ‡

Terre Haute, Ind. Public building at Terre Haute, Ind., notice of error in figures for Terre Haute, Ind. June 26, 1919. 1 p. (H. doc. 136.) ‡

Treasury decisions under customs, internal-revenue, and other laws, including decisions of Board of General Appraisers and Court of Customs Appeals, v. 36, no. 23-26; June 5-26, 1919. 1919. Various paging. [Weekly. Department decisions numbered 38032-68, general appraisers' decisions 8261-71, abstracts 43175-238, internal revenue decisions 2849-74, and war risk insurance 41-46 W. R.] * Paper, 5c. single copy, $1.75 a yr.

War risk insurance. Lump-sum instead of annuity payments in military insurance, letter in response to resolution inquiring whether contracts have been approved for payment of war risk insurance in lump sums instead of annuity payments in Government insurance. June 23, 1919. 2 p. (S. doc. 39.) ‡

APPRAISERS.

Reappraisements of merchandise by general appraisers [on May 28-June 25, 1919]; June 6-27, 1919. [1919.] Various paging. (Reappraisement circulars 3153-58.) [Weekly.] *Paper, 5c. single copy, 60c a yr. 13—2916.

ARCHITECT SUPERVISING.

Houghton, Mich. Specification for construction of post office at Houghton, Mich., 1919. Cover-title, 67 p. f. †

Montevideo, Minn. Specification for labor required in construction of post office at Montevideo, Minn. 1919. Cover-title, 37 p. f. †

Pittsburg, Tex. Specification for construction of post office at Pittsburg, Tex. 1919. Cover-title, 62 p. f. †

Public buildings. Specification for hand electric portable vacuum cleaners for use in public buildings under control of Treasury Department. 1919. cover-title, 6 p. f. †

Tomah, Wis. Specification for construction of post office at Tomah, Wis. 1919. Cover-title, 65 p. f. †

Vinton, Iowa. Specification for labor required in construction of post office at Vinton, Iowa. 1919. Cover-title, 37 p. f. †

AUDITOR FOR NAVY DEPARTMENT.

Laborers. Appropriation for additional laborers in Office of Auditor for Navy Department. June 12, 1919. 2 p. (H. doc. 99.) ‡

AUDITOR FOR POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

Employes. Post Office Department employes, recommendation of auditor for Post Office Department for reappropriation of unexpended balances of appropriation for compensation to employes of that office, fiscal year 1919. June 5, 1919. 2 p. (S. doc. 28.) ‡

Financial statement of auditor for Post Office Department, quarter ended Dec. 31, 1918. 1919. 23 p. 4to. ‡ 11—14318.

AUDITOR FOR TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Employes. Additional clerical force, Auditor for Treasury Department, supplemental estimate of appropriation required for additional clerical force in Office of Auditor for Treasury Department, supplemental estimate of appropriation required for additional clerical force in Office of Auditor for Treasury Department, fiscal year 1920. June 23, 1919. 2 p. (H. doc. 130.) ‡

COMPTROLLER OF CURRENCY.

National bank notes. Monthly statement of national bank notes and Federal reserve bank notes outstanding, bonds on deposit, etc. [June 2, 1919]. June 2, 1919. 1 p. f. † 10—21266.

Reports. Annual report of comptroller of currency [year ended Oct. 31, 1918]. 1919. v. 2, v+854 p. (Treas. Dept. doc. 2827.) [This volume contains the appendices to the report.] * Cloth, 75c. 9—34683.

— Same. Treas. Dept. doc. 2827; H. doc. 1453, 65th Cong. 3d sess.)

COMPTROLLER OF TREASURY.

Decisions of comptroller of Treasury, v. 25, pt. 3, Jan. 1-Mar. 31, 1919; Walter W. Warwick, comptroller, Charles M. Foree, assistant comptroller. 1919. vi+479-709 +xii p. ‡ 8—33959.

FEDERAL FARM LOAN BUREAU.

Borrowers' bulletin, v. 1, no. 11; June-July, 1919. [1919.] 8 p. 4to. † 17—30947.

GOVERNMENT ACTUARY.

Bonds of United States. Market prices and investment values of outstanding securities [of United States, May, 1919]. June 1, 1919. 4 p. 4to. (Treasury Dept. Dept. circular 2.) [Monthly.] †

INTERNAL REVENUE COMMISSIONER.

Admissions. Regulations 43, revised, pt. 1, relating to tax on admissions under revenue act of 1918. 1919. 107 p. il. † 19—26420.

Clothing. Regulations 54 relating to excise taxes on sales by dealer of wearing apparel, etc., under sec. 904 of title 9 of revenue act of 1918. 1919. 30 p. ([Treasury decision] 2866.) [Supplement to Treasury decisions, v. 36, no. 25.] † 19—26515.

Manufactures. Regulations 47 relating to excise taxes on sales by manufacturer under sec. 900 of revenue act of 1918. 1919. 31 p. ([Treasury decision] 2832.) [Supplement to Treasury decisions, v. 36, no. 19.] † 19—26452.

Motion pictures. Regulations relating to collection of tax on motion picture films, title 9, sec. 906, of revenue act of 1918. 1919. 16 p. (Regulations 56.) † 19—26632.

— Same. 1919. 16 p. (Regulations 56; [Treasury decision] 2868.) [Supplement to Treasury decisions, v. 36, no. 26.] †

Narcotic Committee. Traffic in narcotic drugs, report of special committee of investigation appointed Mar. 25, 1918, by Secretary of Treasury. June, 1919. 29 p. † 19—26633.

Revenue stamps. Regulations relating to adhesive proprietary revenue stamps. [1919.] 8 p. † 19—26634.

Stamp taxes. Regulations 55 relating to stamp taxes on documents (except on issue, sales and transfers of certificates of stock and sales of products for future delivery) imposed by title 11 of revenue act of 1918; approved Feb. 24, 1919. 1919. 58 p. † 19—26635.

— Same. 1919. 58 p. ([Treasury decision] 2867.) [Supplement to Treasusy decisions, v. 36, no. 26.] †

INTERNATIONAL HIGH COMMISSION.

Gold (money). Convenio para el establecimiento de un fondo de oro internacional en custodia. 1919. 10 p. †

— International gold clearance fund convention, safeguarding inviolability of gold deposits for clearance operations. 1919. 4 p. † 19—26636.

LOANS AND CURRENCY DIVISION.

Bonds of United States. Caveat list of United States registered bonds, June 1, 1919. [1919.] 4 p. 4to. [Monthly.] †

Money. Circulation statement, June 1, 1919. June 1 [1919]. 1 p. oblong 8vo. [Monthly.] † 10—21967.

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE.

Adenoids, what they are, how to recognize them, what to do for them. 1919. 8 p. il. 24mo. (Keep well series 2.) †

Hospital and sanatorium facilities for discharged sick soldiers and sailors, letter re-

List of Recent Government Departmental Publications

questing amendments in act to provide hospital and sanatorium facilities for discharged sick and disabled soldiers, sailors, and marines. June 16, 1919. 4 p. (H. doc. 112.) ‡ 19—26637.

Labor and laboring classes. Studies of medical and surgical care of industrial workers; by C. D. Selby. 1919. 115 p. 2 p. of pl. (Public health bulletin 99.) [Includes lists of Public Health Service related pubications.] * Paper, 30c. 19—26532.

Public health reports, v. 34, no. 23-26; June 6-27, 1919. 1919. [xvi]+1243-1468 p. il. [Weekly.] * Paper, 5c. single copy, $2.00 a yr. 6—25167.

Special Articles.—No. 23. War activities of Public Health Service; by Benjamin S. Warren and Charles F. Bolduan.—Cooperation of Red Cross in Public Health Service hospitals.—Has your community public health nurse?—Courses in public health nursing.—No. 24. Conference of health authorities, State and Territorial health authorities in annual conference with Public Health Service.—Trinitrotoluene poisoning; by Carl Voegtlin, C. W. Hooper, and J. M. Johnson.—Medical social service for nurses.—Summary of April report of Division of Venereal Diseases, Public Health Service.—No. 25. Occurrence of malaria parasites in Anopheles crucians in nature, percentage of infection of Anopheles quadrimaculatus and latest date found infected in northern Louisiana; by Bruce Mayne.—Anopheles crucians Wied, as agent in malaria transmission [with list of references]; by W. H. Frost and Edgar Sydenstricker.—Closing of schools and theaters during influenza epidemic, Arizona Supreme Court decides that local boards of health can order such closing.—No. 26. Observations on bacteriology of influenza; by Edwin O. Jordan.—Birth statistics and infant mortality, preliminary report of Bureau of Census, 1917.

Note.—This publication is distributed gratuitously to State and municipal health officers, etc., by the Surgeon General of the Public Health Service, Treasury Department. Others desiring these reports may obtain them from the Superintendent of Documents at the price stated above.

Publications. Monthly list of publications, Apr. 1919. [1919.] 2 p. †

Railroad-cars. Sanitation of railway cars; by Thomas R. Crowder. [Reprint] 1919. 15 p. (Reprint 356.) [From Public health reports, Aug. 11, 1916.] * Paper, 5c. 16—26851.

Sickness insurance, its relation to public health and common welfare; by B. S. Warren. [Reprint] 1919. 15 p. (Reprint 250.) [From Public health reports, Jan. 8, 1915.] * Paper, 5c. 15—26099.

Venereal diseases. Place of early treatment in program of venereal disease control. 1919. 4 p. (Reprint 515.) [From Public health reports, Apr. 18, 1919.] *Paper, 5c. 19—26638.

War activities of Public Health Service; by Benjamin S. Warren and Charles F. Bolduan. 1919. 27 p. (Reprint 531.) [Includes list of Public Health Service publications relating to war activities. From Public health reports. June 6, 1919.] *Paper, 5c. 19—26639.

VENEREAL DISEASES DIVISION.

Hygiene. Keeping fit, exhibit for older boys and young men. 1919. 12 p. il. ([V. D pamplet 45.]) †

Venereal diseases. Percentage of venereal diseases among approximately the second million drafted men by States. n. p. [1919]. [2] p. il. 4 * ([V. D. 19—26640.

—Public health nurse and venereal disease control. Washington, D. C. [no. publisher, 1919]. 4 p. (V. D. bulletin 43.) †

—Ravage of innocents must stop [venereal diseases enemies of civilization]. [1919.] 4 p. ([V. D pamplet 42.]) † 10—26641.

—Today's world problem in disease prevention, non-technical discussion of syphilis and gonorrhea; by John H. Stokes. n. p.]1919]. 136 p. (V. D. 22) † 19—26642.

—Venereal disease ordinances, complication of suggested and adjudicated ordinances which have proved successful in combating venereal diseases; [compiled by David Robinson, with assistance of Law Enforcement Division of War Department Commission on Training Camp Activities]. 1919. 36 p. (V. D. bulletin 39.) † 19—26643.

—Venereal diseases, outline of their management. prepared under direction of surgeon general of Army for use of medical officers, revised for use of civilian physicians. 3d edition. Chicago, American Medical Association. 1919. 159 p. 24* [Title on cover is: Manual of treatment of venereal diseases, civilian edition.] ‡

PUBLIC MONEYS DIVISION.

Treasury, Independent. Deficiency estimate for Independent Treasury, deficiency estimate of appropriation required by Division of Public Moneys for contingent expenses, Independent Treasury, fiscal year 1919. June 3, 1919. 2 p. (S. doc. 24.) †

WAR LOAN ORGANIZATION.

Savings Division.

The Director, no. 5; July, 1919. [1919.] 4 p. il. 4* [Published for information and assistance of all savings directors.] †

Posters. Save first, spend afterward, buy savings stamps; [all lettered posters. [1919.] 18x11 in. (S-102-R) [Gives June, 1919, price for war saving stamps.] †

Saving and thrift. Ten lessons in thrift [with Reading list books on thrift and savings]. 3d edition. May, 1919. 19 p. (W. S. S. 15R.) [Prepared in co-operation with Social and Industrial Conditions Department of General Federation of Women's Clubs. No change in text from that of previous edition.] † 19—26521.

Thrift, no. 3; June, 1919. [1919.] 4 p. il. 4* †

War-savings stamps. Liberty and happiness [urging investment in war-savings stamps]. 1919. 7 p. 12* (W. S. S. 59.) †

—[Slip sent out in envelope with interest on registered bonds, urging reinvestment of interest in war savings stamps.] [1919.] 1 p. oblong 48* (W. S. S. 36.) †

Public Information Committee.

Appropriation for Committee on Public Information, communication submitting estimate of appropriations required for expense of closing work of committee. May 29 1919. 2 p. (H. doc. 64.) ‡

Shipping Board.

Appropriation. Estimate of appropriation for Shipping Board, communication submitting revised estimate of appropriations required by Shipping Board and Emergency Fleet Corporation, fiscal year 1920. June 11, 1919. 2 p. (H. doc. 95.) ‡

SHIPPING BOARD EMERGENCY FLEET CORPORATION.

Merchant marine. United States Shipping Board, letter submitting supplemental estimate of appropriation required for recruiting, instructing, and training officers, engineers, and crews for American vessels. June 11, 1918. 2 p. (S. doc. 32.) ‡

War Department.

Ammunition. Disposal of supplies of ammunition, tentative draft of legislation authorizing Secretary of War to turn over, on request from other Executive Departments of Government, ammunition, explosives, and other ammunition components. June 10, 1919. 1 p. (H. doc. 89.) ‡

Appropriations. Appropriation for military establishment and National Guard. May 29, 1919. 7 p. (H. doc. 65.) ‡

—Deficiency appropriation for War Department. May 29, 1919. 2 p. (S. doc. 17.) ‡

Cape Cod Canal. Purchase of Cape Cod Canal, letter transmitting tentative draft of legislation authorizing purchase of Cape Cod Canal. June 2, 1919. 3 p. (H. doc. 68.) ‡

Claims. Claim for damages to pier A, East [North] River, N. Y., communication submitting estimate of appropriation to pay claim for damage by collision, river and harbor work, which has been adjusted and settled by chief of engineers, Army [in favor of department of docks and ferries, New York City]. June 13, 1919. 2 p. H. doc. 108.) ‡

—Claims for damages by collision on river and harbor work, communication submitting estimate of appropriation to pay claims for damages by collision, river and harbor work, which have been adjusted and settled by chief engineers, Army. June 9, 1919. 2 p. (H. doc. 83.) ‡

Conscientious objectors. Statement concerning treatment of conscientious objectors in Army; [by J. S. Easby-Smith]. June 18, 1919. 71 p. † 19—26644.

Employees. Compliance with House resolution 74, letter calling attention to necessity of appropriation to enable Department to comply with House resolution 74 [requesting certain information as to employees of War Department]. June 16, 1919. 2 p. (H. doc. 109.) ‡

—Special information, War Department, communication submitting supplemental estimate of appropriation required in order to comply with provisions of House resolution 74, requesting certain information as to Government employees. June 23, 1919. 2 p. (H. doc. 129.) ‡

Gillespie, T. A., Loading Company. Damages to private property at Gillespie plant, letter submitting supplemental estimate of appropriation required for payment of claims for damages to private property at T. A. Gillespie Loading Co. plant explosion in Oct., 1918 [with final report of Ordnance Board Gillespie Plant Explosion]. 1919. 163 p. (S. doc. 31.) ‡

—Gillespie plant explosion, communication submitting estimate of appropriation required for personal injury or death sustained through explosions and fires at T. A. Gillespie Loading Company's plant [with report of Ordnance Board Gillespie Plant Explosion]. 1919. 24 p. (S. doc. 30.) ‡

Great War, 1914. Battle deaths in Great War, estimate of number of men of principal nations engaged in Great War who were killed in battle or died of wounds; presented by Mr. McCumber. 1919. 4 p. (S. doc. 40.) ‡ 19—26645.

Headstones for graves of soldiers, War Department, communication submitting supplemental estimates of appropriation required for headstones for graves of soldiers, fiscal year 1920. June 18, 1919. 2 p. (H. doc. 115.) ‡

Munitions. American's munitions, 1917-18, report of Benedict Crowell; [edited by Robert J. Bulkley, Robert Forrest Wilson, and Benjamin E. Ling]. 1919. 592 p. il. 6 pl. 218 p. of pl. *Cloth, $2.00. 19—26646.

Panama Canal. Appropriation for two seagoing coal barges, Panama Canal, communication submitting supplemental estimate of appropriation required by The Panama Canal for completing construction of two seagoing coal barges. June 12, 1919. 6 p. (H. doc. 102.) ‡

List of Recent Government Departmental Publications

— Increase of compensation to certain employes of Panama Canal and Canal Zone, communication submitting supplemental estimate of appropriation required by The Panama Canal to provide increased compensation to employes of Panama Canal and Canal Zone, fiscal year 1920. June 2, 1919. 2 p. (H. doc. 73.) ‡

— Panama Canal tolls, tentative draft of bill governing levying of Panama Canal tolls. June 20, 1919. 18 p. (H. doc. 126.) ‡ 19—26647.

Philippine Islands. Special reports on Philippines by Wm. H. Taft, Secretary of War, Jan. 23, 1908, and J. M. Dickinson, Secretary of War, Nov. 23, 1910. 1919. 189 p. † 19—26648.

Public grounds and ordnance civilian schools, letter submitting supplemental estimates of appropriations required for fiscal year 1920. June, 21, 1919. 3 p. (S. doc. 36.) ‡

Test of metals, request that sec. 73, paragraph 36, of printing act of Jan. 12, 1895, be amended so as to permit of printing and distribution of 1,000 copies of "Tests of metals" instead of 500 copies as provided under present law. June 18, 1919. 1 p. (H. doc. 117.) ‡

War risk allotments, family allowances, compensation, insurance, Army allotments, liberty bond allotments, and soldiers' and sailors' civil relief under war risk insurance act, act of Oct. 6, 1917, as amended by act of June 25, 1918, Army allotment law, act of Mar. 2, 1899, as amended by act of Mar. 2, 1901, and act of Oct. 6, 1917, soldiers' and sailors' civil relief act, act of Mar. 8, 1918. [Revised edition.] 1919. 112 p. 12mo. (Special regulations 72.) ‡ War 19—35.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Army list and directory, June 1, 1919. 1919. 195 p. Large 8vo. [Monthly.] * Paper, 15c. single copy, $1.50 a yr. 9—35106.

AIRCRAFT BOARD.

Aeronautics. United States Army aircraft production facts; by G. W. Mixter and H. H. Emmons. Jan, 1919. 106 p. * Paper, 10c. 19—26649.

CONTRACT ADJUSTMENT BOARD.

Decisions of War Department Board of Contract Adjustment, v. 1, Jan. 22-June 12, 1919. 1919. 147 p. [Includes also one decision for June 13, 1919.] ‡ 19—26650.

ENGINEER DEPARTMENT.

Flood control, Mississippi and Sacramento rivers, supplemental estimate of appropriation required by Engineer Department for flood control, Mississippi and Sacramento rivers, fiscal year 1920. June 11, 1919. 2 p. (H. doc. 96.) ‡

NORTHERN AND NORTHWESTERN LAKES SURVEY.

Note.—Charts of the Great Lakes and connecting waters and St. Lawrence River to the international boundary at St. Regis, of Lake Champlain, and of the New York State Canals (series in preparation—4 charts published), are prepared and sold by the U. S. Lake Survey Office, Old Custom-house, Detroit, Mich. Charts may also be purchased at the following U. S. engineer offices: 710 Army Building, New York, N. Y.; 467 Broadway, Albany, N. Y.; 540 Federal Building, Buffalo, N. Y.; and Canal Office, Sault Ste. Marie, Mich. A catalogue (with index map), showing localities, scales, prices, and conditions of sale, may be had upon application at any of these offices.

A descriptive bulletin, which supplements the charts and gives detailed information as to harbors, shore lines and shoals, magnetic determinations, and particulars of changing conditions affecting navigation, is issued free to chart purchasers, upon request. The bulletin is revised annually and issued at the opening of navigation (in April), and supplements thereto are published monthly during the navigation season.

Complete sets of the charts and publications may be seen at the U. S. engineer offices, in Duluth, Minn., Milwaukee, Wis., Chicago, Ill., Grand Rapids, Mich., Cleveland, Ohio, and Oswego, N. Y., but they are obtainable only at the sales offices above mentioned.

Great lakes. Supplement 2, June 20, 1919, corrections and additions to Bulletin 28; to supplement information given upon charts of Great Lakes. U. S. Lake Survey Office, Detroit, Mich. [1919]. p. 1–3+leaves 4–[1]+403—485 p. ‡

JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Opinions. Cumulative index of monthly Digests of opinions of judge advocate general of Army, Jan. 1–Dec. 31, 1918. 1919. [1]+403–489 p. ‡

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Carry on, magazine on reconstruction of disabled soldiers and sailors, v. 1, no. 9, June, 1919; edited by Office of Surgeon General. n. p. [1919]. Cover-title, 32 p. il. † Carry on, 311 Fourth Ave., New York City. SG 18—137.

Note.—This magazine is published for the Surgeon General by the American National Red Cross.

Physical examination of first million draft recruits, methods and results; by Albert G. Love and Charles B. Davenport. Mar. 1919. 521 p. il. (Bulletin 11.) *Paper, 40c. 19—26651.

Surgery. Manual of neuro-surgery; prepared under direction of Neuro-Surgical Section of Division of Surgery, in collaboration with Sections of Head Surgery, General Surgery, Orthopedic Surgery, and Neuro-Psychiatry, Army neuro-surgical laboratories, and instruction laboratory of Army Medical Museum. 1919. 492 p. il. 13 pl. 1 tab. ‡ SG 19—181.

War surgery. Review of war surgery and medicine, June, 1919; v. 2, no. 6. [1919.] Cover-title, 85 p. il. [Monthly. Discontinued with this issue.] † SG 18—110.

Contents.—Gas poisoning [with bibliography].—Caliper splint in fracture of femur.—Capacity for work in amputations of lower extremity.—Cranioplasty.—Peripheral nerve surgery at Shepherd's Bush, London.—Rules for massage as practiced at Alder-Hay Hospital, Liverpool, England.—Notes and abstracts from surgical literature.—Lesions of nerve trunks in maxillo-facial gunshot injuries.—Notes and abstracts from medical literature.—Orders and memoranda from A. E. F.

MILITARY ACADEMY.

Appropriation for maintenance of Military Academy, deficiency estimate of appropriation required by War Department for maintenance, Military Academy, fiscal year 1919. June 17, 1919. 2 p. (H. doc. 114.) ‡

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Gun mounts. Handbook of narrow-gauge equipment (60-centimeter) for 12-inch mortar railway mount, model 1918. Apr. 23, 1919. 39 p. 14 pl. (Form 2025.) * Paper, 15c. War 19—38.

— Handbook of 12-inch mortar carriage, model of 1918. Mar 14, 1919. 54 p. il. 1 pl. ([Form] no. 1987.) * Paper, 10c. War 19—37.

Target practice. Small-arms target practice, supplemental estimate of appropriation required by War Department for small-arms target practice, fiscal year 1920. June 12, 1919. (H. doc. 98.) ‡

Tractors. Handbook of artillery wheeled tractor, model 1918. Nov. 2, 1918 [published] 1919. 206 p. il. 1 pl. ([Form] no. 1979.) * Paper, 25c. War 19—36.

PURCHASE, STORAGE, AND TRAFFIC DIVISION.

Supply bulletin 8 and 9 [1919]; May 15 and 17, 1919. 1919. Each 1 p. 12mo. ‡

Supply circulars. Compilation of Supply circulars and Supply bulletins issued Apr. 24, 1918–May 1, 1919. 1919. 291 p. il. 1 pl. 12mo. ‡ War 19—39.

— Supply circular 36–42 [1919]; May 13–June 13, 1919. 1919. Each 1 p. or 2 p. 12mo. ‡

STAFF CORPS, GENERAL.

Army. Changes 88 [for] Army regulations [1913]; May 13, 1919. [1919.] 2 leaves. [Regulations issued by War Department.] †

Drill. Changes 24 [for] Infantry drill regulations [1911]; June 2, 1919. 1919. 1 p. small 4to. †

Special regulations. Changes 5 [for] Special regulations 1 [Appointment of provisional 2d lieutenants, 1917]; June 2, 1919. [1919.] 2 leaves, 12mo. [Special regulations issued by War Department.] †

— Changes 6 [for] Special regulations 43 [Officers' Reserve Corps]; May 22, 1919. [1919.] 7 leaves, 12mo. [Special regulations issued by War Department.] †

— Changes 8–10 [for] Special regulations 42 [Specifications for uniform of Army, 1917]; Mar. 15–June 3, 1919. 1919. Each 1 p. or 7 leaves, 12mo. [Special regulations issued by War Department.] †

— Changes 9 [for] Special regulations 41 [Regulations for uniform for Army, 1917]; May 1, 1919. [1919.] 2 leaves, 12mo. [Special regulations issued by War Department.] †

Stoppage circular, June 16, 1919. [1919.] 58 p. [Monthly.] ‡

TANK CORPS.

Tank Corps schools, supplemental estimate of appropriation for incidental expenses, Tank Corps schools, fiscal year 1920. June 19, 1919. 2 p. (S. doc. 34.) ‡

War Industries Board.

PLANNING AND STATISTICS DIVISION.

Prices. History of prices during the war: International price comparisons [with bibliography]; by Wesley C. Mitchell, assisted by Margaret L. Goldsmith and Florence K. Middaugh. 1919. xiii+395 p. il. (W. I. B. price bulletin 2.) [Prepared in co-operation with Commerce Department. Also issued without series title as a Commerce Department publication for which see in this catalogue, p. 647.] * Paper, 25c. 19—26652.

— Same: Prices in button industry; by John M. Curran. 1919. 22 p. il. (W. I. B. price bulletin 29.) * Paper, 5c. 19—26653.

— Same: Prices of barley, hops, rye, and their products; by Lloyd W. Maxwell. 1919. 17 p. il. (W. I. B. price bulletin 12.) * Paper, 5c. 19—26654.

(Continued on Page 23.)

Status of War Department Contracts

The War Department authorizes the following statement on the status of contracts, purchase and storage, June 28, 1919:

All purchase and storage contracts, except those for subsistence, medical supplies and raw materials, are shown. Contracts for horse-drawn vehicles have all been canceled or filled. The largest class of material still on order is Signal Corps supplies, for which contracts are still outstanding to the amount of $37,014,000, or 42 per cent of the total on order November 11.

	Values on Order		Per Cent.		On
	November 11.	June 28.	Canc'd	Del'v'd.	order.
Horse-drawn vehicles.....	$22,507,000	.....	76	24	..
Motor vehicles.....	416,528,000	$2,088,000	67	33	..
Tentage	4,089,000	199,000	73	22	5
Equipage	26,731,000	1,278,000	49	46	5
Mach. and Eng. materials...	107,203,000	7,405,000	50	43	7
Textiles	129,669,000	12,126,000	30	61	9
General supplies.....	42,581,000	4,503,000	36	53	11
Clothing	155,613,000	22,532,000	38	48	14
Harness	10,317,000	1,821,000	30	52	18
Signal Corps supplies.....	87,444,000	37,014,000	34	24	42
Total	$1,002,682,000	$88,966,000	51	40	9

ARMY COLORS AND STANDARDS.

Changes have been approved in army regulations governing colors and standards, and copies of these changes are being sent to the commanding officer of each regiment and independent organization which is authorized to carry colors or standards, except those soon to be demobilized, with circular letter as follows:

The colors and standards now in possession of your organization will be continued in use until no longer serviceable. In the meantime, you are directed to submit for approval of the Secretary of War, recommendations for a design of distinctive organization device to be placed above coat of arms on the organization colors, and also devices for the four corners if such are considered desirable. These devices are intended to commemorate services and historical deeds of the regiment. The device above cost of arms should preferably replace some particular event of historical signficance or some particular feat of arms performed by the regiment. A motto of the organization may be made a part of this device.

Devices in corners can be used to show the wars in which the organization has participated, or any other features connected with the history of the regiment, which it may be desired to perpetuate. Following suggestions have been made to designate wars: They should not, however, be considered as binding: The cactus for the Mexican War; a palm tree for the Philippine Insurrection; a conventional castle for the Spanish War; a laurel wreath in each corner to show service in France in the present war. The regimental history should be carefully studied and the best talent available employed before recommendations are submitted.

In order that different organizations may benefit by ideas of each other, you are authorized to communicate direct with Equipment Branch, General Staff, asking for suggestions and giving ideas which have been developed in your own organization.

COAL PRODUCTION REPORT.

Following is the weekly report on the production of bituminous coal, anthracite and beehive coke, compiled by the Geological Survey, Department of the Interior:

The production of bituminous coal slumped again in the week of August 16, bringing the rate of production down again to near the level in the latter part of June. The recent strikes on the railroads and in the coal fields, to which causes the sharp decrease in production the first half of August are largely attributed, have been awakening consumers of bituminous coal generally to the danger of delayed purchases of coal. The lack of market has ceased to be the principal factor limiting production in most districts, and car shortage, or more broadly speaking, transportation disability, is of greatest importance. Mine operating time reported lost in the week of August 9, because of car shortage, was the highest recorded in any week since March, 1918. Production of bituminous coal in the calendar year to date is now nearly 92,000,000 tons, or 25 per cent behind last year for the same period.

The rate of production of beehive coke continues to gain, the output in the week of August 16 being estimated at 412,500 net tons, a gain over the previous week of 23,700 tons, or 6 per cent. Substantial gains in all the eastern districts were partially offset by decreases in the Far West. The output for the week of August 16 was equivalent to 72 per cent of the production in the corresponding week of last year, whereas the total for the calendar year to date is but 63 per cent of the total for the same period of last year.

LOCOMOTIVES SHIPPED.

Twenty-nine locomotives were shipped to various railroads during the week ended August 9, according to a statement just issued by the Railroad Administration.

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS.

(Continued From Page 22.)

— Same: Prices of cement; by Homer Hoyt. 1919. 11 p. il. (W. I. B. price bulletin 41.) * Paper, 5c. 19—26655.

— Same: Prices of corn and corn products; by Harry F. Bruning. 1919. 19 p. il. (W. I. B. price bulletin 10.) * Paper, 5c. 19—26656.

— Same: Prices of edible vegetable oils. 1919. 16 p. il. (W. I. B. price bulletin 15.) * Paper, 5c. 19—26657.

— Same: Prices of feed and forage; by Lloyd W. Maxwell. 1919. 21 p. il. (W. I. B. price bulletin 8.) * Paper, 5c. 19—26658.

— Same: Prices of fruits, nuts, and wine. 1919. 15 p. il. (W. I. B. price bulletin 16.) * Paper, 5c. 19—26659.

— Same: Prices of hair, bristles, and feathers; by J. Linden Heacock. 1919. 19 p. ld. (W. I. B. price bulletin 28.) * Paper, 5c. 19—26660.

— Same: Prices of hatter's fur and fur felt hats; by J. Linden Heacock. 1919. 13 p. il. (W. I. B. price bulletin 27.) * Paper, 5c. 19—26661.

— Same: Prices of heavy chemicals; by H. L. Lewenberg, 1919. 20 p. il. (W. I. B. price bulletin 46.) * Paper, 5c. 19—26662.

— Same: Prices of matches; by Mary L. Danforth. 1919. 9 p. il. (W. I. B. price bulletin 37.) * Paper, 5c. 19—26663.

— Same: Prices of proprietary preparations; by W. Lee Lewis and F. W. Cassebeer. 1919. 13 p. il. (W. I. B. price bulletin 55.) * Paper, 5c. 19—26664.

— Same: Prices of quarry products; by Homer Hoyt. 1919. 15 p. il. (W. I. B. price bulletin 40.) * Paper, 5c. 19—26665.

— Same: Prices of sand and gravel; by W. J. Kotsrean. 1919. 8 p. il. (W. I. B. price bulletin 39.) * Paper, 5c. 19—26666.

— Same: Prices of spices and condiments; by Debora E. Wood. 1919. 12 p. il. (W. I. B. price bulletin 17.) * Paper, 5c. 19—26667.

— Same: Prices of vegetables and truck; by Murray S. Wildman. 1919. 18 p. il. (W. I. B. price bulletin 14.) * Paper, 5c. 19—26668.

War Trade Board.

Employes of War Trade Board, letter transmitting, pursuant to resolution, lists showing number of employes in department at specified dates, etc. May 29, 1919. 2 p. (S. doc. 13.) ‡

Journal. War Trade Board journal, official rulings and announcements of board and its bureaus, no. 22; June, 1919. 1919. 55 p. [Monthly.] † 7—26936.

Note.—The War Trade Board journal is intended to keep branch offices of the Board, commercial attaches, consuls, customs officials, collectors of the port, and other Government officials, industrial and commercial organizations, trade journals, exporters, importers, and the daily press informed concerning the administrative procedure of the War Trade Board, and is issued by the Board through its Information Division.

GRADING OF OFFICERS.

The Secretary of War has approved an opinion of the Judge Advocate General to effect that officers of the permanent establishment holding higher grades than their permanent grade when retired should be retired with their permanent grade in the permanent establishment.

RED CROSS HOME SERVICE

Information for Soldiers' and Sailors' Families, Issued by Department of Civilian Relief.

Checks to Disabled Men.

The Federal Board for Vocational Education in a recent letter to the service men in training expresses great hope that confusion, incident to taking over the payment of entire support of disabled men under training, will be cleared up and all adjustments made by September 1st. On account of the immense amount of work involved in checking against the War Risk Bureau files, some checks have been mailed out during August which will be adjusted later. The board suggests that no letters be written until the check is received for payment up to September 1st, and if at that time the sum is still less than that due, an affidavit covering dependents and a statement of the shortage should be filed with the District office.

All persons entering training subsequent to July 11th must execute an affidavit covering dependency, before they will receive payments. For persons who were in training prior to July 11th, the Vocational Board is checking against the records of the War Risk Bureau and will endeavor to obtain from that source the evidence of dependency required.

To quote from the letter from the Federal Board:

"Under the new law, while all payments for compensation from the Bureau are suspended, training pay, at the same time, is greatly increased. A single man without dependents will be entitled to receive $80 per month. An additional amount is paid to men with dependents. A man with wife, but no children, receives $115 00; a man with wife and one child, $125.00; man with wife and two children, $132.50, with $5 00 per month additional for each additional child; man with no wife, but one child, $105.00; man with no wife, but two children, $112 50; man with no wife and three children, $120.00, and so on; man with dependent mother or father, $110 00, and man with both mother and father dependent, $120.00. No distinction is made under the amended section between officers and enlisted men, and the training pay above indicated is the maximum amount that can be paid to commissioned and non-commissioned officers and privates alike.

Civil Service.

In the future the Federal Board for Vocational Education has the responsibility of testing, training and certifying for the United States Civil Service Commission, disabled soldiers, sailors and marines who desire to enter Civil Service employment.

The Civil Service regulations have been amended by an executive officer of the President to permit the fullest co-operation of government agencies with the Federal Board in the vocational rehabilitation of disabled men. By the removal of set restrictions, arrangements have been worked out between representatives of the Civil Service Commission and Vocational Board which will greatly relieve the difficulties hitherto experienced by men under the Board's care who desired preparation and entrance into Civil Service. Federal Board representatives will have the expert advice, counsel and assistance of government officials and employes.

National Welfare Conference.

At a conference of representatives of all the national welfare agencies, held Monday, August 18 at the War Risk Bureau, Director Cholmeley-Jones outlined the new policy of co-operation by the Bureau with the various agencies.

Mr. Jones indicated that duplicating contacts from many organizations had been contributing to a congestion and considerable duplication of effort. Experience having demonstrated that the Red Cross Home Service Sections are so widespread and so thoroughly trained in the reguluations and methods of the Bureau he thought it best the Red Cross should become the clearing agency through which all complaints and inquiries regarding the difficulties of service men, should pass.

Most of the representatives agreed heartily with this plan, and in the future all community problems of service men will be cleared through local Home Service Sections. The Red Cross will make available to the various agencies blanks and forms which have been prepared in co-operation with the War Risk Bureau. All such forms will be forwarded through the local Home Service Sections, checked against their records, thus preventing duplication at their source. Replies in all cases will be returned by the Red Cross to the original inquirer, through the organization which handled it primarly.

Organizations co-operating with the Red Cross may either secure the blanks and fill them out in their own office or they may refer the complainant to the Red Cross Service Section direct.

Represented at the conference were the Young Men's Christian Association, Veterans of the World War, American Library Association, American Red Cross, Boy Scouts of America, Jewish Welfare Board, Salvation Army, Knights of Columbus, National Catholic War Cohncil, National Tuberculosis Society, American Legion, American Jewish Relief and the War Camp Community Service.

This increased responsibility places upon the Red Cross a new challenge and calls for an unlimited amount of team play, tact and diplomacy. Organizations co-operating must feel that the Red Cross is merely the clearing agency and that the task is being done co-operatively the Red Cross being the willing servant of both the soldiers and the other organizations. A plan is being worked out by which the national office of the Red Cross will be represented in the War Risk Bureau by an additional force and an improved system of following through inquiries is to be inaugurated. National officials are very hopeful that the whole system is soon to be speeded up and that more prompt replies will be made to complaints, thus clearing up one of the most potent causes of annoyance to service men and their families.

Insurance Rates.

Government insurance rates are now advanced one year higher than they were in July, 1918. This means that a man who was 24 years old when he took out his insurance last year will be obliged to pay premiums at the rate for age 25 this year.

Information concerning the rates, reinstatement or conversion of government policies may be obtained from your Red Cross Home Service Section.

SOLDIERS' HOMESTEAD ENTRIES.

Circular No. 655.

Department of the Interior, General Land Office.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 22, 1919.

Registers and Receivers, United States Land Offices.

Sirs: Attention is directed to the following departmental letter of August 19, 1919:

"The Commissioner of the General Land Office.

"Dear Mr. Commissioner: Referring to my ruling of June 13, 1919, embodied in General Land Office Circular No. 648, June 24, 1919, in regard to rule of approximation, as applied to soldiers' additional homestead entries, it was directed that the new rule should become effective September 1, 1919. For good reasons shown, the department is convinced that the time limit is too short, and same is hereby extended to December 1, 1919. You will give this modification the same publicity given the original instructions. Very truly yours,

"ALEXANDER T. VOGELSANG,
"First Assistant Secretary."

Accordingly, on and after December 1, 1919, you will require applicants for location of rights under Sections 2306 and 2307 of the Revised Statutes (commonly known as soldiers' additional homestead entries) to tender rights of sufficient area to equal the area of the land sought to be located.

Very respectfully,
C. M. BRUCE,
Acting Commissioner.

PROPERTY OF THE
PENNA. STATE LIBRARY,
NOT TO BE TAKEN FROM
THE LIBRARY.

Gov't Business News

United States Bulletin

Policies Bids Orders

CONTINUING the Work of the OFFICIAL BULLETIN Established Under Order of THE PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES, May 10, 1917.
AUTHORITATIVE RECORD of GOVERNMENT ACTIVITIES Affecting Business. Issued EVERY MONDAY.
Under the Direction of ROGER W. BABSON, President and Publisher.

VOL. 1. No. 25. WASHINGTON, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1919. $10.00 A YEAR

MODERATE LIQUIDATION OF U. S. WAR SECURITIES AND OF LOANS ANNOUNCED BY FEDERAL RESERVE BOARD

Moderate liquidation of United States war securities and of loans supported by such securities (so-called war paper) is indicated by the Federal Reserve Board's weekly statement showing condition on August 22 of 773 members banks in leading cities. Government and other demand deposits likewise show some decreases as well as reserve balances with the Federal Reserve banks.

United States bond holdings show a decline for the week of $2,300,000. Victory notes on hand fell off $4,800,000, while those of Treasury certificates declined $16,400,000, larger decrease being reported under the latter head for the member banks in New York City. The paper on hand fell off $12,800,000, largely at the New York City banks. Loans secured by stocks and bonds declined from $2,948,700,000 to $2,939,300,000, larger decreases reported by the banks in New York and in other Federal Reserve Bank cities being offset to a large extent by increases in such loans shown for the banks in the less important bank centers. Other loans and investments increased $53,200,000 in Federal Reserve Bank cities and about $37,000,000 at all reporting banks.

Withdrawal of Deposits.

Aggregate holdings of U. S. war securities and war paper declined from $3,494,700,000 to $3,458,300,000, and constitute 23.1 per cent of the total loans and investments of all reporting banks as against 23.4 per cent the week previous. For the New York City banks a decline in this ratio from 27.7 to 27.2 per cent is noted.

Net withdrawals of Government deposits totaled $51,600,000, other demand deposits (net) declined $87,500,000, while time deposits show but a nominal change. Reserve balances with the F. R. banks declined $74,500,000, largely in New York City. Accommodation by the reserve banks as measured by discounts for reporting banks of collateral notes and customers' paper, shows an increase of $48,900,000.

NEW COTTON MILL FOR CHINA.

It is reported that one of the largest cotton mills in China is to be erected to the north of Wuchang. It is planned to install 1,000 weaving machines and over 40,000 spinning frames.

GOLD IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

The Treasury Department, Federal Reserve Board, authorizes the following: During the month ending July 10 the net outward movement of gold was $91,472,000, as compared with a net inward movement of $19,149,000 for the month ending June 10.

The gain in the country's stock of gold since August 1, 1914, was $1,009,547,000, as may be seen from the following exhibit:

August 1 to December 31, 1914: Imports, $23,253,000; exports, $104,972,000; excess of exports over imports, $81,719,000.*

January 1 to December 31, 1915: Imports, $451,955,000; exports, $31,426,000; excess of imports over exports, $420,529,000.

January 1 to December 31, 1916: Imports, $685,745,000; exports, $155,793,000; excess of imports over exports, $529,952,000.

January 1 to December 31, 1917: Imports, $553,713; $372,171,000; excess of imports over exports, $181,542,000.

January 1 to December 31, 1918: Imports, $61,950; exports, $40,848; excess of imports over exports, $21,102,000.

January 1 to July 10, 1919: Imports, $50,984,000; exports, $112,843; excess of exports over imports, $61,859,000.*

Total: Imports $1,827,600,000; exports, $818,043,000; excess of imports over exports, $1,009,547,000.

Of the gold imports for the monthly period amounting to $6,981,314, $5,366,481 are credited to Canada, the remainder coming largely from Mexico and the Dutch East Indies. Gold exports, following the removal of the gold embargo on June 7, proceeded on a large scale and for the monthly period ending July 10 amounted to $98,441,384. Of the total exports $32,460,000 was consigned to Argentina, $25,850,000 to Spain, $17,024,000 to Japan, and $7,405,000 to Uruguay, the remainder being shipped principally to Venezuela, Hongkong, Peru, and Bolivia.

*Excess of exports over imports.

ARMY ENLISTMENTS.

The War Department authorizes the following:

The number of new enlistments reported to August 20 was 104,120. More than 80,000 are still required. No more enlistments are being made for the A. E. F. Enlistments for other services are: Siberia (including voluntary transfers) 3,397; Philippines, 3,028; Hawaii, 2,058.

MUST USE NEW LABEL ON ALL BEVERAGE PRODUCTS IF COMPLETELY DENATURED ALCOHOL IS UTILIZED

The Bureau of Internal Revenue issues the following:

Reports of the extended use of completely denatured alcohol for beverage purposes and as an external application have led to the issuance by the Bureau of Internal Revenue of a regulation requiring that there be printed on the labels of wholesale and retail containers a more specific warning of the deadly nature of their contents.

Must Use New Label.

The present labels contain the formula and the word "poison." On the new labels will be printed the word "Poison," and the following statement: "Completely denatured alcohol is a violent poison. It cannot be applied externally to animal or human tissue without seriously injurious results. It cannot be taken internally without inducing blindness and general physical decay, ultimately resulting in death." There are four generally used formulae for the manufacture of completely denatured alcohol, each of which renders the product unfit for use as a beverage. Its sale for such purpose is forbidden by law.

Mr. Roper's Directions.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue, Daniel C. Roper, has sent to Collectors the following letter:

"Collectors should use every means at their disposal to make known to the public the dangers of either external use of completely denatured alcohol.

"Wherever Collectors or Revenue Agents in charge hear of a misuse of completely denatured alcohol, a most thorough examination must be made immediately and all the facts fully reported to the Commissioner for the infliction upon the responsible parties of the penalties provided by law."

The penalty for the sale of completely denatured alcohol for beverage purposes is a fine of not more than $5,000 or imprisonment for not more than five years, or both.

SPECIAL BAYONET TRAINING.

A special course in physical and bayonet training will be established at Camp Benning to extend from Sept. 5th to 30th. Twenty officers of various arms will report for duty as student officers.

Child Labor And The Revenue Law

In response to inquiries from the public, the Commissioner of Internal Revenue has issued a series of rulings relating to the child labor provisions of the Revenue Act of 1918.

Section 1200 of the Revenue Act imposes a tax of 10 per cent on the entire net profits of any mine or quarry in which children under 16 years of age are employed or permitted to work during any portion of the taxable year. A similar tax is imposed on the entire net profits of any mill, cannery, workshop, factory or manufacturing establishment in which children under 14 are employed or permitted to work, or in which children between 14 and 16 are employed or permitted to work for more than eight hours a day, or six days a week, or before 6 a. m. or after 7 p. m. A single exception is made of boys' and girls' canning clubs, such as are recognized by the Department of Agriculture.

Definition of Factory.

Any room or place in which goods or products "are manufactured or repaired, cleaned, sorted or altered in whole or in part for sale or wages," is a workshop, factory or manufacturing establishment within the meaning of the child labor tax law.

The law does not apply to the agricultural industry, even when connected with another industry. For example, a cannery and farm operating as a unit may employ children in the fields "in purely agricultural operations." A sharp line of distinction is drawn, however, between the manufacturing and production ends of such business. Children may not be employed in or about the cannery or in the manufacture of its products at some distance therefrom, without subjecting the owner to the tax. "Beans are snipped and corn husked as a necessary part of a canning operation, and not a necessary part of an agricultural operation," says the ruling. "Farming or agricultural work may cease and be complete with the production, and picking or gathering of beans and corn, but when these vegetables are prepared and broken, snipped, or husked with a view to their immediate use in canning or preserving for public sale, the snipping and husking wherever carried on—in the field, in sheds or shelters on the farm, in farm houses or in sheds or shelters near the canneries —are a part of the cannery operation, and the children employed are employed by the cannery."

The same general rule applies to a sugar mill and sugar plantation operating as a unit.

Picking of Tobacco.

Assuming that the picking and stringing of tobacco leaves on a plantation is an agricultural operation in no way connected with the operation of a workshop, factory or manufacturing establishment, the employment of such children to perform such work does not come within the taxation intent of the revenue act, it is ruled. The employment of children in forestry operations in turpentine woods does not subject the employer to the tax, such occupations being physically separate and apart from the manufacturing establishment, and the character of the work not permitting the children to be in or around the manufacturing establishment.

Employment of children in the field as chain carriers for surveyors or timber estimators of a saw mill, the nature of their employment never requiring their presence in or about the mill, or in connections with its mechanical operations, does not subject the operator thereof to the tax.

Newspaper Publishing Plant.

A newspaper publishing plant is a manufacturing establishment within the meaning of the law. "No distinction," the rulings say, "can be made in employment in different departments of the same establishments, and the employment of office boys or messengers between 14 and 16 years before 6 a. m. or after 7 p. m. would subject the person operating the establishment to the tax."

Employment of children in the distribution of papers outside and away from the newspaper plant does not come within the taxation intent of the law.

The tax applies to the employment of children in an office force of a manufacturing establishment if the offices are located in the same building or on the same premises. If, however, a manufacturing establishment maintains a city or district office away from the main plant it may employ children on its office force without being subjected to the tax, such children not being required or permitted to be in or about the manufacturing establishment.

Moving Picture Industry.

The moving picture industry does not come within the child labor provisions of the act. "Although employment in connection with the making of moving pictures may be harmful to children in many ways, it is not believed that the law-making body intended that 'factory, workshop or manufacturing establishment' was meant to embrace the making of moving pictures, either in studio or out of doors," the regulations state.

Children may be employed by stores or telegraph, telephone or express panies not connected with the establishments specified by the act without subjecting the owner to the tax.

While a gas company is a manufacturing establishment, boys between 14 and 16 years of age may be employed as lamp lighters, the nature of their work not requiring their presence in or around the plant.

The rules state that the presence of any child in or about the places specified shall be taken as prima facie evidence of its employment therein. "It is immaterial that the children are in or about the establishments with their mothers and are entirely too young to work or be of service there."

In the matter of employment or permission to work, no distinction is made under the law in the case of an owner's children.

The child labor provisions of the Revenue Act became effective April 25, 1919.

VAT DYES FROM GERMANY.

The War Trade Board is sending out the following letter:

Sirs—You are advised that the War Trade Board Section of the Department of State has determined to permit the importation of vat dyes from Germany in quantities sufficient to supply the requirements of the consumers of the United States for the six months' period, October 1, 1919, to April 1, 1920. Importations of these articles will be governed by rules and regulations which will be announced as soon as the necessary details have been completed. In the meantime, you are requested to file with the War Trade Board Section on or before September 15, 1919, applications and undertakings of the form enclosed herewith, in which will be stated your estimates of the amounts of vat dyes which will be required for consumption in your plant during the abovementioned six months' period. Upon receipt of your applications, the War Trade Board Section will advise you as to amount of German vat dyes which may be imported for your use during said period.

Very truly yours,
BUREAU OF IMPORTS.

No. . . (For official use only.)
(A separate application should be used for each separate dye required.)

APPLICATION

for allocation of German vat dyes for consumption during the six months' period, October 1, 1919, to April 1, 1920.

Dated.
Applicant's Reference No. . .

To Bureau of Imports, War Trade Board Section, Department of State, Washington, D. C.

We hereby certify that the vat dyes hereinbelow described are the estimated requirements for consumption in our plant during the six months' period, October 1, 1919, to April 1, 1920; and we hereby make application for an allocation of the same.

We undertake and agree that all vat dyes of German manufacture which may be secured by us pursuant to the rules and regulations of the War Trade Board Section will be used by us for our own manufacturing purposes and will not be sold or otherwise disposed of except with the approval of the Bureau of Imports.

Designation of dye.

Schultz No. ——.* (*If number is not found in Schultz Dye Table, 1914 Edition, classify is possible under proper group as given by Schultz.)

Pounds.

Name of corporation, firm or individual.

Name of officer authorized to act for applicant.

FOREIGN FIELDS OF INDUSTRY

The Department of Commerce, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Trade, makes public the following data received from its representatives abroad:

FOREIGN TARIFFS.

AUSTRALIA.

[Commonwealth of Australia Gazette, May 8 and 15, 1919.]

Revocation of Prohibition of Importation of Tea.

The Governor General of the Commonwealth of Australia has issued a proclamation revoking the proclamation of September 11, 1919, which prohibited the importation into the Commonwealth, except with the written consent of the Minister of Trade and Customs, of tea other than that grown or produced in the British possession.

Importation of Rubber-Covered Wire.

A proclamation of the Governor General issued April 2, 1919, prohibits the importation of rubber-covered wire, unless there is applied to each coil, in as permanent a manner as practicable, a label setting out in prominent and legible characters the following information:

(a) The manufacturer's name and address;
(b) The length of the wire;
(c) The date of the manufacture;
(d) The gauge of conductor; and
(e) The insulation resistance per statute mile after 24 hours' immersion in water at 60 deg. F. and one minute's electrification at — volts (the voltage to be plainly marked on the label), or details of the test voltage applied, or other definite and comprehensive description of quality.

Regulations as to quality and standards of insulation resistance are also given, and this information will be furnished those interested upon application to the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. These regulations were to have entered into force on July 1, 1919, but according to the British Board of Trade Journal for July 10 they have been postponed until January 1, 1920.

NEW ZEALAND.

[New Zealand Government Gazette, June 12 and 19, 1919.]

Import Duty on Certain Tractors.

An order in council published in the New Zealand Government Gazette of June 12, 1919, provides that tractors driven by gas, oil, or electricity, suited for use in stores or warehouses, or upon wharves or pavements, or for similar use, shall be charged with the duty chargeable on motor vehicles for road traffic not otherwise enumerated, including motor cars and motor carriages. The rate of duty for such vehicles is 20 per cent, general tariff, while the preferential rate for goods produced or manufactured in the British Dominions is 10 per cent.

Wheat Meal and Ground Wheat.

An order in Council of June 17, 1919, prohibits the importation of wheat meal and ground wheat into the Dominion of New Zealand, except with the consent of the Minister of Customs given on the recommendation of the Board of Trade.

JAMAICA.

[Consul C. L. Latham, Kingston, May 31, 1919.]

Package Tax on Imports.

A law has been enacted placing a temporary tax on all packages imported into Jamaica. All commodities of the sort and quantities mentioned in the schedule below shall in each case be deemed to be a package. The charges imposed by the law shall be paid to the collector, in addition to the general and usual import taxes now existing and they are to be paid immediately upon entry being made. The law is to continue in force until and including March 31, 1920.

The schedule of goods considered to constitute a package is as follows: On every package other than a package containing kerosene or containing condensed milk, $0.25; lumber, on every 1,000 feet, or less quantity, superficial measurement, $0.50; shingles of any kind, on every 1,000 or less number, $0.25; iron, unmanufactured, free; coal, free; bricks, tiles, and slates, per 1,000 $0.50; ironware, pewter, copper, lead, tin, and brass of every description, per hundredweight, $0.25; stoves, iron pots, and other hollow ware, not being packed in packages, per hundredweight, $0.25; oars and handspikes, per dozen, $0.25; paint, per keg or drum, per 112 pounds, $0.25; salt, free; spades, shovels, forks, and cutlasses, free; factory and agricultural machinery which, in the opinion of the Governor in Privy Council, is imported for the purpose of improving, economically, the manufacture of exports out of local products, free.

The collection of this tax was begun on June 1, 1919. There will be no tax on passengers' baggage or on parcel post packages.

VENEZUELA.

Tariff Classifications.

Consul Goodwin, Caracas, Venezuela, has sent a notice of an executive decree which makes the following classification of merchandise under the import tariff of Venezuela:

Merchandise not specified in the tariff is to be considered as first class, 0.05 bolivares per kilo, plus 25 per cent ad valorem; combs of horn, celluloid, or ebonite, with or without adornments of imitation of precious stones, sixth class, 2.50 bolivares per kilo, plus 50 per cent specific; wraps and adornments of skin, lined with cloth or unlined, seventh class, 5 bolivares per kilo, plus 5 per cent ad valorem. (Bolivar equals $0.193; kilo equals 2.2046 pounds.)

URUGUAY.

[Consul William Dawson, Montevideo, April 14, 1919.]

License Fees for Commercial Travelers.

According to a law of January 29, 1918, which fixed commercial license rates for the fiscal years 1917-1919 (July 1 to June 30), the license to be paid by traveling salesmen representing foreign firms is fixed for Montevideo at 100 pesos ($103.40) per annum, save those handling watches, jewelry, and similar lines, in which case the license is 500 pesos ($517). Traveling salesmen representing foreign firms are classified under the general heading of "ambulating business," for which it is provided that the full license shall be paid irrespective of the time of year in which collected. A law of February 2, 1918, established the same licenses as above for the remaining Departments of Uruguay. It should be noted that a license taken out for Montevideo is not valid for the interior and vice versa.

HOW TO INCREASE PRODUCTION AND SECURE GREATER CO-OPERATION IN YOUR PLANT

WE are producing in poster form each week the best appeal by a Government official which is destined to increase production and harmony.

POSTING these in your factory or store should be very helpful to you and your employes.

Samples of Posters and terms submitted upon application.

THE Babson Bureau of Information on Government Activities
10 Jackson Place,
Washington, D. C.

FEDERAL RESERVE BOARD DATA.

As compared with the immediately preceding week aggregate debits to individual account for the week ending August 27 show a decline of 7.7 per cent, all the districts reporting lower totals, says the Federal Reserve Board. Most recent figures for 111 cities indicate an increase of nearly 30 per cent over corresponding figures in 1918. For New York City the increase, as compared with the corresponding week in 1918, was 38 per cent. On the other hand, St. Louis and Minneapolis reported larger figures in 1918 than for the week just ended.

The statement closes with a recapitulation giving comparative figures by reserve districts for 153 centers reporting complete data for the two most recent weeks, also like figures for 111 centers for which data are available, both for the past two weeks and the week ending August 28 of last year.

United States Bulletin

Continuing the Work of The Official U. S. Bulletin Established May 10, 1917, Under an Order of the President of the United States. Published by the Babson Bureau, Inc., Roger W. Babson, President. Issued Every Monday.

Office: No. 10 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C. Tel. Main 2913

The United States Bulletin is dedicated to the faithful presentation of the official acts of the Government that the people may know and understand precisely and accurately just what the Government is doing day by day. The Bulletin expresses no opinions, indulges in no conjecture or speculation. Published under the same executive management, the same editorship.

The Bulletin is in itself a complete record of all the important activities of the United States Government through its various departments, Legislative, Judicial, and Executive. Official Orders, Statements, and Rulings printed textually as issued by accredited Government officials, and, therefore, an authoritative guide to the business interests of the Nation; a virtual necessity to the Government itself in acquainting the various departments with the official acts of one another; to the Judiciary; to the Manufacturers; Miners and Traders; to Corporations, Railroads, Steamship, Telegraph and Cable Companies; Exporters and Importers; to Diplomats, Consular Agents, Statesmen, and men of affairs generally, who wish to keep accurately informed of what the Government is doing and to preserve for reference authentic copies of public announcements issued by the Government's own officials and agents. Entered at the post office at Washington, D. C., as second-class mail matter.—Edward S. Rochester, Editor.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES BY MAIL

One year	$10.00
Six months	6.00
One year, postage prepaid to foreign countries	15.00
Six months, postage prepaid to foreign countries	8.50
Back numbers and extra copies, each	.20

Make all checks, money orders, and drafts payable to United States Bulletin, 10 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C.—C. T. Clayton, Business Manager.

NEW AIR MAIL ROUTE.

Flying across the mountains from New York to Bellefonte, Pa., has proven to be the most difficult route of the Air Mail Service. This is in part due to the fact that the valleys and cities are blotted out by the early morning ground fogs, leaving only the tops of the ridges exposed as landmarks to aviators. It is also due in part to the changeable velocity and direction of the winds over the 215 miles' trip from Belmont Field, on Long Island, to Bellefonte, in the heart of the mountains, due to the variety of topographical changes in the way of valleys and mountains. Also the greatest wind velocities are found during the summer time in th t region. This is shown in the variations of speed of the fast planes of the Air Mail Service.

Out of 101 trips, 39 were made at speeds ranging from 101 to 132 miles per hour, and 39 trips were made at speeds between 81 and 100 miles per hour. There were only four trips in a period of nearly two months in which the wind was strong enough to hold the speed down to less than 60 miles an hour.

Exports of Breadstuffs, Oil, Etc.

The following statement of Exports of Domestic Breadstuffs, Cottonseed Oil, Meat and Dairy Products, Cotton and Mineral Oils, from the United States was compiled by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce:

		July.		Seven months ended July.	
		1919.	1918.	1919.	1918.
Breadstuffs	Dollars	54,822,529	$ 59,296,200	$ 562,978,653	$ 414,302,898
Cottonseed oil	Pounds	10,645,296	15,085,705	146,151,454	90,949,406
Cottonseed oil	Dollars	2,274,419	3,197,111	30,204,148	17,340,624
Meat and dairy products	Dollars	104,179,227	94,758,585	819,137,272	584,774,196
Cotton	Bales	528,902	218,877	3,629,426	2,136,079
Cotton	Pounds	270,744,413	112,037,819	1,865,891,378	1,091,676,841
Cotton	Dollars	89,974,532	34,923,673	583,218,332	339,128,854
Mineral oils	Gallons	169,182,087	236,777,600	1,337,787,631	1,588,742,153
Mineral oils	Dollars	23,134,746	29,630,024	188,402,474	194,550,238

CONDITION OF RESERVE BANKS.

The Treasury Department announces:

Aggregate increases of 46.2 millions in the holdings of war paper accompanied by slightly larger additions to reserve deposits are indicated in the Federal Reserve Board's weekly bank statement issued as at close of business on Aug. 29, 1919. The statement also shows an increase of 27.1 millions in Federal Reserve note circulation and a further decrease of 7.5 millions in gold reserves.

As against the considerable rise in the amount of war paper on hand the banks' holdings of other discounts fell off 5.4 millions, while their acceptance holdings underwent but little change. Treasury certificates, on the other hand, show an increase for the week of 5.6 millions. Holdings of war paper by the Chicago, St. Louis and Minneapolis banks include 53.7 millions of paper discounted for other Federal Reserve banks, as against 69 millions the week before, while acceptance holdings of the Cleveland, Kansas City and San Francisco banks are inclusive of 39.4 millions (as against 41.4 millions) purchased from other Federal Reserve banks.

Government deposits show a decline for the week of 48.8 millions, reserve deposits an increase of 50.1 millions, while the "float" carried by the reserve banks declined 11.4 millions. Net deposits work out about 8.7 millions in excess of the previous week's total. Total cash reserves fell off 6.7 millions. The banks' reserve ratio because of the reduction in reserves and the increase in both deposit and note liabilities shows a decline from 51.3 to 50.7 per cent.

SALE OF FOODSTUFFS.

The War Department authorizes publication of the following statement from the office of the Director of Sales:

The Director of Sales has received, through Fourth Assistant Postmaster General James I. Blakeslee. the following report, submitted as of Aug. 22, by Postmaster Armstead, on the progress of the sale of foodstuffs made through the Parcel Post at San Antonio, Tex.:

"At the close of business tonight this office had received 958 local orders and $8,520 in cash for foodstuffs from patrons. All orders have been delivered without hitch, and complaints are at a minimum. Out of town shipments are moving heavily. and without congestion. I am pleased to report that I have never received more cordial co-operation on the part of army officers. We are working together in every detail and the entire program has been carried out without tangle."

CREWS OF U. S. MERCHANT SHIPS.

The proportion of native-born and naturalized Americans among the officers and crews of American merchant ships during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1919, increased to 47.6 per cent of the total and is now substantially the same as in 1914, but native-born Americans comprised four-fifths of this percentage for the past fiscal year and two-thirds during 1914. The change is due in part to young Americans discharged from the Navy who have entered the merchant service, to those who under the draft laws preferred the merchant service to the army, and to the appropriation of $6-250,000 by Congress to the Shipping Board for recruiting and training officers, engineers, and crews for American merchant vessels.

The nationality of those shipped as officers (excluding masters) and men (counting repeated shipments) before United States Shipping Commissioners, as returned to the Bureau of Navigation, Department of Commerce, was as follows for 1914 and 1919:

Nationality.	1914.	1919.
Americans (born)	63,247	97,160
Americans (naturalized)	31,417	24,676
British	24,745	26,848
Chinese	64	729
Japanese	98	1,198
Filipinos	472	1,154
Germans	9,497	138
Norwegians	8,194	10,237
Swedes	6,321	10,054
Danes	2,260	5,843
Russians	4,526	10,108
Austrians	3,363	125
French	617	694
Spanish	25,022	24,163
Italians	4,368	2,503
Portuguese	3,921	5,481
Others	11,442	34,811
Unknown	10	

Those classed as "others" are mainly from the countries of South America, citizens of the several States which have been created by the war, and Swiss shipping as stewards.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES BRIEFLY TOLD

During the past week the House, after a discussion that led somewhat into the field of general politics, passed two bills modifying existing tariff law with respect to certain commodities that have been under investigation by the Ways and Means Committee. The duty on shell and pearl buttons was restored to the former rates of the Payne-Aldrich bill to protect the industry, it was claimed in debate, against the encroachments of Japanese competition that developed to an unusual extent during the war. The other measure increased the rates on zinc ores and their products. Both bills are now before the Finance Committee of the Senate. There probably will be no meetings of that committee until after the middle of the month as Chairman Penrose is not expected to return to Washington before that time.

Zinc.

The zinc bill provides the following rates of duty when imported into the U. S., or any of its possessions, except the Philippine Islands, the Virgin Islands, and the Islands of Guam and Tutuila: Zinc bearing ores of all kinds, including calamine, containing less than 10 per cent of zinc, free of duty; containing 10 per cent or more of zinc and less than 20 per cent, one-fourth of 1 cent a pound on the zinc content; containing 20 per cent or more, and not less than 25 per cent, one-half of 1 cent a pound on the zinc content; containing more than 25 per cent of zinc, 1 cent a pound. Zinc in blocks or pigs and zinc dust, 1 and 3-8 cents a pound; in sheets, 1 and 5-8 cents a pound; in sheets coated or plated with nickel or other metal, or solutions, 1 and 3-4 cents a pound; old and worn-out, fit only to be remanufactured, 1 cent a pound; on zinc, oxide of, and white pigment containing zinc, but not containing lead, dry, 1 cent a pound; ground in oil, 1 3-4 cents a pound; sulphide of zinc, white or white sulphide of zinc, 1 1-4 cents a pound; chloride of zinc and sulphate of zinc, 1 cent a pound.

Pearl Buttons.

The pearl button rate was modified by amending Section 339 of the act of October 3, 1913, so as to read as follows:

"Buttons of vegetable ivory in sizes 36 lines and larger, 36 per centum ad valorem; below 36 lines, 46 per centum ad valorem; buttons of shell and pearl, finished or partly finished, 1 1-2 cents per line per gross and 15 per centum ad valorem; pearl or shell button blanks, not turned, faced, or drilled, 1 cent per line per gross and 15 per centum ad valorem; agate buttons and shoe buttons, 15 per centum ad valorem; parts of buttons and button molds or blanks, finished or unfinished, not made from pearl or shell, and all collar and cuff buttons and studs composed wholly of bone, mother-of-pearl, ivory, or agate, all the foregoing and buttons not specially provided for in this section, 40 per centum ad valorem."

Oil Lands.

The Senate late Wednesday night passed the oil land leasing bill after a week's discussion and proceeded with the consideration of the bill providing the machinery for the enforcement of prohibition. The leasing bill makes possible the leasing of public lands having deposits of oil, coal, gas, phosphate and sodium. An amendment presented by Senator Harris, of Georgia, and adopted, would provide that under the Clayton anti-trust act oil companies may not charge different prices in different parts of the country. The leasing of the land is placed under control of the Secretary of the Interior, and in the case of coal lands the bill provides for a royalty of not less than 5 cents nor more than 20 cents, Alaskan and coal lands being excluded from the provisions of the measure. On oil the royalties would not be less than 12 1-2 per cent nor more than 25 per cent upon production, while for phosphates the royalty would be 2 per cent of the gross value of production and 1.8 per cent of the production for sodium. The bill has passed the House and now goes to conference.

Foreign Trade.

The House passed a bill designed to encourage foreign trade by providing that national banks and other financial institutions may invest up to 10 per cent of their capital and surplus in corporations engaged in export business. In a resolution Mr. Husted, of New York, provided for legislation to stabilize the purchasing power of the dollar.

Short Weight Packages.

Mr. Haugen, of Iowa, introduced a bill to amend the pure food and drugs act so as to make it impossible and unlawful to place on the market short weight package goods and packages containing short measurements. The Appropriations Committee favorably reported the resolution of Mr. Gould, of New York, requesting the President to submit a detailed report of the expenditures made under the $15,000,000 fund voted him during the war. The House also passed Senate bill increasing the number of authorized officers in the army from 11,500 to 18,000 for the present fiscal year.

Railroads.

The Interstate Commerce Committee of the House continued its hearings on the subject of railroad legislation devoting considerable attention to the presentation of the arguments of those representing the holders of railroad securities. During the week the Senate Committee presented its bill for the restoration of the roads to private ownership under Federal supervision and regulations of the most drastic character. The bill further provides for the consolidation of the carriers into regional systems, and after giving the employees a voice in the management of the roads, prohibits strikes and lockouts on all railroads. Return to private ownership is provided for on the last day of the month in which the bill becomes a law. The Interstate Commerce Commission is given greatly increased power as the supreme body over railroad affairs.

President Wilson approved the bill reviving the grade of general of the army, and sent to the Senate the nomination of Gen. Pershing for that office. Both Houses agreed to a joint resolution appointing a committee to meet Gen. Pershing upon his return and making arrangements for his reception at the Capitol when he reaches Washington.

Meat Profits.

The Senate adopted a resolution calling upon the Federal Trade Commission for information relative to the reasonableness of the maximum profit limitations fixed on the meat packing industry by the food administration during the war. The Agricultural Committee continued its hearings on the Kenyon and Kendrick bills to regulate the packing industry. Practically all the witnesses heard during the week were representatives of stockmen and packers who opposed the bill.

Coal.

Investigating the coal situation the Senate Committee on manufactures was told by H. Y. Saint, of the Shipping Board, that the strain on the American coal market was due to England's failure to keep her promise to relieve the coal situation in Italy and her shipment of coal to South American ports where it was to her interest to look after her commercial welfare.

The Foreign Relations Committee continued its hearings of witnesses in connection with the peace treaty and concluded this part of their work on Friday, Chairman Lodge announcing his expectation of being able to report the treaty to the Senate this week.

Cost Prices of Foods.

In line with the President's recommendations for reducing the high cost of living and preventing profiteering, Senator Jones, of Washington, introduced a bill providing that wholesalers, jobbers, and retailers must attach the cost price to them of every article they sell or expose for sale.

TREASURY CERTIFICATE ISSUE.

Secretary Glass announced that subscriptions for the issue of Treasury certificates, Series C 1920, dated Sept. 2, 1919, maturing Feb. 2, 1920, closed at the close of business on Wednesday, Sept. 3. Final reports have not yet been received, but preliminary reports indicate that the aggregate subscriptions approximate $550,000,000.

DATA ON "EGG SUBSTITUTES."

The Department of Agriculture authorizes the following:

The so-called egg substitutes which under various trade names are being sold to housewives will in no sense take the place of eggs in baking or cooking, say the specialists of the Bureau of Chemistry, United States Department of Agriculture. They have analyzed and made baking tests with most of the preparations which are claimed by manufacturers to do the work of eggs.

These preparations are sold usually in small packages containing from one to four ounces and priced at from ten to thirty-five cents a package. It is claimed that each package will take the place of from twelve to forty-eight eggs. If these preparations would take the place of or do the work of even one dozen eggs, their purchase would help to reduce the high cost of living, but unfortunately for those who are misled by the alluring claims on the labels or in advertisements, they do not do the work of eggs in baking or cooking.

Price Is Too High

The average price paid by the consumer for the so-called egg substitutes is approximately six cents an ounce, or at the rate of about one dollar a pound. Since these products consist essentially of starch or a powdered cereal product, such as wheat flour, sometimes artificially colored yellow to imitate the appearance of eggs, the consumer pays a price far in excess of their food value or intrinsic worth.

Baking tests showed that cakes made with these so-called egg substitutes are inferior to cakes made with water in place of the substitute, otherwise using the same recipe, are not nearly so good as cakes made with milk, and in no measure are comparable with cakes made with eggs. There is no doubt, say the specialists, that most of these products do not really resemble eggs, neither can they take the place of eggs in baking and cooking, and, further, they do not serve any purpose in baking and cooking which is not equally served by the ordinary products daily used in the household.

Prosecutions Pending.

A distinction should be made by the consumer between dried egg preparations, dried egg powders and the like, which consist entirely or mainly of real eggs in powdered form, and the so-called egg substitutes, which contain little or no egg in any form. Real egg powders, properly prepared, will answer most purposes of shell eggs in baking and cooking.

Prosecutions are now pending in the Federal courts against manufacturers of a number of the so-called egg substitutes on the charge that the preparations are misbranded under the terms of the Food and Drugs Act. Inspectors have been instructed to watch interstate shipments of such preparations and take appropriate action in cases where misbranding is found. The Federal Food and Drugs Act does not apply, however, to preparations made and sold wholly within the State.

Liquidation of Covernment Contracts

The War Department authorizes the following:

(a) TEXT SUMMARY, FINANCE.

Bonus Paid to 1,574,052 Persons.

The work of paying the $6 bonus to all persons who were discharged from the army without receiving this money had been about 98 per cent completed on August 20 at an outlay of $94,443,120. Payments on this account began in the first week in March, reached a maximum of $15,922,800 (265,380 bonuses) in the week April 19-26, and have rapidly declined since that time.

Suspended Contracts.

Out of a total of 25,097 contracts and claims, all but 4,062 were reported on August 9 as liquidation. In value, the liquidations represented $1,807,652,000, or 48.1 per cent of the aggregate of $3,757,673,000 of suspended contracts.

Percentage of Saving Decreases.

The status of contract liquidation may be summarized as follows:

	Week Aug. 2-9.	Total to Aug. 9
Number of contracts liquidated	$ 351	$ 21,017
Value of uncompleted portions	53,061,000	1,807,652,000
Paid to contractors in settlement	11,111,000	252,727,000
Saving effected	41,950,000	1,554,925,000
Per cent savel	97.1	86.0

Remaining Liquidation.

Suspended contracts awaiting liquidation amount to $1,950,021,000, of which $1,505,804,000 or 77.2 per cent are Ordnance contracts. Assuming that future liquidation in each bureau can be effected at the same rate of cost as has obtained in the past, payment of about $273,101,000 will be required to secure relinquishment of these contracts.

LIQUIDATION OF SUSPENDED CONTRACTS, BY BUREAUS, TO AUGUST 9.

The task of the Claims Board is measured by the total value of uncompleted portions of suspended contracts. This value is subject to revision from week to week as corrected reports are received.

Liquidations for the week ended August 9 total $53,061,000, as compared with $48,451,000 and $32,133,000 for the two preceding weeks. Of the entire amount liquidated during the past week, $28,714,000, or 54 per cent, represented Ordnance contracts.

	Value of uncompleted portions of suspended contracts. Total.	Liquidated.	Per cent liquidated.
Nitrate Division	$ 9,818,000	$ 9,551,000	97
Engineer Corps	197,122,000c	187,122,000c	95
Chemical Warfare	37,018,000	31,590,000	85
Purchase and Storage	858,198,000d	683,875,000a	80
Signal Corps	20,198,000	15,938,000	79
Air Service	533,796,000c	283,857,000b	53
Ordnance Department	1,999,695,000	493,891,000	25
Total	$3,655,845,000	$1,705,824,000	47
Munitions Board, Toronto	85,397,000e	85,397,000	
Construction Division	14,931,000e	14,931,000	
Director of Explosives	1,500,000e	1,500,000	
Grand total	$3,757,673,000	$1,807,652,000	

(a) Excluding settlement made without payment after Aug. 2.
(b) Estimate in part.
(c) Corrected report.
(d) As of Aug. 2.
(e) Amount liquidated, total amount suspended not known.

SAVING EFFECTED BY LIQUIDATION OF CONTRACTS, BY BUREAUS.

Cost of completion is the amount the War Department would have paid for the completion of the portions of contracts which were suspended. Settlement payment is the amount paid to contractors for the relinquishment of contracts without further production. The difference between the cost of completion and the settlement is, in a sense, saved.

A total of 21,017 contracts and claims have been settled or adjusted, of which 11,209, or about 53 per cent, involved no payment by the United States.

Contracts Liquidated to Aug. 9

	Cost of completion.	Settlement payment.	Per cent of cost of completion. Payment.	Saving.
Engineer Corps	$ 187,122,000c	$ 1,368,000	1	99
Construction Division	14,931,000	1,148,000	8	92
Purchase and Storage	683,875,000a	80,454,000	12	88
Chemical Warfare	31,590,000	4,483,000	14	86
Ordnance Department	493,891,000	80,182,000c	16	84
Munitions Board Toronto	85,397,000	14,959,000	18	82
Director of Explosives	1,500,000	273,000	18	82
Nitrate Division	9,551,000	1,778,000	19	81
Air Service	283,857,000b	63,532,000b	22	78
Signal Corps	15,938,000	4,550,000	29	71
Total	$1,807,652,000	$252,727,000	14	86

(a) Excludes settlement made without payment after Aug. 2.
(b) Estimate in part.
(c) Corrected report.

RUSSIA-SWEDEN TRADE.

The state Department announces:

Gen. Denikin, in command of the Russian forces occupying part of Russia, has sent a commercial attache to Stockholm, where he will be charged with the duty of aiding the Russian Legation in stimulating trade between Sweden and the section of Russia controlled by the Denikin forces. Farming equipment is urgently needed in that part of Russia, which recently sent to Gothenburg a ship loaded with Russian products.

HOW U. S. MERCHANT MARINE IS CARING FOR DOMESTIC COMMERCE

In One Month It Carried a Greater Volume of Domestic Exports Than Was Moved in American Bottoms During Entire Year of 1914.

Under direction of the United States Shipping Board, its divisions of Planning and Statistics recently undertook an analysis of commerce carried in vessels under control of the Board. The month of June was selected for this inquiry. It was an extensive one, involving as it did an examination of all manifests of all vessels under the American flag which had sailed out of American ports during that period.

The result now made public shows that a fleet of 293 freighters steamed from American ports during the month of June, carrying 1,177,444 tons of cargo. Of this number 243 went out of Atlantic ports, 33 from Gulf ports and 17 from ports of the Pacific.

During the entire year of 1914, the total value of domestic exports carried in American bottoms was $166,055,061. In the same period foreign vessels carried out American shipments to the value of $1,861,735,581, or 91.8 per cent of the total value.

This later compilation shows that in June, our newly built merchant marine carried domestic exports valued at $268,228,502, or in one month $102,173,421 more than was carried in the entire year of 1914.

Increase of Exports.

Statistics compiled by the Department of Commerce show that as against the $268,228,502 value of domestic exports carried in American bottoms during the month of June, foreign ships, during the same period, carried American exports to the value of $540,424,846, a wide difference from the 91.8 per cent they were carrying in 1914. Even up to 1917, only 14.6 per cent of our exports moved in American bottoms, foreign vessels carrying the other 85.4 per cent.

Of the 293 American ships that sailed in June, 101 went out laden with 338,712 tons of miscellaneous freight. The next largest fleet of the June sailings was the one composed of coal carriers, 78 of these being freighted with 296,321 tons of coal.

Products of our farms and stockyards were shipped abroad in 38 vessels, the principal commodities and their shipboard distribution being as follows:

No. of Vessels.	Cargo.	Tons.
8	Barley	20,291
2	Lard, bacon, beef	8,463
9	Flour	34,987
3	Wheat, flour	24,778
1	Foodstuffs	5,219
2	Oats	5,540
1	Sugar	3,696
8	Wheat	54,039
1	Grain	7,109
2	Rice	5,082
1	Beans, peas	2,011
38	Total	171,215

Eleven of our new ships went out laden with 52,605 tons of cotton, seven with 18,307 tons of lumber. Seven others carried 46,934 tons of steel billets and railway cars. One ship went out freighted with gondola cars and steel billets, her cargo being 8,712 tons. Four ships carried outgoing cargoes of oil, kerosene and gasoline, amounting to 20,907 tons and one went out laden with 10,086 tons of Red Cross supplies.

Including Hawaii, Porto Rico and the Philippines, June clearances for foreign ports (exclusive of tankers and sailings for Canada and Bermuda) shows the following tonnage for:

EUROPE, AFRICA AND RELIEF SERVICE:

No. of Ships.	Ports of Departure	Cargo in Long tons.
47	New York	253,171
30	Norfolk	135,512
26	Baltimore	133,537
21	Philadelphia	91,444
11	Montreal	33,360
3	Savannah	12,032
3	Boston	9,824
3	Portland	26,803
1	Jacksonville	3,925
1	Wilmington	5,079
1	Charleston	2,951
1	Brunswick	5,300
7	New Orleans	31,540
1	Mobile	2,800
2	Galveston	14,367
2	Port Arthur	5,613
160	Total	767,258

SOUTH AMERICA.

No. of Ships	Ports of Departure	Cargo in Long Tons.
14	New York	72,020
15	Norfolk	59,376
6	Baltimore	20,472
2	New Orleans	8,160
2	Pensacola	5,336
39	Total	165,364

"MIDDLE AMERICA."

(Which comprises the West Indies and Caribbean region, Central America and Atlantic coast of Mexico.

No. of Ships	Ports of Departure	Cargo in Long tons.
24	New York	40,355
27	Norfolk	75,070
2	Baltimore	4,700
1	Philadelphia	1,496
3	Boston	3,761
1	Jacksonville	1,870
10	New Orleans	18,576
2	Mobile	3,416
3	Galveston	3,650
1	Pensacola	3,248
1	St. Andrew's Bay	2,500
75	Total	158,643

HAWAII, ASIA AND AUSTRALIA.

No. of Ships	Ports of Departure	Cargo in Long tons.
2	New York	15,608
12	San Francisco	36,708
4	Seattle	24,563
1	Tacoma	9,300
19	Total	86,179

SUMMARY.

148 ships from Atlantic ports to Europe, Africa and relief service, 712,938 tons.

12 ships from Gulf ports to Europe, Africa and relief service, 54,320 tons.

35 ships from Atlantic ports to South America, 151,868 tons.

4 ships from Gulf ports to South America, 13,496 tons.

58 ships from Atlantic ports to "Middle America," 127,253 tons.

2 ships from Atlantic ports to Hawaii, Asia and Australia, 15,608 tons.

17 ships from Pacific ports to Hawaii, Asia and Australia, 70,571 tons.

Total 293 ships of 1,177,444 tons.

(In addition to the foregoing, there were 31 vessels to clear in ballast from Atlantic ports, 7 from Gulf ports and 1 from the Pacific.

Imports into the United Sattes from "Middle America" are more than twice as large as our exports, so that it is necessary to send many vessels to this region partially loaded or in ballast, in order to care for the volume of imports, such as bananas, coffee, iron ore, manganese, nitrates, asphalt, etc.

$25,000,000 VALUE OF ORDNANCE YET TO BE RETURNED TO THE U. S.

The War Department authorizes the following:

The ammunition still to be returned to the United States as given in cable of July 20 is roughly 30,000 to 35,000 tons of cargo, valued at $25,000,000. The amounts are, in general, less than was shipped to France in one month during the war. The chief items are:

Cooper drop bombs, 49,000.

Ball cartridges, caliber 30, 121,000,000 rounds.

Bail cartridges, caliber 45, 13,000,000 rounds.

75 mm shrapnel, 586,000 rounds.

75 mm H. E. shell, 331,000 rounds.

8-inch howitzer shell, 103,400 rounds.

Reports of stocks on hand in the United States July 1 shows a considerable increase over June 1 in some items, as the result of shipments from France. The amount of T. N. T. and of ammonium nitrate in storage depots, however, decreased by over 4,000,000 pounds of each. Disposal of all surplus ammonium nitrates is looked for shortly either to the fertilizer or to the explosive interests.

Within the past few weeks orders have been secured for the Ordnance arsenals from various government departments to the amount of $1,183,000.

REQUESTS FOR SEALED PROPOSALS.

War Department.

PAINTS, MATERIAL, ETC.

Paints Branch, Raw Materials Division, will receive bids until Sept. 11, 10 a. m. for:

288 cans Insect Power—In approximately eight ounce containers. Shall consist of at least 60 per cent insect destroying material made from the dried flower Pyrithrum carneum, Pyrithrum roceum, or Pyrithrum cinerariae-folium, containing no stem material.

100 gals. Volatile Mineral Spirits—Specification No. RM-408. To be furnished in five gallon cans.

9,500 lbs. Crystal Sodium Hyposulphite—To be furnished in kegs of approximately 100 pounds capacity.

300 lbs. Chrome Alum—To be furnished in kegs of 100 pounds capacity.

CEREALS, FOODS, ETC.

Subsistence Division, Director of Purchase, requires foodstuffs for domestic consumption, and bids will be opened Sept. 11, 12 o'clock noon.

As recent regulatons prohibit the advertising for specific brands or trade name articles which are manufactured only by one concern, you are advised for your information that the articles required, as advertised under "Cereals, prepared Breakfast Foods, standard brands, cartons and packages," will be as follows:

Cream of Wheat, Baltimore, 720; Newport News, 1,200; Omaha, 720; San Antonio, 3,600; St. Louis, 2,400; total, 8,640.

Wheat, Shredded, Baltimore, 360; Chicago, 20,000; Newport News, 4,800; San Antonio, 3,600; Total, 28,760.

Grape Nuts, Newport News, 1,500; Total, 1,500.

Grand total. Baltimore, 1,080; Chicago, 20,000; Newport News, 7,500; Omaha, 720; San Antonio, 7,200; St. Louis, 2,400; Total, 38,900.

YEAST.

Bids will be received by Office of Director of Purchase and Storage for yeast, requirements for quarter ending Dec. 31, 1919, until Sept. 12.

The bids are to be submitted on the following conditions:

(a) Prices quoted to be delivered prices.
(b) Deliveries to be made as required.
(c) Prices to be quoted on following scale:
1— 25 lbs.....cents.
25— 100 lbs.....cents.
100— 250 lbs.....cents.
250—1000 lbs.....cents.
1000—or over.....cents.

(d) The invoiced quantities at each camp or post are to be totaled at the end of each month, and a purchase order will be issued by each local supply officer, covering this monthly total at the price submitted in the above sliding scale of prices.

All communications relative to these bids should be addressed to:

Purchasing Branch, Subsistence Division, Office of the Director of Purchase, Room 1802, Munitions Building, Washington, D. C.

The Clothing and Equipage Division will receive sealed proposals in triplicate until 10 a. m., October 3, 1919, at wich time and place they will be publicly opened, for furnishing all or any part of the following, the Government reserving the right to reject any and all bids or any part thereof:

Articles: Item No. 1, buttons, Victory, bronze. Item No. 2, ornaments, collar, bronze, R. O. T. C. Item No. 3, ornaments, cap, bronze, new model. Total quantity: Item No. 1, 700,000. Item No. 2, 200,000. Item No. 3, 400,000. F. O. B. delivery point. Items No. 1 and No. 2, Zone Supply Office having supervision of this purchase. Item No. 3, Zone Supply Office, Philadelphia, Pa. Schedule of deliveries desired: As soon as possible. Specifications: Item No. 1, "Sheet D," specifications for Victory Buttons, bronze. Item No. 2 and Item No. 3, "Sheet C," specifications for collar and cap ornaments. War Department Specification No. 356-1, dated July 22, 1919.

Schedule of material to be furnished by Government: Item No. 1—Government will furnish at Zone Supply Office, master die, which remains the property of the United States and is to be returned on completion of contract. Item No. 2—Hub die will be furnished by the United States to the contractor at an approximate cost of $15.

Office of the Chief of Engineers, Procurement Branch, Equipment Section, Troop Division, will receive sealed proposals, in triplicate, for furnishing cable hangers, until 11 a. m., September 24, 1919, at which time and place they will be opened and read publicly. Further information on application.

Office of the Chief Signal Officer requests quotations in duplicate upon the supplies listed as follows: 10,000 feet cable, high tension, S. C., type W-9, Specification 2052-B.

Navy Department.

NAVAL VESSELS.

Sale of U. S. Naval Vessels (Motor Boat and Sub-Chasers). Sealed proposals will be received at the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., until 12 o'clock noon, 22 September, 1919, when they will be publicly opened for the purchase of the Motor Boat Congress S. P. 3698 and the Sub-Chasers 54, 138, 263, 266, 349, 22, 197, 199, 425, 59, 81, 83, 92, 205, 261, 339, 431, 433, 437, 438, 296.

Sub-Chasers.	Appraised Value.	Location.
54	$18,000	3rd Dist.
138	22,000	3rd Dist.
263	25,000	3rd Dist.
265	25,000	3rd Dist.
266	25,000	3rd Dist.
349	27,000	4th Dist.
22	20,000	5th Dist.
197	20,000	5th Dist.
199	20,000	5th Dist.
425	25,000	5th Dist.
59	18,000	6th Dist.
81	20,000	6th Dist.
83	20,000	6th Dist.
92	20,000	6th Dist.
205	12,000	7th Dist.
261	18,000	7th Dist.
339	12,000	7th Dist.
431	27,000	9th Dist.
433	27,000	9th Dist.
437	27,000	9th Dist.
438	27,000	9th Dist.
296	20,000	13th Dist.
Congress S. P. 3698	1,200	5th Dist.

Exact location may be ascertained from the Commandant of the District concerned, and should be obtained before making trips for inspection. The sales will be for cash to the bidders offering the highest price, Navy reserving the right to reject all bids. Forms of proposal and bond, and information concerning the vessels, and the terms and conditions of sale, may be obtained upon application to the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts. JOSEPHUS DANIELS, Secretary of the Navy. 8-14-19.

Sale of U. S. Steam Yacht Druid. Sealed proposals will be received at the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., until 12 o'clock noon, 8 September, 1919, when they will be publicly opened, for the purchase of the Steam Yacht Druid S. P. 321, now at New London, Conn. Exact location may be ascertained from the Commandant, Third Naval District, Fleet Supply Base, Twenty-ninth street and Third Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y., and should be obtained before making trips for inspection. Appraised value $60,000. The sale will be for cash to the bidder offering the highest price, Navy reserving the right to reject all bids. Forms of proposal and bond, and information concerning the vessel, and the terms and conditions of sale, may be obtained upon application to the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts. JOSEPHUS DANIELS, Secretary of the Navy. 8-15-19.

The Panama Canal.

Sealed proposals in triplicate will be received at the office of the General Purchasing Officer of the Panama Canal, Washington, D. C., not later than 10.30 o'clock a. m., on the 11th day of September, 1919, at which time they will be opened in public, for furnishing by steamer, free of all charges, on the dock at either Cristobal (Atlantic port), or Balboa (Pacific port), Canal Zone, Isthmus of Panama, the articles hereinafter specified:

Bends, cast iron, water, bell and spigot:
4 10-inch, 45-degree (weight, each, — lbs.).
6 4-inch, 90-degree (weight, each — lbs.).
6 tees, reducing, cast iron, water, 6 inches by 4 inches, bell and spigot (weight, each, — lbs.).

Reducers, cast iron, water, bell and spigot (small end bell): 24 8 inches to 6 inches (weight, each, — lbs.). 4 10 inches to 6 inches (weight, each, — lbs.).

6 tees, cast iron, water, bell end, 10 inches by 10 inches by 8 inches (weight, each, — lbs.).

8 hoppers, tall round roll flushing rim, with seat lugs, white enameled inside and on roll rim, painted outside, with 1¼-inch brass spud and coupling for lead pipe; equal to plate 8423, Nason Manufacturing Co.'s Catalog No. 16.

15 valves, angle, brass, standard, screw end, 2½-inch, to be in accordance with Panama Canal Specifications No. 432, except that the composition of the body of brass valves shall come within the range of 84 to 88 per cent copper, 6 to 11 per cent tin, 3 to 8 per cent zinc, and not exceed 3 per cent lead (weight, each, — lbs.).

123 valves, gate, brass, standard, screw end, ¾-inch, to be in accordance with Panama Canal Specifications No. 432 except that the composition of the body of brass valves shall come within the range of 84 to 88 per cent copper, 6 to 11 per cent tin, 3 to 8 per cent zinc, and not exceed 3 per cent lead (weight, each, — lbs.).

50 valves, globe, brass, extra heavy, 2-inch, screw end, to be in accordance with Panama Canal Specifications No. 433 (weight, each, — lbs.).

12 valves, pop safety, ¾-inch, to be equal to Lunkenheimer's figure 433, bronze, "Sentinel," top outlet, male inlet, without bonnet or lever, with regulating screw exposed and set at 100 pounds pressure.

24 bells, cable end (pot heads), single conductor, 6,000-volt, disconnecting, for No. 6 A. W. G. stranded lead covered cable. Bells to be furnished with stuffing box type of cable entrance and stamped steel, galvanized supporting brackets; outside diameter of cable, 0.6 inches; to be equal to G. & W. Specialty Company's Catalog No. 10SB.

Galvanized material shall be galvanized sufficiently to withstand two immersions of one minute each in a copper sulphate solution, 1.185 specific gravity, at 70 degrees F., without breaking down, the material being immersed in water and wiped dry after each immersion.

12 changers, lamp, equal to Matthews' Easy Lamp Changer, Trade No. 3, W. N. Matthews & Bros.' Catalog and Handbook No. 9, for 32 to 50 candlepower carbon lamps and 100 to 150-watt Mazda lamps.

25 cutouts, triple pole, double branch, three wire, 60 amperes, 250 volts, porcelain base, for N. E. C. standard fuses.

500 cutouts, double pole, main line, 125 volts, 30 amperes, for plug fuses; General Electric Co.'s No. 62965 or equal.

500 fixtures, deck, equal to Crouse-Hinds' No. V-2089; F. H. Lovell & Co.'s No. 505, drawing No. 19437-D; Corey & Sons' No. 2472; or Russell & Stoll's No. 305.

500 fixtures, drop, equal to Crouse-Hinds' No. VA-2089; F. H. Lovell & Co.'s No. 503, drawing No. 14991-D; Corey & Sons' No. 2476; or Russell & Stoll's No. 411; or Caldwell's No. 144116.

100 fixtures, marine, pendant, black marine finish, complete with glassware, wired; Russel & Stoll's No. 1130 or equal.

600 panel circuits, knock-down, for enclosed fuses with switches inside of fuses, 3-wire to 2-wire, 125-volt double, polished finish; General Electric Co.'s Catalog No. 64216 or equal, for 1-inch slate panels.

5,000 plugs, attachment, with cap, Hubbell's No. 5467 only.

300 receptacles, brass, water tight, with plug and switch, complete, tapped one way for ¾-inch conduit; equal to F. H. Lovell & Co.'s No. 811, drawing No. 1991-L; Corey & Sons' No. 2211; or Russell & Stoll's No. 478.

250 receptacles, sign, porcelain, for metal signs and conduit boxes, complete with screws; Pass & Seymour's No. 61777 only.

1,000 switches, flush, push button, 10-ampere, single pole, 125-volt, with struck-up plates; Arrow E or equal.

1,000 terminals, cable, wrought copper, for 210 amperes, 4-0 stranded cable, 13-32 inch hole; General Electric Co.'s No. 32,539 or equal.

1,000 terminals, cable, wrought copper, for 50 amperes, No. 6 cable, 11-32 inch hole; General Electric Co.'s No. 41,081 or equal.

10,000 bricks, building, common red, to be in accordance with Panama Canal Specifications No. 700.

7,500 pieces, four-duct multiple, vitrified, salt-glazed conduit, with two dowel pins to

(Continued on page 24.)

Government-Built Town For Sale

The War Department authorizes publication of the following statement from the Office of the Director of Sales:

The War Department is offering for sale the town of Nitro, West Virginia, a complete industrial community embracing 737 manufacturing buildings, housing accommodations for 20,000 people, and the utilities and civic improvements that constitute the conveniences of a modern city. Nitro, built by the government at a cost of approximately $70,000,000, is the site of the second largest smokeless powder plant in the world. The bids, which must cover not only the powder plant and the other industrial units which were erected to prepare the ingredients essential to powder making, but the civic community, as well, to which the United States also holds title, will be prepared at 12 o'clock noon on September 30, 1919, at the office of the Chairman of the Ordnance District Salvage Board, 1710 Market Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Once Sloping Fields.

When the contractors broke ground for this plant on Feberuary 1, 1918, the 1,800 acres now covered by the great powder factory and the civic community embraced in the project, were sloping fields that dipped down from the foot-hills of the Appalachian Mountains to the east bank of the Kanawha River. Just eight months later when the Allied and Central powers signed the Armistice on November 11, 1918, this industrial community stood in its present state of completion and the smokeless powder plant, which began operation a brief 10 days before the termination of hostilities, had turned out 6,000,000 pounds of powder.

Though each of the many units embraced in the great plant was designed to produce some ingredient of smokeless powder or perform some function essential to perfecting the finished product, all of them may be converted readily to commercial industries. The government has had this plant surveyed by engineers, and their reports point out the adaptability of this war project for chemical manufacturing and cotton and wood pulp paper making.

Four Miles Long.

The industrial community of Nitro stretches for more than four miles along the east bank of the Kanawha River. Here are to be found a sulphuric acid plant in seven units, the capacity of which is 700 tons per day of 24 hours; a nitric acid plant of four units, the capacity of which is 300 tons per day; a cotton purification plant of standard pulp mill design in four units, the capacity of which is 225 tons per day; a nitrating, colloiding and drying plant; 16 shipping houses, or magazines, segregated for the storage of powder; 30 large storage buildings erected to handle the essential crude and raw materials; a complete shop area, with fire-proof machine shop fitted with modern tools, a carpenter shop, tin shop, paint shop and foundry; a box making plant capable of turning out 4,000 metal-lined wooden containers a day; a 100-ton ice making plant with insulated ice storage rooms; an absorption refrigerating plant consisting of five 160-ton units with brine cooling equipment; two completely equipped general laboratories for chemical research routine plant analysis, and six special laboratories completely equipped for special plant determinations.

The Civic Community.

Set upon the foot-hills, overlooking the industrial area with its bristling smokestacks, stands the civic community—more than 1,500 furnished portable houses, homes for the workmen who will make the manufacturing units producing institutions; 75 permanently constructed executive residences, hotels, boarding houses, dormitories, club houses, general and special stores, cafeterias and moving picture houses; a modern 400-bed hospital designed and erected under the supervision of the Federal Public Health Service; a 24-room school house; large barracks and mess halls, together with Y. M. C. A. buildings and recreation halls, capable of providing proper housing and feeding facilities for 8,000 workmen who, not having families, may not require independent homes.

Standing between the factory section and the residential country is what may be termed the administrative area, consisting of large office buildings, police station, fire station, bank, disbursing building, inspection offices, traffic offices, telephone and telegraph building.

Transportation System.

A transportation system equipped with both steam and storage battery locomotives and flat and transfer cars, and consisting of 18 miles of permanent broad gauge and 19 miles of narrow gauge railway ties the industrial area together. A pitch-surfaced macadam roadway extends throughout the length of the reservation, the branches of which, running into the manufacturing area and the residential section, facilitate horse-drawn and motor vehicle transportation. A complete telephone system, with main and branch exchanges, provides inter-plant and residential communication.

The health of the community is safeguarded by a complete sewer system which serves both the manufacturing and residential sections of the reservation. The water system which has been installed has a pumping capacity of 57,600,000 gallons and a filtration plant has been erected to provide pure water for household purposes.

As a safeguard against fire, the community is equipped with modern fire fighting apparatus, the power house has been provided with fire pumps, and more than one-half of the manufacturing buildings are equipped with automatic sprinkler systems.

Rich In Natural Resources.

Nitro is in a section of the country rich in natural resources. It is located geologically in the center of the New River and Kanawha districts which produce the highest grade of steam and coking coals produced in the United States. The annual output of the mines in this territory is approximately 30,000,000 gross tons. Surrounding the town is one of the most extensive natural gas producing areas in the United States, the daily capacity of the fields contiguous to Nitro being in excess of 500,000,000 cubic feet. Constantly developing crude petroleum areas yield oils of excellent grade and high quality salt brines.

While only those bids for the entire property will be considered, the government recommends that parties interested in particular units of this project associate themselves for the purpose of submitting a bid for the entire property. To facilitate such efforts on the part of prospective bidders, the government's agents will endeavor to put parties interested only in particular units in communication with parties interested in acquiring other units. The War Department, through this offer, hopes to encourage individuals or corporations to participate in the bidding, who for financial or other reasons might otherwise be excluded.

Each bid must be accompanied by a certified check, a draft, or money deposit of $500,000, and the purchase must be either by cash payment or part cash and amply secured deferred payments. The War Department has reserved the right to reject all bids.

Information concerning the plant and its facilities, and the terms and conditions of the sale may be obtained by communicating with Chairman, Ordnance District Salvage Board, 1710 Market Street, Philadelphia, Pa., or the officer in charge of the plant at Nitro, W. Va., or the Plant and Plant Facilities Section, Office of the Director of Sales, Munitions Building, Washington, D. C.

FLEET TO VISIT VICTORIA.

Acting Secretary Roosevelt has made public a dispatch from Secretary Daniels accepting the invitation from the Canadian Government to visit Victoria, British Columbia, with a part of the Pacific fleet. The invitation received by the Secretary stated that the Canadian Government would like to have him and all or part of the fleet visit Vancouver and Victoria.

Secretary Daniels' dispatch accepting follows:

"Please inform Canadian Government that I will be pleased to visit Victoria and will arrive there in New York with Admiral Rodman in New Mexico and a division of destroyers about noon 11th of September, and leave about 5 a. m. next day.

Government Surplus Materials Offered for Sale

STEEL FOR SPIDERS.

The War Department authorizes publication of the following statement from the Office of the Director of Sales:

The Surplus Property Division of the Office of the Quartermaster General of the Army is offering for sale under sealed proposals 51,345 pounds of steel for spiders and 36,829 pounds of steel for spindles, stored at Chicago, bids for which will be opened at 10 o'clock on the morning of September 23, 1918, by the Surplus Property Officer, Zone Supply Office, 1819 W. Thirty-ninth Street, Chicago, Ill.

The spider steel is hot rolled, strip steel pickled and oiled, the measurements of which are: Thickness, .156 inch; with, 9⅝ inches; length, 76 inches. The spindle steel is in round bars of chrome nickel composition, 1 7-16 inches in diameter and in lengths of 16 and 18 feet.

This steel may be inspected at any time before bids are submitted by applying to the Surplus Property Officer, Zone Supply Office, Chicago. All proposals must be accompanied by bond, certified check, or other security acceptable to the Government amounting to 10 per cent of the total bid.

Particulars and special bid forms may be obtained from the Surplus Property Officer, Zone Supply Office, in any of the following cities: Boston, New York, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Atlanta New Orleans, Newport News, San Antonio, El Paso, St. Louis, Jeffersonville, Ind., Chicago, Omaha, and San Francisco.

LOADING CARTS.

The War Department authorizes from the Office of the Director of publication of the following statement from the Office of tthe Director of Sales:

The Surplus Property Division of the Office of the Quartermaster General of the Army is offering for sale under sealed proposals 50 new logging carts, located at Chicago, bids for which will be opened by the Surplus Property Officer, one Supply Office, 1819 W. Thirty-ninth Street, Chicago, Ill, at 10 o'clock on the morning of September 25, 1919.

These carts are suitable for use in lumber camps in other industries where the hauling of logs is necessary. The wheels are 9 feet high, with 4 by ½ inch tires and have an 8-inch hickory axle. The carts are provided with tongue, chain and trip hook, singletrees with evener and neck yoke.

Inspection of the carts may be made before submitting bids by applying to the Surplus Property Officer, Zone Supply Officer, Chicago. All proposals should be accompanied by bond, certified check, or other security acceptable to the Government amounting to 10 per cent of the total bid.

Particulars and special bid forms may be obtained from the Surplus Property Officer, Zone Supply Office, in any of the following cities: Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Newport News, Atlanta, New Orleans, St. Louis, Jeffersonville, Ind., Chicago, San Antonio, El Paso, Omaha, and San Francisco.

120 FABRICATED BOILERS.

The War Department authorizes publication of the following statement from the Office of the Director of Sales:

The Surplus Property Division of the Quartermaster General of the Army is offering for sale under sealed proposals 120 partly fabricated boilers, 3 vertical tubular boilers, completely constructed, and a quantity of boiler accessories and rubber belting, all located at Norfolk, Va., bids for which will be opened by the Surplus Property Officer, Zone Supply Office, Newport News, at 10 o'clock on the morning of September 30, 1919.

The partly fabricated boilers are knocked down, crated, and ready for shipment. They consist of boiler material ready for erection which conforms to the requirements of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers. There are 44 boilers of 10 horsepower capacity, 48 rated at 25 horsepower, and 28 rated at 125 horsepower. The three vertical tubular boilers are rated at 12 horsepower and were manufactured by the A. B. Farquhar Co., York, Pa. They were built to accord with the requirements of the Hartford Steam Boiler Inspection and Insurance Co. for 100 pounds working pressure.

The boiler accessories consist of 1 Ryerson-Baird flue rattler, manufactured by Joseph T. Ryerson & Son, Chicago, Ill., with capacity sufficient to handle standard and superheater tubes up to 20 feet in length and arranged for motor drive; 1 Lagonda Cleaner, manufactured by the Casey-Hedges Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.; and 13 vertical air receivers, manufactured by the Leader Iron Works, Decatur, Ill.

The rubber belting consists of 6,240 feet of various lengths, widths, and weights.

Inspection of any of this material may be made by applying to the Surplus Property Officer, Zone Supply Office, Newport News, at any time before submitting bids. All bids must be accompanied by bond, certified check, or other security acceptable to the Government amounting to 10 per cent of the total bid.

Particulars, specifications, and special bid forms may be obtained from the Surplus Property Officer, Zone Supply Office, in any of the following cities: Boston, New York, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Newport News, Atlanta, New Orleans, St. Louis, Jeffersonville, Ind., Chicago, San Antonio, El Paso, Omaha, and San Francisco.

AMBULANCES, ETC.

The War Department authorizes publication of the following statement from the Office of the Director of Sales:

The Surplus Property Division of the Office of the Quartermaster General of the Army is offering for sale under sealed proposals 200 ambulances, 74 sprinkler wagons, 10 drinking-water wagons, 1,850 new wheels and 1,000 axles for escort wagons, and a quantity of miscellaneous wagon parts, located at Jeffersonville, Ind., bids for which will be opened at 10 o'clock on the morning of September 24, 1919, by the Surplus Property Officer, Zone Supply Office, Jeffersonville, Ind. These vehicles and wagon parts are offered f. o. b. storage point.

The 200 ambulances offered are complete, model 1909, and are built of high grade material according to Government specifications. They are suitable for use as ambulances, passenger wagons, police patrols, school wagons, and delivery and express wagons. They are equipped with removable seats to accommodate comfortably 12 passengers, while the driver's seat gives room for three more persons, including the driver. They weigh approximately 1,835 pounds.

The sprinkler wagons weigh about 2,622 pounds and are fitted with a round steel water tank of 450 gallons capacity, a Gould hand-force pump on the rear platform, and suction hose and strainer. They have hand lever brakes and Niagara valves for sprinkling.

The drinking-water wagons are the same pattern as the sprinklers, except that they are provided with small faucets for filling water bottles instead of the sprinkler valves. They could be converted into sprinkler wagons, however, by removing the faucets and installing sprinkler valves.

The escort wagon wheels are designed on the Archibald pattern with hubs of the best grade iron. They have a 10-inch spindle and are made to fit a 2-inch axle. The tires are of ⅝-inch steel,, 3 inches wide. There are 930 front and 920 rear wheels in the lot measuring 3 feet, 8 inches, and 4 feet, 6 inches, respectively. They have been painted.

The axles offered are of the Concord pattern, made of 2-inch steel and have a 10-inch spindle. The lot includes 500 front and 500 rear axles, regular equipment for the standard Army escort wagon.

The miscellaneous equipment consists of the following items: 500 extension side boards for escort wagons, 1,000 lead bars with swingle trees for ambulances, 3,000 lead bars minus swingle trees for escort wagons 1,000 hound bars for escort wagons, 1,000 brake beams for escort wagons, 1,000 cross bars for escort wagon floors, 1,000 front bolsters for escort wagons, 1000 hind bolsters for escort wagons, and 500 sand bolsters, ironed complete.

Separate bids are requested at the same time and place on 6,000 hub bands for escort wagons and ambulances, made of malleable iron with hexagon shoulder and threaded to fit hub box. Separate bids are requested also on 10,500 bows for ambulances and escort wagons. These bows are used for supporting the canvas covers of ambulances and escort wagons. The escort wagon bows are made of oak, 2 inches wide, ½ inch thick, and 5 feet, 3 inches in height, with staples for ridge pole fin-

Government Surplus Materials Offered for Sale

ished and oiled complete. The ambulance bows are made of ash, 1 by 1½ inches, and 4 feet, 1 inch in height over all.

Inspection of this material may be made before submitting bids by applying to the Surplus Property Officer, Zone Supply Office, Jeffersonville, Ind. All proposals should be accompanied by bond, certified check, or other security acceptable to the Government amounting to 10 per cent of the total bid.

Particulars and special bid forms may be obtained from the Surplus Property Officer, Zone Supply Office, in any of the following cities: Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Newport News, Atlanta, New Orleans, St. Louis Jeffersonville, Ind., Chicago, San Antonio, El Paso, Omaha, and San Fr ncisco.

GROUND ORE.

Government sale of Manganese Ground Ore, 239,656 lbs., f. o. b. New Cumberland, Pa. Sealed bids will be opened 10 A. M., Sept. 12, 1919, at Zone Supply Office, 21st St. and Oregon Ave., Philadelphia. Particulars, special bid forms may be obtained at above Office or Zone Supply Office, attention Surplus Property Officer in following cities: Boston, New York, Baltimore, Newport News, Atlanta, Jeffersonville, Ind., Chicago, St. Louis, New Orleans, San Antonio, Omaha, El Paso, San Francisco. Refer to S. P. D. No. 1892 RM.

NEW ELECTRICAL CONDUCTOR.

Sealed bids will be opened 10 A. M., Sept. 10, 1919, at Surplus Property Division, Munitions Bldg., Washington, D. C., for the following material:

1,648,877 ft. No. 14-B and S, copper, H. D., tinned, twin pair, R. C. braided.

26,369,000 ft. No. 17-B and S, copper, clad steel, tinned, twin pair, R. C. braided.

1,000 ft. No. O-B and S, stranded sing. br., R. C.

60,174 lbs. No. 8-B and S, copper, H. D.

21,535 lbs. No. 14-B and S, copper, H. D., tinned, bare.

70,750 lbs. No. 3-B and S, steel, soft, bare.

6,942 lbs. 3-8 in. Annealed Rods, bronze.

3,245 lbs. No. 9-B and S, bare, bronze.

23,660 lbs. No. 12-B and S, bare, bronze.

22,155 lbs. No. 12-B and S, bare, bronze.

9,187 lbs. No. 14-B and S, bare, bronze.

10,040 lbs. No. 20-B and S, bare, bronze.

9,410 lbs. Steel and Bronze—7 strs., braided, 1-24 in. dia., bare, 20 lbs. per mile. Signal Corps telephone wire.

Full particulars and special bid forms may be obtained upon application to above Office or Zone Supply Offices, attention Surplus Property Officer, following cities: Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Newport News, Atlanta, Jeffersonville, Ind., Chicago, St. Louis, New Orleans, San Antonio, Omaha, El Paso, San Francisco. Refer to S. P. D. No. 5233 ME (Consolidated).

STEEL PLATES.

Government sale of Steel Plates and Angles, 353,940 lbs., f. o. b. New Orleans, La. Sealed bids will be opened 10 a. m. Sept. 18, 1919, at Zone Supply Office, Army Supply Base, New Orleans, La. Particulars, special bid forms may be obtained at above office or Zone Supply Office, attention Surplus Property Officer, following cities: Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Newport News, Atlanta, Jeffersonville, Ind., St. Louis, Chicago, San Antonio, Omaha, El Paso, San Francisco. Refer to S. P. D. No. 2760 RM.

NEW HORSE DRAWN VEHICLES AND EXTRA PARTS.

Sealed bids will be opened 10 a. m. Sept. 24, 1919, at Zone Supply Office, Jeffersonville, Ind., for the following:

Ambulance. Model 1909, complete.

Sprinkler Wagons, 450 gals., steel tank.

Drinking Water Wagons, 450 gals., steel tank.

Escort Wagon Wheels, Archibald pattern.

Axles for Escort Wagons, concord, 10 in. spindle.

Hub Bands for ambulance and escort wagons.

Bows for ambulance and escort wagons.

Brake Blocks for ambulance, delivery and escort wagons.

Miscellaneous Wagon Parts, Roller, lead, hound and cross bars, brake beams, bolsters, side extension boards, lantern attachments for escort wagons. Lead bars for ambulances.

Full particulars, special bid forms may be obtained upon application to above Office or Zone Supply Offices, attention Surplus Property Officer, following cities: Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Newport News, Atlanta, Chicago, St. Louis, New Orleans, San Antonio, Omaha, El Paso, San Francisco.

COAL.

Government sale of Bituminous Coal, 9,117 tons. Sealed bids will be opened 10 a. m., Sept. 23, 1919, at Zone Supply Office, Transportation Bldg., Atlanta, Ga. Particulars, special bid forms may be obtained at above office or Zone Supply Office, attention Surplus Property Officer, following cities: Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Newport News, Jeffersonville, Ind., Chicago, St. Louis, New Orleans, San Antonio, Omaha, El Paso, San Francisco. Refer to S. P. D. Nos. 1868-69 RM.

GLOVES.

Government sale of Gloves, 12,000 pair cowhide, 4,000 pair lineman's horsehide. Sealed bids will be opened 10 a. m., Sept. 23, 1919, at Zone Supply Office, 1919 W. 39th St., Chicago, Ill. Particulars, special bid forms may be obtained at above office or Zone Supply Offices, attention Surplus Property Officer, following cities: Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Newport News, Atlanta, Jeffersonville, Ind., St. Louis, New Orleans, San Antonio, Omaha, El Paso, San Francisco. Refer to S. P. D. Nos. 444-973 CE.

RUBBER BELTING.

Government sale of Rubber Belting, 6-ply, Excelsior brand, 3,800 ft. Sealed bids will be opened 10 a. m., Sept. 22, 1919, at Zone Supply Office, 461 Eighth Ave., New York City. Particulars, special bid forms may be obtained at above office or Zone Supply Office, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Newport News, Atlanta, Jeffersonville, Ind., Chicago, St. Louis, New Orleans, San Antonio, Omaha, El Paso, San Francisco. Refer to S. P. D. No. 3471 ME.

TRAILERS.

Government sale of Trailers, 75, drop frame, 4-wheel, rubber tired, reversible. Sealed bids will be opened 10 a. m., Sept. 30, 1919, at Zone Supply Office, 461 Eighth Ave., New York City. Particulars, special bid forms may be obtained at above office or Zone Supply Office, attention Surplus Property Officer, following cities: Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Newport News, Atlanta, Jeffersonville, Ind., Chicago, St. Louis, New Orleans, San Antonio, Omaha, El Paso, San Francisco. Refer to S. P. D. No. 2704 MV.

STEEL BEAMS, ETC.

Government sale of Steel Beams, Sheets, Bars and Drift Bolts. Sealed bids will be opened 10 a. m., Sept. 23, 1919, at Surplus Property Division, Munitions Building, Washington, D. C. Particulars, special bid forms may be obtained at above office or Zone Supply Office, attention Surplus Property Officer, following cities: Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Newport News, Atlanta, Jeffersonville, Ind., Chicago, St. Louis, New Orleans, San Antonio, Omaha, El Paso, San Francisco. Refer to S. P. D. No. 5249 ME (Consolidated).

NEW GRIDDLES.

Government sale of (New) Griddles, No. 9, steel, 1,450, f. o. b. Jeffersonville, Ind. Sealed bids will be opened 10 a. m., Sept. 30, 1919, at Zone Supply Office, Jeffersonville, Ind. Particulars, special bid forms may be obtained at above office or Zone Supply Office, attention Surplus Property Officer, following cities: Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Newport News, Atlanta, Chicago, St. Louis, New Orleans, San Antonio, Omaha, El Paso, San Francisco. Refer to S. P. D. No. 791 GS.

NEW SHOE MACHINERY.

Goodyear Sole Laying Machines, Shoe Stitching Machines, Crowe Nailers. Sealed bids will be opened 10 a. m., Sept. 26, 1919, at Surplus Property Division, Munitions Bldg., Washington, D. C. Particulars, special bid forms may be obtained at above office or Zone Supply Offices, attention Surplus Property Officer, following cities: Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Newport News, Atlanta, Jeffersonville, Ind., Chicago, St. Louis, New Orleans, San Antonio, Omaha, El Paso, San Francisco. Refer to S. P. D. No. 5248 ME (Consolidated).

SAW MILL MACHINERY AND SPARE PARTS.

Saw Mills (McDonough and Clark Bros.), Wood Sawing Outfits, Hercules portable. Sealed bids will be opened 10 a. m., Sept. 24, 1919, at Surplus Property Division, Munitions Bldg., Washington, D. C. Particulars, special bid forms may be obtained upon applicaton to Zone Supply Office, at-attention Surplus Property Officer, following cities: Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Newport News, Atlanta, Jeffersonville, Ind., Chicago, St. Louis, New Orleans, San Antonio, Omaha, El Paso, San Francisco. Refer to S. P. D. No. 5240 (Consolidated).

NEW WOODWORKING MACHINERY.

Sealed bids will be opened 10 a. m., Sept. 24, 1919, at Zone Supply Office, 1819 W. 39th St., Chicago, Ill., for any or all of the following:

Moulder, Yates, C-3-8 in.

Single Surface, Yates, No. 152.

Double Surface, Yates, No. 177.

Comb. Band Rip and Resaws, Yates, No. 282.

Band Saw, Yates, No. 52.

Band Saw Tables, Yates, No. 52.

Full particulars and special bid forms may be obtained at above Office or Zone Supply Offices, attention Surplus Property Officer in the following cities: Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Newport News, Atlanta, Jeffersonville, Ind., St. Louis, New Orleans, San Antonio, Omaha, El Paso, San Francisco. Refer to S. P. D. No. 5236 ME (Consolidated).

NEW ROPE.

Government sale of (New) 314 in. Manila Rope, 3,375 lbs., f. o. b. St. Louis. Sealed bids will be opened 10 a. m. Sept. 22, 1919, at Zone Supply Office, Second and Arsenal Sts., St. Louis. Particulars, special bid forms may be obtained at above office or Zone Supply Office, attention Surplus Property Officer, following cities: Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Newport News, Atlanta, Jeffersonville, Ind., Chicago, New Orleans, San Antonio, Omaha, El Paso, San Francisco. Refer to S. P. D. No. 888 GS.

NEW BOILERS, EQUIPMENT AND BELTING.

Sealed bids will be opened 10 a. m., Sept. 30, 1919, at Zone Supply Office, Newport News, Va., for any or all of the following:

Vertical Tubular Boilers with spare parts, A. B. Farquhar Co.

Ryerson-Baird Flue Rattler Vertical Air Receivers, Leader Iron Works.

Lagonda Cleaner, Casey-Hedges Co.

Partly Fabricated Boilers, knocked down and crated, Russel Grader Mfg. Co., Ames Iron Works.

Rubber Belting, Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co.

Full particulars and special bid forms may be obtained at above Office or Zone Supply Offices, attention Surplus Property Officer, in the following cities: Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Atlanta, Jeffersonville, Ind., Chicago, St. Louis, New Orleans, San Antonio, Omaha, El Paso, San Francisco. Refer to S. P. D. No. 5255 ME (Consolidated).

GREY GAUZE.

Government sale of Grey Gauze, 256,248 yards. Sealed bids will be opened 10 a. m., Sept. 15, 1919, at Zone Supply Office, 1819 W. 39th St., Chicago, Ill. Particulars, special bid forms may be obtained at above

(Continued on page 13.)

List of Government Contracts

War Department.

RAW MATERIALS.

Atlantic Refining Company, New York, N. Y. Floor oil, 1,200 gals., $240.

Oxidite Manufacturing Company, Arlington, Mass. Black camouflage paint, 15 gals., $23.25; drop black in Japan, 300 lbs., $72.

United Shoe Repairing Machine Co., Boston, Mass. Tan finish, 500 gals., $1,000.

McCormick & Company, Baltimore, Md. Pyrethrum insecticide powder, 960 cans, $336.

Colgate & Company, Jersey City, N. J. Glycerine, 1,200 bottles, $324; glycerine, 144 bottles, $38.88; glycerine, 48 bottles, $12.96.

McCormick & Company, Baltimore, Md. Pyrethrum insecticide powder, 144 tins, $51.84.

Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, New York, N. Y. Fuel oil, 80 bbls., $327.60.

Atlantic Refining Company, Philadelphia, Pa. Gasoline, Q. M. S., 13,000 gals., $2,795.

Three in One Oil Company, New York, N. Y. Three in One oil, 576 bottles, $51.84.

Frank Miller Company, New York, N. Y. Black harness soap, 60 gross, $198.

Heaney Manufacturing Company, Boston, Mass. Black harness soap, 600 lbs., $114.

Foco Oil Company, Franklin, Pa. FMR. motor oil, 50 gals., $24.

Sinclair Refining Company, Chicago, Ill. Gasoline, Q. M. S., 6,148 gals., $1,168.12.

Dearborn Chemical Company, Chicago, Ill. Rust preventive "C," 40 bbls., $2,250; rust preventive "D," 20 bbls., $1,125.

Impervious Paint & Varnish Company. Vermilion enamel, 24 qts., $17.52.

Evans Sales Company, El Paso, Tex. Bituminous (R. M.), 384 tons, $2.75 before October 1, $3.15 after October 1; bituminous lump, over 1¼-inch screen, 1,650 tons, $3.50 before October 1, $4 after October 1.

Evans Sales Company, El Paso, Texas. Bit. lump over 1 1-4 screen, 670 tons, $3.50 before Oct. 1, $4.00 after Oct. 1; Bit. R-M, 500 tons, $2.75 before Oct. 1, $3.15 after Oct. 1; Bit. lump over 1 1-4 screen, 6,810 tons, $3.50 before Oct. 1, $4.00 after Oct. 1; Bit. 3 in. lump, 3,574 tons, $3.90 before Oct. 1, $4.35 after Oct. 1; Bit. Smithing, 264 tons, $5.00 before Oct. 1, $5.25 after Oct. 1.

McAlester Fuel Company, Okla. Semi Anthr. 1 7-8 in lump. 1,229 tons, $4.00 March to June; $4.25 July; $4.50 August; $4.75 September to February.

Boone Trail Company, Louisville, Ky. Bit. R-M, 2,688 tons, $9,408.00.

Evans Sales Company, El Paso, Tex. Bit. R-M, 900 tons, $2.75 before Oct. 1, $3.15 after Oct. 1.

Murray Brothers, Central, N. M. Bit. 2 1-2 in. lump, 5,400 tons, $23,220.00.

Standard Oil Company of N. J., New York City, N. Y. Gasoline 3529, 25,000 gals., $5,625.00.

Atlantic Rfg. Company, Philadelphia, Pa. Motor Gas., Q. M. S., 3,200 gals., $736.00.

Pierce Oil Company. Motor Gas., Q. M. S., 4,000 gals., $900.00.

Atlantic Rfg. Company, Philadelphia, Pa. Fuel oil, 5,000 gals., $500.00.

The Texas Company, New York City, N. Y. Gas., Q. M. S., 15,000 gals., $3,375.00; Kerosene, 800 gals., $100.00.

CONSTRUCTION DIVISION.

General Electric Company, Washington, D. C. Switch-board Panel, $499.00.

Oliver Iron and Steel Company, Pittsburgh, Pa. Bolts, rods and plates, $1,045.71.

Boiler Smith Company, New York City, N. Y. Electrical material, $63.38.

Hercules Electric Company, Indianapolis, Ind. Electrical material, $3.60.

General Electric Company, Washington, D. C. Electrical material, $52.75.

Stuart-Howland Company, Boston, Mass. Electrical material, $765.75.

Norwalk Lock Company, New York City, N. Y. Hardware, $450.42.

Gamewell Fire Alarm Telegraph Company, Newton Upper Falls, Mass. Electric mechanical gong, $48.00.

MEDICAL AND HOSPITAL SUPPLIES DIVISION.

Harmer Laboratories, 1704 Market Street, Philadelphia, Pa. One Vial Nigrosin, 10 Gm., $1.45; 1 Vial Orange G., Sodium Nitroprusside, $189.00.

A. H. Thomas Company, W. Washington Square, Philadelphia, Pa. Laboratory supplies, $42.60.

Kny-Scheerer Corporation, 40 W 27th St., New York City. Laboratory supplies, $16.00.

Emil Greiner, 35 Fulton St., New York City. Laboratory supplies, $6.25.

McKesson and Robbins, 91 Fulton St., New York City. Laboratory supplies, $2.64; laboratory supplies, $5.00.

Fritzsche Brothers, 82 Beekman St., New York City. Oleum Cajaputi, $1.00.

The Kelly-Koett Mfg. Company, Covington, N. Y. X-Ray supplies, $3.00.

Parke Davis and Company, Detroit, Mich. Laboratory supplies, .46.

Eastman Kodak Company, Rochester, N. Y. Dental Supplies, $6.83.

V. Mueller and Company, 1790 Ogden Ave., Chicago, Ill. Dental supplies, $31.00.

Eimer and Amend, 2053 Third Ave., New York City. Incubator Freas, Electric, $115.00; Ovens Freas, electric, Electric, $550.00.

Campbell Electric Company, Lynn, Mass. Indicators, polarity, $15.00.

Seabury and Johnson, 61 Maiden Lane, New York City. Hospital supplies, $48.00.

Landers Frary and Clarke, New Britain, Conn. Hospital supplies, $754.20.

Dominick and Haff Retractors, W. 23d St., New York City. Retractors, Lannectomy, $1,750.00.

Ohio Chemical and Mfg. Company, 1117 Marquette St., N. E., Cleveland, Ohio. Nitrous Oxide Gas, $500.00.

V. Mueller and Company, 1790 Ogden Ave., Chicago, Ill. Dental supplies, $3.60.

The Kny-Scheerer Corporation, 404 W. 27th St., New York, N. Y. Dental supplies, $7.50.

Bernstein Mfg. Company, Third St. and Allegheny Ave., Philadelphia, Pa. Hospital supplies, $312.50.

E. I. DuPont de Nemours & Co., 21 East 40th St., New York City. Laboratory supplies, $8.00.

Keasbey and Mattison Company, Ambler, Pa. Laboratory supplies, .33.

Corbin Screw Corporation, New Britain, Conn. Surgical supplies, $78.36.

Tyer Rubber Company, Andover, Mass. Hospital supplies, $25.60.

V. Meuller and Company, 1779 Ogden Ave., Chicago, Ill. Hospital supplies, $17.25.

M. A. Leese, 614 Ninth St., N. W., Washington, D. C. Laboratory supplies, $36.00.

Gilman Drug Store, 627 Pennsylvania Ave., N. W., Washington, D. C. Laboratory supplies, $20.00.

MATERIAL STILL NEEDED FOR NEW ARMY PROGRAM.

Black & Decker Mfg. Co., Baltimore, Md. (a) Safety Collars; (b) Recoil Cylinder Wrenches for use with the 37 mm. semi-automatic Motor Gun, $1,450.00.

American Car & Foundry Co., New York City, N. Y. Storage of Artillery Repair and Equipment Repair Trucks; furnishing of Gasoline and Oil; testing and transporting Artillery Repair trucks; wages and expenses drivers in connection with delivery of said trucks to points designated by the U. S., $2,915.57 per month.

Washington Steel & Ordnance Co., Gios-boro Point, D. C. Use of cranes, scales, tools and other necessary implements and operating personnel to assist Army Inspector of Ordnance in the inspection of 14 in. Forgings for High Explosive Shell, $500.00.

Colt's Patent Fire Arms Mfg. Co., Hartford, Conn. (a) Small Brass Eyelets, Part No. 298 U. S. V.; (b) Medium Brass Eyelets, Part No. 298, U. S. V.; (c) Large Brass Eyelets, Part No. 298, U. S. V., $80.09.

E. I. DuPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del. Reworking Army Black Powder, Grade A-1, into special granulations, $200.00.

Union Petroleum Co., Philadelphia, Pa. 5 1-2 ounce tins of Petrolenm, $44.37.

The Marion Steam Shovel Co., Marion, Ohio. Change in Yard Tracks and Installation of Ground Platform for 12 in. Gun Railway Carriage, Model of 1918 (Batignolles), $2,633.35.

W. G. Palmer, Inc., North Tonowanda, N. Y. (a). Arm Chests for Rifles, Model 1903; (b) Packing Chests for Bolos, Model 1917 and 1910, $10,760.00.

Poole Engineering & Machine Co., Baltimore, Md. 37 mm. ammunition (one-pounder shell), $40.00.

American Car & Foundry Co., New York City, N. Y. Storage charges for the month of June, 1919, on repair bodies, trailer truck bodies, chassis, trucks and miscellaneous material stored in field and storehouse at plant of American Car & Foundry Co., Berwick, Pa., $2,915.57.

DEALERS IN LEAF TOBACCO.

Scale of penal sum of bonds to be given by dealers in leaf tobacco revised; monthly reports on old Book 59 continued until Oct. 1, 1919, when revised regulations become effective, the Treasury Department office of Commissioner of Internal Revenue announces:

To Collectors of Internal Revenue; the following has been sent:

The scale furnished in T. D. 2818 as a guide for the determination of the penal sum of the bond required under Section 704 of the Revenue Act of 1918, to be given by a dealer in leaf tobacco is hereby revised. The penal sum of such bond shall be based on the average quantity of tobacco on hand, determined by adding together the quantity on hand at the end of each month of the preceding year, and dividing the sum by 12, the scale for the bonds being as follows:

Average amount of Tobacco.		Penalty of Bond.
0 to	25,000 lbs.	$ 500.00
25,000 to	100,000 lbs.	1,500.00
100,000 to	250,000 lbs.	2,500.00
250,000 to	500,000 lbs	5,000.00
500,000 to	1,000,000 lbs	7,500.00
1,000,000 lbs	over	10,000.00

A new bond may be required in the discretion of the collector or under instructions of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

The foregoing scale is effective immediately. Any bond previously filed will be returned to the principal upon request, after a new bond bearing the same date and executed in conformity with the above scale is filled with, and approved by, the Collector.

Dealers in leaf tobacco should continue to render report of their transactions on old Book 59 monthly until Oct. 1, 1919; meanwhile, the revised regulations governing dealers in leaf tobacco will be issued in ample time to permit their being thoroughly studied and understood by the trade before their effective date.

DANIEL C. ROPER,
Commissioner of Internal Revenue.
Approved: Aug. 18, 1919.
CARTER GLASS,
Secretary of the Treasury.

NEW DIRECTORY OF GAME OFFICIALS.

The 20th annual directory of officials and organizations concerned with the protection of birds and game in the United States, Canada, and Newfoundland, revised by the Bureau of Biological Survey to August 1, 1919, has just been published as Department Circular 63, by the United States Department of Agriculture.

GOVERNMENT SUPPLIES FOR SALE.

(Continued from page 11.)

Office or Zone Supply Office, attention Surplus Property Officer, following cities: Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Newport News, Atlanta, Jeffersonville, Ind., St. Louis, New Orleans, San Antonio, Omaha, El Paso, San Francisco. Refer to S. P. D. No. 1985 CE.

SEATTLE STRAPS.

Government sale of Straps, 12,000, 19 1-4 in. x 1 1-2 in., 7-9 oz. leather, f. o. b. New York City. Sealed bids will be opened 10 a. m., Sept. 22, 1919, at Zone Supply Office, 461 Eighth Ave., New York City. Particulars, special bid forms may be obtained at above office or Zone Supply Office, attention Surplus Property Officer, following cities: Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Newport News, Atlanta, Jeffersonville, Ind., Chicago, St. Louis, New Orleans, San Antonio, Omaha, El Paso, San Francisco. Refer to S. P. D. No. 2259 MV.

BLACKSMITHS' STOCKS.

Government sale of (New) Blacksmiths' Stocks and Dies, 2,900 sets, f. o. b. Jeffersonville, Ind. Sealed bids will be opened 10 a. m., Sept. 22, 1919, at Zone Supply Office, Jeffersonville, Ind. Particulars, special bid forms may be obtained at above Office or Zone Supply Offices, attention Surplus Property Officer, following cities: Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Newport News, Atlanta, Chicago, St. Louis, New Orleans, San Antonio, Omaha, El Paso, and San Francisco. Refer to S. P. D. 186 GS.

1,000 SADDLE TREES.

The War Department authorizes publication of the following statement from the Office of the Director of Sales:

The Surplus Property Division of the Office of the Quartermaster General of the army is offering for sale under sealed proposals 1,000 wild west saddle trees, stored at Jeffersonville, Ind., bids for which will be opened by the Surplus Property Officer, Zone Supply Office, Jeffersonville, Ind., at 2 o'clock on the afternoon of Sept. 18, 1919.

Inspection of these saddle trees may be made prior to submitting bids by application to the Surplus Property Officer, Zone Supply Office, Jeffersonville, Ind. All bids must be accompanied by bond, certified check or other security acceptable to the government amounting to 10 per cent of the total bid.

Particulars and special bid forms may be obtained from the Surplus Property Officer, Zone Supply Office, in any of the following cities: Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Newport News, Atlanta, New Orleans, St. Louis, Jeffersonville, Ind., Chicago, San Antonio, El Paso, Omaha, and San Francisco.

WOOD WORKING MACHINE.

The Surplus Property Division of the Office of the Quartermaster General of the army is offering for sale under sealed proposals a number of wood working machines located at Pullman, Ill., bids for which will be opened by the Surplus Property Officer, Zone Supply Office, 1819 W. 39th St., Chicago, at 10 o'clock on the morning of Sept. 24, 1919.

This machinery is offered for sale f. o. b. point of storage and bids will be considered for machines with or without motors. The lot consists of one Yates, Type C-3-8, moulder and equipment with countershaft complete for connecting motor direct, and a 20-horsepower motor of 220 volts and a speed of 1,100 revolutions per minute; three Yates, No. 152, single surfacers for surfacing stock up to 30 inches wide and eight inches thick, with equipment designed for motor power, and with 15-horsepower motors; one Yates, No. 52-42, band saw, with equipment, and a 5-horsepower motor of 230 volts and a speed of 1,800 revolutions per minute; two Yates, No. 177, double surfacers for surfacing both sides of stock up to 30 inches wide and 12 inches thick, with equipment, and motors, one of 45-horsepower and the other of 40-horsepower; nine Yates, No. 282, combination bandsaw-rip and resaw, with equipment, but without motors; one Yates, No. 5, bandsaw table, with regular equipment, and 3-horsepower motor of 220 volts and a speed of 1,800 revolutions per minute.

Inspection of this material may be made before submitting bids by applying to the Surplus Property Officer, Zone Supply Office, Chicago. All bids must be accompanied by bond, certified check or other security acceptable to the government amounting to 10 per cent of the total bid.

Particulars, specifications and special bid forms may be secured from the Surplus Property Officer, Zone Supply Office, in any of the following cities: Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Newport News, Atlanta, New Orleans, St. Louis, Chicago, Jeffersonville, Ind., San Antonio, El Paso, Omaha, and San Francisco.

Resumption of Trade With Hungary

The War Trade Board Section of the Department of State announces that, effective September 2, 1919, the resumption of trade and communication between the United States and Hungary has been authorized, and that, to effect such authorization, the General Enemy Trade License referred to in W. T. B. R. 802, issued July 14, 1919, has been amended by deleting the words "Hungary or" from paragraph 2 of the limitations upon said General Enemy Trade License.

Exports.—Exports from the United States to Hungary will be controlled by individual export licenses, but such licenses will be issued freely upon application, except with respect to the following commodities, whose exportation to Hungary will be restricted for military reasons:

Aircraft of all kinds, including aeroplanes, airships, balloons and their component parts, together with accessories and articles suitable for use in connection with aircraft.

Apparatus which can be used for the storage or projection of compressed or liquified gases, flame acids, or other destructive agents capable of use in warlike operations and their component parts.

Armor plates.

Armored motor cars.

Arms of all kinds, including arms for sporting purposes, and their component parts.

Barbed wire and implements for fixing and cutting same.

Camp equipment.

Camp equipment, articles of, and their component parts.

Clothing and equipment of a distinctively military character.

Electrical appliances adapted for use in war and their component parts.

Explosives, especially prepared for use in war.

Field glasses.

Gases for war purposes.

Guns and machine guns.

Gun mountings, limbers, and military wagons of all descriptions.

Harness or horse equipment of a military character.

Implements and apparatus designed exclusively for the manufacture of munitions of war, or for the manufacture or repair of arms or of war material, for use on land or sea.

Mines, submarines, and their component parts.

Projectiles, charges, cartridges, and grenades of all kinds and their component parts.

Range finders and their component parts.

Searchlights and their component parts.

Submarine sound signaling apparatus and materials for wireless telegraphs.

Torpedoes.

Warships, including boats and their component parts of such a nature that they can only be used on a vessel of war.

Board's Explanation.

It is to be understood that the exportation of the following articles, viz, barbed wire and implements for fixing and cutting the same, articles of camp equipment and their component parts, clothing and equipment of a distinctively military character, electrical appliances for use in war and their component parts, military wagons of all descriptions, and harness or horse equipment of a military character, is forbidden only on account of the military use to which such articles can be put. If exporters have information showing that the articles are destined for civil purposes, the same should be submitted with the applications for export licenses.

Imports.—Imports into the United States from Hungary may take place under General Import License PBF No. 37 (W. T. B. R. 825, issued August 15, 1919), which has been revised and extended, effective September 2, 1919, so as to permit the importation from Hungary, without individual import licenses, of all commodities except those specifically enumerated in paragraphs 1, 2 and 4 of said W. T. B. R. 825, paragraph 3 of said ruling being hereby cancelled and withdrawn.

NEED WOMEN AIDES.

There is urgent need at present for more young women trained in occupational therapy for service in Army hospitals as reconstruction aides, and the Surgeon General has sent out a call to all hospitals to help obtain, if possible, more help in this vital part of reconstruction work.

Reconstruction aides, who are teachers of crafts and also those trained in academic and commercial subjects are needed. Chiefs of educational services of Army hospitals have been asked to make public announcement of this need, and request the aides and others conversant with the nature of the work to suggest to qualified women among their acquaintance that they make application.

Application blanks will be available at Army hospitals and the office of the Surgeon General.

Criminal Record Bars Re-enlistment.

In view of a decision of the Judge Advocate General, the re-enlistment of a man who possesses a criminal record cannot be authorized, even though such a man may have served honorably during the emergency.

GOVERNMENT DECISIONS AFFECTING BUSINESS

Justice Department.

Note.—The following cases under Justice Department relate to personal claims unless otherwise specified in a bracketed note at the end of the entry.

American Steel Foundries. [No. —, in Supreme Court, Oct. term, 1918, Julius F. Smietanka, as collector of internal revenue for 1st district of Illinois, v. American Steel Foundries, proceedings in circuit court of appeals, 7th circuit; transcript of record.] [1918.] 14 p. [This is printed without title. The signature mark reads: 114989-18. Concerns legality of taxes assessed under income tax law.] ‡

— Same; [clerk's certificate]. [1919.] p. 27. [This is printed without title. No signature mark.] ‡

Boone, T. W. M. No. 1038, in Supreme Court, Oct. term, 1918, T. W. M. Boone v. United States, petition for writ of certiorari to circuit court of appeals for 8th circuit; brief for United States in opposition. 1919. Cover-title, 6 p. [Concerns the making of false entries on books of banking association.] ‡

Brown, Robert B. No. 1019, in Supreme Court, Oct. term, 1918, Robert B. Brown v. United States, petition for writ of certiorari to circuit court of appeals for 5th circuit; brief for United States in opposition. 1919. Cover-title, 6 p. ‡

Bryant, G. T. No. —, in Supreme Court, Oct. term, 1918, G. T. Bryant et al. v. United States, petition for writ of certiorari to circuit court of appeals for 5th circuit; brief of United States in opposition. 1919. Cover-title, 3 p. [Concerns violation of selective service act.] ‡

Crime and criminals. Detection and prosecution of crimes, communication submitting supplemental estimate of appropriation required for detection and prosecution of crimes. June 12, 1919. 2 p. (H. doc. 100.) ‡

Employes. Appropriation to comply with House resolution 69, regarding employes of Department of Justice. June 12, 1919. 2 p. (H. doc. 105.) ‡

Rice. No. 7591, Southern Rice Growers Association et al. v. Texas & New Orleans Railroad Company, director general, et al.; decided Apr. 7, 1919; report [and order] of commission on rehearing. [1919.] 197-207 + ii p. ([Opinion] 5726.) [Report from Interstate Commerce Commission reports, v. 53.] *Paper, 5c.

Safety appliances. Tests of automatic train-control system, report of chief of Bureau of Safety upon tests of automatic train-control system of National Safety Appliance Co. July 1, 1919. 20 p. (H. doc. 139.) ‡ A 19—890.

Sashes. No. 9415, Weed Lumber Company v. Southern Pacific Company et al.; decided Apr. 4, 1919; report [and order] of commission. [1919.] 17-20+[1] p. ([Opinion] 5687.) [Report from Interstate Commerce Commission reports, v. 53.] *Paper, 5c.

Shooks. No. 9533, Red River Lumber Company v. Southern Pacific Company, director general, et al.; [no. 9590, California Pine Box & Lumber Company v. Denver & Rio Grande Railroad Company, director general, et al., and portions of 4th section application no. 349]; decided May 15, 1919; report [and orders] of commission. [1919.] 321-326 + ii p. ([Opinion] 5749.) [Report from Interstate Commerce Commission reports, v. 53.) *Paper, 5c.

Spokes. No. 8171, Rock City Spoke Company v. Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company et al.; decided Apr. 14, 1919; report [and order] of commission. [1919.] 11-14 + [1] p. ([Opinion] 5685.) [Report from Interstate Commerce Commission reports, v. 53.] *Paper, 5c.

Staves. No. 10324, Kalamazoo Tank & Silo Company v. director general, Akron, Canton & Youngstown Railway Company, et al.; [decided May 19, 1919; report of commission]. 1919. [1]+306-307 p. ([Opinion] 5743.) [From Interstate Commerce Commission reports, v. 53.] *Paper, 5c.

Sulphuric acid. No. 10317, George C. Holt and Benjamin B. Odell, as receivers of Aetna Explosives Company v. director general, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad Company, et al.; [no. 10318, Burton-Richards Company v. director general, Southern Pacific Company, et al.]; decided Apr. 24, 1919; report [and order] of commission. [1919.] 175-177 + ii p. ([Opinion] 5719.) [Report from Interstate Commerce Commission reports, v. 53.] *Paper, 5c.

Switching charges. No. 9349, Bryden Horse Shoe Company v. Lehigh & New England Railroad Company et al.; decided May 15, 1919; report of commission. [1919.] p. 275-278. ([Opinion] 5739.) [From Interstate Commerce Commission reports, v. 53.] *Paper, 5c.

— No. 10178, Kaw River Sand & Material Company v. Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Company et al.; [decided Apr. 4, 1919; report and order of commission]. 1919. [1] + 28-32 + [1] p. ([Opinion] 5689.) [Report from Interstate Commerce Commission reports, v. 53.] * Paper, 5c.

— No. 10186, Sheldon Axle & Spring Company v. Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, director general, et al.; decided Apr. 12, 1919; report [and order] of commission. [1919.] 43-45 + [1] p. ([Opinion] 5693.) [Report from Interstate Commis-Commission reports, v. 53.] * Paper, 5c.

Tank-cars. No. 7643, Chanute Refining Company v. Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Company et al.; decided Apr. 4, 1919; report [and order] of commission. [1919.] 593-597 + [1] p. ([Opinion] 5680.) [Report from Interstate Commerce Commission reports, v. 52.] * Paper, 5c.

— No. 9087, Walter A. Zelnicker Supply Company v. Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company; decided Apr. 4, 1919; report [and order] of commission. [1919.] 15-16 + [1] p. ([Opinion] 5686.) [Report from Interstate Commerce Commission reports, v. 53.] * Paper, 5c.

— No. 9141, Walter A. Zelnicker Supply Company v. Texarkana & Fort Smith Railway Company et al.; decided May 1, 1919; report [and order] of commission. [1919.] 129-130 + [1] p. ([Opinion] 5706.) [Report from Interstate Commerce Commission reports, v. 53.] * Paper, 5c.

Telegraphers. Decisions under hours of service act, circuit court of appeals, 6th circuit, no. 3060, Grand Rapids & Indiana Railway Company v. United States, error to district court for eastern district of Michigan, northern division [opinion of court]; decided Mar. 5, 1918. [1919.] 5 p. †

— Appropriation to comply with House resolution 69, supplemental estimate of appropriation required to enable Department to comply with provisions of House resolution 69, requesting certain information as to employes under Department of Justice. June 13, 1919. 2 p. (H. doc. 107). ‡

Garrett, L. R. Nos. 951-953, in Supreme Court, Oct. term, 1918, L. R. Garrett v. United States; response of United States to motion to set aside order docketing and dismissing appeals and writ of error in foregoing cases. 1919. Cover-title, 2 p. ‡

— Nos. 951-953, in Supreme Court, Oct. term, 1918, L. R. Garrett v. United States; statement of United States attorney in opposition to motion by plaintiff in error and appellant for order setting aside order docketing and dismissing appeals. 1919. Cover-title, 7 p. ‡

Gsell, Carlos. No. 1030, in Supreme Court, Oct. term, 1918, Carlos Gsell v. insular collector of customs, petition for writ of certiorari to Supreme Court of Philippine Islands; brief for respondent in opposition. [1919.] Cover-title, 6 p. [Concerns question of classification of wood noils under Philippine tariff act.] ‡

Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe Railway. No. 1010, in Supreme Court, Oct. term, 1918, Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe Railway Company v. United States, on petition for writ of certiorari to circuit court of appeals for 5th circuit; brief for United States in opposition. 1919. Cover-title, 6 p. [Concerns violation of hours of service act.] ‡

Judges. List of United States judges, attorneys, and marshals; compiled by [Chas. B. Sornborger]. June 1, 1919. 25 p. †

McMurray, J. F. In Court of Claims, J. F. McMurray v. Choctaw and Chickasaw nations of Indians, No. 33996; general traverse to claimant's petition [and defendants' counterclaim]. [1919.] p. 27-31, large 8vo. ‡

Mikell, William E. No. 1027, in Supreme Court, Oct. term, 1918, William E. Mikell v. F. H. Hines, major, field artillery, Army, petition for writ of certiorari to circuit court of appeals for 4th circuit; brief for respondent in opposition. 1919. Cover-title, 8 p. [Concerns question of military jurisdiction over civilian employe of Army.] ‡

Philadelphia Steam Heating Company. No. 21556, in Court of Claims, Dec. term, 1918, Charles F. Wood and John L. Moyer, trading as Philadelphia Steam Heating Co. v. United States; defendants' objections to findings of fact requested by plaintiffs, and brief. 1919. Cover-title, iii + 955-1056 p. large 8vo. ‡

Pierce, Clinton H. No. 727, in Supreme Court, Oct. term, 1918, Clinton H. Pierce [et al.] v. United States, in error to district court for northern district of New York; motion by United States to advance. 1919. Cover-title, 2 p. [Concerns violation of espionage act.] ‡

Sanitary Water Still Company. No. 32488, in Court of Claims, Sanitary Water Still Company v. United States; defendant's brief. 1919. Cover-title, ii + 260-306 p. large 8vo. ‡

Schaefer, Peter. Nos. 804-808, in Supreme Court, Oct. term, 1918, Peter Schaefer v. United States; Paul Vogel v. [same]; Louis Werner v. [same]; Martin Darkow v. [same]; Herman Lenke v. [same], in error to district court for eastern district of Pennsylvania; motion by United States

GOVERNMENT DECISIONS AFFECTING BUSINESS

to advance. 1919. Cover-title, 2 p. [Concerns violation of espionage act.] ‡

Silverthorne Lumber Company. No. 996, in Supreme Court, Oct. term, 1918, Silverthorne Lumber Company (Inc.) and Frederick W. Silverthorne, individually and as president of Silverthorne Lumber Company (Inc.), v. United States, in error to district court for western district of New York; additional brief for United States in support of motion to dismiss or affirm, 1919. Cover-title, 10 p. [Concerns contempt of court in refusing to produce papers of a corporation.] ‡

Stilson, Joseph. Nos. 795 and 796, in Supreme Court, Oct. term, 1918. Joseph Stilson v. United States; Joseph Sukys v. [same], in error to district court for eastern district of Pennsylvania; motion by United States to advance. 1919. Cover-title, 2 p. [Concerns violation of espionage act.] ‡

Stroud, Robert F. No. 811, in Supreme Court, Oct. term, 1918, Robert F. Stroud v. United States, in error to district court for district of Kansas; motion by United States to advance. 1919. Cover-title, 2 p. ‡

Sumpter Valley Railway. Docket no. 9462, Interstate Commerce Commission, United States v. Sumpter Valley Railway Company and 12 other trunk line railroad companies; exceptions filed by United States to report proposed. 1919. Cover-title, 29 p. [Concerns question of freigbt rates on lumber.] ‡

Thompson, Josiah V. No. 755, in Supreme Court, Oct. term, 1918. United States v. Josiah V. Thompson, in error to district court for western district of Pennsylvania; motion by United States to advance. 1919. Cover-title, 1 p. ‡

War statutes. Interpretation of war statutes: Charge to jury of district court for western district of New York, relating to sec. 3, title 1, of espionage act as amended May 16, 1918. [1919.] 15 p. (Bulletin 202.) [Case of United States v. William Dodge.] ‡

Labor Department.

Employes. Appropriation to comply with House resolution 65, supplemental estimate of appropriation required to enable Department to comply with provisions of House resolution 65, requesting certain information as to employes of Department of Labor. June 13, 1919. 2 p. (H. doc. 106.) ‡

— Expenses in Labor Department, letter calling attention to necessity of appropriation to comply with request contained in House resolution 65 [requesting certain information as to employes of Department of Labor]. June 12, 1919. 1 p. (H. doc. 103.) ‡

Housing Corporation. United States Housing Corporation Service, letter submitting estimate of appropriation required by Housing Corporation, fiscal year 1920. June 23, 1919. 4 p. (S. doc. 38.) ‡

Information and Education Service. Withdrawing appropriation for Information and Education Service, War Labor Administration, communication withdrawing estimate of appropriation for Information and Education Service, War Labor Administration, fiscal year 1920. June 16, 1919. 1 p. (H. doc. 111.)

Posters. Construction adds to wealtb of country, build now; [all lettered poster]. [1919.] 15 by 9.5 in. †

— Let's co-operate for greater production and greater prosperity; [all lettered poster]. [1919.] 15 by 10 in. †

— Own a home for your children's sake; [all lettered poster]. [1919.] 15 by 9.5. in. †

— Prepare now to own a home; [all lettered poster]. [1919.] 15 by 10 in. †

— The reason wages in United States are higher than anywhere else in the world is because our workmen are more efficient and produce more, the greater the production the higher the wages; [all lettered poster]. [1919.] 15 x 10 in. †

CHILDREN'S BUREAU.

Children. Good books and pamphlets on child care [mothers! Why not make study of your profession?]. Washington [no published, reprint, with slight changes, 1919]. [4] p. 4to. †

Food. Bottle feeding, consult your doctor before weaning baby. Washington [no publisher, reprint 1919]. [4] p. il. 4to. †

— Breast feeding [why mother should nurse her child]. Washington [no publisher, reprint 1919]. [4] p. il. 4to. †

— Feeding the child, are you feeding your family intelligently? Washington [no publisher, reprint 1919]. [4] p. 4to. †

— Preparation of artificial food [for infants, how you feed is as important as what you feed]. Washington [no publisher, reprint 1919]. [3] p. il. 4to. †

Milk [milk is indispensable food for children]. Washington [no publisher, reprint 1919]. [3] p. il. 4to. †

Mothers. Care of mother [welfare of child is wrapped up in that of mother]. Washington [no publisher, reprint 1919]. [4] p. 4to. †

Vital statistics. Is your child's birth recorded? If not, why not? [It is important that it should be]. Washington [no publisher, reprint 1919]. [3] p. il. 4to. †

IMMIGRATION BUREAU.

Immigration service bulletin. U. S. immigration service bulletin, v. 1, no. 15; June 1, 1919. [1919.] 4 p. 4to. [Montbly.] †

INFORMATION AND EDUCATION SERVICE.

Farm colony and returning soldier; by Frederic C. Howe. 1919. 8 p. narrow 12mo. †

Finance. Inflation and costs; by John J. Arnold. 1919. 4 p. narrow 12mo. †

Great Britain. Report of Employers' Industrial Commission of United States Department of Labor on British labor problems. 1919. 37 p. † L19—42.

LABOR STATISTICS BUREAU.

Clothing. New trade agreement in dress and waist industry of New York City; by Boris Emmet. [1919.] 16 p. [From Montbly labor review, June, 1919.] †

Monthly labor review, v. 8, no. 6; June, 1919. 1919. iv + 1551–1925 + iv p. † 15—26485.

Special Articles.—New trade agreement in dress and waist industry of New York City; by Boris Emmet.—Waterside workers in United Kingdom; by Benjamin M. Squires.—Prohibitory amendment to Constitution of United States and its relation to labor; by Lindley D. Clark.—Alliance of miners, railwaymen, and transport workers in Great Britain; compiled by Mary Conyngton.—Wages in building trades in British cities, 1914-18; compiled by J. E. Eastlack.—Army gas masks unsuited for use in industries; [by A. C. Fieldner].—Wages of women and minors in mercantile industry in District of Columbia; by Clara E. Mortenson.—Medical administration of health insurance, by Woods Hutchinson.—Growth of trade-unionism among British women during the war; compiled by Mary T. Waggaman.—Strikes and lockouts in United States, 1916-18; by Edson L. Whitney.

Note.—The Review is the medium through which the Bureau publishes the results of original investigations too brief for bulletin purposes, notices of labor legislation by the States or by Congress, and Federal court decisions affecting labor, which from their importance should be given attention before they could ordinarily appear in the bulletins devoted to these subjects.

Prices. Prices and cost of living. [1919.] 43 p. [From Monthly labor review, June, 1919.] †

— Retail prices of food in United States. [1919.] 46 p. [From Monthly labor review, May, 1919.] †

NATIONAL WAR LABOR BOARD.

Findings. Docket no. 10, resolution and conclusions in re Marine Workers' Affiliation of Port of New York v. New York Harbor boat owners. [1919.] 2 p. 4to. (Serial no. A-140.) †

— Docket no. 46, findings and recommendations in re local no. 91, International Association of Machinists versus Minneapolis Steel & Machinery Co., 1919. 4 p. 4to. (Serial no. A-337.) †

— Docket no. 80, finding in re Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America versus Western Cold Storage Co., Chicago, Ill. 1919. 2 p. 4to. (Serial no. A-287. †

— Docket no. 81a, finding in re L. W. Lyons et al. versus E. J. McDonough Packing Co., Peoria, Ill. 1919. 2 p. 4to. (Serial no. A-288. †

— Docket no. 81b, finding in re Fritz Reicbert et al. versus Wink Packing Co., Peoria, Ill. 1919. 2 p. 4to. (Serial no. A-289.) †

— Docket no. 81c, finding in re Jos. Meidel et al. versus E. Godel & Sons, Peoria, Ill. 1919. 2 p. 4to. (Serial no. A-290.) †

— Docket no. 87, supplement to award in re Chicago Foundrymen's Association v. International Molders' Union of North America. 1919. 1 p. 4to. (Serial no. A-275.) †

— Docket no. 97, decision on motion for rehearing and appeal from administrator's decision in re employes v. National Refining Co., Coffeyville, Kans. 1919. 1 p. 4to. (Serial no. A-358.) †

— Docket no. 102, supplementary award in re employes v. Pollak Steel Co., Carthage, Cincinnati, Ohio. 1 p. 4to. (Serial no. A-303.) †

— Docket no. 120, employes members of divisions 282, 580, and 532, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes of America v. New York State Railways (Inc.), order in re intervention of Rochester & Syracuse Railroad Co. (Inc.). [1919.] 2 p. 4to. (Serial no. A-313.) †

— Docket no. 122, findings in re machinists versus Russell Motor Car Co., Buffalo, N. Y. 1919. 2 p. 4to. (Serial no. A-234.) †

— Docket no. 129, findings and award in re employes versus Midvale Steel and Ordnance Co., Nicetown, Philadelphia, Pa. 1919. 4 p. 4to. (Serial no. A-204.) †

—Docket no. 130, interpretation of certain points of award of Nov. 21, 1918, in re employes v. Corn Products Refining Co. 1919. 1 p. 4to. (Serial no. A-282.) †

— Docket no. 130, rulings of examiners in re employes v. Corn Products Refining Co. [1919.] 9 p. 4to. (Serial no. A-366.) †

— Docket no. 132, orders on appeals of employes from examiner's rulings no. 14 and 17 in re employes v. employers in muni-

GOVERNMENT DECISIONS AFFECTING BUSINESS

tions and related trades, Bridgeport, Conn. 1919. 1 p. 4to. (Serial no. A-363.) †

— Docket no. 163, denial of employers' motion for rehearing in re employes v. Worthington Pump & Machinery Corporation, Power & Mining Machinery Works, Cudahy, Wis. 1919. 1 p. 4to. (Serial no. A-283.) †

— Docket no. 169, report of section in re employes versus Middletown Car Company, Middletown, Pa. 1919. 2 p. 4to. (Serial no. A-266.) †

— Docket no. 170, award in re Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel, and Tin Workers' Local Unions and local 397 of International Hod Carriers' and Common Laborers' Association v. National Enameling & Stamping Co., Granite City, Ill., and St. Louis, Mo. 1919. 1 p. 4to. (Serial no. A-359.) †

— Docket no. 189, recommendation in re Providence Central Federated Union versus Rhode Island Branch, National Metal Trades Association. 1919. 4 p. 4to. (Serial no. A-291.) †

— Docket no. 195, denial of employers' motions for rehearing in re employes v. employers of Madison, Wis. 1919. 1 p. 4to. (Serial no. A-353.) †

— Docket no. 210, modification of award in re employes of interurban lines, members of Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, division no. 277, Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, division no. 130, and Order of Railway Conductors of America, division no. 91, v. Portland Railway, Light and Power Company, Portland, Oreg. [1919.] 2 p. 4to. (Serial no. A-152.) †

— Docket no. 214, findings and recommendations in re employes members of Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen versus Pacific Electric Railway Co., Los Angeles, Calif. 1919. 6 p. 4to. (Serial no. A-214.) †

— Docket no. 216, recommendation in re United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, local union no. 14, and other building trades crafts of San Antonio, Tex., versus Thomas Harmon & Co., and other contractors doing Government work and Government officials under whose department this work was performed. 1919. 4 p. 4to. (Serial no. A-196.) †

— Docket no. 232, finding in re employes versus American Sheet and Tin Plate Co., Elwood, Ind. 1919. 2 p. 4to. (Serial no. A-153.) †

— Docket no. 234, award in re employes versus Jacob E. Decker & Sons, Mason City, Iowa. 1919. 2 p. 4to. (Serial no. A-210.) †

— Docket no 251, findings and award in re employes members of division no. 767, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes of America versus Knoxville Railway and Light Company. 1919. 4 p. 4to. (Serial no. A-154.) †

— Docket no. 261, findings in re Grain Elevator Works, local no. 16198, versus J. A. McNulty, Minneapolis, Minn. 1919. 4 p. 4to. (Serial no. A-338.) †

— Docket no. 265, supplemental proceedings in interpretation and enforcement of award in re Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes of America, division no. 764, v. Kansas City Railways Company; effective also in case of docket no. 266; Kansas City Railways Employes Brotherhood v. [same]. [1919.] 10 p. 4to. (Serial no. A-198.) †

— Docket no. 275, finding in re United Textile Workers of America versus Rhode Island employers. 1919. 4 . 4to. (Serial no. A-274.) †

— Docket no. 284, finding in re International Molders' Union, local 62, versus Bass Foundry & Machine Co., Fort Wayne, Ind. 1919. 2 p. 4to. (Serial no. 4-315.) †

— Docket no. 293, action taken in re steamfitters' local no. 572, plumbers' local no. 352 versus Dupont Engineering Co. and Mason & Hanger Co., Nashville, Tenn. 1919. 2 p. 4to. (Serial no. A-206. †

— Docket no. 296, findings and award in re Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes of America, division no. 759, versus Ohio Electric Railway Company, Lima city lines. 1919. 4 p. 4to. (Serial no. A-155.) †

— Docket no. 303, report of section in re employes versus Nevada Consolidated Copper Co. 1919. 2 p. 4to. (Serial no. A-23.) †

— Docket no. 320, award in re machinists versus A. H. Petersen Manufacturing Co., Milwaukee, Wis. 1919. 2 p. 4to. (Serial no. A-276.) †

— Docket no. 324, recommendation in re employes versus Armour & Co., Louisville, Ky. 1919. 2 p. 4to. (Serial no. A-316.) †

— Docket no. 325 in re employes versus Standard Boiler & Plate Iron Co., Niles, Ohio. 1919. 2 p. 4to. Serial no. A-306.) †

— Docket no. 332, findings and recommendations in re employes versus Third Avenue Railway Co. of New York City. 1919. 2 p. 4to. (Serial no. A-262.) †

— Docket no. 335, award in re machinists (machine-shop workmen) versus Baker Manufacturing Corp., Saratoga Springs, N. Y. 1919. 2 p. 4to. (Serial no. A-228.) †

— Docket no. 335a, award in re foundry employes (not molders or coremakers) versus Baker Manufacturing Corp., Saratoga Springs, N. Y. 1919. 2 p. 4to. (Serial no. A-229.) †

— Docket no. 348, action taken in re employes members of division no. 752, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes of America versus Bloomington and Normal Railway and Light Co., Bloomington, Ill. 1919. 2 p. 4to. (Serial no. A-204.) †

— Docket no. 349, award in re molders versus certain employers of Ridgeway, Pa. 1919. 4 p. 4to. (Serial no. A-134.) †

— Docket no. 354, award in re molders and coremakers versus Hyde Windlass Co., Bath, Me., 1919. 2 p. 4to. (Serial no. A1307.) †

— Docket no. 355, award in re molders and coremakers versus certain employers of Williamsport, Pa. 1919. 4 p. 4to. (Serial no. A-135.) †

— Docket no. 365, finding in re employes versus Detroit Forging Co., Detroit, Mich. 1919. 2 p. 4to. (Serial no. A-256.) †

— Docket no. 368, finding in re electrical workers versus San Joaquin Light and Power Company, Taft, Cal. 1919. 4 p. 4to. (Serial no. A-183.) †

— Docket no. 371, award in re employes (6 unions) versus Wolf Co., Chambersburg Engineering Co., Chambersburg Foundry & Machine Co., T. B. Wood's Sons Co., and Hafer Foundry & Machine Works, Chambersburg, Pa. 1919. 6 p. 4to. (Serial no. A-264.) †

— Docket no. 371, denial of employer's motion for rehearing in re employes v. Wolf Co., Chambersburg Engineering Co., Chambersburg Foundry & Machine Co., T. B. Wood Sons Co., and Hafer Foundry & Machine Works, Chambersburg, Pa. 1919. 1 p. 4to. (Serial no. A-354.) †

— Docket no. 383, award in re International Molders' Union, local 420, versus Elkhart Iron Works, Concord Foundry Co., and Elkhart Foundry & Machine Co., Elkhart, Ind. 1919. 2 p. 4to. (Serial no. A-317.) †

— Docket no. 393, award in re machinists versus B. F. Sturtevant Company, Boston, Mass. 1919. 4 p. 4to. (Serial no. A-197.) †

—Docket no. 395, supplementary report in re employes (coopers) v. Sinclair Refining Co., Coffeyville, Kans. 1919. 1 p. 4to. (Serial no. A-267.) †

— Docket no. 397, finding in re International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths and Helpers versus Bedford Stone Club, Inc., Bedford, Ind. 1919. 2 p. 4to. (Serial no. A-156.) †

— Docket no. 400, award and findings in re machinists versus certain employers of Philadelphia, Pa. 1919. 6 p. 4to. (Serial no. A-136.) †

— Docket no. 401, findings in re employes versus Bethlehem Steel Company, North Lebanon Coke Plant. 1919. 2 p. 4to. (Serial no. A-157.) †

— Docket no. 405, opinions of arbitrators in re Michigan United Railways Co., versus divisions 245, 333, 343, 362, 563, and 849 of Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes of America. 1919. 10 p. 4to. (Serial no. A-305.) †

— Docket no. 408, award in re division no. 627, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes of America, v. Cincinnati Traction Co. 1919. 1 p. 4to. (Serial no. A-364.) †

— Docket no. 418, findings in re employes versus Eastern Steel Company, Pottsville, Pa. 1919. 2 p. 4to. (Serial no. A-158.) †

— Docket no. 419, findings in re employes versus Bethlehem Steel Company, Lebanon, Pa. 1919. 2 p. 4to. (Serial no. A-159.) †

— Docket no. 420, findings in re employes versus Lebanon Valley Iron Company, Lebanon, Pa. 1919. 2 p. 4to. (Serial no. A-160.) †

— Docket no. 421, findings in re employes versus Burden Iron and Steel Company, Troy, N. Y. 1919. 2 p. 4to. (Serial no. A-161.) †

—Docket no. 422, findings in re employes versus Cohoes Rolling Mill Company, Cohoes, N. Y. 1919. 2 p. 4to. (Serial no. A-162.) †

— Docket no. 422a, findings in re employes versus Milton Manufacturing Company, Milton, Pa. 1919. 2 p. 4to. (Serial no. A-163.) †

— Docket no. 422b, findings in re employes versus Pennsylvania Iron and Steel Co., Lancaster, Pa. 1919. 2 p. 4to. (Serial no. A-164.) †

— Docket no. 437, award in re International Molders' Union, local no. 395, versus Aetna Foundry & Machine Co., McMyler Interstate Co., and Trumbull Manufacturing Co., all of Warren, Ohio. 1919. 4 p. 4to. (Serial no. A-143.) †

—Docket no. 444, opinion and order in re employes of Detroit United Railway, members of Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes of America versus Detroit United Railway, and Women Conductors' Association versus Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes of America. 1919. 4 p. 4to. (Serial no. A-187.) †

— Docket no. 446e, agreement substituted for sec. 1 of award of Dec. 6, 1918, in re Paper Handlers and Sheet Straighteners'

GOVERNMENT DECISIONS AFFECTING BUSINESS

Union no. 1 v. Printers' League Section, Association of Employing Printers of City of New York. 1919. 1 p. 4to. (Serial no. A-211.) †

— Docket no. 452, findings in re employes members of division 826, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes of America versus San Diego Electric Railway Co. 1919. 4 p. 4to. (Serial no. A-318.) †

— Docket no. 454, findings in re employes versus Steacy-Schmidt Manufacturing Co., York, Pa. 1919. 2 p. 4to. (Serial no. A-339.) †

— Docket no. 460, findings in re employes versus Maryland Pressed Steel Co., Hagerstown, Md. 1919. 4 p. 4to. (Serial no. A-268.) †

— Docket no. 466, order in re E. E. Hayes and K. A. Moughler versus Fort Wayne & Northwestern Railway Co., Waterloo, Ind. 1919. 2 p. 4to. (Serial no. A-319.) †

— Docket no. 473, findings in re Gas Makers' Union of City of Minneapolis versus Minneapolis Gas Light Co. 1919. 2 p. 4to. (Serial no. A-340.) †

— Docket no. 474, award in re International Molders' Union, local no. 11, versus Rochester Founders (Inc.). 1919. 4 p. 4to. (Serial no. A-257.) †

— Docket no. 475, findings and award in re employes members of division no. 842, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes of America versus Wilmington and Philadelphia Traction Company. 1919. 4 p. 4to. (Serial no. A-165.) †

— Docket no. 482, findings in re flour and cereal mill workers versus certain employers of Minneapolis and St. Paul, Minn. 1919. 4 p. 4to. (Serial no. A-341.) †

— Docket no. 491, opinion in re employes (women conductors) versus Cleveland Railway Co. [1919.] 3 p. 4to. (Serial no. A-280.) †

— Docket No. 495, report of section in re Boiler Makers' Union versus Kansas City Structural Steel Co. 1919. 2 p. 4to. (Serial no. A212.) †

— Docket no. 497, finding in re employes versus Minnesota Manufacturing Association. 1919. 2 p. 4to. (Serial no. A-342.) †

— Docket no. 499b, findings in re millwrights et al. versus New York Airbrake Co., Watertown, N. Y. 1919. 2 p. 4to. (Serial no. A-365.) †

— Docket no. 503, findings and recommendations in re employes versus F. E. Connors, receiver of Spokane and Inland Empire Railroad Co. 191. 7 p. 4to. (Serial no. A-299.) †

— Docket no. 520, findings in re Theodore Ley et al. versus Imperial Electric Company, Akron, Ohio. 1919. 2 p. 4to. (Serial no. A-166.) †

— Docket no. 521, finding in re employes versus S. B. Stine, Osceola Mills, Pa. 1919. 2 p. 4to. (Serial no. A1308.) †

— Docket no. 526, award in re International Association of Bridge, Structural, and Ornamental Iron Workers, local union no. 10, versus Builders' Association of Kansas City, Mo. 1919. 4 p. 4to. (Serial no. A-367.) †

— Docket no. 533, finding in re employes versus Winslow Bros. Co., Chicago, Ill. 1919. 2 p. 4to. (Serial no. A-243.) †

— Docket no. 538, award in re Carpenters' District Council and others, of Denver, Colo. versus C. S. Lambie Company, contractors. 1919. 2 p. 4to. (Serial no. 3-132.) †

— Docket no. 543, action taken in re North Shore District Council of Salem and vicinity, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners versus Pitman & Brown Company and A. M. Joly, Salem, Mass. 1919. 2 p. 4to. (Serial no. A-167.) †

— Docket no. 550, findings and award in re employes members of division 811, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes of America versus Reading Transit and Light Company, Norristown Division. 1919. 2 p. 4to. (Serial no. A-201.) †

— Docket no. 556, finding in re Patternmakers' League versus Hastings & Schoen, Springfield, Mass. 1919. 2 p. 4to. (Serial no. A-258.) †

— Docket no. 557, award in re local no. 33, International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employes versus Lasky Studio of Famous Players, Los Angeles, Cal. 1919. 2 p. 4to. (Serial no. A-184.) †

— Docket no. 562, recommendation in re Martin Suess et al. versus Midwest Engine Co., Indianapolis, Ind. 1919. 2 p. 4to. (Serial no. A-277.) †

— Docket no. 562a, findings in re Robert Snyder et al. versus Midwest Engine Co., Indianapolis, Ind. 1919. A p. 4to. (Serial no. A-292.) †

— Docket no. 564, findings and recommendations in re employes versus Union Railway Co. of New York City. 1919. 2 p. 4to. (Serial no. A-263.) †

— Docket no. 567, award in re local 125, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers versus Portland Railway, Light, and Power Co., Portland, Oreg. 1919. 4 p. 4to. (Serial no. A-230.) †

— Docket no. 570, findings in re local no. 450, International Association of Machinists versus St. Paul Foundry Co. 1919. 4 p. 4to. (Serial no. A-343.) †

— Docket no. 571, findings in re local no. 459, International Association of Machinists vs. American Hoist & Derrick Co., St. Paul, Minn. 1919. 4 p. 4to. (Serial no. A-344.) †

— Docket no. 575, findings in re H. J. Peabody et al. versus Sterling Machine & Stamping Co., Wellington, Ohio. 1919. 2 p. 4to. (Serial no. A-269.) †

— Docket no. 576, finding in re Earl R. Hoffee et al. versus Hinde & Dauch Paper Co., Sandusky, Ohio. 1919. 2 p. 4to. (Serial no. A-245.) †

— Docket no. 585, recommendation in re employes versus Parlin & Orendorff, Canton, Ill. 1919. 4 p. 4to. (Serial no. A-213.) †

— Docket no. 594, recommendation in re employes versus American & British Manufacturing Co., Providence, R. I. 1919. 4 p. 4to. (Serial no. A-214.) †

— Docket no. 604, award and finding in re Patternmakers' Association versus certain employers of Buffalo and vicinity. 1919. 2 p. 4to. (Serial no. A-278.) †

— Docket no. 610, findings and award in re employes members of division 192, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes of America versus San Francisco-Oakland Terminal Railways. 1919. 4 p. 4to. (Serial no. A-321.) †

— Docket no. 614, finding in re employes versus Avis Co., West Haven, Conn. 1919. 2 p. 4to. (Serial no. A-244.) †

— Docket no. 619, recommendation in re employes versus Ross Gear & Tool Co., Lafayette, Ind. 1919. 2 p. 4to. (Serial no. A-221.) †

— Docket no. 627, findings and award in re Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes of America, division no. 852, versus Ohio Electric Railway Company, Lima interurban lines. 1919. 4 p. 4to. (Serial no. A-168.) †

— Docket no. 627a, findings and award in re Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes of America, division no. 809, versus Ohio Electric Railway Company, Zanesville lines. 1919. 4 p. 4to. (Serial no. A-169.) †

— Docket no. 627b, findings and award in re Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes of America, division no. 845, versus Ohio Electric Railway Company, Springfield interurban lines. 1919. 4 p. 4to. (Serial no. A-170.) †

— Docket no. 627c, findings and award in re Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes of America, division no. 839, versus Ohio Electric Railway Company, Newark lines. 1919. 4 p. 4to. (Serial no. A-171.) †

— Docket no. 631, findings and award in re subdivision no. 1, division no. 568, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes of America versus Cleveland and Erie Traction Company, Girard, Pa. 1919. 4 p. 4to. (Serial no. A-202.) †

— Docket no. 637, award in re New York newspaper publishers versus International Association of Machinists, district 15, 1919. 2 p. 4to. (Serial no. A-172.) †

— Docket no. 638, finding and award in re employes versus certain employers of Wilkes-Barre, Pa. 1919. 4 p. 4to. (Serial no. A-232.) †

— Docket no. 640, finding in re molders, coremakers, and machine operators versus Huntington Steel Foundry Co., Huntington, Ind. 1919. 4 p. 4to. (Serial no. A-223.) †

— Docket no. 641, finding in re machinists versus Smith, Drum and Company, Philadelphia, Pa. 1919. 4 p. 4to. (Serial no. A-173.) †

— Docket no. 642, findings in re molders and coremakers versus Blake & Knowles Pump Works, East Cambridge, Mass. 1919. 2 p. 4to. (Serial no. A-309.) †

— Docket no. 674, award in re employes versus National Marine Engine Co., Scranton, Pa. 1919. 2 p. 4to. (Serial no. A-336.) †

— Docket no. 675, finding in re American Federation of Labor (Blacksmiths' Union) versus La Crosse Plow Co., La Crosse, Wis. 1919. 2 p. 4to. (Serial no. A-245.) †

— Docket no. 676, award in re Tri-City Bricklayers' Union no. 7 versus Tri-City Mason Contractors' Association, Rock Island, Ill. 1919. 2 p. 4to. (Serial no. A-207.) †

— Docket no. 677, award in re Building Trades' Council, Rochester, N. Y., versus Eastman Kodak Company. 1919. 4 p. 4to. (Serial no. A-185.) †

— Docket no. 693, recommendations in re employes versus Hayes Pump & Planter Co., Galva, Ill. 1919. 2 p. 4to. (Serial no. A-215.) †

— Docket no. 694, finding in re employes versus American Can Company, Maywood, Ill. 1919. 4 p. 4to. (Serial no. A-208.) †

— Docket no. 721, finding in re employes versus Athenia Steel & Wire Co., Athenia, N. J. 1919. 2 p. 4to. (Serial no. A-246.) †

— Docket no. 724, award in re employes versus Benjamin Iron & Steel Co., Hazle-

GOVERNMENT DECISIONS AFFECTING BUSINESS

ton, Pa. 1919. 2 p. 4to. Serial no. A-323.) †

— Docket no. 725, findings in re employes versus United Gas and Electric Co., New Albany, Ind. 1919. 2 p. 4to. (Serial no. A-237.) †

— Docket no. 739, findings in re employes versus American Locomotive Company, Alco Plant, Richmond, Va. 1919. 2 p. 4to. (Serial no. A-194.) †

— Docket no. 747, award in re Fire Fighters' local no. 87, versus Jackson, Miss. 1919. 2 p. 4to. (Serial no. A-294.) †

— Docket no. 751, findings and recommendations in re employes versus Brooklyn Rapid Transit Co. of New York City. 1919. 2 p. 4to. (Serial no. A-259.) †

— Docket no. 753, findings and recommendations in re employes members of division 835, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes of America versus Los Angeles Railway Corporation. 1919. 4 p. 4to. (Serial no. A-324.) †

— Docket no. 754, award in re Brushmakers' local no. 35 versus Chicago Brush Manufacturing Co., Chicago, Ill. 1919. 2 p. 4to. (Serial no. A-295.) †

— Docket no. 755, finding in re J. J. Zeller et al. versus American Wood Rim Co., Onaway, Mich. 1919. 2 p. 4to. (Serial no. A-248.) †

— Docket no. 772, finding in re Jake Rubin et al. versus Columbia Metal Box Company, New York City. 1919. 2 p. 4to. (Serial no. A-175.) †

— Docket no. 775, recommendation in re J. B. Smith et al. versus Kokomo Spring Company, Kokomo, Ind. 1919. 2 p. 4to. (Serial no. A-195.) †

— Docket no. 781, finding in re Gust. H. Oman et al. versus John Bath & Co., Worcester, Mass. 1919. 2 p. 4to. (Serial no. A-260.) †

— Docket no. 782, finding in re George J. Bowen et al versus Standard Plunger Elevator Co., Worcester, Mass. 1919. 2 p. 4to. (Serial no. A-261.) †

— Docket no. 783, finding in re employes versus Industrial Manufacturing Co., Camden, N. J. 1919. 4 p. 4to. (Serial no. A-238. †

— Docket no. 784, finding in re Albert W. Seubert et al. versus Savage Arms Corporation, Utica, N. Y. 1919. 4 p. 4to. (Serial no. A-176.) †

— Docket no. 798, award in re Port Oram Union no. 267, Rogers et al. versus Wharton Steel Co., Wharton, N. J. 1919. 7 p. 4to. (Serial no. A-279.) †

— Docket no. 818, finding in re H. R. Billman et al. versus Williamsport Wire Rope Co., Williamsport, Pa. 1919. 2 p. 4to. (Serial no. A-249.) †

— Docket no. 821, recommendation in re employes versus Becker Milling Machine Co., Hyde Park, Mass. 1919. 2 p. 4to. (Serial no. A-271. †

— Docket no. 826, finding in re machinists versus Wellman-Seaver-Morgan Co., Akron, Ohio. 1919. 2 p. 4to. (Serial no. A-347.) †

— Docket no, 826a, award in re boilermakers versus Wellman-Seaver-Morgan Co., Akron, Ohio. 1919. 2 p. 4to. (Serial no. A-348.) †

— Docket no. 827, finding in re employes versus International Braid Co., Providence, R. I. 1919. 2 p. 4to. (Serial no. A-319.) †

— Docket no. 829, award in re Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butchers' Workmen, local 534, versus Retail Merchants' Association of East St. Louis, Ill. 1919. 2 p. 4to. (Serial no. A-239.) †

— Docket no. 830, finding in re Federal Labor Union no. 10875, versus Crown Cork & Seal Co., Baltimore, Md. 1919. 4 p. 4to. (Serial no. A-209.) †

— Docket no. 831, award in re molders versus Parsons Co., Newton, Iowa. 1919. 2 p. 4to. (Serial no. A-311.) †

— Docket no. 832, award in re Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel, and Tin Workers, local no. 78, versus Bryden Horse Shoe Works of Manufacturing Iron and Steel Co., Catasauqua, Pa. 1919. 2 p. 4to. (Serial no. A-302.) †

—Docket no. 840, award in re buffers and setters versus Alexander Brothers, Philadelphia, Pa. 1919. 2 p. 4to. (Serial no. A-284.) †

— Docket no. 844, award in re employes versus Willys-Morrow Co., Elmira, N. Y. 1919. 2 p. 4to. (Serial no. A-325.) †

— Docket no. 851, findings and award in re Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes of America, division no. 620, versus Boston and Worcester Street Railway Company. 1919. 4 p. 4to. (Serial no. A-177.) †

— Docket no. 853, findings in re Seraphim J. Good et al. versus Vim Motor Co., Sandusky, Ohio. 1919. 4 p. 4to. (Serial no. A-312.) †

— Docket no. 857, award in re Nicholas Rausch et al. versus Sexauer and Lemke (Inc.), Long Island City, N. Y. 1919. 2 p. 4to. (Serial no. A-178.) †

— Docket no. 878, finding in re American Flint Glass Workers' Union versus American Research Glass Co., Philadelphia, Pa. 1919. 2 p. 4to. (Serial no. A-250.) †

— Docket no. 879, finding in re employes versus American Clay Machinery Company, Willoughby, Ohio. 1919. 4 p. 4to. (Serial no. A-179.) †

— Docket no. 880, finding in re Murphy et al. versus Butterick Publishing Co., New York, N. Y. 1919. 2 p. 4to. (Serial no. A-216.) †

— Docket no. 881, award in re E. G. Galloway et al. versus Otis Steel Co., Cleveland, Ohio. 1919. 2 p. 4to. (Serial no. A-251.) †

— Docket no. 881a, finding in re Gus Kinas et al. versus Otis Steel Co., Cleveland, Ohio. 1919. 2 p. 4to. (Serial no. A-252.) †

— Docket no. 892, award in re New York Photo Engravers' Union no. 1 versus Publishers' Association of New York City. 1919. 2 p. 4to. (Serial no. A-272.) †

— Docket no. 892, report of section in re appeal, New York Photo-Engravers' Union no. 1 v. Publishers' Association of New York City. 1919. 1 p. 4to. (Serial no. A-350.) †

— Docket no. 913, finding in re employes versus Carpenter Steel Co., Reading, Pa. 1919. 2 p. 4to. (Serial no. A-217.) †

— Docket no. 914, finding in re W. C. Bricker et al. versus Standard Steel Car Company, Butler, Pa. 1919. 2 p. 4to. (Serial no. A-180.) †

— Docket no. 14a, finding in re John F. Snodgrass et al. versus Standard Steel Car Company, Butler, Pa. 1919. 2 p. 4to. (Serial no. A-181.) †

— Docket no. 915, finding in re R. C. Boyer et al. versus Spang & Co., Butler, Pa. 1919. 2 p. 4to. (Serial no. A-240.) †

— Docket no. 915a, finding in re E. J. Brown et al. versus Spang & Company, Butler, Pa. 1919. 2 p. 4to. (Serial no. 265.) †

— Docket no. 918, finding in re employes versus Northwestern Leather Co., Sault Ste. Marie, Mich. 1919. 2 p. 4to. (Serial no. A-243.) †

— Docket no. 937, award in re employes versus Remington Arms Co., Ilion, N. Y. 1919. 2 p. 4to. (Serial no. A-327.) †

— Docket no. 950, findings and award in re Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes of America, division no. 847, versus St. Joseph Railway, Light, Heat, and Power Company. 1919. 4 p. 4to. (Serial no. A-203.) †

— Docket no. 968, award in re John W. Moore et al. versus Westfield Manufacturing Co., Westfield, Mass. 1919. 4 p. 4to. (Serial no. A-351.) †

— Docket no. 972, report of section in re Omaha Building Trades Council versus Luhr & Luhr Electric Co. 1919. 2 p. 4to. (Serial no. A-218.) †

— Docket no. 987, award in re Hooven, Owens and Rentschlar Co., Hamilton, Ohio, versus International Association of Machinists, lodge no. 241. 1919. 4 p. 4to. (Serial no. A-329.) †

— Docket no. 981, findings in re J. C. Prochaska et al. versus Northern Cooperage Co., St. Paul, Minn. 1919. 4 p. 4to. (Serial no. A1355.) †

— Docket no. 990, findings in re employes (Albert Arnold et al.) versus Standard Conveyor Co., North St. Paul, Minn. 1919. 4 p. 4to. (Serial no. A-356.) †

— Docket no. 1028, finding in re Hubert Mull et al. versus Tennessee Copper Co. 1919. 2 p. 4to. (Serial no. A-330.) †

— Docket no. 1037, award in re Andrew T. McNamara et al, versus Sizer Forge Co., Buffalo, N. Y. 1919. 4p. 4to. (Serial no. A-331.) †

— Docket no. 1041, findings and award in re local union no. 137, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers versus Municipal Gas Co., Albany, N. Y. 1919. 2 p. 4to. (Serial no. A-362.) †

— Docket no. 1042, finding in re W. E. McCoy et al. versus Western Chemical Manufacturing Co., Denver, Colo. 1919. 4 p. 4to. (Serial no. A-332.) †

— Docket no. 1043, report of section in re pattern makers versus General Electric Co., and S. F. Bowser & Co., Fort Wayne, Ind. 1919. 2 p. 4to. (Serial no. A1219.) †

— Docket no. 1049, findings and award in re employes members of division 689, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes of America versus Washington Railway & Electric Co., Washington, D. C., 1919. 4 p. 4to. (Serial no. A-285.) †

— Docket no. 1051, award in re International Brotherhood of Composition Roofers, local no. 32, versus Master Slag and Composition Roofers' Association of Philadelphia, Pa. 1919. 2 p. 4to. (Serial no. A-357.) †

— Docket no. 1052, finding in re O. A. Dirkes et al. (Typographical Union, local no, 193) versus Review Publishing Co., Spokane, Wash. 1919. 2 p. 4to. (Serial no. A-297.) †

— Docket no. 1123, award in re Silk Manufacturers' Conference Committee versus United Textile Workers of America. 1919. 8 p. 4to. (Serial no. A-333.) †

— Docket no. 1125, award in re employes members of division 256, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes of America versus Pacific & Electric

GOVERNMENT DECISIONS AFFECTING BUSINESS

Co., Sacramento, Calif. 1919. 4 p. 4to. (Serial no. A-334.) †

— Docket nos. 334 and 673, award in re employes versus Western Drop Forge Company, Marion, Ind. 1919. 2 p. 4to. (Serial D. C. 1919. 4 p. 4to. (Serial no. A-285.) † no. A-193.) †

— Docket nos. 343-345, findings and award in re employes members of divisions nos. 312, 313, and 599, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes of America versus Tri-City Railway Company of Illinois, Tri-City Railway Company of Iowa, Moline, Rock Island and Eastern Traction Company, and Clinton, Davenport and Muscatine Railway Company. 1919. 2 p. 4to. (Serial no. A-191.) †

— Docket nos. 403 and 403a, award in re local no. 417, International Molders Union of North America versus Baker Manufacturing Corporation and Davison-Namack Foundry Co., Saratoga Springs and Ballston Spa, N. Y. 1919. 4 p. 4to. (Serial no. A-304.) †

— Docket nos. 414 and 414a, division 831, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes of America v. Louisville Railway Co. and Louisville & Interurban Railroad Co. [1919.] 3 p. 4to. (Serial no. A1281.) †

— Docket nos. 414 and 414a, findings and award in re employes members of division 831, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes of America versus Louisville Railway Company and Louisville Interurban Railroad Company. 1919. 4 p. 4to. (Serial no. A-200.) †

— Docket nos. 502, 889, 890, and 920, findings in re machinists and others versus certain employers of Columbus, Ohio. 1919. 4 p. 4to. (Serial no. A-320.) †

— Docket nos. 519 and 519a, finding in re employes versus American Hide & Leather Co., and Badger State Tanning Co., Sheboygan, Wis. 1919. 2 p. 4to. (Serial no. A-242.) †

— Docket nos. 522-522k, report of section in re mechanics versus Carpenter Steel Co. et al., Reading, Pa. 1919. 2 p. 4to. (Serial no. A-235.) †

— Docket nos. 542 and 542a, award in re employes versus Matthews Engineering Co., Sandusky, Ohio. 1919. 2 p. 4to. (Serial no. A-300.) †

— Docket nos. 583 and 480, award in re International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, local no. 122, Great Falls, Mont. versus Montana Power Co. (subsidiary), and Mountain States Telephone & Telegraph Co. 1919. 4 p. 4to. Serial no. A-220.) †

— Docket nos. 643-651 and 653-664, findings in re employes versus certain employers of Richmond, Ind. 1919. 4 p. 4to. (Serial no. A-322.) †

— Docket nos. 670 and 671, finding in re pattern makers versus Banner Pattern Co., and Melvin Pattern Works, Columbus, Ohio. 1919. 2 p. 4to. (Serial no. A-293.) †

— Docket nos. 680-691, 786 and 819, findings in re employes versus certain employers in Florida. 1919. 4 p. 4to. (Serial no. A-224.) †

— Docket nos. 696-704, finding in re Coopers' International Union and employes versus certain employers of Chicago, Ill. 1919. 4 p. 4to. (Serial no. A-236.) †

— Docket nos. 722 and 723, finding in re Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America versus United Press Assoeiations and International News Service. 1919. 2 p. 4to. (Serial no. A-247.) †

— Docket nos. 757-770 and 816, award and recommendation in re employes versus Pero Foundry Co., and Coppers Engineering & Equipment Co. et al., Worcester, Mass. 1919. 2 p. 4to. (Serial no. A-296.) †

— Docket nos. 801-815, recommendation in re employes versus certain employers of Rockford, Ill. 1919. 2 p. 4to. (Serial no. A-270.) †

— Docket nos. 873-877, findings in re machinists and others versus certain employers of Lancaster, Pa. 1919. 2 p. 4to. (Serial no. A-349.) †

— Docket nos. 882-886, finding in re certain labor unions versus Merchant Shipbuilding Corporation, agents of Emergency Fleet Corporation, Harriman, Pa. 1919. 2 p. 4to. (Serial no. A-326.) †

— Docket nos. 941, 431a, 943, and 944, finding in re machinists and others versus certain employers of Rome, N. Y. 1919. 2 p. 4to. (Serial no. A-328.) †

— Docket nos. 70, 971, 983, and 984, decision as to jurisdiction in re employes versus Evansville, Ind., mills. 1919. 4 p. 4to. (Serial no. A-361.) †

— Docket nos. 1000-8, 1013-14, and 1030-35, findings in re employes versus certain employers of Antigo and Rhinelander, Wis. 1919. 2 p. 4to. (Serial no. A-273.) †

Treasury Department.

BOARD OF GENERAL APPRAISERS.

(Summary of Decisions of the Board of General Appraisers.)

(T. D. 38100.)

Indian Rupee—Appreciated Value.

The value of the Indian rupee for the quarters commencing July 1 and October 1, 1918, having been found to be at least 10 per cent more than the proclaimed value, collectors will forward a list of all entries covering merchandise invoiced in such currency, tbe invoices of which were certified in snch quarters to the department for instructions looking to the reliquidation of the entries under section 25, tariff act of August 28, 1894.

Treasury Department, August 5, 1919.

To collectors of customs and others concerned:

The department has received a dispatch from the American consul general at Calcutta, India, from which it appears that the value of the Indian rupee in United States money for the quarters commencing July 1 and October 1, 1918, was $0.3656, or more than 10 per cent greater than the proclaimed value ($0.3244) for such quarters.

As the department is satisfied that the valne of the Indian rupee for the quarters commencing July 1 and October 1, 1918, was at least 10 per cent more than the value proclaimed, collectors of customs will forward to the department a list of all entries covering merchandise invoiced in such currency the invoices of which were certified in such quarters for its consideration and the issuance of instructions directing their reliquidaton under secton 25 of the tariff act of August 28, 1894. The list should contain the names of the importers, date of the entries, date of the certification of the invoices, kind of currency, value in United States money at which the currency was reduced, and the amount of the duties due as shown upon the liquidation of the entries.

These instructions apply to entries which have entered into consumption, as well as to warehouse entries which have not yet entered into consumption. Entries, however, covering merchandise free of duty or subject to specific duties not affected by the value of the merchandise should not be included in the list. Entries made within one year only should he included in the list unless protests have been filed against the original liquidations. (104777.)

L. S. ROWE, Assistant Secretary.

(T. D. 38101.)

DRAWBACK.

Synopsis of drawback rates issued between July 21 and August 9, 1919, inclusive.

Treasury Department, August 11, 1919.

(A) **ALCOHOL.**—Manufactured by the David Berg Industrial Alcohol Co., of Philadelphia, Pa., with the use of wholly imported molasses.

A manufacturing record shall be kept in the manner described by the sworn statement of the manufacturers, dated July 23, 1919, and at the end of each monthly period of manufacture there shall be filed a certificate of manufacture and abstract from such manufacturing record, showing, for the period, the quantity, value, and identity of the imported molasses used, the quantities and values of alcohol and fusel oil obtained, and the quantity and value of the waste resulting.

The quantity of imported material which may be taken as a basis for the allowance of drawback may equal the quantity used in the manufacture of the exported alcohol, less the quantity which the value of the waste will replace, the duties paid on the quantity of imported material used to be distributed between the principal product (alcohol) and the by-product (fusel oil) according to their relative values, provided that the drawback distributed to the fusel oil shall not exceed the maximum allowance on by-products prescribed by the drawback law, as interpreted by T. D. 33809 of October 25, 1913.

Rate effective on and after June 25, 1919.

Sworn statement of the manufacturers, dated July 23, 1919, transmitted to the collector of customs, New York, August 7, 1919. (105410-5.)

(Signed.) JAMES H. MOYLE, Assistant Secretary.

(B) **BUTTER, RECHURNED.**—Produced by the Beatrice Creamery Co., of Chicago, Ill., with the use of imported butter and other materials.

A manufacturing record shall be kept in the manner described in the sworn statement of the manufacturers, dated July 11, 1919, showing, in the case of each lot of butter produced for exportation with the benefit of drawback, the lot number and date of production thereof, the quantity, value, and identity of imported butter used, the quantity and value of recoverable waste, and the quantity of rechurned hnter obtained. A sworn abstract from such manufacturing record shall be filed with the drawback entry.

The quantity of imported butter which may be taken as a basis for the allowance of drawback shall not exceed the quantity used in the production of the exported butter, as shown by the abstract from the manufacturing record, less the quantity of imported material which the value of the waste will replace.

Rate effective on and after April 14, 1919.

Sworn statement of the producers, dated July 11, 1919, transmitted to the collector of

GOVERNMENT DECISIONS AFFECTING BUSINESS

customs, New York, July 23, 1919. (100394.)

(Signed.) L. S. ROWE,
Assistant Secretary.

(C) CONFECTIONERY; "LIFE SAVERS."—Manufactured by the Mint Products Co., of New York, N. Y., with the use of sugar refined wholly or in part from imported raw sugar.

Rate effective on and after May 16, 1919.

The allowance shall not exceed the quantity of refined sugar used and contained in the exported confectionery, as shown by the sworn statement of the manufacturers, dated July 16, 1919, transmitted to the collector of customs, New York, August 7, 1919. (98544-2.)

(Signed.) JAMES H. MOYLE,
Assistant Secretary.

(D) FLY PAPER; "TANGLEFOOT" AND "TREE TANGLEFOOT."—T. D. 33829 of November 3, 1913, providing for drawback on "Tanglefoot" fly paper and "Tree Tanglefoot," manufactured by the O. & W. Thum Co., of Grand Rapids, Mich., with the use of castor oil produced from imported castor seeds, extended to provide for drawback on the said products when manufactured with the use of imported castor oil.

A manufacturing record shall be kept, and a certificate of manufacture and abstract therefrom as required by article 866 of the Customs Regulations of 1915 shall be filed, showing, as to each period of manufacture, which shall not exceed six months, the quantity and identity of imported castor oil used and the quantities of "Tanglefoot" fly paper and "Tree Tanglefoot" obtained.

Supplemental sworn statement of the manufacturers, dated July 9, 1919, transmitted to the collector of customs, Detroit, Mich., July 25, 1919. (74587.)

(Signed.) L. S. ROWE,
Assistant Secretary.

(E) MEDICINAL PREPARATION; HAIR TONIC.—Manufactured by Henry S. Wampole Co., of Baltimore, Md., with the use of domestic tax-paid alcohol.

Rate effective on and after April 18 1919.

The allowance shall not exceed the quantity of domestic tax-paid alcohol appearing in the exported hair tonic with a maximum of the amount shown in the sworn statement of the manufacturers, dated July 17, 1919, transmitted to the collector of customs, Baltimore, Md., August 7, 1919. (92333-7.)

(Signed.) JAMES H. MOYLE,
Assistant Secretary.

(F) OILS, LUBRICATING.—T. D. 36351 of April 25, 1916, providing for the payment of drawback on lubricating oils manufactured by the Vacuum Oil Co., of New York, N. Y., with the use of imported rapeseed oil, extended to provide for drawback on lubricating oils manufactured for the account of the said company by the Standard Oil Co. of California with the use of imported crude or refined rapeseed oil.

Extension effective on and after March 7, 1918.

Sworn statement of the Standard Oil Co. of California, dated May 21, 1919, and its supplemental sworn statement, dated July 7, 1919, transmitted to the collector of customs, New York, July 23, 1919. (36693.)

(Signed.) L. S. ROWE,
Assistant Secretary.

(G) RUGS, RENOVATED.—Exported by A. B. Nassib, of New York, N. Y., after having been renovated for his account by the Tabriz Renovating Co., of Jersey City, N. J., or the Eastern Rug Refinishing Co., of Brooklyn, N. Y., in accordance with the provisions of T. D. 36952 of January 27, 1917, and T. D. 38079-I of June 30, 1919, respectively.

The allowance shall not exceed one imported rug of the same kind, size, value, and identity used for each renovated rug exported.

Rate effective on and after June 27, 1919.

Sworn statement of A. B. Nassib, dated July 15, 1919, transmitted to the collector of customs, New York, August 5, 1919. (107750.)

(Signed.) JOUETT SHOUSE,
Assistant Secretary.

(H) SOLDER.—Manufactured by the Union Smelting & Refining Co., of Newark, N. J., for its own account or for the account of the Eagle Smelting & Refining Works, of New York, N. Y., wholly or in part with the use of one or more of the following imported materials—flue dust, lead dross, and solder dross.

Manufacturing records shall be kept by each of the companies named in the manner described in their respective sworn statements, dated July 11, 1919, showing, in the case of each lot of solder manufactured for exportation with benefit of drawback, the lot number and date of manufacture thereof, the quantity and identity of each kind of imported material used, the quantity, if any, of each kind of domestic material used, and the quantity of finished product obtained. A sworn abstract from such manufacturing records shall be filed with the drawback entry.

The allowance shall not exceed the quantity of imported material appearing in the exported solder, as shown by the abstract from the manufacturing records.

Rate effective on and after May 17, 1919.

Sworn statement of the manufacturers, dated July 11, 1919, transmitted to the collector of customs, New York, July 23, 1919. (107909.)

(Signed.) L. S. ROWE,
Assistant Secretary.

(I) VEILS, BRIDAL.—Manufactured for the account of Dorros Bros., of New York, N. Y., by A. Stein, of New York, N. Y., with the use of imported silk illusion net.

A manufacturing record shall be kept in the manner described in the sworn statement of the manufacturers, dated July 22, 1919, showing, in the case of each lot of bridal veils manufactured for exportation with benefit of drawback, the lot number and date of manufacture thereof, the number and size of finished bridal veils obtained, and the quantity and identity of the imported silk net appearing therein. A sworn abstract from such manufacturing record shall be filed with the drawback entry.

The allowance shall not exceed the quantity of imported silk net appearing in the exported bridal veils as shown by the abstract from the manufacturing record.

Rate effective on and after June 20, 1919.

Sworn statement of the manufacturers, dated July 22, 1919, transmitted to the collector of customs, New York, August 7, 1919. 106221.)

(Signed.) L. S. ROWE,
Assistant Secretary.

Board 1—McClelland, Sullivan, and Brown.
Board 2—Fischer, Howell, and Weller.
Board 3—Waite, Hay, and Adamson.

REHEARINGS GRANTED.

July 1, 1919.

No. 43318.—Needlecases.—Protests 773320, etc., of Mark Cross Co (Abstract 43156.)

Internal Revenue.

(T. D. 2906.)

INCOME TAX.

Amending article 307, final edition of regulations 45, dealing with nonresident alien individual entitled to personal exemption and credit for dependents.

Treasury Department,
Office of Commissioner of Internal Revenue,
Washington, D. C.

To collectors of internal revenue and others concerned:

The final edition of regulations 45 is amended by changing article 307 to read as follows:

Art. 307. WHEN NONRESIDENT ALIEN INDIVIDUAL ENTITLED TO PERSONAL EXEMPTION.—(a) The following is an incomplete list of countries which either impose no income tax or in imposing an income tax allow both a personal exempton and a credit for dependents which satisfy the similar credit requirement of the statute: Argentina, Belgium, Bolivia, Bosnia, Brazil, Canada, Carinthia, China, Chile, Cuba, Dalmatia, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, France, Herzgovina, Istria, Mexico, Montenegro, Morocco, Newfoundland, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Persia, Peru, Portugal, Roumania, Russia (including Poles owing allegiance to Russia), Santo Domingo, Serbia, Siam, Spain, Union of South Africa, Venezuela.

(b) The following is an incomplete list of countries which in imposing an income tax allow a personal exemption which satisfies the similar credit requirement of the statute, but do not allow a credit for dependents: Bachka, Banat of Temesvar, Croatia, El Salvadore, India, Italy, Slavonia.

(c) The following is an incomplete list of countries which in imposing an income tax do not allow to citizens of the United States not residing in such country either a personal exemption or a credit for dependents and, therefore, fail entirely to satisfy the similar credit requirement of the statute: Australia, Costa Rica, Great Britain and Ireland, Japan, The Netherlands, New Zealand. The former names of certain of these territories are here used for convenience in spite of an actual or possible change in name or sovereignty.

A nonresident individual who is a citizen or subject of any country in the first list is entitled for the purpose of the normal tax to such credit for a personal exemption and for dependents as his family status may warrant.

If he is a citizen or subject of any country in the second list he is entitled to a credit for a personal exemption, but to none for dependents.

If he is a citizen or subject of any country in the third list he is not entitled to credit for either a personal exemption or for dependents.

If he is a citizen or subject of a country which is in none of the lists, then to secure credit for either a personal exemption or for dependents he must prove to the satisfaction of the commissioner that his country does not impose an income tax or that in imposing an income tax it grants the similar credit required by the statute.

DANIEL C. ROPER,
Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

Approved August 5, 1919:
CARTER GLASS,
Secretary of the Treasury.

GOVERNMENT DECISIONS AFFECTING BUSINESS

(T. D. 2907.)

INCOME AND PROFITS TAXES.

Instructions relative to acceptance of Treasury certificates of indebtedness for income and profits taxes, supplementing articles 1731 and 1732, regulations 45.

Treasury Department,
Office of Commissioner of Internal Revenue,
Washington, D. C.

To collectors of internal revenue and others concerned:

Collectors of internal revenue are directed to receive at par United States Treasury certificates of indebtedness of series T4, dated June 3, 1919, maturing September 15, 1919, and series T6, dated July 1, 1919, maturing September 15, 1919, in payment of income and profits taxes payable on September 15, 1919, and to receive at par United States Treasury certificates of indebtedness of series T5, dated June 3, 1919, maturing December 15, 1919, and series T7, dated July 1, 1919, maturing December 15, 1919, in payment of income and profits taxes payable on December 15, 1919. Collectors are authorized to receive such certificates in payment of such taxes, respectively, prior to the dates when the certificates, respectively, mature. The certificates of said series have one interest coupon attached, payable at the maturity of the certificates, respectively, but such coupons must in all cases be detached by the taxpayer and collected in ordinary course when due. The amount, at par, of the Treasury certificates of indebtedness presented by any taxpayer in payment of income and profits taxes must not exceed the amount of the taxes to be paid by him, and collectors shall in no case pay interest on the certificates nor accept them for an amount other or greater than their face value.

Deposits of Treasury certificates of indebtedness received in payment of income and profits taxes must be made by collectors with the Federal reserve banks of the districts in which the respective collectors' offices are located, unless otherwise specifically instructed by the Secretary of the Treasury. Specific instructions may be given in certain instances for the deposit of the certificates with Federal reserve banks, and the term "Federal reserve bank," where it appears herein, includes such branches. Treasury certificates accepted by the collectors prior to the dates when the certificates, respectively, mature should be forwarded by the collector to the Federal reserve bank to be held for account of the collector until the date of maturity, and for deposit on such date. Certificates of indebtedness should in all cases be stamped as follows by the collector, and when so stamped forwarded to the Federal reserve bank by registered mail, uninsured:

....., 191...

This certificate has been accepted in payment of income and profits taxes and will not be redeemed by the United States except for credit of the undersigned.

.....,
Collector of Internal Revenue for the
..... district of .....

Collectors of internal revenue are not authorized, unless otherwise notified by the Secretary of the Treasury, to receive in payment of income or profits taxes interim receipts issued by Federal reserve banks in lieu of definitive certificates of the series herein described.

Collectors should make in tabular form a schedule in duplicate of the certificates of indebtedness to be forwarded to the Federal reserve bank, showing the serial number of each certificate, the date of issue and maturity, and face value. Certificates of indebtedness accepted prior to the date of maturity must be scheduled separately. At the bottom of each schedule there should be written or stamped "Income and profits taxes, $.....," which amount must agree with the total shown on the schedule. One copy of this schedule must accompany certificates sent to the Federal reserve bank and the other be retained by the collector. Such income and profits tax deposits must in all cases be shown on the face of the certificate of deposit (national bank Form 15) separate and distinct from the item of miscellaneous internal-revenue collections (formerly called "ordinary"), but it is not necessary to give the separation into corporation income, individual income, and profits taxes.

Until certificates of deposit are received from the Federal reserve banks, the amounts represented by the certificates of indebtedness forwarded must be carried by collectors as cash on hand, and not credited as collections, as the dates of certificates of deposit determine the dates of collections.

For the purpose of saving taxpayers the expense of transmitting such certificates as are held in Federal reserve cities to the office of the collector in whose district the taxes are payable, taxpayers desiring to pay income and profits taxes by Treasury certificates of indebtedness acceptable in payment of such taxes should communicate with the collector of the district in which the taxes are payable and request from him authority to deposit such certificates with the Federal reserve bank in the city in which the certificates are held. Collectors are authorized to permit deposits of Treasury certificates of indebtedness in any Federal reserve bank with the distinct understanding that the Federal reserve bank is to issue a certificate of deposit in the collector's name covering the amount of the certificates of indebtedness at par and to state on the face of the certificate of deposit that the amount represented thereby is in payment of income and profits taxes. The Federal reserve bank should forward the original certificate of deposit to the Treasurer of the United States, with its daily transcript, and transmit to the collector the duplicate and triplicate, accompanied by a statement giving the name of the taxpayer for whom the payment is made in order that the collector may make the necessary record and forward the duplicate to the office of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

This Treasury decision amends and supplements the provisions of articles 1731 and 1732 of regulations 45.

DANIEL C. ROPER,
Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

Approved August 7, 1919:
CARTER GLASS,
Secretary of the Treasury.

(T. D. 2913.)

STAMP TAX.

Additional regulations relating to the stamp tax on bonds, indemnity and surety, and powers of attorney, under subdivision 2 and subdivision 12, Schedule A, Title XI, Revenue Act of 1918, supplementing Regulations 55.

Treasury Department,
Office of Commissioner of Internal Revenue,
Washington, D. C.

To collectors of internal revenue and others concerned:

Subdivision 2 of Schedule A, Title XI, Revenue Act of 1918, provides:

"Bonds, indemnity and surety: On all bonds exexecuted for indemnifying any person who shall have become bound or engaged as surety, and on all bonds executed for the due execution or performance of any contract, obligation, or requirement, or the duties of any office or position, and to account for money received by virtue thereof, and on all policies of guaranty and fidelity insurance, including policies guaranteeing titles to real estate and mortgage guarantee policies, and on all other bonds of any description, made, issued, or executed, not otherwise provided for in this schedule, except such as may be required in legal proceedings, 50 cents: Provided, That where a premium is charged for the issuance, execution, renewal, or continuance of such bond the tax shall be 1 cent on each dollar or fractional part threof of the premium charged. * * *"

Subdivision 12, Schedule A, Title XI, Revenue Act of 1918, provides:

"Power of attorney granting authority to do or perform some act for or in behalf of the grantor, which authority is not otherwise vested in the grantee, 25 cents. * * *"

Section 1320 of said Revenue Act of 1918 provides:

"That wherever by the laws of the United States or regulations made pursuant thereto, any person is required to furnish any recognizance, stipulation, bond, guaranty, or undertaking, hereinafter called 'penal bond,' with surety or sureties, such person may, in lieu of such surety or sureties, deposit as security with the official having authority to approve such penal bond, United States Liberty bonds or other bonds of the United States in a sum equal at their par value to the amount of such penal bond required to be furnished, together with an agreement authorizing such official to collect or sell such bonds so deposited in case of any default in the performance of any of the conditions or stipulations of such penal bond. * * *"

In accordance with the above provisions of law the following regulations relating to the stamp tax under subdivision 2 and subdivision 12, Schedule A, Title XI, Act of 1918, are issued as amendments to Art. 28 and Art. 147 of Regulations No. 55:

Art 28.—(a) Bonds executed for the due execution or performance of any contract, obligation, or requirement, or the duties of any office or position, and to account for money received by virtue thereof, furnished in compliance with the laws of the United States or regulations made pursuant thereto, are subject to the stamp tax of 50 cents, even though United States Liberty bonds or other bonds of the United States are deposited in connection therewith, with the officials having authority to approve such bonds, in lieu of surety or sureties, under the provisions of Section 1320 of the Revenue Act of 1918.

Art 147.—(a) Powers of attorney given by persons who deposit United States Liberty bonds or other bonds of the United States as security in lieu or surety or sureties on penal bonds under the provisions of Section 1320 of the Revenue Act of 1918, authorizing the official having authority to approve such penal bonds to collect or sell such United States

(Continued on page 23.)

CLEARED FOR MEXCIO.

Six steamers cleared for Mexico, 13 for Central America, five for Cuba, one for Jamaica, two for Porto Rico, one for South America, ten for Europe, and one for Japan, a total of 32 steamers, including two solid cargoes petroleum.

In port loading: Fifty-three steamers, and six sailing vessels, for foreign destinations.

List of Recent Government Departmental Publications

Library of Congress.

BIBLIOGRAPHY DIVISION.

Monroe doctrine. List of references on Monroe doctrine. 1919. 122 p. *Paper, 15c. 19—26003.

CATALOG DIVISION.

Cataloguing. L. C. subject headings, H-I-J-K [list of subject headings as used in Library of Congress, with classification]. [2d edition.] [1919.] Cover-title, p. 511-644, large 8vo..

Note.—These lists of subject headings may be obtained as issued, in paper binding, 9 parts in all, for $8.00. When completed they will be issued in cloth binding, 2 volumes, for $10.00. Send all orders to the Card Division, Library of Congress, Washington, D. C.

COPYRIGHT OFFICE.

Note.—Subscriptions for the Catalogue of copyright entries should be sent to the Superintendent of Documents, instead of to the Register of Copyrights.

Copyright. [Catalogue of copyright entries, new series, pt. 1, group 1, books, v. 16] no. 45-56; June, 1919. June 4-30, 1919. p. 297-360. [Issued 3 times a week.] *Paper, $3.00 a yr. (4 pts.); pts. 1 and 3, each $1.00 a yr.; pts, 2 and 4, each 50c. a yr. 6—35347.

Note.—Each number is issued in 4 parts: pt. 1, group 1, relates to books; pt. 1, group 2, to pamphlets, leaflets, contributions to newspapers or periodicals, etc., lectures, sermons, addresses for oral delivery, dramatic compositions, maps, motion pictures; pt. 2, to periodicals; pt. 3, to musical compositions; pt. 4, to works of art, reproductions of a work of art, drawings or plastic works of scientific or technical character, photographs, prints, and pictorial illustrations.

—Same, pt. 1, group 1, books, v. 15, volume index [and title-page, calendar] year 1918. 1919. v+47-245+[2] p. [Contains also list of copyright renewals for Dec. 1918.]

— Same, pt. 1, group 1, books [v. 16, monthly index]; Apr. 1919. 1919. p. i-vi, 11, i-xv. [Contains also list of copyright renewals.]

— Same, pt. 1, group 2, pamphlets, leaflets, contributions to newspapers or periodicals, etc., lectures, sermons, addresses for oral delivery, dramatic compositions, maps, motion pictures, v. 16, no. 4, 1919. iii+267-362+xxiv p. [Monthly.]

— Same, pt. 3, musical compositions, v. 14, no. 4. 1919. v+255-422+xxxviii p.

— Same, pt. 4, works of art, reproductions of a work of art, drawings or plastic works of scientific or technical character, photographs, prints, and pictorial illustrations, v. 14, no. 1. 1919. iii+1-85 p. [Quarterly.]

DOCUMENTS DIVISION.

Government publications. Monthly list of State publications, Apr. 1919; v. 10, no. 4. 1919. p. 195-252. * Paper, 50c. a yr. 10—8924.

Navy Department.

Claims. Reimbursement for property lost in naval service, tentative draft of bill [for extension of act] for reimbursement of officers, enlisted men, and others in naval service for property lost or destroyed in such service [so as to cover losses by fire at wharf of Norfolk and Washington Steamboat Company in Washington, D. C., Sept. 1, 1918]. June 3, 1919. 2 p. (H. doc. 75.) ‡

Creedon & Avery, Limited. Relief of Creedon & Avery, ltd., Vancouver, Canada, certain correspondence with reference to legislation for relief of Creedon [Creeden] & Avery, Ltd., and for transfer of property at Key West under control of Army to Navy Department. June 11, 1919. 5 p. (H. doc. 94.) [The correspondence relating to transfer of property at Key West was printed as House document 93, for which see, below, Taylor, Fort.] ‡

Employes. Additional employes for Navy Department, communication submitting supplemental estimates of appropriation required for additional employes. June 2, 1919. 2 p. (S. doc. 21.) ‡

— Information concerning employes of Navy Department, letter acknowledging receipt of House resolution 68, which requests certain information concerning employes of Navy Department. June 20, 1919. 2 p. (H. doc. 128.) ‡

Navy. Changes in Navy regulations and naval instructions [1913], no. 11; Dec. 1, 1918. [1918.] iii p. 4to. [Accompanied by reprints of certain pages to be inserted in their proper places in the original regulations and instructions. A list of these reprinted pages is found on p. ii-iii of Changes no. 11 here catalogued.] * Paper, 15c.

Orders. General order 460-465 [5th series]; Apr. 4-May 14, 1919. [1919.] Each 2 p. 4to. ‡

Radio telegraph type allowance list for maintenance of aircraft at shore station, Nov. 12, 1918. 1919. 1 p. 4to. ‡

Taylor, Fort. Transferring part of military reservation at Fort Taylor, Fla., to Navy Department, tentative draft of provision proposed to be included in naval appropriation bill, transferring part of military reservation of Fort Taylor at Key West, Fla., to Navy Department. June 11, 1919. 3 p. (H. doc. 93. ‡

COAST GUARD.

Circular letter 99 and 100 [new series]; May 29 and June 12, 1919. 1919. 1 p. and 2 p. ‡

MARINE CORPS.

Orders. Marine Corps orders 30, 35-39, 1919; Apr. 24-June 11, 1919. [1919.] 477, 488-496+[8] leaves, 4to. ‡

MEDICINE AND SURGERY BUREAU.

Preventive medicine. Notes on preventive medicine for medical officers, Navy June 7-28, 1919. [1919.] various paging, 4to (Bulletin 80-83; Division of Preventive Medicine.) [Weekly.] †

NAVIGATION BUREAU.

Navy directory, officers of Navy, including officers of Naval Reserve Force, Marine Corps, Marine Corps Reserve, Coast Guard, Coast and Geodetic Survey, Public Health Service, and foreign officers serving with Navy, May 1, 1919. 1919. 740 p. [Monthly.] * Paper, 40c.

Navy register. Register of commissioned and warrant officers of Navy, Naval Reserve Force, and Marine Corps, Jan. 1, 1919. 1919. 1283 p. [Cover-title of this editlon reads; Navy register, Jan. 1, 1919.] * Paper, $1.00. 7—32070.

—— Same. (H. doc. 1865, 65th Cong. 3d sess.)

Officers of Navy and Marine Corps in District of Columbia, June 1, 1919. 1919. 31 p. * Paper, 5c.

Recruiting and enlistment. List of addresses of Navy recruiting stations, Feb. 1, 1919. n. p. [1919]. 1 p. large 8to. †

HYDROGRAPHIC OFFICE.

Note.—The charts, sailing directions, etc., of the Hydrograhic Office are sold by the office in Washington and also by agents at the principal American and foreign seaports and American lake ports. The price of the General catalogue of mariners' charts and books is 50c. Copies of the Hydrographic bulletins, reprints and Notice to mariners are supplied free on application at the Hydrographic Office in Washington and at the branch offices in Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Norfolk, Savannah, New Orleans, Galveston, San Francisco, Portland (Ore.), Seattle, Chicago, Cleveland, Buffalo, Sault Ste. Marie and Duluth.

Hydrographic bulletin, weekly, no. 1552-55; June 4-25, 1919. [1919.] Each 1 p. various sizes. †

Lights. List of lights, including uniform time system and radio time signals of the world: v. 3, West coasts of Africa and Europe, and Mediterranean Sea, including Adriatic and Black Seas and Sea of Azov; corrected to Apr. 6, 1919. 1919. 544 p. ([Publication] 32.) † Paper, 60c. 7—24403

Notice to mariners 23-26, 1919; June 7-28 [1919]. [1919.] [xv]+635-775 leaves. [Weekly.] † 7—20609

Signals. International code of signals. American edition. 1919. 556 p. il. 5 pl. large 8to. ([Publication] 87.) † Leather, $1.50. 19—26467

Tide calendar [for Norfolk and Newport News, Va.]. July, 1919. [1919.] 1 p. 4to. [Monthly.] †

CHARTS.

Chile. Anchorages on coast of Chile, from Chilean Government charts published in 1914 and 1916; chart 1678. Washington, Hydrographic Office, June, 1919. 26.2+20.6 in. † 20c.

Delcahue Channel, Gulf of Ancud.
Heuihue, Manao and Linao bays, Gulf of Ancud.
Pilolcura, Port, Gulf of Ancud.
Queilen, Port, Corcovado Gulf.
Quemchi and Huite, Ports, Gulf of Ancud.

Crete. Island of Crete, eastern portion, Greece, Mediterranean Sea, from latest British surveys; chart 4103. Washington Hydrographic Office, June, 1919. † 40c.

—Island of Crete, Western portion, Greece, Mediterranean Sea, from latest British surveys [with insets]; chart 4102. Washington, Hydrographic Office, June, 1919. † 40c.

Matala, Port, from British survey in 1898.
Sphakia Anchorage, from British sketch survey in 1898.

Cuba. River entrances, South coast of Cuba, from United States naval surveys in 1917; chart, 5158. Washington, Hydrographic Office, June, 1919. † 20c.

Canas and Guarurabo rivers, Entrance to.
Gavilan River, Entrance to.
Guajimico River, Entrance to.
Hondo River, Entrance to.
San Juan River, Entrance to.
Yaguanabo River, Entrance to.

Matruh, Marsa. Marsa Matruh (ancient Paraetonium), Egypt, Mediterranean Sea, from British survey in 1916; chart 4256. Washington, Hydrographic Office, May, 1919. † 20c.

Namsha Bay, Tongho I., West coast, Ladrone Islands, China, East coast, from survey in 1903 by U. S. S. Callao; Boddam Cove, Tongho I., East coast, from British survey in 1868; chart 2223. Washington, Hydrographic Office, June, 1919. † 20c.

Pilot charts. Pilot chart of Central American waters, July, 1919; chart 3500. Washing-

Recent Government Publications

ton, Hydrographic Office, June 16, 1919. [Monthly. Certain portions of the data are furnished by the Weather Bureau.] † 10c.

—Pilot chart of Indian Ocean, Aug. 1919; chart 2603. Washington, Hydrographic Office, June 16, 1919. [Monthly. Certain portions of the data are furnished by the Weather Bureau.] † 10c.

—Pilot chart of North Atlantic Ocean, July, 1919; chart 1400. Washington Hydrographic Office, June 16, 1919. [Monthly. Certain portions of the data are furnished by the Weather Bureau.] † 10c. 14—16339

Note.—Contains on reverse, British Islands, Dunbar to South Foreland, East coast of English war channel, chart showing positions of light vessels, light buoys, and buoys marking East coast of England war channel, and East coast of English minefield.

—Pilot chart of North Pacific Ocean, Aug. 1919; chart 1401. Washington, Hydrographic Office, June 16, 1919. [Monthly. Certain portions of the data are furnished by the Weather Bureau.] † 10c.

Shimizu Ko, Suruga, Honshu, South coast, Japan, from Japanese survey in 1915; chart 1345. Washington Hydrographic Office, June, 1919. † 20c.

Tunis, Mediterranean Sea, Fratelli Rocks to Mahedia, from British and French surveys, 1865-1913 [with insets]; chart 3981. Washington Hydrographic Office, Apr. 1919. † 40c.

Bon, Cape, from French survey in 1886.
Cani Rock, from French survey in 1883.
Hammamet, Bay of, from British survey in 1865.
Kelibia Road, from British survey in 1864.

NAUTICAL ALMANAC OFFICE.

American nautical almanac, [calendar] year 1921. 1919. x+160 p. il. 1 pl. 2 maps. * paper, 15c. 35404

SUPPLIES AND ACCOUNTS BUREAU.

Naval supplies. Notice of proposed purchases [of miscellaneous materials, etc.], no. 647 and 648; June 16 and 28, 1919. [1919.] Each [2] p. oblong 16to. †

Pay Corps, Navy. Memoranda for information of officers of Pay Corps, commanding officers of ships, and commandants of stations 219; June 1, 1919. [1919.] p. 4864-2, 12to [Monthly.] ‡

TRAINING CAMP ACTIVITIES COMMISSION.

Songs. Marine Corps song book. 1919. [2]+96 p. of pl. oblong 48to. [Prepared in co-operation with National Committee on Army and Navy Camp Music.] † For free distribution to all officers and men of Marine Corps. 19—26629

Pan American Union.

Note.—The Pan American Union sells its own monthly bulletins, handbooks, etc., at prices usually ranging from 5c to $2.50. The price of the English edition of the bulletin is 25c a single copy or $2.50 a year; the Spanish edition $2.00 a year, the Portuguese edition $1.50 a year, and the French edition 75c a year. Address the Director General of the Pan American Union.

Single copies of the English edition of the bulletin may be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents at 25c each.

Bulletin (English edition). Bulletin of Pan [1919.] iv+497-620 p. il. 1 pl. [Monthly.] 8—30967

—Same. (H. doc. 1400, pt. 11, 65th Cong. 3d sess.)

—Same, June, 1919; [v. 48. no. 6]. [1919.] iv.+621-744 p. il. 1 por. [Monthly.]

—Same. (H. doc. 1400, pt. 12, 65th Cong. 3d sess.)

—(French edition). Bulletin de l'Union Panamericaine, Avril, 1919, edition francaise; [v. 16, no. 4]. [National Capital Press, Inc., Washington, D. C., 1919.] iv+133-176 p. il. [Monthly.] 11—27013

—(Portuguese edition). Boletim da Uniao Pan-Americana, Marco, 1919, edicao portuguesa; [v. 16, no. 3]. [Press of Gibson Brothers, Inc., Washington, D. C., 1919.] iv.+229-304 p. il. 1 pl. [Monthly. The number of this issue on p. 229 is incorrectly given as 3 instead of 4.]

—(Spanish edition). Boletin de la Union Panamericana, Mayo, 1919, seccion espanola; [v. 48, no. 5]. [1919.] iv+513-636 p. il. 1 pl. [Monthly.] 12—12555

Chile. Foreign trade of Chile for 1917. 1919. 4 p. [From Bulletin, Apr. 1919.]

Exporting to Latin America; [by William C. Wells]. 1919. 34+[1] p. [From Bulletin, Feb.-Apr. 1919.] †

Printing for Pan American Union, supplemental estimate of appropriation required for printing and binding, fiscal year 1920. June 23, 1919. 2 p. (S. doc. 37.) ‡

Panama Canal.

Note.—Although the Panama Canal makes its reports to, and is under the supervision of the Secretary of War, it is not a part of the War Department.

Panama Canal record, v. 12, no. 42-45; June 4-25, 1919. Balboa Heights, C. Z. [1919]. p. 483-534, il. [Weekly.] 7—35328

Note.—The Panama Canal record is furnished free to United States Government departments, representatives of foreign governments, public libraries, operators of steamships and certain employes of the Panama Canal and the Panama Railroad Company. Others desiring this publication may obtain it at the subscription price of $1.00 per year. Remittances for subscriptions may be forwarded to the Panama Canal, Washington, D. C., or to the Panama Canal Record, Balboa Heights, Canal Zone, Isthmus of Panama.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

Report of Health Department of the Panama Canal, July-Sept. 1918. Panama Canal Press, Mount Hope, C. Z. 64 p. 12to. [Quarterly.] † 9—22388

PURCHASING DEPARTMENT.

Supplies Circular [proposals for supplies] 1882-86; June 2-18, 1919. [1919.] various paging, fto †

—Proposals [for supplies 1282-86, to accompany Circular proposals for supplies 1282-86]. [1919.] Each 1 p. 24to. ‡

National Academy of Sciences.

NATIONAL RESEARCH COUNCIL.

Note.—The National Research Council acts as the Department of Science and Research of the United States Council of National Defense.

Reports. 3d annual report of National Research Council. 1919. [1]+74 p. † 18—15383.

WORKING CONDITIONS SERVICE.

Employment management, employe representation, and industrial democracy, address delivered before National Association of Employment Managers, Cleveland, May 23, 1919 [by W. M. Leiserson]. 1919. 15 p. † L 19—43.

NEW WHEAT PRICE FIXED.

The United States Grain Corporation has issued through its various Zone Offices to the 20,000 licenses buying wheat from the producers a complete scale of discounts for lower grades of wheat which have been decided upon after two days of consideration of the problem raised in respect to this year's crop owing to the large percentage of the crop which has suffered from the effects of adverse weather during the growing season.

These discounts, according to the statement issued, are calculated to give the producer the benefit of every doubt as to the relative value of light weight wheats, in order to protect as far as possible those producers in wide sections that have suffered unfavorable crop developments with the production of an unusual quantity of lower grade wheat.

This scale is now effective, and all dealers will be required to pay producers not less than the proper country point reflection of the terminal guaranteed price for No. 1 wheat and with the relation for other grades as follows:

No. 2 Wheat.....3 cents under No. 1
No. 3 Wheat.....3 cents under No. 2
No. 4 Wheat.....4 cents under No. 3
No. 5 Wheat.....4 cents under No. 4

For all wheat otherwise conforming to the specifications of No. 5 or better, but deficient in test weight, discount No. 5, price 3 cents for each one pound deficiency in test.

Wheat grading below No. 5 for reasons other than deficiency in test weight shall be bought on its relative merits.

Smutty Wheat—To be discounted for 2 cents, for slightly smutty, to larger discounts, according to degree of smut.

Mixed Wheat—Will be taken at discounts ranging from 2 to 5 cents, according to quality, in the judgment of each Vice-President.

Mixed Wheat and Rye Grading "Mixed Grain"—Will be discounted as follows:

Estimate the average value of the wheat and rye separately at their proper value and in their proper proportion (figuring the rye at 60 pounds per bushel), make allowance for dockage or other inseparable foreign material, and make such deduction as seems justified, but not less than 5 cents per bushel as a penalty for the mixture.

Garlicky Wheat—To be discounted 2 cents.

Government Decisions.

(Continued from page 21.)

bonds so deposited in case of any default in the performance of any of the conditions or stipulations of such penal bonds, are not subject to the stamp tax.

J. H. CALLAN,
Acting Commissioner of Internal Revenue.
Approved August 29, 1919:
CARTER GLASS,
Secretary of the Treasury.

RED CROSS HOME SERVICE

Information for Soldiers' and Sailors' Families, Issued by Department of Civilian Relief.

Convalescent Care for Soldiers.

The United States Public Health Service has approved a plan for securing convalescent care for discharged disabled soldiers and sailors in the second district of that service which corresponds with the Atlantic Division of the American Red Cross. The "District Supervisor" is: Dr. F. C. Smith, U. S. Public Health Service, 280 Broadway, New York City.

1. Home Service Sections are already provided with a list of local physicians representing the U. S. Public Health Service (A. D. C. R. No. 29), who are authorized to examine discharged men for the purpose of securing needed hospital and medical care, and as a basis for enabling the War Risk Insurance Bureau to determine compensability. This list will be added to rapidly so that eventually virtually every community will have such a representative.

2. Occasionally, men who need convalescent care rather than treatment in a hospital will present themselves to local examiners. Or men in public health service hospitals may need convalescent care following their discharge from hospital: The U. S. Public Health Service is prepared to authorize such convalescent care and to pay for it at a rate not to exceed $3.00 per day.

3. Local examiners of the Public Health Service may call on Home Service Sections to secure convalescent care when such is needed. Or request may be made by the Red Cross representative in a Public Health Service Hospital on behalf of the commanding officer of the hospital or by him personally if there is no Red Cross worker. Requests will be made in writing in each instance. Immediately upon receiving the request, the Home Service Section shall select a proper place for convalescent treatment, and if the same is approved by the officer making the request, the patient shall be immediately admitted. The physician requesting the treatment and the local agent for the Red Cross shall each endorse upon the request their approval of the place selected and this request will then become an agreement and will stipulate the amount (daily rate) to be paid in every instance.

4. It is not desired that convalescent homes be established by the Red Cross, but rather that each man be considered on the basis of his individual needs, and an appropriate private home or boarding house be selected for him. The amount to be paid for each patient is understood to cover all his institutional expenses including the service of a physician if one is called to attend him, nursing, food, lodging and such expenses for laundry, travel and other incidentals as the treatment shall involve.

5. In every instance, the home selected should be within access to a Public Health Service physician or station, or the Public Health Service physician shall satisfy himself that proper medical attention is available. The U. S. Public Health Service cannot pay for the services of a private physician or nurse while the patient is receiving convalescent care, but outpatient treatment will be provided by the nearest Public Health Service physician or station if need arises. It is, of course, expected that the patient will be referred at once by the Home Service Section to the Public Health Service physician for hospital care if frequent medical care or nursing attention is necessary.

6. The U. S. Public Health Service physician as well as the District Supervisor should be notified in writing immediately of the date on which convalescent care begins. (The local Public Health Service officer will make the usual reports on Form No. 1971-A to the Chief Medical Advisor and the District Supervisor, respectively.) Bills for the care should be submitted monthly on the last day of the month by the boarding house keeper to the District Supervisor. These must bear the approval of the local Red Cross agent and of the U. S. Public Health Service physician or of the Commanding Officer of the hospital who requested the care. It should be distinctly understood, however, that the bills are to be presented to the Public Health Service and not to the Red Cross. Bills should clearly show name and address of the person to whom checks should be made payable.

7. It is clearly understood that while the patient is receiving convalescent care, as in the case of hospital care, his compensation, including allowances to his dependents, continues. It is also understood that the Public Health Service will not pay for convalescent care in the man's own home. Home care can only be furnished to men who are too ill to go to Public Health Service hospitals, and is then provided by the War Risk Insurance Bureau on the authorization of a U. S. Public Health Service physician.

8. The patient shall report at a stipulated interval to the Public Health Service physician who requested the care, or any other physician designated by the District Supervisor, with a view to determining when convalescent care shall cease. When this date is determined upon, an order shall be issued in writing by the examining physician, one copy will be mailed by the examiner to the Home Service Section, one copy to the convalescent home, and one to the District Supervisor.

REQUESTS FOR SEALED PROPOSALS.

(Continued from page 8.)

each piece; size of duct opening 3⅜ inches, not less than 3¼ inches; outside dimensions, 8⅞ inches by 8⅞ inches, 3 feet long, 12 duct feet per piece (90,000 duct feet).

15,000 dowel pins (extra) for duct tile under Item 27.

Glasses, porthole, to be in accordance with U. S. Navy Specifications No. 12-G-4a: 6 7-inch diameter, ¾-inch thick. 10 15-inch diameter, ⅝-inch thick.

6,000 brooms, corn, heavy, 40 pounds per dozen.

36 broilers, meat, heavy tinned wire, 14 inches by 16 inches.

24 kettles, Berlin, agateware, actual capacity, 5 gallons; to be equal to N. E. & S. Co.'s "Royal Ware," No. 222; kettles to be complete with agateware covers.

120 pans, dish, aluminum ware; 12-quart actual capacity, 16 gauge metal, with cast handles; to be equal to "C. H.," page 11, Sterling Aluminum Company's catalog.

24 pans, dish, white enamel, 21-quart actual capacity.

18 pans, roasting, heavy, iron, 14 in. x 23 in. x 4 in.

24 cleavers, butcher's, steel, 8 in. blade, 8 in. handle, weight about 3 pounds each; to be equal to No. 064, of the Washington Cutlery Company, Watertown, Wis.

24 dishes, ice-cream; equal to "Gilchrist" No. 33, size No. 8.

1,200 forks, table, silver-plated; plating to weigh 21 dwts. a dozen forks.

720 knives, dinner; to be embossed or cast "U. S." on handle; similar to No. S-198, L. Barth & Son's catalog, except to have imitation pearl or ivory handle and steel blade (not silver plated).

48 knives, butcher, blade 14 in.; high grade.

244 pliers, side cutting, forged steel, oil finish, polished jaws, 8 in., high grade.

244 pliers, side cutting, forged steel, oil finish, polished jaws, 8 in., high grade.

72 pliers, side cutting, 6 in., "Kleins" No. 201 only.

48 saws, ice, hand, 24 in. long, 21 teeth, blade 0.075 in. thick; to be equal to those manufactured by Sheffield Saw Works.

24 strainers, Chinese, hotel, tinned, 9 in., extra strong malleable-iron handle.

60 tongs, ice, 19 in. long overall when closed, 22 in. span, good quality and well constructed (approximate weight each, — lbs.).

6 blocks, butcher's, sectional, 24 in. x 14 in. deep; to be made of selected hard maple; legs to be 18 in. long.

Freezers, ice-cream, hand power, "Alaska" or equal: 6, 8 quarts actual capacity; 6, 12 quarts actual capacity.

72 baskets, rattan, delivery; No. 2, 20 in. x 11 in. x 7 1-2 in.; to be equal to those shown on page 724, Hibbard, Spencer, Bartlett & Co.'s catalog No. 59.

12 baskets, silver, washing, galvanized, oblong, No. 1, 15 in. long, 10 in. wide, 8 in. deep, outside dimensions.

72 pitchers, glass, iced tea, 2-quart actual capacity; to be approximately of the following dimensions; height at lip 8 in., distance between opposite sides of octagonal base 5 3-16 in; thickness of bottom 3-16 in., weight 60 ounces.

144 bottles, vinegar or oil, 8-oz., squat-shape, plain-pressed glass bottle with imitation cut neck and stopper; to be equal to No. 2355, L. Barth & Son's catalog.

1,000 tubes paste, soldering, Blakes only.

25 pounds twine, hard twisted flax, designed to resist wear, with tensile strength of 400 to 500 pounds; 1-8 in., in 25-lb. rolls; equal to Westinghouse's Torpedo.

50 feet fibre, with hard horn, in rods one inch in diameter, approximately 5 feet long; to be built up, not turned from sheets; to conform to U. S. Navy Specifications No. 17-F-5.

60 pounds bands, rubber, No. 000-1-4, in 1-4-pound boxes, high grade.

PROPERTY OF THE PENNA. STATE LIBRARY. NOT TO BE TAKEN FROM THE LIBRARY.

United States Bulletin

CONTINUING the Work of the OFFICIAL BULLETIN Established Under Order of THE PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES, May 10, 1917.
AUTHORITATIVE RECORD of GOVERNMENT ACTIVITIES Affecting Business. Issued EVERY MONDAY.
Under the Direction of ROGER W. BABSON, President and Publisher.

VOL. 1. No. 26. WASHINGTON, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1919. $10.00 A YEAR

U. S. SHIPPING BOARD HAS TURNED BACK TO OWNERS 478 OF THE 512 VESSELS REQUISITIONED DURING WAR

Of the 512 steamships which the United States Shipping Board requisitioned for war purposes, statistics brought up to September 2, show that up to that date the board has released 478 with a total tonnage of 2,727,421 deadweight. This does not include the Dutch ships, 87 in all, aggregating 579,975 deadweight tons, which were released some time ago.

The 34 requisitioned ships still in the service of the United States Shipping Board are being rapidly released to their owners. Requisitioned vessels still in the service have actually been released from requisition and will be redelivered to the owners as soon as resurveys have been made and points of redelivery determined. Total tonnage yet to be delivered is 311,189 deadweight.

Tonnage Requisitioned.

Records of the Board show that under General Order of October 15, 1917, the United States flag tonnage requisitioned by the United States Shipping Board was as follows:

Number, 512; deadweight, 3,038,-610.

Following is a list of the ships, and their owners, which have been released from requisition but not yet redelivered:

Arizonan, deadweight 14,240. American-Hawaiian S. S. Co.

Kentuckian, deadweight 9,950. American-Hawaiian S. S. Co.

Ohian, deadweight, 9,900. American-Hawaiian S. S. Co.

Iowan, deadweight 9,900. American-Hawaiian S. S. Co.

Panaman, deadweight 9,900. American-Hawaiian S. S. Co.

Troy (ex Minnesotian), deadweight 22,250. The Atlantic Trans. Co.

Manchuria, deadweight 14,500. The Atlantic Trans. Co.

Mongolia, deadweight 14,500. The Atlantic Trans. Co.

Santo Rosa, deadweight, 9,400. W. R. Grace & Co.

Finland, deadweight 12,000. International Mercantile Marine Co.

Kroonland, deadweight 12,000. International Mercantile Marine Co.

Plattsburg (ex New York), deadweight 5,750. International Mercantile Marine Co.

Harrisburg (ex Philadelphia), deadweight 5,750. International Mercantile Marine Co.

Louisville (ex St. Louis), deadweight 5,923. International Mercantile Marine Co.

Edgar F. Luckenbach, deadweight 12,650. Luckenbach S. S. Co.

Julia Luckenbach, deadweight 12,250. Luckenbach S. S. Co.

K. I. Luckenbach, deadweight 11,555. Luckenbach S. S. Co.

(Continued on page 8.)

Cost of Living, Foreign Exchange, Foreign Trade and Finance Review

Federal Reserve Board Analyses Problems Confronting World of Finance and Industry.

The review of several business conditions by the Federal Reserve Board, just issued, is devoted mainly to a discussion of cost of living, foreign exchange, foreign trade and foreign financing problems. It says:

Costs of Living.

High prices and the advancing cost of living have become the occasion of widespread anxiety in the United States, and recently have become the subject of legislative attention. The President, in an address to Congress on August 8, declared that "the prices the people of this country are paying for everything that it is necessary for them to use in order to live are not justified by a shortage in supply, either present or prospective." The Federal Reserve Board, in a letter of the same date to the Senate Committee on Finance and Banking (published in the August Bulletin), rejected the idea that "excessive" volume of currency was the cause of prevalent high prices.

This is the view which has been consistently maintained by the board, the letter being merely a restatement with amplified detail of the position taken by the board on previous occasion, notably in the October, 1918, Bulletin (p. 927), where the conclusions were expressed that "the increase in the circulation of the Federal Reserve note has been in the main in response to actual needs, and that whatever inflation of prices may be said to exist can not properly be said to have been induced by overissue of Federal Reserve notes." In its recent letter, particular occasion is taken by the board to point out "the difficulty, indeed the impossibility, of keeping in circulation an excessive volume of Federal Reserve notes. They are issued only as a need for them develops, and as they become redundant in any locality they are returned to the Treasury at Washington, or to a Federal Reserve bank for redemption. Thus there can not at any time be more Federal Reserve notes in circulation than the needs of the country at the present level of prices require, and as the need abates the volume of notes outstanding will be correspondingly reduced through redemption. The increased volume of Federal Reserve notes in circualtion during the past three years, in so far as it is not the result of direct exchanges for gold and gold certificates which have been withdrawn from circulation, is the effect of advancing wages and prices, and not their cause."

Under the elastic note-issue system provided by the Federal Reserve Act, the Federal Reserve note possesses a self-regulating quality quite automatic in its operation. While it is technically a true statement to say that the Federal Reserve note when issued is issued by the Federal Reserve Bank, the greater truth in understanding our present monetary machinery is missed unless it is perceived that the occasion of the issue of a Federal Reserve note is determined not by the bank for itself, but for the bank by the community. The question whether or not a Federal Reserve note shall be issued is decided by the business and general community in accordance with its circulation needs. It is its needs rather than the bank's desire which determines the question of issue. Thus, then, the Federal Reserve note when issued is issued at the instance of the community, not at the instance of the bank. That this must inevitably be so is clear from an appreciation of the fact that there is no method by which the Federal Reserve Banks, even should they so desire, can put out and keep out a greater quantity of notes than the convenience of the community requires, so long as the facilities for the redemption and retirement of the reserve notes provided by the Federal Reserve Act are maintained, as they have been since the organization of the Federal Reserve System, in a state of exective operation.

Banking Expansion.

While thus disposing of the currency as the cause of rising prices, the board does not overlook the important influence exerted by credit expansion. That the expansion of credit has been a considerable factor in our financial and price situation is clear; that it is a continuing factor and one which still calls for correction by the process of increasing production and savings and by the investment of the proceeds of savings in the absorption of Government bonds is equally clear.

The most recent data available show that for the year ending June 30, 1919, total deposit liabilities in national banks increased by the amount of $1,902,356,000, or from $14,021,609,-000 to $15,924,865,000, and that loans and discounts increased by the amount

Cost of Living, Foreign Exchange, Trade and Finance Review

of $954,436,000, or from $9,620,402,000 to $10,574,838,000. The increase in deposits, therefore, exceeded the increase in loans and discounts by the amount of $948.920,000, or close to 100 per cent. The rate of increase in deposits for the year was 13.6 per cent, as against 9.92 per cent for loans and discounts. A substantial portion of the increase in deposits, it appears, must therefore be accounted otherwise than by an increase in the commercial loan account of the banks. The significant change in their resources is found in their investments in Government bonds and Treasury certificates. These increased by an amount of $1,055,127,000, or from $2,116,785,000 to $3,171,912,000, an increase of 49.8 per cent. It thus appears that the increase of deposits noted above is to a considerable extent to be regarded as a pure credit expansion not called for by increased industrial activity, but occasioned by the use of the banks' credit for Government financing. It shows once more how much care and discrimination must be used in interpreting increases in bank "deposits" and bank "resources" in times like the present and the recent past, when conditions in the financial world have been so highly abnormal.

The naive idea that a bank deposit normally originates by the bank's customer making a deposit of cash in the bank does not reveal the substance of the situation in countries like the United States, with a highly developed system of bank credit and its utilization through the form of the deposit account. The most usual form in which bank deposits originate is by borrowers going to a bank to seek accommodation and offering their notes for discount, the bank making the loan sought by the customer by opening a credit or "deposit" on its books in the borrower's favor. Normally, therefore, what are called deposits increase as loans and discounts do; in other words, as borrowings from banks increase.

When such is not the case and the loans and discounts do not grow in correspondence with the deposits, the cause of expansion will usually be found in an increase in the investment account of the banks. Such, in fact, has been the trend of our banking operations during recent years, notably since our entry into the European war. It is a mistake, therefore, to deduce from the rapid increase of bank deposits inferences as to the growth in wealth or prosperity of the country at large. Were the growth of bank liabilities to be invariably taken as an index of the growth of real wealth, it would have to be admitted that some of the recent European belligerents, an inspection of whose banking situation reveals a very much more rapid growth in bank liabilities and resources than does the situation of our banks, were experiencing greater prosperity and a more rapid growth of wealth than the United States. Such has, however, only too obviously not been the case. Europe's economic and financial condition is serious and worst in those countries where the credit banking situation is most extended.

Europe's Economic Situation.

The gravity of the economic and financial situation left Europe by the war has latterly been the subject of frequent comment from statesmen and business leaders there.

The British Chancellor of the Exchequer (Mr. Austen Chamberlain), in presenting his budget last spring, called attention to "hard and inexorable economic facts obscured by a fictitious appearance of wealth." "There is," said the Chancellor, "between two and three times as much legal tender money in circulation as there was before the war. The deposits at the joint-stock banks have more than doubled. The position of these banks, judged by every approved criterion of sound banking, is stronger than it ever was before, but the securities—British Government securities standing behind the deposits, standing behind the legal tender money—represent to a large extent not existing wealth, but wealth consumed in the operations of the war, which it must be our business to replace out of the exertions of the present. Both are drafts of future labor on the future creation of wealth. Pending their payment they are an immense reservoir of artificial purchasing power, and therefore diminishing in effect with each new increased issue.

"Look behind the counter and you see a different picture. We have sold one thousand million of our foreign investments, losing the equivalent power to draw on the wealth created in foreign countries. We have incurred debt to the extent of £1,300,000,000, but the position of our debtors forbids us to count upon their claims for large immediate relief. Ultimately and gradually that relief will, we hope, mature, but we can not count upon it for immediate purposes. In years to come a considerable part of our production must be devoted to paying our foreign creditors a part, and a large part, making good the wastage and arrears of war. Our roads, our railways, and in a lesser degree—still in some degree—our machinery suffer from the absence during these past years of the ordinary upkeep and development. Houses, which were short before the war, are now hopelessly in arrears. A large part of the production of the next—I don't know whether I should say few years—a large part of the production of the coming year, both the production of labor and of capital, will be needed to make good those losses and to pay the new liabilities that we have incurred.

"I ask the committee, therefore, to be under no misapprehension as to the magnitude of the task which lies before us. Again I repeat that there is urgent need for national and individual economy. Nothing but the unity of all classes, comparable to that which we have seen in the years of war, will enable us to face the years of difficulty which must follow at the conclusion of so great a crisis."

More recently the British Premier (Mr. Lloyd-George), in an address to the House of Commons on August 19, in speaking about the financial situation, laid particular stress on the serious magnitude of England's adverse trade balance. According to his statement, that balance already amounts to $4,000,000,000 and threatens to reach $5,000,000,000 if Great Britain continues in its present course. Before the war the adverse balance amounted, for a series of years, to an average of $750,000,000. This then presented no difficulty because of England's large overseas investments, the full magnitude of which have only recently become pubilc.

The entire amount at present accruing from foreign sources is estimated at about $500,000,000, an amount just about sufficient to pay the interest upon her foreign obligations. England's immediate problem is the reduction of the adverse balance. "We must bridge the chasm or at the bottom of it is ruin," said Lloyd-George. "We are building a temporary bridge by borrowing; not only state borrowing, but traders' borrowing, for raw material, food, etc., that will only add to the catastrophe. In every direction we are spending more and we are earning less; we are consuming more and we are producing less. These are facts; it can not last." In every line, except agriculture, according to the Premier's statement, British output is less.

Mr. Asquith, former British Premier, discussing the economic situation in a speech delivered before the Free Trade Union recently, asked: "What is the real remedy against high prices and of the individual hardships which the war has brought? First and foremost, public economy * * *. The next thing is increased and better production * * *. The prime economic need at this moment of mankind is that production should be increased until the maximum output is obtained. What is true at home in the domestic sphere is not only equally true but more significantly true in the international sphere."

Trade Balances.

The "adverse" trade balance complained of in England is most manifest in her relations with the United States. On our side it has given rise to a situation which is conveniently described as a "favorable" balance of trade because of the large excess of goods exported above those imported, leaving a resulting balance of indebtedness to be met. Looking at the matter from the point of view of the ordinary American consumer, however, the effect of such a "favorable" balance of trade is far from favorable for him. Whatever economic and financial justification there may be for the vast quantities of merchandise the United States has been sending to Europe, payment for which, looking at the transaction from the point of view of the Nation as a whole, is to be made sometime in the future when the economic and financial circumstances of the importing nations of Europe are more satisfactory, the immediate present effect of it in many lines of in-

Cost of Living, Foreign Exchange, Trade and Finance Review

dustry is to curtail the supplies available for the American consumer and thereby to become a factor of considerable importance in our price level. To the extent that the American consumer, or a sufficient percentage of American consumers, do not voluntarily reduce consumption by amounts sufficient to release for the use of the European consumer the great quantities of goods which are being sent oversea, there results in the American market competition between the European demand and the American demand, the inevitable effect of which is to drive up prices and to induce the speculation which rising prices usually occasion. "Buying in competition with export demand" undoubtedly has been a major cause of rising prices in the post-war period in the United States.

For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1919, the exports from the United States amounted to $7,225,100,000, and imports amounted to $3,095,900,000, leaving, therefore, an excess of exports amounting to $4,129,200,000, as against $2,974,000,000 for the fiscal year 1918, and $3,630,700,000 for the fiscal year 1917. It is noteworthy not only that the figures of our exports and our net exports for the year 1919 are the highest ever attained, but also that the volume of our exports showed with little interruption an increase through the fiscal year, attaining its highest point in June, the last month of the fiscal year, when our total exports amounted to $918,300,000. Elsewhere in the current number of the Bulletin are presented details of our export trade, showing its composition by leading groups of commodities and their volume by quantity as well as by value. It appears that the greatest increase in our exports for the fiscal year 1919, as compared with the preceding year, was in the groups "Foodstuffs," prepared and unprepared.

Exports in these gorups showed an increase in value of over 63 per cent. Bacon, hams, and lard showed an increase in value of about 85 per cent compared with the preceding year, and an increase of more than 60 per cent in quantity. The group "Manufactures ready for consumption," which constitutes the largest single group for both years 1918 and 1919, shows an increase for the latter year of 9.1 per cent, notwithstanding that the item "Explosives" showed a decrease of over $250,000,000 in 1919 as compared with 1918.

Whether our export trade will keep up anything like the 1919 volumes during the current fiscal year (July, the first month of the year, shows a falling off of exports by $348,169,000) seems doubtful, but it seems highly probable that it will maintain a volume so far in excess of the normal ratio of our exports to total production in prewar days that it will be a factor of moment in the domestic price situation and in living costs. As long as circumstances make it necessary or advisable for the United States to sell a large volume of merchandise to Europe on credit, there must be shortages of supply in the domestic market unless industry is kept in a state of high activity and all hands are at work to increase output. Unless this is done, resulting shortages will mean reduced consumption to be met either by voluntary saving on the part of the consumers or compulsory saving through the process of high or even perhaps rising prices.

The whole situation is one that can be met, as pointed out by the board a month ago, only if the doctrine is "work and save" is taken to heart by every class in the Nation and made its guiding principle until the trying conditions left by the war are finally surmounted. "Only by keeping the cost of production on its present level, by increasing production and by rigid economy and saving on the part of the people can we hope for large decreases in the burdensome cost of living which now weighs us down," said the President in his address to the country on August 25.

Foreign Exchange Situation.

Closely associated with the movement of our export trade noted above have been the further and considerable declines in the values of foreign currencies in terms of the dollar, which have given rise to considerable discussion of the probable effects of such declines. These declines are primarily due to the fact that foreign countries have large payments to make in dollars to the United States at a time when they are not sending us commodity exports of corresponding value to their imports from us to provide the exchange requisite to pay for their Americal purchases. Otherwise stated, the decline in the value of foreign currencies, when exchanged for dollars, makes more expensive payments in dollars by countries having available for such purpose only their own currencies. Current discussion of these conditions too frequently treats the problem of the foreign exchanges and our export trade separately from the problem of domestic trade. It is too frequently assumed by those complaining of the fall of foreign exchanges that trade on the scale of our recent exports is a thing desirable in itself and to be kept up by keeping up the value of foreign currencies in the American market.

But when the export trade is considered in connection with the domestic trade it becomes clear, as already pointed out, that the source of much of the difficulty presented by the existing situation is the continued competition of the export demand and the home demand. The state of the foreign exchanges merely reflects the state of international trade. The correction of the exchange situation so much complained of by those who look at the matter from the exclusive standpoint of the export interest will, therefore, only find its natural and permanent solution through a reduction of our exports and an increase of our imports until they reach a point of approximate equilibrium.

It should be understood that a decline in exchange operates as a corrective to the situation which has brought about the decline by checking exports and stimulating imports. Viewed, therefore, purely from our own domestic standpoint, the falling exchange rates are beginning already to relieve the present abnormal and difficult situation. The large volume of exports during the past few months has been rendered possible by advances from the United States Treasury to the governments associated with us in the war. These advances have amounted, from the date of the armistice to August 31, to $2,177,096,212. There is some danger also that the present abnormal situation may undergo a more violent change in the future when European countries shall have stocked up on commodities and our domestic consumers have gratified the mood of reaction from war economy. and we may then experience an abrupt falling off in exports so great as to embarrass some of our industries which anticipated their natural growth under the intensified stimulus of war conditions. Such a condition can be averted through timely action by the industries involved, which should be considering the steps necessary to correct such a situation in case it should arise. The fact remains, however, that the present relationship of exports to imports—the volume of one being very large and the other comparatively small—is unhealthy and seriously disadvantageous to this country, looking at the situation purely from our domestic point of view.

Looking at the matter from another angle, it is evident that European countries find it difficult in the present circumstances to make purchases in this country, but the outstanding fact is that these countries have not seen fit so far to adopt any effective measures for the correction of existing rates of exchange. Ministers of several of these countries have looked with complacency upon the decline in exchange which tends to limit purchases here. This decline makes it possible for the countries affected to leave their commerce unrestricted without danger of having their nationals overbuy in our markets.

There are many factors constantly at work which can not be fully enumerated or even traced which tend to correct the decline of exchange, and some are already operating to that end, and they will tend to operate more effectively with every successive decline; but it should be borne in mind that while declining exchange operates to set in motion certain corrective factors, after an exchange rate has had its decline and is oscillating moderately around a lower stabilized base the tendency is for all factors to adjust themselves about the new base. In other words, a declining rate of exchange tends to produce certain effects, while a rate of exchange which has experienced a decline and is more or less stable at a lower level produces these effects in a much smaller degree. The tenedncy of a declining rate of exchange for the currency of any country is to stimulate exports from that

(Continued on Page 6).

United States Bulletin

Continuing the Work of The Official U. S. Bulletin Established May 10, 1917, Under an Order of the President of the United States. Published by the Babson Bureau, Inc., Roger W. Babson, President. Issued Every Monday.

Office: No. 10 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C. Tel. Main 2913

The United States Bulletin is dedicated to the faithful presentation of the official acts of the Government that the people may know and understand precisely and accurately just what the Government is doing day by day. The Bulletin expresses no opinions, indulges in no conjecture or speculation. Published under the same executive management, the same editorship.

The Bulletin is in itself a complete record of all the important activities of the United States Government through its various departments, Legislative, Judicial, and Executive. Official Orders, Statements, and Rulings printed textually as issued by accredited Government officials, and, therefore, an authoritative guide to the business interests of the Nation; a virtual necessity to the Government itself in acquainting the various departments with the official acts of one another; to the Judiciary; to the Manufacturers; Miners and Traders; to Corporations, Railroads, Steamship, Telegraph and Cable Companies; Exporters and Importers; to Diplomats, Consular Agents, Statesmen, and men of affairs generally, who wish to keep accurately informed of what the Government is doing and to preserve for reference authentic copies of public announcements issued by the Government's own officials and agents. Entered at the post office at Washington, D. C., as second class mail matter.—Edward S. Rochester Editor.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES BY MAIL

One year	$10 00
Six months	6.00
One year, postage prepaid to foreign countries	15.00
Six months, postage prepaid to foreign countries	8.50
Back numbers and extra copies, each	.20

Make all checks, money orders, and drafts payable to United States Bulletin, 10 Jackson Place, Washington, D C.—C. T. Clayton, Business Manager.

CANADIAN REVENUES INCREASE.

Consul Fred C. Slater, Sarnia, Ontario: According to reports from Ottawa, the total Dominion revenues for the first four months of the present fiscal year totaled $99,621,970, as off of over $4,000,000 in customs receipts, but excise taxes more than made up for this shortage, while proceeds from public works, railways, etc., increased. Miscellaneous revenues increased. Miscellaneous revenues increased by over $5,000,000.

The report says: Expenditures for the four months' period are slightly over $76,500,000, as compared with about $33,000,000 last year, but the difference is, to a certain extent, due to the fact that a large amount of overseas expenditure last year had not been included in the returns at the end of July. Expenditures on capital account so far this year has amounted to $117,276,824. All but approxmately $10,000,000 of this has been war expenditure. The total net debt of the Dominion at the end of July was $1,670,263,691, an increase for the month of $53,392,516.

GAIN IN GOLD RESERVE.

Following a practically steady decline in gold reserve since the removal on June 9 of the gold embargo, the Federal Reserve bank statement issued as at close of business on September 5, for the first time shows a slight gain in gold and total reserves, the amount of gold deposited during the week by the Treasury exceeding the amount withdrawn for export. The total gold reserves shown are exclusive of $107,100,000 of gold "in transit or in custody in foreign countries," the amount of gold received in payment for food supplied to the German Government. This gold, when received and held "earmarked" for Federal Reserve banks by the Bank of England, will increase the gold reserves of the Federal Reserve banks and thus bring about a rise in their reserve percentage.

War paper holdings of the Reserve banks went up $25,900,000, those of other discounts $6,400,000, while acceptances on hand show a decline for the week of $8,500,000. Net investments in Treasury certificates aggregated $6,800,000, increasing the total holdings to $250,200,000, as against $223.600,000 of Federal Reserve bank notes in circulation. War paper holdings of the Chicago, St. Louis, and Minneapolis banks include $56,800,000 of bills discounted for other Federal Reserve banks, as against $53,700,000 the week before, while acceptance holdings of the Kansas City and San Francisco banks are inclusive of $51,200,000 purchased from other Sederal Reserve banks.

Government deposits are shown $4,000,000 and reserve deposits $27,700,000 larger than the week before. On the other hand the "float" carried by the Reserve banks was $38,600,000 more. The result is seen in a reduction of net deposits by $5,700,000. As against this slight reduction, Federal Reserve notes in circulation show an increase for the week of $31,100,000. The reserve ratio of the banks accordingly declined from 50.7 to 50.4 per cent.

COST OF COAL OUTPUT.

The Federal Trade Commission has just made public a report on the cost of producing bituminous coal in Pennsylvania. The period covered ends with December, 1918, but the cost conditions shown for the last quarter of 1918 can be taken as generally representative of those of today. Cost is analyzed into labor, supplies and general expense, and selling prices are also given.

The report is in great detail. For the year 1918 it covers the operations of 624 operators who mined about 152,000,000 net tons from 1,251 mines, and for the years 1916-1918 it covers the operations of 50 operators who mined about 32,000,000 tons annually.

All the bituminous mining in Pennsylvania is done in the two fields; the Southwest and the Central.

INCOME TAXES DUE TODAY.

Approximately 1,000,000 notices that the third quarterly installment of their income tax is due on or before September 15 have been sent to individual taxpayers by the Bureau of Internal Revenue. The number of quarterly installments received in June, when the last payment was due, was 615,298 from taxpayers whose net income for 1918 was less than $5,000, and 329,205 from taxpayers whose net income was in excess of that amount. The total number of individual taxable returns was 3,696,663 showing that a large percentage of taxpayers paid their taxes in full on or before March 15 when making their first returns. About 5 per cent paid the remaining amount due on or before June 15.

The penalty for failure to pay on time is an additional assessment of 5 per cent of the amount due, plus interest, at the rate of 1 per cent a month for the time during which it remains unpaid. In addition, the entire remaining amount becomes due and payable on demand.

The last quarterly installment of the income tax is due on or before December 15.

TREASURY CERTIFICATE.

Subscriptions for the third semi-monthly issue of Treasury certificates of indebtedness (Series C 1920), in pursuance of the program outlined in the letter of July 25, 1919, were divided among the Federal Reserve Districts as follows:

Fed. Reserve District.	Subscriptions Allotted.	Quota.*
Boston	$45,765,500	$43,300,000
New York	252,679,000	169,600,000
Philadelphia	27,155,000	35,300,000
Cleveland	39,088,500	45,300,000
Richmond	10,493,500	17,300,000
Atlanta	19,312,000	14,600,000
Chicago	63,193,500	70,000,000
St. Louis	17,975,500	20,000,000
Minneapolis	16,000,000	17,300,000
Kansas City	16,000,000	20,000,000
Dallas	23,179,000	12,000,000
San Francisco	43,000,000	35,300,000
	$573,841,500	$500,000,000

* Although no quota were assigned, for purposes of comparison a column has been added showing what the quota of the several districts would have been for an issue of $500,000,000.

MEATS SHIPPED ABROAD.

From July 1 to August 9 last, 15,114,047 pounds of fresh and frozen beef, 6,794,538 pounds of canned and pickled beef, 15,297 pounds of lamb and mutton, 3,153,832 pounds of fresh and frozen pork, 50,367,813 pounds of hams, shoulders, and bacon, 55,281,142 pounds of lard and lard compound, 1,304,472 pounds of sausage, 57,007,129 pounds of salted and pickled pork, and 253,966 pounds of poultry and game were exported from New York to Belgium, Holland, and Sweden. In this period, also, 420 horses were exported to France and 126 head of cattle were shipped to Belgium, according to records of the United States Department of Agriculture.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES BRIEFLY TOLD

The past week in Congress has been one more of discussion than of action. Many important measures proposed to solve the problems of after-the-war reconstruction and the high cost of living are still held in committee where they are either the subject of hearings or consideration of the committee with no indications of immediate action. The Senate last week passed the Edge bill, although it was materially amended as the result of opposition among Senators from the middle and northwestern States. This measure seeks to amend section 25 of the Federal Reserve act. It authorizes American citizens to form corporations of not less than $2,000,000 capital, to conduct foreign financial operations and to handle the export trade of the United States. The proposed corporation would be authorized to accept all forms of foreign securities, including mortgages on foreign manufacturing plants, and bonds of foreign governments, municipalities and syndicates of buyers and to sell debentures on them. With the proceeds thus obtained the corporation would pay cash to American manufacturers or exporters for the goods which they ship to foreign buyers unable to pay cash in the foreign market. As amended the bill provides for full American control of corporations organized under the law and would make such corporations subject to the national banking laws. A provision for double liability of stockholders was written into the bill after stubborn opposition. Senator Edge, during the discussion on the measure, said that by the opening of foreign markets through the machinery provided for in the bill, American industrial plants would be kept going at full time, labor will be employed at adequate wages, and cargoes will be provided for the American merchant marine, which now includes over 1,000 vessels. He said that abnormal foreign exchange rates will be generally readjusted and foreign embargoes or other discrimination against American goods will be precluded.

Food Control Law.

The bill to extend the food control law, which passed the House and was considered at length in the Senate Agricultural Committee, has been favorably reported to the Senate and is now the unfinished business. It came into the Senate with the House provision extending Federal control to wearing apparel, and a number of other items of necessity enumerated in the bill, but a few committee members reserved the right to offer amendments. No headway has been made with the bill owing to the fact that the league of nations and other questions pertaining to the treaty of peace have been occupying the attention of the Senate. Chairman Gronna is hopeful, however, that the bill may be finally disposed of early this week.

Senate Investigations.

The various investigations by Senate committees are proceeding daily. The Coal Committee has been told by officials of the Anthracite Coal Association that there can possibly be no condition arising to cause a shortage in anthracite coal this year. Representatives of the coal miners have told the committee that the shortage in output in the bituminous mines is due to shortage of cars. They say there is no shortage of miners, but on the contrary suggest, that if all the miners are to have work, the hours of work will have to be shortened. The Mexican situation, which gives promise of being before the investigating committee for several weeks, has only been fairly launched but has brought to the surface considerable contradictory evidence. The permanent military policy of the War Department, as expressed in the bill now pending before the Senate Military Committee, has brought out strong testimony on both sides by prominent army officers. Maj. Gen. Leonard Wood is the conspicuous opponent of the Department's plan. He strongly favored universal training according to the plans in the Chamberlain bill as distinguished from the Department's measure and told the committee there was no present justification, based upon any information he had, for maintaining a standing army in excess of 350,000 officers and men. Before the Agricultural Committee hearings were continued on the Kendrick and Kenyon bills to regulate the packing industry. Up to the present the proposed legislation has been almost universally condemned by livestock men and wholesale and retail dealers who have appeared, but members of the committee say that no effort has yet been made to call those favoring regulation before the committee.

Radio Conference.

The President asked the Congress to authorize the proposed international radio and cable conference to be held here in October. Secretary Baker asked authority to complete the purchase of land for the Raritan arsenal, near Metuchen, N. J., upon which nearly $10,000,000 already has been spent for permanent improvements. A joint resolution was adopted for the appointment of a special commission to study political and economic conditions in the Virgin Islands. Practically in the shape in which it passed the House the bill to enforce prohibition was passed and is now in conference. Senator Sheppard, of Texas, introduced a bill to appropriate $400,000,000 for road construction in conjunction with the States, to be expended at the rate of $100,000,000 a year beginning with 1920.

"Model Trust of 1920."

The Agricultural Committee of the House reported legislation in line with the suggestions of the President to prevent the use of cold storage to enhance the price of foods. Before the Judiciary Committee, Chairman Colver, of the Federal Trade Commission, discussed at length what he termed the "model trust of 1920," and urged legislation to enable the Commission to meet its trade methods. The method of the new trust, he said, was to unite competiting products in one ownership and thereby prevent competition and in the end to fix prices and absolutely dominate a line of products all more or less related. The House passed and sent to the Senate the bill appropriating $17,000,000 for construction on the Alaskan railroad. Passed a bill authorizing the War Department to sell, at 10 per cent of their cost, surplus machine tools to educational institutions. The House also passed and sent to the Senate a bill authorizing the Postoffice Department to return or forward to the addresses all undelivered second, third and fourth-class mail matter.

PARCEL POST FOR CHINA.

Effective September 15, parcel-post packages for steam-served places in China will be accepted up to a weight limit of 22 pounds, with an increase in dimensions to 84 inches in length and girth combined.

Commencing the same date parcels will be accepted for Chinese post offices situated north of Moukden, including Harbin (Manchuria), and for post offices in the provinces of Yunnan transmitted, by the way of Hongkong and Indo-China, through the Chinese postal service, each parcel, regardless of weight, being subject to a delivery charge of 50 cents, Chinese currency, to be collected from the addressee. This fee is to be paid to meet the extra transportation charges paid by China to the South Manchuria (Japanese) Railway and to the Chinese Eastern (Russian) Railway.

The Chinese postal service will collect a demurrage fee of 5 cents Chinese currency, on each parcel for each day the parcel is left in the post office after the expiration of 21 days, counting from the delivery to the addressee of notice of arrival.

OTTO PRAEGER,
Second Assist. Postmaster General.

FRENCH EXPORT EMBARGOES.

A decree of August 28, published in the Journal Officiel of August 30, 1919, prohibits the exportation from France of a number of articles except under special license from the Ministry of Finance. The list of the articles, together with the corresponding tariff numbers, is as follows: Ex14bis, poultry; 39, fertilizers; 79, rice; 92, molasses; ex93, glucose; ex220, scoriae; ex252, ammonium sulphate; ex270, nitrates of sodium, calcium, and calcium cyanamid; 279bis, superphosphate of calcium; 281bis, saccharin; 319, starch, potato, corn, maize, etc. There is no restriction on the exportation of Alsatian potash.

Cost of Living, Foreign Exchange, Etc.

(Continued from page 3.)

country and to curtail imports; a declining rate offers residents of the country involved a heavy premium on the sale of their foreign securities in countries in whose favor the exchange rate is running.

This premium is in many countries a more powerful argument with the private holder of foreign securities than any government requisition can be; it tends to make foreign creditors to whom money is due in currency of the debtor country leave the funds on deposit pending a more favorable time for their transfer to the creditor country; it stimulates the nationals of the debtor country to borrow abroad and remit the proceeds home for domestic use, as any improvement in exchange will afford a profit at the time of repayment. These are a few of the corrective factors.

Providing for Foreign Bonds.

From the best information available it appears that the probable demands of foreign nations upon this country for reconstruction purposes have been greatly overestimated in the public prints. It is perhaps not unnatural in a situation where distressed peoples feel they must draw for their needs on a limited fund of capital that they should estimate their requirements very liberally or else they may not be sufficiently supplied. For many reasons it appears that the needs of Europe should be supplied through the private initiative of foreign manufacturers, merchants, and bankers dealing with similar American groups, and not through the concerted efforts of the governments concerned.

From the standpoint of the borrowing country already burdened with an enormous public debt, money borrowed by private individuals for use in their own business will be expended more carefully and judiciously, and better provision will be made for its repayment than would be the case if the money should be borrowed by governments, where other than purely economic conditions may influence the expenditure. It has been well said that where money is borrowed for reconstruction purposes by governments the tendency has been to establish bread lines instead of wood yards; in other words, to subsidize unemployment rather than to create employment. From the viewpoint of the lending country; i. e., the United States: After completing its own war financing the ability of our Government to assist foreign governments without vast inflation and consequent danger to our own credit is problematic. The American people have subscribed liberally to war loans, but there is nothing to indicate that when they shall have closed the account by doing their part in such financing as remains to be done to liquidate the war bills they will be inclined to buy any considerable amounts of bonds of this Government for the purpose of further financing Europe.

The complete stabilization of foreign exchange could be effected only through unlimited advances to foreign countries, advances against which those countries will draw as their needs require. As drafts are drawn and sold abroad, the proceeds in foreign currency would go to the governments concerned and become available for the purposes of those governments. This process would give those governments power to draw on this country indefinite amounts for unspecified or undisclosed purposes, and to meet these drafts our Government would have to sell additional obligations to its own citizens. Thus, to the extent of the credits extended, the burden of foreign war debts would be transferred to the shoulders of the American people, offset, of course, by such repayments on account of interest or principal as the foreign governments might make from time to time; but even if ultimately fully offset, our own Government obligations must still in the first instance be marketed.

Existing Machinery.

There is no reason to doubt that private initiative, supplemented by such facilities as governmental agencies are authorized to make under existing law, can deal effectively with the present situation. Facilities are provided by the Webb-Pomerene act and by the War Finance Corporation act as amended. Manufacturers can combine to form export companies, putting in as capital such sums as they are severally willing to devote to the export business, and these corporations can borrow from the War Finance Corporation sums based upon their financial standing. The responsibility of the interest directly concerned is essential to prevent reckless business, and unless we propose to burden our people generally for the purpose of subsidizing exports, those whose products are to be sold and who reap the advantage of such sales ought, with the aid above outlined, to be prepared to finance their own sales.

Pending Safeguards.

Such are the fundamentals of the situation and the purposes to be achieved. As for providing the machinery for achieving those aims, certain things remain to be done, and legislation covering those points is now pending in Congress, notably the Edge bill, which provides Federal charters for corporations principally engaged in foreign transactions and financing, and another bill, amendatory of section 25 of the Federal Reserve act, which permits national banks to invest 5 per cent of their capital and surplus in the stock of such corporations.

Credits extended abroad and foreign securities purchased must in nearly all cases run for periods beyond the limitations of ordinary banking credits, and banking resources can be safely utilized to a limited extent only in giving the accommodations now needed abroad. Appeal must be made to those who are in a position to purchase securities for investment and pay for them with funds accumulated to their credit in bank. Such purchases reduce bank deposits and as the proceeds are, under present circumstances, most likely to be applied directly or indirectly to the reduction of bank loans, they tend to strengthen the percentage of bank reserves. The fact that many banks and trust companies have investment departments and deal in securities through these departments tends to obscure this distinction. Some confusion results also from the difference between the British and American use of the term "trust company." In Great Britain a trust company is an investment corporation issuing its debentures to the investing public and holding in trust for the debenture holders the securities which it purchases. With us a trust company is practically a banking institution holding deposits which must be paid on demand or on reasonable notice.

Looking to the soundness of the American banking system, which is at all times concerned in preserving the liquidity of the banks, it is of first importance that present conditions and their bearing on the banking situation should be fully understood by the public and that our banking institutions be not loaded with slow credits and with investment securities of limited marketability It must not be forgotten that any issue of United States Government securities beyond the ability or willingness of the investing public to absorb will mean that the obligations will go, not into the hands of investors, but must be carried by the banks either as investments or as loans, thus expanding still further an already expanded volume of credit, which it should be the aim of the banking community to reduce gradually to more normal limits.

RESTORES PUBLIC LANDS.

Upon the recommendation of Secretary of the Interior Lane and Secretary of Agriculture Houston, the President on September 3, 1919, signed a proclamation excluding certain areas in South Dakota and Montana from the Sioux National Forest, and restoring the public lands in such excluded areas to homestead entry in advance of settlement or other dispositions. Such lands will become subject to entry only under the homestead laws requiring residence at and after 9 o'clock a. m. October 14, 1919, and to settlement and other disposition on and after October 21, 1919.

About 2,398 acres in Harding County, S. Dak., and about 11,640 acres in Carter County, Mont., will be restored under this proclamation. These lands are chiefly surveyed and it is reported that some of the lands have agricultural value and the remainder is suitable for grazing purposes.

For information concerning the restored lands communications should be addressed to the United States local land offices at Lemmon, S. Dak., for the South Dakota lands, and Miles City, Mont., for the lands in Montana.

FOREIGN FIELDS OF INDUSTRY

The Department of Commerce makes public the following data received from its agents and representatives in foreign countires.

FOREIGN TARIFFS.

CANADA.

[Consul Felix S. S. Johnson, Kingston.]

Import Restrictions Applying to Salmon and Sardines.

The Canadian Government has issued an order requiring that an individual license be obtained for the importation of all salmon and sardines. The reason for the restriction upon salmon is that there are considerable stocks of chum salmon and pinks still in the packers' hands, and it is desired to dispose of them. These grades have not ordinarily been used in the Canadian markets, and in spite of the restrictions there has been no marked demand for them. The licensing of imported sardines is due to the fact that there is an over supply of Canadian sardines, and 40,000 cases of 25 pounds each beyond the immediate demand await a market.

COLOMBIA.

[Consul Claude E. Guyant, Baranquilla.]

Increases in Import Duties.

The Colombian Congress has increased the customs duties on certain articles imported into Colombia. The duties now paid per gross kilo on these goods are as folows: Lard, 10 cents; butter and oleomargarine, 20 cents; bacon, 20 cents; rice, 4 cents; potatoes and sweet potatoes, 3 cents; barley, 4 cents; beans, lentils, etc., 4 cents; corn, 4 cents; wheat, 5 cents; onions, 5 cents; wheat flour, 10 cents; cocoa, 15 cents; cotton, 5 cents; cordage, not less than 1 or over 3 centimeters diameter, 8 cents; cordage of less than 1 centimeter diameter, 18 cents; cordage of more than 3 centimeters in diameter, 4 cents; bags for packing, 3 cents; bags with paper lining, 1 cent.

New Customs Regulations.

The law containing these increases also amends the provision of a previous law exacting the payment of import duties on goods appearing on a ship's manifest but not discharged through having been short-shipped or lost or discharged at some other port. The new provision is that the importer or shipping company has six months instead of three months to deliver the missing freight, and that the captain or the agent of the ship may be released from the payment of the duties if it is proved that the vessel or other vessels of the same company have made at least three voyages between Colombia and foreign ports during the six months following the date of nondelivery. The law also provides for importation under bond of barrels and kegs to be used for packing and exporting national products, such exportation to be made within six months.

Instead of one central court of customs located at Bogota, the system is to be changed, and a board of appraisers is to be established in each port having a customhouse. These boards will decide claims of importers against classifications made by the customs authorities.

Article 7 of the law provides that every article exported shall bear a tag, sign, or label bearing the words "Producido en Colombia" (produced in Colombia). Unless this requirement is complied with goods can not be exported.

CUBA.

[Consul General H. W. Harris, Habana.]

Customs Regulations.

Consul General Harris calls attention to the following Cuban customs regulations that have recently been violated in a number of cases:

Merchandise brought to the island for purposes of sale is not permitted to be brought as baggage, and if so brought is liable to confiscation. Even though the merchandise is in a trunk or suitcase wholly apart from the clothing and other personal effects of the traveler himself it is a violation of the law to bring it in as baggage whether checked or not. Such merchandise should be sent by mail, express, or freight as the circumstances require. Samples above $500 in value do not come within the law under which 75 per cent of the duty paid may be refunded when the samples are removed from Cuba. Cuban consular invoices are required in cases where the value of the shipment to Cuba is $5.00 or more.

MEXICO.

[Vice Consul Rowe, Mexico City.]

Reduced Import Duties.

By a decree of January 7, 1919, the following changes have been made in the Mexican duties on the importation of certain goods: Hydrolite, concentrated lye, caustic potash and caustic soda, each reduced to 0.05 peso per kilo, gross weight; Panama hats and imitations, with or without adornment, duty, 3 pesos each. (Kilo equals 2.2046 pounds; peso equals $0.4985.)

[Diario Official, Mexico City. Transmitted by Vice Consul Rowe.]

Import on Crisco.

By a ruling of the General Directory of Customs the classification that should be applied to Crisco is, "Stearine of vegetable oils for culinary purposes," and the duties to be levied are to be rated, according to its containers, as follows: Vegetable oils, in tank cars or tank ships, per net kilo, 0.06 peso; vegetable oils, in drums or cans, per 100 gross kilos, 5.50 pesos; vegetable oils, in glass jars, bottles, etc., per legal kilo, 0.25 peso. (Kilo equals 2.2046 pounds; peso equals $0.4985.)

NIGERIA.

[Consul Yerby, Dakar, Senegal.]

Export Duty on Palm Kernels.

The Nigerian Government, British West Africa, enacted on March 22, 1919, an ordinance to impose an added export duty of 2 pounds per ton on palm kernels to any place outside the British Empire or exported to any place within the Empire and re-exported to any place outside the British Empire. When shipped to places within the Empire, proper bond must be given as assurance that the goods are not destined for a foreign port. The ordinance went into effect March 27, 1919, and is to be in force for a period of five years. The export duty on palm kernels under the law enacted October 7, 1916, was £1 2s. 6d. ton of 2,240 pounds. (See Foreign Tariff Notes, No. 24.)

Similar action is being contemplated by the other British possessions in West Africa.

Embargo on Export Oleaginous Seeds and Kernels.

An Order in Council No. 9 of 1919, under the Customs Ordinance of 1916, prohibits the exportation to all foreign countries except France and Italy of oleaginous kernels, nuts, seeds, and products, except palm oil. This prohibition covers palm kernels, shea nuts, and cocoa beans.

VENEZUELA.

Tariff Classifications.

[Consul Homer Brett, La Guaria.]

By two decrees, dated May 10 and 12, 1919, the Ministry of Hacienda has made the following changes in tariff classifications. On the free list have been placed repair parts for windmills and wire covers for food. Axles for automobiles and repair parts for electric automobiles are now in the first class and pay duties amounting to $0.69 per 100 pounds gross. Bodies for automobiles, composed of the body, cover, seats, mudguards, and the tire carrier, and linseed oil, are placed in the second class, plus 50 per cent, with duties $2.06 per 100 pounds. In the third class, paying $3.42 per 100 pounds gross, are classed wooden handles for tools, sheet glass and crystal not specified, whale oil, rye flour, and post-hole diggers. Sheet glass and crystal, beveled or with polished edges or perforations, are now in the third class, plus 50 per cent, which makes the duties amount to $5.14 per 100 pounds gross. In the fourth class paying duties of $10.27 per 100 pounds gross weight, are electric massaging apparatus, loose or in their cases; shades of copper, iron, or other ordinary metal for electric lamps; shades of glass or of porcelain for electric lamps; and packing paper reinforced with cloth, having more than 6 threads in half a square of 5 millimeters. Buttons lined with silk are now in sixth class and pay duties amounting to $34.26 per 100 pounds gross In the sixth class, plus 60 per cent specific, equaling $54.80 per 100 pounds gross, are cloths weighing between 155 and 200 grains, inclusive, per square meter, made with warp of cotton and filling of wool, or vice versa, provided that the wool is less than 60 per cent of the total. In the same class, plus 80 per cent specific, with duties equal to $61.65 per 100 pounds, are cloths weighing between 155 and 200 grains, inclusive, per square meter, made with warp of cot-

(Continued on page 8)

Sale of A. E. F. Property to France

The Statistics Branch, General Staff, War Department, authorizes the following:

TEXT SUMMARY SUPPLIES.

Sale of A. E. F. Property to France Completed.

The contract for the sale of A. E. F. property in France, except that allotted for return to this country and for the use of remaining troops, has now been signed by both parties and becomes binding. Negotiations are now in progress for the disposal of the property of the Army of Occupation. The inventory of this property is nearly completed.

Sales of Surplus Supplies for Week, $5,000,000.

Sales of surplus supplies as reported to the Director of Sales for the week ended August 15 amounted to $5,107,174. Of this amount $2,398,000 was for subsistence and $1,205,000 for textiles. The average amount of sales reported for the five weeks preceding was $9,625,298.

Surplus Property Decreasing.

The property available for sale in the hands of the Surplus Property Division August 9 amounted to a value of $209,000.000. This is a decrease of $24,000,000 since July 19, accounted for by reduction in stocks of clothing and equipage valued at $18,000,000 and subsistence valued at $10,000,000, partially ocset by increase of $2,000,000 each in the items of motors and vehicles and machinery and engineering materials.

Efforts to Sell Railroad Equipment in Europe to be Resumed.

The sales to the French Government of all A. E. F. property, including railroad equipment, having been completed, efforts will be resumed to sell in Europe the surplus railway material now in this country. This surplus includes 197 locomotives, 12,000 cars and over 25,000 tons of rail.

Mobile Laundry Companies to be Used on Mexican Border.

Authority has been granted for the organization of six mobile laundry companies for duty on the Mexican border.

SALES OF SURPLUS SUPPLIES.

The tables show sales reported to Director of Sales to August 15, 1919. Sales made prior to establishment of the office of Drector of Sales amounted to $123,245,240, making the total receipts from sales to date $519,581,340.

	Value of sales.		Progress of liquidation.		
	Week ended Aug. 15.	Total to Aug. 15.	Cost of estimated surplus Jan. 1, 1919.	Estimated cost of material sold.	Per cent sold.
Construction Division	$29,103	$1,942,057	$2,000,000	$3,500,000	175
Signal Corps	5,203	61,770	500,000	300,000	60
Military railways	.....	71,279,029	126,000,000	71,400,000	57
Chemical Warfare	8,437	732,117	6,000,000	3,200,000	53
Ordnance	1,034,412	73,606,153	300,000,000	109,900,000	37
Military Aeronautics	4,456	3,508,264	85,000,000	21,900,000	26
Surplus Property Division, P. and S.	3,458,289	239,522,828	1,350,000,000	299,400,000	22

By Classes.

	Value.	Per cent of total.
Wool	$187,109,203	47.2
Railway rolling stock	69,023,732	17.4
Chemicals, acids, and explosives	32,547,210	8.2
Textiles	24,547,542	6.2
Non-ferrous metals and scrap	21,372,680	5.4
Animals	19,283,822	4.9
Subsistence	16,650,349	4.2
Clothing and equipage	5,521,223	1.4
Miscellaneous	20,280,339	5.1
Total	$396,336,100	

Price Received Vs. Original Cost.

	Cost.*	Received.*	Receipts in per cent of cost.
Railway rolling stock	$69,049,328	$69,023,732	100
Chemicals, acids, and explosives	33,382,225	31,492,646	94
Wool	218,053,225	187,109,203	86
Subsistence	21,442,721	16,647,942	78
Textiles	34,765,080	24,497,575	70
Animals	31,655,971	19,081,822	60
Non-ferrous metals and scrap	31,683,886	19,094,590	60
Clothing and equipage	10,661,053	5,460,322	51
Miscellaneous	57,589,264	17,974,182	31
Total	$508,282,753	$390,382,014	77

* Figures exclude items for which cost is unknown.

MEXICO WANTS KNIT GOODS.

U. S. Consul J. B. Stewart, Chihuahua advises the Department of Commerce as follows:

A reliable salesman reports that there is a big demand throughout this district, as well as other parts of Mexico, for light and medium weight cotton, worsted, silk, and artificial silk sweaters of standard colors.

Better grade hosiery is also in great demand. Cheap hosiery is not salable as the imported article cannot compete with that made in the country, but for cotton, lisle, silk and artificial silk, in solid and fancy colors, there is a ready market.

The market for men's and women's light and heavy woolen underwear has been depleted for some time and good prices for this class of underwear may be had; in fact, there is never any difficulty in securing good prices for first-class merchandise in Mexico.

VESSELS TURNED BACK BY U. S. SHIPPING BOARD

(Continued from Page 1.)

Katrina Luckenbach, deadweight 11,555. Luckenbach S. S. Co.

Henry R. Mallory, deadweight 7,480. Mallory S. S. Co.

Matsonia, deadweight 11,000. Matson Navigation Co.

Maui, deadweight 11,000. Matson Navigation Co.

Eurana, deadweight 9,495. The Nafra Co., Inc.

Santa Cecelia, deadweight 9,200. The Nafra Co., Inc.

Sierra, deadweight 5,230. Oceanic S. S. Co.

El Oriente, deadweight 6,850. Southern Pacific S. S. Co.

El Sol, deadweight 6,850. Southern Pacific S. S. Co.

Peerless (ex Eagle), deadweight 9,950. Standard Transportation Co.

Calamares, deadweight 6,900. United Fruit Co.

Pastores, deadweight 6,900. United Fruit Co.

Neptune, deadweight 1,500. Federal Operating Co.

Evangeline, deadweight 4,200. James W. Elwell & Co.

St. Charles, deadweight 2,000. Maru Navigation Co.

Olean, deadweight 4,861. Vacuum Oil Co

West Oil, deadweight 3,500. Standard Oil Co. of N. J.

Total, 34; deadweight 311,189.

Foreign Fields of Industry.

(Continued from page 7.)

ton and filling of wool, or vice versa, having some threads of pure silk, provided that the weight of the cotton is not less than 40 per cent and the weight of the silk not more than 15 per cent of the total. In the sixth class, plus 5 per cent ad valorem, are found cigar and cigarette holders and smoking pipes when they have small parts of gold, platinum, or silver. Waterproof cloths of wool weighing less than 450 grains per square meter are placed in the seventh class ($68.52 per 100 pounds), plus 10 per cent ad valorem. Manufactures of silver, gold washed or plated, are in the eighth class ($137.05 per 100 pounds gross), plus 5 per cent ad valorem. In most cases these rates are substantial reductions from those recently in force. The rate on linseed oil has heretofore been $6.17 per 100 pounds.

TREASURY CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS OF 6 MONTHS AND ONE YEAR MATURITIES ARE ISSUED BY MR. GLASS

Reduces Interest Rate On Short Maturity to 4¼ Per Cent. All Certificate Maturities Prior to 1920 Are Provided for From Tax Receipts Or Cash in Bank—Important Step Toward Financing Balance of War Debt So As to Avoid Great Refunding Operations, By Spreading Maturities and Meeting Them, So Far As May Be, From Tax Receipts.

The Secretary of the Treasury has sent the following letter to presidents of all banks and trust companies:

September 8, 1919.

Dear Sir: The third semimonthly issue of Treasury certificates of indebtedness, Series C 1920, in pursuance of the program outlined in my letter of July 25, 1919, was, in accordance with the announcement made on August 25, 1919, offered without asking the banking institutions of the country to subscribe for any specified quota. The Treasury felt confident that these certificates could be sold in amounts more than sufficient to meet the reduced needs of the Government without assigning the usual quota to individual banking institutions. This confidence was amply justified by the event. The certificates of Series C 1920 were dated September 2 and subscriptions closed on September 3, the following day. The aggregate amount of certificates of this series subscribed for and allotted was $573,841,500, a sum greater by about $40,000,000 than the amount subscribed for either of the two preceding issues, each of which had definite quota assignments and remained open a week after the date of issue. This aggregate was in excess of the immediate requirements of the Treasury but allotment was nevertheless made in full upon all subscriptions made on the date of issue and the day following, in order not to disappoint those subscribers who had presented their subscriptions with reasonable promptness; and the opportunity was taken to redeem on September 15 the certificates of Series V K, maturing October 7, 1919 (the last of the certificates issued in anticipation of the Victory Loan). The redemption of these certificates should have a beneficial effect in connection with the large payments of income and profits taxes due on September 15.

The aggregate amount of Treasury certificates of indebtedness still outstanding on August 30 of the several series maturing or called for redemption on September 9 and 15, 1919, was $1,799,041,500. This entire sum, which has since been reduced by exchanges and cash redemptions, is provided for from cash in bank and income and profits taxes due September 15, leaving an ample balance in the general fund.

There remain no maturities of certificates to provide for prior to 1920, as the certificates maturing December 15 are more than covered by the income and profits tax installment due on that date.

In the month of August just past, ordinary and special disbursements exceeded ordinary receipts by less than $500,000,000. In September, because of the income and profits tax installment payment, ordinary receipts should exceed ordinary and special disbursements by approximately $500,000,000.

The success of recent issues of Treasury certificates, the fortunate cash position of the Treasury at the moment and the reinvestment demand which will result from the payment of so large an amount of certificates on or before September 15, create a situation which should be availed of to make an important step forward in financing the debt growing out of the war. In my letter of July 25, above referred to, I indicated that the Treasury certificate program might be varied at opportune times by the substitution of issues of tax certificates. This obviously is an opportune time, and accordingly the Treasury is offering two series of so-called tax certificates, both dated September 15, 1919, Series T 9 maturing March 15, 1920, and bearing interest at the rate of 4¼ per cent, and Series T 10 maturing September 15, 1920, and bearing interest at the rate of 4½ per cent, payable semiannually. It is not possible to say definitely when semimonthly issues of loan certificates will be resumed nor upon what terms they will be issued; but such issues will certainly not be resumed before October 15, and the minimum amount offered should not exceed $250,000,000. In view of the important fact that now for the first time in over a year certificates (of Series T 9, maturing March 15) are offered at a lower rate than 4½ per cent, I deem it proper to say that, if hereafter certificates maturing on or before March 15, 1920, should be issued bearing interest at a higher rate than 4¼ per cent, certificates of Series T 9 will be accepted at par with an adjustment of accrued interest in payment for certificates of such series which may be subscribed for and allotted.

I hope that each and every banking institution in the United States will not only subscribe liberally for one or both issues of the certificates now offered but also will use its best endeavors to procure the widest possible redistribution of such certificates among investors. The certificates, although acceptable in payment of income and profits taxes payable at maturity, are, as you know, payable in cash when they mature, and should make a wide appeal to investors generally because of their valuable exemptions from taxation and attractive maturities. The success of these issues will be an important advance in the process of financing the war debt in such a way as to avoid the necessity for great refunding operations, by spreading maturities and meeting them, so far as may be, out of tax receipts. Incorporated banks and trust companies which are not qualified depositaries are urged to become such in order that they, like others, may participate in the temporary deposits growing out of these issues.

The patriotic, loyal, and enlightened support which the banking institutions of the country gave to the Treasury during the darkest days of the war and continued through the perhaps more difficult period after the cessation of hostilities, when war expenditures were at their peak, justifies the Treasury in addressing to them this confident appeal now that the turn of the tide has come.

Cordially yours,

CARTER GLASS.

HOW TO INCREASE PRODUCTION AND SECURE GREATER CO-OPERATION IN YOUR PLANT

WE are producing in poster form each week the best appeal by a Government official which is destined to increase production and harmony.

POSTING these in your factory or store should be very helpful to you and your employes.

Samples of Posters and terms submitted upon application.

THE Babson Bureau of Information on Government Activities
10 Jackson Place,
Washington, D. C.

BRAZILIAN STEAMSHIP LINES.

Consul Edward Higgins, Bahia, Brazil, reports that the legislature of the State of Bahia has authorized the complete reorganization of the State-owned steamship lines, the Navegacao Bahiana and the Linea do Rio Sao Francisco. Much new equipment will be bought and new vessels added to the fleet.

ARMY MEDALS.

The Secretary of War directs that it is the policy of the War Department not to sell to collectors or to individuals specimens of medals awarded by the United States.

WORLD COTTON CONFERENCE.

Consul Holaday at Manchester, England, sends the following dispatch:

The members of the British delegation to the World Cotton Conference in New Orleans in October next held a meeting in Manchester on August 5, 1919, when Sir Herbert Dixon was unanimously appointed leader. The delegates represent every branch of 50,000,000 spindles and 700,000 looms), the British cotton industry (incidentally from the raw material to the merchants and shippers of the finished goods. The Manchcester Ship Canal Co,. the bankers, and the hosiery trade of Leicester and Nottingham will also be represented. The party has made arrangements to leave England on September 15. The British delegation will be composed of:

Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' Association.—J. M. Thomas, Fred Holroyd, R. Worswick, Jesse Thorp, R. Threlfall, O. Mallalieu.

Cotton Spinners' and Manufacturers' Association.—F. A. Hargreaves, J. S. Addison, Arthur Foster, James Smith. John Taylor, Fred Thornber, J. T. Walmsley.

Manchcester Cotton Association.—Richard Hamer, H. Robinson, A. B. Ireland, G. A. Heginbotham, John Charnock, J. Barber Lomax.

Liverpool Cotton Association.—E. B. Orme, Col. J. J. Shute, D. S. O., J. H. Clegg, G. Dukinfield, E. Ramsey Moodie.

Oldham Master Cotton Spinners' Association.—Harold Sliffe, T. E. Gartside, J. Witham.

Ashton Federation of Cotton Spinners.—O. Mallalieu.

Employers' Federation of Dyers and Finishers.—Thomas Warburton, —— Johnston.

Federation of Calico Printers.—H. K. Gill, J. L. Edmonndson.

Bleachers' Association.— —— Simpson, T. Hadfield.

Port of Manchcester.—Herbert M. Gibson, chief superintendent Manchester Ship Canal Co.

Manchester Importers and Exporters.—Herbert M. Gibson.

Dyers' and Bleachers' Association.—T. N. Grant.

Textile Institute.—W. Frost, J. Sugden Smith, John Crompton, Harry Cooper, H. P. Greg, Frank Nasmith.

Manchester Chamber of Commerce.—Clare Lees, J. P. Rodier, F. W. Barwick.

Leicester Chamber of Commerce.—Frank Moore.

Nottingham Chamber of Commerce.—E. L. Paget.

Central Bankers.—Sir James Hope Simpson.

National Federation of Textile Managers.—Frank Nasmith, Ibzan Sagar.

Mr. Frank Nasmith is to act as general secretary to the delegation. The subjects to be discussed by invited speakers include improved methods of compressing, the need for uniformity of bales, better cotton farming, seed selection, the world's future requirements (by Prof. John A. Todd), new sources of cotton production, improved financing, uniform classification, buying for future delivery, price stabilizing, international regulation of labor conditions, question of a world system of apportionment, and textile machinery requirements of the immediate future.

Modified Excise Tax on Auto Products

So much of the provisions of Article 14 of Regulations 47, Treasury Decisions 2852, 2860 and 2893, relating to the sale of tires, inner tubes, parts, or accessories, to manufacturers or producers of automobile trucks, automobile wagons, other automobiles, motorcycles, tires, inner tubes, parts and accessories, for sale without further manufacture, modified.

Treasury Department,
Office of Commissioner of Internal Revenue, Washington, D. C.

To Collectors of Internal Revenue and Others Concerned:

Article 14 of Regulations 47, entitled "Tires, inner tubes, parts and accessories sold to manufacturers," is hereby modified to read as follows:

Subdivision (3) of Section 900 of the act exempts from tax, sales of tires, inner tubes, parts, or accessories to a manufacturer or producer of automobile trucks, automobile wagons, other automobiles, motorcycles, tires, inner tubes, parts, or accessories. In order for the sale to come within the exemption of the statute, the vender must also at the time the goods are shipped or sold (which ever is prior) have in his possession an order or contract of sale, with certificate of the purchaser in writing, printed thereon or permanently attached thereto, to the effect that the purchaser is a manufacturer or producer of automobile trucks, automobile wagons, other automobiles, motorcycles, tires, inner tubes, parts or accessories; that he is purchasing the articles in question as such manufacturer or producer for resale in some form or manner, or for free replacement under contract or guaranty; and that he will account to the Internal Revenue Collector and pay the tax on the sale of such articles, unless such sales by him are made to another manufacturer or producer of automobile trucks, automobile wagons, other automobiles, motorcycles, tires, inner tubes, parts, or accessories for resale by him in some form or manner or for free replacement, in which case he will require the same form of certificate from such manufacturer or producer; that when such tires, inner tubes, parts or accessories are sold other than on, or in connection with, the sale of new automobile trucks, wagons, automobiles or motorcycles, he will pay the tax on such sales (unless made to a manufacturer or producer, or for free replacement under a contract or guaranty); that when such articles are sold on or in connection with the sale of such new vehicles he will pay the tax on the selling price of such vehicles, including such articles. Said manufacturers furnishing such certificate will be deemed manufacturers within the meaning of the law and subject to the tax imposed on sales of such articles by manufacturers, unless the sales are made to another manufacturer or producer of automobile trucks, automobile wagons, other automobiles, motorcycles, tires, inner tubes, parts or accessories, for resale by him in some form or manner or for free replacement under a contract or guaranty, and who furnishes a certificate so stating. Following is a form of the certificate or statement which will be accepted, and in substance must be strictly adhered to:

Form of Certificate.

The undersigned hereby certifies that he is a manufacturer or producer of automobile trucks, automobile wagons, other automobiles, motorcycles, tires, inner tubes, parts or accessories, and that the tires, inner tubes, parts or accessories purchased hereunder are purchased by him as such a manufacturer or producer for resale in some form or manner, or for free replacement under contract or guaranty, and agrees if any of the tires, inner tubes, parts or accessories are sold by him exempt from tax to another manufacturer or producer of automobile trucks, automobile wagons, other automobiles, motorcycles, tires, inner tubes, parts or accessories for like purposes, he will require a similar certificate from such manufacturer or producer. The undersigned further agrees that in respect to all tires, inner tubes, parts or accessories sold by him, unless such sale is made to such a manufacturer or producer, he will pay the tax on such sale direct to the Internal Revenue Collector, including it in his tax return covering the month in which such sale is made; said tax to be paid on the basis of the taxpayer's selling price of such articles when sold other than on, or in connection with, the sale of new automobile trucks, automobile wagons, other automobiles, motorcycles, tires, inner tubes, parts or accessories, and on the selling price of such vehicles or articles when the same includes such articles.

If it is impracticable to furnish a certificate for each order, a certificate covering all orders between given dates (such period not to exceed a month) will be accepted. If in any case such an order and certificate cannot be produced on demand of any authorized agent of the Department, the tax in respect to the sale will be considered in default.

So much of the provisions of Regulations 47, Treasury Decisions 2852, 2860 and 2893, as relates to the sale of "tires, inner tubes, parts or accessories" are, in so far as they conflict herewith, hereby revoked.

J. H. CALLAN,
Acting Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

Easy to buy, convenient to handle, no red tape—Get a WAR-SAVINGS STAMP to-day.

Government Supplies For Sale

APPLES, PEACHES, PRUNES.

The Quartermaster General of the army is offering to municipalities at fixed prices, for resale to their residents, a quantity of evaporated apples, peaches, and prunes now in cold storage at various points throughout the United States. A municipality desiring to purchase any portion of this stock is requested to place its order with the Surplus Property Officer detailed to the headquarters of the zone in which the city is located. The War Department will endeavor to distribute the fruits equitably to the cities throughout the United States, filling orders in the sequence of their receipt. This offering to municipalities will reman in effect until September 25, at which time the War Department will resort to other methods of marketing such portion of the stock of fruits as it may have failed to dispose of to municipalities, or municipal selling agencies.

These evaporated fruits were offered to municipalities at the same time that other subsistence stores were made available to the cities of the country. A number of orders have been placed with the sales agencies of the War Department by municipalities, or municipal selling agencies, for portions of these stocks. The original offering of evaporated apples consisted of 1,181,848 pounds, packed in 50-pound cases which will be sold to municipalities or municipal selling agencies at $6.44 per case. The peaches consisted of 1,394,815 pounds. They are packed in 50-pound cases, and are offered at $6.50 per case. The offering of prunes embraced 5,992,002 pounds, packed in 50-pound cases, the price of which is $5.50 per case.

These fruits, having been in cold storage, must be shipped in refrigerator cars. Consequently, since a municipality, or municipal selling agency, which buys these fruits will be required to pay the transportation charges from the zone headquarters at which the order is filed to the community by which it is placed, the War Department suggests that advantageous purchases cannot be made in less than carload lots of 30,000 pounds. The War Department, however, will accept from any municipality, or properly approved municipal selling agency, orders for mixed carloads of these fruits.

The War Department will not ship the fruits on consignment and take back unsold portions of orders placed by the cities, but it will extend to municipalities, or municipal selling agencies to which city officials have given endorsement, a credit of 30 days on orders placed for these products. The conditions of resale fixed by the War Department are the same which were prescribed by the War Department for other subsistence handled by municipalities and municipal selling agencies. The city, or its selling agency, must agree to resell these frozen products to the public at the prices fixed by the War Department, plus a sum sufficient to cover transportation and other expenses incident to reselling which the municipality, or the selling agency, must assume.

Orders for the evaporated fruits and inquiries concerning these stocks should be addressed either to the Surplus Property Division, Subsistence Branch, Munitions Building, Washington, D. C., or to the Surplus Officer, Zone Supply Office, in any of the following cities: Boston, New York, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Newport News, Atlanta, New Orleans, St. Louis, Jeffersonville, Ind., Chicago, San Antonio, Omaha, El Paso, and San Francisco.

BORIC ACID.

The Surplus Property Division of the Office of the Quartermaster General of the army is offering for sale under sealed proposals 4,000 pounds of powdered Boric Acid (Acidum, Boricum, pulvis), and 5,000 ounces of Chloral Hydrate (Chloralum Hydratum), stored at St. Louis, Mo., bids for which will be opened by the Surplus Property Officer, Zone Supply Office, Second and Arsenal Streets, St. Louis, at 10 o'clock on the morning of Sept. 20, 1919. The Boric Acid is new and has been on hand since March, 1918. It was purchased from the Pacific Coast Borax Company, and is in cartons, packed 100 pounds in a box, the box and contents weighing 150 pounds.

The Chloral Hydrate is new and has been on hand since Oct. 21, 1918. It was manufactured by the Monsanto Chemical Manufacturing Company, and is packed in one-quarter pound bottles, 100 bottles to a box, the box and contents weighing 95 pounds. Inspection of this material may be made at any time before submitting bids by applying to the Surplus Property Officer, Zone Supply Office, St. Louis. All proposals must be accompanied by bond, certified check or other security acceptable to the government amounting to 10 per cent of the total bid. No bid for less than 100 pounds of Boric Acid or 400 ounces of Chloral Hydrate will be considered.

SAWMILL MACHINERY.

The Surplus Property Division of the Office of the Quartermaster General of the army is offering for sale under sealed proposals a quantity of sawmill machinery and spare parts, bids for which will be opened at 10 o'clock on the morning of September 24, 1919, in the Office of the Surplus Property Division, Munitions Building, Washington, D. C. The mills and parts are offered f. o. b. storage points.

Included in the offering are 9 sawmills, manufactured by the McDonough Manufacturing Company, Eau Claire, Wis., and a number of spare parts for these mills; 9 sawmills manufactured by the Clark Brothers Company, Olean, N. Y., and 167 Hercules portable wood-sawing outfits. All the machinery and spare parts are new. The McDonough Sawmills are equipped to handle the largest and heaviest logs, and are stored at Chicago, Ill., where they may be inspected before submitting bids by applying to the Surplus Property Officer, Zone Supply Office, 1819 W. 39th Street, Chicago. The spare parts for these mills are stored at Chicago and Norfolk, Va., and may be inspected by applying to the Surplus Property Officer, Zone Supply Office, at Chicago or Newport News.

The Clark Brothers' sawmills are for bottom saws, 60 inches in diameter, and top saws, 36 inches in diameter. They are stored at Kearney, N. J., where they may be examined by applying to the Surplus Property Officer, Zone Supply Office, 461 Eighth Avenue, New York. The Hercules portable wood-sawing outfits are complete with truck, sliding table, 5-horsepower Hercules gasoline engine and a number of spare parts. They are stored at Norfolk, Va., and may be inspected there by applying to the Surplus Property Officer, Zone Supply Office, Newport News, Va.

DRY BATTERIES.

The Director of Sales announces that the Surplus Property Division of the Office of the Quartermaster General of the Army is offering for sale 126,172 dry batteries, stored at Fort Wood, New York Harbor, and at Washington, D. C., bids for which will be opened at 10 o'clock on the morning of Sept. 3, 1919, in the office of the Surplus Property Division, Munitions Building, Washington, D. C.

These batteries are divided for sale into three lots. The first lot consists of 8,902 Number 154 Master batteries, manufactured by the United Battery Corporation, New York, and is located at Fort Wood. The second lot consists of 67,810, three cell renewal batteries for 1½ by 8 inch flashlights, manufacturer unknown, and is stored at Washington, D. C. The third lot consists of 50,000 three cell batteries for 1 by 7½ inch tubular flashlights manufactured by United Battery Corporation, New York, and is stored at Washington, D. C.

Inspection of these batteries may be made before submitting bids by applying to the Surplus Property Office, Zone Supply Office, 461 Eighth Avenue, New York, or Surplus Property Officer, Zone Supply Office, 17th and F Streets, N. W., Washington, D. C. All bids must be accompanied by bond, certified check or other security acceptable to the Government amounting to 10 per cent of the total bid. Bids on any quantity of these batteries will be received.

TOOL FASTENINGS.

The Director of Sales announces that the Surplus Property Division of the Office of the Quartermaster General of the Army is offering for sale under sealed proposals 5,529 metal tool fastenings, in storage at Chicago, bids for which will be opened at 10 o'clock on the morning of Sept. 8, 1919, by the Surplus Property Officer, Zone Supply Office, 1819 W. 39th Street, Chicago, Ill.

This surplus stock consists of an assortment of metal devices used for fastening tools on the sides of wagons and trucks and could be used advantageously by road builders, logging crews, surveying parties and telephone companies, etc.

Included in the offering are axe pockets, axe handle supports, bucket holder bodies, hatchet blade brackets, hatchet handle fasteners, hatchet handle rests, lantern brackets, lantern bracket strap fasteners, shovel blade brackets, hanger eyes, pick mattock brackets, pick mattock rests, and strap fasteners Number 2.

METAL MINING IN WASHINGTON.

The metal output of the mines of Washington during the first half of 1919 was seriously curtailed by the drop in the prices of metals which followed the signing of the armistice, according to C. N. Gerry, of the United States Geological Survey, Department of the Interior. Production, however, will probably increase as conditions adjust themselves to normal times.

The metal output in 1918 was valued at $1,467,421, a decrease from $2,289,285 in 1917. The present rate of shipments indicates that there will be decided decreases in the output of gold, silver, and lead in 1919.

The ore output in 1918 was 138,911 tons, part of which was milling ore. Chewelah district, in Stevens County, produced 3,517 tons of concentrate and 1,442 tons of crude shipping ore, and the Republic district produced 42,213 tons of shipping ore. The monthly shipments of copper ore and concentrate from Chewelah district were not greatly changed in 1919, but the shipments from Republic were curtailed to less than 2,000 tons a month in the early part of the year. The shipments of copper ore from Index, in Snohomish County, were maintained, but those from Okanogan County decreased decidedly.

The conditions and prospects in the smelting industry were by no means encouraging. The Northport Smelting and Refining Co. closed its lead plant on the 25th of February and the Tacoma smelter was said to be running only one out of three copper furnaces. As the smelter at Trail, B. C., refused custom ore from Washington, the Electric Point mine was forced to ship to Midvale, Utah. In March operations were suspended at this mine, which is the source of most of Washington's lead output. A new flotation plant was constructed at the Loon Lake Mine, in Stevens County, a drossing plant was added to the equipment at Northport, and ore of good grade was opened at depth in the United Copper mine at Chewelah.

In 1918 Washington produced $304,658 in gold, 310,093 ounces of silver, 1,922,406 pounds of copper, 5,271,815 pounds of lead, and a few pounds of copper, 5,271,815 pounds of lead, and a few pounds of zinc. No shipments of zinc ore were made from either Northport or Metaline Falls in the early part of 1919.

EMBARGO ON HIDES AND SKINS.

A cablegram from the American Consul General in Calcutta, under date of August 27, 1919, states that an embargo has been placed upon the export on hides and skins from British India to destination outside the British Empire except under license.

GOVERNMENT DECISIONS AFFECTING BUSINESS

CUSTOMS.

(T. D. 38102.)

Disposition of seized distilled spirits and wines.

Distilled spirits, wines and other intoxicating liquors held under seizure may be sold after forfeiture to persons who have qualified under internal-revenue regulations (T. D. 2788) and hold permits for dispensing such liquors under regulations prescribed in internal-revenue T. D. 2881.

To Collectors of Customs and Others Concerned:

Under authority of the act of November 21, 1918, the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, has prescribed certain rules and regulations found in sections II and III of internal-revenue regulations T. D. 2881, approved July 3, 1919, governing the use of wines and liquors for medicinal, sacramental and nonbeverage purposes, and the sale and distribution thereof by physicians, pbarmacists, druggists, and other persons who have qualified and obtained permits therefor in accordance with the provisions of internal-revenue T. D. 2788, approved Feb. 6, 1919.

Distilled spirits, wines, and other intoxicating liquors held under seizure by customs officers may, therefore, after forfeiture in the usual manner, be sold at restricted sales hy collectors of customs for nonbeverage purposes only to such persons as give satisfactory evidence of having qualified and obtained a permit in accordance with internal-revenue T. D. 2788, for dispensing such liquors in accordance with the rules and regulations in internal-revenue T. D. 2881.

(99623.) L. S. ROWE,
Assistant Secretary.

(T. D. 38103.)

COMMON CARRIER.

Approving bond of the New York and Baltimore Inland Transportation Co. for the transportation of dutiable merchandise in customs custody.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
August 14, 1919.

Sir: The department is in receipt of your letter of the 4th instant inclosing a bond executed by the New York & Baltimore Inland Transportation Co. to bond for the transportation of dutiable merchandise in customs custody under the provisions of sections 3000, 3001, 3005, and 3006 of the Revised Statutes and the act of June 10, 1880.

Said bond is approved and one copy thereof is inclosed herewith for the files of your office.

Respectfully, JAMES H. MOYLE,
(108017.) Assistant Secretary.

Collector of Customs, Baltimore, Md.

(T. D. 38104.)

DRAWBACK.

Synopsis of drawback decisions issued between August 11 and 16, 1919, inclusive.

(A) Chocolate Almond Bars.—T. D. 37424—A of March 28, 1917, providing for drawback on sweet chocolate manufactured by Runkel Bros. (Inc.), of New York, N. Y., with the use of sugar refined wholly or in part from imported raw sugar, extended to provide for drawback on chocolate almond bars manufactured by the said firm with the use of sweet chocolate produced in accordance with the above Treasury decision and imported shelled almonds.

The allowance may equal but shall not exceed the quantity of imported shelled almonds used in the manufacture of the exported almond bars, as shown by a sworn abstract from the manufacturing record to be filed covering each lot of almond bars manufactured for exportation with benefit of drawback, showing the lot number and date of manufacture thereof, the quantity and identity of imported shelled almonds and sweet chocolate used, the quantity of waste resulting, and the quantity of almond bars obtained.

Supplemental sworn schedules may be filed covering changes in formula or style of packing, and upon verification of such supplemental sworn schedules drawback may be allowed on chocolate almond bars manufactured and packed in accordance therewith.

Rate effective on and after June 30, 1919.

Sworn statement of the manufacturers, dated July 23, 1919, transmitted to the collector of customs, New York, August 12, 1919. (34436.)

(Signed) JAMES H. MOYLE,
Assistant Secretary.

(B) Handkerchiefs, Silk, Embroidered, etc.—Exported by the Knickerbocker Handkerchief Co., of New York, N. Y., after having been dyed for its account by Rees & Rees, of New York, N. Y., and (or) embroidered by the New York Embroidery Co., of New York, N. Y., or Robert Hagen, of Passaic, N. J.

The allowance shall not exceed one imported silk handkerchief of the same size, grade, and identity used for each dyed, embroidered, or dyed and embroidered handkerchief exported.

Rate effective on and after April 8, 1919.

Sworn statements of the Knickerbocker Handkerchief Co., Rees & Rees, the New York Embroidery Co., and Robert Hagen, dated June 19, 24, and 28, and July 7, 1919, respectively, transmitted to the collector of customs, New York, August 12, 1919. (107839.)

(Signed) JAMES H. MOYLE,
Assistant Secretary.

(C). Hose, Flax, Hydraulic.—Exported by the W. D. Allen Manufacturing Co., of Chicago, Ill., after having been cut into lengths and fitted with domestic metal couplings and sometimes with nozzles.

A manufacturing record shall be kept in the manner described in the sworn statement of the manufacturers, dated July 24, 1919, showing, in the case of each lot of hose manufactured for exportation with benefit of drawback, the lot number and date of manufacture thereof and the quantity and identity of imported flax hose used and contained in the completed hose exported. A sworn abstract from such manufacturing record sball be filed with the drawback entry.

The allowance shall not exceed the quantity of imported flax hose used in the manufacture of the completed hose exported.

Rate effective on and after July 9, 1919.

Sworn statement of the manufacturers, dated July 24, 1919, transmitted to the collector of customs, New York, August 11, 1919. (103675-1.)

(Signed) JAMES H. MOYLE,
Assistant Secretary.

(D). Sirup Products, Blended.—Produced by Henry Adams, Jr., of New York, N. Y., with the use of imported refiner's sirup and (or) refiner's sirup produced from imported raw sugar, provided that no drawback shall be allowed on refiner's sirup exported in the same condition as imported.

A manufacturing record shall be kept in the manner described in the sworn statement of the manufacturer, dated July 31, 1919, showing, in the case of each lot of blended sirup products manufactured for exportation with benefit of drawback, the lot number and date of manufacture thereof, the quantity and identity of each kind of refiner's sirup, together with the quantity of domestic ingredients, if any, used, and the quantity of finished product obtained. A sworn abstract from such manufacturing record shall be filed with the drawback entry.

The allowance shall not exceed the quantity of refiner's sirup used in the manufacture of the exported blended sirup products as shown by the abstract from the manufacturing record.

Rate effective on and after July 2, 1919.

Sworn statement of the producer, dated July 31, 1919, transmitted to the collector of customs, New York, August 12, 1919. (99412-2.)

(Signed) JAMES H. MOYLE,
Assistant Secretary.

Prohibition against the importation of seed or paddy rice, etc.

Notice of quarantine No. 39, with regulations issued by the Secretary of Agriculture forbidding the importation on and after August 15, 1919, of seed or paddy rice from certain countries named, also wheat, oats, barley, and rye in the raw or uncleaned state except upon compliance with regulations.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
August 11, 1919.

To collectors of customs and others concerned:

Notice of quarantine No. 39, with regulations issued by the Secretary of Agriculture, Federal Horticultural Board, effective August 15, 1919, forbidding the importation on and after that date of seed or paddy rice and of wheat, oats, barley, and rye in the raw or uncleaned or unprocessed state from certain specified countries and localities except upon compliance with said regulations, is published for your information and guidance.

L. S. ROWE, Asst. Secretary.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
Office of the Secretary.
Federal Horticultural Board.

Quarantine on account of flag smut and take-all diseases.

Notice of Quarantine No. 39 (with Regulations).

[Effective on and after Aug. 15, 1919.]

The fact has been determined by the Secretary of Agriculture, and notice is hereby given, that two dangerous plant diseases, namely, flag smut (Urocystis tritici) and take-all (Ophiobolus graminis), not heretofore widely prevalent or distributed within and throughout the United States, exist in Australia; that flag smut is known to exist also in India and Japan, and take-all in Italy, France, Germany, Belgium, Great Britain, Ireland and Brazil, as well as Australia. The flag smut disease affects wheat (Triticum), and the take-all disease affects wheat (Triticum), oats (Avena), barley (Hordeum), rye (Secale), and rice (Oryza).

Now, therefore, I, Clarence Ousley, Acting Secretary of Agriculture, under the authority conferred by the act of Congress approved August 20, 1912, known as the plant quarantine act (37 Stat., 315), do hereby declare that it is necessary, in order to prevent the further introduction into the United States of the dangerous plant diseases mentioned above, to forbid absolutely, effective August 15, 1919, the importation into the United States of seed or paddy rice (Oryza spp.), and of all special and varieties of wheat (Triticum spp.), oats (Avena spp.), barley (Hordeum spp.), and rye (Secale spp.), in the raw or uncleaned or unprocessed state, from the countries and localities above mentioned, except on compliance with tbe following regulations:

Regulations Governing Entry of Wheat, Oats, Barley and Rye.

Regulation 1. Applications for permits.—Persons contemplating the importation of wheat, oats, barley, or rye into the United States shall, before same is shipped, make application for a permit on forms provided for that purpose, to the Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., stating the name and address of the exporter, the country and locality where grown, the port of departure, the proposed port of entry, and the name and address of the importer or of the broker in the United States to whom the permit should be sent.

Regulation 2. Permits for Entry.—On approval of an application a permit will be issued in quadruplicate. One copy will be furnished to the applicant for presentation to the customs officer at the port of entry, one copy will be mailed to the collector at the port of entry, one copy to the inspector of the Department of Agriculture at the port of entry, and the fourth will be filed with the application. All permits will be valid from date of issuance until revoked. Permits will be issued for the ports of Seattle and San Francisco and such other ports as may be specified in the permits.

Regulation 3. Marking as condition of entry.—Every bag or other container of wheat, oats, barley, or rye offered for entry shall be plainly marked with such numbers or marks as will make it easily possible to associate the bags or containers with a particular importation.

Regulation 4. Notice of arrival by permittee.—Immediately upon the arrival of the wheat, oats, barley, or rye at the port of entry the permittee shall submit in duplicate notice to the Secretary of Agriculture through the collector of customs on forms provided for that purpose, stating the number of the permit, the number of bags or other containers of the cereal included in the shipment, the bag or container numbers or marks, the country and locality where grown, the name and address of the ship or vessel, and the designation of the dock where the cereal is to be landed.

Regulation 5. Condition of entry.—The wheat, oats, barley, or rye shall not be removed from the port of entry nor shall any bag or other container thereof be broken or opened except for the purpose of sterilization until a written notice is given to the collector of customs by an inspector of the Department of Agriculture that the wheat, oats, barley, or rye has been properly sterilized and released for entry without further restrictions so far as the jurisdiction of the Department of Agriculture extends thereto. All apparatus and methods for accomplishing such sterilization must be satisfactory to the Federal Horticultural Board. The cereal imported will be delivered to the permittee for sterilization upon the filing with the collector of customs of a bond in the amount of five thousand ($5,000) dollars or in an amount equal to the invoice

GOVERNMENT DECISIONS AFFECTING BUSINESS

value of the cereal if such value be less than five thousand ($5,000) dollars, with approved sureties, conditioned upon sterilization of the cereal under the supervision and to the satisfaction of an inspector of the Department of Agriculture and upon the redelivery of the cereal to the collector of customs within 40 days from the arrival of the same at the port of entry: Provided, That in the case of wheat, oats, barley, or rye imported for milling purposes, the bran or products containing bran and screenings only shall be subject to sterilization.

Regulation 6. Concellation of permits for violation of regulations.—Permits may be canceled and further permits refused for the importation of any of the products covered by this quarantine on the failure of the permittee to give any notice required by these rules and regulations, or for the giving of a false or incomplete notice, or the mislabeling of any shipment with the intent to evade any provision of the plant quarantine act or any of the regulations thereunder.

These regulations shall not apply to husked or polished rice imported for food purposes.

The foregoing regulations are adopted, effective on and after August 15, 1919.

Done in the District of Columbia this 2d day of July, 1919.

Witness my hand and the seal of the United States Department of Agriculture.

(Seal.) CLARENCE OUSLEY,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

(T. D. 38106.)

Revocation of war restrictions.

To D. 37470 of January 8, 1918, relating to the procedure for filing shipper's export declarations and export licenses, and T. D. 37338 of September 15, 1917, requiring complete manifests and all shipper's export declarations to be filed before foreign clearance, revoked, and the prewar practice in T. D. 35969 of December 14, 1915, restored.

To collectors of customs and others concerned:

In accordance with the advice of the Secretary of Commerce and the War Trade Board Section of the Department of State, T. D. 37470, dated January 8, 1918, relating to the procedure for filing shipper's export declarations and export licenses, is revoked, and the prewar practice, as set forth in T. D. 35969, dated December 14, 1915, is restored, except that in the few cases where individual export licenses are still required the collector should continue to compare the licenses with the export declarations. In consequence of this revocation, shipper's export declarations will be required to be filed in duplicate only.

Revised forms of shipper's export declarations will ultimately be issued, but for the present the statements required by the trading with the enemy act approved October 6, 1917, will continue to be required.

The war measures prescribed in T. D. 37338, dated September 15, 1917, whereby a complete manifest and all shipper's export declarations must be filed before foreign clearance would be granted, are also revoked, and the provisions of paragraph 6 of T. D. 35969 are restored.

All decisions and instructions in conflict herewith are hereby revoked.

L. S. ROWE, Asst. Secretary.

DECISIONS BY THE BOARD OF GENERAL APPRAISERS.

(T. D. 38107—G. A. 8283.)

Value of Packing.

"Cost" and "Value" of Packing—Paragraph R of Section 3, Act of 1913.

By the express provision of paragraph R of section 3, tariff act of 1913, it is the value and not the cost of the "cartons, cases, crates, boxes, sacks, casks, barrels, hogsheads, bottles, jars, demijohns, carboys, and other containers or coverings of imported merchandise" that is to be added by the collector to the appraised value of imported merchandise in order to arrive at the dutiable value whenever the value of the same is a known quantity.

United States General Appraisers, New York.

In the matter of protest 926357 of A. L. Tuska, Son & Co. against the assessment of duty by the collector of customs at the port of Seattle.

[Affirmed.]

Thaddeus S. Sharretts (Edward P. Sharretts of counsel) for the importers.

Bert Hanson, Assistant Attorney General, for the United States.

Before Board 3 (Waite, Hay, and Adamson, General Appraisers; Adamson, G. A., not participating).

Hay, General Appraiser: This is a protest against the assessment by the collector of duty upon certain iron hoops, or straps, straw, and labor at the value of the same on the day of exportation rather than the cost to the importers which was correctly stated in the invoice. There is no question of fact involved, as the facts of the case are all covered by the following stipulation made and entered into by and between the importers' counsel and the Assistant Attorney General:

(1) The merchandise covered by consular invoice No. 01801, entry 1646, and consular invoice No. 01799, entry 1646, consists of decorated porcelain ware wrapped in straw bundles and packed in wooden cases.

(2) The item under the heading "charges" in invoice 01801 reading "Case and Packing 671'-0" .18 120.67" and the corresponding item in invoice No. .01799 reading "Case and packing 1025'-0 .18 184.50" relate to the packing cases and straw covering above referred to, together with iron hoops or straps and labor used in placing the merchandise in condition, packed ready for shipment to the United States.

(3) The cost to the exporter and the importers of the iron hoops or straps, straw, and labor used in placing the merchandise in condition, packed ready for shipment to the United States, was 10 sen per cubic foot of space in the packing cases, the cost of said items being allocated as follows:

	Sen.
Iron hoops or straps	2½
Straw	3
Labor	4½

(4) The cost to the exporter and to the importers of the packing cases was 8 sen per cubic foot.

(5) The actual market value or wholesale price of said packing cases at the time of exportation to the United States in the principal markets of the country from whence exported was 13 sen per cubic foot.

(6) The items specified in paragraph 2 hereof are dutiable and were included in the entered dutiable values.

(7) The items specified in paragraph 2 hereof did not constitute a part of the actual market value of the imported decorated porcelain ware at the time of exportation to the United States, in the principal markets of the country from whence exported; and were not included by the appraiser in the value at which he duly appraised the imported decorated porcelain.

(8) The collector assessed duty upon the items covered by paragraph 3 hereof upon a value of 10 sen per cubic foot and upon the packing cases upon a value of 13 sen per cubic foot.

(9) The sole issue raised by the protest and submitted for decision is whether the collector should have assessed duty on the packing cases upon a basis of a value of 8 sen or a value of 13 sen per cubic foot.

(10) J. T. Steeh & Co. (Inc.), which made the entry, is a customhouse broker, and A. L. Tuska, Son & Co., the owner of the imported merchandise, and is the real party in interest herein.

For the purposes of this case, it is further stipulated that the cost of the packing cases was less than the actual value or wholesale price thereof, because the packing cases were purchased by the exporter under a contract of long standing.

A single clearly defined question of law is thus presented: Should the collector assess duty upon the known market value of "cartons, cases, crates, boxes, sacks, casks, barrels, hogsheads, bottles, jars, demijohns, carboys, and other containers or coverings of imported merchandise," or on the actual cost of the same to the importer when the known market value exceeds the cost?

The law which controls the collector in this respect is found in paragraph R of section 3 of the tariff act of 1913. That paragraph of the law reads as follows:

R. That whenever imported merchandise is subject to an ad valorem rate of duty, or to a duty based upon or regulated in any manner by the value thereof, the duty shall be assessed upon the actual market value or wholesale price thereof, at the time of exportation to the United States, in the principal markets of the country from whence exported; that such actual market value shall be held to be the price at which such merchandise is freely offered for sale to all purchasers in said markets, in the usual wholesale quantities, and the price which the seller, shipper, or owner would have received, and was willing to receive, for such merchandise when sold in the ordinary course of trade in the usual wholesale quantities, including the value of all cartons, cases, crates, boxes, sacks, casks, barrels, hogsheads, bottles, jars, demijohns, carboys, and other containers or coverings, whether holding liquids or solids, and all other costs, charges, and expenses incident to placing the merchandise in condition, packed ready for shipment to the United States, and if there be used for covering or holding imported merchandise, whether dutiable or free, any unusual article or form designed for use otherwise than in the bona fide transportation of such merchandise to the United States, additional duty shall be levied and collected upon such material or article at the rate to which the same would be subjected if separately imported. **That the words "value," or "actual market value," or "wholesale price," whenever used in this act, or in any law relating to the appraisement of imported merchandise, shall be construed to be the actual market value or wholesale price of such, or similar merchandise comparable in value therewith, as defined in this act.**

The boldface is ours, and that provision of the statute printed in boldface is so printed for the purpose of pointing out the express mandate of the law which must control the collector's action.

In the case of United States v. Spingarn Bros. (5 Ct. Cust. Appls. 2; T. D. 34002), the question of so-called packing charges was reviewed at great length with copious citations of authority, both in the prevailing as well as the dissenting opinions of the court. We think, however, the substance of the prevailing opinion is that the packing charges provided for by paragraph R, supra, are not the subject of appraisement, but that the function of fixing and determining the same is one of the collector rather than of the appraiser. The clear expression of the statute, however, would leave no doubt that it was the intention of Congress that duty should be assessed upon the value of cartons, cases, etc., rather than their actual cost. The question as to how that value is to be ascertained is not presented by this case, for under the stipulated facts the value of the iron hoops or straps, straw, and labor, which constitute the packing of the merchandise, was agreed as 10 sen per cubic foot of space in the packing case. It was also agreed that the cost to the importer of the same was 8 sen per cubic foot.

It is the value of all cartons, cases, etc., that is to be added to the wholesale market value of the merchandise in order that the dutiable value may be ascertained. We are not, by the statute, left in doubt as to the meaning of the word "value" used herein, for in the last sentence of paragraph R, supra, a very definite statutory definition is provided us:

That the words "value" * * * whenever used in this act, or in any law relating to the appraisement of imported merchandise, shall be construed to be the actual market value or wholesale price of such, or similar merchandise comparable in value therewith, as defined in this act.

It may be said that this provision does not apply for the reason that the ascertainment of the value of packing charges is not an appraisement. While that is true, the use of the word is in connection with imported merchandise, and it is the value and not the cost of cartons, cases, etc., in which imported merchandise is contained that is to be added to the appraised value to make the dutiable value. Had Congress intended otherwise the word "cost," we think, would have been used instead of the word "value." Besides, the language "whenever used in this act" is all-embracing and leaves no room for doubt as to the meaning intended by the Congress whenever the word "value" is used in the act of 1913.

The decision by the Court of Customs Appeals in United States v. Spingarn, supra, producing as it did somewhat of a departure from the custom then prevailing with reference to the appraisement and collection of duty upon imported merchandise, was doubtless when first promulgated not clearly understood, and there may be found in the decisions of this board some expressions which if logically followed would lead to a conclusion different from that herein reached. It is believed, however, that there has never before been presented to the board a case wherein the exact question here presented was before it. In the case of Morimura Bros., Abstract 37271, the cost of the packing was the only definite fact before the board, and if the value differed from the cost it was not presented to us either by testimony or agreed state of facts, whereas in the case at bar that fact is clearly pre-

GOVERNMENT DECISIONS AFFECTING BUSINESS

sented by the stipulation. In Binney & Smith Co.'s case, G. A. 7595 (T. D. 34726), the board had before it the question whether or not the provision of the law with reference to additional duty (subsection 7 of section 28, act of 1909) applied where the collector added to the per se value of the merchandise certain packing charges. It was there decided—upon the principal that the merchandise was not advanced by the appraiser, as the determination of packing charges was not a function of that official—that the collector, by adding the same and increasing the dutiable value, did not make the appraised value exceed the value declared in the entry. In R. F. Downing & Co. (Inc.), G. A. 7969 (T. D. 36703), the same question was also presented. In that case we used the following language:

The capsules are as essentially the containers of the merchandise as if it were a liquid or a solid substance, and under the rule laid down in United States v. Springarn Bros. (5 Ct. Cust. Appls., 2; T. D. 34002), they are not a subject of appraisement, but it is the duty of the collector to ascertain, fix, and decide their value and assess duty upon them accordingly. The provision of law which provides for additional duty where the appraised value exceeds the value declared in the entry should therefore not be applied in this case.

That case was appealed to the Court of Customs Appeals and, in United States v. Downing & Co. (7 Ct. Cust. Appls., 479; T. D. 37052), was affirmed.

We therefore conclude that where the cost of the cartons, cases, etc., as stated in the invoice is less than the known value of the same in the country of exportation, at the time of the exportation of the merchandise, the collector should assess duty upon that known actual value.

The protest is overruled.

Abstracts of Other Board Cases.

The following abstracts of decisions of the Board of United States General Appraisers at New York are made public for the information and guidance of officers of the customs and others concerned. While the decisions are not of sufficient general interest to print in full, the summary herein given will be of assistance to customs officials in easily locating cases and tracing important facts.

L. S. ROWE, Assistant Secretary.

Board 1—McClelland, Sullivan, and Brown.
Board 2—Fischer, Howell, and Weller.
Board 3—Waite, Hay, and Adamson.

Before Board 2, August 12, 1919.

No. 43319.—Protest 851416 of Geo. S. Bush & Co. (Seattle).

Furniture of Wood, Upholstered.—Settees and chairs upholstered in cotton or wool tapestry, classified as in chief value of cotton at 30 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 266, and in chief value of wool at 35 per cent under paragraph 288, tariff of 1913, are claimed dutiable as in chief value of wood at 15 per cent under paragraph 176.

Opinion by Weller, G. A. It was found that the articles upholstered in wool tapestry are in chief value of wood and the protest was sustained as to these articles only.

Before Board 3, August 15, 1919.

No. 43320.—Protest 930309 of S. Yamamoto & Co. (Honolulu).

Leather Trunks Containing Human Hair—Unusual Coverings.—The question in this case is whether leather trunks containing human hair are unusual coverings. They are classified as such at 35 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 351, tariff act of 1919. They are claimed dutiable separately from the hair.

Opinion by Hay, G. A. From the record it appears there were several trunks packed, nested one inside of another, and inside of the innermost trunk there was human hair. The merchandise was invoiced separately. It was held that two separate commodities were imported and the protest was therefore sustained.

No. 43321.—Protest 931005 of Wilfred Schade Forwarding Co. (St. Louis).

Manure — Nonenumerated Articles. — Merchandise invoiced as animal fertilizer and classified as a nonenumerated manufactured article at 15 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 385, tariff act of 1913, is claimed free of duty under the provisions of paragraph 499 covering manure.

Opinion by Hay, G. A. It is not claimed that this commodity is manure, nor does the testimony establish the fact that it is "substances used only for manure." On the authority of G. A. 7257 (T. D. 31800) and Abstract 36605 the protest was therefor overruled.

Internal Revenue.

(T. D. 2908.)

Tax on Beverages.

Article 6, regulations 52—Tax payable by manufacturer hereby amended.

Treasury Department, Office of Commissioner of Internal Revenue, Washington, D. C.

To collectors of internal revenue and others concerned:

Article 6 of regulations 52 relative to the tax payable by the manufacturer under section 628 of the revenue act of 1918 is hereby amended to read as follows:

Art. 6. Tax payable by the manufacturer.—The tax is to be paid by the manufacturer on all sales made directly by him or through an agent. If the manufacturer has a sales agent or sales agency to whom he nominally sells beverages, but retains an interest in the profits from the resale, the taxable sale is that made by the sales agent or agency. On beverages manufactured for a jobber by a foreign manufacturer the jobber must pay the tax as the importer. A receiver or trustee in bankruptcy of a manufacturer conducting a business under court order is liable to the tax upon beverages sold by him. Where a manufacturer consigns beverages to a retailer the manufacturer must pay the tax upon all sales by the retailer. Where a so-called sales agent or distributor is a separate corporation, and the sale to it is absoltue, and at prices such as ordinarily obtain between persons dealing at arm's length, with no further payment or benefit accruing to the manufacturer upon resale or otherwise except the receipt of dividends on stock holdings, the taxable sale is that made by the manufacturer to such sales agent or distributor, even though all or substantially all of the stock of such sales agent or distributor is held by or for the benefit of the manufacturer. Where, however, there exists facts and circumstances which tend to establish the relationship of principal and agent between the manufacturer and such sales agent or distributor, such as proof of benefits accruing to the manufacturer and the so-called sales agent or distributor at prices which indicate some special relationship between the two or with further payments, the taxable sale is that made by the sales agent or distributor. The mere ownership, however, of the majority of all of the stock of the sales corporation by the manufacturer, without more, is not sufficient to establish the relationship of principal and agent. The same rule applies in the case of the so-called sales agent or distributor which owns substantially all of the stock of the manufacturing corporation. See articles 4 and 5 of these regulations.

DANIEL C. ROPER,
Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

(T. D. 2909.)

Excise Tax.

Sales by agents—Article V of regulations 44 amended.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Office of Commissioner of Internal Revenue,
Washington, D. C.

To collectors of internal revenue and others concerned:

Article V of regulations 44 is hereby amended to read as follows:

Art. V. Sales by Agents.—Where the agent of a manufacturer makes a sale, it is to be treated as a sale of the manufacturer. If the manufacturer nominally sells an article to a sales agent or sales agency, but retains an interest in the profits from the resale of the articles, the taxable sale is that made by the sales agent or agency, rather than the nominal sale by the manufacturer to the agent or agency. Where a so-called sales agent or distributor is a separate corporation, and the sale to it is absolute, and at prices such as ordinarily obtain between persons dealing at arm's length, with no further payment or benefit accruing to the manufacturer upon resale or otherwise except the receipt of dividends on stock holdings, the taxable sale is that made by the manufacturer to such sales corporation, even though all or substantially all of the stock of such sales corporation is held by or for the benefit of the manufacturer. Where, however, there exists facts and circumstances which tend to establish the relationship of principal and agent between the manufacturer and the sales corporation, such as proof of benefits accruing to the manufacturer other than through stock ownership or sales between the manufacturer and sales corporation at prices which indicate some special relationship between the two or with further payments, the taxable sale is that made by the sales corporation. The mere ownership of the majority or all of the stock of the sales corporation by the manufacturer, without more, is not sufficient to establish the relationship of principal and agent. The same rule applies in the case of the selling corporation which owns substantially all the stock of the manufacturing corporation.

(T. D. 2911.)

Dealers in Leaf Tobacco.

Scale of penal sums of bonds to be given by dealers in leaf tobacco revised. Monthly reports on old book 59 continued until October 1, 1919, when revised regulations become effective.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Office of Commissioner of Internal Revenue,
Washington, D. C.

To collectors of internal revenue:

The scale furnished in T. D. 2818 as a guide for the determination of the penal sum of the bond required under section 704 of the revenue act of 1918 to be given by a dealer in leaf tobacco is hereby revised. The penal sum of such bond shall be based on the average quantity of tobacco on hand, determined by adding together the quantity on hand at the end of each month of the preceding year and dividing the sum by 12, the scale for the bonds being as follows:

Average amount of tobacco:	Penalty of bond
0 to 25,000 pounds	$500
25,000 to 100,000 pounds	1,500
100,000 to 250,000 pounds	2,500
250,000 to 500,000 pounds	5,000
500,000 to 1,000,000 pounds	7,500
1,000,000 pounds and over	10,000

A new bond may be required in the discretion of the collector or under instructions of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

The foregoing scale is effective immediately. Any bond previously filed will be returned to the principal upon request after a new bond bearing the same date and executed in conformity with the above scale is filed with, and approved by, the collector.

Dealers in leaf tobacco should continue to render report of their transactions on old book 59 monthly until October 1, 1919. Meanwhile the revised regulations governing dealers in leaf tobacco will be issued in ample time to permit their being thoroughly studied and understood by the trade before their effective date.

CONCESSION FOR MAKING BUTTONS

Consul Benjamin F. Chase, San Jose, Costa Rica, cables that La Gaceta of August 7, 1919, published the terms of an exclusive concession for the manufacture of buttons from mother of pearl, granted by the Costa Rican congress to Guillermo Tinoco, San Jose. It includes the exclusive right to gather the pearl from an area on the Pacific which is reputed to include all within the confines of Costa Rica in which it is found.

The concession is for 20 years and includes the free importation of all machinery and materials necessary, within a limited time, to establish the plant.

The concessioner is to pay 5 per cent of the value of the exported product in full of all imposts and taxes of whatever nature, State or local. The fund thus secured is to be divided between certain charities therein specified.

DECISIONS RELATING TO PATENTS

Decisions of the Commissioner of Patents and of the United States Courts for June, 1919. [Decisions of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals are indicated by 1 star (*) and the Supreme Court of the United States by 2 stars (**).]

Construction of Statutes.

1. Excessive Claim—Disclaimer Prior to Bringing Suit Necessary to Recover Costs.

Where, through inadvertence, etc., a patentee has claimed that of which he was not the first inventor, he cannot, under Revised Statutes, section 4922, (Comp. St., 1916, sec. 9468,) recover costs for infringement of the valid portion of the patent where his disclaimer was not filed prior to the beginning of suit.

*Liquid Carbonia Co. et al v. Gilchrist Co., 165.

2. Same—Right to Recovery Dependent Upon Filing of Disclaimer.

Under Revised Statutes, sections 4917, 4922, (Comp. St., 1916, secs. 9462, 9468,) where a patentee, through inadvertence, etc., claimed that of which he was not the original discoverer, but a disclaimer was not filed before suit, no recovery by the patentee for infringement of the valid portion of the patent can be allowed unless disclaimer be filed within a reasonable time.

*Id.

3. Anticipation—Prior Use.

Under Revised Statutes, section 4886, (Comp. St., 1916, sec. 9430,) use by others of an invention prior to patenting does not invalidate the patent where the time did not exceed two years prior to the application and the patentee was the first to actually make the invention.

*Tiffany v. Paper Products Co., 329.

Geographical Terms.

"Old Virginia" for paints and stains.

The term "Old Virginia" is geographical, and therefore not registrable as a trade-mark.

Ex parte Samuel Cabot, Inc., 633.

Infringement.

See Construction of Statutes, 1, 2; Particular Patents, 2, 3, 6; Suits for Infringement; Terminology; Trade-Marks; Unfair Competition.

Product—Process.

A product patent is infringed if the product complained of is the patented article substantially as described, it making no difference by what path or process—new or old, inferior or improved—the infringing product is manufactured.

*Proctor & Gamble Co. v. Berlin Mills Co., 633.

Invention.

See Construction of Statutes, 3; Particular Patents, 1, 4, 6, 7; Patent Laws; Patentability; Suits for Infringement, 1, 2.

1. Patentability—New Use—Enlargement in Size and Further Modification.

While one who by enlarging the size of a patented article makes it suitable for a new use is not entitled to a patent, yet where the inventor combines a new element with the old device, whereby a new and useful result is obtained, there is "invention," which is patentable.

*Liquid Carbonic Co. et al. v. Gilchrist Co., 165.

2. Same—Making Two Parts Integral.

Where the prior art disclosed a cone-tube for supporting yarn having a square nose or tip and it was the custom to provide such tip with a button or ball of acorn shape, it involved no invention to make in one piece a cone-tube of the same shape.

*Tiffany v. Paper Products Co., 329.

Particular Patents.

1. Armstrong—No. 1,195,946—Tagging Oysters—Invention.

The Armstrong patent, No. 1,195,946, for marking bivalves by means of a tag attached to the lower shell of an oyster, involving claims for a tag attached to an oyster-shell and a method of attaching the tag at a certain point, held void for lack of invention, it being a common practice to identify articles by attaching tags thereto.

*Armstrong Seatag Corporation v. Smith's Island Oyster Co., 482.

2. Berman—No. 962,300—Dispensing Apparatus—Validity—Infringement.

The Berman patent, No. 962,300, for a dispensing apparatus for use at bars and soda-fountains to contain straws for drinking purposes, held valid and infringed as to claim 2, invalid as to claim 1.

*Liquid Carbonic Co. et al. v. Gilchrist Co., 165.

3. Brothers—No. 551,614—Cable-Cranes—Infringement.

The Brothers patent, No. 551,614, for a cable-crane with a gravity-anchor consisting of a rigid tower and a tilting anchor-tower, from which a counterweight is suspended to take up the slack of the cable, held not infringed by a crane in which both towers were designed and intended to be rigid, even though in the subsequent tightening of the cables for the purpose of carrying the load over and free from the work which was being constructed there was a yielding of the towers under stress of the load, since there was no semblance of an outward inclination of a yielding support, but rather a tendency on the part of both rigid towers to collapse inwardly under an undue stress.

**Brothers v. The United States, 331.

4. Burchenal—No. 1,135,351—Food Product—Invention.

While it was old to form a lardlike compound by mixing animal stearin and cotton-seed oil and also to produce a hard product from cotton-seed oil by hydrogenation, a lardlike product consisting of an incompletely-hydrogenized vegetable oil was a new thing in the sense of the patent law, and the Burchenal patent, No. 1,135,351, for such a product is valid.

*Proctor & Gamble Co. v. Berlin Mills Co., 633.

5. Same—Novelty—Hydrogenized Vegetable-Oil Lard.

What is practically lard, consisting solely of one vegetable oil in a state of arrested hydrogenation, is a new thing in the sense of the patent law, and not a lard substitute, so near to existing articles of commerce that the only field open to patentee was limited to a particular mode of making or by specifically-stated chemical tests.

*Id.

6. Edmands and Hoyt—No. 775,105—Electrical Surgical Baker—Valid—Infringed.

The Edmands and Hoyt patent, No. 775,105, for an electrical surgical baker, was not anticipated, discloses invention, and is entitled to a construction broad enough to protect the valuable contribution of the patentee to the art; also held infringed.

*Edmands v. Perlman, 484.

7. Gess—No. 986,379—Cone-Tube for Knitting-Machines—Void and Anticipated.

The Gess patent, No. 980,379, for a cone-tube for use in knitting-machines as a support for masses of yarn, which involved the rounding of the nose or end of prior devices to eliminate the danger of the last few rounds catching and breaking on the edge of the cone, while a distinct improvement, held invalid as lacking invention; also anticipated by prior art devices.

*Tiffany v. Paper Products Co., 329.

8. Luten—Nos. 852,570, 853,202, 979,776 and 989,272—Reinforced Concrete Construction.

The Luten patents, No. 852,970, claims 14, 15 and 16; No. 853,202, claim 17; No. 979,776, claim 1, and No. 989,272, claim 3, all for reinforced concrete construction, held invalid. Steel rods having been placed in concrete structures to resist tension or pull, it required only mechanical or engineering skill to locate in any particular structure where the tension is and only the same skill to determine where the steel should be placed to resist such tension.

*Luten v. Washburn et al., 481.

9. Willard and Wilcox—No. 1,064,270—Rotary Drilling Apparatus—Aggregation—One Element Detached Instrument.

Alleged combination claims of the Willard and Wilcox patent, No. 1,064,270, represented by claim 2, for elements to be used in connection with a rotary drilling apparatus to facilitate changing from the operation of drilling to the operation of removing the drill-string from the well, and vice versa, are for a mere aggregation, the device for holding the pipe-string being a detached instrument and not a part of a machine.

*Willard et al v. Union Tool Co., 167.

Device Must Involve Invention.

The design of the patent laws is to reward those who make some substantial discovery which adds to our knowledge, etc.; but it was never the object of those laws to grant a monopoly for every trifling device or shadow of a shade of an idea which would naturally occur to any skilled mechanic.

*Tiffany v. Paper Products Co., 329.

1. Validity of Combinations.

The mere fact that human agency intervenes in an operation does not render a combination unpatentable. Nor is it necessary that the action of the elements be simultaneous, nor that one of the elements shall so enter into the combination as to change the action of the others; but it is sufficient if there be some joint operation of the elements, producing a result due to their co-operative action.

*Willard et al. v. Union Tool Co., 167.

2. Subject-Matter for Patents—Tagged Oysters.

A tagged oyster is not a machine or a composition of matter, and it is not a manufacture.

*Armstrong Seatag Corporation v. Smith's Island Oyster Co., 482.

Priority of Invention.

See Suits for Infringement, 1.

1. Between Inventors Having Copending Applications—Burden of Proof.

As between rival inventors whose applications are pending at the same time the burden is on him whose application is second to show that he was first to reduce the invention to practice.

*Willard et al. v. Union Tool Co., 167.

2. Same—Measure of Proof.

In a contest between rival inventors for priority of invention, their applications being pending at the same time and both inventors having reduced their conceptions to practice, the one whose application is second, in sustaining the burden of proving that he was the first to reduce the invention to practice, is required to establish his priority only by fair preponderance of evidence and not by proof conclusive in character or beyond a reasonable doubt.

*Id.

Process.

See Infringement.

1. Name of the Applicant—Distinctive Display.

The words "Craig Tractor," in staggered relation, with a heavy black line over the word "Craig" and a heavy black line under the first three letters thereof, the bottom black line forming the top of the first letter of the word "Tractor," held registrable, since the name is distinctively displayed.

Ex parte The Craig Tractor Company, 329.

2. "Hairforever," for a Hair-Tonic—Not Descriptive.

The term "Hairforever," used as a trade-mark for a hair-tonic, held not descriptive, since the exclusive use of this word would not take away from the public any word which it would need in describing a hair-tonic.

Ex parte Mangan & Co., 633.

1. Date of Invention—Patents Issued to Independent Inventors.

"When two patents for the same invention have been issued to independent inventors, the rule is that the date of their inventions are: (1) the date of the patents; (2) the dates of the applications, provided the application sufficiently describes the invention, and (3) the dates of actual reduction to practice. In the absence of other proof, the filing of the application is taken to be a constructive reduction to practice. In Kearney v. Lehigh Valley R. Co. (C. C., 32 Fed., 321, 322) Mr. Justice Bradley said: 'The date of the application, if it describes the invention sufficiently, is conclusive evidence that the invention was made prior to such date.'"

*Willard et al. v. Union Tool Co., 167.

(Continued on page 24.)

Notices of Judgment Under the Pure Food and Drug Act

6401. Adulteration of elixir of iron, quinine, and strychnine. U. S. * * * v. J. Williard McChesney and Paul Lee Joachim (McChesney & Joachim). Pleas of guilty. Fine, $20. (F. & D. No. 8506. I. S. No. 9836-m.)

On December 4, 1917, the United States attorney for the District of Columbia, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the police court of the District aforesaid an information against J. Williard McChesney and Paul Lee Joachim, trading as McChesney & Joachim, Washington, D. C., alleging that said defendants, on February 9, 1917, at the District aforesaid, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, did offer for sale and sell a quantity of an article labeled in part, "McChesney & Joachim, Pharmacists. * * * Washington, D. C., Elix Iron, Quinine and Strychnine," which was adulterated.

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed the following results:

Quinine hydrochlorid (grams per 1,000 mils) 5.7.

Glycerin: Absent.

Sugar (grams per 1,000 mils) 369.

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the information for the reason that it was sold under and by a name recognized in the National Formulary, and differed from the standard of strength, quality and purity, as determined by the tests laid down in said National Formulary, official at the time of investigation of the article, in that said article contained in 1,000 mils 5.7 grams of quinine hydrochlorid, whereas said National Formulary provides that it shall contain in 1,000 mils 8.750 grams of quinine hydrochlorid; and in that said article contained no glycerin, whereas the said National Formulary provides that it shall contain in 1,000 mils 300 mils of glycerin; and in that in 1,000 mils of the article there was approximately 369 grams of sugar, which is not mentioned as an ingredient of elixir of iron, quinine and strychnine in said National Formulary; and the standard of strength, quality and purity of the article was not declared on the container thereof.

On December 4, 1917, the defendants entered pleas of guilty to the information, and the court imposed a fine of $20.

C. F. MARVIN,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

6402. Adulteration of elixir of iron, quinine and strychnine. U. S. * * * v. Charles W. Wagner. Plea of guilty. Fine, $20. (F. & D. No. 8509. I. S. No. 2684-m.)

On November 21, 1917, the United States attorney for the District of Columbia, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the police court of the District aforesaid an information against Charles W. Wagner, Washington, D. C., alleging that said defendant, on February 9, 1917, at the District aforesaid, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, did offer for sale and sell a quantity of an article labeled in part, "Elix. Iron, Quinine and Strychnine * * * Chas. W. Wagner, Pharmacist, 5th St. & N. Y. Ave., N. W., Washington, D. C.," which was adulterated.

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed the following results:

Total alkaloids (gram per 100 cc), 0.32.

Calculated to quinine hydrochlorid (gram per 100 cc), .39.

Total sugars after inversion (grams per 100 cc), 14.6.

Glycerin: Absent.

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the information in that it was sold under and by a name recognized in the National Formulary, and differed from the standard of strength, quality and purity as determined by the tests laid down in the said National Formulary, official at the time of investigation of the article, in that the article contained in 1,000 mils 3.9 grams of quinine hydrochlorid, whereas the said National Formulary provides that it shall contain in 1,000 mils 8.750 grams of quinine hydrochlorid; and in that in 1,000 mils of the article there was approximately 146 grams of sugar, which is not mentioned as an ingredient of elixir of iron, quinine and strychnine in the said Formulary; and the standard of strength, quality and purity of the article was not declared on the container thereof.

On November 21, 1917, the defendant entered a plea of guilty to the information, and the court imposed a fine of $20.

C. F. MARVIN,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

6403. Adulteration and misbranding of elixir of iron, quinine and strychnine. U. S. * * * v. J. Walter McDonald. Collateral of $20 forfeited. (F. & D. No. 8512. I. S. No. 9787-m.)

On March 19, 1918, the United States attorney for the District of Columbia, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the police court of the District aforesaid an information against J. Walter McDonald, Washington, D. C., alleging that said defendant, on February 8, 1917, at the District aforesaid, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, did offer for sale and sell a quantity of an article labeled in part, "Elixir Iron, Quinine and Strychnine. Contains 24.3 per cent alcohol. J. Walter McDonald, Pharmacist, Cor. 4½ and L Sts. S. W., Washington, D. C.," which was adulterated and misbranded.

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed the following results:

Alcohol (per cent by volume), 17.8.

Total alkaloid calculated to quinine hydrochlorid (gram per 100 cc), .472.

Glycerol: Present.

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the information for the reason that it was sold under and by a name recognized in the National Formulary, and differed from the standard of strength, quality and purity as determined by the tests laid down in said National Formulary, official at the time of investigation of the article, in that it contained in 1,000 mils 4.72 grams of quinine hydrochlorid, whereas said National Formulary provides that it shall contain in 1,000 mils 8.750 grams of quinine hydrochlorid; and the standard of strength, quality and purity of the article was not declared on the container thereof.

Misbranding of the article was alleged for the reason that the statement, to-wit, "Contains 24.3 per cent alcohol," borne on the label attached to the bottle containing the article, regarding it and the ingredients and substances contained therein, was false and misleading in that it represented that the article contained 24.3 per cent of alcohol, whereas, in truth and in fact, it did not, but contained less than 24.3 per cent of alcohol, to-wit, 17.8 per cent; and for the further reason that it contained alcohol, and the label failed to bear a statement of the quantity or proportion of alcohol contained therein.

On March 19, 1918, the case having been called and the defendant having failed to appear, the $20 that had been deposited by him to insure his appearance was forfeited.

C. F. MARVIN,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

6404. Adulteration of citrate of magnesia. U. S. * * * v. Philip A. Laddon. Plea of guilty. Fine, $20. (F. & D. No. 8513. I. S. No. 10044-m.)

On December 18, 1917, the United States attorney for the District of Columbia, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the police court of the District aforesaid an information against Philip A. Laddon, Washington, D. C., alleging that said defendant, on February 8, 1917, at the District aforesaid, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, did offer for sale and sell a quantity of an article labeled in part, "Solution of Citrate of Magnesia * * * P. A. Laddon, Prescription Pharmacist, 237 H St., Cor. 3d N. E., Washington, D. C.," which was adulterated.

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed the following results:

Citric acid (grams per 100 mils), 6.9328.

Magnesium oxid (grams per 100 mils), 1.2480.

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the information for the reason that it was sold under and by a name recognized in the United States Pharmacopoeia, and differed from the standard of strength, quality and purity as determined by the tests laid down in said Pharmacopoeia, official at the time of investigation of the article, in that the article contained in 100 mils of the solution magnesium citrate corresponding to 1.2480 grams of magnesium oxid, whereas the said Pharmacopoeia provides that 100 mils of the solution shall contain magnesium citrate corresponding to not less than 1.5 grams of magnesium oxid; and in that the article contained in 100 mils of the solution 6.9328 grams of citric acid, whereas said Pharmacopoeia provides that the article should contain 33 grams of citric acid in 350 mils of the solution, equivalent to 9.43 grams of citric acid per 100 mils of the solution.

On December 18, 1917, the defendant entered a plea of guilty to the information, and the court imposed a fine of $20.

C. F. MARVIN,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

6405. Adulteration of citrate of magnesia. U. S. * * * v. Edward A. Helmsen (De Moll & Helmsen). Plea of guilty. Fine, $20. (F. & D. No. 8514. I. S. No. 9816-m.)

On December 4, 1917, the United States attorney for the District of Columbia, acing upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the police court of the District aforesaid an information against Edward A. Helmsen, trading as De Moll & Helmsen, Washington, D. C., alleging that said defendant on February 9, 1917, at the District aforesaid, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, did offer for sale and sell a quantity of an article labeled in part, "Solution of Citrate of Magnesia * * * De Moll & Helmsen, Pharmacists, 9th & E. Capitol Sts., Washington, D. C.," which was adulterated.

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed the following results:

Citric acid (grams per 100 cc), 7.28.

Magnesium oxid (grams per 100 cc), 1.10.

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the information for the reason that it was sold under and by a name recognized in the United States Pharmacopoeia, and differed from the standard of strength, quality and purity as determined by the tests laid down in said Pharmacopoeia, official at the time of investigation of the article, in that it contained in 100 mils of the solution, magnesium citrate corresponding to 1.10 grams of magnesium oxid, whereas the said Pharmacopoeia provides that 100 mils of the solution shall contain magnesium citrate corresponding to not less than 1.5 grams of magnesium oxid; and in that the article contained in 100 mils of the solution 7.28 grams of citric acid, whereas said Pharmacopoeia provides that the article should contain 33 grams of citric acid in 350 mils of the solution, equivalent to 9.43 grams of citric acid per 100 mils of the solution; and the standard of strength, quality and purity of the article was not declared on the container thereof.

On December 4, 1917, the defendant entered a plea of guilty to the information, and the court imposed a fine of $20.

C. F. MARVIN,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

6406. Adulteration of peaches. U. S. * * * v. 500 and 700 Cases * * * Peaches. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture and destruction. (F. & D. No. 8519. I. S. No. 2515-p. S. No. E-890.)

On October 6, 1917, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Florida, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district libers for the seizure and condemnation of 500 cases containing 12,000 cans and 700 cases containing 16,800 cans of peaches, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Pensacola, Fla., alleging that the article had been shipped on July 16, 1917, by Varn & Platt, Marshallville, Ga., and transported from the State of Georgia into the State of Florida, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part "Thunderbolt Brand Pie Peaches. * * * Packed by Varn & Platt Co., Marshallville, Ga."

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libels for the reason that it consisted in part of a filthy, decomposed, or putrid vegetable substance.

On March 5, 1918, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture were entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product should be destroyed by the United States marshal.

C. F. MARVIN,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

Spend wisely and save for future needs. War-Savings Stamps and Thrift Stamps will help you to financial peace and help your Government finance world peace.

REAPPRAISEMENTS AND RE-REAPPRAISEMENTS OF MERCHANDISE MADE BY THE BOARD OF UNITED STATES GENERAL APPRAISERS FROM JANUARY 1 TO JULY 1, 1919

Reappraisement No.

Abacus, Chinese 29187, 29400
Amber balsam 29312
Aluminum ware 29215
Anchovies 29088, 29089, 29171, 29172, 29386
Antimony 29076, 29077
Asbestos cement 29071
Azores embroidery 29282

Bagging scrap 29158
Bags, jute 29078, 29087, 29214, 29278
Balsam, amber 29312
Balsam of copaiba 29205
Bamboo canes, Chinese 29234
Beaded trimmings 29243
Belting, cotton 29354
Bleachers' blue 29335
Blouses 29243
Blue, bleachers' 29335
Boards, straw 29184
Bone scrapers, Chinese 29175
Books 29341, 28344, 29345, 29361, 29362, 29388, 29389
Books, sample 29242
Bottles 29095, 29200, 29201, 29202
Boxes, lemon 29311, 29358
Braid, chip 29155
Braid, straw 29191
Brick, fire 29152
Brown linen 29391
Brush handles 29384
Bullion 29401
Buttons, shell 29336

Cabbages 29318
Cacodylate of sodium 29279
Cane, chair 29146, 29147
Cassia oil 29070
Castings 29301
Cedar poles 29403
Cement, asbestos 29071
Chair cane 29146, 29147
Chair seats, rattan 29181
Cheese 29097, 29229, 29255, 29256
China, Chinese....29084, 29085, 29086, 29174, 29175, 29176, 29177, 29178, 29179, 29232, 29233, 29234, 29235, 29236, 29237, 29238, 29274, 29359, 29400, 29402
China, dolls 29185, 29186
China, German ..29082, 29083, 29203, 29204, 29,254, 29281, 29283, 29284
China, Japanese 29140, 29141, 29142, 29143, 29193, 29194, 29230, 29231, 29313
Chinese abacus 29187, 29400
Chinese canes, bamboo 29234
Chinese cloth ...29084, 29085, 29086, 29174, 29175, 29176, 29177, 29178, 29179, 29232, 29233, 29234, 29235, 29236, 29237, 29238, 29274, 29359, 29400, 29402
Chinese deerhorn 20305
Chinese dominoes 29173
Chinese laces 29135, 29136, 29137, 29138, 29139, 29271, 29323
Chinese ink 29181
Chinese scrapers, bone 29175
Chip braid 29155
Cigars 29227, 29228, 29328, 29332
Clarionets 29285
Clarionet reeds 29350
Cloth, cotton 29294
Coal-tar colors 29169
Collars 29366, 29367
Colors, coal-tar 29169
Combs 29192
Copaiba, balsam of 29205
Copier parts 29073, 29074
Cotton belting 29354
Cotton cloth 29294
Cotton covers 29244
Cotton embroidery 29268
Cotton organdies 29379
Cotton napkins 29244
Cotton waste 29276
Cotton yarn 29353
Covers, cotton 29244
Cretonne 29280
Curtains, lace 29224
Cut glassware 29112, 29114

Damask, silk and cotton 29257
Decorated earthenware, German 29113, 29114, 29117
Deerhorn, Chinese 29305
Designs 29303
Diamond-polishing wheels 29408
Diamonds, rough 29293
Disinfecting liquid 29405
Dolls, china 29185, 29186
Dominoes, Chinese 29173

Reappraisement No.

Drills 29165
Dross, type-metal 29365
Drums 29072
Dust, zinc 29182, 29183
Earthenware, German 29113, 29114, 29117
Earthenware, Holland 29080, 29081
Eff eyes 29406
Embroidered articles, Italian 29266, 29381, 29382
Embroidered handkerchiefs..... 29115, 29159
Embroidery cotton 29268
Embroidery, Azores 29282
Embroideries, Madeira 29096, 29213, 29282
Enameled ware 29284
Engine parts 29357
Everlasting flowers 29385
Eyes, eff 29406

Fancy paper 29153
Fastners, snap 29116, 29157
Feathers 29322, 29355
Ferrosilicon 29275
Filtering paper 29226
Fire brick 29152
Flaxseed screenings 29378
Flowers, everlasting 29385
Frames, wood photo 29410
French laces *29247, 29377
Fresh tomatoes 29267

German china 29082, 29083, 29203, 29204, 29254, 29281, 29283, 29284
German earthenware 29113, 29114, 29117
Glassware 29083, 29320, 29321
Glassware, cut 29112, 29114
Glue, marine pitch 29304
Granito 29360

Hair, human 29144, 29286, 29287
Hair nets, silk 29206, 29207, 29208, 29209, 29210, 29211, 29212, 29392, 29393, 29404
Handkerchiefs, embroidered 29115, 29159
Harmonicas 29083, 29254
Hats, palm leaf 29368
Hats, Panama 29265, 29288, 29289, 29380, 29398
Handles, brush 29384
Holland earthenware 29080, 29081
Human hair 29144, 29286, 29287
Hydrosulphate of soda 29145, 29169, 29179

Indigo 29292
Ink, Chinese 29181
Instruments, nautical 29223
Iron 29156
Iron, oxide of 29090, 29091, 29092, 29093, 29094
Italian embroidered articles 29381, 29382, 29266
Italian laces 29364

Japanese china 29140, 29141, 29142, 29143, 29193, 29194, 29230, 29231, 29213
Jewels, watch 29407
Jute bags 29078, 29087, 29214, 29278

Knitting machines 29248

Lace curtains 29224
Laces, Chinese 29135, 29136, 29137, 29138, 29139, 29271, 29323
Laces, French 29247, 29377
Laces, Italian 29364
Leaf, metal 29269, 29270
Lemon boxes 29311, 29358
Linens, brown 29391
Linseed screenings 29319
Liquid, disinfecting 29405

Machine, knitting 29248
Madeira embroideries 29096, 29213, 29282
Marble statuary 29111
Marine motors 29102
Metal leaf 29269, 29270
Mica 29075, 29161, 29162, 29163, 29164, 29167, 29168, 29307, 29308, 29309, 29310, 29390
Molasses 29273, 29273
Monazite sand 29317
Monomet 29108, 29109
Motors, marine 29102

Reappraisement No.

Music 29277
Musical instrument reeds 29166

Nautical instruments 29223
Napkins, cotton 29244
Needles 29330
Needles, surgeon's 29409
Nets, silk hair 29206, 29207, 29208, 29209, 29210, 29211, 29212, 29392, 29293, 29404
Nets, trawl 29351
Nipplesm rubber 29352

Ocher 29189, 29190
Oil of cassia 29070
Organdies, cotton 29379
Oxide of iron 29090, 29091, 29092, 29093, 29094
Oxide, solder 29334

Palm leaf hats 29368
Panama hats 29265
Panama hats 29265, 29288, 29289, 29380, 29398
Paper, fancy 29153
Paper, filtering 29226
Paper, wall 29302, 29303
Paper, wrapping 29148
Parts of copiers 29073, 29074
Parts of marine engines 29357
Pearls 29180
Pepper, red 29329
Photo frames, wood 29410
Pipestems, bamboo 29151
Pitch, marine glue 29304
Poles, cedar 29403
Pumice 29333

Radish, salt 29149, 29150
Railroad ties 29160, 29331, 29383, 29399
Rattan chair seats 29181
Red pepper 29329
Reeds, clarinet 29350
Reeds, musical instrument 29166
Rockingham ware 29225
Rough diamonds 29293
Rubber nipples 29352

Salmon 29110, 29154, 29306
Salt radish 29149, 29150
Sample books 29242
Sand, monazite 29317
Sauce, tomato 29222
Scrap bagging 29158
Screenings, linseed 29319, 29378
Screenings, flaxseed 29319, 29378
Shell buttons 29336
Shuttle springs 29245
Sienna 29356
Silk and cotton damask 29257
Silk hair nets 29206, 29207, 29208, 29209, 29210, 29211, 29212, 29392, 29393, 29404
Silk veilings 29387
Slippers, straw 29188
Snap fasteners 29116, 29157
Soda, hydrosulphite of 29145, 29169, 29170
Sodium cocadylate 29279
Solder oxide 29334
Springs, shuttle 29245
Statuary, marble 29111
Straw boards 29184
Straw braids 29191
Straw slippers 29188
Stems, bamboo pipe 29151
Surgeon's needles 29409

Ties, railroad 29160, 29331, 29383, 29399
Tomato sauce 29222
Tomatoes, fresh 29267
Toys 29082, 29083, 29203, 29204
Trimmings, beaded 29243
Type metal dross 29365
Trawl nets 29351

Veilings, silk 29387
Velveteen, cotton 29342

Wall paper 29302, 29303
Waste, cotton 29276
Watch jewels 29407
Wheels, diamond polishing 29408
Wrapping paper 29148

Yarn, cotton 29353

Zinc 29290
Zinc dust 29182, 29183

(Continued on page 18.)

Reappraisement and Re-Reappraisement of Merchandise

(Continued from page 17.)

EXPORTERS OF MERCHANDISE REAPPRAISED.

Reappraisement No.

Aigi & Co. 29140, 29142, 29194, 19231
Aktiebolaget Papyrus 29153
Albo, Carlos 29088, 29171
American Linseed Co. 29319, 29378
Annaburger Eteingutfabrik 29083
Ansco 29108–9
Artadi Co., G 29288
Art Lace Co 29364

Ballston, W. & R. 29226
Barrera, Antonio 29289
Beardall, Charles A. 29294
Berendson, Sophus 29410
Berger, Georges 29392, 29393
Bell Asbestos Co 29071
Berthollier, P. 29206, 29208, 29211
Beyer & Bock 29254
Birbeck, George ..... 29385 Boli.
Bolinders, J. & C. G. 29357
Bossert, G. A. 29387
Boutross Co., Geo. M. 29138–9
Branikhin, From 29365
Brotherton & Co. 29145, 29169–70
Burroughs, Wellcome & Co. 29406

Caldara, Antonino 29144
California Packing Co. 29110
Canadian Ferro Alloys 29275
Canadian Western Steel Co. 29156
Cefalu, Guiseppe 29386
Central Agency 29268
China Agency & Trading Co 29181
Choi Li 29238
Clews & Co., Geo. 29225
Codsi Freres 29135
Colville, L. E. 29092
Compania Nacional de Productos Lechesia 29229
Craigellachie-Glenlivet Distillery Co. .. 29202
Cressaty, Charles 29136, 29137
Crystal Fabrik St Louis 29083, 29112, 29114

David & Fils 29159
Davol & Co. 29308
de Claviere & Co., A. 29401
del Valle, Angell G. 29228
Demurger & Co. 29207
Dent & Sons, J. M. 29361, 29389
d'Orsi & Co., Alfredo 29222
Draper, W. B. 29277
Dubied & Co., Eduard 29248

Edge & Sons, William 29335
Evans, Coleman & Evans 29152

Fillion, S. O. 29161
Foillard, C. 29245
Follina Fratelli 29311

Gerin, Drevard & Co. 29070, 29286
Gionotti Fici 29381–2
Girbal, F. 29312
Glasfabrik Leerdam 29321
Gottschalk, Moritz 29083
Grahams (Ltd.) 29278
Grand Trunk R. R. 29331
Great Grimsby Coal, Salt & Mining Co.. 29351
Gribbon Bros. 29330
Guerrero, Jose 29329
Guillon, A. 29189, 29190
Gulowson, A. 29102

Hamrah Co., A. J. 29213
Hang Cheung Sing 29146
Hattori, T. 29150
Hauser, Walter 29290
Hellman Strauss & Co. 29210, 29212
Homburger, Ed 29224
Hishida 29270
Henderson & Co., Geo. 29087
Hsiang Cheng Tsao 29271

Imoto & Co., I. 29141, 29143
Industrie Fem. Italiana 29266
Ingram & Son, J. G. 29352
Ivor, Miguel R. 29072

Jeffery & Co., Alfred 29304
Juventy, H. F. 29360

Kasser, Meyer & Co. 29356
Kelvin, Bottomley & Baird 29223
Kenyon & Son, William 29354
Keefe, M. 29383, 29399
Killick, Vixon & Co. 29292
Kwong Ying Yuen 29232
Kwong Ying Yuong 29086

Land & Cox 29336
Laube 29285

Reappraisement No.

Lee & Co., H. W. 29253
Lee & Sons, Arthur H. 29257
Le Sphinx 29081
Levy, L. B. 29390
Liberty & Co. 29280
Li Fung 29236
Lonsdale & Bartholomew 29242
Lopez & Co., Calixto ... 29227, 29328, 29332

Macmillan & Co. 29341
Malaga Red Oxide Co. 29093
Maresca & Sons, Joseph 29358
Marre & Co. 29255, 29256
Matthews & Co., F. W. 29391
Mendelson & Co. 29355
Methuen & Co. 29388
Meurer Freres 29287
Mexican American Hat Co. 29368
Mica Co. of Canada 29167–8
Mitsui Bussan Kaisha 29182, 29183
Moody, R. M. 29366, 29367
Mookerjee, N. N. 29162, 29164
Moore & Weinberg 29214
Mow Lung Hong 29305
Murakami & Co. 29191
Munsell & Co., Eugene 29075
Murray Agency 29342
Murray, John 29344, 29362
Nagata, D. 29151

Naquet, Henry 29322
Nicholson & Co., P. S. 29307
Nozaki Bros. & Co. 29155
Nozawa Bros. 29244

Obsner, F. W. 29320
Okado & Co. 29149

Pacific Mills 29148
Pais, A. J. 29408
Palacio & Co., Alzamora 29380, 29398
Pan American Hide Co. 29309
Parke, Davis & Co. 29279
Paulson, Chester 29403
Pelisser, S. 29350
Piaendler & Co., E. 29215
Pfleiger, M'lles 29377
Polyatchek, I. 29293
Porz, Fabrik Heinrich 29283
Porz. Fabrik Tirschenreuth 29283

Que Sang Yuen 29234

Ralli Bros. 29078
Rauner, F. A. 29083, 29254
Reismann, J. 29205
Rhodes & Co., James 29333
Rinder, Hyman 29310
Robertson & Sanderson 29200
Romero, R. 29094
Roneo (Ltd.) 29073–4
Routledge Sons, George 29345
Royos, J. Cosaroo 29265
Rubberset Co. 29384

Sachische Stanz-Emaillerwerke 29284
Sakai Celluloid Co. 29192
Salamy & Co., A. M. 29282
Samara Bros. & Co. 29096
Sampietra, Luis A. 29097
Sang Kee 29238
Sanitary Can Co. 29334
Sanitas Co. 29405
Shohfi, John 29323
Shui Lun & Co. 29174–5
Shui On Cheung & Co. 29188
Simon, John 29158
Singleton, Benda & Co. 29184
Sinigiglia & Della Corna 29407
Smieten, S. 29116
Societe Miniere 29317
Soc. Ceramique 29080
Souchet & Co. 29404
Spencer & Sons, P. 29409
Steingut Fabrik 29083
Stiefe 29082
Sugar Products Co. 29272–3
Sun Goon Shing & Co. 29359
Sun Kwong Hop 29173

Tack Leong 29084, 29237–8
Tack Lung 29235
Tai Tack Cheong 29085, 29274
Takeuchi, M. 29269
Tata Sons & Co. 29180
Terranova, Antonino 29111
Thomas, F. 29281
Tomito Co., H. 29142, 29193, 29230, 29231, 29313
Trapote, Adolio 29089, 29172
Trotta & Co. 29247
Toronto Mill Stock Co. 29276

Ug Sheong 29084
United Pole Co. 29160

Reappraisement No.

Vandoren, Eugene 29166
Venot, Georges 29206, 29209
Villeroy & Boch 29082, 29083, 29113, 29114, 29117, 29281, 29284

Wah Chang Mining & Smelting Co. 29076, 29077
Walker & Sons, J. 29201
Wallace Fisheries 29154, 29306
Wall Paper Manufacturers Association 29302, 29303
Walter & Co., E. H. 29203
Weil & Co., Sloman 29243
Weill & Co., Elie 29348
West Indian Trading Co. 29095
Williams Manufacturing Co. 29301
Wilson, Harold 29090, 29091
Wiltwiste Drill Co. 29165
Witkowski & Co., J. 29185, 29186
Wolf & Co., Louis 29293

Yan Tang Lung 29179
Yee Chong 29177, 29402
Yee Shun Lung 29238
Ying Yuen 29178
Young & Co. 29379
Yue Sang Yuen 29187, 29238, 29400

Zeh Scherzer & Co. 29083
Zurich r Bros. 29115

EXPORTERS OF MERCHANDISE RE-REAPPRAISED.

Re-reappraisement No.

Aimatsu Kawarcho 29120
Aktiebolaget Svenska Kullagerfabriken 29103, 29244
Albo, Carlos 29130, 29220
American Linseed Co. 29372
Ansco 29134
Arnhold, H. E. 29394
Arnhold, Karberg & Co. 29394

Barrcia, Antonio 29375
Bertholier, P. 29411, 29413
Blackett, Magalhoes & Co. 29131
Bolinders, J. & C. G. 29324
Boyce, W. W. 29263
Brecht Co. 29127
Brooks & Doxey 29252

Caldara, A. 29338
Cie, Crist. de St. Louis 29337
Clayton, J. G. 29396
Colonial Fastener Co. 29314
Curioni & Barcellini 29100

Davis, Summers & Co. 29099
Demurger & Co. 29412

Foillard, C. 29416
Follina Fratelli 29418
Fukushima Shoten 29122

Gallagher & Co., C. E. 29262
Gerin, Drevard & Co. 29363
Goodall & Co. 29216
Guerrero, Jose 29395

Harrigoni & Co. 29107
Hatfield & Scott 29261
Haviland, Johann 29374, 29337
Hellman, Strauss & Co. 29346, 29347, 29348
Henning & Son, John 29098
Hoffman & Co., A. 29119
Homburger, Ed. 29315
Hougaz, A. 29101
Hung How & Co. 29340

Imperial Dry Plate Co. 29299
Ishimo & Co. 29196, 29197

Jeffrey & Co., Alfred 29217

Kamei, K. 29249
Kawashima & Co. 29249
Kelvin, Bottomly & Baird 29300
Kwong Sang Wing 29339, 29340

Land & Cox 29373
Laube 29376
Lea, John A. 29128
Lee & Co., H. W. 29397
Le Sphinx 29239
Lopez & Co., Calixto 29264
Lindsley Bros. 29253
Lundershausen, Otto 29337

MacDonnell Chow Corporation 29327
Marre & Co. 29198

(Continued on page 19.)

FAR EASTERN TRADE NOTES.

(Prepared by Far Eastern Division, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.)

Practically all the heating and cooking stoves in use by the natives of North China are manufactured by Chinese foundries in Tientsin. Foreigners, and the better class Chinese, however, are gradually becoming aware of the advantages of the foreign article, and therefore the demand from this source is increasing. Furnaces and stoves are usually installed by local branches of foreign firms, the materials coming chiefly from the United States. [Refer to file No. 122799a.]

Plans for the sale of the present building of St. Paul's Hospital, within the walled city of Manila, Philippine Islands, and the erection of new buildings, on a 16-acre site outside of Manila, have been announced. The new structures, which are being planned by a New York architect, will be modeled after the most modern American and European hospitals and will cost about $300,000. [Refer to file No. F. E. 19.]

A large percentage of the lumber imported into North China is red and white pine, and comes from the region of the Falu River, Northern Korea, and Southern Manchura. It is brought over in hewn logs by small coasting steamers and junks to Tientsin, whence a large quantity is conveyed into the interior by raft. This is the cheapest lumber sold in this market and is most extensively used. [Refer to file No. 122799b.]

The Tentsin consular district offers a fair size market for woolen goods, the imports of which for 1918 amounted to $223,081. Before the war this market was controlled by European goods. The substitute which was offered during the war was of such inferior quality that no demand exists for it at present. This seems the opportune time for the entry of Amercan woolen goods into this field. [Refer to file No. 122799c.]

There are said to be 141 stock companies in South Manchuria in addition to 161 branches of such companies inpororated in Japan, and 109 branches incorporated elsewhere. The total amount of capital represented in these corporations is $149,867,500. It is reported that durng 1918 the value of stock dealt in at Dairen was $6,543,000 on which the banks of Dairen loaned $3,000,000 on the Manchurian stocks and nearly $1,000,000 on the Japanese stocks. All these transactions were "spot deals" as no "future deals" are yet permitted, either in Chosen, Formosa, or Manchuria, although applications for opening stock exchanges have lately been made by business men of these Japanese possessions. [Refer to file No. F. E. 17.]

The Japanese Home Office, appreciating the seriousness of the dwelling-house shortage, has arranged to furnish the cities of Tokyo, Osaka, Kyota, Yokohama, Kobe, and Nagoya with capital, at a low rate of interest, for the purpose of constructing such houses. The authorities of Osaka are planning to build 10,000 tenement houses, which are to be under municipal management, at a cost of $10,000,000. [Refer to file No. F. E. 18.]

Re-reappraisement of Merchandise.

(Continued from page 18.)

	Re-reappraisement No.
Masuda & Co.	20104
Mendelson & Co.	29419
Mitsui Bussan Kaisha	29326, 29327
Morishima Shoten	29121, 29122
Murray Agency	29415
Naumann, W.	29241
Nellis & Clark	29260
Nicholson & Co., P. S.	29370
Okada Osamu	29129
Onishi & Co., T.	29420
Pan American Hide Co.	29371
Pelissier, S.	29421
Perez Aikmann & Co.	29125, 29126
Rinder, Hyman	29369
Roneo	29258, 29259
Sakata Nurseries	29316
Samara Bros. & Co.	29195, 29291
Sampietra, Luis A.	29106, 29218
Shohfi, Charles J.	29417
Shui On Cheung & Co.	29340
Societe Ceramique	29240
Sugar Products Co.	29199
Sun Goon Sing & Co.	29340
Sun Kwong Hop	29132
Tai Tack Cheong	29340
Takeuchi, M.	29249, 29250, 29251, 29295, 29296, 29297, 29298
Thomas, F.	29337
Trapote, Adolfo	29221
Venot, Georges	29411, 29414
Villeroy & Boch	29105, 29219, 29337
Yagafuku Shoten	29123, 29124
Yamanaka & Co.	29118
Yan Hing Lung	29133
Yue Sang Yuen	29340
Yuet On Co.	29349
Yutakaori Kwaisha	29197
Zeh Scherzer & Co.	29337
Zurcher Bros.	29079

RE-REAPPAISEMENTS OF MERCHANDISE.

	Re-reappraisement No.
Anchovies	29130, 29220, 29221
Antimony	29394
Ball bearings	29103, 29244
Beads, glass	29420
Bearings, ball	29103, 29244
Bottle, flasks, vacuum	29337
Boxes, lemon	29418
Braid hats	29327
Brushes, tooth	29129
Buttons, shell	29373
Cedar poles	29253
Cheese	29106, 29107, 29198, 29218
China, Chinese	29339, 29340
China, German	29105, 29337, 29374
Chinese china	29339, 29340
Chinese knives	29340
Chinese laces	29417
Chinese silk	29325, 29326
Chinese tables	29132, 29133
Chinese tassels	29349
Cigars	29264
Clarionet reeds	29421
Clarionets	29376
Cotton coutil	29396
Copiers	29258, 29259
Cotton crepe	29104, 29118
Cotton gloves	29120, 29121, 29122, 29123, 29124
Cotton rugs	29197
Cotton machine parts	29252
Cotton yarn	29397
Cottonseed meal	29125, 29126
Cotton velveteen	29415
Coutil, cotton	29396
Crepe, cotton	29104, 29118
Curtains	29315
Earthenware, German	29219
Earthenware, Holland	29239, 29240
Embroidered handkerchiefs	29079
Embroideries, Madeira	29101, 29195, 29291
Fasteners, snap	29314
Feathers	29419
Flannel, Japanese	29099
Flasks, vacuum bottle	29337
Foxes	29128
German china	29105, 29337, 29374
German earthenware	29219
Glass beads	29420
Glassware	29337
Gloves, cotton	29120, 29121, 29122, 29123, 29124
Gutta percha	29216
Hair, human	29338, 29363
Hair nets, silk	29346, 29347, 29348, 29411, 29412, 29413, 29414
Handkerchiefs, embroidered	29079,
Hangings, paper	29196, 29197
Hats, braid	29327
Hats, Panama	29375
Holland earthenware	29239, 29240
Human hair	29338, 29363
Instruments, nautical	29300
Japanese flannel	29099
Japanese silk	29099
Jewels, watch	29100
Knives, Chinese	29340
Laces, Chinese	29417
Leaf, metal	29249, 29250, 29251, 29295, 29296, 29297, 29298
Lemon boxes	29418
Lemon grass oil	29241
Linen napkins	29098
Linseed screenings	29372
Machine parts, cotton	29252
Madeira embroideries	29101, 29195, 29291
Marine glue pitch	29217
Meal, cottonseed	29125, 29126
Metal leaf	29249, 29250, 29251, 29295, 29296, 29297, 29298
Mica	29369, 29370, 29371
Mohair yarn	29119
Molasses	29199
Monomet	29134
Napkins, linen	29098
Nautical instruments	29300
Nets, silk hair	29346, 29347 29348, 29411, 29412, 29413, 29414
Nursery stock	29316
Oil, lemongrass	29241
Panama hats	29375
Paper hangings	29196, 29197
Paprika	29395
Photo plates	29299
Pitch, marine glue	29217
Plates, photo	29299
Poles, cedar	29253
Propellers	29324
Reeds, clarionet	29421
Rugs, cotton	29197
Sardines	29131
Screenings, linseed	29372
Shell buttons	29373
Shuttle springs	29416
Silk, Chinese	29325, 29326
Silk hair nets	29346, 29347, 29348, 39411, 29412, 29413, 29414
Silk, Japanese	29099
Snap fasteners	29314
Springs, shuttle	29416
Tables, Chinese	29132, 29133
Tassels, Chinese	29349
Tooth brushes	29129
Turnips	29260, 29261, 29262, 29263
Velveteen, cotton	29415
Watch jewels	29100
Weasands	29127
Yarn, cotton	29397
Yarn, mohair	29119

BUSINESS FAILURES IN HOLLAND

The number of business failures in Holland during the first six months of 1919 was 570. During the corresponding period of 1918 the number was 461. Just preceding the war the annual number of business failures in this country was about 1,200. During the war the number gradually declined to about 900.

List of Recent Government Departmental Publications

FEDERAL RESERVE BOARD.

Federal reserve bulletin, June, 1919; v. 5, no. 6). 1919. iv-521-610-ii p. ill. 4* (monthly.) Paper, 20c. single copy, $2.00 a yr. 15—26318.

Federal reserve member banks. Federal reserve inter-district collection system, changes in list of banks upon which items will be received by Federal reserve banks for collection and credit, June 1, 1919. 23 p. 4* 16—26870.

National banks. Trust powers of national banks. (1919.) 4 p. 4* (Regulation F. 1919.) (Supersedes Regulation F, 1917.)

FOOD ADMINISTRATION.

Meat. Production of meat in United States and its distribution during the war; by Stephen Chase. 1919. 85 p. il. 19—26622.

FUEL ADMINISTRATION.

Gasoline. Prices and marketing practices covering distribution of gasoline and kerosene throughout United States; by A. G. Maguire. 1919. 24 p. map. (Prepared in Bureau of Prices and Licenses, Oil Division.) 19—26623.

GEOGRAPHIC BOARD.

Appropriation for Geographic Board, communication submitting estimate of appropriation required for necessary printing, fiscal year 1920. June 5, 1919. 2 p. (H. doc. 77.)

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.

Paper. Abstracts of contracts approved by Joint Committee on Printing for paper for public printing and binding, Mar. 1—May 31, 1919; corrected Mar. 1, 1919. (1919.) 27 p. 4*

Reports. Annual report of Public Printer (with tabular statements and with report of superintendent of documents), fiscal year 1918. 1919. 607 p. 2 tab. *Cloth, 65c. 11—29491.

DOCUMENTS OFFICE.

American history and biography, publications for sale by superintendent of documents. May, 1919. 36 p. (Price list 50, 7th edition.) 19—26561.

Congressional documents. 18th preliminary schedule of volumes, reports and documents of 65th Congress, 2d session, Dec. 3, 1917—Nov. 21, 1918. 1919. 8 p.

Insects, bees, honey, and insects injurious to man, animals, plants, and crops, publications for sale by superintendent of documents. May, 1919. 30-(2) p. (Price list 41, 9th edition.) 19—26624.

Monthly catalogue, United States public documents, no. 293; May, 1919. 1919. p. 581-635. *Paper, 10. single copy, $1.10 a yr. 4—18088.

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT

NOTE.—The decisions of the Department of the Interior in pension cases are issued in slips and in signatures, and the decisions in land cases are issued in signatures, both being published later in bound volumes. Subscribers may deposit $1.00 with the Superintendent of Documents and receive the contents of a volume of the decisions of either kind in separate parts as they are issued. Prices for bound volumes furnished upon application to the Superintendent of Documents.

Employees. Appropriation for Department of Interior to comply with House resolution, letter calling attention to necessity of appropriation to comply with House resolution 67 (requesting certain information as to employees of Interior Department). June 25, 1919. 1 p. (H. doc. 135.)

—Appropriation to enable Interior Department to comply with provisions of House resolution 67, communication submitting supplemental estimate of appropriation required in order to comply with provisions of House resolution 67 (requesting certain information as to employees of Interior Department). June 27, 1919. 2 p. (H. doc. 138.)

Explosives. Manufacture, distribution, etc., of explosives, tentative draft of bid to amend explosives act of Oct. 6, 1917. June 20, 1919. 4 p. (H. doc. 127.)

Irrigation projects. Public notice, Newlands project, Nev. (formerly Truckee-Carson project). May 31, 1919. (2) p. 4*

—Public notice, Umatilla project, Oreg., west extension lands having vested water rights. May 24, 1919. (4) p. 4*

Pensions. (Decisions of Department of Interior in appealed pension and bounty land claims, v. 20, slips) 110—113. (1919.) various paging. 12—29422.

Public lands. Decisions of Department of Interior in cases relating to public lands, v. 46, (signatures) i and ii. 1919. xxv p. (Title-page, table of cases, etc., for v. 46.) 7—23651.

ALASKAN ENGINEERING COMMISSION.

Alaska railroad record, v. 3, no. 30—33; June 3—24, 1919. Anchorage, Alaska 1919. p. 233—264, large 8* (Weekly.) 17—26435.

NOTE.—The purpose of the Alaska railroad record is to furnish each week in a concise form current information concerning the operation and construction of the Government railway system in Alaska. It is furnished free to United States Government departments, representatives of foreign governments, public libraries, and employees of the Alaskan Engineering Commission. Others desiring this publication may obtain it at the subscription price of $1.00 per year, single copy 5c. Remittances for subscriptions may be forwarded to the Alaska Railroad Record, Anchorage, Alaska.

EDUCATION BUREAU.

Alaska. Education of natives of Alaska, supplemental estimate of appropriations required by Bureau of Education for education, etc., of natives of Alaska, fiscal year 1920. June 23, calendar day June 25, 1919. 3 p. (S. doc. 43.)

American spirit in education; by C. R. Mann. 1919. 63 p. (Bulletin 30, 1919.) *Paper, 10c. E 19—295.

Americanization. Americanization, v. 1, no. 10: June 1, 1919. (1919.) 16 p. 4* (Monthly. Published by Americanization Division.) E 19—45.

NOTE.—Copies of this publication will be furnished without charge to all newspapers and magazines and agencies engaged in Americanization work and to officials of the United States Government. Address all communications to Americanization Division, Department of Interior, Washington, D. C.

—Same, Conference supplement. (1919.) 12 p. 4*

Appropriations. Bureau of Education, 1920, supplimental estimate of appropriations required for fiscal year 1920. June 9, 1919. 6 p. (H. doc. 85.)

Boy Scouts of America. Educational work of Boy Scouts; by Lorne W. Barclay. 1919. 16 p. (Bulletin 24, 1919.) (Advance sheets from Biennial survey of education in United States, 1916—18.) *Paper, 5c. E 19—283.

Education. Monthly record of current educational publications, June, 1919; (compiled by Library Division). 1919. 28 p. (Bulletin 42, 1919.) *Paper, 5c. E 12—227.

Germany. Education in Germany; by I. L. Kandel. 1919. 21 p. (Bulletin 21, 1919.) (Advance sheets from Biennial survey of education, 1916—18.) *Paper, 5c. E 19—291.

Great Britain. Education in Great Britain and Ireland; by I. L. Kandel. 1919. 138 p. (Bulletin 9, 1919.) (Advance sheets from Biennial survey of education, 1916—18 *Paper, 15c. E 19—292.

Half-time mill school; by H. W. Fought. 1919. 23 p. 6 p. of pl. (Bulletin 6, 1919.) *Paper, 10c. E 19—308.

High schools. List of references on junior high school; prepared in Library Division. May, 1919. 15 p. (Library leaflet 5.) E 19—309.

Industrial art, national asset, series of graphic charts; (by H. M. Kurtzworth). (May, 1919.) 31 p. il. (Industrial education circular 3.) E 19—294.

Library service. National library service bulletin 5; (May, 1919) 1919. 40 p. il. 1 pl (Prepared in Educational Extension Division.) E 19—50.

Scandinavia. Schools of Scandinavia, Finland, and Holland (with lists of references), by Peter H. Pearson; (and Education in Iceland, by Holmfridur Armadottir). 1919. 71 p. (Bulletin 29, 1919.) (Advance sheets from Biennial survey of education, 1916-18.) *Paper, 10c. E 19—307.

School life, v. 2, no. 11 and 12; June 1 and 16, 1919. (1919.) Each 16 p. il. 4* (Semimonthly.) *Paper, 50c. a yr. E 18—902.

NOTE.—School life is mailed free to State, city, and county superintendents, principals of high schools, and a few other administrative officers. Others desiring copies may obtain them from the Superintendent of Documents at the price stated above.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

NOTE.—The publications of the United States Geogolical Survey consists of annual reports, bulletins, Mineral resources, Professional papers, and Water-supply papers; and maps, Monographs, and folios of the Geologic atlas and the Topographic atlas of the United States, which are sold at prices ranging from 5c. to $11.00 each. A wholesale rate has been established for topographic and geologic folios, so that a discount of 40 per cent. from the retail price is now allowed on all orders the net cost of which amounts to $3.00 or more. This rate applies on an order of either maps or folios alone or for maps and folios together, but does not apply to the folios sold at 5c. each on account of damage by fire. Address the Director of the Geological Survey, Washington.

Anvik-Andreafski region, Alaska, including Marshall district; by George L. Harrington. 1918. 70 p. 1 pl. 2 p. of pl. 4 maps in pocket. (Bulletin 683.) *Paper, 30c. GS 91—179.

Geology. Contributions to economic geology, 1918: pt. 1, Metals and nonmetals except fuels; F. L. Ransome, E. F. Burchard, and H. S. Gale, geologists in charge. 1919. vi—147 p. il. 2 pl. 3 maps, 1 is in pocket. (Bulletin 690.) (For contents see entry of this publication with Congressional document number in Monthly catalogue for May, 1919. p. 605.) *Paper, 25c. GS 5—748.

Kantshna region. Kantishna region, Alaska; by Setphen R. Capps. 1919. 116 p. il. 3 pl. 12 p. of pl. 2 maps in pocket (Bulletin 687.) *Paper 25c. GS 19—210.

—Same. (H. doc. 1726, 65th Cong. 3d sess.)

Lead in 1916, general report; by C. E. Sie-

(Continued on page 24.)

REQUESTS FOR SEALED PROPOSALS.

Navy Department.

NAVAL VESSELS.

Sale of U. S. Naval Vessels (Barges), Old Dominion, W. F. Babcock and Nahunta.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., until 12 o'clock noon, Oct. 1, 1919, when they will be publicly opened, for the purchase of the following vessels:

Name.	Location.	Appraised value.
Old Dominion	5th Naval Dist.....	$35,000
W. F. Babcock	5th Naval Dist.....	33,000
Nahunta	5th Naval Dist.....	22,000

Exact location may be ascertained from the commandant of the district concerned, and should be obtained before making trips for inspection. The sale will be for cash to the bidder offering the highest price, navy reserving the right to reject all bids. Forms of proposal and bond and information concerning the vessels, and the terms and conditions of sale may be obtained upon application to the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts. JOSEPHUS DANIELS,
8-22-19. Secretary of the Navy.

Bids for the purchase of the U. S. S. Isla de Luzon, Essex, Sandoval, Gopher, Hawk, Don Juan de Austria, Eagle, Waban, Princeton, Amphitrite, Yantic will be received by the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., until 12 o'clock noon, Sept. 24, 1919, at which time and place they will be publicly opened. Vessels will be sold for cash to highest bidder.

Bids for the purchase of the Barges Old Dominion, W. F. Babcock, and Nahunta will be received by the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., until 12 o'clock noon, Oct. 1, 1919, at which time and place they will be publicly opened. The vessels will be sold for cash to highest bidders.

Bids for the purchase of the Schooner Arabia, Freight Boats Vester and Eugene F. Price, and Fish Boat Sussex, will be received by the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., until 12 o'clock noon, Oct. 9, 1919, at which time and place they will be publicly opened. The vessels will be sold for cash to highest bidder.

Bids for the purchase of the Yachts and Motor Boats Commodore, Wanderer, Thetis, Stinger, Shirin, Grey Fox, Kanised and Aurore will be received by the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D. C, until 12:00 o'clock noon, Sept. 18, 1919, at which time and place they will be publicly opened. The vessels will be sold for cash to highest bidders.

Sale of U. S. Naval Vessels (Motor Boat and Sub-Chasers). Sealed proposals will be received at the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., until 12 o'clock noon, 22 September, 1919, when they will be publicly opened for the purchase of the Motor Boat Congress S. P. 3698 and the Sub-Chasers 54, 138, 263, 266, 349, 22, 197, 199, 425, 59, 81, 83, 92, 205, 261, 339, 431, 433, 437, 438, 296.

Sub-Chasers.	Appraised Value.	Location.
54	$18,000	3rd Dist.
138	22,000	3rd Dist.
263	25,000	3rd Dist.
265	25,000	3rd Dist.
266	25,000	3rd Dist.
349	27,000	4th Dist.
22	20,000	5th Dist.
197	20,000	5th Dist.
199	20,000	5th Dist.
425	25,000	5th Dist.
59	18,000	6th Dist.
81	20,000	6th Dist.
83	20,000	6th Dist.
92	20,000	6th Dist.
205	12,000	7th Dist.
261	18,000	7th Dist.
339	12,000	7th Dist.
431	27,000	9th Dist.
433	27,000	9th Dist.
437	27,000	9th Dist.
438	27,000	9th Dist.
296	20,000	13th Dist.
Congress S. P. 3696	1,200	5th Dist.

Exact location may be ascertained from the Commandant of the District concerned, and should be obtained before making trips for inspection. The sales will be for cash to the bidders offering the highest price, Navy reserving the right to reject all bids. Forms of proposal and bond, and information concerning the vessels, and the terms and conditions of sale, may be obtained upon application to the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts. JOSEPHUS DANIELS, Secretary of the Navy. 8-14-19.

The Panama Canal.

STEEL, BOLTS, ETC.

The Panama Canal, Office of the General Purchasing Officer, Washington, D. C., Aug. 30, 1919, asks proposals to furnish Steel, Copper, Iron or Steel Pipe, Boiler Tubes, Steel Chain, Bolts, Nails, Nuts, Rivets, Screws, Washers, Poultry Netting, Wire Cloth, Barbed Wire, Valves, Sanitary Fixtures, Hardware, Blocks, Cuspidors, Life Preservers, Oars, Aluminum Ware, Chinaware, Enamel Ware, Glassware, Silverware, Asphalt Shingles, Door Mats, Wax, Cement, Linseed Oil, Zinc, Stationery Supplies, Typewriter Ribbons, Paper Napkins and Towels, Tracing Cloth, Paper, Millwork, and Lumber.

Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received at the office of the General Purchasing Officer of The Panama Canal, Washington, D. C., not later than 10:30 o'clock a. m., on the 20th day of Sept., 1919, at which time they will be opened in public for furnishing, by steamer, free of all charges, on dock at either Cristobal (Atlantic port) or Balboa (Pacific port), Canal Zone, Isthmus of Panama, the articles hereinafter specified.

Office of the Chief of Engineers, Procurement Branch Equipment Section, Troop Division, Washington, D. C., asks sealed proposals, in triplicate, for furnishing Switchboard Panels until 11 a. m., Sept. 27, 1919, as follows:

1 switchboard panel No. 398, having mounted thereon—1 circuit breaker, 2-pole, 115 volt, 300 ampere (reverse current and shunt trip) and complete with shunt trip push button; 1 pilot lamp, cutouts, bus bars and wiring, etc.

4 bus bar copper, 1-8 x 1 1-2 x 72 in. long.

1 switchboard panel No. 399, having mounted thereon—1 circuit breaker, 2-pole, 115 volts, 300 ampere, reverse current; 1 switch, 2-pole, double throw, 300 ampere, fuseless; 1 pilot lamp, cutouts, bus bars, wiring, etc.

12 terminals of wrought copper of sufficient size to take 500,000 c. m. stranded cable.

ADVERTISEMENT NO. 15.

Office of the Chief of Engineers, Procurement Branch Equipment Section, Troop Division, Washington, D. C., Sept. 5, 1919.

Proposals for furnishing Steel Stiff Leg Derrick and Cross Overs will be received until 11:00 a. m., Sept. 29, 1919, as follows:

1 derrick, steel stiff leg, 10-ton capacity, with 60 ft. boom.

3 cross-overs of 30 lb. A. S. C. E. rail.

Post Office Department.

Sealed proposals will be received until 2 o'clock p. m., Sept. 22, 1919, at which time and place they will be publicly opened, for furnishing and delivering at and within the doors of the Mail Equipment Shops, Fifth and W streets northeast, Washington, D. C.

1 press, electric driven, fully equipped with suitable 3-phase, 220 volt, 25 cycle, alternating current motor, Crouse-Hinds type MK safety-first switch, and Cutler-Hammer safety push button stop and starting device, all equipment, as far as possible, to be mounted on press. Press to be suitable for printing and cutting canvas ranging from 50 inches to 112 inches long, in widths ranging from 15 inches to 34 inches. To be equipped with a device for folding and stacking the canvas, after being printed and cut to length, as delivered from the press. Fold to be in center of each cut. The press must be able to print any desired wording within a space approximately 28 1-2 inches by 28 1-2 inches, in a given location (probably centered) on one-half of any cut of canvas within the range of lengths specified. Details as to spacing and location of letters will be furnished when required. Lettering to be printed on bags will be as follows:

Domestic U. S. Mail, 1; Foreign U. S. Mail, 0.
Domestic U. S. Mail, 2; Foreign U. S. Mail, 1.
Domestic U. S. Mail, 3; Foreign U. S. Mail, 2.
U. S. Mail No. 1.
U. S. Mail No. 2.
U. S. Mail No. 3.
0 Foreign U. S. Mail Registered.
1 Foreign U. S. Mail Registered.
2 Foreign U. S. Mail Registered.
Domestic U. S. Mail, 1-A.

Bidder should quote separately on type or electroplates, whichever he proposes to furnish.

The press must be capable of printing, cutting, and folding not less than 3,000 bags in an 8-hour day, and 4,000, if possible. Contractor to deliver the press to and erect it, complete with motor and all necessary appliances, at a given location within the Mail Equipment Shops, Fifth and W streets northeast, Washington, D. C. Electric wiring from main wires to motor, and from motor to switch will be done by the Department.

Bidder is required to submit drawings or blue prints showing what he proposes to furnish, in detail, size, weight, motor mounting, switch location, floor space, arrangement, etc., and time required to complete delivery and installation. Press to be put in successful operation and guaranteed mechanically for one year.

Successful bidder will be required to furnish suitable bond.

Department of Justice.

WOOLEN BLANKETS.

Proposals will be received in this office until 2 p. m., Oct. 1, 1919, and then opened, for furnishing and delivering to the U. S. Penitentiary, Atlanta, Ga., five hundred (500) Blue Gray Woolen Blankets in accordance with specifications, copies of which may be had upon application to the Superintendent of Prisons.

Department of Interior.

CANNED GOODS, ETC.

Sealed proposals for canned goods, beans, cereal products, etc., will be received at the U. S. Indian Warehouse, No. 308 South Green street, Chicago, Ill., until ten (10) o'clock a. m., Sept. 23, 1919, for furnishing the following articles required for the Indian Service during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1920:

130,090 lbs. beans, white, choice, recleaned.

183,695 lbs. beans, pink, choice, recleaned.

64,505 lbs. beans, genuine Mexican or Spanish, choice, recleaned.

All above beans to be delivered in dbl. bags containing not to exceed 100 lbs. each—inner strong cotton; outer one a burlap.

Samples of at least 2 quarts of each kind of beans are required. Beans to be put up in 100 lb. net bags.

72,420 lbs. cornmeal, white, good merchantable quality; kiln dried.

63,655 lbs. cornmeal, yellow, same.

7,495 lbs. cracked wheat, good merchantable quality.

Cornmeal and cracked wheat to be delivered in new dbl. sacks containing not to exceed 100 lbs. net each; inner one of cotton, outer one of burlap; samples of not less than 5 lbs. of each item required.

64,803 lbs. hominy, pearl, to be of good merchantable quality, sound and clean.

14,990 lbs. hominy grits, same, sharp and clean.

Both items hominy to be delivered in dbl. bags, containing not to exceed 100 lbs. net each; inner good substantial burlap; outer one a gunny. Samples of not less than 5 lbs. each item required.

25,000 lbs. flour, graham, to be of unbolted wheat meal, preference given to soft winter wheat, milled somewhat coarse, no portion removed nor anything added. Mixtures of bran and flour not desired.

10,800 lbs. flour, whole wheat, must be of unbolted wheat meal, preference given to spring wheat, milled very fine, no portion removed nor anything added. Mixtures of fine bran and flour not desired.

Graham and whole wheat flour to be packed in 98 lb. net weight, extra strong, single cotton sacks, to weigh 8 oz. to the yard. Submit samples of not less than 15 lbs. on each item.

4,950 lbs. peas, dried, good quality, de-

(Continued on page 22.)

REQUESTS FOR SEALED PROPOSALS.

(Continued from page 21.)

livered in dbl. bags not exceeding 100 lbs. net each (burlap covered with gunny), or in boxes strapped. Specify price on each style of pkge. Sample of 2 lbs. desired.

2,525 lbs. peas, split, yellow choice recleaned, delivered in dbl. bags of not to exceed 100 lbs. net each, inner one strong cotton; outer one a burlap. Sample of 2 qts. required.

835 6-12 doz. cans canned apples, No. 3 size cans, good standard quality, packed in strong cases, cases to be strapped. Samples of four cans required.

703 doz. cans canned blackberries, No. 2 size cans, same as above. Sample of four cans desired.

947 6-12 doz. cans canned peaches, No. 2½ size cans, extra standard for table use, packed as foregoing.

806 doz. cans canned plums, in 2 1-2 size cans, packed as foregoing, either egg plums or green gages.

4,454 doz. cans canned corn, in No. 2 size cans, same as foregoing.

2,801 doz. cans canned tomatoes, No. 3 size cans, same as foregoing.

1,128 doz. cans canned tomatoes, No. 10 size cans, same as foregoing.

On all canned goods submit sample of not less than four cans. Alternate bids on the canned goods specified above packed in commercial cases unstrapped will also be considered.

Note.—On items 11 and 12, split and dried peas—Alternate bids on other styles of containers than burlap bags will also be considered. If alternate bids are submitted, bidders must give detailed description of style of packages.

Note.—On the items of cornmeal, cracked wheat, pearl hominy, etc., alternate bids on other styles of containers than those specified will also be considered; if alternate bids are submitted bidders must give detailed description of style of package.

Rolled Oats.

14,257 lbs. rolled oats, in 2 lbs. net pasteboard boxes, packed in cases of 72 lbs. net to the case; cases to be strapped, sample of two 2-lb. boxes required.**

20,634 lbs. Same as above, in 4 lbs. net pasteboard boxes, packed in cases of 20 boxes; sample of one 4-lb. box required.

29,142 lbs. rolled oats, compressed, in 2 lb. net sanitary tin cans, to have side seams soldered and top and bottom attached with a cement substance in addition to usual crimping, sample of two 2-lb. cans required.

41,350 lbs. Same, delivered in bbls. Sample of 2 lbs. required.

**On item 20, 20-oz. net boxes will be considered, and on item 21, 3-lb. 7-oz. net boxes will be considered.

Bids will be considered also on rolled oats in pasteboard tubes hermetically sealed. All supplies to be from crops of the calendar year 1919, and must be delivered within forty-five (45) days from the date of the requisition. (See Par. 49 of General Specifications attached.)

Samples must be sent to U. S. Indian Warehouse, No. 308 S. Green street, Chicago, Ill. (See Par. 19 to 25 of General Specifications.)

The foregoing articles are required for schools and agencies of the Indian Service, and will have to be invoiced and put up in such quantities as are required at the various points.

Bidders to plainly mark the envelopes containing their bids to show—hour, date and place of opening. Supplies to be furnished.

War Department.

ALCOHOL, PAINTS, ETC.

Paints Branch, Raw Materials Division, Munitions Building, Washington, D. C., desres sealed proposals on the following material:

5,000 Gals. denatured alcohol: Spec. R. M. 400. To be furnished in 50-gallon wood barrels. Price f. o. b. Camp Grant, Ill.

50 Gals. denatured alcohol: Spec. R. M. 400. In 50-gallon wood barrel. Price f. o. b. Fort Omaha, Neb.

250 bbls. lime: To be "Run of Kiln, Lump, High Calcium, Quick Lime" conforming to Spec. C5-15 of the American Society for Testing Materials. Price f. o. b. Fort Sam Houston, Tex.

10 bbls. (180 lbs. ea) high calcium hydrated lime: Conforming to Spec. C6-15 of the American Society for Testing Materials. Price f. o. b. Fort Hamilton, N. Y.

240 cans insecticide—In 8-ounce cans. Shall consist of not less than 60 per cent insect destroying material made from the dried flower Pyrithrum carneum, Pyrithrum roceum, or Pyrithrum cinerariae-folium, containing no stem material.

600 bottles liquor cresolis Comp. U. S. P.—To be furnished in 16-oz. bottles.

600 bottles furniture polish—To be furnished in 4-oz. bottles.

1,200 bottles furniture polish—To be furnished in 12-oz. bottles.

Note.—Bidders will submit one pint sample of material which they expect to furnish on Items 3 and 4.

480 cans roach powder—In 8-oz. cans. Shall consist of not less than 60 per cent roach destroyer powdered material such as sodium Fleuoride, Borax or other active exterminators. The balance to be thoroughly mixed flour, corn starch, or similar food materials.

14 Gals. projectile paint: Spec. RM No. 456, shade 502 (warm gray). In 1-gallon cans.

33 gals. projectile paint: Spec. RM No. 456, shade 510 (blue gray). In 1-gallon cans.

6 Gals. projectile paint: Spec. RM No. 456, shade 511 (vermilion). In 1-gallon cans.

500 Lbs. ammonia, anhydrous: To be of the highest grade of chemically pure, dry, liquified product. Containers—Steel cylinders of 100 pounds capacity, conforming to I. C. C. Spec. No. 4 of Oct. 1, 1914, and fitted with a non-leaking valve to control the flow of gas.

40 Gals. turpentine: Spec. RM 409, In 5-gallon cans. Price f. o. b. Key West Barracks, Fla.

150 Gals. black paint: Spec. RM 439. In 1-gallon cans. Price f. o. b. San Antonio, Tex.

150 Gals. varnish: Spec. RM 462. In 1-gallon cans. Price f. o. b. San Antonio, Tex.

700 Lbs. metalic brown in Oil: Pigment 70 per cent pure; raw linseed oil 30 per cent. Percentage by weight; in 25-pound cans. Price f. o. b. Frankford Arsenal, Pa.

500 Lbs. dry chrome green, medium: Spec. No. RM 412. To be furnished in 100-pound kegs.

2,000 Lbs. red lead paste: Spec. W. D. No. 56-A, of Oct. 10, 1918. In 100-pound containers.

100 Gals. vermilion paint; Spec. W. D. No. 45, of May 7, 1918. In 1-gallon cans.

50 Gals. acid proof black paint: Spec. RM-465. In 1-gallon cans. Price f. o. b. Boston, Mass.

50 Gals. acid proof black paint: Spec. RM-465. In 1-gallon cans. Price f. o. b. Atlanta, Ga.

50 Gals. acid proof black paint: Spec. RM-465. In 1-gallon cans. Price f. o. b. El Paso, Tex.

50 Gals. acid proof black paint: Spec. RM-465. In 1-gallon cans. Price f. o. b. San Francisco, Cal.

100 Gals. acetone: To be furnished in 5-gallon cans.

50 Gals. ink, combination, edge and heel, dark tan: Bidder will submit specification that will be satisfied by the material offered. To be furnished in 50-gallon wood barrels.

STEEL AND ELECTRICAL MATERIAL.

Office of the Construction Division of the Army requests sealed bids before Sept. 19, 1919, on grill and steel jail work, crimped mesh and flue doors, for Schofield Barracks, Honolulu, T. H. Proposal No. 207.

On electrical material for Schofield Barracks, Req. No. 9. Proposal No. 182.

Electrical material for Schofield Barracks, Honolulu, T. H. Proposal No. 183.

Of electrical material for Scofield Barracks, Honolulu, T. H. Proposal 186.

On steel sash for Rock Island Arsenal Storage Bldgs., Req. No. 0-1869. Proposal No. 208.

Chief Construction Division. Bids until before Sept. 18 for electrical material as follows: 66,000 ft. 1-2 in. galvaduct or equal; 2,600 ft. 3-4 in. Galvaduct or equal; 580 ft. 1 in. Galvaduct or equal; 370 ft. 1 1-4 in. Galvaduct or equal; 250 ft. 1 1-2 in. Galvaduct or equal; 40 ft. 2 in. Galvaduct or equal; 15 1 in. Galvaduct bends or equal; 5 1 1-4 in. in Galvaduct or equal; 370 ft. 1 1-4 in. Galvaduct bends or equal; 6 2 in. Galvaduct bends or equal; 25 1 1-2 in. Galvaduct couplings.

CABLE, MACHINERY, ETC.

Office of Director of Purchase, Machinery and Engineering Material Division, Munitions Building, Washngton, D. C., desires bids on the following material:

Item 1. Cable, A. T. & T. Company, Type T. A., 200 pair, paper insulated, lead covered, 22-guage or equal.

Item 2. Cable, lead covered (pure lead sheath), Type F, 50 pair, conductors No. 22 B and S, double silk and single cotton insulation covering on pair colored white and red white. Mean outside diameter 1 1-16 in., thickness of sheath, 1-16 in.

Item 3. Cable, lead-covered, 22-gauge, 100 pair, type 419 as per Cable Specification No. 197-E.

1 and 2 thimbles, guy—6,000—size of guy rod, 1-2 x 5-8 W. E. Cat., No. 7593 or equal.

3 thimbles, guy—1,000—size of guy rod, 3-4 in. W. E. Cat., No. 7594 or equal.

Item 1. Terminals, cable, 11 pr.—10—W. E. Cat. 14-B or equal.

Item 2. Terminals, cable, 16 pr—10—W. E. Cat. 14-C or equal.

Item 3. Cable, switchboard, silk and cotton, 100 pr. 50 ft., W. E. Type G or equal.

Item 4. Guy hooks, 75, 1 bolt, W. E. Cat. No. 7584 or equal.

Item 5. Cable, 100 pr., 22-gauge, lead covered, paper insulated, similar to type 409, excepting that the size of conductors will be 22-gauge; 2,200 ft.

Item 1. Terminals, cable, 11 pr. 10, W. E. Cat. 14-B or equal.

Item 2. Terminals, cable, 16 pr., 10, W. E. Cat. 14-C or equal.

Item 3. Cable, switchboard, silk and cotton, 100 pr, 50 feet, W. E. Type G or equal.

Item 4. Guy hooks, 1 bolt, 75, W. E. Cat. No. 7584 or equal.

Item 5. Cable, 100 pr., 2,200 feet, 22-gauge, lead covered, paper insulated, similar to type 409, excepting that the size of conductors will be 22-gauge.

Item 1. Copper splicing sleeves, single tube, size of conductor No. 12, N. B. S., the sleeves to be of pure seamless copper tube, annealed; 100,000.

CHEMICAL FIRE ENGINE.

Office Director of Purchase, Machinery and Engineering Materials Division, will receive bids until Sept. 24 for purchase of one chemical fire engine mounted on 1-ton Ford truck chassis built and equipped as follows:

The Unit to consist of two 40-gallon chemical tanks complete with all necessary brass pipe, gauges, valves and fittings, and with a 2 1-2 in. hose connection with by-pass, also a reel or steel hose basket with a capacity of 200 of 3-4 in, 4-ply chemical hose. The chemical tanks to be copper heavily tinned on the inside or may be of steel lead lined or hot galvanized. Preference will be given to copper tanks. The tank must be sufficiently strong to withstand a hydrostatic pressure of 500 lbs. per square in. without showing any marked deformation. The gasoline tanks on the automobile to have a capacity of not less than 10 gallons. The following equipment must be furnished with appropriate fastenings to the car.

One 12-foot United States army standard single fire ladder with folding roof hooks.

One 24-foot United States army standard extension fire ladder.

Two 6-pound United States army standard fire axes.

Two United States standard fire department lanterns.

Two 2 1-2 gallon fire extinguishers, fire department pattern, or one such extinguisher and one United States army standard 5-gallon portable pump tank.

To be finished in red.

One 6-foot United States army standard fire department pike pole.

One 8-foot United States army standard fire department pike pole.

One door opener.

One 36-inch United States army standard fire department crowbar.

Two play pipes with shut-off nozzles with 1-2 or 5-8, 1 1-8, and 1 1-4 in. smooth bore tips.

Two play-pipe holders.

One 2 1-2 in. double female connection.

One 2 1-2 in. double male connection.

200 ft. 3-4 in., 4-ply, best quality hose, coupled and with chemical shut-off nozzle.

One container for extra charge of acid.

One bag for extra charge of soda.

One connection for attaching chemical hose to shut-off nozzle used on 2 1-2 in. hose.

75 feet of 3-4 in. No. 1 manila rope.

LIGHTING FIXTURES.

Office Chief of Engineers, Procurement Board, Equipment Section, Troop Division,

(Continued on page 23.)

GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS AND PURCHASE ORDERS.

GENERAL SUPPLIES DIVISION.

3,504 lbs. floor wax, in 2-pound cans, at .215 per pound f. o. b. New York City, to Gold Medal Polish Co., Racine, Wis.

600 lbs. floor wax, in 2-pound cans, at .215 per pound f. o. b. Philadelphia, to Gold Medal Polish Co., Racine, Wis.

900 lbs. floor wax, in 2-pound cans, at .215 per pound f. o. b. Baltimore, to Gold Polish Co., Racine, Wis.

2,100 lbs. floor wax, in 2-pound cans, at .215 per pound f. o. b. Atlanta, Ga., to Gold Medal Polish Co., Racine, Wis.

1,272 lbs. floor wax, in 2-pound cans, at .205 per pound f. o. b. Chicago, to Gold Medal Polish Co., Racine, Wis.

672 lbs. floor wax, in 2-pound cans, at .205 per pound f. o. b. Chicago, to Gold Medal Polish Co., Racine, Wis.

600 lbs. floor wax, in 2-pound cans, at .22 per pound f. o. b. Fort Sam Houston, Tex., to S. C. Johnson & Son, Racine, Wis.

840 lbs. floor wax, in 2-pound cans, at .205 per pound f. o. b. Omaha, Neb., to Gold Medal Polish Co., Racine, Wis.

912 lbs. floor wax, in 2-pound cans, at .22 per pound f. o. b. El Paso, Tex., to S. C. Johnson & Son, Racine, Wis.

1,200 lbs. floor wax, in 2-pound cans, at .22 per pound f. o. b. San Francisco, to S. C. Johnson & Son, Racine, Wis.

1,800 lbs. floor wax, in 2-pound cans, at .215 per pound f. o. b. Washington, D. C., to Gold Medal Polish Co., Racine, Wis.

240 cans chloride of lime, at 15 cents per can f. o. b. Washington, D. C., to Allied Chemical Co., Newark, N. J.

24 cans chloride of lime, at 16 cents per can f. o. b. Fort Logan, Colo., to Allied Chemical Co., Newark, N. J.

120 cans roach powder, at 15 cents per can f. o. b. Washington, D. C., to Herman Chemical Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.

600 cans insect powder, at 18 cents per can f. o. b. St. Louis, Mo., to Herman Chemical Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.

100 bbls. calcimine, white (approximately 30,000 lbs.), at .0356 cent per pound f. o. b. Ft. Sill, Okla., to The Reardon Co., St. Louis, Mo.

20 gallons chrome yellow paint, in 1-gallon containers, at $2.25 per gallon f. o. b. Fort Washington, Md., to Sherwin-Williams Co., Washington, D. C.

40 gallons varnish, in 1-gallon containers, at $1.59 per gallon f. o. b. Camp Dix, N. J., to Essex Varnish Co., Newark, N. J.

The following awards have been made by Paints Branch, Raw Materials Division, to satisfy Requisitions 8-4090, Camp Knox, Ky.; 8-14838, St. Louis, Mo.; and Supplies Division requisition for furniture and floor polish, Circular 2542, bids opening July 30, 1919:

600 ozs. furniture polish, in 12-oz. packages, at 12 cents per can, f. o. b., St. Louis, Mo., to John Lucas & Co., Philadelphia, Pa. Order 1999.

50 qts. furniture polish, in 1-qt. cans, at 28 cts. per can, f. o. b., St. Louis, Mo., to John Lucas & Co., Philadelphia, Pa. Order 1999.

100 gals. floor polish, in 1-gal. cans, f. o. b., Camp Knox, Ky.

250 gals. floor polish, in 1-gal. cans, f. o. b., Boston, Mass.

550 gals. floor polish, in 1-gal. cans, f. o. b., New York, N. Y.

75 gals. floor polish, in 1-gal. cans, f. o. b., Philadelphia, Pa.

100 gals. floor polish, in 1-gal. cans, f. o. b., Baltimore, Md.

75 gals. floor polish, in 1-gal. cans, f. o. b., Washington, D. C.

50 gals. floor polish, in 1-gal. cans, f. o. b., Newport News, Va.

150 gals. floor polish, in 1-gal. cans, f. o. b., Atlanta, Ga.

200 gals. floor polish, in 1-gal. cans, f. o. b., Chicago, Ill.

100 gals. floor polish, in 1-gal. cans, f. o. b., St. Louis, Mo.

250 gals. floor polish, in 1-gal. cans., f. o. b., New Orleans, La.

50 gals. floor polish, in 1-gal. cans, f. o. b., Fort Sam Houston, Texas.

80 gals. floor polish, in 1-gal. cans, f. o. b., El Paso, Tex.

550 gals. floor polish, in 1-gal. cans, f. o. b., San Francisco.

75 gals. floor polish, in 1-gal. cans, f. o. b., Omaha, Neb.

The above items awarded to A. S. Boyle & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, at $1.05 per gal. Order 2000.

To satisfy Requisition C-1329, Construction Division, Circular 3082, bids opening 10 a. m., September 5, 1919: 50 bbls. (approximately 2,500 gals.) boiled linseed oil in wood barrels, at $1.80 per gal., f. o. b., Camp Travis, Texas, to Tower Varnish & Dryer Co., Dayton, Ohio. Order 2071.

Government Sells $6,872,901.70 Worth of Surplus War Materials

Sales of surplus war materials reported for the week ended August 22, 1919, amounted to $6,872,901.20. Reports received between January 1 and August 22, of the receipts of sales of surplus materials which had been cleared through the Office of Director of Sales, total $403,156,646.93. This sum, added to the $123,245,239.57 realized from the sales of war materials made prior to the establishment of the Office of the Director of Sales, makes a grand total of receipts from sale of war material reported as of August 22, $526,401,886.50.

Receipts from the sales of textiles reported during the week aggregated $1,411,691.50. This sum included in addition to the sales of textiles made by the Surplus Property Division of the Office of the Quartermaster General of the Army, the receipts from the sale of a quantity of Habutai and Tussah silk sold by the Ordnance Department. This silk was acquired by the War Department to make silk parachutes for flares.

The Surplus Property Division of the Office of the Quartermaster General of the Army reported sales totalling $3,439,741.93, the larger part of which was realized from the sale of foodstuffs.

The total of $403,156,646.93, being the receipts from sales reported between January 1 and August 22, represents a recovery of approximately 77 per cent of the original cost of the materials to the Government.

REQUESTS FOR PROPOSALS.

(Continued From Page 22.)

will receive sealed proposals for furnishing watertight lighting fixtures and accessories, until Sept. 26.

HANDKERCHIEFS.

Office Quartermaster General, Director of Purchase and Storage, Clothing and Equipment Division will receive sealed proposals until Oct. 6, for 4,700,000 handkerchiefs, cotton, Olive Drab.

CONDENSERS.

Office of the Chief Signal Officer, Washington, D. C., requests quotations in duplicate upon the supplies listed below:

40 condensers (variable, air, range 20-700 mmf), similar to General Radio Co. condenser type No. 182-B "Cumin."

42 Condensers (variable, air, range 20-1500 mmf), similar to General Radio Co. condenser type No. 101-L "Caddy."

52 condensers (variable, air, range 20-3000 mmf), similar to General Radio Co. condenser type No. 101-M "Calif."

Note 1: It is agreed as a term of this bid that the price quoted shall be subject to a discount of 2 per cent ten days, from date of receipt of voucher in office of Disbursing Officer, Signal Corps, unless bidder expressly stipulates in writing, on face of this bid that a different rate of discount shall apply.

Note 2: Shipping Instructions: Ship 36 each of Item 18 and 19, and 48 of Item 20 to Supply Officer, Signal Corps, General Supply Depot, Fort Wood, N. Y. Harbor, marked: "For Signal Units, R. O. T. C. only," and 4 each of Item 18 and 20, and 6 of Item 19 to Director, Army Signal School, Fort Leavenworth, Kan.

NEW LABORATORIES TO OPEN.

Mechanical engineers and others who are interested in the problem of obtaining greater efficiency in the burning of coal, especially since the increase in the price of coal has made the problem even more urgent than ever before, will attend the dedication of the new million-dollar laboratories of the Bureau of Mines, Department of the Interior, in Pittsburgh, Pa., September 29, 30 and October 1.

BRAZILIAN COFFEE CROP.

The Department of Commerce has been advised that the Brazilian Ministry of Agriculture estimates the coffee crop for 1919-20 in the State of Sao Paulo to reach 3,368,750 bags; for the State of Minas Geraes, 430,000 bags; and for the State of Parana, 20,000 bags, or a total of 3,818,750 bags for the three States.

The reason for this very small crop is due to the frost of June, 1918. The coffee trees in bearing are estimated at 791,000,000 trees, of which 400,000,000 were seriously injured. The zone which suffered most is served by the "Paulista" Railroad, where some districts show a loss of 90, 80, and 70 per cent, while the average in the whole zone served by this line amounts to about 55 per cent. The zone served by the "Sorocabana" Railroad has an average loss of 50 per cent. The "Mogyana," which serves the higher altitudes, suffered only 46 per cent, there being even hill districts, where they were only from 25 to 30 per cent. In the zones served by the "Sao Paulo Railway" and the "Central of Brazil" the losses were least, averaging 41 per cent.

The crop for 1920-21 may prove a good one, as, according to latest advices, the damaged sections are recovering.

Prices of coffee in Brazil are very high, and considering the enormous stocks that had accumulated during the war, and the great difficulties of warehousing the mass of coffee, awaiting buyers and tonnage, the frost of June, 1918, was almost "a blessing in disguise" as far as Brazil was concerned. Now, every coffee planter expects that nature, with its wonnderful recuperative power in Brazil, will see to it that the damaged coffee trees will again bear fruit sooner and more prolifically, as has been estimated in some quarters.

Which wins, thrift or spendthrift? Buy W. S. S

American Red Cross Home Service Information

Caring for Soldiers.

Red Cross Home Service, intensely sensitive to the wants of service men, is taking steps to respond to the deep longing of the convalescent ex-soldier or sailor to get out of the hospital and into civilian life during the period of convalescence. A plan has been worked out between the Atlantic Division Office of the Department of Civilian Relief and the District Public Health Service Supervisor is being considered by other divisions.

Briefly stated, it simply means that Red Cross Home Service will find an appropriate private home or boarding house for the convalescent, arrange for the proper medical attention through the Public Health Service examiners, who are conveniently located throughout the country, and give the sick man the personal attention and advice which are so necessary during the convalescent period. The expense, at the rate of $3.00 per day, is to be borne by the Public Health Service.

This arrangement will also be made for the man who reports to the Public Health examiner and who needs convalescent care rather than treatment in a hospital. Either the local examiner or the Public Health Hospital may call on local Home Service Sections, who immediately upon such request will select a proper place, and supervise the placement of the patient.

It is not intended that convalescent homes be established by the Red Cross, rather that each man be considered on the basis of his individual needs. While the man is receiving such care, his compensation, including allowances to his dependents, continues. This plan does not provide for extra payment where a man is cared for in his own home. Home care can only be provided for men who are too ill to go to a Public Health Hospital, and is then supplied by the War Risk Bureau.

Decisions Relating to Patents.

(Continued from page 15.)

2. Defense—Burden of Proof.

In an infringement suit the contention that the one in whose name the patent was granted was not the actual inventor is an affirmative defense, which must be sustained by fair preponderance of the evidence.

*Proctor & Gamble Co. v. Berlin Mills Co., 633.

3. Inventor.

It is immaterial whether a patentee understands or correctly states the theory or philosophy of the invention, so that fact that the one who patented a lardlike food consisting of incompletely-hydrogenized vegetable oil was not a chemist, etc., and did not understand all phenomena leading to the result does not, in an infringement suit, show that he was not the inventor.

*Id.

Terminology.

Claims—Construction of Terms "Fit" and "Secured to."

The word "fit" does not necessarily mean a tight fit, as a piston in a cylinder; nor does "secured to" mean rigidly secured to, and a claim using these terms is infringed by a similar device in which a like part is loosely fitted and another part is slidably secured, which answers to the requirement "secured to."

*Liquid Carbonic Co. et al. v. Gilchrist Co., 165.

Trade-Marks.

See Geographical Terms; Registration of Trade-Marks; Unfair Competition.

Infringement—Labels.

In determining the question whether two labels are receptively similar it is not necessary that the imitation of a feature to which the plaintiff has the exclusive right when taken alone should be sufficient to deceive. It would be enough if, taken with the elements common to the public, the inscription accomplished a result that neither would alone.

**Joseph Schlitz Brewing Company v. Houston Ice & Brewing Company et al., 333.

Unfair Competition.

Trade-Marks—Infringement.

Where both plaintiff and defendant sell beer in brown bottles with brown labels, but plaintiff has no exclusive right to the color of the bottle or label, and the shape of defendant's label is quite different from that of plaintiff's and the script upon it is wholly different and the two labels are applied to the bottles in quite unlike modes, Held that defendant's use of its label did not amount of unfair competition.

**Joseph Schlitz Brewing Company v. Houston Ice & Brewing Company et al., 333.

Presumption—Identity.

The presumption of validity of a patent extends to the identity of the inventor, who swore to the invention in the statutory form.

*Proctor & Gamble Co. v. Berlin Mills Co., 633.

Recent Government Publications

(Continued from Page 20.)

benthal. June 10, 1919. v.—837—854 p. 1 pl. (From Mineral resources, 1916, pt. 1.)

Mineral resources. Our mineral supplies: Bibliography. (1919.) 58 p. (Bulletin 666 GG.)

Mining in Chistochina Basin, Prince William Sound region, and Kenai Peninsula, Alaska; papers by Theodore Chapin and Bertrand L. Johnson. 1919. ii—137—176 p. il. map. (Bulletin 692 C.)

Contents.—Platinum-bearing auriferous gravels of Christochina River; by Theodore Chapin.—Mining on Prince William Sound; by Bertrand L. Johnson.—Mineral resources of Jack Bay district and vicinity, Prince William Sound; by Bertrand L. Johnson.—Mining in central and northern Kenai Peninsula; by Bertrand L. Johnson.

Nenana coal field, Alaska; by G. C. Martin. 1919. 54 p. 12 maps. (Bulletin 664; H. doc. 609, 65th Cong. 2d sess.) *Paper, $1.10. GS 19—139.

Petroleum. Oil fields of Allen County, Ky., with notes on oil geology of adjoining counties (with annotated bibliography); by Eugene Wesley Shaw and Kirtley F. Mather. 1919. 126 p. il. 5 pl. 5 maps. (Bulletin 688.) *Paper, 20c. GS 19—211.

—Same. (H. doc. 1727, 65th Cong. 3d sess.)

Publications. New publications, list 135; May 1, 1919. (1919.) 4 p. (Monthly.)

—Same, list 136; June 1, 1919. (1919.) 4 p. (Monthly.)

Sand-lime brick in 1918; by Jefferson Middleton. June 10, 1919. (1)—5—6 p. (From Mineral resources, 1918, pt. 2.)

Stone in 1917; by G. F. Loughlin and A. T. Coons. June 20, 1919. ii—615—682 p. (From Mineral resources, 1917, pt. 2.)

Zinc and cadmium in 1916; by C. E. Siebenthal. June 9, 1919. v—809—835 p. 1 pl. (From Mineral resources, 1916, pt. 1.)

TOPOGRAPHIC SHEETS.

NOTE.—The Geological Survey is making a topographic map of the United States. The sheets of which it is composed are projected without reference to political divisions, and are designated by some prominent town or natural feature found on them. Three scales are ordinarily used, 1: 62,500, 1: 125,000, and 1: 250,000. These correspond approximately, to 1 mile, 2 miles, and 4 miles to 1 linear inch, covering, respectively, average areas of 230, 920, and 3,700 square miles. For some areas of particular importance special large-scale maps are published. The usual size, exclusive of the margin, is about 17.5 inches in height by 11.5 to 16 inches in width, the latter varying with the latitude. A description of the topographic map is printed on the reverse of each sheet.

More than two-fifths of the area of the country, excluding outlying possessions, has been mapped, every State being represented. Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New Jersey, and the District of Columbia are completely mapped. Sheets of the regular size are sold by the Survey at 10c. each; but in lots of 50 or more copies, whether of the same sheet or of different sheets, the price is 6c. each. The discount is allowed on all orders the net cost of which amounts to $3.00 or more and applies on an order for either maps or folios alone or for maps and folios together, but does not apply to the folios sold at 5c. each on account of damage by fire.

Arizona-New Mexico, Perilla quadrangle, lat. 31 deg.-31 deg. 30 min., long. 109 deg.-109deg. 30 min. Scale 1: 125,000, contour interval 100 ft. (Washington, Geological Survey) edition of 1919. 17.5x 15.1 in. (Map covers only a portion of the sheet, the actual measurement being 5.9x15.1 in.) 10c.

California, California, Bryson quadrangle, lat. 35 deg. 45 min-36 deg., long. 121 deg-121 deg. 15 min. Scale 1: 62,500, contour interval 50 ft. (Washington) Geological Survey, edition of 1919. 17.5x14.3 in. 10c.

—California, Fairview quadrangle, lat. 39 deg. 07 min. 30 sec.-39 deg. 15 min., long. 122 deg. 15 min.-122 deg. 22 min. 30 sec. Scale 1: 31,680, contour interval 5 ft. Preliminary edition. (Washington, Geological Survey) edition of 1918. 17.3x 13.5 in. (Map covers only a portion of the sheet, the actual measurement being 17.3x8.5 in.) 10c.

—California, Ingomar quadrangle, lat. 37 deg. 07 min 30 sec.-37 deg 15 min., long. 120 deg. 52 min. 30 sec-121 deg. Scale 1: 31,680, contour interval 5 ft. (Washington, Geological Survey) edition of 1919. 17.3x13.9 in. 10c.

—California, Little Table Mountain quadrangle, lat. 37 deg.-37 deg. 07 min. 30 sec., long. 119 deg. 45 min-119 deg. 52 min 30 sec. Scale 1: 31,680, contour interval 5 ft. Preliminary edition. (Washington, Geological Survey) edition of 1919. 17.3x13.9 in. (Map covers only portion of the sheet, the actual measurement being 17.3x11.6 in.) 10c.

—California, Orestimba Creek quadrangle, lat. 37 deg. 15 min.-37 deg. 22 min. 30 sec., long. 121 deg. 07 min. 30 sec.-121 deg. 15 min. Scale 1: 31,680, contour interval 5 ft. Preliminary edition. (Washington, Geological Survey) edition of 1919. 17.3x13.9 in. (Map covers only portion of the sheet, the actual measurement being 17.3x11.6 in.) 10c.

PROPERTY OF THE
PENNA. STATE LIBRARY,
NOT TO BE TAKEN FROM
THE LIBRARY.

United States Bulletin

CONTINUING the Work of the OFFICIAL BULLETIN Established Under Order of THE PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES, May 10, 1917.
AUTHORITATIVE RECORD of GOVERNMENT ACTIVITIES Affecting Business. Issued EVERY MONDAY.
Under the Direction of ROGER W. BABSON, President and Publisher.

VOL. 1. No. 27. WASHINGTON, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1919. $10.00 A YEAR

LOCATION OF ARMY RETAIL STORES WHERE SURPLUS QUARTERMASTER SUPPLIES WILL BE SOLD TO PUBLIC

The War Department authorizes publication of the following statement from the office of the Director of Sales:

The Quartermaster General of the Army has divided the United States into 24 districts, in each of which he will open on September 25, 1919, a retail store in which will be offered for sale practically every household commodity embraced in the surplus stocks of war materials held by the War Department.

In the appended list are given the location of each of these stores and the States which each will supply.

As has been previously announced, these stores will make sales over the counter and on mail order. Prices have been fixed on each commodity offered through these stores. The price fixed includes delivery charges to any point within a district. The counter price and the price of goods delivered to the consumer are the same.

Deliveries by Parcel Post.

Mail orders must be addressed to the store in the district in which the purchaser resides. All deliveries on mail orders will be made through the Parcels Post Service, but the mail orders must be addressed directly to the store in the district in which the purchaser resides, and not to the postmaster of the city in which the store is located.

The War Department has made public already a partial list of the commodities to be offered for sale in these stores and the prices at which each will be sold. Complete lists of commodities offered for sale in these stores and the prices at which they will be sold will be displayed in every postoffice and postoffice substation in the United States at the time that the stores are opened. As additional articles, the character of which will permit their sales in the stores, are declared surplus, they will be added to these lists and prices will be changed from time to time.

All mail orders must be accompanied by cash, postal money order, or certified check. No uncertified checks will be accepted. The following list shows to which store the residents of each State shall address their orders. The prescribed form of address for mail orders in each case is "Army Quartermaster Retail Stores Division,"

(Continued on page 8.)

OVERSEAS TRAFFIC CONDITIONS.

According to a report on overseas traffic for the week ended September 10, 1919, made to Walker D. Hines, Director General of Railroads, 5,842 cars of commercial export freight were received at North Atlantic ports for this period, compared with 869 cars for the same week in 1918, an increase of 4,973 cars, or 572 per cent, for the first 10 days of September, 1919, over the corresponding period for 1918.

The report shows that there were 14,186,237 bushels of grain stored in elevators at North Atlantic ports for the period mentioned. There were received during the week 6,549,358 bushels of grain, while 6,587,037 bushels were cleared. The total amount of grain in elevators as of September 10 represents 72 per cent of the total elevator capacity at these ports. At South Atlantic and Gulf ports there were 10,366,191 bushels of grain in elevators, the elevators at Port Arthur being the only ones reported empty.

At North Atlantic ports there were 20,321 cars of export freight on hand on September 10, 1919, compared with 20,593 cars for the same day of the preceding week. The report shows that there were 8,621 cars of export freight on hand at South Atlantic and Gulf ports as of September 9, 1919, as against 8,958 cars on September 3, a decrease of 337 cars.

TREASURY CERTIFICATES.

Secretary Glass announced that subscriptions for the issue of Treasury Certificates of Indebtedness dated September 15, 1919 (Series T-9, bearing interest at 4¼ per cent, maturing March 15, 1920, and Series T-10, bearing interest at 4½ per cent, maturing September 15, 1920), closed at the close of business on Wednesday, September 17. At the time of closing subscriptions were being filed in great numbers and amounts, and final reports have not yet been received, but preliminary reports indicate that the aggregate subscriptions up to the time of closing approximate $750,000,000. This magnificent response to the altered program announced on September 8 is very gratifying to the Treasury.

BRAZIL ENDS CENSORSHIP.

Acting Secretary of State Phillips announced Sept. 16 that the Brazilian government has abolished foreign and domestic telegraphic and postal censorship.

AID FOR COTTON INDUSTRY IN AMENDED WAREHOUSE ACT, PERMITTING ISSUANCE OF NEGOTIABLE RECEIPTS

The Department of Agriculture has made public the following:

To place the business of cotton warehousing on a stable basis and provide receipts for cotton that are negotiable at any bank has long been an aim of persons interested in cotton, and under the amended United States cotton warehouse act this is likely to be realized. That is the opinion of men in the Bureau of Markets, United States Department of Agriculture, who are charged with issuing Federal warehouse licenses.

The warehouse act has just been amended so as to permit the acceptance of personal bonds from warehousemen and to permit the issuance of negotiable receipts, when requested by the depositors of cotton in the warehiuse, without stating the grade of the cotton. The grade must be stated, however, unless the request to omit it is made.

Create Negotiable Receipt.

The purpose of the warehouse act is to create a warehouse receipt of unquestioned value and one which will be acceptable to all bankers as security for obtaining loans, regardless of the location of the warehouse. In this way warehousemen will furnish a receipt to their customers which will be of the utmost value to them as negotiable paper, and enable them to borrow close to the actual value of their stored goods at cheaper interest rates. Thus they may market their cotton slowly and in conformity with the needs of the manufacturers. The full description of the cotton stored requested to be stated on the face of the receipt will enable the owner to know the value of his cotton and enable him to market it intelligently. The proper development of the warehouse will make possible the practice of marketing the cotton crop through the warehouse, and thus avoid the enormous losses resulting from water damage.

Warehousemen desiring to take advantage of the opportunity extended should apply to the Bureau of Markets, at Washington, D. C., for the application forms. Upon receipt of the blanks they should be filled out and sent to the Bureau of Markets at Washington along with the nominal

(Continued on page 4.)

Foreign Branches of National Banks

There is given below a list of foreign branch banks and of branch offices established by national banks and banks doing business under agreement with the Federal Reserve Board, which were open for business on September 1, as reported by these institutions to the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

National Banks.

1. National City Bank, 55 Wall Street, New York City:
   Buenos Aires, Argentina.
   Once (subbranch B. A.), Argentina.
   Rosario, Argentina.
   Bahia, Brazil.
   Pernambuco, Brazil.
   Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.
   Santos, Brazil.
   Sao Paulo, Brazil.
   Santiago, Chile.
   Valparaiso, Chile.
   Artemisa, Cuba.
   Bayamo, Cuba.
   Caibarien, Cuba.
   Camaguey, Cuba.
   Cardenas, Cuba.
   Ciego de Avila, Cuba.
   Cienfuegos, Cuba.
   Cruces, Cuba.
   Cuatro Caminos, Habana, Cuba.
   Galiano, Habana, Cuba.
   Guantanamo, Habana, Cuba.
   Habana, Cuba.
   Manzanillo, Cuba.
   Matanzas, Cuba.
   Pinar del Rio, Cuba.
   Placetas, Cuba.
   Remedios, Cuba.
   Sagua la Grande, Cuba.
   Sancti Spiritus, Cuba.
   Santa Clara, Cuba.
   Santiago, Cuba.
   Union de Reyes, Cuba.
   Yagaujay, Cuba.
   Genoa, Italy.
   San Juan, Porto Rico.
   Port of Spain, Trinidad.
   Montevideo, Uruguay.
   Caracas, Venezuela.
   Maracaibo, Venezuela.
   Temporarily closed—
     Moscow, Russia.
     Petrograd, Russia.
   Foreign offices and agencies—
     Holmans Kanal 16, Copenhagen, Denmark.
     1 Rue Brialmonte, Brussels, Belgium.
     Agency at Vladivostok, Siberia.
2. First National Bank, 70 Federal Street, Boston, Mass:
   Buenos Aires, Argentina.

Banks Doing Business Under Agreement With Federal Reserve Board.

1. American Foreign Banking Corporation, 53 Broadway, New York City:
   Brussels, Belgium.
   Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.
   Cristobal, Canal Zone.
   Cali, Colombia.
   Habana, Cuba.
   Port au Prince, Haiti.
   San Pedro Sula, Honduras.
   Harbin, Manchuria.
   Panama, Republic of Panama.
   Manila, P. I.
   A foreign office of this corporation is also maintained at 16 George Street, London E. C.
2. Mercantile Bank of the Americas, 44 Pine Street, New York City:
   Paris, France.
   Barcelona, Spain.
   Affiliated institutions—
     Banco Mercantil Americano de Cuba, Habana, Cuba.
     Banco Mercantil, Americano de Colombia: Bogota, Barranquilla, Cali, Cartegena, Medellin, Manizales, Girardot, Honda, Armenia, Colombia.
     Banca Mercantil Americano del Peru: Lima, Arequipa, Chiclayo, Callao, Trujillo, Peru.
     Banco Mercantil Americano de Caracas: Caracas, La Guaira, Venezuela.
     American Mercantile Bank of Brazil: Para, Pernambuco, Parahyba, Brazil.
     National Bank of Nicaragua: Managua, Bluefields, Leon, Granada, Nicaragua.
     Banco Atlantida: La Ceiba, Tegucigalpa, San Pedro Sula, Puerto Cortez, Honduras.

   A branch office of this corporation is maintained at New Orleans, La.
3. Asia Banking Corporation, 35 Broadway, New York City:
   Hankow, China.
   Peking, China.
   Shanghai, China.
   Tientsin, China.
   Manila, P. I.
4. International Banking Corporation, 44 Wall Street, New York City:
   Batavia, Java.
   Bombay, India.
   Calcutta, India.
   Canton, China.
   Cebu, P. I.
   Colon, Republic of Panama.
   Hankow, China.
   Harbin, China.
   Hongkong, China.
   Kobe, Japan.
   London, England.
   Manila, P. I.
   Medillin, Colombia.
   Panama, Republic of Panama.
   Peking, China.
   Puerto Plata, Dominican Republic.
   Rangoon, Burma.
   San Pedro de Macoris, Dominican Republic.
   Santiago, Dominican Republic.
   Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic.
   Shanghai, China.
   Singapore, Straits Settlements.
   Soerabaya, Java.
   Tientsin, China.
   Yokohama, Japan.
   (The International Banking Corporation also maintains a branch office in San Francisco, Cal.)
5. Park-Union Foreign Banking Corporation, 56 Wall Street, New York City:
   Shanghai, China.
   Yokohama, Japan.
   (Branch offices are also maintained in San Francisco and Seattle.)

The First National Corporation, 70 Federal Street, Boston, Mass., has opened no foreign branches. A branch office of this corporation is maintained at 14 Wall Street, New York City.

REMITTANCES TO GERMANY.

In reply to queries from individuals and banking institutions in the United States concerning the non-payment of remittances sent from this country through the American Relief Administration to persons in Germany, the New York office of the administration makes public the following cable which has just been received from the London headquarters:

"For the delay of payments in Germany only the German government is to be blamed. They first purposely delayed all payments after July 1, and then refused to pay all remittances to individuals for $500 and over. The reason given in a letter from the German government was that such payments were for speculative purposes. Only when convinced that such payments were for relief and when persuaded by us, did they start July 16 to pay all remittances to individuals up and including $5,000. Receipts from the Hamburg Mission arrived only yesterday, September 8, and will be sent immediately to New York."

WHEAT FLOUR PURCHASES.

The United States Grain Corporation announces that its purchases of wheat flour for the week ending Sept. 9 amounted to 235,145 barrels, at prices ranging from $9.50 to $10.25.

Which wins, thrift or spendthrift? Buy W. S. S

COAL PRODUCTION REPORT.

The weekly report on the production of bituminous coal, anthracite and beehive coke, compiled by the Geological Survey, Department of the Interior, contains the following:

The observance of Labor Day as a holiday in some districts and not in others renders difficult of interpretation the reports of coal production during the week ended September 6. Production is estimated at 9,660,000 net tons, an absolute decrease of 7.6 per cent compared with the week before.

While the actual production went down, however, the rate of production appears to have gone up. Studies made in 1918 and 1917 indicate that considering the country as a unit Labor Day counts for only about 0.3 of an ordinary working day. Assuming that the same ratio will hold true for 1919, the average production per working day during the week of September 6 would be 1,823,000 tons, as high an output as has been attained this year. Whatever the precise level of the daily average, the conclusion appears warranted that production is at least maintaining the mark set in late August.

Anthracite production, like bituminous, felt the effects of the Labor Day holiday. The total output during the week ended September 6 is estimated at 1,481,000 tons, a decrease of 465,000 tons, or 24 per cent, when compared with the preceding week. The drop in production was less, however, than that which accompanied Labor Day last year, when the week's output fell off 642,000 tons, or 28 per cent.

A 7 per cent increase over the preceding week brought the production of beehive coke during the week of September 6 to the highest mark attained since last February. The total output is estimated at 448,020 net tons as compared with 417,461 tons during the week of August 30. Most of the increase occurred in Pennsylvania and Ohio. Producers in the Rocky Mountain districts also reported decided gains.

The output of beehive coke is a sensitive business barometer. Although the rate of production is still far short of a year ago (448,020 tons as compared with 616,433 in the corresponding week of 1918) the steady increase which has now continued without interruption since last May is a significant indicator of the general resumption of industrial activity.

CANAL CONSTRUCTION IN BRAZIL.

The legislature of the State of Bahia, Brazil, has instructed the department of public works to begin at once surveys for the construction of a canal from Jaguaripe to the River Jequirica, and from this river another canal to Marro de Sao Joao; a canal to join the Boipeba and Santarem Rivers; and to co-operate with the municipalities of Cannavieras and Belmont to repair the present canal joining these cities but which has long fallen into disuse.

Railroad Freight Car Supply

Walker D. Hines, Director General of Railroads, has authorized the following statement relative to the freight car situation:

Current discussion of car shortage and related questions makes it important to bring to the attention of the public the fact that, contrary to what seems to be the public assumption, conditions in this respect are substantially more favorable than they were in recent years prior to the war.

On Aug. 1, 1917, the total car surplus reported throughout the country were 43,481 cars, whereas on Aug. 1, 1919, the total car surpluses were 107,900. The total number of unfilled car requisitions on August 1, 1917, was 77,257, whereas the total number of unfilled car requisitions on Aug. 1, 1919, was only 19,271.

The number of freight cars in service and not withdrawn for repairs on July 1, 1917, was 1,983,000. The number of freight cars in service and not withdrawn for repairs on July 1, 1919, was 2,065,000.

Improvement in Situation.

The very fact of unified control of all the railroads has tended to concentrate the comments upon any inability to perform 100 per cent of the transportation required, but the foregoing figures show that the situation during and at the end of July, 1919, was very much better than in the corresponding period in 1917. It is believed this fact ought to be borne in mind by the public in appraising the existing car service conditions.

The extent to which freight cars have been repaired in recent months has been the subject of some comment. The number of freight cars repaired and returned to service by months during the present calendar year has been as follows:

January	2,027,992
February	1,747,146
March	1,953,225
April	1,897,698
May	2,039,661
June	2,013,697
July	1,790,097

On account of the fact that the Fourth of July came on Friday this year and of the proportionately small amount of work done on the following day, the falling off in the number of cars repaired in July as compared with June is clearly explainable. The number of cars repaired per month in May and June kept fully up to the number repaired in January, although in May and June shops were still working on shorter hours than in January.

Cars Withdrawn for Repairs.

Much stress has been laid on the increase in the percentage of cars withdrawn for repairs in the recent months up to and including July. The fact is that this increase in the number of cars withdrawn for repairs has not been due to a falling off in the number of cars repaired, but has been due to a number of complex factors which have arisen from the conditions resulting from the war, from the exceptional pooling of cars during unified control, and from questions arising between the Railroad Administration and the railroad corporations. The emphasis which has been laid upon the percentage of cars withdrawn from service for repairs is, therefore, misleading and does not give a correct idea as to the number of cars actually in service. The number of cars actually in service, not including bad order cars, increased from 1,983,000 on July 1, 1917, to 2,065,000 on July 1, 1919.

Efforts for Further Improvement.

The Railroad Administration, however, is not content with its ability to point to the fact that transportation service is more favorable than it was two years ago. On the contrary, extraordinary efforts are being put forth to secure the greatest possible improvement. Although the number of cars repaired in May and June, 1919, was fully up to the normal number of cars repaired, the Railroad Administration gave instructions on June 20, 1919, that all car forces be increased to the full standard measure of 48 hours per week and that additional employes could be obtained and where they could be economically used. The showing naturally to be expected from the putting into effect of these instructions was hampered in July by the intervention of practically a double holiday and, of course, was temporarily prevented in August by the strikes of a large number of shop employes. Conditions having now been restored to normal, it is expected that these instructions will promptly show a most favorable result. Further than this, the Railroad Administration instructed on Aug. 16, 1919, that all car forces be put on a basis of 54-hours per week. It is believed that this instruction will result in a marked improvement, also in the monthly repair of a much greater number of cars than the normal number and will steadily increase the number of cars actually available for service as compared with preceding years.

In addition to this, the Railroad Administration is rapidly getting the benefit of the service of a large number of new cars constructed during Federal control, but whose introduction into service was postponed on account of inability to agree with the railroad corporations as to the acceptance of the cars. This inability has been overcome. Between August 1 and September 6, 23,564 of these cars have been put into service, and they are now coming into service under the spur of recent instructions at the rate of over 900 per day.

MECHANICS WANTED.

Automobile Mechanics: Wanted two good mechanics; men familiar with the Mack truck preferred; good pay; short hours. None but A-1 men need apply. Government Fuel Yards Garage, 58 B street southwest.

TAX ON INSURANCE POLICIES.

Regulations 58 relating to the tax on insurance policies have been issued by the Bureau of Internal Revenue. The tax on life insurance is 8 cents on each $100 or fractional part thereof of the amount for which the person is insured except in the case on insurance on the industrial, or weekly or monthly payment plan, or group life insurance.

Insurance by which a life is insured not to excess of $500 on the industrial, or weekly or monthly payment plan is taxable upon the insurance of policies and the tax is measured by the first weekly or monthly premium charged in an amount equivalent to 40 per cent of the first weekly premium or 20 per cent of the first monthly premium. Where the policy upon the industrial plan exceeds $500, the tax is 8 cents on each $100 or fractional part thereof of the amount for which the life is insured.

In the case of group life insurance covering groups of not less than 25 lives in the employ of the same person for the benefit of persons other than the employer, the tax is equivalent to 4 cents on each $100 of the aggregate amount for which the group policy is issued, and of any net increase in the amount of the insurance under such policy.

In the case of life, health and accident insurance combined in one policy by which a life is insured not to excess of $500 on the weekly or monthly plan, the tax is imposed upon the issuance of all policies of either plan, and is measured by the first weekly or monthly premium charged in an amount equivalent to 40 per cent of the amount of the first weekly premium, or 20 per cent of the first monthly premium.

The tax on marine, inland and fire insurance is measured by the premium charged under each policy of insurance, and is equivalent to 1 cent on each $1 or fractional part thereof of the premium charged, and of any additional assessment or charge in the nature of a premium upon insurance made or renewed.

The tax on casualty insurance in the nature of indemnity for loss, damage or liability is 1 cent on each $1 or fractional part thereof of the premium charged.

The insurance tax does not apply to soldiers' and sailors' insurance written by the War Risk Insurance Bureau. Monthly returns of the insurance tax are required of every person issuing policies of insurance.

The insurance tax became effective April 1, 1919.

PASSPORTS TO SWITZERLAND.

The Department of State has received an assurance from the Swiss Legation that it is the desire of the Swiss government to facilitate as far as possible the resumption of tourist travel for Switzerland. Therefore, the Department is prepared to issue passports to tourists going to Switzerland.

United States Bulletin

Continuing the Work of The Official U. S. Bulletin Established May 10, 1917, Under an Order of the President of the United States. Published by the Babson Bureau, Inc., Roger W. Babson, President. Issued Every Monday.

Office: No. 10 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C. Tel. Main 2913

The United States Bulletin is dedicated to the faithful presentation of the official acts of the Government that the people may know and understand precisely and accurately just what the Government is doing day by day. The Bulletin expresses no opinions, indulges in no conjecture or speculation. Published under the same executive management, the same editorship.

The Bulletin is in itself a complete record of all the important activities of the United States Government through its various departments, Legislative, Judicial, and Executive. Official Orders, Statements, and Rulings printed textually as issued by accredited Government officials, and, therefore, an authoritative guide to the business interests of the Nation; a virtual necessity to the Government itself in acquainting the various departments with the official acts of one another; to the Judiciary; to the Manufacturers; Miners and Traders; to Corporations, Railroads, Steamship, Telegraph and Cable Companies; Exporters and Importers; to Diplomats, Consular Agents, Statesmen, and men of affairs generally, who wish to keep accurately informed of what the Government is doing and to preserve for reference authentic copies of public announcements issued by the Government's own officials and agents. Entered at the post office at Washington, D. C., as second-class mail matter.—**Edward S. Rochester, Editor.**

SUBSCRIPTION RATES BY MAIL

One year	$10.00
Six months	6.00
One year, postage prepaid to foreign countries	15.00
Six months, postage prepaid to foreign countries	8.50
Back numbers and extra copies, each	.20

Make all checks, money orders, and drafts payable to United States Bulletin, 10 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C.—**C. T. Clayton, Business Manager.**

WAR DEPARTMENT SHIPPING.

The War Department authorizes the following:

During the first eight days of September, 30,000 deadweight tons of shipping were redelivered as follows: To commercial owners, 12,000 tons; Shipping Board, 14,000; the Navy, 4,000; redeliveries to September 8 total 3,312,000 tons.

There are still in operation in the Army's transatlantic fleet 348,000 tons, of which 336,000 are troop ships; 6,000 refrigerator and 6,000 cargo. There are out of operation awaiting redelivery 517,000 tons.

It took an average of 18 days to redeliver the last 10 ships, four days more than last week's average.

On September 8, vessels at French ports and en route to France had a capacity for transporting 32,000 men.

TRADE EXPOSITION OPENS.

A Norwegian-American Exposition opened at Christiana September 13, for exhibitions of general merchandise, automobiles and machinery.

TRADE COMMISSION COMPLAINTS.

The Federal Trade Commission authorizes the following:

Charging a series of fraudulent representations to the public in the sale of its stocks, the Federal Trade Commission has issued formal complaint of unfair competition against the Ward & Mackey Biscuit Company, Pittsburgh. The Commission alleges the concern's stock is "of little, if any, value."

The name "Ward & Mackey Biscuit Co.," the complaint alleges, was assumed because of its resemblance to the "Ward-Mackey Company," the successful predecessor of the present Ward Baking Co., one of the largest bakery concerns in the United States.

Among the false and misleading representations indulged in to promote the sale of stock were: Circulation of pamphlets containing illustrations of modern baking machinery and of different brands of crackers purporting to have been manufactured by it and stamped "Ward & Mackey"; display of bill-board advertisements bearing pictures of a large factory, designated, "The New Home of the Ward & Mackey Biscuit Company," to create the false impression that the bakery was the new home of an old company—the Ward-Mackey Company; circulation of statements that the concern had a monumental building in process of construction for the manufacture of bread and cake on an enormous scale, and containing illustrations purporting to show this building in its completed state, designating it as "A Present Evidence of Future Greatness."

As to the factory, the complaint alleges that the concern "had taken no steps whatever toward erection of a factory, except that it had acquired the equity in a tract of land in the city of Pittsburgh upon which it had constructed the foundation and part of the first story only of a building, all further work upon which had been discontinued early in the year 1918, and not resumed."

"All of the said false and misleading statements and representations," says the complaint, "and many others, were made by the Ward & Mackey Biscuit Company through its promoters, officers and agents, with knowledge of the falsity of the same and with the intent and effect of misleading the public into believing that the stock of said company was a safe and reliable investment, whereas, in fact, said stock was and is of little, if any, value."

The concern was cited to make answer before the Commission in Washington, November 4.

Chicago Concerns Cited.

The Chicago concerns, engaged in the interstate sale of groceries through mail orders, have been cited by the Federal Trade Commission in complaints of unfair competition alleging misrepresentations to the public. The concerns named are: Cole-Conrad Company (or J. B. Cohen), and L. I. and H. B. Wolper, copartners, doing business under the names Errant-Knight Co., Lewis Grocery Co., and Ira Lester Co.

The complaints allege the concerns offer "combinations" of groceries to the public at a special aggregate price, and that the staple items included in the combinations are listed at less than cost prices, whereas the less familiar articles are priced so that a satisfactory aggregate profit is made on the sale. Sugar, for instance, was advertised by the Wolper concerns at 5 cents a pound, with the current wholesale price at 9½, and flour at $8.36 a barrel, with the current wholesale price at approximately $12.75. Other items on their combination lists, however, such as breakfast cocoa, baking powder, spices, canned sardines, etc., were listed at prices greater than the current retail prices.

The concerns were cited to make answer before the Commission in Washington, November 6 and 10, respectively.

Armour & Company Cited.

The Federal Trade Commission has cited Armour & Company in a formal complaint charging violation of provisions of the Clayton anti-trust act against the purchase of competing businesses. The complaint sets forth that Armour & Company, during 1917, purchased "the whole or a large part" of the capital stock of the E. H. Stanton Company, Spokane, Wash., which was at that time in active and direct competition with Armour & Company in the purchase of live animals and the sale of dressed meats.

Armour & Company was cited to make answer before the Commission in Washington, November 8.

Help for Cotton Industry.

(Continued from page 1.)

inspection fee required. This fee is based on the capacity of the warehouse at the rate of $1 for each 1,000 bales of its capacity; thus, a 5,000-bale warehouse will pay an inspection fee of $5; a 6,000-bale warehouse, $6, etc. If the warehouse has a capacity of less than 5,000 bales, the fee will be $5. The maximum inspection fee is $50. Thus, a warehouse having a capacity of more than 50,000 bales will be required to remit a fee of only $50. This inspection fee, a license fee of $2 and the cost of his bond is the total expense of the warehouseman. If for any reason the license is not issued or the inspection is not made, any unassessed fees will be returned to the applicant.

ARMY CONTRACTS.

An outlay of $251,000,000 will be required, the War Department announces, to secure relinquishment of the $1,794,000,000 of suspended contracts still unliquidated, assuming that future liquidation in each bureau can be effected at the same rate of cost as has obtained in the past. The bureaus having the largest values of unliquidated contracts are: Ordnance, $1,390,000,000; Air Service, $250,000,000, and Purchase and Storage, $134,000,000.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES BRIEFLY TOLD

Tariff matters are not to be brought up again so far as action in the House proper is concerned until next session, if present plans of leaders are carried out. The Committee on Ways and Means probably will hold some hearings during the remainder of this session, but little progress beyond this is anticipated. In the Senate the Finance Committee has held no sessions for several weeks and there are no indications in that body of any early activity. It seems to be generally accepted that as soon as the peace treaty is finally disposed of and important current legislation is out of the way that the Congress will adjourn until the regular session in December.

In the Senate practically all of the time now is being devoted to the discussion of the peace treaty, which now is formally before that body for consideration. There is a disposition there not to sidetrack the treaty for any other question, and the chances are that at least another month will be devoted to the discussion of the treaty and kindred international topics. During the past week the resolution extending the thanks of Congress to Gen. Pershing and the officers and men of the American Expeditionary Forces was adopted by both Houses of Congress, and on Thursday Gen. Pershing and his staff, in the presence of the Senate and House in joint session, the supreme court, the diplomatic corps and other distinguished visitors were received in the hall of the House, where the vote of thanks was tendered him with appropriate speeches and ceremonies. Much of the time of committees has been occupied in the prosecution of hearings, but no recommendations have yet been submitted on any of the proposals. The hearings of the legislation to regulate the packing industry have been postponed until after the treaty has been disposed of. When the committee reconvenes it is said a large number of witnesses favorable to the legislation will be heard, those opposing the pending bills having been heard up to this time, practically to the exclusion of the other side. The Committee on Foreign Relations through its sub-committee has proceeded daily with its inquiry into Mexican affairs, much of the testimony to date having had to do with propaganda in this country in behalf of the Mexican government.

Senator Frelinghuysen introduced a new railroad bill which in the main embodies the plan proposed by the United States Chamber of Commerce. It was referred to the Interstate Commerce Committee, where it will be considered. Chairman Cummins, of the committee, announced that the representatives of railroad organizations would be given full opportunity to be heard on the committee bill which was introduced and which is now under consideration in the committee. Senator Walsh, Democrat, of Massachusetts, introduced a bill the purpose of which would be to forbid further credits by this Government to foreign governments unless it is shown conclusively that the funds to be advanced would not be used for armament or for carrying out obligations incurred by the war.

The food control bill, which already had been acted upon by the House, was passed in the Senate and sent to conference. The Senate included wearing apparel and a number of other necessities, but eliminated the committee's amendment defining exactly what profiteering is and providing for the establishment of fair-price committees by the Department of Justice. The bill as enacted carries penalties for profiteering and hoarding, and the commission of other acts intended to control prices, reduce production, interfere with proper distribution, etc. The House bill appropriating $17,000,000 for continuing construction of the Alaskan railway was passed. The Commerce Committee ordered a favorable report on the waterpower development bill in substantially the same form in which it passed the House last July. From the Commerce Committee a favorable report was made on a bill to subject vessels of the Shipping Board to the regulations of the steamboat inspection service, and on a resolution to give members of the coast guard service the same pay increases as have been granted to the navy.

House bill designed to enable banks to increase loans on bills of lading was discussed, but in the face of energetic opposition has been laid aside. This bill has been urged especially by Senators from Southern States because in their opinion it would stimulate the production of cotton. The opposition is based upon arguments that it would not promote sound banking, and that it failed to provide adequate safeguards for the small investor. Advocates of the measure contended that the bill is designed to promote trade abroad in American commodities and would cause no loss or undue risks to banks.

The Military Committee continued its hearings on the War Department's bill for a permanent military policy. Maj. Gen. Leonard Wood opposed the department's plan for an army of something over 500,000 men, and said there was no present justification, so far as he was acquainted with the facts, for maintaining a standing army of more than 350,000. He strongly urged military training and indorsed the plan set forth in the Chamberlain bill.

In calling up the deficiency bill for consideration in the House, Chairman Good, of the Appropriations Committee, said the House and the country should know that the Treasury is facing a deficit of more than $3,000,000,000 by July 1 next. House conferees accepted the Senate amendment to the bill to enforce prohibition under which the manufacture of cider and light wines in the home for home consumption would be permitted. The House passed a bill making it a federal offense punishable by a fine of $5,000 and five years imprisonment to steal automobiles in one State and carry them into another.

Loss and Damage Freight Claims

The efforts of the Central Administration at Washington, and of the regional directors, Federal managers and freight claim agents to establish uniform practice and prompt settlements of loss and damage freight claims are showing very gratifying results.

The Railroad Administration has caused to be compiled figures with respect which it is noted loss and damage freight claims on roads under Federal control, from which it is noted that on April 1, 1919, there were 806,707 such claims unsettled, whereas on August 1 this figure had been reduced to 519,316, a decrease of 287,391, or 35.6 per cent, in the number of unsettled claims.

Of the total number of outstanding claims on April 1, 1919, 363,476 had been outstanding four months or over. On August 1 this figure had been reduced to 218,424, a decrease of 145,052, or 60.1 per cent.

These figures indicate clearly that the freight claim departments of the various railroads under Federal control are successfully endeavoring to get their offices up to the highest degree of efficiency.

Statement by regions of loss and damage freight claims unsettled and on hand over four months:

UNSETTLED CLAIMS.

Region.	April 1, 1919.	May 1, 1919.	Decrease.	June 1, 1919.	Decrease.	July 1, 1919.	Decrease.	Aug. 1, 1919.	Decrease.
Eastern	261,716	231,970	29,746	200,431	31,539	176,220	24,211	162,433	13,787
Allegheny	129,013	113,772	15,241	105,413	8,359	97,686	7,727	91,309	6,377
Pocahontas ..	9,158	8,419	739	7,245	1,174	5,093	2,152	4,757	336
Southern	133,724	121,174	12,550	110,346	10,828	95,844	14,502	80,910	14,934
Northwestern	141,204	129,617	11,587	118,247	11,370	104,518	13,729	93,469	11,049
Cen. Western.	88,210	79,073	9,137	71,883	7,190	62,366	9,517	55,538	6,828
Southwestern	43,682	38,038	5,644	35,509	2,529	33,945	1,564	30,900	3,045
Total ...	806,707	722,063	84,644	649,074	72,989	575,672	73,402	519,316	56,356
OVER FOUR MONTHS OLD.									
Eastern	121,892	108,226	13,666	94,059	14,167	80,641	13,418	71,909	8,732
Allegheny	58,765	53,134	5,631	51,315	1,819	46,154	5,161	40,011	6,143
Pocahontas ..	3,043	2,691	352	2,095	596	1,561	534	1,291	270
Southern	71,927	55,361	16,566	52,636	2,725	47,235	5,401	37,886	9,349
Northwestern	65,076	53,874	11,202	52,368	1,506	47,600	4,768	43,131	4,469
Cen. Western.	31,598	25,905	5,693	24,123	1,782	20,819	3,304	17,655	3,164
Southwestern	11,175	9,834	1,341	8,076	1,758	7,575	501	6,541	1,034
Total	363,476	309,025	54,451	284,672	24,353	251,585	33,087	218,424	33,161

NEW OCEAN FREIGHT RATES

Atlantic-Far East Tariff No. 17-E, cancelling Far East Tariff No. 17-D: Rates of freight from United States North Atlantic Ports via Direct Steamers.

Rates on all cargo, except as mentioned below, to:

Japan, Kobe or Yokohama, $1.12 per 100 lbs.; 62½c per cu. ft.

China, Hong Kong or Shanghai, $1.12 per 100 lbs.; 62½c per cu. ft.

Philippine Islands, Manila, $1.12 per 100 lbs.; 62½c per cu. ft.

Above rates per 100 pounds or per cubic foot, at ship's option.

Exceptions:

Acids, $1.25 per cu. ft.
Ammonia, Anhydrous, $1.25 per cu. ft.
Ammonia, Sulphate of, $1.12 per 100 lbs.
Carbon black, 55c per cu. ft.
Cooperage stock, 62½c per cu. ft.
Copper bars and ingots, $1.12 per 100 lbs.
Cotton piece goods, 55c per cu. ft.
Cotton, high density, $2.00 per 100 lbs.
Cotton, standard, $2.25 per 100 lbs.
Grease, lubricating, 62½c per cu. ft.
Iron and steel articles, viz: Band iron, hoop iron; bars; billets; beams; blooms; pig iron; plates, flat; structural; barb wire; plain wire; galvanized wire; wire shorts; trolley poles; boiler tubes; bridge material; spelter; lead; car wheels, loose; tees; angles; channels; bolts and nuts; ingots, iron and steel; rods; sheets; slabs; rails and accessories; staples; shafting; tin plate; horse shoes; nails; concrete reinforcements; castings; axles. Ship's option, 90c per 100 lbs.; 50c per cu. ft.
Lime, acetate of, special.
Newspapers, old, compressed 50 cu. ft. to ton, $1.12 per 100 lbs.
Newspapers, old, compressed 58 cu. ft. to ton, $1.35 per 100 lbs.
Oil, lubricating, 62½c per cu. ft.
Railway Equipment, viz: Car material and locomotives, special contract.
Rosin, in bbls., $1.35 per 100 lbs.
Shooks, box and barrel, in bundles, $1.50 per 100 lbs.
Soda Ash, $1.30 per 100 lbs.
Soda, caustic, $1.12 per 100 lbs.
Tobacco, in hhds., $3.12½ per 100 lbs.
Treasure, viz: Bullion, gold and silver; coins, gold and silver, in boxes: Value of shipment—$10,000 and under, rate ad valorem, 2 per cent; $10,001 to $50,000, rate ad valorem, 1¾ per cent; $50,001 to $100,000, rate ad valorem, 1⅝ per cent; $100,001 to $200,000, rate ad valorem, 1 per cent; $200,001 to $300,000, rate ad valorem, ⅞ per cent; $300,001 and over, ¾ per cent.
Valuable Cargo, N. O. S.: 3 per cent ad valorem. Valuable cargo rate applies on all cargo where 3 per cent of the actual value at time and place of shipment yields a greater freight charge than the commodity rate.
Wax, 62½c per cu. ft.
Wood Pulp, special.
Zinc Sheets, $1.12 per 100 lbs.

Minimum charge: Minimum bill of lading charge will be $7.50.

Deck cargo: If any cargo ordinarily taken under deck stowage, is carried on deck, at vessel's option, it will be at three-fourths the under deck rate.

Dangerous or hazardous cargo, special contract.

Heavy lift scale: Above rates apply on pieces and (or) packages weighing up to and including two tons. On pieces and (or) packages weighing over two tons, following charges will be assessed in addition to the freight rate: Over 2 tons up to 4 tons add $4.00 per ton of 2240 lbs.; over 4 tons up to 6 tons add $6.00 per ton of 2240 lbs.; over 6 tons up to 8 tons add $9.00 per ton of 2240 lbs.; over 8 tons up to 10 tons add $13.00 per ton of 2240 lbs.; over 10 tons up to 15 tons add $17.00 per ton of 2240 lbs; over 15 tons, special contract.

Extra length scale: 40 to 49 ft., add $4.00 per ton of 2240 lbs.; 50 to 59 ft., add $9.00 per ton of 2240 lbs.; 60 ft. and over, special contract.

Rates named herein apply from and to ship's tackle. Tolls, wharfage, lighterage, cost of landing, and all other expenses beyond ship's tackle, will be for account of owner, shipper or consignee.

French Indo China-Federated Malay States-Dutch East Indies Tariff No. 25. Cancelling Far East Tariff No. 17-D: Rates of Freight from United States North Atlantic Ports.

Rates are on all cargo, except as mentioned below, to:

French Indo China, Saigon (see note), $1.12 per 100 lbs.; 62½c per cu. ft.

Federated Malay States, Singapore, $1.12 per 100 lbs.; 62½c per cu. ft.

Dutch East Indies, Batavia, Sourabya, Samarang, $1.12 per 100 lbs.; 62½c per cu. ft.

Above rate per 100 lbs. or per cu. ft., at ship's option.

Exceptions.

Ammonia, Sulphate of, $1.12 per 100 lbs.
Car material, $1.35 per 100 lbs.
Cement, in bags, $1.12 per 100 lbs.
Cement, in barrels, $1.35 per 100 lbs.
Condensed milk, in cases, $1.12 per 100 lbs.
Iron and steel articles, viz: Band iron; hoop iron; bars; billets, beams; blooms; pig iron; plates, flat; structural; barb wire; plain wire; galvanized wire; wire shorts; trolley poles; boiler tubes; bridge material; spelter; lead; car wheels, loose; tees; angles; channels; bolts and nuts; ingots, iron and steel; rods; sheets; slabs; rails and accessories; staples; shafting; tin plate; horse shoes; nails; concrete reinforcement; castings; axles. Ship's option, 90c per 100 lbs.; 50c per cu. ft.
Newspapers, old, compressed 50 cu. ft. to ton, $1.12 per 100 lbs.
Newspapers, old, compressed 58 cu. ft. to ton, $1.35 per 100 lbs.
Oil, refined, in cases, special.
Rosin, in barrels, $1.35 per 100 lbs.
Soda, caustic of, $1.12 per 100 lbs.
Treasure, viz: Bullion, gold and silver; coins, gold and silver, in boxes: Value of shipment—$10,000 and under, rate ad valorem, 2 per cent; $10,001 to $50,000, rate ad valorem, 1¾ per cent; 50,001 to 100,000, rate ad valorem, 1⅝ per cent; $100,001 to $200,000, 1 per cent; $200,001 to $300,001, rate ad valorem, ⅞ per cent; $300,001 and over, ¾ per cent.
Valuable cargo, N. O. S.: 3 per cent ad valorem. Valuable cargo rate applies on all cargo where 3 per cent of the actual value at time and place of shipment yields a greater freight charge than the commodity rate.

Note—Rate applies only when steamer available for direct sailing for Saigon; otherwise freight is accepted subject to trans-shipment at Singapore at additional rate of $10.00 per ton of 2240 lbs. or 40 cu. ft., at ship's option.

Minimum charge: Minimum bill of lading charge to direct ports of call, $7.50; to trans-shipment ports, $10.00.

Deck cargo: If any cargo ordinarily taken under deck stowage, is carried on deck, at vessel's option, it will be at three-fourths the under deck rate.

Dangerous or hazardous cargo: Special contract.

Heavy lift scale: Above rates apply on pieces and (or) packages weighing up to and including two tons. On pieces and (or) packages weighing over two tons, following charges will be assessed in addition to the freight rate: Over 2 tons up to 4 tons add $4.00 per ton of 2240 lbs.; over 4 tons up to 6 tons add $6.00 per ton of 2240 lbs.; over 6 tons up to 8 tons add $9.00 per ton of 2240 lbs.; over 8 tons up to 10 tons add $13.00 per ton of 2240 lbs.; over 10 tons up to 15 tons add $17.00 per ton of 2240 lbs.; over 15 tons, special contract.

Extra length scale: 40 to 49 ft., add $4.00 per ton of 2240 lbs.; 50 to 59 ft., add $9.00 per ton of 2240 lbs.; 60 ft. and over, special contract.

Rates named herein apply from and to ship's tackle. Tolls, wharfage, lighterage, cost of landing and all other expenses beyond ship's tackle will be for account of owner, shipper or consignee.

WEST AFRICA TARIFF NO. 20-A.

West Africa Tariff No. 20-A cancelling West Africa Tariff No. 20.

Commodities—Bags, Bricks, Bolts, Nuts and Washers, Creosoted Timber, Earthenware, Empty Casks, Cement, Coal, Fuel, Gin, Iron, Iron Posts, Lime, Manure, Nails, Packing Paper, Permanent Way Material, Rice, Roofing Felt, Rum, Salt, Shooks, Steel Bars and Plates, Soap, Timber (worked and rough); (1) Daker, Bissao, Bathurst, Boulama, Conakry, Sierra, Leone, Liberia, Ivory Coast, Addah, Togo, Dahomey, $20.00; (2) Sherbro, Monrovia, Gold Coast, Lagos, Iddo, and all ports beyond, up to and including Calabar, $22.00; (3) All ports South of Duala, including Congo, except ports mentioned in Group 4, $28.50; (4) Victoria, Rio del Rey, Duala, Banana, Boma, Matadi, $24.00.

Commodities—Beer, Bread, Candies, Castings, Cordage, Cowries, Disinfectants, Enamelware, Felt, Flour, Furniture, Glassware, Guns, Hardware, Lamps, Liquors, Machinery, Machetes, Mineral Waters, Paints, Paint Oils, Pipes (clay), Provisions, Rolling Stock, Spirits, Sugar, Tar, Tobacco, Wines: (1) Bakar, Bissao, Bathurst, Boulama, Conakry, Sierra, Leone, Liberia, Ivory Coast, Addah, Togo, Dahomey, $23.00; (2) Sherbro, Monrovia, Gold Coast, Lagos, Iddo and all ports beyond, up to and including Calabar, $35.00; (3) All ports South of Duala, including Congo, except ports mentioned in Group 4, $30.00; (4) Victoria, Rio del Rey, Duala, Banana, Boma, Matadi, $27.

Commodities—Automobiles, Beads, Bicycles, Brassware, Canvas, Cigars, Cigarettes, Cotton Yarn, Drugs, Florida Water, Matches (safety), Mirrors, Musical Instruments, Perfumery, Woolens, Sewing Machines, Toys, Yellow Metal: (1)Dakar, Bissao, Bathurst, Boulama, Conakry, Sierra Leone, Liberia, Ivory Coast, Addah, Togo, Dahomey, $28.00; (2) Sherbro, Monrovia, Gold Coast, Lagos, Iddo and all ports beyond, up to and including Calabar, $30.00; (3) All ports South of Duala, including Congo, except ports mentioned in Group 4, $35.00; (4) Victoria, Rio del Rey, Duala, Banana, Boma, Matadi, $32.00.

Commodities not otherwise specified; (1) Dakar, Bissao, Bathurst, Boulama, Conakry, Sierra Leone, Liberia, Ivory Coast, Addah, Togo, Dahomey, $28.00; (2) Sherbro, Monrovia, Gold Coast, Lagos, Iddo and all ports beyond, up to and including Calabar, $30.00; (3) All ports South of Duala, including Congo, except ports mentioned in Group 4, $35.00; (4) Victoria, Rio del Rey, Duala, Banana, Boma, Matadi, $32.00.

Commodities—Acids, Carbide of Calcium and all other dangerous goods carried only by agreement: (1) Dakar, Bissao, Bathurst, Boulama, Conakry, Sierra Leone, Liberia, Ivory Coast, Addah, Togo, Dahomey, $45.00; (2) Sherbro, Monrovia, Gold Coast, Lagos, Iddo, and all ports beyond, up to and including Calabar, $45.00; (3) All ports South of Duala, including Congo, except ports mentioned in Group 4, $45.00; (4) Victoria, Rio del Rey, Duala, Banana, Boma, Matadi, $45.00.

Petrol: (1) Dakar, Bissao, Bathurst, Boulama, Conakry, Sierra Leone, Liberia, Ivory Coast, Addah, Togo, Dahomey, $40.00; (2) Sherbro, Monrovia, Gold Coast, Lagos, Iddo and all ports beyond, up to and including Calabar, $40.00; (3) All ports South of Duala, including Congo, except ports mentioned in Group 4, $40.00; (4) Victoria, Rio del Rey, Duala, Banana, Boma, Matadi, $40.00.

The above rates are net and at per ton gross weight or measurement, at ship's option.

Heavy Lift Scale: Above rates apply on pieces and (or) packages weighing up to 4,480 pounds each. For pieces and (or) packages in excess of 4,480 pounds each, customary heavy lift scale to be added.

Issued by Rate Department, Division of Operations; Approved, J. E. Cushing, Acting Director of Operations.

SERIAL NO. 103.

Supplement No. 1 to Pacific Far East Freight Tariff No. 16-D—Effective August 18, 1919.

United States Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation Rates of Freight from United States Pacific Coast Ports to Hongkong, Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama, Manila.

Refer to tariff and make the following changes and additions:

Item No. 34. Commodity—Flour, in sacks, rates per 100 lbs., .50.

Item No. 50. Commodity—Add—Angle bars; Rail joints; Spliced bars; Tie plates; Track Spikes; Bolts and Nuts.

Item No. 96-A. Tin, crushed and scrap, in bales, ship's option, per cu. ft., .35.

Issued by Rate Department, Division of Operations; Approved, J. E. Cushing, Acting Director of Operations.

INDIA TARIFF NO. 3-B.

Cancelling India Tariff No. 3-A.

United States Shipping Board, Emergency Fleet Corporation, Rates of Freight from United States North Atlantic Ports via Direct Steamers.

To India.

Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, all cargo stowing under 40 ft. per 100 lbs., $1.10; all cargo stowing 40 ft. and over per cubic ft., .70.

Madras, Rangoon, all cargo stowing under 40 ft. per 100 lbs., $1.30; all cargo stowing 40 ft. and over per cubic ft., .75.

Exceptions.

Deck Cargo (objectionable cargo handled on deck).

Bombay, Calcutta, Colombo, Karachi, all cargo stowing under 40 ft. per 100 lbs., $1.20; all cargo stowing 40 ft. and over per cuhic ft., .80.

Madras, Rangoon, all cargo stowing under 40 ft. per 100 lbs., $1.40; all cargo stowing 40 ft. and over per cubic ft., .85.

***Firearms.**

Bombay, Calcutta, Colombo, Karachi, .85 per cubic foot.

Madras, Rangoon, .90 per cubic foot.

*Cartridges, Small Arms Ammunition, Cartridge shells (empty). Safety primers, Safety caps, Safety fuses—To all ports, .04 per pound; minimum, $4.00 net per case of 100 pounds.

Rates apply on pieces or packages weighing up to 4,480 pounds each and not exceeding 30 feet in length. For pieces or packages in excess of 4,480 pounds, customary heavy lift scale to be added.

*Steamer must have a lock-fast place to stow same and shipment must be under personal supervision of the captain. Pistols and revolvers must be packed in hermetically sealed iron drums or packages similar nature before same can be accepted.

Ad valorem rate: 3 per cent plus regular port of call rate.

Minimum Bill of Lading: Minimum Bill of Lading charge, $7.50.

Parcel Receipts: Parcel Receipts, $1.50 per cubic foot—minimum charge, $3.00 on parcels valued under $10.00.

The above rates do not apply on dangerous or hazardous cargo.

COAL AND COKE TARIFF.

Supplement No. 1 to European Coal and Coke Tariff No. 22-C.

United States Shipping Board, Emergency Fleet Corporation, Rates of Freight from United States Atlantic Ports and Charleston, S. C.

To—	Coal: per ton of 2,240 pounds.	Guaranteed tons daily discharge. Steel.	Wood.	Coke: Per ton of 2,240 pounds.	Guaranteed tons daily discharge.
Brest, Dieppe, Bayonne	$22.50	700	525	$33.75	600
Nantes, St. Nazaire	22.50	700	525	33.75	600
Trelleborg	25.00	800	600	37.50	600
Gefle	28.00	800	600	42.00	600
Amsterdam	23.00	1,000	750	34.50	600
Danzig	25.00	1,000	750	37.50	600
Memel	27.00	600	450	40.50	600
Huelva, Porto Ferrojo, Vigo	23.50	700	525	35.25	600
Alicante, Malaga, Valencia	26.00	1,000	750	39.00	600
Taranto	28.50	1,000	750	42.75	600
Spalato	31.00	1,000	750	46.50	600
Palermo	26.50	700	525	39.75	600
Messina	29.00	1,000	750	43.50	600
Catania	29.00	600	450	43.50	600
Valleta	27.50	1,000	750	41.25	600
Burgas, Galatz, Varna	31.00	1,000	750	46.50	600

Conditions: Discharge as above indicated, with time counting 24 hours after arrival, whether in berth or not. Sundays and holidays only excepted. If discharge is not completed within the time specified, demurrage to be paid at the rate of $1.00 (50c wooden vessels) per net registered ton per running day, payable day by day.

Coke: Subject to condition that vessel have option of carrying not over 25 per cent on deck at owner's risk.

LUMBER TARIFF NO. 27.

United States Shipping Board, Emergency Fleet Corporation, Rates of Freight from United States Atlantic and Gulf Ports on Lumber, Timber and Logs.

To—	Yellow Pine Lumber and Timber per 1,000 superficial feet. (1)	(2)	Other Lumber and Timber, Heavy, per 100 pounds. (1)	(2)	Other Lumber and Timber, Light, per 100 pounds. (1)	(2)	Logs: Ash, Hickory, Oak, Poplar, per 100 pounds. (1)	(2)
United Kingdom	$45.00	$48.00	$1.07½	$1.15	$1.31	$1.40	$1.07½	$1.15
France, Havre, Bordeaux	55.00	58.00	1.33	1.40	1.62	1.70	1.33	1.40
Holland, Rotterdam	55.00	58.00	1.33	1.40	1.62	1.70	1.33	1.40
Belgium, Antwerp	55.00	58.00	1.33	1.40	1.62	1.70	1.33	1.40
Germany, Bremen, Hamburg	66.00	69.00	1.57½	1.65	1.92	2.00	1.57½	1.65
Denmark, Copenhagen	66.00	69.00	1.57½	1.65	1.92	2.00	1.57½	1.65
Sweden, Gothenburg	66.00	69.00	1.57½	1.65	1.92	2.00	1.57½	1.65
Sweden, Stockholm	76.00	79.00	1.82½	1.90	2.22	2.30	1.82½	1.90
Finland, Helsingfors	87.00	90.00	2.07½	2.15	2.52	2.60	2.07½	2.15
France, Cette, Marseilles	70.00	73.00	1.68	1.75	2.04	2.10	1.68	1.75
Spain, Barcelona	80.00	83.00	1.93	2.00	2.34	2.40	1.93	2.00
Italy, Genoa, Naples	70.00	73.00	1.68	1.75	2.04	2.10	1.68	1.75

(1) From South Atlantic ports. (2) From Gulf ports.

The classification of heavy and light lumber and timber to be as per schedule below.

Actual track scale weight to govern. In absence of track scale weights, estimated weights per thousand superficial feet as shown in schedule below will apply.

Classification of Lumber and Estimated Weights Per Thousand Superficial Feet.

Light.	Dry.	Green.
Basswood	2,500	4,200
Butternut	2,500	4,000
Cedar	7,750	4,000
Chestnut	2,800	5,000
Cottonwood	2,800	4,600
Cypress	3,000	5,000
Elm, soft	3,000	4,750
Hemlock	2,650	3,800
Poplar	2,800	3,900
Spruce	2,800	4,000
Sycamore	3,000	4,750
Tupleo	2,800	3,900
Willow	2,800	4,200
Heavy.	**Dry.**	**Green.**
Ash, black	3,250	4,600
Ash, white	3,800	4,600
Beech	4,000	5,750
Birch	4,000	5,500
Cherry	3,800	5,000
Dogwood	6,000	7,000
Elm, rock	4,000	5,400
Gum	3,300	5,400
Hickory	4,500	6,000
Hackberry	3,200	4,600
Lignum vitae	6,000	7,000
Locust	3,500	4,800
Mahogany	3,500	4,500
Maple	4,000	5,400
Oak	4,000	5,500
Persimmon	6,000	7,000
Walnut	3,800	4,900

Logs.

Ash	12,000
Hickory	16,000
Oak	14,000
Poplar	8,000

Rates apply on timbers and logs not exceeding two tons in weight. When exceeding two tons special contract.

Lighterage, if required, at risk and expense of cargo.

GRAIN DUST EXPLOSIONS.

Investigation into the causes of the recent grain dust explosion which caused the destruction of a large grain elevator at Port Colborne, Ontario, on the Welland Canal, involving much damage and loss of life, has focused added interest on the fire-prevention campaign now being conducted by the United States Grain Corporation under the direction of the Department of Agriculture's Bureau of Chemistry. An appropriation of $50,000 was recently made by the Grain Corporation for this work at the suggestion of Julius H. Barnes, United States Wheat Director.

The Port Colborne explosion was the most disastrous one of its kind to occur in America in two years and possibly might have been avoided by strict adherence to the Safety First principles which have been outlined for grain and elevator men after exhaustive investigations into the causes of grain dust explosions by the Bureau of Chemistry.

The Port Colborne elevator was constructed of fire resistive material, being made entriely of steel and reinforced concrete, and consequently the loss by fire was comparatively small. Ten men, however, lost their lives, four were severely burned and six others slightly injured. A barge beside the elevator was completely wrecked and it is estimated that nearly $1,000,000 worth of damage was done to the elevator structure.

MAIL FOR HUNGARY.

Second Asst. Postmaster General,
Washington, Sept 10, 1919.

Letters, post cards, printed matter, samples of merchandise, and commercial papers will be accepted for transmission to Hungary subject to the Postal Union postage rates, conditions, and classification.

Pending further arrangements, the articles mentioned above will be accepted for registration.

No provision has been made for the transmission of merchandise, other than samples, whether paid at the letter rate of postage or not.

OTTO PRAEGER,
Second Asst. Postmaster General.

Location of Army Retail Stores

(Continued from page 1.)

followed by the name of the city and State.

Alabama—Atlanta, Ga.
Arizona—El Paso, Tex.
Arkansas—St. Louis, Mo.
California—San Francisco, Cal. (for points in counties north of San Louis Obispo, Kern, and San Bernardino).
California—Los Angeles, Cal. (for points located in counties south of and including the above counties).
Colorado—Denver, Colo.
Connecticut—New York City.
Delaware—Baltimore, Md.
District of Columbia (all points within a radius of 20 miles)—Washington, D. C.
Florida—Atlanta, Ga.
Georgia—Atlanta, Ga.
Idaho (for northern portion of State)—Seattle, Wash.
Idaho (for southern part of State)—Portland, Ore.
Illinois—Chicago, Ill.
Indiana (southern half)—Jeffersonville, Ind.
Indiana (northern half)—Chicago, Ill.
Iowa—Chicago, Ill.
Kansas—St. Louis, Mo.
Kentucky—Jeffersonville, Ind.
Louisiana—New Orleans, La.
Maine—Boston, Mass.
Maryland—Baltimore, Md.
Massachusetts—Boston, Mass.
Michigan (the peninsula north of Indiana and Ohio)—Detroit, Mich.
Michigan (peninsula east of Wisconsin)—St. Paul, Minn.
Minnesota—St. Paul, Minn.
Mississippi—New Orleans, La.
Missouri—St. Louis, Mo.
Montana—Seattle, Wash.
Nebraska—Omaha, Neb.
Nevada—San Francisco, Cal.
New Hampshire—Boston, Mass.
New Jersey—New York City.
New Mexico—El Paso, Tex.
New York (portion due east of Pennsylvania to northeast corner of Connecticut)—New York City.
New York (portion north of line drawn due east from Pennsylvania to northwest corner of county)—Schenectady, N. Y.
North Carolina—Charleston, S. C.
North Dakota—Omaha, Neb.
Ohio—Columbus, Ohio.
Oklahoma—St. Louis, Mo.
Oregon—Portland, Ore.
Pennsylvania (eastern half)—Philadelphia, Pa.
Pennsylvania (western half)—Pittsburgh, Pa.
Rhode Island—Boston, Mass.
South Carolina—Charleston, S. C.
South Dakota—Omaha, Neb.
Tennessee—Atlanta, Ga.
Texas—San Antonio, Tex.
Utah—Denver, Colo.
Vermont—Boston, Mass.
Virginia (all except the District of Columbia and that territory contained within 20 miles radius of the District of Columbia)—Newport News, Va.
Washington—Seattle, Wash.
West Virginia—Columbus, Ohio.
Wisconsin (northern half) — St. Paul, Minn.
Wisconsin (southern half) — Chicago, Ill.
Wyoming—Denver, Colo.

PRICE LIST.

The Director of Sales, in the appended list, makes a partial enumeration of the commodities to be offered for sale in the retail stores which will be opened by the Quartermaster Corps of the Army on September 25 in a number of the principal cities of the country, and gives the prices at which the commodities enumerated will be sold. Supplemental lists, containing additional commodities and their sales prices, will be made public from time to time. The prices quoted include charges for delivery to any point in the United States. These stores will make sales both over the counter and on mail orders. The prices fixed on these commodities are the same for sales made over the counter or delivered to the consumer in response to mail orders.

The appended list includes both new and renovated goods. No renovated goods will be sold on mail orders. Such stocks will be sold only over the counter.

The War Department has divided the country into a number of retail districts in each of which one of the stores will be located. Residents of the respective districts must place their orders with the store in the particular district in which they reside. The Quartermaster General will define, in the near future, by boundaries, each of these retail districts and give the location of the store which will be established in each.

The surplus stock of each commodity, the quantity of which is sufficiently large to justify such procedure, has been allocated to the retail districts into which the country has been divided, each district's allotment being based on the population of the territory embraced within the district boundary, and a distribution of the surplus is now being made in accordance with this allocation. The character of certain of the commodities to be offered for sale is such that the demand for them will be restricted to certain sections of the country. Such commodities will be distributed only to the stores located in those particular sections.

All deliveries of goods ordered by mail will be made through the Parcels Post Service, but mail orders must be addressed directly to the store in the district in which the purchaser resides and not to the postmaster of that city.

All mail orders must be accompanied by cash, postal money order or certified check. No uncertified checks will be accepted. To assure delivery of mail orders, the War Department will insure all mail order purchases of over $2 at Government expense. Orders for less than $2 worth of goods will be shipped at purchasers' risk.

The Quartermaster General has directed his sales organization to select, in each of the cities in which stores will be established, a building accessible to the class of trade to which the commodity offered for sale will most strongly appeal.

Where local conditions appear to justify such action, the superintendents of the stores are authorized to establish branches within their retail districts.

The following list includes the commodities to be offered in the stores on which prices have been fixed.

Article.		Price.
Arctics, cloth top	per pair,	$1.60
Arctics, all rubber	per pair,	2.25
Blanket, all wool	each,	6.00
Blankets, wool and cotton	each,	5.00
Blankets, cotton	per pair,	3.00
Bags, rubber, hot water	each,	.65
Boots, rubber, hip	per pair,	5.25
Brooms, stable, with handle	each,	.75
Brooms, corn	each,	.60
Brushes, scrub	each,	.15
Brushes, shaving	each,	.15
Candles, tallow	per lb.,	.20
Cans, ash or garbage, assorted sizes,	ea.,	3.00
Cups, canteen	each,	.15
Drawers, wool ribbed, winter heavy,	per pair,	1.00
Drawers, winter, wool, light	per pair,	1.00
Drawers, summer, balbriggan, nainsook elastic seam, knee and full length,	per pair,	.50
Gloves, Jersey knit	per pair,	.50
Hats, oil skin	each,	.75
Kettles, camp, with covers	each,	.80
Lariats	each,	.65
Leggins, foot	per pair,	.75
Overalls, combination	per pair,	2.50
Overalls, bib	per pair,	1.25
Raincoats, commercial	each,	5.25
Staffs, flag, 5-ft. sectional steel	each,	1.10
Staffs, flag, 8-ft. sectional wood	each,	1.10
Socks, summer, cotton	per pair,	.15
Socks, wool, light	per pair,	.25
Socks, wool, heavy	per pair,	.55
Thimbles, saddler's	each,	.08
Towels, bath	each,	.45
Towels, huck	each,	.45
Undershirts, winter, wool	each,	1.00
Undershirts, winter, wool, light	each,	1.00
Undershirts, cotton fleece lined	each,	.50
Undershirts, summer	each,	.50
Whips, artillery	each,	1.00

Reclaimed or Renovated Articles.

Article.		Price.
Arctics of all kinds	per pair,	$1.00
Blankets, all wool	each,	5.00
Blankets, wool and cotton mixed	each,	3.50
Blankets, cotton	per pair,	1.00
Cans meat	each,	.20
Drawers, summer	per pair,	.25
Forks	per doz.,	.24
Knives	per doz.,	.48
Leggins, foot	per pair,	.35
Overalls, combination	per pair,	1.25
Overalls, bib	per pair,	.75
Spoons	per doz.,	.18
Socks, wool, light	per pair,	.12½
Socks, wool, heavy	per pair,	.30
Undershirts, winter, wool, heavy	each,	.60
Undershirts, winter, wool, light	each,	.60
Undershirts, wool and cotton	each,	.30
Undershirts, summer	each,	.25

HOW TO INCREASE PRODUCTION

And Secure Greater Co-operation in Your Plant.

We are producing in poster form each week the best appeal by a Government official which is destined to increase production and harmony.

Posting these in your factory or store should be very helpful to you and your employes.

Samples of Posters and terms submitted upon application.—Bureau of Information on Government Activities, 10 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C.

Better than money because they earn money; buy a WAR-SAVINGS STAMP to-day.

CHEMICALS AND WARFARE.

The War Department authorizes publication of the following information concerning the assistance rendered to the 1st Division by the 1st Gas Regiment of the Chemical Warfare Service:

Gas is projected by two agencies—artillery and special troops. Artillery, although less efficient than the material of special troops, projects practically 75 per cent of the total of all gas. Their area of activity—that is, the position of the targets—begins between 1,500 and 2,000 yards behind the front lines. The intervening terrain is gassed or smoked or set on fire—as the necessity may require or the tactical situation make advisable—by gas troops.

The two important activities of special gas troops are projecting gas and projecting gas and incendiary ammuniton. Under certain conditions each of these is most easily employed. On stable fronts—those on which there is little movement, although there may be great activity—gas is most efficiently and frequently used, while smoke is used to cover a raid generally of short duration or in connecton with incendiary ammunition to destroy active machine-gun nests. On a moving front smoke and incendiary ammunition is most generally employed, while gas is brought into play by special troops but seldom.

Gas Operation.

To describe a gas operation in detail would be tedious. In general, it happens about in this manner: Upon being assigned to a front, the battalion commander obtains from the chief of the Intelligence Section of the staff of the division on whose front he is operating, a secret map of the enemy's positions, and of his own. He, together with his staff and his company commander, studies the enemy pos tions for enemy concentrations and favorable terrain. Upon arriving at suitable targets they, by personal inspection of our line opposite to the selected targets, determine upon the gun positions and forward dumps for ammunition and billets for the men, which will be most suitable to the unit holding the front line and the operation plan. The company officers make their reconnaissance and their plans for taking care of their men and material, the gun positions are selected, the ranges and ammunition determined, and the material necessary brought into the line by light railroads or trucks and deposited in the battalion forward dump. From there to the forward positions it is taken and prepared for firing by the company officers and their personnel by whatever means available. The project thus prepared having been approved by Operations Staff of the division and an hour set for the show to be pulled, the company officers and men are notified of this zero and make their plans to finish their work in time. After the shoot it is necessary to salvage the material undamaged either by fireing or by retaliation, which is generally sent over in direct proportion to the number of casualties caused by the gas shoot.

It is easily seen that such a cumbersome operation cannot readily be staged on a front that is constantly moving, and it is only when the attack is held up for several hours that it is possible to use gas.

Bombs Furnish Smoke.

In contrast to the cumbersomeness of gas is the mobility of the smoke material, although it is not nearly as mobile as the Army will have it in the future. In any number of cases within 30 minutes after being notified by the commander of the assault battalion that his forces are being held up by machine-gun fire a platoon commander of the first gas regiment attached to the assault battalion on the attack had determined his target gun position and range and had sufficiently swamped the machine-gun position with smoke and incendiary ammunition, that the battalion could resume its advance without further molestation from those sources. To illustrate: On the 4th of October, 1918, a platoon of Company "C," 1st Gas Regiment, commanded by Lieut. Millar, was attached to the 1st Division and assigned to an assault battalion which had Hill 240 and the valley which is to the north in the district immediately northwest of Exermont, in the Forest of Argonne drive. Upon reaching the crest of the ridge at 240, the attack was checked by machine guns hidden in the valley below, which was slightly wooded. The platoon commander was informed of the situation. He, on his map, located the position of the machine guns and a position which offered protection for his batteries which, together with their ammunition, were being carried on the backs of his men who, although so heavily laden, were successfully maintaining their place just to the rear of the assault battalion. Having determined a range and line of fire, he bombarded the machine-gun nests with 20 rounds of thermite on each of the 3 targets. Immediately following this bombardment the infantry advanced and reported that the machine guns were not active and no casualties were caused by these positions. The number of such operations was limited only by the number of platoons, and the amount of ammunition available to be sent in to the attack; for every battalion at some stage of the attack could effectively use such assistance. Smoke is used on a stable front to cover raids. Tactics with smoke must be varied. The reason for this statement is shown by relating the following incident: On a division's front, north of Toul, a smoke box barrage was laid down to assist a small raid which was very successful. Two days following the same tactics were employed very disastrously to the raiding party for the German artillery blew the box barrage off the map. Smoke, therefore, develops into quite a game of outguessing the enemy.

A 4-inch white phosphorus bomb will furnish enough smoke to effectively cover immediately a front of 20 yards, and will effectively cover 42-80 yards more dependent upon the direction and velocity of the wind. The phosphorus from such a shell will ignite anything inflammable with which it comes in contact. A burn received from phosphorus makes a nasty, slow-healing sore, so it is easy to imagine the consternation of a German machine gunner at being surrounded by a perfectly opaque cloud of smoke and being showered with bits of burning phosphorus, which he could not, with the materials at his disposal, extinguish. This one bit of ammunition has saved many a difficult situation and thousands of American lives.

Railroad Finances For July

The Operating Statistics Section of the Railroad Administration has published figures covering the financial results of operation for the month of July for all Class 1 roads in Federal operation. These comprise 232,004 miles of road, or 97 per cent of the total of 240,177 miles of road Federally operated.

Class 1 Railroads in Federal Operation—Condensed Income Statement.

	Month of July.		Increase or Decrease.	
	1919.	1918.	Amount.	Per cent.
Operating revenues	$499,694,136	$463,958,521	*$14,264,385	*2.1
Operating expenses	352,957,237	312,701,610	40,265,627	12.9
Net operating revenue	96,726,899	151,256,911	*54,530,012	
Taxes, rents, etc.	20,057,422	14,209,806	5,847,616	
Net operating income	76,669,477	137,047,105	*60,377,628	
Operating ratio	78.5	67.4	11.1	

* Indicates decrease.

One-twelfth of the annual rental due the companies covered by the report amounts to $74,352,976, so that the net profit to the Government was $2,316,501 for these properties.

In making comparison with last year it should be noted that while the freight and passenger rates are on substantially the same basis in both years, the wage scale of July, 1919, is substantially higher than that of July, 1918.

Complete figures for freight train operation, including mixed trains, show:

Class 1 Roads in Federal Operation—Freight Traffic Movement.

	Month of July.		Increase or Decrease.	
	1919.	1918.	Amount.	Per cent.
Revenue and non-revenue ton miles (Thous.)	34,914,294	39,347,137	*4,432,843	*11.3
Loaded freight car miles (Thous.)	1,255,328	1,313,378	*58,050	*4.4
Total freight car miles (Thous.)	1,846,346	2,022,460	*176,114	*8.7
Freight train miles (Thous.)	48,242	55,449	*7,207	*13.0
Trainload—tons	724	710	14	2.0
Carload—tons	27.8	30.0	*2.2	*7.3
Per cent loaded to total car miles	68.0	64.9	3.1	4.8

* Indicates decrease.

Questionnaire to Forest Industries

To handle such important problems in the administration of the income-tax laws as depletion and depreciation in the forest industries there has been organized in the Bureau of Internal Revenue, largely at the request of such industries, a timber section. Representatives of the Bureau recently met in Washington with lumbermen, pulp and paper manufacturers and timber owners of Chicago, New York and Washington, and during a series of sessions which lasted ten days drafted a questionnaire, the purpose of which is to obtain detailed data with regard to the timberland manufacturing plants and operations of this class of taxpayers. A copy of this questionnaire will be sent to every income taxpayer of the forest industries, and, upon request, an extra copy may be obtained of the Bureau of Internal Revenue at Washington, or from the nearest Collector of Internal Revenue.

The following statement with regard to the questionnaire was made by John H. Kirby, president of the National Lumber Manufacturers' Association: "The Bureau of Internal Revenue has found that to assure justice in the final audit of our income and excess profits returns the peculiar conditions of our industry require that each of us, big or little, have opportunity to lay before the Treasury Department additional facts concerning his property and operations. "Considerable labor and great care will be necessary in filling out these forms. But the advantage to us as taxpayers will far offset the time and expense. This is the effort of the Treasury Department to make the administration of the Revenue Law fair, intelligent, and impartial, and is probably, all things considered, the simplest way this can be done. "I earnestly urge upon all lumbermen in the United States, in this anxious hour not for our industry only but for our country, that they aid wherever possible the orderly processes of our Government."

Series of Conferences.

The Bureau of Internal Revenue announces acceptance of the invitation of lumbermen to have its representatives meet the taxpayers in a series of conferences to discuss the general purpose of the questionnaire and specific questions which arise in filling it out.

Following are the places and dates of such meetings:

Pfister Hotel, Milwaukee, Wis., September 29 and 30.

Hotel St. Paul, St. Paul, Minn., October 1 and 2.

Hotel Davenport, Spokane, Wash., October 8 and 9.

Hotel Washington, Seattle, Wash., October 10 and 11.

Multonomah Hotel, Portland, Ore., October 13 and 14.

Chmber of Commerce, Merchants' Exchange Building, San Francisco, Cal., October 17 and 18.

Brown Palace Hotel, Denver, Col., October 22.

Hotel Baltimore, Kansas City, Mo., October 24 and 25.

Gayoso Hotel, Memphis, Tenn., October 27 and 28.

Hotel Rice, Houston, Tex., October 30 and 31.

Grunewald Hotel, New Orleans, La., November 4 and 5.

Mason Hotel, Jacksonville Fla., November 7 and 8.

Langren Hotel, Ashville, N. C., November 12 and 13.

Monticello Hotel, Norfolk, Va., October 17 and 18.

Sinton Hotel, Cincinnati, O., October 20 and 21.

Hotel Pontchartrain, Detroit, Mich., October 23 and 24.

Room 323, State Educational Building, Albany, N. Y., October 27 and 28.

Chamber of Commerce, Portland, Me., October 30 and 31.

Consultations Arranged.

In order to give taxpayers of the forest industries the greatest possible assistance in the preparation of the questionnaire, forest valuation engineers will be available for consultation at the office of the Collector of Internal Revenue in the following cities on dates named:

Portland, Me., Ed. R. Linn, October 16 to 18, November 1 to 4, November 18 to 21, December 5 to 8.

New York, N. Y., Customhouse, Ed. R. Linn, October 20 to 22, November 10 to 13, December 1 to 3.

Cincinnati, O., R. C. Hall, October 11 to 14, November 7 to 10, December 4 to 6.

Nashville, Tenn., R. C. Hall, November 1 to 5, November 21 to 25, December 8 to 10.

Raleigh, N. C., Inman F. Eldridge, October 23 to 25, November 21 to 24, December 10 to 13.

Atlanta Ga., Inman F. Eldredge, October 13 to 15, November 15 to 19, December 3 to 8.

New Orleans, La., J. B. Woods, October 13 to 16, November 6 to 8, November 19 to 22, December 8 to 11.

Little Rock, Ark., J. B. Woods, October 18 to 21, November 11 to 14, December 1 to 4.

Denver, Col., E. B. Tanner, October 23 to 25, November 10 to 12, November 25 to 29.

Phoenix, Ariz., Swift Berry, October 27 to 30, December 13 to 15.

Portland, Ore., W. T. Andrews, October 2 to 4, October 15 to 18, November 3 to 5, November 26 to 29.

San Francisco, Cal., Swift Berry, October 1 to 3, October 20 to 22, November 5 to 8, November 25 to 29, December 8 to 10.

Tacoma, Wash., W. T. Andrews, October 29 to November 1, November 20 to 22, December 8 to 10.

St. Paul, Minn., E. B. Tanner, October 3 to 4, October 29 to November 1, November 19 to 22, December 4 to 6.

Detroit, Mich., R. C. Hall, October 6 to 9, November 17 to 19, December 1 to 3.

Spokane, Wash., at the Davenport Hotel, W. T. Andrews, October 22 to 25, November 12 to 15, December 3 to 6.

GOVERNMENT SUPPLIES FOR SALE.

11,150 wagon and cart axles. Sealed bids will be opened 10 a. m., Oct. 10, 1919, at Zone Supply Office, Jeffersonville, Ind. Particulars, special bid forms may be obtained upon application to above office or Zone Supply offices, attention Surplus Property Officer, following cities: New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Newport News, Atlanta, Chicago, St. Louis, New Orleans, San Antonio, Omaha, El Paso, San Francisco. Refer to S. P. D. No. 5243 MV.

145 pressed steel trucks, for warehouses and platforms, f. o. b. Pittsburgh, Pa. Sealed bids will be opened 10 a. m., Sept. 30, 1919, at Zone Supply Office, 21st Street and Oregon Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa. Particulars, special bid forms may be obtained at above Office or Zone Supply Offices, attention Surplus Property Officer, following cities: Boston, New York, Baltimore, Newport News, Atlanta, Jeffersonville, Ind., Chicago, St. Louis, New Orleans, San Antonio, Omaha, El Paso, San Francisco. Refer to S. P. D. No. 1290 MV.

Wagon ambulances, ambulance bodies, ambulance storm aprons. Ambulances can be converted into wagonettes for buss lines, police patrol, school, grocery, delivery, express or ice wagons.

Sealed bids will be opened 10 a. m., Oct. 10, 1919, at Zone Supply Office, Jeffersonville, Ind. Particulars, special bid forms may be obtained upon application to Zone Supply Offices, attention Surplus Property Officer, following cities: Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Newport News, Atlanta, Chicago, St. Louis, New Orleans, San Antonio, El Paso, Omaha, San Francisco. Refer to S. P. D. No. 5245 MV.

152 (used) escort wagons, located at Camp Travis, Texas. Suitable for farming, contracting, lumbering and structural steel hauling. Sealed bids will be opened 10 a. m., Oct. 2, 1919, at Zone Supply Office, San Antonio, Texas. Particulars, special bid forms may be obtained at above Office or Zone Supply Offices, attention Surplus Property Officer, following cities: Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Newport News, Atlanta, Jeffersonville, Ind., Chicago, St. Louis, New Orleans, Omaha, El Paso, San Francisco. Refer to S. P. D. No. 1203 MV.

GUARANTY TO BRITISH EXPORTERS.

According to the London Times of Aug. 7 the British government has come to a decision affecting British trading relations with the new European States which have been set up by the peace treaty and with parts of Russia. It has been decided to set aside $125,000,000 as a guaranty to British exporters against loss in their trading operations with these regions, which at the moment have neither a satisfactory currency nor enough goods to exchange for British exports. An official announcement to this effect will shortly be made, Trade Commissioner Brock reports.

COTTON EMBARGO WITHDRAWN.

A cablegram from Consul General Hollis, London, Sept. 10, 1919, announces the withdrawal of the British export embargo on American cotton.

FRENCH EMBARGO ON BEETS.

A cable from Commercial Attache C. D. Snow, Paris, Sept. 9, 1919, states that the French government has prohibited the exportation of sugar beets.

SALES OF EVAPORATED FRUITS.

The War Department authorizes publication of the following statement from the Office of the Director of Sales:

The Director of Sales announces that the Quartermaster General of the Army is offering to municipalities at fixed prices, for resale to their residents, a quantity of evaporated apples, peaches, and prunes now in cold storage at various points throughout the United States. A Municipality desiring to purchase any portion of this stock is requested to place its order with the Surplus Property Officer detailed to headquarters of the zone in which the city is located. The War Department will endeavor to distribute the fruits equitably to the cities throughout the United States, filling orders in the sequence of their receipt. This offering to municipalities will remain in effect until September 25, at which time the War Department will resort to other methods of marketing such portion of the stock of fruits as it may have failed to dispose of to municipalities, or municipal selling agencies.

Offered to Municipalities.

These evaporated fruits were offered to municipalities at the same time that other subsistence stores were made available to the cities of the country. A number of orders have been placed with the sales agencies of the War Department by municipalities, or municipal selling agencies, for portions of these stocks.

The original offering of evaporated apples, consisted of 1,181,848 pounds, packed in 50-pound cases which will be sold to municipalities or municipal selling agencies at $6.44 per case.

The peaches consisted of 1,394,815 pounds. They are packed in 50-pound cases, and are offered at $6.50 per case.

The offering of prunes embraced 5,992,002 pounds, packed in 50-pound cases, the price of which is $5.50 per case.

Refrigerator Cars Required.

These fruits having been in cold storage, must be shipped in refrigerator cars. Consequently, since a municipality, or municipal selling agency, which buys these fruits will be required to pay the transportation charges from the zone headquarters at which the order is filed to the community by which it is placed, the War Department suggest that advantageous purchases cannot be made in less than car load lots of 30,000 pounds. The War Department, however, will accept from any municipality, or properly approved municipal selling agency, orders for mixed carloads of these fruits.

The War Department will not ship the fruits on consignment and take back unsold portions of orders placed by the cities, but it will extend to municipalities, or municipal selling agencies to which city officials have given indorsement, a credit of 30 days on orders placed for these products.

The conditions of resale fixed by the War Department are the same which were prescribed by the War Department for other subsistence handled by municipalities and municipal selling agencies. The city, or its selling agency, must agree to resell these frozen products to the public at the prices fixed by the War Department, plus a sum sufficient to cover transportation and other expenses incident to reselling which the municipality, or the selling agency, must assume

Orders for the evaporated fruits and inquiries concerning these stocks should be addressed either to the Surplus Property Division, Subsistence Branch, Munitions Building, Washington, D. C., or to the Surplus Property Officer, Zone Supply Office, in any of the following cities: Boston, New York, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Newport News, Atlanta, New Orleans, St. Louis, Jeffersonville, Ind., Chicago, San Antonio, Omaha, El Paso, and San Francisco.

Inventory of Railroad Supplies

GENERAL ORDER NO. 62.

United States Railroad Administration Director General of Railroads.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 10, 1919.

On each and every railroad or other system of transportation under Federal control and operated by the Director General of Railroads an inventory shall be taken during the month of November or December, 1919, by actual count, measurement, weight, etc., of all new, second hand, and scrap materials and supplies received and on hand, whether in material stock or charge out to any other accounts, and such inventory shall be adjusted by additions and deductions to midnight of Dec. 31, 1919. In general, the inventory methods described in rules for store department operation, which have been distributed by the Division of Purchases, should be followed. Care should be taken, however, to see that all unapplied material on hand is included in the inventory. In those cases where weather conditions require the inventory being taken earlier than the date named, such inventory shall be taken during the month of October, 1919, in the manner prescribed above and adjusted by additions and deductions to midnight of Dec. 31, 1919.

After adjustment, the inventory shall be summarized on the form annexed hereto, Exhibit "B," to show the total quantity of each item of material and supplies on hand, arranged in the order and according to the United States Railroad Administration Standard Material Classification, except that a road may use such other classification as may on application be approved by the Division of Purchases, The units on this summary should be in the same order as, and comparable with, the summary of inventory taken as of Dec. 31, 1917. The quantities as of Dec. 31, 1917, as taken from the summary of that inventory, should be shown in the proper column and the difference between the two inventories indicated in space provided on blank. The inventory and summary shall be sent to the Director of the Division of Accounting. Copies thereof shall be furnished to the corporation if it desires.

The materials and supplies listed on the inventory of Dec. 31, 1917, shall be summarized on form annexed hereto, Exhibit "A," so as to show the total quantity of each item of material on hand, arranged in the order prescribed in the United States Railroad Administration Standard Material Classification, and forwarded with the said inventory to the Director of Accounting not later than Oct 15, 1919. A road may use such other classification as may, on application, be approved by the Division of Purchases. Copies of the summary shall be furnished to the interested corporation if it desires.

A separate statement of materials and supplies which have been shipped prior to Dec. 31, 1919, but not received and taken into stock on hand as of midnight of that date shall be listed with sufficient reference to purchase orders for identification and the lists sent to the Director of the Division of Accounting. Inasmuch as such materials and supplies will reach destination after midnight of Dec. 31, 1919, they should not be included in the inventory herein provided for.

Before inventories and summaries are sent to the Director of the Division of Accounting they should be bound in convenient sized books by using substantial backs, and each book plainly marked. They should be securely boxed and marked "Director of Division of Accounting, United States Railroad Administration, Washington, D. C. Inventory of ——— Railroad."

WALKER D. HINES,
Director General of Railroads.

PARAGUAY EXPORTS TO U. S.

Invoices certified at the Ascunsion consulate during the six months ended June 30, 1919, show that 26,726 hides, valued at $389,157; 4,965,543 pounds of quebracho extract, valued at $427,978, and 7,744 pounds of oil of petitgrain, valued at $20,046, representing a total of $837,181, were exported from Paraguay to the United States, as against 18,675 pounds of oil of petitgrain, valued at $35,180, which were certified for export for the corresponding period of 1918.

The gain comes as a direct result of the American-owned quebracho and meat-packing plants which began operations last year.

PARCEL POST MAIL COUNT.

First Assistant Postmaster General,
Washington, Sept. 11, 1919.

The semiannual count of parcel-post mail will be requested from October 1 to 15, 1919. Forms are being printed and will be mailed to postmasters at the earliest date practicable. Postmasters at offices where this count was heretofore made will please govern themselves accordingly in the event that forms are not received in time to begin the count.

J. C. KOONS,
First Assistant Postmaster General.

FABRICATED SHIPS FOR ITALY.

The fabricated ship is an American innovation that was adopted as a war measure to hasten the completion of that vital "bridge of ships" which was to hurry our armies to the battle lines. The war is over, and now it is realized that the requirements of peace may expand this war baby to giant size, and give America, already the leading shipbuilding nation of the world, not only an unlimited foreign market for this type of vessel, but a new and expanding market for its manufactured steel.

H. R. Carse, President of the Submarine Boat Corporation of Newark Bay, has laid before Chairman Payne of the United States Shipping Board a proposal from an Italian Shipping Company, to purchase all fabricated parts, machinery and equipment for a 5,350 ton steamship, the Italian corporation adding that it is disposed to purchase four vessels of the same type and tonnage, duplicates of the ships being built by the Submarine Boat Corporation for the United States Shipping Board.

As the Newark Bay plant is one of those being operated by the United States Shipping Board, it was necessary to obtain official sanction for the acceptance of this foreign order. This was accorded and Henry R. Sutphen, Vice President of the Company, sailed for Italy last week to confer with the Italian Company. The fabricated parts are to be assembled in Palermo.

There is a world shortage of ships. Many nations are in dire need of more tonnage and would like to build ships of their own. But many nations such as Italy and Japan are short of iron ore; in others such as Spain and Sweden, production has fallen off. This nation has an inexhaustible supply. Moreover, it can deliver its steel in every port of the world at a cheaper rate than any competitor. Its chief rival is Great Britain. But the latest available quotation for steel ship plates turned out from British plants for export, is £19 5s. per ton, equivalent at the present rate of exchange to $79.79, United Kingdom ports. The American price for the same product is $53 per ton, United States ports.

It is this demand for ships and the fact that the parts can now be fabricated in American shipyards, transported abroad and there assembled at a less cost than they can be built under the old method, which makes it apparent that this new industry is likely to undergo a great expansion, with the consequent stimulation of manufacture in many sections of the country.

UNDELIVERED INSURANCE CERTIFICATES.

Two hundred thousand insurance certificates are held in the Insurance Division of the Bureau of War Risk Insurance awaiting instructions from the insured. As soon as the bureau receives instructions as to the person to whom these certificates should be sent they will be mailed out. Of the certificates held in the bureau 125,000 have been held at the request of the insured and the remaining 75,000 could not be delivered due to mail restrictions on account of the war.

Internal Revenue Collections

Treasury Department,
Office of Commissioner of Internal Revenue,
Washington, D. C., September 6, 1919.

Sir: I have the honor to submit the following preliminary statement relating to the collection of internal revenue for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1919:

Total Collections, 1919 and 1918.

The total collections of internal revenue from all sources for the fiscal years 1919 and 1918 were as follows:

1919	$3,839,950,612.05
1918	3,694,619,638.72
Increase	$145,330,973.33

Income and Profits Taxes.

The collections from income and profits taxes for 1919, compared with those from similar taxes for 1918, were as follows:

1919	$2,596,008,702.70
1918	2,839,027,938.57
Decrease	$243,019,235.87

The original estimate of receipts from these sources for 1919 was $4,707,000,000, but the law provided for the payment of the tax, if the taxpayer so elected, in four equal installments, commencing with March 15, or the date of filing return, with the three subsequent payments due and payable on the 15th of June, September, and December, following.

It will thus be seen that the last two payments fall due in the fiscal year 1920, which explains the decrease in the collections made during 1919 in the foregoing comparison. It is estimated that the two remaining payments will amount to about $2,000,000,000, which, if added to the receipts for 1919, would bring the amount very close to the original estimate.

It is not possible at this time to segregate the collections of income and profits taxes, but special tabulations of the returns received are now being made for the annual report of the bureau, which will show separately the amounts assessed against corporations, partnerships, and individuals.

Miscellaneous Taxes.

The collections in 1919 and 1918 from miscellaneous taxes, which include all sources of internal revenue except income and profits taxes, were as follows:

1919	$1,243,941,909.35
1918	855,591,700.15
Increase	$388,350,209.20

The revenue derived in 1919 from distilled spirits and fermented liquors, representing two of the principal sources of internal revenue, was as follows:

	Amount.	Per cent of total collections.
Distilled spirits, including wines, etc.	$365,211,252.26	10
Fermented liquors	117,839,602.21	3
Total	$483,050,854.47	13

During the fiscal year, 1909, just prior to the passage of the tariff act of August 5, 1909, which, in section 38, provided for an excise tax on corporations as an additional source of revenue, the corresponding collections and their percentages were as follows:

	Amount.	Per cent of total collections.
Distilled spirits, including wines, etc.	$134,868,034.12	55
Fermented liquors	51,887,178.04	21
Total	$186,755,212.16	76

The miscellaneous taxes for 1919 include certain receipts from taxes on Philippine and Porto Rican products and from income tax assessed on railroads in Alaska, which are required to be paid into the treasuries of the Philippine Islands, Porto Rico, and the Territory of Alaska, respectively. These revenues are as follows:

Philippine Islands	$1,120,466.26
Porto Rico	957,688.46
Territory of Alaska (act of July 18, 1914)	21,167.86
Total	$2,099,322.58

Collections Under the Act of February 24, 1919.

The following is a statement of internal-revenue receipts for the period March 1 to June 30, 1919, grouped as nearly as possible to correspond with the designation of the taxes levied under the revenue act of 1918, approved February 24, 1919:

Title II.—Income tax; Title III.—War-profits and excess-profits tax (from corporations, partnerships, and individuals)	$2,262,976,826.16
Title IV.—Estate tax: Transfer of net estates of decedents	18,633,351.15

Title V.—Tax on transportation and other facilities and on insurance:		
Freight transportation	$37,222,257.49	
Express transportation	4,569,466.80	
Passenger transportation	28,781,003.58	
Seats, berths and staterooms	2,027,309.43	
Oil by pipe lines	2,370,164.76	
Telegraph, telephone, and radio messages	6,503,023.15	
Leased wires, or talking circuits	23,155.77	
Insurance	5,396,656.67	
		86,893,037.65
Title VI.—Tax on beverages:		
Distilled spirits	95,378,254.58	
Rectified spirits or wines	1,601,494.18	
Bottled-in-bond spirits	41,027.00	
Export spirits stamps	4,226.84	
Still or sparkling wines, cordials, etc.	3,996,101.30	
Grape brandy used in fortifying sweet wines	107,946.71	
Rectifiers, retail and wholesale dealers, manufacturers of stills, etc.	714,428.33	
Fermented liquors	50,408,887.46	
Brewers, retail and wholesale malt liquor dealers	64,156.89	
Floor tax on distilled spirits, wines, etc., including increased value of beer stamps in hands of brewers	42,742,234.55	
Beverages (nonalcoholic), including soft drinks, etc.	4,193,556.66	
		199,252,314.50
Title VII.—Tax on cigars, tobacco and manufactures thereof:		
Cigars	14,966,817.16	
Cigarettes	37,290,440.49	
Tobacco	22,273,364.22	
Snuff	2,111,448.65	
Cigarette papers and tubes	277,497.47	
Floor tax, including increased value of stamps in the hands of manufacturers	13,862,065.60	
		90,781,633.59
Title VIII.—Tax on admissions and dues:		
Admissions to places of amusement or entertainment	21,079,535.76	
Club dues	1,520,354.55	
		22,599,890.31
Title IX.—Excise taxes:		
Automobiles, etc.	29,262,864.79	
Musical instruments, sporting goods, chewing gum, hunting and bowie knives, articles made from fur, yachts, motor boats, etc., if sold for more than $15	13,279,161.04	
Perfumes, cosmetics, proprietary medicines or preparations, etc.	1,500,018.93	
Positive motion-picture films leased	23,915.98	
Sculpture, paintings, statuary, etc.	112,770.67	
Carpets and rugs, picture frames, trunks, valises, purses, certain grade of wearing apparel, etc.	394,971.78	
Jewelry, watches, clocks, opera and field glasses, etc.	1,794,247.50	
		46,367,950.69
Title X.—Special taxes:		
Corporations, on value of capital stock	3,111,627.76	
Brokers	743,115.53	
Theaters, museums, and concert halls, etc.	666,824.04	
Circuses, aggregation of entertainments, etc.	14,560.50	
Bowling alleys, pool and billiard tables	829,710.70	
Shooting galleries	8,986.59	
Riding academies	3,525.46	
Passenger automobiles for hire	507,721.01	
Use of yachts, power and sailing boats, etc.	190,764.45	
Cigar manufacturers	188,805.65	
Cigarette manufacturers	58,779.18	
Tobacco manufacturers	22,129.75	
Importers, manufacturers, and compounders of; and dealers and practitioners in opium, coca leaves, their salt derivatives, etc., including tax on the product	544,256.03	
		6,890,806.64
Title XI.—Stamp taxes:		
Bonds, capital stock issues, conveyances, etc.	7,498,050.50	
Capital stock transfers	3,654,937.68	
Sales of produce on exchange	2,991,997.11	
Playing cards	808,617.95	
		14,953,603.24
Unidentified collections (distribution by sources later)		4,775,200.00
Tax collections not provided for in revenue act of 1918:		
Alaska railroads income tax (act of July 18, 1914)	21,167.86	
Oleomargarine, adulterated, and process or renovated butter, and mixed flour	920,186.22	
Sales of condemned Government property, receipts under repealed laws, etc.	309,166.04	
		1,250,520.12
Total from all sources		$2,755,375,134.05

Note.—A number of items, especially under Title IX, excise taxes, include some delayed payments upon assessments made under the revenue act of 1917.

The figures shown in the foregoing statement (other than income and profits taxes, which embrace the first and second installments), can not be taken to represent the average of such receipts for a full four months period under the revenue act of 1918, as many of the miscellaneous taxes were not effective until April 1 and May 1. Furthermore, the collection of taxes effective on May 1 were, for the most part, deferred until after June 30, owing to the granting of an extension of time to July 20 for filing returns.

There are appended certain statistical statements of internal revenue receipts for 1919 and 1918. The totals for the fiscal year 1919 are subject to revision on the verification of collectors' accounts.

The annual report of the bureau will furnish detailed information in regard to all of the revenue collected and the expenditures relating thereto.

Respectfully,

DANIEL C. ROPER,
Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

HON. CARTER GLASS,
Secretary of the Treasury.

NO NEW ARMY SHOES FOR SALE.

The War Department authorizes publication of the following statement from the office of the Director of Sales:

The War Department has no new army shoes for sale and it is not anticipated that there will be any surplus of new shoes. Renovated shoes will be included in the stocks offered for sale in the retail stores to be opened throughout the country by the War Department on September 25.

Rumors have become current among the general public that the War Department was selling to shoe dealers stocks of new shoes made according to army specifications and acquired by the War Department for the equipment of soldiers, and numerous inquiries have been directed to the War Department by members of the shoe trade who seek to acquire stocks of army shoes. Publicity was recently given to a sale held by a Brooklyn, New York, shoe dealer whose stocks were advertised as army shoes. These shoes were commercial shoes made on lasts similiar to those used in the manufacture of War Department issue shoes, but they were not made for the War Department and no part of that stock was acquired from the War Department.

Both during and since the war, shoe manufacturers have produced shoes made on lasts similar to the army lasts for commercial uses, and, since these shoes tend to keep the feet of the civilian population—the country's potential soldiers—in good condition, the War Department has had no desire to discourage the manufacture of that type of shoe.

Every shoe that was manufactured for the War Department during the period that the United States was at war and passed the departmental inspection was accepted by the War Department and retained for army use. As is stated above, there is no present prospect that any of this stock of new shoes will be offered for sale.

RAIDROAD ACCOUNTING NOTICE.

Washington, Aug. 28, 1919.

For the information and guidance of carriers, we are quoting below a letter received from Mr. Daniel C. Roper, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, providing for the refund of collected war taxes in connection with the payment of reparation claims:

"Where taxes have been collected by carriers on the basis of their legally published rates, and such rates have subsequently been declared excessive and unreasonable, and ordered reduced by the Interstate Commerce Commission, reparation payments to the shippers being required, the carriers making reparation payments may refund the amount of taxes collected on the charges found to be excessive; or, in the event the taxes have been covered into the Treasury, the carrier in making reparation may refund the tax on the amount found to be excessive and take credit for the same against amounts included in any subsequent monthly return.

"C. A. PROUTY, Director."

GOVERNMENT DECISIONS AFFECTING BUSINESS

Treasury Department.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

Income and Profits Taxes.

(T. D. 2918.)

Treasury Department, Office of Commissioner of Internal Revenue, Washington, D. C.

To Collectors of Internal Revenue and Others Concerned:

T. D. 2907, approved Aug. 7, 1919, as to the acceptance of Treasury certificates of indebtedness in payment of income and profits taxes, is hereby amended by striking out the first sentence in the second paragraph in payment of income and profits taxes must be made by collectors with the Federal Reserve Banks of the districts in which the respective collectors' offices are located, unless otherwise specifically instructed by the Secretary of the Treasury," and inserting in lieu thereof, the following: "Deposits of Treasury certificates of indebtedness received in payment of income and profits taxes must be made by collectors, unless otherwise specifically instructed by the Secretary of the Treasury, with the Federal Reserve Bank of the district in which the collector's head office is located, or in case such head office is located in the same city with a branch Federal Reserve Bank, with such branch Federal Reserve Bank."

DANIEL C. ROPER,
Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

(T. D. 2919.)

Stamp Tax.

Treasury Department, Office of Commissioner of Internal Revenue, Washington, D. C.

To Collectors of Internal Revenue and Others:

Subdivision 1, Schedule A, Title XI, Revenue Act of 1918, provides:

"Bonds of indebtedness: On all bonds, debentures, or certificates of indebtedness issued by any person, and all instruments, however termed, issued by any corporation with interest coupons or in registered form, known generally as corporate securities, on each $100 of face value or fraction thereof, 5 cents: Provided, That every renewal of the foregoing shall be taxed as a new issue: Provided further, That when a bond conditioned for the repayment or payment of money is given in a penal sum greater than the debt secured, the tax shall be based upon the amount secured."

The following regulation relating to the stamp tax under the above subdivision is issued as an amendment to Article 14 of Regulations No. 55:

Article 14 (a) Certificates of indebtedness.—The term "certificates of indebtedness" includes only instrument securities, as distinguished from instruments evidencing debts arising in ordinary transactions between individuals.

DANIEL C. ROPER,
Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

Regulations 45 Amended.

Treasury Department,
Office of Commissioner of Internal Revenue,
Washington, D. C.

The final edition of Regulations No. 45 is amended by the insertion of two new articles, to be known as Article 234 and Article 235, in regard to the determination of the fair market value and quantity of timber.

Article 234. **Determination of Fair Market Value of Timber.**—Where the fair market value of the property at a specified date in lieu of the cost thereof is the basis for depletion and depreciation deductions, such value must be determined, subject to approval or revision by the commissioner, by the owner of the property in the light of the most reliable and accurate information with reference to the condition of the property as it existed at that date, regardless of all subsequent changes such as changes in surrounding circumstances, in methods of exploitation, in degree of utilization, etc. The value sought should be that established assuming a transfer between a willing seller and a willing buyer as of that particular date. No rule or method of determining the fair market value of timber property is prescribed, but the commissioner will give due weight and consideration to any and all facts and evidence having a bearing on the market value, such as cost, actual sales and transfers of similar properties, market value of stock or shares, royalties and rentals, value fixed by the owner for purposes of the capital stock tax, valuation for local or State taxation, partnership accountings, records of litigation in which the value of the property was in question, the amount at which the property may have been inventoried in probate court, disinterested appraisals by approved methods, and other factors. For depletion purposes the cost of the timber or its fair market value at a specified date shall not include any part of the cost or value of the land.

Article 235. **Determination of Quantity of Timber.**—Each taxpayer claiming a deduction for depletion is required to estimate with respect to each separate timber account the total units (feet board measure, cords, or other units), of timber reasonably known or on good evidence believed to have existed on the ground on March 1, 1913, or on the date of acquisition of the property, as the case may be. The taxpayer, according to his best knowledge and belief and in the light of the most accurate and reliable information, will estimate the number of units of timber actually present upon the specified date; this estimate will state the number of units which would have been found present by a careful estimate made on the specified date with the object of determining 100 per cent of the quantity of timber which the area would have produced on that date if all of the merchantable timber had been cut and utilized in accordance with the standards of utilization prevailing in that region at that time. If subsequently during the ownership of the taxpayer making the return additional units of timber are found to be available for utilization as the result of the growth of the timber, of closer utilization of the timber, of the utilization of species of trees not formerly utilized, of underestimates of the quantity of timber available on the specified date, etc., which were not taken into account in estimating the number of units for purposes of depletion, or if it shall be found in the course of operation that timber included in the estimate is not merchantable as the result of deterioration through rot or otherwise, or that the original estimate was too great, a new estimate of the recoverable units of timber (but not of the cost or the fair market value at a specified date), shall be made and when made shall thereafter constitute a basis for depletion. In the selection of the unit or units of estimate the custom applicable to the given type of timber in the given region should be considered.

DANIEL C. ROPER,
Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

Approved September 5, 1919.
CARTER GLASS,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Stamp Tax.

(T. D. 2913.)

Additional regulations relating to the stamp tax on bonds, indemnity and surety, and powers of attorney, under subdivision 2 and subdivision 12, Schedule A, Title XI, revenue act of 1918, supplementing regulations 55.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Office of Commissioner of Internal Revenue,
Washington, D. C.

To Collectors of Internal Revenue and Others Concerned:

Subdivision 2 of Schedule A, Title XI, revenue act of 1918, provides:

"Bonds, indemnity and surety: On all bonds executed for indemnifying any person who shall have become bound or engaged as surety, and on all bonds executed for the due execution or performance of any contract, obligation, or requirement, or the duties of any office or position, and to account for money received by virtue thereof, and on all policies of guaranty and fidelity insurance, including policies guaranteeing titles to real estate and mortgage guarantee policies, and on all other bonds of any description, made, issued, or executed, not otherwise provided for in this schedule, except such as may be required in legal proceedings, 50 cents: Provided, That where a premium is charged for the issuance, execution, renewal or continuance of such bond the tax shall be 1 cent on each dollar or fractional part thereof of the premium charged: * * *"

Subdivision 12, Schedule A, Title XI, revenue act of 1918, provides:

"Power of attorney granting authority to do or perform some act for or in behalf of the grantor, which authority is not otherwise vested in the grantee, 25 cents. * * *"

Section 1320 of said revenue act of 1918 provides:

"That wherever by the laws of the United States, or regulations made pursuant thereto, any person is required to furnish any recognizance, stipulation, bond, guaranty, or undertakings, hereinafter called 'penal bond,' with surety or sureties, such person may, in lieu of such surety or sureties, deposit as security with the official having authority to approve such penal bond, United States Liberty bonds or other bonds of the United States in a sum equal at their par value to the amount of such penal bond required to be furnished, together with an agreement authorizing such official to collect or sell such bonds so deposited in case of any default in the performance of any of the conditions or stipulations of such penal bond. * * *"

In accordance with the above provisions of law the following regulations relating to the stamp tax under subdivision 2 and subdivision 12, Schedule A, Title XI, act of 1918, are issued as amendments to article 28 and article 147 of regulations No. 55:

Art. 28. (a) Bonds executed for the due execution or performance of any contract, obligation, or requirement, or the duties of any office or position, and to account for money received by virtue thereof, furnished in compliance with the laws of the United States or regulations made pursuant thereto, are subject to the stamp tax of 50 cents, even though United States Liberty bonds or other bonds of the United States are deposited in connection therewith, with the officials having authority to approve such bonds, in lieu of surety or sureties, under the provisions of section 1320 of the revenue act of 1918.

Art. 147a. Powers of attorney given by persons who deposit United States Liberty bonds or other bonds of the United States as security in lieu of surety or sureties on penal bonds under the provisions of section 1320 of the revenue act of 1918, authorizing the official having authority to approve such penal bonds to collect or sell such United States bonds so deposited in case of any default in the performance of any of the conditions or stipulations of such penal bonds, are not subject to the stamp tax.

J. A. CALLAN,
Acting Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

Approved August 29, 1919:
CARTER GLASS,
Secretary of the Treasury.

(T. D. 2914.)

Denatured Alcohol.

Additional matter to be printed on labels affixed to wholesale or retail packages of completely denatured alcohol.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Office of Commissioner of Internal Revenue,
Washington, D. C.

To Internal Revenue Officers and Others Concerned:

In view of the grave and extended abuses of the use of completely denatured alcohol reported, it is deemed necessary to print upon the labels affixed to wholesale and retail packages a further and more specific warning as to its use than is shown on the present required label.

In addition to the present matter on the

GOVERNMENT DECISIONS AFFECTING BUSINESS

labels there will be required on all new labels hereafter the printing in large letters in red ink under the skull-and-bones symbol the word "Poison" and at the bottom of the label there will be printed the following statement:

"Completely denatured alcohol is a violent poison. It can not be applied externally to human or animal tissue without seriously injurious results. It can not be taken internally without inducing blindness and general physical decay, ultimately resulting in death."

Until the present stocks of labels are exhausted this additional matter may be affixed to the containers on a separate label pasted above the present required label.

J. H. CALLAN,
Acting Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

Approved August 30, 1919:
CARTER GLASS,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Exemption of Non-resident Aliens.

(T. D. 2920.)

Treasury Department, Office of Commissioner of Internal Revenue, Washington, D. C.

The final edition of Regulations No. 45 is amended by inserting immediately after Article 363, a paragraph which will be known as Article 363a as follows:

Article 363a Personal Exemption of Nonresident Aliens.—In case a nonresident alien is entitled to personal exemption and credits for dependents in accordance with paragraphs (c), (d), and (e), Section 216 of the Revenue Act of 1918, and his gross income from sources in the United States, including bond interest, does not exceed his personal exemption and credits for dependents, a certificate, Form 1001B, should be executed and filed with the withholding agent, if any part of the gross income is derived from interest upon bonds of a domestic corporation which contain a tax-free covenant clause. The certificate may be filed with the withholding agent at the end of the calendar year, but not later than February first of the succeeding year, and all such certificates should be attached to the annual list return, Form 1013. The amount of tax due from the withholding agent as shown by Form 1013, may be reduced by 2 per cent of the aggregate amount of interest payments made to the nonresident alien upon tax-free covenant bonds during the calendar year, and the amount of tax represented by the certificates, payment of which was assumed on monthly list return, Form 1012, will not be included in the assessment against the withholding agent. The certificate may be filed only by a citizen or subject of the countries enumerated in paragraph (a) or (b) of Article 307, as amended. In case tax in excess of a nonresident alien's tax liability has been withheld from interest upon bonds which do not contain a tax-free covenant clause, the nonresident alien should file or cause to be filed with the collector of internal revenue a return of his gross income from all sources within the United States, accompanied by a claim for refund on Form 46.

DANIEL C. ROPER,
Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

CUSTOMS.

(T. D. 38112.)

Common Carrier.

Discontinuing shipment of merchandise in customs custody under the bond of the Hudson Navigation Co., approved May 14, 1908.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
August 26, 1919.

Sir: The department is in receipt of your letter of the 15th instant, transmitting an application by the Hudson Navigation Co. for the discontinuance of the shipment of merchandise in customs custody under the bond of said company, approved May 14, 1908.

As it appears that the company is not transporting freight in bond and will not further engage therein, the discontinuance of the shipment of merchandise under said bond is hereby approved.

You will note the fact on the bond and hold the same without cancellation to meet any liability which may have accrued thereunder.

Respectfully, JAMES H. MOYLE,
(18538.) Assistant Secretary.

Collector of Customs, New York.

(T. D. 38113.)

Entry and Clearance of Vessels.

Article 110 of the Customs Regulations of 1915, as amended by T. D. 37374 (par. 40), further amended.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
August 23, 1919.

To Collectors of Customs:

With the concurrence of the Department of Commerce, article 110 of the Customs Regulations of 1915, as amended by T. D. 37374 (par. 40), dated September 20, 1917, as amended so as to permit vessels to take on sea stores under the same conditions as fuel, but not ship's stores.

L. S. ROWE,
(106822.) Assistant Secretary.

(T. D. 38114.)

Goumarin—Coal-tar Product.

Appeal authorized from decision by the Board of United States General Appraisers of July 3, 1919 (Abstract 43261), involving the classification of coumarin, a coal-tar product.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
August 27, 1919.

Sir: The department refers to your letter of the 20th instant, inviting attention to a decision of the Board of United States General Appraisers, Abstract 43261, dated July 3, 1919, involving the classification of coumarin, a coal-tar product.

The merchandise was assessed with duty as a coal-tar flavor at the rate of 30 per cent ad valorem under Group III, section 500, act of 1916, but was held to be dutiable under Group II, section 500, act of 1916, at the rate of 15 per cent ad valorem, plus 2½ cents per pound under section 501 of that act.

In accordance with your recommendation, you are hereby requested to file, in the name of the Secretary of the Treasury, an application with the United States Court of Customs Appeals for a review of the said decision, in accordance with the provisions of subsection 29 of section 28 of the tariff act of August 5, 1909.

Respectfully, JAMES H. MOYLE,
(104297.) Assistant Secretary.

Assistant Attorney General, New York.

ABSTRACTS OF BOARD CASES.

Summary of Decisions of the Board of General Appraisers.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
September 2, 1919.

The following abstracts of decisions of the Board of United States General Appraisers at New York are published for the information and guidance of officers of the customs and others concerned. While the decisions are not of sufficient general interest to print in full, the summary herein given will be of assistance to customs officials in easily locating cases and tracing important facts.

L. S. ROWE,
Assistant Secretary.

Board 1—McClelland, Sullivan, and Brown.
Board 2—Fischer, Howell, and Weller.
Board 3—Waite, Hay, and Adamson.

Before Board 3, August 18, 1919.

No. 43322.—Protests 851746, etc., of Wm. A. Brown & Co. (New York).

Soya Beans.—Merchandise classified as beans at 1 cent per pound under paragraph 199, tariff act of 1913, is claimed free of duty as soya beans under paragraph 606.

Opinion by Waite, G. A. Merchandise invoiced as bean sauce, dried beans, prepared beans, beans prepared, sauce, and beans salted, found by the Government chemists to be prepared soya beans, was held entitled to free entry under paragraph 606.

No. 43323.—Protests 931388, etc., of Wm. A. Brown & Co. (New York).

Ginger, Not Preserved or Candied—Reliquidation.—Salted ginger in casks and medicinal ginger, classified at 25 per cent ad valorem as vegetables, prepared, under paragraph 200, tariff act of 1913, or as pickles under paragraph 201, is claimed dutiable at 1 cent per pound under paragraph 235 as "ginger root, unground and not preserved or candied."

Certain items were held dutiable, as claimed, under paragraph 235 on the authority of Abstract 42337 (35 Treas. Dec., 307).

Waite, General Appraiser: * * * At the hearing counsel for the Government moved to dismiss as to entries 118812 and 190776 in protest 931445 and entry 4313 in protest 931499 upon the ground that the protests were filed after the expiration of 30 days from the time of liquidation. Decision upon this motion was reserved and the question is now before us for decision. It appears as to entry 118812 that the protest was filed more than 30 days after liquidation, liquidation having been made on March 5, 1918, and the protest filed on April 5, 1918. The motion of Government counsel to dismiss the protest as to this entry is therefore granted.

As to entry 4313 in protest 931499 and entry 190776 in protest 931445 it appears from the reports of the collector, which reports are undisputed, that reliquidations were made involving these entries, the facts appearing as follows:

Entry 4313 was liquidated on March 25, 1916. The protest was lodged July 13, 1918, more than 30 days after liquidation. A reliquidation was made on July 6, 1918, against which the protest is lodged, but this reliquidation was made in pursuance of a decision of the Board of General Appraisers.

It has many times been held that a reliquidation made by the collector to execute an order of the Board of General Appraisers will give no new right of protest to the importer. Note the case of Pustet & Co., G. A. 6050 (T. D. 26385), and case of William Wetstein, G. A. 6200 (T. D. 26848). The motion of Government counsel to dismiss protest 931499 as to entry 4313 is therefore granted.

Entry 190776 (protest 931445) was liquidated on December 31, 1917, and protest was lodged April 5, 1918. A reliquidation was made on March 22, 1918, on this entry, under authority of T. D. 4972, to satisfy the claims in another protest.

The rule of law adopted with reference to a motion of this kind, where there has been a reliquidation, as is the case with entry 199776 (protest 931445), was stated, we think, in accordance with the decisions upon that point, by Judge Somerville in the case of Charles D. Stone & Co., G. A. 5406 (T. D. 24623), where he said:

"The rule deducible from these decisions (referring to cited decisions of the board and the courts) is that a voluntary reliquidation of an entry by a collector, which results in a change in the rate or the amount of duty, is, for the purpose of filing protests, to be considered as an abandonment of any previous liquidation, and as reopening the whole entry so that protest can legally be made against the decision of the collector in any particular, even though his decision passed unchallenged by protest when the entry was previously liquidated, provided that the reliquidation is not made to comply with a change in the law, or is not one made by order of the Secretary of the Treasury in remitting penal duties, or is not made in accordance with a decision of this board."

The facts with reference to entry 190776 may be stated as follows: Several classes of goods were entered and liquidation made. For the purposes of illustration we will say there were four classes of goods. Separate protests were filed on classes 2, 3, and 4, within the proper time after liquidation. No protest was filed on class 1, involved, let us say, in the case now before us. Reliquidation was subsequently made, for instance, on class 4 to satisfy that protest. By reason of that reliquidation the importer contends for the right to file a protest on class 1, wherein there had been no reliquidation and no previous protest filed. We do not think the decisions go so far as to warrant the filing of a protest on class 1 by reason of the fact that a reliquidation had been made on class 4 to satisfy a protest not covering the goods in class 1.

The reliquidation, the basis of the claim in this case, is not a voluntary reliquidation, and the goods involved are not the subject of re-

(Continued on page 24.)

THE SHIPPING BOARD'S ACTIVITIES

The United States Shipping Board authorizes the following:

On Aug. 29, 1919, the total seagoing ship tonnage under control of the United States Shipping Board was as follows:

Built by Shipping Board.

Steel, 777 vessels; gross tonnage 3,511,918; deadweight, 5,267,983.

Wood, 315 vessels; gross tonnage, 728,079; deadweight, 1,100,218.

Composite, 15 vessels; gross tonnage, 35,000; deadweight, 52,500.

Seized from Germany, 94 vessels; gross tonnage, 567,490; deadweight, 601,003.

Seized from Austria, 1 vessel; gross tonnage, 8,312; deadweight, 6,500.

Purchased from Japan, 15 vessels; gross tonnage, 85,880; deadweight, 128,820.

Purchased from Austria, 5 vessels; gross tonnage, 30,521; deadweight, 29,506.

Requisitioned from private owners, 58 vessels; gross tonnage, 346,580; deadweight, 519,870.

Total number of vessels, 1,280; gross tonnage, 5,313,780; deadweight, 7,706,400.

(The foregoing tabulation does not include 122 steel ships of 465,745 (deadweight) tons and 63 wood ships of 246,982 (deadweight) tons, sold recently to private owners by the United States Shipping Board, nor seized foreign vessels that had been sunk.)

America's rapid advance from an inconsequential place among the maritime nations to the post of leadership in shipbuilding was not only phenomenal, but is a fair augury for the permanence of its new merchant marine, built under the stress of war. At the outbreak of the world struggle merchant marine construction had almost become a lost art in this country. Today this Nation has more shipworkers, more shipyards, more shipways, more vessels under construction, and is turning them out more rapidly and in greater numbers than now issue from all the shipyards of the world.

As the premier shipbuilding nation of the world America attained her place in one giant stride. Up to the outbreak of the war we had only 15 vessels of 1,000 tons and over engaged in oversea trade. Today the American flag floats from 1,280 ocean-going steamships, 1,107 of which had been built by the United States Shipping Board within the last two years.

In June, 1914, the total gross tonnage under the American flag, including coastwise shipping and the fleet operating on the Great Lakes was 4,287,000 tons.

In June, 1919, its gross tonnage was 11,983,000 an increase of 278 per cent, chiefly in ocean-going steamships.

The steam tonnage under the American flag is now 24.8 per cent of the steam tonnage of the world. The figures are shown in the following tables:

The world steam tonnage of 100 gross tons and over on June 30, 1919, as reported by Lloyds, was:

Number of vessels, 24,386; gross tonnage, 47,897,000; deadweight, 71,845,500.

American steam tonnage of 100 gross tons and over on June 30, 1919, including tonnage on Great Lakes, was:

Number of vessels, 3,687; gross tonnage, 11,983,000; deadweight, 17,974,500.

Per cent of world steam tonnage of 100 gross tons and over under United States flag June 30, 1919:

Per cent of number, 15.1; per cent of tonnage, 24.8.

(The above percentage figures include tonnage on the Great Lakes.)

In the four years preceding the war the shipyards of this country turned out a total of 107 seagoing vessels (of 1,500 tons and over, chiefly coastwise). This construction represented 805,037 deadweight tons.

During 1918, a period when the Shipping Board was getting into its stride, there were launched from the yards under its control a total of 4,216,656 deadweight tons, five times more than had been built in the four pre-war years. During the year 1918 shipyards under the control of the Shipping Board delivered 2,107,093 deadweight tons of completed ships.

From Jan. 1, 1919, to Aug. 29, 1919, 3,983,135 deadweight tons of shipping have been launched and 3,845,140 deadweight tons delivered, a total for the 20 months (since the beginning of 1918) of 8,199,791 tons launched and 6,952,233 delivered.

The original construction program contemplated the building in this country of 17,807,071 deadweight tons of shipping; 2,105 steel steamships of 14,351,971 deadweight tons, 1,017 wood steamships of 2,978,100 deadweight tons, 50 composite ships of 175,000 deadweight tons, and 43 concrete ships of 302,000 deadweight tons, a total of 3,215 ships.

Of this program there have been

Delivered

(Inclusive of 1917, 1918, 1919)

Steel steamships, 899; gross tonnage, 3,822,415; deadweight, 5,733,622.

Wood steamships, 378; gross tonnage, 892,735; deadweight, 1,339,103.

Composite steamships, 15; gross tonnage, 35,000; deadweight, 32,500.

Total steamships, 1,292; gross tonnage, 4,750,150; deadweight, 7,125,225.

Fitting Out in Wet Basins.

Steamships, 408; gross tonnage, 1,280,483; deadweight, 1,920,724.

On the Ways.

Steel steamships, 389; gross tonnage, 2,010,403; deadweight, 3,015,605.

Wood steamships, 99; gross tonnage, 138,000; deadweight, 207,000.

Concrete steamships, 9; gross tonnage, 42,333; deadweight, 63,500.

Total steamships, 497; gross tonnage, 2,190,736; deadweight, 3,286,105.

Under Contract, Work Not Done.

Steel steamships, 227; gross tonnage, 984,407; deadweight, 1,476,610.

Contracts, Cancelled and Suspended.

Steel steamships, 421; gross tonnage, 2,051,956; deadweight, 3,077,935.

Wood steamships, 404; gross tonnage, 741,233; deadweight, 1,111,850.

Composite steamships, 32, net tonnage, 74,667; deadweight, 112,000.

Concrete steamships, 29; net tonnage, 142,333; deadweight, 213,500.

Total steamships, 886; gross tonnage, 3,010,189; deadweight, 4,515,285.

After subtracting 3,010,189 gross tons (4,515,285 deadweight) of cancellations and suspensions, in order to complete the original program, this work yet remains to be done:

Completion of vessels launched but not delivered, gross tonnage, 1,280,483; deadweight, 1,920,724.

Completion of vessels whose keels have been laid, gross tonnage, 2,190,736; deadweight, 3,286,105.

Completion of vessels under contract, gross tonnage, 984,407; deadweight, 1,476,610.

Total, gross tonnage, 4,455,626; deadweight, 6,683,439.

Since Aug. 31, 1918, the monthly deliveries have been as follows:

1918.

September—Steel vessels, 46; gross tons, 178,430. Wood, 25; gross tons, 59,335. Composite, 1; gross tons, 2,333. Total, 72; gross tons, 240,097; deadweight tons, 360,145.

October—Steel vessels, 47; gross tons, 200,739. Wood, 29; gross tons, 69,467. Composite, 1; gross tons, 2,333. Total, 77, gross tons, 272,539; deadweight tons, 408,808.

November—Steel vessels, 54; gross tons, 215,121. Wood, 10; gross tons, 22,667. Total, 64; gross tons, 237,788; deadweight tons, 356,682.

December—Steel vessels, 30; gross tons, 156,260. Wood, 15; gross tons, 36,467. Composite, 1; gross tons, 2,333. Total, 46; gross tons, 195,060; deadweight tons, 292,591.

1919.

January—Steel vessels, 17; gross tons, 88,070. Wood, 7; gross tons, 16,667. Composite, 1; gross tons, 2,333. Total, 25; gross tons, 107,070; deadweight tons, 160,604.

February—Steel vessels, 27; gross tons, 129,933. Wood, 8; gross tons, 16,900. Composite, 2; gross tons, 4,667. Total, 37; gross tons, 151,500; deadweight tons, 227,250.

March—Steel vessels, 31; gross tons, 136,017. Wood, 11; gross tons, 26,700. Total, 42; gross tons, 162,717; deadweight tons, 244,075.

April—Steel vessels, 78; gross tons, 290,580. Wood, 36; gross tons, 86,800. Composite, 1, gross tons, 2,333. Total, 115; gross tons, 379,713; deadweight tons, 569,570.

May—Steel vessels, 89; gross tons, 407,733. Wood, 53; gross tons, 129,500. Composite, 2; gross tons, 4,667. Total, 144; gross tons, 541,900; deadweight tons, 812,850.

June—Steel vessels, 71; gross tons, 279,572. Wood, 51; gross tons, 118,767. Composite, 1; gross tons, 2,333.

(Continued on page 17.)

The Shipping Board's Activities

(Continued from page 16.)

Total, 123; gross tons, 400,672; deadweight tons, 601,008.

July—Steel vessels, 72; gross tons, 327,005. Wood, 63; gross tons, 145,933. Composite, 1; gross tons, 2,333. Total, 136; gross tons, 475,271; deadweight tons, 712,908.

August (29)—Steel vessels, 56; gross tons, 255,050. Wood, 37; gross tons, 84,867. Composite, 2; gross tons, 4,667. Total, 95; gross tons, 344,584; deadweight tons, 516,875.

Totals—Steel vessels, 618; gross tons, 2,664,510. Wood, 345; gross tons, 814,069. Composite, 13; gross tons, 30,332. Total, 976; gross tons, 3,508,911; deadweight tons, 5,263,366.

Up to and including Aug. 31, 1918, there had been delivered to the United States Shipping Board:

Steel vessels, 296; gross tons, 1,243,784. Wood, 33; gross tons, 78,666. Composite, 2; gross tons, 4,668. Total, 331; gross tons, 1,327,118; deadweight tons, 1,990,676.

Total deliveries since Shipping Board was organized:

Steel vessels, 914; gross tons, 3,908,294. Wood, 378; gross tons, 892,735. Composite, 15; gross tons, 35,000. Total, 1,307; gross tons, 4,836,029; deadweight tons, 7,254,042.

(This includes 13 steel steamships of 85,880 gross tons delivered from Japanese shipyards.)

Launchings.

In shipbuilding annals the month of July, 1918, was made notable by the record established that month in the launching of 124 steamships, representing 635,800 tons (deadweight). That record was exceeded in May of this year, when 141 steamships, aggregating 723,958 tons (deadweight), were launched.

The following shows the launchings by month from Aug. 31, 1918:

1918.

September—Steel vessels, 59; gross tons, 241,100. Wood, 31; gross tons, 73,934. Composite, 3; gross tons, 7,000. Total, 93; gross tons, 322,034; deadweight tons, 483,050.

October—Steel vessels, 47; gross tons, 199,183. Wood, 33; gross tons, 70,534. Total, 80; gross tons, 269,717; deadweight tons, 404,575.

November—Steel vessels, 49; gross tons, 210,067. Wood, 32; gross tons, 73,967. Composite, 3; gross tons, 7,000. Total, 84; gross tons, 291,034; deadweight tons, 436,550.

December—Steel vessels, 59; gross tons, 258,233. Wood, 29; gross tons, 54,400. Concrete 1; gross tons, 2,000. Total, 89; gross tons, 314,633; deadweight tons, 471,950.

1919.

January—Steel vessels, 36; gross tons, 143,150. Wood, 27; gross tons, 59,667. Total, 63; gross tons, 202,817; deadweight tons, 304,225.

February—Steel vessels, 52; gross tons, 213,797. Wood, 15; gross tons, 30,300. Composite, 2; gross tons, 4,667. Total, 69; gross tons, 243,764; deadweight tons, 373,145.

March—Steel vessels, 68; gross tons, 280,238. Wood, 22; gross tons, 42,800. Total, 90; gross tons, 323,038; deadweight tons, 484,558.

April—Steel vessels, 73; gross tons, 299,277. Wood, 42; gross tons, 88,767. Composite, 2; gross tons, 4,667. Total, 117; gross tons, 392,711; deadweight tons, 589,066.

May—Steel vessels, 87; gross tons, 375,905. Wood, 51; gross tons, 97,067. Composite, 3 (2 concrete); gross tons, 9,666. Total, 141; gross tons, 482,638; deadweight tons, 723,958.

June—Steel vessels, 65; gross tons, 280,267. Wood, 33; gross tons, 52,966. Concrete, 1; gross tons, 5,000. Total, 99; gross tons, 338,233; deadweight tons, 507,350.

July—Steel vessels, 83; gross tons, 365,372. Wood, 29; gross tons, 46,833. Concrete, 1; gross tons, 2,333. Total, 113; gross tons, 414,538; deadweight tons, 621,808.

August (29)—Steel vessels, 52; gross tons, 219,450. Wood, 20; gross tons, 28,233. Composite, 1; gross tons, 5,000. Total, 73; gross tons, 252,683; deadweight tons, 379,025.

Totals—Steel vessels, 730; gross tons, 3,086,039. Wood, 364; gross tons, 719,468. Composite, 17; gross tons, 47,333. Total, 1,111; gross tons, 3,852,840; deadweight tons, 5,779,260.

Up to and including Aug. 31, 1918, there had been launched for the United States Shipping Board:

Steel vessels, 390; gross tons, 1,654,624. Wood, 176; gross tons, 414,934. Composite, 7; gross tons, 16,333. Total, 573; gross tons, 2,085,981; deadweight tons, 3,128,836.

Total launchings since Shipping Board was organized:

Steel vessels, 1,120; gross tons, 4,740,663. Wood, 540; gross tons, 1,134,402. Composite, 24; gross tons, 63,666. Total, 1,684; gross tons, 5,938,731; deadweight tons, 8,908,096.

The Rate of Progress.

Showing when million point marks were reached:

Keel laying:	Tons Laid (Dwt.)
July, 1917 (the first million	1,038,206
November, 1917	2,259,201
February, 1918	3,294,881
April, 1918	4,288,761
June, 1918	5,223,706
August, 1918	6,498,889
September, 1918	7,010,439
November, 1918	8,129,628
February, 1919	9,230,154
April, 1919	10,235,248
June, 1919	11,361,426
Aug. 26 1919, reached	12,000,000

Launchings:	Tons Launched (Dwt.)
March, 1918 (the first million)	1,251,471
June, 1918	2,075,506
August, 1918	3,128,836
October, 1918	4,016,461
January, 1919	5,229,186
March, 1919	6,086,889
May, 1919	7,399,913
July, 1919	8,529,071
Aug. 30, 1919, rounded	9,000,000

Deliveries:	Tons Delivered (Dwt.)
May, 1918 (the first million)	1,101,846
September, 1918	2,277,831
November, 1918	3,005,706
April, 1919	4,481,581
May, 1919	5,294,331
July, 1919	6,608,347
Aug. 25, 1919, passed	7,000,000

Seagoing Personnel, United States Shipping Board.

Deck officers	4,592	
Engineer officers	4,592	
		9,184
Deck force	15,720	
Engine and fireroom	18,720	
		34,440
Steward's department		7,936
Total		51,560

Organization of Shipping Board.

John Barton Payne, chairman.
Raymond B. Stevens, vice chairman.
John A. Donald, commissioner.
Henry M. Robinson, commissioner.
Thomas A. Scott, commissioner.

SURPLUS ARMY SUPPLIES.

The War Department authorizes the following:

Sales of surplus supplies as reported to the Director of Sales for the week ended August 29 amounted to $4,051,235. The principal items were textiles, $1,296,700 and "land and building," $1,268,400. The latter was principally Ordnance Department property.

Sales of surplus material in the United States, such as clothing, machine tools and railroad equipment to the governments of several small European states will be made only for cash or equivalent, purchaser supplying transportation.

Market for Machine Tools.

The Director of Sales has cabled for additional machine tool inventories and expects to make inportant sales to France and Belgium. Future large sales to Belgium depend upon prompt shipment of machinery already contracted for.

The uncompleted portion of clothing and equipage contracts canceled to September 4 amounted to $226,000,000. The cost of cancellation was 16 per cent of this amount.

The General Supplies Division, Purchase and Storage, is conducting tests on the use of oil burners for rolling kitchens and field ranges, and also on the use of electrically heated ovens and gas heated cook ranges.

Hold Up Delivery of Army Material.

Pending clarification of conflicting acts of Congress, delivery of army material to other departments has been stopped. If such transfer is authorized, it has been decided to fill requests of the Department of Agriculture only insofar as they apply to read building material and equipment.

The Motor Transport Corps has furnished tools from its stores for vocational training purposes to such an extent that a shortage in its necessary equipment is impending. At present there are no funds available for purchase of more tools.

List of Government Contracts

Procurement Branch, Construction Division.

Westinghouse Lamp Company, Washington, D. C. 600 110-volt, 106-watt clear glass Mazda lamps, $129.36; 17,700 25-watt, 110-volt glass Mazda lamps, $3,837.35; 3,700 40-watt, 110-volt glass Mazda lamps, $808.08; 2,900 60-watt, 110-volt frosted bowl lamps, $809.68; 150 75-watt, 110-volt frosted bowl "C" lamps, $69.30; 747 100-watt, 110-volt frosted bowl "C" lamps, $532.11; 1,036 6.6 ampere, 250 C. P. series clear lamps, $1,490.09.

Heine Safety Boiler Company, Philadelphia, Pa. Repair parts for boilers. 8 17x22 in. C. I. fire door liners, $40.20; 2 17x22 in C. I. wall liners, 13 in. D. P., $54.20; "A" tile, 600, $111; "W" tile, 30, $5.05.

Erie City Iron Works, Baltimore, Md. 1 150 H. P. boiler, $2,854.

Coldwell Lawn Mower Company, Newburgh, N. Y. Repair parts for lawn mowers. 24 drive wheels, $36; 14 castors, No. 30, $42; 6 clutch gears, No. 38, $12; 6 gear covers, No. 50, $21.

Gustave Wiedeke & Company, Dayton, Ohio. Repair parts for tube cutters. 1 repair part, No. 17; 1 repair part No. E-1½, $5.75.

Frick Company, Waynesboro, Pa. Repair parts, machine No. 10800. Discharge valve springs, No. 2R-404 for 8½x12x8½ compressor, No. 10800, $16.

Engineer Corps.

Weston Electrical Instrument Company, Newark, N. J. Repairs on ammeter and voltmeter, $8.75.

Western Electric Company, New York, N. Y. 8 flood light projectors, $234.

Charles H. Soren, Washington, D. C. Testing building, $292.

General Electric Company, Schenectady, N. Y. Pressure regulator, $30.60.

Signal Corps.

National Electric Supply Company, Washington, D. C. Ammeters, $54.00.

General Radio Company, Cambridge, Mass. Ammeters, $43.20.

John A. Roeblings Sons Company, Trenton, N. J. Reels, cables, $135.00.

Marconi Wireless Tel. Company, New York City, N. Y. Switch, radio equipment, $52.80.

John Haworth Company, Philadelphia, Pa. Photographic material, $411.83.

Western Electric Company, New York City, N. Y. Reels, cables, $25.84.

Westinghouse Electric Company, East Pittsburgh, Pa. Radio repair sets, $6,056.25.

Stromberg-Carlson Company, Rochester, N. Y. Fillister head screws, $9.14.

DeForest Radio Tel. and Tel. Co., New York City, N. Y. Bulbs, Audion, $42.80; bulbs, Adapter, $340.00.

Burke and James, Inc., Chicago, Ill. Flashlight cartridges, $7.36.

Boller-Smith Company, New York City, N. Y. Ammeters, $77.46.

Leich Electric Company, Genoa, Ill. Condensers, $6.30.

Office of Chief of Engineers.

Weston Electric Instrument Co., Newark, N. J. Repairs on voltmeter and ammeter, $8.75.

Western Electric Company, New York City, N. Y. Flood light projectors, $234.00.

Ellicott Machine Corporation, Baltimore, Md. Additional material work on 10-inch projector points, $108.37.

General Electric Company, Schenectady, N. Y. Switch board for 60-inch Form N-2 projectors, $205.00.

Charles H. Soren, Washington, D. C. Erection of testing building, $292.00.

General Electric Company, Washington, D. C. Pressure regulator, $30.60.

Wheeler Condensor and Engineering Co., Philadelphia, Pa. War reserve stock for apparatus, $1,091.50.

Rudolph West and Co., Washington, D. C. Dry batteries, $9.45.

Columbia Pump and Wall Co., Washington, D. C. Pump, spray and hose, $8.80.

General Electric Co., Schenectady, N. Y. Governor for Cadillac switchlight power unit, $75.00.

Raw Materials.

Southern Chemical Company, Petersburgh, Va. Glycerine, 360 bottles, $79.20; glycerine, 120 bottles, $26.40.

REQUESTS FOR SEALED PROPOSALS.

War Department.

Office of the Chief of Engineers, Procurement Branch, Equipment Division, will receive proposals, until September 26, for furnishing watertight lighting fixtures and accessories.

Until October 1, for furnishing transformers with controlling panels and accessories.

Office of the Construction Division, Washington, D. C., will receive bids until September 22, for furnishing 10,000 ft. ½ in. x 8 in. expansion joint felt.

Until September 23, for furnishing lighting fixtures and plumbing supplies.

Clothing and Equipage Division, Office of the Quartermaster General, will receive bids until Sept. 25, for furnishing 120 officers' service hats, 400 officers' hat cords, 1,200 linen collars and 500 stock collars.

Until September 26, for furnishing 300 officers' service caps and 30 pairs Bedford Cord breeches.

Until September 27, for furnishing 500 handkerchiefs and 196 white shirts.

Until October 12, for furnishing 17,400 chamois skins.

Paints Branch, Raw Materials Division, Munitions Building, Washington, D. C., will receive bids until September 22 for furnishing 30 barrels of lime, to satisfy requisition No. 5-6,9992, Newport News, Va.

Until September 25, for furnishing 48 gals. Graphite Paint, to satisfy requisition No. 1-5-p-20-32, Fort Moultrie, S. C.

Until September 26, for furnishing 200 gals. Damar Varnish, to satisfy requisition No. 2-10342, New York, N. Y., and 50 gals. Red Lead-Asbestine Paint, to satisfy requisition No. 2-27002, New York, N. Y., and 500 lbs. Wax Russet, to satisfy requisition No. 4-3800, Baltimore, Md.

Until September 27, for furnishing 500 lbs. Chrome Yellow in oil, and 1,000 lbs. Ochre in oil, to satisfy requisition No. 4-4674, Baltimore, Md.

Until September 29, for furnishing White Lead and Turpentine, to satisfy requisition No. 13-83086, San Francisco, Cal.

Navy Department.

NAVAL VESSELS.

Sale of U. S. Naval Vessels (Barges), Old Dominion, W. F. Babcock and Nahunta.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., until 12 o'clock noon, Oct. 1, 1919, when they will be publicly opened, for the purchase of the following vessels:

Name.	Location.	Appraised value.
Old Dominion	5th Naval Dist.....	$35,000
W. F. Babcock	5th Naval Dist.....	33,000
Nahunta	5th Naval Dist.....	22,000

Exact location may be ascertained from the commandant of the district concerned, and should be obtained before making trips for inspection. The sale will be for cash to the bidder offering the highest price, navy reserving the right to reject all bids. Forms of proposal and bond and information concerning the vessels, and the terms and conditions of sale may be obtained upon application to the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts. JOSEPHUS DANIELS,
8-22-19. Secretary of the Navy.

Bids for the purchase of the U. S. S. Isla de Luzon, Essex, Sandoval, Gopher, Hawk, Don Juan de Austria, Eagle, Waban, Princeton, Amphitrite, Yantic will be received by the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., until 12 o'clock noon, Sept. 24, 1919, at which time and place they will be publicly opened. Vessels will be sold for cash to highest bidder.

Bids for the purchase of the Barges Old Dominion, W. F. Babcock, and Nahunta will be received by the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., until 12 o'clock noon, Oct. 1, 1919, at which time and place they will be publicly opened. The vessels will be sold for cash to highest bidders.

Bids for the purchase of the Schooner Arabia, Freight Boats Vester and Eugene F. Price, and Fish Boat Sussex, will be received by the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., until 12 o'clock noon, Oct. 9, 1919, at which time and place they will be publicly opened. The vessels will be sold for cash to highest bidder.

Bids for the purchase of the Yachts and Motor Boats Commodore, Wanderer, Thetis, Stinger, Shirin, Grey Fox, Kanised and Aurore will be received by the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., until 12:00 o'clock noon, Sept. 18, 1919, at which time and place they will be publicly opened. The vessels will be sold for cash to highest bidders.

Sale of U. S. Naval Vessels (Motor Boat and Sub-Chasers). Sealed proposals will be received at the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., until 12 o'clock noon, 22 September, 1919, when they will be publicly opened for the purchase of the Motor Boat Congress S. P. 3698 and the Sub-Chasers 54, 138, 263, 266, 349, 22, 197, 199. 425, 59, 81. 83, 92, 205, 261, 339, 431, 433, 437, 438, 296.

Sub-Chasers.	Appraised Value.	Location.
54	$18,000	3rd Dist.
138	22,000	3rd Dist.
263	25,000	3rd Dist.
265	25,000	3rd Dist.
266	25,000	3rd Dist.
349	27,000	4th Dist.
22	20,000	5th Dist.
197	20,000	5th Dist.
199	20,000	5th Dist.
425	25,000	5th Dist.
59	18,000	6th Dist.
81	20,000	6th Dist.
83	20,000	6th Dist.
92	20,000	6th Dist.
205	12,000	7th Dist.
261	18,000	7th Dist.
339	12,000	7th Dist.
431	27,000	9th Dist.
433	27,000	9th Dist.
437	27,000	9th Dist.
438	27,000	9th Dist.
296	20,000	13th Dist.
Congress S. P. 3698	1,200	5th Dist.

Exact location may be ascertained from the Commandant of the District concerned, and should be obtained before making trips for inspection. The sales will be for cash to the bidders offering the highest price, Navy reserving the right to reject all bids. Forms of proposal and bond, and information concerning the vessels, and the terms and conditions of sale, may be obtained upon application to the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts. JOSEPHUS DANIELS, Secretary of the Navy. 8-14-19.

CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE SALES.

The War Department authorizes publication of the following information:

The Secretary of War has directed that the sales of articles of clothing and equipage that have been declared surplus by the Office of Director of Purchase and Storage, War Department, except coats, breeches, overcoats, caps, ornaments, and hat cords, are also authorized to the following:

(a) Civilian employees of the War Department; (b) employees of any zone, camp, post or other depot which issues supplies to the army.

Sales shall be made to the above classes of persons only when presenting a buying permit issued by the office or person to whom they report.

ASSETS, LIABILITIES, AND EARNINGS OF THE THREE LEADING GERMAN COMMERCIAL BANKS

The Federal Reserve Board authorizes the following:

The reports of the annual general meetings of the big Berlin banks and the balance sheets, which were drawn up at the close of last year, are particularly interesting in view of the breakdown to Germany in the autumn and her present debtor position.

The directors of the Deutsche Bank, the largest in Germany, dealt very briefly with affairs outside the bank, but made a somewhat feeble attempt to prove that German bankers and financiers were in complete ignorance of the impending outbreak of war up to the end of July, 1914. They urged quite rightly that a country should be prepared in currency matters for any emergency, and on this ground justified the peace-time preparations of the Reichsbank and the Government for the establishment of the loan banks throughout Germany immediately after the outbreak of war.

Bonus and Salaries.

Except for passing references to the changes in the political and military situation since their previous meetings, and the present needs of Germany for credit, food, and raw materials, the reports of the other banks are confined to domestic affairs. The staff question has presented serious difficulties—perhaps more so than in other countries—and it is contended that the point has now been reached beyond which further concessions in the matter of bonus and salary can be made only at the expense of the banks' progress and prosperity.

The Banks and Industry.

Coming to the actual figures, which present the assets and liabilities of the three principal joint-stock banks of Germany since the last year of peace, little comment is needed and less by way of explanation. As in the case of all German joint-stock banks, the proportion of capital was relatively large before the war, since when, owing to the abnormal increase in deposits, the ratio has been very considerably reduced. A large amount of capital, all of which is fully paid, was necessary owing to the nature of the business conducted by the German banks. The German banks, as is well known, are the financial backers and often the silent partners of large industrial undertakings. Industrial conditions during the war were such that rapid increase in banking capital was not called for, the recorded increases being due in large part to the absorption of smaller banks. On the other side of the balance sheets it will be seen that no small part of the capital of each bank is locked up in participations in other concerns, which include not only banks but industrial undertakings.

Financial Condition of Bonds.

It will be noted that the participations of the Deutsche Bank, the greatest of the three, declined from 136 million marks at the end of 1913 to 64 millions at the end of 1918, this bank apparently devoting a larger part of its resources to aiding the Government to finance the war. The other two banks show substantial increases in participations during the war, showing that they were able even under the stress of the great struggle to carry on the work of financing new concerns and aiding established ones. The increase in deposits since 1913 in the case of the three leading banks has been due partly to the inclusion of the figures of the smaller banks taken over during the five years, but mainly to borrowing by the Government from the banks.

Favored Investments.

Holdings of acceptances, which represent largely the German banks' foreign trade activities, declined greatly during the war. For the three banks combined, acceptances on December 31, 1913, were about 839 million marks, while on December 31, 1918, they were only about 203 million marks, or less than one-fourth of the prewar amount.

All banks, from the Reichsbank down to the smallest credit institution, have participated in the creation of credit against Government securities, and to judge from the balance sheets which are available, short-dated Treasury bills, included under caption "Bills," have been the favorite medium of investment.

ADDITION TO MAINE FISH SUPPLY.

Secretary of Commerce Redfield has received the following report from the Commissioner of Fisheries respecting the attempts of the Bureau of Fisheries to establish Pacific humpback salmon species in Maine waters:

"There is now in progress a un of humpbacks in the section between the Penobscot River and Passamoquoddy Bay. Quite a number of fish have been caught or observed at the dam in the Penobscot River at Bangor, but the principal run is in Passamaquoddy Bay and streams tributary thereto, especially in Dennys River and Pembroke River.

"The herring weirs in Passamaquoddy Bay are taking considerable numbers of humpbacks, and it was reported some days ago that an Eastport herring fisherman had a boatload of humpbacks which were sold at 16 cents a pound and more recent reports are that these fish are bringing the fishermen 20 cents a pound, and are being retailed at 40 to 50 cents a pound. One of the Bureau's superintendents who has been investigating on the spot writes that people who have eaten humpbacks claim them to be as good as Atlantic salmon. This is probably true of the fish just running in from the sea, but rapid deterioration of the flesh ensues after the humpbacks enter fresh water.

"The Bureau is making arrangements to take humpback eggs on both Dennys and Pembroke Rivers, and there is reason to believe that the work will be quite successful. A card just received from a fisherman at Dennysville, says 'the humps are here by the thousands.'"

AIRPLANE PRODUCTION.

Statistics Branch, General Staff, War Department, authorizes the following summary:

Air Service 8 Per Cent as Large as on November 11.

The Air Service reports a net decrease in the total commissioned and enlisted strength from the date of the armistice to August 21 of 92 per cent.

The following table shows the present distribution of personnel as compared with that of November 11. The August 21 figures do not includue 264 officers and 183 enlisted men in transit or at demobilization camps awaiting discharge.

	Nov. 11.	Aug. 21.	Per cent net decrease.
Cadets	6,483	3	99.9
Enlisted men	167,986	12,703	92
Officers	20,554	3,169	85
Total	195,023	15,875	92

Last De Haviland 4 Planes on Order Now Being Tested.

The last two Re Daviland 4 planes on order are now being tested at Dayton, Ohio, prior to delivery to Air Service. Of a total of 9,506 ordered, 4,844 have already been delivered. Orders for 4,660 have been suspended or canceled.

No Planes or Engines Now on Order.

With the delivery of the two remaining De Haviland 4 planes all orders for planes and engines will have been filled. A total of 13,600 planes and 41,264 engines have been produced.

Few Students Under Flying Training.

During the week of August 21 the Air Service had 11 student officers and 5 enlisted men undergoing flying training. A total of 204 hours flown, or 12.75 hours per man in training, as compared with an average of less than 3 hours flown per man during the latter part of 1918.

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES BY MAIL.

Office of the Postmaster General.
Washington, Sept. 9, 1919

Order No. 3492.

Section 455, paragraph 2 (a), Postal Laws and Regulations, 1913, is amended by the addition of the following paragraph.

"On all fruits and vegetables mailed at a post office from which a motor vehicle truck route or country motor express route starts, or at any point or post office on such route, for transportation over the route and delivery at any other point or post office on the same route, 5 cents for the first pound or fraction of a pound and 1 cent for each additional 2 pounds or fraction thereof." (Act of Feb. 28, 1919.)

A. S. BURLESON,
Postmaster General.

List of Recent Government Departmental Publications

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

NOTE.—The Geological Survey is making a topographic map of the United States. The sheets of which it is composed are projected without reference to political divisions, and are designated by some prominent town or natural feature found on them. Three scales are ordinarily used, 1: 62,500, 1: 125,000, and 1: 250,000. These correspond approximately, to 1 mile, 2 miles, and 4 miles to 1 linear inch, covering, respectively, average areas of 230, 920, and 3,700 square miles. For some areas of particular importance special large-scale maps are published. The usual size, exclusive of the margin, is about 17.5 inches in height by 11.5 to 16 inches in width, the latter varying with the latitude. A description of the topographic map is printed on the reverse of each sheet.

More than two-fifths of the area of the country, excluding outlying possessions, has been mapped, every State being represented. Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New Jersey, and the District of Columbia are completely mapped. Sheets of the regular size are sold by the Survey at 10c. each; but in lots of 50 or more copies, whether of the same sheet or of different sheets, the price is 6c. each. The discount is allowed on all orders the net cost of which amounts to $3.00 or more and applies on an order for either maps or folios alone or for maps and folios together, but does not apply to the folios sold at 5c. each on account of damage by fire.

—California, Plainsberg quadrangle, lat. 37 deg. 07 min. 30 sec.-37 deg. 15 min., long. 120 deg. 15 min-120 deg. 22 min. 30 sec. Scale 1: 31,680, contour interval 5 ft. (Washington, Geological Survey) edition of 1919. 17.3x13.8 in. 10c.

—California, San Benito quadrangle, lat. 36 deg. 30 min-36 deg. 45 min., long. 121 deg.-121 deg. 15 min. Scale 1: 62,500, contour interval 50 ft. (Washington, Geological Survey) edition of 1919. 17.5x14.1 in. 10c.

Florida-Georgia, Fernandina quadrangle, lat. 30 deg. 30 min.-30 deg. 45 min., long. 81 deg. 15 min-81 deg. 30 min. Scale 1: 62,500, contour interval 10 ft. (Washington, Geological Survey) edition of 1919. 17.5x15.2 in. (Map covers only a portion of the sheet, the actual measurement being 17.5x4.2 in.) 10c.

Georgia, Gough quadrangle, lat. 33 deg.-33 deg. 15 min., long. 82 deg.-82 deg. 15 min. Scale 1: 62,500, contour interval 10 ft. (Washington, Geological Survey) edition of 1919. 17.5x14.8 in. 10c.

Illinois. Illinois, Vienna quadrangle, lat. 37 deg. 15 min.-37 deg. 30 min., long. 88 deg. 45 min.-89 deg. Scale 1: 62,500, contour interval 20 ft. (Washington, Geological Survey) edition of 1919. 17.5x14 in. 10c.

—Illinois-Missouri, Campbell Hill quadrangle, lat. 37 deg. 45 min.-38 deg., long. 89 deg. 30 min.-89 deg. 45 min. Scale 1: 62,500, contour interval 20 ft. (Washington, Geological Survey) edition of 1918. 17.5x13.9 in 10c.

Michigan, Bay City quadrangle, lat 43 deg. 30 min.-43 deg. 45 min., long. 83 deg. 45 min.-84 deg. Scale 1:62,500, contour interval 5 ft. (Washington, Geological Survey) edition of 1919. 17.5x12.8 in. 10c.

Minnesota, Pillager quadrangle, lat. 46 deg. 15 min.-46 deg. 30 min., long. 94 deg. 15 min.-94 deg. 30 min. Scale 1: 62,500, contour interval 10 ft. (Washington, Georogical Survey) edition of 1919. 17.5x14 in. 10c.

Ohio, portions of Springdale and Maysville quadrangles, lat. 38 deg. 35 min.-38 deg. 45 min., long. 83 deg. 30 min-83 deg. 50 min. Scale 1: 62,500, contour interval 20 ft. Preliminary edition. (Washington, Geological Survey) edition of 1919. 11.7x19.7 in. (Map covers only a portion of the sheet, the actual measurement being 8.9x19.7 in.) 10c.

South Carolina. South Carolina, Allendale quadrangle, lat. 33 deg.-33 deg. 15 min., long. 81 deg. 15 min.-81 deg. 30 min. Scale 1: 62,500, contour interval 10 ft. (Washington, Geological Survey) edition of 1919. 17.5x14.8 in. 10c.

—South Carolina, James Island quadrangle, lat. 32 deg. 37 min. 30 sec.-32 deg. 45 min., long. 79 deg. 52 min. 30 sec.-80 deg. Scale 1: 21,120, contour interval 5 ft. (Washington, Geological Survey) edition of 1919. 25.9x21.9 in. 10c.

—South Carolina, Ladson quadrangle, lat. 32 deg. 52 min. 30 sec.-33 deg., long. 80 deg.-80 deg. 07 min. 30 sec. Scale 1: 21.120, contour interval 5 ft. (Washington, Geological Survey) edition of 1919. 25.9x21.9 in. 10c.

—South Carolina, Melgrove quadrangle, lat. 32 deg. 52 min. 30 sec.-33 deg., long. 79 deg. 52 min. 30 sec.-80 deg. Scale 1: 21,120, contour interval 5 ft. (Washington, Geological Survey) edition of 1919. 25.9x21.9 in. 10c.

—South Carolina, Olar quadrangle, lat. 33 deg.-33 deg. 15 min., long. 81 deg.-81 deg. 15 min. Scale 1: 62,500, contour interval 10 ft. (Washington, Geological Survey) edition of 1919. 17.5x14.7 in. 10c.

—South Carolina, Wando quadrangle, lat. 32 deg. 52 min. 30 sec.-33 deg., long. 79 deg. 45 min.-79 deg. 52 min. 30 sec. Scale 1: 21,120, contour interval 5 ft. (Washington, Geological Survey edition of 1919. 25.9x21.9 in. 10c.

—South Carolina-Georgia, Shirley quadrangle, lat. 32 deg. 30 min.-32 deg. 45 min., long. 81 deg. 15 min.-81 deg. 30 min. Scale 1: 62,500, contour interval 10 ft. (Washington, Geological Survey) edition of 1919. 17.5x 14.9 in. 10c.

Washington State. Washington, Samish Lake quadrangle, lat. 48 deg. 30 min.-48 deg. 45 min, long. 122 deg. 15 min.-122 deg. 30 min. Scale 1: 62,500, contour interval 25 ft. (Washington, Geological Survey) edition of 1918. 17.5x11.6 in. 10c.

West Virginia, Davis quadrangle, lat 39 deg.-39 deg. 15 min., long. 79 deg. 15 min.-79 deg. 30 min. Scale 1: 62,500, contour interval 50 ft. (Washington, Geological Survey) edition of 1918. 17.5x13.7 in. 10c.

INDIAN AFFAIRS OFFICE.

Saving and thrift. Indian service thrift campaign, 1919: He that hath a trade hath an estate, and he that hath a calling hath an office of profit and honor. Indian Print Shop, U. S. Indian Agricultural School, Chilocco, Okla. (1919). 1 p. large 8 deg.

—Same: Way we handle and use we make of physical or tangible property enters largely into fabric of industrial and social well-being and gives stability to civilization. Indian Print Shop, U. S. Indian Agrcultural School, Chilocco, Okla. (1919.) 1 p. f deg.

—Same without industry and frugality nothing will do and with them everything. Indian Print Shop, U. S. Indian Agricultural School, Chilocco, Okla. (1919). 1 p. f deg.

MINES BUREAU.

Accounts. Bureau of Mines, letter transmitting report of expenditures and disbursements from fund allotted to Bureau of Mines (under act to encourage production, etc., of minerals, Apr. 1-30, 1919). May 29, 1919. 2 p. (S. doc. 14.)

Gasoline. Recent developments in absorption process for recovering gasoline from natural gas; by W. P. Dykema. (1st edition.) (Apr.) 1919. vi.—3—90 p. il. 6 pl. 14 p. (Bulletin 176: Petroleum technology 50.) (Includes lists of Mines Bureau pubications on natural gas and industrial gases.) *Paper, 25c. 19—26564.

Iron ores. Method of administering leases of iron-ore deposits belonging to Minnesota; by J. R. Finlay. (1st edition.) (May) 1919. 40 p. il. (Technical paper 222.) (Date of publication on verso of title-page incorrectly given as May, 1918. Includes lists of Mines Bureau publications on metal mining.) *Paper, 5c.

Mine accidents. Monthly statement of coal-mine fatalities in United States, Mar. 1919; compiled by Albert H. Fay. (1st edition.) (May) 1919. 11 p. *Paper, 5c. 15—26274.

—Same, Apr. 1919; compiled by Albert H. Fay. (1st edition.) (June) 1919. 13 p. *Paper, 5c.

Mining laws. Abstracts of current decisions on mines and mining, reported Sept.-Dec. 1918; by J. W. Thompson. (1st edition.) (Feb.) 1919. xxi—3—166 p. (Bulletin 179; Law serial 18.) (Date of publication on verso of title-page incorrectly given as Feb. 1918. Includes lists of Mines Bureau publications relating to mining laws.) *Paper, 20c. 15—26592.

Publications. New publications, list 68; June, 1919. (1919.) oblong 48 deg. (These lists are published in the form of postal cards.).

Zinc. Recovery of zinc from low-grade and complex ores; by Dorsey A. Lyon and Oliver C. Ralston. (1st edition) (Mar.) 1919. 145 p. il. (Bulletin 168.) (Includes lists of Mines Bureau publications on metallurgy.) *Paper, 20c. 19—26626.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE.

Crater Lake National Park. General information regarding Crater Lake National Park, 1919, season, July 1-Sept. 30 (with list of literature). 1919. 25 p. il. 2 p. of pl. map. 13—35453.

Glacier National Park. Early history of Glacier National Park, Mont. (with bibliography); by Madison Grant. 1919. 12 p. 19—26627.

Hot Springs Reservation. General information regarding hot springs of Arkansas. (Reprint, with changes) 1919. 14 p. il. 12—35070.

Rocky Mountain National Park. Mountaineering in Rocky Mountain National Park (with bibliography); compiled by Roger W. Toll from records of Colorado Mountain Club for benefit of visitors to Rocky Mountain National Park, and edited by Robert Sterling Yard. 1919. 106 p. il. 5 pl. 18 p. of pl. 2 maps, 1 is in pocket. *Paper, 25c. 19—26628.

PATENT OFFICE.

Note.—The Patent Office publishes Specifications and drawings of patents in single copies. These are not enumerated in this catalog, but may be obtained for 5 cents each at the Patent Office

A variety of indexes, giving a complete view of the work of the Patent Office from 1790 to date, are published at prices ranging from 25 cents to $10 per volume and may be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents. The Rules of practice and pamphlet Patent laws are furnished free of charge upon application to the Patent Office. The Patent Office issues coupon orders in packages of 20 at $1.00 per package, or in books containing 100 coupons at $5.00 per book. One coupon will procure a specification with drawing. These coupons are good until used, but are only to be used for orders sent to the Patent Office. For schedule of office fees, address Chief Clerk, Patent Office.

Inventors. Alphabetical list of patentees to whom patents were issued, June 17, 1919 (with list of inventions). (1919.) xxvi p.

List of Recent Government Departmental Publications

large 8 degrees. (Monthly index to Official gazette.) *Paper, 10c copy, included in price of Official gazette for subscribers.

Official gazette, June 3-24, 1919; v. 263, no. 1-4. 1919. Cover-titles, 638 plus (cxii) p. il. large 8 degrees (Weekly.) *Paper, 10 cents single copy, $5.00 a yr. 4—18256.

Note.—Contains the patents, trade-marks, designs, and labels issued each week also decisions of the Commissioner of Patents and of the United States courts in patent cases.

—Same (title-page, errata, index to decisions, etc., to) v. 258; Jan. 1919. 1919. (3) plus 819-822 p. large 8 degrees. *Paper, 10 cents, single copy, included in price of Official gazette for subscribers.

Official gazette—Continued. Same (title-page, errata, index to decisions, etc., to) v. 259; Feb. 1919. 1919. (3) plus 781-785 p. large 8.

Same (title-page, errata, index to decisions, etc., to) v. 260; Mar. 1919. 1919. (3) plus 737-740 p. large 8.

Patents. Appropriation to pay premiums of insurance on consignments of British patents. June 27, 1919. 4 p. (H. doc. 137.)

RECLAMATION SERVICE.

Reclamation record, v. 10, no. 6; June, 1919. (1919.) p. 241-288, il. large 8 degrees (Monthly.) 9—35252.

Note.—The Reclamation record is published in the interest of the settlers on the reclamation projects, its aim being to raise the general average of success on these projects. It contains much valuable matter of interest to farmers. The Record is sold for 50 cents a year, payable in advance. Subscriptions may be forwarded to the Chief Clerk, U. S. Reclamation Service, Washington, D. C., and remittances (postal money order or New York draft) should be made payable to the Special Fiscal Agent, U. S. Reclamation Service. Postage stamps will not be accepted.

ST. ELIZABETH'S HOSPITAL.

Appropriations. Buildings and grounds, St. Elizabeths Hospital, communication submitting supplemental estimate of appropriation required for buildings and grounds, fiscal year 1920. June 7, 1919. 3 p. (H. doc 82.)

—St. Elizabeth Hospital, supplemental estimate of appropriation required for support of patients at St. Elizabeths Hospital, fiscal year 1919. May 29, 1919. 3 p. (S. doc. 15.)

—St. Elizabeths Hospital, supplemental estimates of appropriations required by St. Elizabeths Hospital for support, scientific department, and buildings and grounds, fiscal year 1920. June 2, 1919. 10 p. (H. doc. 72.)

Commencement exercises of training school for nurses at St. Elizabeths Hospital, Washington, D. C., June 12, 1919 (program). (1919.) (3) p. 4.

Interstate Commerce Commission.

Note.—The bound volumes of the decisions, usually known as Interstate Commerce Commission reports, are sold by the Superintendent of Documents. Separate opinions are sold on subscription, price $1.00 per volume; single copies, usually 5c each.

Barley. No. 7768, Columbia Malting Company et al. v. New York Central Railroad Company et al.; decided Apr. 16, 1919; report of commission. (1919) p. 137-139. ((Opinion) 5709.) (From Interstate Commerce Commission reports, v. 53.) *Paper, 5 cents.

Bills of lading. No. 4844, in matter of bills of lading; decided Apr. 14, 1919; (report and order of commission). (1919.) 671-740 plus ii p. plus (8) folded p. ((Opinion) 5682.) (Report from Interstate Commerce Commission reports, v. 52.) *Paper, 10c.

Block-signals. Tabulation of statistics pertaining to block signals and telegraph and telephone for transmission of train orders as used on railroads of United States, Jan. 1, 1919; compelled by Bureau of Safety. 1919. 21 p. 4 degrees. *paper, 5c. 17—26448.

Bonds. No. 10144, Schreiber Company v. Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company; decided May 1, 1919; report (and order) of commission. ((1919.) 227-228 plus Interstate Commerce Commission reports v. 53.) *Paper, 5c.

Bottles. No. 10211, Herman Gross v. New York & Pennsylvania Railway Company et al.; (decided May 15, 1919; report and order of commission.) 1919. p. (1), 320, (1). ((Opinion) 5748.) (Report from Interstate Commerce Commission reports, v. 53.) *Paper, 5c.

—No. 10213, Anheuser-Busch Brewing Association v. Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Company et al.; decided Mar. 28, 1919; report (and order) of commission. (1919.) 555-557 plus (1) p. ((Opinion) 5675.) (Report from Interstate Commerce Commission reports, v. 52.) *Paper, 5c.

Brakes. Decisions under safety appliance acts, circuit court of appeals, 5th circuit, no. 3196, United States v. Galveston, Houston & Henderson Railroad Company, in error to district court for southern district of Texas (opinion of court); decided Feb. 8, 1919. (1919.) 5 p.

Casti-iron. No. 4800, Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron Company et al. v. Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company et al.; (decided Apr. 7 1919; 5th supplemental report of commission). 1919. (1) plus 576-579 p. ((Opinion) 5677.) (From Interstate Commerce Commission reports, v. 52.) *Paper, 5c

Cattle. No. 9758, South St. Joseph Live Stock Exchange v. Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company and director general; no. 9928, Kansas City Live Stock Exchange v. same; (decided Apr. 26, 1919; report and order of commission). 1919. (1) plus 114-126 plus ii p. ((Opinion) 5704.) (Report from Interstate Commerce Commission reports, v. 53.) *Paper, 5c.

—No. 10167, Sioux City Live Stock Exchange v. Chicago & North Western Railway Company, director general, et al.; (decided Apr. 19, 1919; report and order of commission). 1919. (1) plus 166-168 plus ii p. ((Opinion) 5715.) (Report from Interstate Commerce Commission reports, v. 53.) *Paper, 5c.

Cement. No. 10135, Ash Grove Lime & Portland Cement Company v. Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Company, director general, et al.; decided Apr. 24, 1919; report (and order) of commission. (1919.) 81-84 plus ii p. ((Opinion) 5699.) (Report from Interstate Commerce Commission reports, v. 53.) *Paper, 5c.

—No. 10222, Johns-Manville Company v. Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company et al.; decided Apr. 16, 1919; report (and order) of commission. (1919.) 169-170 plus (1) p. ((Opinion) 5716.) (Report from Interstate Commerce Commission reports, v. 53.) *Paper, 5c.

Clay. No. 10200, Refinite Company v. Chicago & North Western Railway Company; (decided Mar. 28, 1919; report of commission). 1919. (1) plus 548-549 p. ((Opinion) 5672.) (From Interstate Commerce Commission reports, v. 52.) *Paper, 5c.

Coal. No. 9517, Ohio Valley Coal Operators Association v. Illinois Central Railroad Company, director general, et al.; (decided May 1, 1919; report and order of commission). 1919. (1) plus 148-165 plus ix p. ((Opinion) 5714.) (Report from Interstate Commerce Commission reports, v. 53.) *Paper, 5c.

—No. 9734, Middlesboro Kentucky Coal Operators Association v. Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company et al.; decided May 1, 1919; (report and order of commission). 1919. (1) plus 148-165 plus ix p. ((Opinion) 5714.) (Report from Interstate Commerce Commission reports, v. 53.) *Paper, 5c.

—No. 9734, Middlesboro Kentucky Coal Operators Association v. Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company et al.; decided May 19, 1919; report (and order) of commission. (1919.) 269-274 plus (1) p. ((Opinion) 5738.) (Report from Interstate Commerce Commission reports, v. 53.) *Paper, 5c.

—No. 10070, Nashville Traffic Bureau v. Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company; decided Apr. 12, 1919; report of commission. (1919.) p. 37-38. ((Opinion) 5691.) (From Interstate Commerce Commission reports, v. 52.) *Paper, 5c.

—No. 10315, Clark-Davis Coal Company et al. v. director general, Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Company, et al.; decided May 21, 1919; report of commission. (1919.) p 357-361. ((Opinion) 5757.) (From Interstate Commerce Commission reports, v. 53.) *Paper, 5c.

Coke. No. 10237, Seaboard By-Product Coke Company v. Erie Railroad Company, director general, et al.; decided Apr. 16, 1919; report of commission. (1919.) p. 171-173. ((Opinion) 5717.) (From Interstate Commerce Commission reports, v. 53.) *Paper, 5c.

Cotton. No. 10310, George C. Holt and Benjamin B. Odell, as receivers of Aetna Explosives Company, v. director general, Illinois Central Railroad Company, et al.; (decided Apr. 19, 1919; report and order of commission). 1919. (1) plus 140-142 plus (1) p. ((Opinion) 5710.) (Report from Interstate Commerce Commission reports, v. 53.) *Paper, 5c.

Cotton-seed meal. No. 10264, Lanier Brothers v. Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company, director general, et al.; (decided Apr. 5, 1919; report and order of commission). 1919. (1) plus 580-582 plus (1) p. ((Opinion) 5678.) (Report from Interstate Commerce Commission reports, v. 52.) *Paper, 5c.

Cows. No. 10010, Fred R. Allen et al. v. Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, director general, et al.; decided Apr. 12, 1919; report (and order) of commission. (1919.) 33-36 plus (1) p. ((Opinion) 5690.) (Report from Interstate Commerce Commission reports, v. 53.) *Paper, 5c.

Culverts. No. 10113, Galion Iron Works v. Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Company, et al.; decided Apr. 16, 1919; report of commission. (1919.) p. 173-174. ((Opinion) 5718.) (From Interstate Commerce Commission reports, v. 53.) *Paper, 5c.

Dairy products. No. 8469, Kansas Car-

List of Recent Government Departmental Publications

Lot Egg Shippers' Association v. Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company, director general, et al.; decided Apr. 7, 1919; report (and order) of commission. (1919.) 59-55 plus iv p. ((Opinion) 5595.) (Report from Interstate Commerce Commission reports, v. 53.) *Paper, 5c.

Demurrage. No. 10120, Allan C. Wood v. New York, Philadelphia & Norfolk Railroad Company; decided Apr. 28, 1919; report (and order) of commission. (1919.) 183-185 plus (1) p. ((Opinion) 5722.) (Report from Interstate Commerce Commission reports, v. 53.) *Paper, 5c.

—No. 10134, Keystone Warehouse Company v. Pennsylvania Railroad Company and director general; decided May 19, 1919; report (and order) of commission. (1919.) 335-337 plus (1) p. ((Opinion) 5752.) (Report from Interstate Commerce Commission reports, v. 53.) *Paper, 5c.

—No. 10243 Otto H. Hedrich & Company v. Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad Company and director general; decided Apr. 16, 1919; report (and order) of commission. (1919.) 79-80 plus (1) p. ((Opinion) 5598.) (Report from Interstate Commerce Commission reports, v. 53.) *Paper, 5c.

Farm implements and machinery. No. 9700, Holt Manufacturing Company v. Northern Pacific Railway Company, director general, et al.; (decided May 15, 1919; report and order of commission). 1919. (1) plus 314-315 plus (1) p. ((Opinion) 5746.) (Report from Interstate Commerce Commission reports, v. 53.) *Paper, 5c.

Flour. No. 10154, Alexandria, La., Chamber of Commerce v. Missouri Pacific Railroad Company and director general; decided May 15, 1919; report (and order) of commission. (1919.) 311-313 plus ii p. ((Opinion) 5745.) (Report from Interstate Commerce Commission reports, v. 53.) *Paper, 5c.

Freight-cars. No. 10158, Walter A. Zelnicker Supply Company v. Southern Railway Company et al.; (decided May 27, 1919; report and order of commission). 1919. (1) plus 308-311 plus (1) p. ((Opinion) 5744.) (Report from Interstate Commerce Commission reports, v. 53.) *Paper, 5c.

—No. 10303, Cairo, Truman & Southern Railroad Company v. director general, Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad Company, et al.; decided Apr. 15, 1919; report (and order) of commission. (1919.) 189-190 plus (1) p. ((Opinion) 5724.) (Report from Interstate Commerce Commission reports, v. 53.) *Paper, 5c.

Freight rates. No. 7845, Commercial Club of Duluth v. Big Fork & International Falls Railway Company et al.; decided Apr. 14, 1919; report (and order) of commission. (1919.) 85-95 plus (1) p. il. ((Opinion) 5700.) (Report from Interstate Commerce Commission reports, v. 53.) *Paper, 5c.

—No. 9237, Natchez Chamber of Commerce v. Oransas Harbor Terminal Railway Company et al.; (decided Mar. 25, 1919; report and orders of commission). 1919. (1) plus 558-575 plus x p. ((Opinion) 5575.) (Report from Interstate Commerce Commission reports, v. 52.) *Paper, 5c.

—No. 9905, South San Francisco Chamber of Commerce v. Southern Pacific Company and director general; decided May 21, 1919; report (and order) of commission. (1919.) 285-294 plus ii p. map. ((Opinion) 5741.) (Report from Interstate Commerce Commission reports, v. 53.) *Paper, 5c.

Glass. No. 9421, William Cameron & Company, Incorporated, v. Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Company, director general, et al.; decided Apr. 25, 1919; supplemental report (and order) of commission. (1919.) p. 147, i-ii. ((Opinion) 5713.) (Report from Interstate Commerce Commission reports, v. 53.) *Paper, 5c.

Grain. No. 8998, Omaha Grain Exchange v. Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Company, director general, et al., 4th section applications nos. 149 et seq.; decided May 5, 1919; (report and order of commission). (1919.) 249-268 plus (1) p. ((Opinion) 5737.) (Report from Interstate Commerce Commission reports, v. 53.) *Paper, 5c.

Grape-fruit. No. 9998, Ryan & Newton Company et al. v. Florida East Coast Railway Company et al.; (decided Apr. 15, 1919; report and order of commission). 1919. (1) plus 232-233 plus (1) p. ((Opinion) 5734.) (Report from Interstate Commerce Commission reports, v. 53.) *Paper, 5c.

Handles. No. 8479, American Fork & Hoe Company et al. v. St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad Company, director general, et al.; decided May 5, 1919; report (and order) of commission. (1919.) 245-248 plus vi p. ((Opinion) 5735.) (Report from Interstate Commerce Commission reports, v. 53.) *Paper, 5c.

Horses. No. 9552, Northwestern Trading Company, Incorporated, v. Adams Express Company; (decided Mar. 31, 1919; report of commission on reargument). 1919. (1) plus 552-555 p. ((Opinion) 5674.) (From Interstate Commerce Commission reports, v. 52.) *Paper, 5c.

Industrial railroads. Owasco River Railway, 2d industrial railways case, no. 4181, in matter of allowances to short lines of railroad serving industries; investigation and suspension docket no. 414, cancellation of rates in connection with small lines by carriers in official classification territory; (decided May 1, 1919; report of commission). 1919. (1) plus 104-113 p. ((Opinion) 5703.) (From Interstate Commerce Commission reports, v. 53.) *Paper, 5c.

Iron. No. 10139, Nashville Bridge Company v. Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railway, director general, et al.; (no. 10169, same v. same; no. 10169 (sub-no. 1), same v. same); decided May 20, 1919; report (and order) of commission. (1919.) 371-374 plus ii p. ((Opinion) 5762.) (Report from Interstate Commerce Commission reports, v. 53.) *Paper, 5c.

—No. 10285, Hyman-Michaels Company v. director general, Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company, et al.; decided Apr. 16, 1919; report of commission. (1919.) p. 177-178. ((Opinion) 5720.) (From Interstate Commerce Commission reports, v. 53.) *Paper, 5c.

—No. 10291, National Steel Rail Company v. director general, St. Louis-San Francisco Railway Company, et al.; (decided May 20, 1919; report of commission). 1919. (1) plus 340-341 p. ((Opinion) 5754.) (From Interstate Commerce Commission reports, v. 53.) *Paper, 5c.

Kansas City Southern Railway. No. 3255, in Court of Appeals of District of Columbia, United States, at relation of Kansas City Southern Railway Company, v. Interstate Commerce Commission; brief for Interstate Commerce Commission. 1919. Cover-title, i plus 20 p.

Lime. No. 10221, Grasselli Chemical Company v. Morgan's Louisiana & Texas Railroad & Steamship Company et al.; decided Apr. 15, 1919; report (and order) of commission. (1919.) 145-145 plus (1) p. ((Opinion) 5712.) (Report from Interstate Commerce Commission reports, v. 53.) *Paper, 5c.

—No. 10304, George C. Holt et al., receivers of Aetna Explosives Company, v. director general, Pennsylvania Railroad Company, et al; decided may 20, 1919; report (and order) of commission. (1919.) 375-375 plus (1) p. ((Opinion) 5763.) (Report from Interstate Commerce Commission reports, v. 53.) *Paper, 5c.

Lumber. No. 1138, Lamb-Fish Lumber Company v. Transcontinental Freight Bureau et al.; (no. 1227, same v. Illinois Central Railroad Company et al.); decided May 5, 1919; supplemental report (and order) of commission. (1919.) 221-222 plus (1) p. ((Opinion) 5729.) (Report from Interstate Commerce Commission reports, v. 53.) *Paper, 5c.

—No. 8065, Anderson-Tully Company et al. v. Illinois Railroad Company et al.; (investigation and suspension docket no. 701, built-up wood from Memphis, Tenn.); decided Apr. 14, 1919; report (and orders) of commission. (1919.) 5-10 plus ii p. ((Opinion) 5684.) (Report from Interstate Commerce Commission reports, v. 53.) *Paper, 5c.

—No. 8131, in matter of rates on and classification of lumber and lumber products; (decided Apr. 7, 1919; report of commission). 1919. (1) plus 598-670 p. ((Opinion) 5581.) (From Interstate Commerce Commission reports, v. 52.) *Paper, 5c.

—No. 9179, Gulf Lumber Company et al. v. Gulf & Sabine River Railroad Company et al.; decided May 20, 1919; report of commission on reconsideration. (1919.) p. 359-370. ((Opinion) 5761.) (From Interstate Commerce Commission reports, v. 53.) *Paper, 5c.

—No. 9598, Earle Cooperage Company v. St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railway Company et al., 4th section applications nos. 467 et al.; (no. 9599, same v. same, and 4th section applications nos. 799, 4994, 4218-20, and 2043); decided Apr. 19, 1919; report (and orders) of commission. (1919.) 295-305 plus ii p. il. ((Opinion) 5742.) (Report from Interstate Commerce Commission reports, v. 53.) *Paper, 5c.

No. 10021, Lindas Lumber Company v. Anthony & Northern Railway Company et al.; (no. 10021 (sub-no. 1), R. D. Heath Lumber Company et al. v. same); decided Apr. 16, 1919; report (and order) of commission. (1919.) 170-182 plus ii p. ((Opinion) 5721.) (Report from Interstate Commerce Commission reports, v. 53.) *Paper, 5c.

—No. 10028, Bright-Brooks Lumber Company v. Hampton & Branchville Railroad & Lumber Company et al.; decided Mar. 21, 1919; report (and order) of commission. (1919.) 545-547 plus (1) p. ((Opinion) 5671.) (Report from Interstate Commerce Commission reports, v. 52.) *Paper, 5c.

—No. 10083, Whitewater Lumber Company v. Alabama Central Railway, director general, et al.; (decided May 5, 1919; report and order of commission. 1919. (1) plus 278-284 plus iii p. ((Opinion) 5740.) (Report from Interstate Commerce Commission reports, v. 53.) *Paper, 5c.

List of Recent Government Departmental Publications

—No. 10104, Clark & Boice Lumber Company v. Jefferson & Northwestern Railway Company et al.; decided Apr. 16, 1919; report of commission. (1919.) p. 131-133. ((Opinion) 5707.) (From Interstate Commerce Commission reports, v. 53.) *Paper, 5c.

—No. 10123, Watters-Tonge Lumber Company v. Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company, director general, et al.; decided May 15, 1919; report (and order) of commission. (1919.) 317-319 plus ii p. ((Opinion) 5747.) (Report from Interstate Commerce Commission reports, v. 53.) *Paper, 5c.

—No. 10179, Taliaferro & Company et al. v. Seaboard Air Line Railway Company et al.; (decided May 1, 1919; report and order of commission). 1919. (1) plus 186-188 plus (1) p. ((Opinion) 5723.) (Report from Interstate Commerce Commission reports, v. 53.) *Paper, 5c.

—No. 10247, Southern Hardwood Traffic Association et al. v. director general, Alabama & Vicksburg Railway Company, et al.; decided Apr. 24, 1919; report (and order) of commission. (1919.) 191-196 plus (1) p. ((Opinion) 5725.) (Report from Interstate Commerce Commission reports, v. 53.) *Paper, 5c.

—No. 10272, Lodwick Lumber Company v. director general, Beaumont, Sour Lake & Western Railway Company, et al.; (decided Apr. 12, 1919; report of commission. 1919. (1) plus 218-221 p. ((Opinion) 5728.) (From Interstate Commerce Commission reports, v. 53.) *Paper, 5c.

—No. 10289, Trexler Lumber Company v. Tidewater & Western Railroad Company, director general, et al.; decided May 15, 1919; report (and order) of commission. (1919.) 333-334 plus (1) p. ((Opinion) 5751.) (Report from Interstate Commerce Commission reports, v. 53.) *Paper, 5c.

Misrouting. No. 10088, Davis Lumber Company v. Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Company et al.; decided May 1, 1919; report (and order) of commission. (1919.) 223-224 plus (1) p. ((Opinion) 5730.) (Report from Interstate Commerce Commission reports, v. 53.) *Paper, 5c.

Paper. No. 10187, Michigan Paper Mills Traffic Association et al. v. New York Central Railroad Company, director general, et al.; (decided May 19, 1919; report of commission). 1919. (1) plus 344-357 p. ((Opinion) 5756.) (From Interstate Commerce Commission reports, v. 53.) *Paper 5c.

—No. 10235, H. R. Williar v. Southern Pacific Company, director general, et al.; (decided May 20, 1919; report and order of commission). 1919. (1) plus 338-339 plus (1) p. ((Opinion) 5753.) (Report from Interstate Commerce Commission reports, v. 53.) *Paper, 5c.

Passenger rates. No. 8571, Public Service Commission of Washington v. Alabama & Vicksburg Railway Company et al.; decided Apr. 7, 1919; report (and order) of commission upon rehearing. (1919.) 1-4 plus (1) p. ((Opinion) 5683.) (Report from Interstate Commerce Commission reports, v. 53.) *Paper, 5c.

Peanut-oil. No. 10267, Procter & Gamble Company v. director general, Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company, et al.; decided May 20, 1919; report (and order) of commission. (1919.) 365-366 plus (1) p. ((Opinion) 5759.) (Report from Interstate Commerce Commission reports, v. 53.) *Paper, 5c.

Petroleum. No. 9950, Codington County Oil Company et al. v. Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Company, director general, et al.; (decided May 5, 1919; report and order of commission). 1919. (1) plus 234-244 plus ii p. ((Opinion) 5735.) (Report from Interstate Commerce Commission reports, v. 53.) *Paper, 5c.

—No. 10042, Consolidated Oil Refining Company v. Kansas City Southern Railway Company, director general, et al.; (decided Apr. 24, 1919; report and order of commission). 1919. (1) plus 96-99 plus (1) p. ((Opinion) 5701. (Report from Interstate Commerce Commission repts., v. 53.) *Paper, 5c.

—No. 10212, M. W. Jamieson v. Pennsylvania Railroad Company and director general; decided Apr. 16, 1919; report of commission. (1919.) p. 143-144. ((Opinion) 5711.) (From Interstate Commerce Commission reports, v. 53.) *Paper, 5c.

Phosphates. No. 10294, American Agricultural Chemical Company v. Central Railroad Company of New Jersey et al.; (decided Mar. 28, 1919; report of commission). 1919. (1) plus 550-551 p. ((Opinion) 5673.) (From Interstate Commerce Commission reports, v. 52.) *Paper, 5c.

Posts. No. 10203, Menominee White Cedar Company v. Chicago & North Western Railway Company et al. decided Apr. 12, 1919; report (and order) of commission. (1919.) 229-231 plus (1) p. ((Opinion) 5733.) (Report from Interstate Commerce Commission reports, v. 53.) *Paper, 5c.

Potatoes. No. 9574, Commercial Club of Creeley et al. v. Colorado & Southern Railway Company, director general, et al.; (decided Apr. 19, 1919; report and order of commission). 1919. (1) plus 66-78 plus iii p. ((Opinion) 5697.) (Report from Interstate Commerce Commission reports, v. 53.) *Paper, 5c.

—No. 10147, Northern Potato Traffic Association v. Chicago & North Western Railway Company, director general, et al.; (decided Apr. 23, 1919; report and order of commission). 1919. (1) plus 100-103 plus ii p. ((Opinion) 5702.) (Report from Interstate Commerce Commission reports, v. 53.) *Paper, 5c.

Poultry. No. 10300, George F. Hinrichs, Incorporated, v. Wells Fargo & Company et al.; (decided May 20, 1919; report and order of commission). 1919. (1) plus 362-364 plus (1) p. ((Opinion) 5758.) (Report from Interstate Commerce Commission reports, v. 53.) *Paper, 5c.

Railroad accidents. Report of chief of Bureau of Safety covering investigation of accident which occurred on Philadelphia & Reading near Fort Washington, Pa., on Jan. 13, 1919. (1919.) 15 p. il. 2 pl. *Paper, 5c. A 19—889.

Railroad employees. Decisions under hours of service act, circuit court of appeals, 5th circuit, no. 3185, Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe Ry. Co. v. United States, error to district court for southern district of Texas (opinion of court); decided Feb. 6, 1919. (1919.) 2 p.

Rails. No. 9185, West Virginia Rail Company v. Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Company, director general, et al.; decided May 5, 1919; supplemental report (and order) of commission. (1919.) 225-226 plus (1) p. ((Opinion) 5731.) (Report from Interstate Commerce Commission reports, v. 53.) *Paper, 5c.

—No. 9733, West Virginia Rail Company v. Illinois Central Railroad Company, director general, et al., portions of 4th section application no. 1952; decided Apr. 4, 1919; report (and order) of commission. (1919.) 21-27 plus ii p. ((Opinion) 5688.) (Report from Interstate Commerce Commission reports, v. 53.) *Paper, 5c.

—No. 10157, Walter A. Zelnicker Supply Company v. Louisiana Western Railroad Company et al.; decided Mar. 21, 1919; report (and order) of commission. (1919.) 543-544 plus (1) p. ((Opinion) 5670.) (Report from Interstate Commerce Commission reports, v. 52.) *Paper, 5c.

—No. 10305. Walter A. Zelnicker Supply Company v. director general, Southern Railway Company, et al.; (decided May 20, 1919; report and order of commission). 1919. (1) plus 342-343 plus (1) p. ((Opinion) 5755.) Report from Interstate Commerce Commission reports, v. 53.) *Paper, 5c.

—No. 10322, Walter A. Zelnicker Supply Company v. director general, Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Railroad Company, et al.; decided May 20, 1919; report (and order) of commission. (1919.) 367-368 plus (1) p. ((Opinion) 5760.) (Report from Interstate Commerce Commission reports, v. 53.) *Paper, 5c.

Reconsignment. No. 10156, Henry G. Brabston v. Alabama Great Southern Railroad Company et al.; (decided Apr. 16, 1919; report and order of commission). 1919. (1) plus 134-136 plus (1) p. ((Opinion) 5708.) (Report from Interstate Commerce Commission reports, v. 53.) *Paper, 5c.

Vocational Education Board.

Productive Vocational Workshops for the Rehabilitation of Tuberculous and Otherwise Disabled Soldiers, Sailors and Marines, Bulletin 33, Re-education Series No. 7.

Podiatry as a Vocation.

Flour Milling, Opportunity Monograph, Vocational Rehabilitation Series No. 42.

Training Courses in Safety and Hygiene, Bulletin No. 31, Trade and Industrial Series No. 6.

Tariff Commission.

Census of Dyes and Coal-Tar Chemicals. No. 11, Tariff Information Series.

Commerce Department.

Report on American Documented Seagoing Merchant Vessels of 500 Gross Tons and Over.

COST OF GOVERNMENT LAUNDRIES.

The War Department authorizes the following, concerning operations of government laundries at camps in U. S.:

Cost includes military and civilian payroll, supplies, and other operating expenses.

1918. Month.	Number of pieces.	Cross receipts.
July	8,096,160	$ 284,819
August	5,147,618	271,812
September	6,034,219	442,656
October	10,999,208	558,903
November	12,393,936	587,092
December	12,256,223	567,414
1919.		
January	9,977,444	543,911
February	9,038,498	539,419
March	9,595,663	540,092
April	8,911,293	537,759
May	9,762,021	575,266
June	9,094,728	569,918
Total	111,307,065	$6,019,061

American Red Cross Home Service Information

Attitude of Insurance Companies Toward Government Insurance.

Life Insurance Companies are not competing with Uncle Sam's insurance. On the contrary, they are co-operating with the Government in advising service men to hold on to their Government insurance. Several leading companies have even instructed their agent not to accept applications from service men unless they are carrying the full amount of Government insurance to which they are entitled.

The following instructions issued by one of these companies to its agents are quoted because they contain several good arguments for Government insurance and because the "Four Things" should be "Done not only by insurance agents but by Home Service workers and by all people interested in soldiers and sailors and their families:

"FOUR THINGS THAT NEED TO BE DONE AND DONE QUICKLY."

The ———'s watchword is service. Not in a narrow, selfish way, but in a broadminded, public-spirited way. This is illustrated in its attitude regarding the insurance issued to our troops by the Government. From the very beginning it has charged every manager and agent to urge every soldier and sailor who could be reached, to hold fast to his policy.

No private corporation can afford to grant insurance at less than cost. But the Government can—and does. It charges each soldier only a part of the cost. The rest—and it will prove to be no small part—will be paid from the United States Treasury out of funds obtained by taxing the nation.

The Government is justified in this liberality because these young men have risked, or have been willing to risk, their lives for their country.

The granting of this insurance on this generous basis is one of the finest acts of the Government in connection with the war. And the ——— will do everything in its power to secure for these young men the full benefit of the Government's liberality.

But the work of aiding those who carry this Government insurance is only a small part of our duty. Many of these young men have allowed their insurance to lapse and others are in doubt as to where they stand. We charge every ——— agent, therefore, to hunt these men up and use their expert knowledge in helping them out, and in seeing to it that they do not lose this protection.

This nation went in to win this war—and it is won. In the beginning our Government had many matters of even greater importance to attend to than the organization of an insurance bureau. And the business of conducting a gigantic insurance company was a new enterprise for the Government. Confusion resulted. Mistakes were made. But the war is over and these evils are being remedied.

Should these young men allow temporary blunders and annoyances to deprive them of material benefits of great value? No. They must be shown that the Government will deal with them in an equitable spirit and will give them the benefit of the doubt in all doubtful cases. Unquestionably, every soldier and sailor who has endeavored in good faith to maintain his insurance will be protected and all those who have made an honest effort to pay their premiums will be treated with liberality.

Every ——— agent will know what to do for those whose policies appear to have lapsed. Their first duty will be to aid as for as possible in effecting the restoration of such policies. After that, they should impress upon each policy holder the necessity of converting the insurance into permanent "life" or "endowment" contracts, within the next five years.

Nor does the responsibility of the ——— agent end here. He must be on the watch to expose any agents who advise soldiers and sailors to abandon their Government insurance and take policies in the companies represented by them. Unfortunately, a tricky agent can "twist" this Government insurance in some instances by calling attention to special features in the policies issued by his company. But the fact remains that the insurance is furnished by the Government at less than cost. Consequently, it is inconceivable that any reputable company will wish to deprive our soldiers and sailors of this Government protection. Nevertheless, some of them have not given such definite instructions to their agents as ought to be given. This, however, can be remedied, and those who need watching are any agents who are trying to dissatisfy the holders of Government insurance. Hence, every underwriters' association in the United States should drum out of camp insurance salesmen caught at such nefarious work.

So the officers of the ——— call upon every member of its field force to do four things:

1. To advise all soldiers and sailors whose term insurance is in force, to hold fast to it;

2. To aid in the restoration of the term policies that have lapsed;

3. To aid at appropriate times in the future in getting this term insurance converted into permanent insurance; and

4. To aid in stamping out any attempts that may be made by the agents or any companies to further their own selfish interests by endeavoring to twist this Government insurance.

The above instructions would not have been given, nor would the leading life insurance men of this country spend so much time and money in "boosting" Government insurance, if this insurance were not a good thing.

GOVERNMENT DECISIONS AFFECTING BUSINESS

(Continued from page 15.)

liquidation. Hence we conclude that the case is distinguished from the cases cited under the rule above quoted. The motion to dismiss is granted. * * *

Before Board 2, August 21, 1919.

No. 43321.—Protest 931233 of Early-Cain Co. (Memphis).

Felt Saddle Cloths.—Goods invoiced as felt saddle cloths and classified as manufactures of cotton at 30 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 266, tariff act of 1913, are claimed free of duty as saddlery under paragraph 530.

Opinion by Weller, G. A. From an examination of the record and the official sample the protest was overruled.

Before Board 3, August 21, 1919.

No. 43325.—Protest 930808 of Benedict Manufacturing Co. (Rochester).

American Goods Returned—Regulations.—Two cases of silverware are here claimed entitled to free entry as American goods returned under paragraph 404, tariff act of 1913.

Opinion by Hay, G. A. While it was found that the silverware in question is of American origin, the protest was overruled for the reason that the regulations had not been complied with. G. A. 7713 (T. D. 35330) and United States v. Saunders (6 Ct. Cust. Appls., 86; T. D. 35337) cited.

No. 43326.—Protest 931591 of John L. Vandiver (Philadelphia).

American Goods Returned—Regulations.—Certain articles shipped out of this country are unclaimed by the consignee and returned to the United States. They are claimed entitled to free entry under paragraph 404.

Opinion by Hay, G. A. On the authority of G. A. 7713 (T. D. 35330) the right of free entry was denied, the regulations of the Secretary of the Treasury not having been complied with.

Agricultural Department.

FOOD INSPECTION DECISION 180.

COLORS IN FOOD.

(Amendment to Food Inspection Decisions 76, 117, 129, 164, and 175.)

Food Inspection Decision 175 is hereby amended by striking out from the list of the permitted dyes contained therein, under "Yellow shades," the words "11. Sudan I." and "16. Butter yellow."

Hereafter the coal-tar dyes which may be used in food, subject to the provisions of Food Inspection Decisions 76, 117, and 129, shall be the following:

Red Shades:
- 107. Amaranth.
- 56. Ponceau 3 R.
- 517. Erythrosine.

Orange Shade:
- 85. Orange I.

Yellow Shades:
- 4. Naphthol yellow S.
- 94. Tartrazine.
- Yellow A. B. (Benzeneazo-beta-naphthylamine).
- Yellow O. B. (Ortho-Tolueneazo-beta-naphthylamine).

Green Shade:
- 435. Light green S. F. yellowish.

Blue Shade:
- 692. Indigo disulfoacid.

The numbers preceding the names refer to the numbers of the colors as listed in A. G. Green's edition of the Schultz-Julius Systematic Survey of the Organic Coloring Matters, published in 1904.

Sudan I. and butter yellow have been found unsatisfactory in practical use for food coloring purposes, and these colors, therefore, are withdrawn from the list of those which may be certified for use in foods.

CARTER GLASS,
Secretary of the Treasury.
D. F. HOUSTON,
Secretary of Agriculture.
WILLIAM C. REDFIELD,
Secretary of Commerce.

United States Bulletin

CONTINUING the Work of the OFFICIAL BULLETIN Established Under Order of THE PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES, May 10, 1917.
AUTHORITATIVE RECORD of GOVERNMENT ACTIVITIES Affecting Business. Issued EVERY MONDAY.
Under the Direction of ROGER W. BABSON, President and Publisher.

VOL. 1. No. 28. WASHINGTON, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1919. $10.00 A YEAR

PROPERTY OF THE LIBRARY
NOT TO BE TAKEN FROM THE LIBRARY

REPORT ON THE SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS INDUSTRY SENT TO HOUSE COMMITTEE BY TARIFF COMMISSION

The United States Tariff Commission, in response to a request, has sent to the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives, a report on Scientific Instruments. Contained in the report is a detailed list of different kinds of scientific instruments in use in the United States. This table summarizes, in concrete form, the development of the industry from the outbreak of the European war to the present time. The instruments are listed alphabetically and are classified as follows: first, those almost wholly of foreign make prior to the war; second, those almost wholly of domestic make prior to the war, and third, those both of foreign and domestic make prior to the war.

Conditions of Productions.

Accompanying the different articles enumerated are comments of manufacturers and of the United States Bureau of Standards. These notations set out former and present relative conditions of production of certain scientific instruments in this country and abroad. In some cases comparisons are included of the respective qualities of the foreign and domestic articles specified. The report shows that, during the European war, not only were many articles, formerly exclusively of foreign manufacture, for a first time produced in this country, but that, in instances, a sufficient quantity of such articles to satisfy the present domestic consumption is being manufactured in this country. It also supports the conclusion that, in some cases of recent manufacture, articles of superior quality to that of the foreign products are already being produced in the United States.

Articles of Widely Different Nature.

The report, on the other hand, directs attention to the widely different nature of the many articles which are embraced under the term "scientific instruments," and suggests that general statements as to competitive conditions in so varied an industry are likely to be misleading. The Commission expresses the opinion that American manufacturers usually have advantages in making scientific instruments, when it is found possible to engage in large scale production, as is the case where the instruments have

(Continued on page 4.)

Foreign Credits.

The total credits established by the United States Treasury in favor of foreign countries are as follows:

Belgium	$343,445,000.00
Cuba	10,000,000.00
Czecho Slovakia	55,330,000.00
France	3,047,974,777.24
Great Britain	4,277,000,000.00
Greece	48,236,629.05
Italy	1,619,922,872.99
Liberia	5,000,000.00
Roumania	25,000,000.00
Russia	187,729,750.00
Serbia	26,780,465.56
Total	$9,646,419,494.84

BRITISH RE-EXPORTS OF COTTON.

Acting Secretary of State Phillips stated recently that a cablegram from the American Consul General at London, dated September 10, announcing that the prohibitions on the export of American cotton have been removed, is another indication that Great Britain is attempting to restore the normal trade channels.

Great Britain did not attempt to regulate the trade in raw cotton until the latter half of 1917, when the growing shortage of supplies induced the Government to set up a Cotton Control Board, to license the importation of raw cotton, to ration cotton, to fix prices, and to restrict the output of mills.

The subsequent restriction of the re-exportation of raw cotton was the natural result of the decreasing ship tonnage and the necessity for conserving supplies of raw cotton. The re-export trade in raw cotton has been an important part of Great Britain's re-export trade.

The British War Trade Department on January 23 last announced that applications for licenses for the export of raw cotton other than Egyptian would receive consideration in approved cases, and the British Board of Trade on April 3 announced that applications for licenses for the export of all forms of raw cotton would receive consideration. Until after the issuance of this second order very little cotton was being re-exported, but since then considerable quantities of American cotton have been re-exported from Great Britain.

During the first seven months of 1919 Great Britain re-exported raw cotton amounting to a value of 3,452,587 pounds, as compared with a value of 18,550 pounds in the corresponding period of 1918. It would appear that Great Britain now has done away with the system of licenses on the re-export of raw cotton.

EXPORTATION TO MEXICO OF ARMS AND MUNITIONS OF WAR UNDER LICENSE OF SECRETARY OF STATE

The Department of State announces (W. T. B. R. 830) that on September 30, 1919, all control over the exportation of arms, ammunition, explosives, and machinery or materials intended for the manufacture of munitions, and radio or wireless apparatus to Mexico, heretofore execised by the War Trade Board Section of the Department of State under Title VII of the Espionage Act, will cease, and that, in lieu thereof, there will be substituted the control over the export of "arms and munitions of war" authorized and vested in the Secretary of State by the proclamation issued by the President on July 12, 1919, under section 2 of the joint resolution of Congress approved March 14, 1912, and an act of Congress approved June 15, 1917.

By virtue of the authority vested in him by said proclamation, the Secretary of State has prescribed that no arms or munitions of war shall be shipped from the United States to Mexico, except under the license of the Secretary of State. All applications for licenses to export these commodities to Mexico must be filed with the Department of State, on official application forms furnished by that department. from which licenses will issue.

Control Ends September, 30.

The War Trade Board Section of the Department of State announces, in W. T. B. R. 831 and W. T. B. R. 832, issued coincidently with this announcement, that its control over the export to Mexico of arms, ammunition, explosives, and machinery or materials intended for the manufacture of munitions, and radio or wireless apparatus will be released on September 30, 1919, by the inclusion of these shipments under Special Export License RAC-77 and Special Export License RAC-42.

The Secretary of State has directed that all licenses issued prior to September 30, 1919, by the War Trade Board or the War Trade Board Section of the Department of State for the exportation to Mexico of arms or munitions of war shall have the same force and effect as the licenses contemplated to be issued under the regulations hereinabove described.

License Extended.

The War Trade Board Section of the Department of State announces (W. T. B. R. 831) that (following the

President's proclamation of July 12, 1919, and the assumption by the Secretary of State, under said proclamation of the control over the exportation of arms and munitions of war to Mexico, see W. T. B. R. 830, issued September 22, 1919), Special Export License RAC-77, W. T. B. R. 815, has been extended and re-issue, effective September 30, 1919. Special Export License RAC-77 as amended will authorize the exportation by freight or express, without individual licenses, to the countries hereinbelow mentioned of all commodities whatsoever, except (1) arms, ammunition, and explosives consigned to China, and (2) wheat and wheat flour, the control over the exportation of which has been vested in the Wheat Director. (See W. T. B. R. 797, issued June 30, 1919):

A. Any country in the Western Hemisphere.

B. Any country in Africa.

C. Any country in Asia or Oceanica, except Turkey.

D. Any country in Europe, except Russia, Hungary, Austria, Bulgaria and Turkey.

Exporters who desire to make shipments under Special Export License RAC-77 need only present their shipper's export declarations (Customs Cat. 7525) in duplicate (see W. T. B. R. 828, issued August 21, 1919) to the collectors of customs at the ports of exit for indorsement to permit the shipments to proceed.

Revision of Regulations.

The War Trade Board Section of the Department of State announces (W. T. B. R. 832) (following the President's proclamation of July 12, 1919, and the assumption by the Secretary of State, under said proclamation, of the control over the exportation of arms and munitions of war to Mexico, see W. T. B. R. 830, issued September 22, 1919) the revision of the regulations under which shipments of certain origin and destination, the importation of which has been otherwise licensed, may be exported without an individual export license when the same are conveyed in transit through the territory or via any port of the United States. This regulation, effective September 30, 1919, amends W. T. B. R. 817, issued July 21, 1919, and extends the scope of Special Export License RAC-42 as hereinafter described.

(1) Special Export License RAC-42 has been issued through the Customs Service and authorizes the exportation of shipments of all commodities, except arms, ammunition and explosives consigned to China, which are conveyed in transit through the territory or via a port of the United States when originating in any foreign country and destined to any country of the world; provided, however, that no shipment destined to Europe shall be authorized under this license unless such shipment is consigned to Belgium, France, Great Britain, Greece, Italy and that territory included in the line set out in article 3 of the military clause of the Armistice protocol of November 3, 1918; Portugal, Spain, or their possessions in Europe; or Denmark, the Faroe Islands, Germany (including that territory on the left bank of the Rhine occupied by the forces of the Associated Governments), Holland, Iceland, Norway, Roumania, Serbia, Sweden, Switzerland, Luxemburg, Jugo-Slavia, Czecho-Slovakia, Finland, Latvia, Lithuania, Esthonia, or Poland.

(2) In-transit shipments arriving in the United States by rail or vessel for re-export under RAC-42 may be consigned to the ultimate destination or to an agent in the United States for reshipment, and if consigned to an agent, the railroad waybill or vessel's manifest must designate the ultimate destination, and such notations shall be transcribed therefrom to the carrier's customs manifest or copy of vessel's manifest presented to the collector of customs.

(3) Upon arrival of such in-transit shipments at a port of entry the railroad's agent or the vessel's agent shall present to the collector of customs a copy of the Carrier's Customs Manifest, Form 7512, or a copy of the ship's manifest or appropriate portion thereof, upon which shall be clearly noted the shipments which are in transit. This copy shall bear—

(A) The ultimate destination, in accordance with paragraph (2) herein.

(B) The notation "Special Export License RAC-42."

(4) If the shipment is by rail, the collector of customs will, upon giving entry, allow the shipment to proceed to port of exit accompanied by the carrier's manifest. The collector of customs at the port of exit will allow the goods to be exported under RAC-42.

The attention of shippers is called to the fact that goods given entry into the United States as in-transit shipments may not be diverted for domestic consumption or re-consigned to a country of destination other than the one named on the entry documents described in paragraph (2), unless authority for so doing has been obtained from the War Trade Board Section.

For the information of shippers, their attention is drawn to W. T. B. R. 643, issued March 14, 1919, announcing the issuance of General Import License PBF No. 35. This general import license covers the importation into the United States, under such bond as may be prescribed by the United States Customs Service, of all commodities which are proposed to be shipped through the United States to any foreign country.

LIBERTY LOAN STATISTICS

Following are the original amounts of the First, Second, Third and Fourth Liberty Loans, the amounts of bonds canceled and retired up to August 31, 1919, and the balance outstanding, on the basis of the daily Treasury statements:

	Cash Receipts.	*Canceled and Retired.	Outstanding Aug. 31, 1919.
First Liberty Loan	$1,989,455,780.00	$4,659,050.00	$1,984,796,730.00
Second Liberty Loan	3,807,865,969.00	241,440,000.00	3,566,425,969.00
Third Liberty Loan	4,175,151,557.50	221,437,500.00	3,953,714,057.50
Fourth Liberty Loan	6,964,522,061.00	250,001,000.00	6,714,521,061.00
Totals	$16,936,995,367.50	$717,537,550.00	$16,219,457,817.50

* Canceled and retired as the result of (1) purchases for the 5 per cent bond purchase fund authorized under the Third Liberty Bond Act, (2) purchases on account of repayments of obligations of foreign governments under Section 3 of the Second Liberty Bond Act, as amended, and (3) payment of estate taxes, under authority conferred by the Third Liberty Bond Act.

RESERVE BANK CONDITIONS.

Continued liquidation of war paper, following the redemption of the bulk of outstanding Victory loan certificates, and corresponding reductions in reserve and net deposits are indicated in the Federal Reserve Board's weekly bank statement issued at close of business on September 19, 1919.

As against a reduction of 146.6 millions in the total holdings of war paper the banks show an increase of 31.7 millions in other discounts. Acceptances on hand, because of the greater demand in the open market, fell off 8.2 millions, while holdings of Treasury certificates declined 18.7 millions. Aggregate earning assets show a decrease of 135.8 millions. Total war paper holdings of the Chicago, St. Louis and Minneapolis banks include 61.1 millions of bills discounted for other F. R. banks, while acceptances held by the Kansas City and San Francisco banks are inclusive of 38.3 millions purchased from other F. R. banks, as against 45.6 millions the week before.

Government deposits show an increase of 44.6 millions, as against a decrease of 151.4 millions in reserve deposits, while the "float" carried by the F. R. banks works out 28.4 millions larger than the week before. No appreciable change is shown in F. R. note circulation, while the banks' aggregate liabilities on F. R. bank notes in circulation went up 4.4 millions.

The banks' gold reserves, because of the transfer of gold from the continent to the vaults of the Bank of England, received an addition of 45.5 millions, while the amount of gold in transit or in custody shows a decline of 44.1 millions. Total gold reserves, because of export withdrawals, show a net increase of but 23.1 millions, while total cash reserves increased 23.6 millions. The banks' reserve ratio shows a rise from 50.4 to 52.5 per cent.

GOLD STANDARD FOR SALVADOR.

A dispatch from San Salvador reports that two decrees have been enacted and published, one establishing a gold standard for Salvador, and the other fixing the exchange at two colombo for one dollar gold and also making a United States gold coin legal tender generally and United States bank bills legal tender in payments to banks.

BRITISH PLAN FOR DISPOSAL OF 1,300,000 MAIL PACKETS DETAINED BY CENSORSHIP OFFICIALS DURING THE WAR

The Department of State is in receipt of a dispatch from London reporting that the British War Office has issued a statement showing that during the war the British Postal Censorship examined some 630,000,000 postal packets and that approximately 1,300,000 of these packets were detained. Now that the war is ended the question of the disposal of these detained mail packets has been taken up by the British War Office and it has been finally determined that such of this correspondence as originated in, or was destined for, the United Kingdom will be destroyed except where it contains articles or documents of value which can now be transmitted with safety.

Some For Prize Court.

With regard to mails carried over the United Kingdom in transit to and from foreign countries, and mails landed from neutral ships which entered British territorial waters, it has been decided that packets containing goods, currency, realizable securities, or other financial packets of value will be put into the Prize Court; that commercial correspondence and private correspondence containing documents of value will be released; and that private correspondence will be destroyed, inasmuch as it would be impossible without very great expense to re-examine packets of this class in order to determine which could or could not now safely be sent on.

Number to be Released.

The total number of packets released under these decisions is approximately 92,500 registered and 500,000 unregistered packets. The preparations of packets for release and their actual handing over to the Post Office began on June 23, and will be completed by August 30. The work is being carried out by a staff of about 50 male and 150 female workers, irrespective of Post Office staff. All packets released will be closed with the Censorship label and stamped "Released by the British Military Authorities."

Inquiries with regard to missing letters are generally undesirable, and to many questions no answer could, in the nature of the case, be given, since a vast mass of postal matter was lost through submarine warfare and other causes, and many packets were detained by Allied and enemy censorships. Inquiry as to a missing letter that is desired to be made by persons other than those resident in the United Kingdom should be made through diplomatic channels. An inquiry should state the name and address of the person to whom the packet was addressed, the date of its posting, and the nature of its contents. He should also state the registered number and the office of origin wherever the letters were registered.

Federal Land Bank System

The monthly statement of the operations of the Federal Land Banks shows that they have now made loans to over 100,000 farmers, amounting to over $250,000,000. The exact figures of the number of loans are 101,323 and the amount $252,958,976, the average being almost exactly $2,500.

This total is distributed by Federal Land Bank districts as follows:

Omaha	$34,720,890
Spokane	35,876,910
St. Paul	32,561,700
Houston	27,760,666
Wichita	22,606,400
St. Louis	20,190,065
New Orleans	17,730,280
Louisville	17,241,200
Berkeley	13,606,800
Columbia	13,465,570
Baltimore	9,323,700
Springfield	9,374,795

During the month of August an aggregate of $8,490,055 was loaned to 2,945 farmers. The Federal Land bank of St. Paul led, with loans closed to the amount of $1,059,200, the St. Louis bank being next, with $903,540.

The other banks closed loans in August as follows: Houston, $880,045; Spokane, $870,400; Wichita, $765,500; Louisville, $700,200; Omaha, $633,500; Baltimore, $624,400; New Orleans, $593,450; Springfield, 562,850; Berkeley, $475,000; Columbia, $417,970.

Up to August 31, 1919, interest and amortization payments due by borrowers to the banks amounted to $11,409,722. Of this amount all but $157,054, or 1 4-10 per cent, has been paid, and of this sum $77,528 represents instalments which had only become due during the month.

Statement by Commissioner.

Commissioner Norris, speaking for the Board, says:

"The August report is extremely gratifying to the Board because it has brought the system to a mile-post in its career, in that loans have been made to over 100,000 bona fide farmers, and these loans now exceed a quarter of a billion dollars. The system is on a self-sustaining basis, and if we were to close our doors today we could, from the business on our books, pay all salaries, expenses, and dividends for 20 years to come. For this reason the Board is recommending to Congress that all appropriations by Congress in connection with the management of the system shall cease, and that all these expenses shall be borne by the system itself."

Sample of Posters Supplied to Industrial Plants with View to Promoting Harmony and Increasing Production

I BELIEVE that the more extreme leaders of Organized Labor will presently yield to a sober second thought and like the great masses of their associates think and act like true Americans.

They will see that strikes undertaken at this critical time are certain to make matters worse, not better, for them and everybody else.

WOODROW WILSON,

President of the United States.

Further information in regard to posters, 12x18 inches, issued weekly for use in factories, etc., may be obtained by addressing J. R. Colburn, Care United States Bulletin, 10 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C.

Help your Government and yourself. Buy a War Savings Stamp today.

CONSUMPTION OF COTTON.

The consumption of cotton in American spinning mills and other establishments during August, 1919, was 502,536 running bales (counting round as half bales), as compared with 534,971 bales during August, 1918, according to a preliminary report issued by the United States Bureau of the Census. The amount of cotton on hand on August 31, 1919, was 1,136,539 bales in consuming establishments, and 1,851,096 bales in public storage and at compresses, compared with 1,215,832 bales and 1,804,500 bales, respectively, on the corresponding date of the previous year. The figures include 21,682 bales of foreign and 2,624 bales of sea-island cotton consumed, 50,130 bales of foreign and 17,867 bales of sea-island held in consuming establishments, and 26,780 bales of foreign and 24,684 bales of sea-island held in public storage.

Linters, not included above, were 21,171 bales consumed during August in 1919, and 101,299 bales in 1918; 262,656 bales on hand in consuming establishments on August 31, 1919, and 153,661 bales in 1918, and 224,054 bales in public storage and at compresses in 1919, and 115,698 bales in 1918.

Imports of foreign cotton during August were 14,070 bales of 500 pounds in 1919 and 7,636 bales in 1918. Exports of domestic cotton and linters for the month amounted to 473,872 running bales in 1919 and 287,450 bales in 1918. Linters included in the exports were 5,186 bales for 1919 and 12,644 bales for 1918.

United States Bulletin

Continuing the Work of The Official U. S. Bulletin Established May 10, 1917, Under an Order of the President of the United States. Published by the Babson Bureau, Inc., Roger W. Babson, President. Issued Every Monday.

Office: No. 10 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C. Tel. Main 2913

The United States Bulletin is dedicated to the faithful presentation of the official acts of the Government that the people may know and understand precisely and accurately just what the Government is doing day by day. The Bulletin expresses no opinions, indulges in no conjecture or speculation. Published under the same executive management, the same editorship.

The Bulletin is in itself a complete record of all the important activities of the United States Government through its various departments, Legislative, Judicial, and Executive. Official Orders, Statements, and Rulings printed textually as issued by accredited Government officials, and, therefore, an authoritative guide to the business interests of the Nation; a virtual necessity to the Government itself in acquainting the various departments with the official acts of one another; to the Judiciary; to the Manufacturers; Miners and Traders; to Corporations, Railroads, Steamship, Telegraph and Cable Companies; Exporters and Importers; to Diplomats, Consular Agents, Statesmen, and men of affairs generally, who wish to keep accurately informed of what the Government is doing and to preserve for reference authentic copies of public announcements issued by the Government's own officials and agents. Entered at the post office at Washington, D. C., as second-class mail matter.—Edward S. Rochester, Editor.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES BY MAIL

One year	$10.00
Six months	6.00
One year, postage prepaid to foreign countries	15.00
Six months, postage prepaid to foreign countries	8.50
Back numbers and extra copies, each	.20

Make all checks, money orders, and drafts payable to United States Bulletin, 10 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C.—C. T. Clayton, Business Manager.

TESTS OF RARE SUGARS.

The so-called rare sugars are used to a considerable extent by the Medical Corps of the army, and by the profession in general. One of the principal uses to which they are put is the differentiation of bacteria, for which purpose they are invaluable. For some time the Bureau of Standards has had presented to it for test a number of these rare sugars. Owing to the large demand for one of these sugars, known as d-Mannite, the Bureau has undertaken, at the request of the War Department, the production of a considerable quantity of this substance. The source of supply is a crude manna. The Bureau's investigation has finally developed a method whereby pure white crystal of d-Mannite can be produced by two crystallizations from the crude manna. It has thus become possible to produce relatively large quantities of this valuable substance at a reasonable cost. The equipment for the work is partially installed and the process of manufacture well under way, and already over 100 bottles of d-Mannite have been produced.

INCREASED FLOUR CONSUMPTION.

An increase in America's flour consumption of almost 15 per cent, or 3,000,000 barrels in 70 days, indicating that the housewives of the country have effected a direct saving in household expenditures by eating more bread and less of the higher priced foods as advocated several weeks ago by Julius H. Barnes, United States Wheat Director, is shown in the nineteenth weekly bulletin on wheat and wheat flour movement issued by the United States Grain Corporation.

Commenting on the figures in the bulletin, Mr. Barnes said:

"This is the first week since early July that the wheat deliveries from the farms of this country have been less than for the corresponding week of the last crop.

"This fall in deliveries is fully due, for more than 50,000,000 bushels have left the farms in excess of the total quantity for the same time last year. It is interesting to note, also, that the flour production for the crop-year, to date, is 15 per cent larger than a year ago, and as our exports of flour for that period are approximately the same as a year ago, it would indicate that the American people are increasing their flour consumption, perhaps to the extent of almost 15 per cent, or 3,000,000 barrels in 70 days.

It is to be hoped this flour replacement will continue and increase, for it not only means a direct saving in household expenditures, but further reflection into the prices of higher-priced foods which, last year, displaced part of the usual flour consumption."

EXPORT TRADE PAPERS.

Abstract of statement filed with the Federal Trade Commission in connection with the Export Trade Act (Webb-Pomerene law):

Name of concern—American Maize Products Report Association.

Address—2731 Whitehall Building, New York City.

Officers or directors — President, James H. Genung, 2731 Whitehall Building, New York City; vice president, Ellsworth Huffman, Chillicothe, Ohio; secretary, Tuthill R. Hillard, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.; treasurer, G. A. Breaux (Ballard & Ballard Co.), Louisville, Ky.

Members—American Hominy Company, Indianapolis, Ind.; Wathen Milling Company, Louisville, Ky.; Ballard & Ballard Co., Louisville, Ky.; Louisville Cereal Mill Co., Louisville, Ky.; Chas. A. Krause Milling Co., Milwaukee, Wis.; Lafayette Corn Flour Mills, Lafayette, Ind.; Miner-Hillard Milling Co., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.; The Standard Cereal Co., Chillicothe, Ohio; The Patent Cereals Co., Geneva, N. Y.

Business—It desires to be classified as engaged in exporting the following products, viz:

"Products of Degerminated Indian corn or maize."

Capital stock—Unincorporated.

Date of filing—September 18, 1919.

REPORT ON SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS INDUSTRY

(Continued from page 1.)

extensive industrial uses. By way of illustration, it is pointed out that in this country quantity production of ammeters, voltmeters, pressure gauges, and, to some extent, thermometers and weights and balances has been achieved. European manufacturers of scientific instruments are said to have certain advantages in the manufacture of instruments where small orders are given, or great attention to detail, requiring unusually high precision and skilled handwork is demanded. The reputation of special European instruments of this sort is often attributed to skill gained by workers through successive generations of familiarity with the production of articles.

General Grouping to be Avoided.

The report states that, in tariff making, any specification of all scientific instruments in one group, with a single rate of duty applying to all articles in the group, should be avoided, because of the extremely varied nature of such instruments and the failure of any general grouping to take account of the widely divergent competitive conditions affecting individual instruments and classes of instruments. It is indicated that such an omission of discrimination between instruments, in the case of certan special instruments not now manufactured nor likely to be manufactured hereafter in this country, will result in a tax on consumers, without stimulation of domestic production.

Comments Given.

The report gives special consideration to the comments of manufacturers: the Bureau of Standards, and universities, on competitive conditions, changes due to the war, tariff considerations, and the desirability of continuing present duty free importations in the interest of universities and other public institutions and for scientific purposes.

The Tariff Commission reports that its compilation of data is somewhat general and preliminary; and that a more extended study, dealing with the extremely diverse separate instruments, or at least with well-defined classes of similarly placed instruments, will be necessary, before it will be possible to submit for tariff purposes any finally determinative information covering the entire field.

TRADE COMMISSION ORDER.

Modifying a previous order against the concern, the Federal Trade Commission has ordered the Ward Baking Company, N. Y. C., to cease and desist from carrying on "any so-called free-bread campaign, or any practice of supplying bread free of cost to retail dealers in quantities equal to those purchased from the Ward Company by such dealers, or in any other quantities, where such practice is calculated to, or does, stifle or suppress competition in the manufacture and sale of bread."

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES BRIEFLY TOLD

Considerable time was devoted in the House last week to the dyestuffs tariff bill, upon which there has been an unusual amount of discussion owing to differences of opinion, even among those favoring protective tariffs, over the proposed licensing features. The measure is intended to protect the dye industries built up during the war, and it imposes rather heavy tariff duties and in addition would establish a licensing system under which foreign made dyes would be permitted to come in to meet the demands of the trade only under regulations to be provided under which dumping and other trade practices would be prevented.

On Wednesday the bill was finally passed restoring to the Interstate Commerce Commission its full powers of review of railroad rates, a power that was placed in the hands of the President during the war emergency. The bill already has passed the Senate. Chairman Kahn, of the Military Committee, introduced a bill authorizing the Secretary of War to pay the Curtis Aeroplane and Motor Corporation $6,114,196 in settlement of war contracts and for the purchase of its plant at Buffalo. In a speech to the House during the week Majority Leader Mondell made the statement that an effort would be made at the present session of Congress to enact the bill to return the railroads to private management. The bill to extend the food control act to include wearing apparel, and various other necessaries was sent to conference. It also passed the general deficiency appropriation bill containing a provision exempting farmers' organizations and labor unions from prosecution under the anti-trust acts.

In the Senate consideration of the treaty of peace has been the regular order of business. On Wednesday the Federal Trade Commission sent to the Senate a copy of its report to the President made in June of 1918, in which it held that the maximum profits of the packers allowed by the food administration during the war were unreasonably high and setting forth that they were from 2 1-4 to 3 times as great as those in pre-war years. The report, it was stated, was not made public when sent to the President as a result of the request of the Food Administration.

The strike situation has been the subject of one or two speeches, and the introduction of resolutions. Senator Thomas, of Colorado, made an especially vigorous speech during the week in which he said the strike is one to "obtain power," and condemned the strikers for not waiting, at least, until after the labor conference Presiden Wilson has called. The Senate passed a resolution introduced by Senator Kenyon, Chairman of the Labor Committee, for an investigation of the steel strike in an effort to obtain the facts and bring them before the public and for the further purpose of determining whether there should or could be any Federal remedial action. Chairman Keynon said he expects to submit a report within two weeks. The hearing began Thursday morning with John Fitzpatrick, chairman of the strikers' organization, as the first witness. Chairman Gary, of the steel corporation, will appear on Wednesday of this week.

Extensive hearings are under way before the Interstate Commerce Committee on the Cummins bill to restore the railroads to private management, and representatives of the railroad employes and of the American Federation of Labor were heard in opposition particularly to the anti-strike clause of the pending measure. Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, was the chief witness and bitterly opposed the anti-strike clause and declared that even if enacted it would not prevent strikes. Urging an appropriation for the construction of another cable between the United States and the Orient, H. G. Eldridge, chief of the Far Eastern division of the Bureau of Commerce, told the committee having the matter under consideration that unless at least one more cable was provided, development of American trade with the Orient will be seriously retarded. The Judiciary Committee reported unanimously that the proposed treaty with France under which the United States pledges itself to come to the aid of France in the event of an unprovoked attack by Germany, was within the constitutional powers of the government to negotiate.

Much testimony has been taken thus far by the special sub-committee of the Foreign Relations Committee investigating affairs in Mexico tending to show a determination on the part of Mexican officials to force the forfeiture of oil leases held by foreigners. The Irrigation Committee reported unanimously in favor of the Jones bill which would appropriate $250,000,000 for the completion of reclamation projects now under way and for the construction of such new ones as the reclamation service may deem to be feasible.

National Electrical Safety Code

The Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce makes public the following:

The revision of the National Electrical Safety Code, preparatory to the publication of a new edition, is nearly completed by the Bureau of Standards, Department of Commerce. The proposed changes in part 1, comprising the rules for electrical generating stations, have been circulated in the industry for criticism and suggestions. The proposed changes in the section covering protective grouping will be similarly distributed. Agreement has been reached with the interests concerned in the crossing of telephone and telegraph wires over railroad tracks for the radical revision of the rules governing such construction. The rules involving the construction of electric power lines are now under consideration, and soon a revised draft of the rules governing all outdoor construction will be submitted for general criticism. This has been somewhat delayed by a survey of such construction covering the entire country which has been carried out in cooperation with a committee of the National Electric Light Association in order to determine present practice. It is anticipated that this revision of the present rules in the National Electrical Safety Code will result in a set of requirements which will be generally satisfactory to all concerned, and consequently will meet with ready acceptance and be placed in legal force by the local authorities in a large number of States.

SALES OF WATER STILLS.

The War Department authorizes publication of the following from the Director of Sales:

The Surplus Property Division of the Office of the Quartermaster General of the Army is offering for sale under sealed proposals 165 new Gasoline operated improved "Rochlitz" Automatic Water Stills, stored at Chicago, Ill., bids for which will be opened at 10 o'clock on the morning of Oct. 13, 1919, by the Surplus Property Officer, Zone Supply Office, 1819 W. 39th Street, Chicago, Ill.

These stills were designed for the distillation of water for storage batteries and are complete with gas tank, bracket, pump, gooseneck, 20 feet of copper wire, 2 faucets, 1 still inlet-valve burner, overflow pipe, condenser jacket and condenser tubes.

Inspection of these stills may be made before bids are submitted by applying to the Surplus Property Officer, Zone Supply Office, 1819 West 39th Street, Chicago. All proposals must be accompanied by bond, certified check or other security acceptable to the government, amounting to 10 per cent of the total bid.

Particulars and special bid forms may be secured from the Surplus Property Officer, Zone Supply Office in any of the following cities, Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Newport News, Baltimore, Atlanta, New Orleans, San Antonio, El Paso, Chicago, Jeffersonville, Ind., St. Louis, Omaha and San Francisco.

LOCOMOTIVES SHIPPED.

During the week ended August 23, a total of 23 locomotives were shipped, according to reports to the Railroad Administration.

COAL PRODUCTION REPORT.

The weekly report on the production of bituminous coal, anthracite and beehive coke, compiled by the Geological Survey, Department of the Interior, September 20, 1919, contains the following:

A continued increase in the output of bituminous coal during the week ended September 13 carried production to the highest point attained this year. The total output, including lignite and coal made into coke, is estimated at 11,080,000 net tons, as compared with 9,633,000 tons during the preceding week, an increase of 15 per cent. It is even 418,000 tons, or 4 per cent, higher than the production during the week of August 23, which set a new mark for the year.

As forecasted in last week's bulletin, the drop in output during the week of Labor Day now proves to be due to observance of the holiday and not to a decline in the rate of production during the working days remaining. For the first time since January, the curve of 1919 performance has overtaken the line of 1917.

Anthracite.

The output of anthracite during the week ended September 13 is estimated at 1,564,000 net tons. This was only 64,000 tons more than the production during the preceding week, which was interrupted by the Labor Day holiday. It was 19 per cent less than during the last week of August, which set the record for this year.

The production of beehive coke during the week of September 13 (441,312 net tons) fell slightly short of the high mark established the week before. The decrease was 6,400 tons, or 1.4 per cent. With the exception of the preceding week, however, the output was higher than had been attained in any week since February 22.

The cumulative production since the beginning of the year stands now at the corresponding months of 1918. The decrease appears to be due not to a deficit in the supply but to a decrease in demand and to the increasing substitution of by-product for beehive coke.

OCTOBER CROP REPORTS.

A report showing the condition of the cotton crop on September 25 will be issued by the Bureau of Crop Estimates of the Department of Agriculture on Thursday, October 2, at 11 a. m. (eastern time), the date announced for the Census Bureau's report of cotton ginned. This will be the last regular cotton condition report of the season. The estimate of total production will be made in December.

On Wednesday, October 8, at 2:15 p. m. (eastern time), there will be issued a crop summary, as follows: Condition, either on October 1 or at time of harvest, and forecast, of corn, buckwheat, potatoes, sweet potatoes, tobacco, flaxseed, rice, apples, sugar beets; yield per acre, total production (preliminary estimate), and quality of spring wheat, oats and barley.

A supplemental report will be issued, giving a general review of the crop situation as of October 1, which will include the following crops: Condition, either on October 1 or at time of harvest, of clover seed, pasture, grain, sorghum, grapes, pears, cranberries, oranges, lemons, limes, grapefruit, almonds, olives, figs, walnuts, sugar cane, sorghum, peanuts; production compared with a full crop (by percentages) of alfalfa seed, millet (hay and seed), tomatoes, cabbages, onions, field beans, field peas, hemp, broom corn, prunes; average yield per acre of alfalfa seed, cabbage, onions, broom corn, hops, and quality of hops.

Rules Regarding Surplus Supplies

Treasury Department, Office of the Secretary, Washington, September 3, 1919.
Department Circular No. 163.

Executive Order.

Whereas, Section 5 of the Act approved July 11, 1919, "Making appropriations to supply deficiencies, etc," requires

"That the heads of the several executive departments and other responsible officials, in expending appropriations contained in this or any other Act, so far as possible shall purchase material, supplies, and equipment, when needed and funds are available, from other services of the Government possessing material, supplies, and equipment no longer required because of the cessation of war activities. It shall be the duty of the heads of the several executive departments and other officials, before purchasing any of the articles described herein, to ascertain from the other services of the Government whether they have articles of the character described that are serviceable. And articles purchased by one service from another, if the same have not been used, shall be paid for at a reasonable price not to exceed actual cost, and if the same have been used, at a reasonable price based upon length of usage. The various services of the Government are authorized to sell such articles under the conditions specified, and the proceeds of such sales shall be covered into the Treasury as a miscellaneous receipt; Provided, That this section shall not be construed to amend, alter, or repeal the Executive Order of December 3, 1918, concerning the transfer of office material, supplies, and equipment in the District of Columbia falling into disuse because of the cessation of war activities."

And Whereas, in order to carry out properly the provisions of this Act, it is necessary to establish a central agency where information relative to the surplus material, supplies, and equipment of the various services of the Government may be obtained, I hereby designate the General Supply Committee, of the Treasury Department, as the organization to maintain records of such surplus material, supplies, and equipment as may be reported to it by the heads of the various services of the Government. It shall further be the duty of the General Supply Committee to answer promptly inquiries from the head of any service of the Government, or his authorized representative, relative to the probable availability of any surplus material, and to inform the person making the inquiry what service, if any, has reported the material about which the inquiry is made as available.

It shall be the duty of the head of each of the several executive departments and independent establishments of the Government to designate a central agent for his particular service to whom all surplus supplies of his service, under the Act, shall be reported; and it shall be the duty of this central agent to advise the General Supply Committee of the surplus material, supplies, and equipment available from his service, to answer inquiries from other services in regard to such material, supplies, and equipment, and to arrange with the other services the details of any purchase which may be made under the provisions of this Act.

The provisions of this Order shall be carried into effect in accordance with regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

WOODROW WILSON.

The White House, 27 Aug., 1919.

In pursuance of the foregoing the following regulations are prescribed:

1. By the terms of the above-quoted Executive Order, all material, supplies, and equipment no longer required because of the cessation of war activities now in the possession of the various Government Departments and Independent Establishments, not within the provisions of the Executive Order of December 3, 1918, are to be reported to the General Supply Committee, through the Central Agent of the establishment in interest. Such reports should give as full information as possible.

2. The above-mentioned law and Executive Order make it the duty of the various Government Departments and Independent Establishments, before issuing an order to commercial dealers for material, supplies, and equipment for use of the field service of such establishments, to submit a list of articles desired to the General Supply Committee. Upon receipt of such list the General Supply Committee will indicate thereon, from the information available, whether any of the articles desired are procurable from other services of the Government.

3. Details concerning the actual transfer of property will be arranged between the purchasing department or establishment and the central agent of the department possessing the material, supplies or equipment, as the General Supply Committee will not function in the actual physical transfer or adjustment of accounts, but will act as a central informative body only.

4. In order that the information desired may be furnished with as little delay as possible, and to avoid confusion, it is requested that the following form (size 8 x 10 1-2 inches) be used, for the submission of lists of articles desired.

Dept. No.———, Field Service Inquiry. ——————(Department); ——————(Office); ——————(Date).

General Supply Committee, Auditors' Building, 14th and B streets southwest, Washington, D. C.

Gentlemen: Please advise, from information furnished your office, whether the items listed below may be procured from other services of the Government in accordance with Section 5 of the Act approved July 11, 1919, and the Executive Order dated Aug. 27, 1919.

——————(Title).

5. The disposition of surplus material, supplies, and equipment in the District of Columbia is provided for by the Executive Order of December 3, 1918, and regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury in Department Circular No. 129, dated December 10, 1918.

6. All correspondence in connection with the foregoing should be addressed to the General Supply Committee, Auditors' Building, 14th and B streets southwest, Washington, D. C.

CARTER GLASS,
Secretary.

WAR DEPARTMENT SUPPLIES.

Sales of surplus supplies as reported to the Director of Sales, War Department, for the week ended September 12 amounted to $6,394,248. The principal items were wool, $1,656,612; subsistence, $1,610,107; and textiles, $1,476,042. The average of weekly sales for the previous five weeks was $11,404,544. The total sales to September 12 were $427,014,138.

Tests now in progress indicate that oil burners possess very desirable features for rolling kitchens and field ranges.

Officers of the Storage Service are giving instructions at storage depots and at general hospitals in methods of fire and accident prevention. This work has materially stimulated interest in the subject.

Surplus Machine Tools.

The approximate value of surplus machine tools is $56,000,000, of which $41,000,000 represents standard tools and $15,000,000 special machines designed for the production of guns, ammunition or other military material.

The Spanish Minister of Public Works desires to purchase large quantities of dredges, pile drivers, and other equipment and machinery for harbor improvement and canal building. Material of this character in Europe which was owned by the United States has been disposed of to the French Government, but some equipment which was not shipped overseas will be available for sale.

SALE OF TRUCK TRAILERS.

The War Department authorizes publication of the following statement from the Office of the Department of Sales:

The Director of Sales announces that the Surplus Property Division of the Office of the Quartermaster General of the Army is offering for sale under sealed proposals 75 rubber-tired trailers, located at South Kearney, N. J., bids for which will be opened by the Surplus Property Officer, Zone Supply Office, 461 Eighth Avenue, New York, at 10 o'clock on the morning of September 30, 1919.

These trailers are of the drop-frame, reversible type and were made for heavy hauling. They have four wheels, with solid rubber tires pressed on, drop-forged axles and spindles of nickle steel. The chassis weight is approximately 5,500 pounds and the carrying capacity of the trailers is about 10,500 pounds, the springs being of extra heavy construction and similar to the springs used on 5-ton trucks. The trailers have a wheel base of 156 inches, a ground clearance of 12 inches, and are fitted with couplers at each end. The tires are 36 x 6 inches.

The trailers may be inspected before bids are submitted by applying to the Surplus Property Officer, Zone Supply Office, 461 Eighth Avenue, New York. All proposals must be accompanied by bond, certified check or other security acceptable to the Government amounting to 10 per cent of the total bid.

Particular and special bid forms may be obtained from the Surplus Property Officer, Zone Supply Office, in any of the following cities: Boston, New York, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Newport News, Atlanta, New Orleans, San Antonio, El Paso, Jeffersonville, Ind., Chicago, St. Louis, Omaha and San Francisco.

REQUESTS FOR SEALED PROPOSALS.

War Department.

Machinery and Engineering Materials Division, Office of Director of Purchase, will receive bids until Oct. 1, for furnishing 60 Micro-Ammeters, D. C. (Cir. No. M. E. 55).

Until Oct. 8, for furnishing 50,000 Black Iron Strappings (Cir. M. E. 54).

Until Oct. 8, for furnishing Printing Press and Supplies (Cir. M. E. 56).

Office of the Chief Signal Officer, Washington, D. C., will receive bids until Oct. 13, for furnishing two steel, self-supporting towers (Cir. P. R. 1593-4 C. P.).

Office of the Chief of Engineers, Procurement Branch, Equipment Section, Troop Division, will receive bids until Oct. 11, for furnishing Once Switchboard, consisting of two 25-KW Generating Panels.

Until Oct. 7, for furnishing Disc or Propeller Exhaust Fans.

The Paints Branch, Raw Materials Division, will receive sealed proposals as follows:

To satisfy Requisition No. 7-602-71, Chicago, Ill., opening date Oct. 4, for 50 gallons white enamel.

To satisfy Requisition No. 3-3305, Philadelphia, opening date Oct. 7, for 250 gallons volatile mineral spirits, 400 gallons of turpentine.

To satisfy Requisition No. 3-3340, Philadelphia, opening date Oct. 10, for 500 gallons of paint.

To satisfy Requisition No. 5-P-20-97, Camp Gordon, Ga., opening date Oct. 6, for 167 barrels of lime.

To satisfy Requisition No. 2-1589, Governors Island, N. Y., opening date Oct. 8, for 30,000 pounds of naphthalene.

To satisfy Requisition No. W. A. R. 318, Watertown Arsenal, Mass., opening date Oct. 10, for 1,000 gallons of raw linseed oil.

To satisfy Requisition No. 2-1589, Governor's Island, N. Y., opening date Oct. 11, for 200 gallons of white shellac varnish.

The Clothing and Equipage Division, office of Quartermaster General, will receive bids until Oct. 7 for furnishing 200 officers' hat cords and 100 officers' service hats. (Circulars No. 59 and 60.)

The Construction Division will receive bids for furnishing two 3-H. P., 220 volt, single phase motors for the Army War College. (Proposal No. 219.)

The Spare Parts and Tire Branch, Motors and Vehicle Division, will receive proposals until Oct. 18, for furnishing 100 Class "AA" wood transport bodies complete with bows and tarpaulin suitable for 3-4 ton GMC chassis.

The General Supplies Division will receive bids on the following materials until the dates indicated:

Commodity Branch No. 1, Buyer, H. K. Ambler, Room 1750, Oct. 6.

Rivets, Oval head, 1 in. No. 8 Gov't Bronze finish without Burrs, 100,000 each.

Rivets, and Burrs, brass bronze 1 in. No. 10, oval head, 25 pounds.

Rivets, and Burrs, brass, bronze, 1 in. No. 12, oval head, 25 pounds.

Rivets, and Burrs, brass, bronze, 1-2 in. 12, belt, 50 pounds.

Rivets, and Burrs, brass, bronze, 1-4 in. No. 14, belt, 50 pounds.

Screws, bench, 1 in., 250 pounds.

Buckles, Tongueless, bar, 1 1-4 in. government bronze finish, 200 only.

Commodity Branch No. 3, buyer, H. A. Clemetsen, First Lieutenant, Room 1744, 12 noon, Oct. 3.

Refills, L. L. Books, legal size, 14 x 8 1-2 in., end opening, plain, 225 sets.

Refills, L. L. Books, legal size, 14 x 8 1-2 in., end opening, plain, 225 sets.

Pins, "T," No. 1, 1,000 boxes.

Commodity Branch No. 2, buyer, D. W. Jasper, Room 1749, 12 noon, Sept. 30.

Toothpicks, hardwood.

Commodity Branch No. 2, buyer, D. W. Jasper, Room 1749, 12 noon, Oct. 3.

Athletic Equipment—

Baseballs, 6,400 each.
Mitts, catchers, 100 each.
Mitts, first basemens', 500 each.
Gloves, fielders', 500 each.
Balls, basket, 1,000 each.
Bags, punching and swivel, 100 each.
Baseballs, 35,000 each.
Bats, baseball, 2,600 each.
Mitts, catchers', 2,050 each.
Mitts, first basemen's, 2,050 each.
Gloves, fielders', 10,400 each.
Bases, baseball, 600 sets of 3.
Balls, basket, 1,000 each.
Nets, volley ball, 1,140 each.
Laces, rawhide, 1,200 each.
Inflators, 460 each.
Needles, lacing, 700 each.
Bags, punching and swivel, 700 each.

Commodity Branch No. 3, Lieut. G. J. Dunphy, buyer, Room 1746, 12 noon, Sept. 30.

Index Bristol—

22 1-2 x 28 1-2, white, 40,000 sheets.
22 1-2 x 28 1-2, white, 10,000 sheets.
22 1-2 x 28 1-2, white, 10,000 sheets.
22 1-2 x 28 1-2, white, 10,000 sheets.
22 1-2 x 28 1-2, blue, 500 sheets.
22 1-2 x 28 1-2, buff, 2,000 sheets.
22 1-2 x 28 1-2, red, 2,000 sheets.
22 1-2 x 28 1-2, cream, 24,000 sheets.

Treasury Department.

Proposals are requested on Oct. 25, 1919, by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, for the sale of obsolete machinery, as follows: Two Automatic Friction Feed Rotary Harris Letter Presses, S-4, takes sheets 22 in. x 28 in., and two Hoe Stop Cylinder Presses, back delivery, takes sheets 21 in. x 32 in. No electrical equipment is included. For further information, address James L. Wilmeth, Director.

Navy Department.

NAVAL VESSELS.

Sale of U. S. Naval Vessels (Barges), Old Dominion, W. F. Babcock and Nahunta.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., until 12 o'clock noon, Oct. 1, 1919, when they will be publicly opened, for the purchase of the following vessels:

Name.	Location.	Appraised value.
Old Dominion	5th Naval Dist.....	$35,000
W. F. Babcock	5th Naval Dist.....	33,000
Nahunta	5th Naval Dist.....	22,000

Exact location may be ascertained from the commandant of the district concerned, and should be obtained before making trips for inspection. The sale will be for cash to the bidder offering the highest price, navy reserving the right to reject all bids. Forms of proposal and bond and information concerning the vessels, and the terms and conditions of sale may be obtained upon application to the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts.

JOSEPHUS DANIELS,
8-22-19. Secretary of the Navy.

Sale of United States naval vessel.—United States S. Coast Torpedo Boat No. 16 (ex-Thornton), now at Norfolk, Va., will be sold by sealed proposals receivable at the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., until 12 o'clock noon, October 15, 1919. Exact location may be ascertained from the commandant of the Fifth Naval District, Hampton Roads, Va., and should be obtained before making trips for inspection. Sale will be for cash to highest bidder. Right to reject all bids reserved. Forms of proposal, information concerning the vessel, and the terms of sale obtainable from Bureau of Supplies and Accounts or commandant of above district.

JOSEPHUS DANIELS,
9-13-19. Secretary of the Navy.

The philosophy of the W. S. S. is save, save, save.

Proposed Purchases For the Navy

Bidders desiring to submit proposals for the following material should fill out the attached application card, giving the schedule Numbers desired, and forward same without delay. Applications will be filled as soon as the schedules are received from the Public Printer. Schedules can also be obtained upon application to the Navy Purchasing Office in or nearest to each navy yard.

Miscellaneous.

4500. Anchors, concrete, 1,000 and 2,000-pound; 7; Alexandria, Va.

4494. Bolts, machine, wrought-iron; Miscellaneous; Iona Island, N. Y.

4500. Buoys; 24; Alexandria, Va.

4498. Casings and tubes, pneumatic, auto and motor cycle; Miscellaneous; East and West.

4503. Castings, steel, 2,650,000 pounds; Washington, D. C.

4517. Copper, sheet, plain; Miscellaneous; Charleston, S. C.

4517. Copper, sheet, hard, for sheating; Miscellaneous; Charleston, S. C.

4448. Davits, mechanical; 4 sets; Philadelphia, Pa.

4461. Dynamometers, 230-volt, D. C.; 2; Brooklyn, N. Y.

4491. Electrodes, welding; 300; Annapolis, Md.

4457. Equipment, laundry; Miscellaneous; East and West.

4462. Gloves, acid, rubber-lined; 500; Mare Island, Calif.

4463. Gloves, leather, gauntlets; 180 pairs; Mare Island, Calif.

4545. Heads, barrel, oak, tight; Miscellaneous; South Brooklyn, N. Y.

4453. Lampblack, dry; 5,000 pounds; Mare Island, Calif.

4453. Lampblack, in oil; 15,000 pounds; Mare Island, Calif.

4452. Oil, soya bean; 6,000 gallons; West.

4491. Outfit, welding, electric, portable; 1; Annapolis, Md.

4446. Equipment, electrical; Miscellaneous; Washington, D. C.

4537. Pipe, steel, black, welded; Miscellaneous; Washington, D. C.

4561. Pipe, steel, galvanized, welded; 500 feet; South Brooklyn, N. Y.

4533. Pumping system and auxiliary equipment, furnishing and installing; South Charleston, W. Va.

4500. Rafts, observation; 1; Alexandria, Va.

4532. Reamers, type B, carbon steel, hand; Miscellaneous; South Brooklyn, N. Y.

4490. Rollers, rawhide fiber or cotton; 15,000; Washington, D. C.

4559. Rope, hoisting, plow steel, flexible; Miscellaneous; Mare Island, Calif.

4497. Scale, crane, suspension, 8,000-pound; 1; Puget Sound, Wash.

4497. Scale, platform, 2,000-pound capacity; 1; Puget Sound, Wash.

4553. Switchboards, complete; Miscellaneous; East and West.

4431. Telephone and cable apparatus; Miscellaneous; Brooklyn, N. Y.

4498. Tires, truck, solid rubber; Miscellaneous; East and West.

4564. Trucks, electric, elevating; 3; Washington, D. C.

4454. Varnish, insulating, black; 100 gallons; Mare Island, Calif.

4563. Wire, galvanized, iron or steel; 12,000 pounds; Philadelphia, Pa.

Machine Tools.

4534. Brake, cornice, 48-inch; 1; Puget Sound, Wash.

4444. Clamp, anvil, saw swage, shaper, etc.; Miscellaneous; Mare Island, Calif.

4497. Columns, chuck; 4; Puget Sound, Wash.

4534. Crimper and beader, bench; 1; Puget Sound, Wash.

4507. Drill, bench, sensitive, 10-inch; 1; Puget Sound, Wash.

4508. Drills, radial, motor-driven; Miscellaneous; Puget Sound, Wash.

4414. Edger, gang, motor-driven; 1; Mare Island, Calif.

4528. Grinder, oilstone, motor-driven; 1; Puget Sound, Wash.

4509. Grinder, double, bench; Puget Sound, Wash.

4509. Grinders, wet and dry, motor-driven; Miscellaneous; Puget Sound, Wash.

4506. Hacksaw, power, 8-inch, motor-driven; 1; Puget Sound, Wash.

4534. Hammer, steam, 200-pound; 1; Puget Sound, Wash.

4528. Jointer, 24-inch, motor-driven; 1; Puget Sound, Wash.

4528. Jointers, bench, 8-inch, motor-driven; 2; Puget Sound, Wash.

4426. Machine, bolt-threading, motor-driven; 1; Brooklyn, N. Y.

4509. Machines, buffing, double, motor-driven; 2; Puget Sound, Wash.

4507. Machine, centering, 2-spindle; 1; Puget Sound, Wash.

4497. Machine, cylinder-boring, 30-inch; 1; Puget Sound, Wash.

4497. Machines, cylinder-boring, 85 and 12 inches; 1 each; Puget Sound, Wash.

4534. Machine, forming, slip-roll, 37-inch; 1; Puget Sound, Wash.

4520. Machine, gear-cutting, 36-inch; 1; Puget Sound, Wash.

5410. Machine, grinding, universal; 1; Puget Sound, Wash.

4524. Machines, horizontal, boring, etc.; 2; Puget Sound, Wash.

4519. Machines, milling, universal; 6; Puget Sound, Wash.

4497. Machine, pipe-threading; 1; Puget Sound, Wash.

4534. Machine, plate, universal; 1; Puget Sound, Wash.

4528. Machine, sanding-disk, 30 inch; 1; Puget Sound, Wash.

4522. Mills, boring, vertical; 2; Puget Sound, Wash.

4528. Mortiser and borer, motor-driven; Miscellaneous; Puget Sound, Wash.

4521. Lathes, engine, motor-driven; 21; Puget Sound, Wash.

4521. Lathes, gap, extension; 2; Puget Sound, Wash.

4507. Lathes, precision, motor-driven; 3; Puget Sound, Wash.

4528. Lathes, pattern makers'; 2; Puget Sound, Wash.

4521. Lathe, toolmakers'; 1; Puget Sound, Wash.

4522. Lathes, turret, vertical; 2; Puget Sound, Wash.

4505. Lathes, turret; 2; Puget Sound, Wash.

4522. Planers, motor-driven; 2; Puget Sound, Wash.

4506. Presses, arbor, hand, bench, 8-inch; 4; Puget Sound, Wash.

4506. Press, arbor, power, 36-inch; 1; Puget Sound, Wash.

4534. Press, forging, 200-ton; 1; Puget Sound, Wash.

4534. Punch, hand, 1-2 by 7 1-2 inches; 1; Puget Sound, Wash.

4534. Punch, vertical, single-end, 30-inch; 1; Puget Sound, Wash.

4508. Presses, drill, upright, 22 1-2, 28, and 18 inches, motor-driven; 6; Puget Sound, Wash.

4488. Resaw, left-hand, vertical, band; 1; Norfolk, Va.

4534. Roll, bending, motor-driven; 1; Puget Sound, Wash.

4528. Saw, band, 38-inch; 1; Puget Sound, Wash.

4497. Saws, band, metal; 2; Puget Sound, Wash.

4506. Saws, cold, cutting, motor-driven; 2; Puget Sound, Wash.

4414. Saw, cut-off, swing; 1; Mare Island, Calif.

4523. Shapers, crank, 16-inch; 2; Puget Sound, Wash.

4523. Shapers, crank, 24-inch; 2; Puget Sound, Wash.

4528. Shaper, double spindle; 1; Puget Sound, Wash.

4427. Shear, bar iron, for shearing rivets; 1; Brooklyn, N. Y.

4534. Shear, bench, circular; 1; Puget Sound, Wash.

4534. Shear, hand, 3-8 by 6 1-2 inches; 1; Puget Sound, Wash.

4534. Shear, squaring, power, 37-inch; 1; Puget Sound, Wash.

4534. Shear, vertical, single, 30-inch; 1; Puget Sound, Wash.

4414. Sharpener, band-saw; 1; Mare Island, Calif.

4520. Slotter, crank, 10-inch; 1; Puget Sound, Wash.

4528. Surfacer, single cylinder; 1; Puget Sound, Wash.

4528. Table, saw, 26-inch, motor-driven; 1; Puget Sound, Wash.

4528. Trimmer, wood-floor, portable, 15-inch; 1; Puget Sound, Wash.

4528. Trimmers, wood, bench, 8 1-8-inch; 2; Puget Sound, Wash.

4497. Welders, electric; 2; Puget Sound, Wash.

Lumber.

4459. Ash, white, firsts, rough; Miscellaneous; Puget Sound, Wesh.

4430. Ironbark, 20 to 30 feet long; 5,000 feet; Puget Sound, Wash.

4459. Maple, hard, firsts; Miscellaneous; Puget Sound, Wash.

4459. Oak, white, rough, domestic, firsts; Miscellaneous; Puget Sound, Wash.

4430. Piles, Douglas fir, bark intact; Miscellaneous; Puget Sound, Wash.

4572. Piles; 160; Newport, R. I.

4430. Pine, firsts and seconds, rough; Miscellaneous; Puget Sound, Wash.

Pine, Southern yellow, decking; Miscellaneous; Puget Sound, Wash.

4458. Pine, yellow, rough, plain; 25,000 feet; Puget Sound, Wash.

4458. Pine, yellow, grade C and better; Miscellaneous; Puget Sound, Wash.

4430. Poles, cedar, 35 feet long; 34; Puget Sound, Wash.

4518. Poplar; Miscellaneous; Puget Sound, Wash.

4430. Redwood, lumber, rough, plain sawn; Miscellaneous; Puget Sound, Wash.

4430. Spruce, rough, factory select; 4,000 feet; Puget Sound, Wash.

SPELTER PRODUCTION OF ZINC.

Figures compiled by C. E. Siebenthal, of the United States Geological Survey, Department of the Interior, from reports submitted by all zinc smelters which operated during the first six months of 1919 show that the production of zinc from domestic ore in that period was 247,584 short tons, and from foreign ore 7,918 tons, a total production of 255,502 tons, as compared with 260,664 tons in the last half of 1918 and 257,263 tons in the first half.

The stock of zinc held at smelters Jan. 1, 1919, was 41,241 tons, and June 30 it was 59,651 tons, an increase of 18,410 tons. The stock June 30, 1918, was 44,502 tons. The stock of zinc held by the War Department on May 29, 1919, was reported as 39,000 tons, 9,000 tons of which was held at producers' plants and the remainder at plants which had been engaged in making munitions. In July the Government stocks were reported as 21,000 tons of grade A, and 5,000 tons of all other grades. The latest invoice by the War Department, as of August 30, shows 10,821 tons of slab zinc and 66 tons of sheet zinc. The decrease in Government stocks was due in part to the purchase of Government holdings of their own brands of high-grade spelter by the larger producers.

From the foregoing figures and the records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce it is calculated that the apparent consumption for the period was 159,501 tons, as compared with 212,660 tons in the last half of 1918 and 211,870 tons in the first half.

In addition to the zinc produced from ore, 7,328 tons was redestilled from zinc aches, skimmings, and drosses. Much of this zinc was of grades above prime western, and the total, added to the primary output, gives 262,830 tons consisting of 30,154 tons of grade A, 25,802 tons of grade B, 43,481 tons of grade C, and 163,393 tons of grade D. The output in the last half of 1918 was 63,134 tons of grade A, 29,865 tons of grade B, 56,099 tons of grade C, and 117,899 tons of grade D, showing a decreased production of the higher grades and an increased production of grade D, or prime between metal, for the current period. The decrease in the higher grades was due to the decrease in demand, as a result of the close of the war.

FEDERAL TRADE COMPLAINTS.

The Federal Trade Commission has made public the following:

Misbranding and misleading advertising has been charged against the W. A. Case & Son Manufacturing Company, Inc., Buffalo, N. Y., in a formal complaint of unfair competition issued by the Federal Trade Commission.

The concern was directed to file answer with the Commission in Washington, October 28.

False and misleading advertising in the sale of salt blocks for cattle is charged in a formal complaint by the Federal Trade Commission against the Guarantee Veterinary Company, Chicago.

The advertising complained of, the complaint sets forth, carried false implications that the "Sal-Tonic" salt blocks sold by the concern contained certain medicinal ingredients; that the concern operates a number of factories in various parts of the United States, and like misleading representations.

The concern was directed to file answer with the Commission in Washington, October 30.

Setting forth that the concerns maintain a system of resale price maintenance, discriminate in price as between various dealers, and practice the giving of rebates to purchasers who agree to buy exclusively from them, the Federal Trade Commission has issued formal complaint of unfair competition and violation of antitrust law provisions against the Curtis & Co. Mfg. Company and its subsidiary, Curtis Pneumatic Machinery Co., of St. Louis.

The concerns were directed to file answer with the Commission in Washington, October 29.

Mislabeling of men's part-wool underwear as "Men's Merino Shirts" and "Men's Natural Wool Union Suits" is charged against the H. E. Bradford Company, Inc., Bennington, Vt., in a complaint issued against the concern by the Federal Trade Commission.

The concern, which manufactures underwear, was cited to make answer before the Commission in Washington, November 3.

The Federal Trade Commission has issued a formal complaint of unfair competition against the Utah Bedding & Manufacturing Company, Salt Lake City, alleging the payment of bonuses to salesmen of merchants handling its products.

The concern was cited to make answer before the Commission at Washington, November 5.

Adoption of the identical trade name of a competitor corporation, with the effect of misleading the purchasing public, is charged against H. Norwood Ewing, doing business in New York City under the trade name Liberty Paper Company, in a formal complaint of unfair competition issued against him by the Federal Trade Commission. When Ewing adopted the name, the complaint sets forth, there was a Massachusetts corporation of the same name in business, conducting a branch in New York City.

The complaint also charges Ewing with representing that his Liberty Paper Company manufactured paper, whereas in fact, the complaint states, Ewing purchased paper in bulk, converting it in New York into bags and other paper products.

Ewing was cited to make answer before the Commission in Washington, November 7.

Charging that the concern employed private detectives to spy upon the business of a competitor and obtained through them daily reports on trade secrets and confidential information, and that it has engaged in other unfair methods of competition, the Federal Trade Commission has issued formal complaint against The Oakes Company, Indianapolis, makers of automobile steel fans.

The concern was directed to file answer with the Commission in Washington, October 31.

WHEAT AND FLOUR MOVEMENT.

The United States Grain Corporation has issued its 19th weekly bulletin covering the wheat and wheat flour movement throughout the United States for the week ending Sept. 12, 1919, in comparison with the figures for the same period a year ago. Figures given out were as follows:

Wheat receipts from farms, bu., 1919, 30,846,000; 1918, 35,890,000.

Wheat receipts from farms, previous week, bu., 1919, 35,941,000; 1918, 34,394,000.

Wheat receipts from farms, June 27th to Sept. 12th, bu., 1919, 396,510,000; 1918, 346,335,000.

Flour produced during week, bbl., 1919, 3,285,000; 1918, 2,856,000.

Flour produced previous week, bbl., 1919, 2,976,000; 1918, 2,674,000.

Flour produced June 27th to Sept. 12th, bbl., 25,539,000; 1918, 22,097,000.

Total stocks, wheat all elevators and mills, bu., 1919, 254,817,000; 1918, 196,540,000.

Total stocks, wheat all elevators and mills, previous week, bu., 1919, 239,883,000; 1918, 176,222,000.

Change for week, bu., 1919, 14,934,000, inc.; 1918, 20,318,000, inc.

MAY EXPORT WIRELESS APPARATUS.

A cablegram from Consul General Hollis, London, Sept. 11, 1919, announces that the British export embargo on wireless telephone and telegraph apparatus and instruments has been removed.

TARIFF BOARD SECRETARY.

The vacancy in the secretaryship of the United States Tariff Commission, caused by the appointment of the Hon. William M. Steuart as Assistant Director of the Census, will be filled by John F. Bethune, of Falls Church, Va.

TREND OF PRICES TO PRODUCERS.

The level of prices paid producers of the United States for the principal crops decreased about 3.4 per cent during August; in the past 10 years the price level decreased about 1.2 per cent during August. On September 1 the index figure of prices was about 8.3 per cent higher than a year ago, 13.6 per cent higher than two years ago, and 87.5 per cent higher than the average of the past 10 years on September 1.

The prices of meat animals—hogs, cattle, sheep, and chickens—to producers of the United States decreased 0.3 per cent from July 15 to August 15; in the past nine years prices increased in like period 1.8 per cent. On August 15 the index figure of prices for these meat animals was about 9.5 per cent higher than a year ago, 31.4 per cent higher than two years ago, and 87.3 per cent higher than the average of the past nine years on August 15.

The prices on September 1, 1919, in percentages of their five-year average September 1 prices before the war, viz, 1910-1914, follow: Flaxseed 303, cotton 261, corn 253, wheat 235, potatoes 233, apples 231, chickens 216, buckwheat 214, eggs 212, butter 201, barley 196, rye 192, sweet potatoes 188, oats 183, hay 176. Similarly, prices on August 15 were as follows, 100 representing the average of August 15 prices for the five years 1910-1914: Cotton seed 336, wool 293, clover seed 270, hogs 258, lambs 228, cottonseed meal 225, sheep 205, onions 202, veal calves 195, milch cows 192, bran 188, beans 187, cabbage 184, beef cattle 183, peaches 169, peanuts 165, milk 161, alfalfa seed 146, timothy seed 129, broom corn 129, horses 88.

FREIGHT TRAFFIC CONDITIONS.

According to a report on traffic conditions for the week ended Sept. 15, 1919, made to Walker D. Hines, Director General of Railroads, there was a considerable improvement in the amount of freight handled in several of the regions as compared to the week previous.

In the Northwestern Region, revenue freight handled during the week showed an increase of 18,992 cars over the week previous and an increase of 3,986 cars over the same week last year. In the Central Western Region total revenue freight handled for the week ended Sept 15 1919, was 209,664 cars, an increase of 15,076 cars over the same period last year and approximately 33,000 cars more than the previous week. Loading of grain and grain products in the Southwestern Region increased 1,192 cars, lumber and farm products increased 897 cars and coal and coke also showed some slight increase as compared with the same week of last year.

Buy War-Savings Stamps and Thrift Stamps to capitalize yourself and lend money to the Government to finish the war job.

FOREIGN FIELDS OF INDUSTRY

The Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce, has made public the following reports received from representatives of the Government in foreign countries:

GERMAN IMPORT AND EXPORT REGULATIONS.

Commercial Attache Edwards has cabled from The Hague under date of September 22 to the effect that a free German import list has been established covering beans, rice, peas, lentils, rubber, asbestos, and cocoa beans, for which import licenses are no longer required. The extension of the free list is expected soon.

(Cabled from Commercial Attache Edwards, The Hague, Sept. 17, 1919.)

All German imports and exports are subject to individual licenses issued on behalf of the Minister of Economics by the Commissioner for Import and Export Licenses. The principles governing the issue of licenses are constantly changing and almost all applications are being decided on individual merits. The object of the system is to secure suitable prices and credits, and to prevent the influx of manufactured and luxury articles, and the outflow of needed raw materials and half-manufactured goods.

The new law against the outflow of capital went into effect September 18, 1919. It provides that banks must keep all records of all remittances and transfers to foreign countries, except where it is for the bank's own account or on behalf of a foreign client. Subject to this provision all German foreign exchange transactions are now free, as the regulations for foreign exchange were canceled September 12, 1919. The export of banknotes is, however, still subject to license of the Reichsbank, which apparently decides each application on individual merits.

ITALIAN TARIFF DELAYED.

Unofficial information has been received that the new Italian tariff expected to be in effect September 20 will probably not be in force until some time in November. This does not imply, however, that the status quo will be maintained in the meantime on all classes of goods. It is probable that certain classes of allied goods will be subject to the same rates of duty as those to be imposed on goods from former enemy countries.

EMBARGO ON HIDES AND SKINS IN NORWAY.

Consul General Letcher has cabled from Christiania under date of September 17, 1919, that the Norwegian Government has prohibited the exportation of hides, pigskins, and lambskins. Calfskins may be exported in quantities equal to corresponding quantities sold for domestic tanning and manufacture, of which the applicant in each case is required to produce appropriate evidence. This restriction went into effect September 15.

TRADE OPPORTUNITIES IN MESOPOTAMIA.

(Trade Commissioner A. W. Ferrin, Melbourne, Australia.)

Persons who are thoroughly familiar with conditions in Mesopotamia are most enthusiastic over the country, and are anxious to interest American capital in developing its agricultural resources, especially in the cultivation of cotton, rice, and sugar. If present plans for a comprehensive irrigation system are carried out, there will be a demand for agricultural machinery and pumps. There are also possibilities for cattle raising, and the petroleum and mineral resources are also considered promising.

REMOVALS FROM BELGIAN EXPORT EMBARGO LIST.

(Cablegram from Trade Commissioner C. E. Herring, Brussels, Sept. 20, 1919.)

The following articles have been removed from the list of commodities prohibited from export by the Belgian Government, and may be exported for the present without a license: Crude rubber, rags, glycerine, phosphate, window glass, lime, cotton, prepared paints, turpentine, jute, wool, gums, olein, resins, and varnish. Linseed, colza, and other oil seeds remain subject to license. The order went into effect September 19, 1919.

USE OF COMMERCIAL CODES.

(Consul Leonard G. Dawson, Barcelona, Spain.)

On a number of occasions firms in Barcelona have requested the assistance of the consulate general in decoding commercial telegrams received from business houses in the United States. Oftentimes these messages are in codes of which the consulate general has no copy nor can fitting codes be located in Barcelona.

It is suggested that the publishers of all commercial codes send copies of their latest editions to the American consulate general at Barcelona, Spain.

IMPORT RESTRICTION IN STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

Consul General Edwin N. Gunsaulus has cabled from Singapore under date of September 17 that under new regulations the importation of dyestuffs into the Straits Settlements, except those manufactured within the British Empire, is prohibited unless a license is obtained from the Governor.

BELGIAN-AMERICAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

(Trade Commissioner Harry T. Collins, Brussells, Belgium, July 12, 1919.)

The Belgian-American Chamber of Commerce, organized some 20 years ago, has just been reorganized after the interruption of activity caused by the war. A temporary organization of the chamber was effected in London in 1918, from which center its activities were carried on until a short time ago. The present chamber, with 60 American and 200 Belgian members, is a member of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States at Washington.

At the reorganization of the chamber on June 26, 1919, the American Government was represented by the American Minister to Belgium, Mr. Brand Whitlock, who is an honorary president of the chamber. The new president is Mr. John H. Fleming (United States Steel Products), an American citizen. A number of the directors are American citizens, representatives in Belgium of American banks and business interests.

The secretary, Mr. Rene L. J. De Wael, may be addressed at the (temporary) address: 4 Montagne du Parc, Brussels. The chamber's services are being considerably extended, and are at the disposal of American firms interested in Belgian affairs, especially in establishing business connections throughout the country.

INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITY IN SPANISH AFRICA.

Trade Commissioner Arthur N. Young reports that the Spanish financial interests specializing in the development of Spanish Africa, particularly the colony of Fernando Po, desire to secure the co-operative participation of American capital in the development of a large land concession, port works, and a shipping enterprise. This concession consists of 10,000 hectares (24,710 acres), and is reported to contain large supplies of fine woods and other tropical products. Those interested in this proposal may secure additional details by addressing Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

SALES OF MEATS.

The War Department authorizes the followng information from the Office of the Director of Sales showing as of Aug. 15 all sales of meats which had then been reported to Washington as having been made to any purchasers other than municipalities, municipal selling agencies, and public or semi-public institutions or organizations:

Bacon—

Hurtz Wilson, Baltimore, 2,000,000 lbs, at .30 per lb.

Hammond S. N. Snyder & Co., Baltimore, 448,000 lbs. at .345 per lb.

Lewis Leavitt, Brooklyn, N. Y., 2,493,836 lbs. at .2862 per lb.

Pork loins (frozen meat)—

Amalgamated Mercantil Co., New York City, 200,000 lbs. at 27¼ per lb.

The Engle Co., Inc., New York City, 25,000 lbs. at .27 per lb.

Swift & Co., Chicago, Ill., 958,676 lbs. at .2715 per lb.

Swift & Co., Chicago, Ill., 2,291,346 lbs. at .27549 per lb.

Swift & Co., Chicago, Ill., 50,047 lbs. at .2715 per lb.

Mutton—

Hudson River Bay Line, 10,000 lbs. at .18 per lb.

More than a million pounds of this mutton was offered for sale under sealed bids, but only the bid of the Hudson River Bay Line for the quantity sold was accepted.

Frozen Poultry—

Swift & Co., 10,576 boxes of 50 lbs. each, at .32 to .39 per lb.

Brass and Steel For Sale

The War Department authorizes publication of the following statement from the Office of the Director of Sales:

The Ordnance Salvage Board, through its District Ordnance Offices, at Boston and Philadelphia, is offering for sale under sealed proposals large quantities of brass and steel, bids for which will be opened during the latter part of September and the early part of October as follows:

At Boston.

Oct. 1, 1919, 202,743 pounds of steel armor plate, approximately .15 inch thick, located at the plant of the Simonds Manufacturing Company, Fitchburg, Mass., where it may be inspected by applying to the District Ordnance Office, 19 Portland Street, Boston, Mass.

4,265 pounds of round special Chrome Nickel steel bars, 1 15-16 inches in diameter and about 19 feet long, located at the plant of the Cape Ann Tool Company, Pigeon Cove, Mass., where it may be inspected by applying to the District Ordnance Office, Boston, Mass.

791 pounds of round open hearth steel bars, 5-8 inch in diameter and averaging 16 feet in length; 1,331 pounds of round open hearth steel bars, averaging about 16 feet in length and 3-8 inch in diameter; 2,533 pounds 2 by 2 inches square, round edge hot rolled Number 3 steel, 7 and 13 foot lengths; 2,535 pounds of 1 3-4 by 1 1-4 inches, round-edge hot rolled bars of Number 3 steel in average lengths of 10 feet; located at the plant of the Framingham Forge Company, Framingham, Mass., where it may be inspected by applying to the District Ordnance Office, Boston, Mass.

October 3, 1919.

19,293 pounds 1-2 inch round brass rods; and 67,837 pounds 13-16 inch round brass rod in lengths of approximately 10 feet; located at the Scituate Proving Ground Storage Plant, Scituate, Mass., where it may be inspected by applying to the District Ordnance Office, Boston, Mass.

21,288 pieces of assembled bouchons, approximately 3,275 pounds; 47,505 pieces of regular unassembled bouchons, approximately 8,189 pounds; 607,614 pieces, arms and levers for old style bouchon assemblies, approximately 28,934 pounds; 55,902 pieces, arms cut off, old style bouchons, approximately 1,331 pounds; 4,119 pieces, complete bouchons, assemblies, approximately 594 pounds; 159,176 pieces, assembled bouchons with spring, striker and hinge pins, approximately 23,917 pounds; located at the plant of the Gorham Manufacturing Company, Phillipsdale, R. I., where it may be inspected by applying to the District Ordnance Office, Boston, Mass.

At Philadelphia, Sept. 30, 1919.

143,413 pieces McFarlane Forgings for 75 millimeter shells, approximately 2,868,260 pounds, located at the plant of the Worthington Pump and Machinery Corporation, Hazleton, Pa., where it may be inspected by applying to the District Ordnance Office, 1710 Market Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

50,000 unfinished steel trench helmets (unpainted) with linings and accessories and copper rivets, located at U. S. Eddystone Rifle Storage Plant, Eddystone, Pa., where they may be inspected by applying to the District Ordnance Office, Philadelphia, Pa.

Oct. 1, 1919.

364,000 pounds, approximately 154 blooms, 7 by 8 inches, 8 feet long, semi-finished, located at the U. S. Eddystone Rifle Storage Arsenal, Eddystone, Pa., where it may be inspected by applying to the District Ordnance Office, Philadelphia, Pa.

152,505 adapters Mark III, cold-drawn Bessemer stock, approximately 42,701 pounds; 740,672 fuze socket holders, approximately 28,142 pounds steel; and 75,415 booster castings, approximately 13,575 pounds steel; located at the plant of the Worthington Pump and Machinery Corporation, Hazleton, Pa., where it may be inspected by applying to the District Ordnance Office, Philadelphia, Pa.

Oct. 2, 1919.

48 steel billets, 4 1-2 inches square, semi-finished, about 8,126 pounds, located at the U. S. Eddystone Storage Arsenal, Eddystone, Pa., where it may be inspected by applying to the District Ordnance Office, Philadelphia, Pa.

Approximately 26 billets, 4 inches square, semi-finished, about 4,200 pounds, located at the U. S. Eddystone Storage Arsenal, Eddystone, Pa., where it may be inspected by applying to the District Ordnance Office, Philadelphia, Pa.

Approximately 465 gross tons, 1 inch bar ssteel, average length 12 feet, located at the Bonney Vise and Tool Works, Allentown, Pa., where it may be inspected by applying to the District Ordnance Office, Philadelphia, Pa.

Oct. 6, 1919.

Approximately 324 partly machined 155 millimeter shell forgings, weight 40,824 pounds, located at the plant of the North American Motors Company, Pottstown, Pa., where it may be inspected by applying to the District Ordnance Office, Philadelphia, Pa.

Oct. 7, 1919.

Approximately 5,327,533 pounds, 1 7-8 inches, round, cold drawn, steel bars, average length 12 feet, located at the plant of the Worthington Pump and Machinery Corporation, Hazleton, Pa., where it may be inspected by applying to the District Ordnance Office, Philadelphia, Pa.

Approximately 7,317 Gothic steel billets, 3 1-2 inches square, 947,301 pounds, located at the U. S. Eddystone Rifle Storage Arsenal, Eddystone, Pa., where it may be inspected by applying to the District Ordnance Office, Philadelphia, Pa.

Oct. 8, 1919.

Approximately 681 steel billets, 4 inches square, 299,260 pounds, located at the U. S. Eddystone Rifle Storage Arsenal, Eddystone, Pa., where it may be inspected by applying to the District Ordnance Office, Philadelphia, Pa.

Approximately 303 Gothic steel billets, 5 inches square, 90,265 pounds, located at the U. S. Eddystone Rifle Storage Arsenal, Eddystone, Pa., where it may be inspected by applying to the District Ordnance Office, Philadelphia, Pa.

Oct. 9, 1919.

Approximately 22,060 pounds of cold drawn steel wire, annealed and polished, located at the Lancaster Steel Products Company, Lancaster, Pa., where it may be inspected by applying to the District Ordnance Office, Philadelphia, Pa.

WAR SAVINGS CERTIFICATES.

Third Assistant Postmaster General, Washington, Sept. 19, 1919.

1. If a war savings certificate has been registered in the name of a corporation, partnership, association, or joint-stock company, in accordance with Section IV of the Regulations further defining rights of holders of war savings certificates, Form 3349, the postmaster at the office of registration, before making payment, shall satisfy himself as to the identity of the officer or agent applying for payment as the one designated on the registration card, and as to the continued existence of his authority. The postmaster shall in each such case make a signed notation on the certificate to the effect that the officer or agent receiving payment is designated on the registration card to receive payment.

2. When payment of a certificate registered in the name of a corporation, partnership, association, or joint-stock company, is demanded by a person not designated on the registration card as the officer or agent to receive payment, a complete statement of the facts should be forwarded by the postmaster at the office of registration to the Third Assistant Postmaster General, Division of Stamps, and payment should be withheld pending the receipt of instructions.

A. M. DOCKERY,
Third Assistant Postmaster General.

RADIO FOG SIGNALS.

Dangers to navigation along the South Atlantic and Gulf Coasts may be lessened if tests of a radio fog signaling system now being conducted by the Bureau of Standards, in co-operation with the Bureau of Lighthouses, are successful.

The device as now being worked out through the use of three lighthouses in Chesapeake Bay and a lighthouse tender employs the sending out of a radio signal automatically from a lighthouse and the reception of this signal by a simple radio direction finder.

Know Benjamin Franklin; his picture is on the 1919 War-Savings Stamps.

Notices of Judgment Under the Food and Drugs Act

6407. Adulteration of gelatin. U. S. * * * v. 2 Barrels of Gelatin. Default decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product ordered sold. (F. & D. No. 8528. I. S. No. 1431-p. S. No. E-900.)

On October 12, 1917, the United States attorney for the Southern District of West Virginia, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 2 barrels of gelatin at Huntington, W. Va., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about July 16, 1917, by the Kingery Manufacturing Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, and transported from the State of Ohio into the State of West Virginia, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

Adulteration of the article was alleged in substance in the libel for the reason that it contained added deleterious ingredients, to wit, zinc, copper, and arsenic, which might render the article injurious to health.

On April 16, 1918, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product should be sold by the United States marshal.

6408. Adulteration of shell eggs. U. S. * * * v. 114 Cases * * * of Shell Eggs. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 8529. I. S. No. 10576-p. S. No. C-746.)

On September 24, 1917, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 114 cases, each containing 30 dozen shell eggs, alleging that the article had been shipped on September 13, 1917, by J. L. Beer & Co., New Orleans, La., and transported from the State of Louisiana into the State of Illinois, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that it consisted in part of a decomposed animal substance, and for the further reason that it consisted wholly of a decomposed animal substance, and for the further reason that it consisted in part of a filthy animal substance, and for the further reason that it consisted wholly of a filthy animal substance.

On September 26, 1917, the matter coming on to be heard upon motion of the United States attorney for an order of disposition of the article, and it appearing to the court that the article was of a perishable character and was rapidly deteriorating in quality and value, it was ordered by the court that the United States marshal be authorized and directed to separate, under the supervision of a representative of this department, such portion of the eggs as were found fit for human food and sell the same at the best price obtainable, and to destroy the portion of the eggs found to be unfit for human food.

On June 29, 1918, no claimant having appeared for the property, a formal judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered by order of the court.

6409. Adulteration and misbranding of candy. U. S. * * * v. Walter W. De Bevoise. Plea of guilty. Fine, $25. (F. & D. No. 8530. I. S. No. 5403-m.)

On March 2, 1918, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of New York, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against Walter W. De Bevoise, Brooklyn, N. Y., alleging shipment by said defendant, in violation of the Foods and Drugs Act, on or about November 18, 1916, from the State of New York into the State of Maryland, of a quantity of an article labeled in part, "Chocolate and Peanuts Jumbo Wonders * * * Manufactured by Walter W. De Bevoise, Brooklyn, N. Y.," which was adulterated and misbranded.

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed the following results:

Iodin No. of fat, 75.5; refractometer reading of fat at 40 deg. C., 1.4613; cottonseed oil test: Positive.

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the information for the reason that an imitation chocolate, composed in part of cottonseed oil, had been mixed and packed therewith so as to lower or reduce and injuriously affect its quality and strength, and had been substituted in part for chocolate and peanuts, which the article purported to be.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statement, to wit, "Chocolate and Peanuts Jumbo Wonders," borne on the package containing the article, regarding it and the ingredients and substances contained therein, was false and misleading in that it represented that the article consisted wholly of chocolate and peanuts; and for the further reason that it was labeled as aforesaid so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser into the belief that it was composed wholly of chocolate and peanuts, whereas, in truth and in fact, it was not, but consisted in part of an imitation chocolate composed in part of cottonseed oil.

On March 9, 1918, the defendant entered a plea of guilty to the information, and the court imposed a fine of $25.

6410. Adulteration of prunes. U. S. * * * v. Hampton Grocery Co., a corporation. Plea of guilty. Fine, $5. (F. & D. No. 8508. I. S. No. 11374-m.)

On December 24, 1917, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Kentucky, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against the Hampton Grocery Co., a corporation, Catlettsburg, Ky., alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on or about January 2, 1917, from the State of Kentucky, into the State of Missouri, of a quantity of prunes which were adulterated.

Examination of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed the following results:

Number of prunes examined, 66 packages; 55 cartons.

Number of prunes worm-eaten, 22 packages; 46 cartons.

Per cent of prunes worm-eaten, 33.3 packages; 87.7 cartons.

Number of worms found (live), 3 packages; 4 cartons.

Number of bugs found (alive), 1 package.

All prunes showed webs, excrete, and other evidence of worminess.

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the information for the reason that it consisted in part of a filthy and decomposed vegetable substance.

On May 27, 1918, the defendant company entered a plea of guilty to the information, and the court imposed a fine of $5.

6413. Adulteration and misbranding of peach brandy. U. S. * * * v. The Old 76 Distilling Co., a corporation. Plea of guilty. Fine, $300 and costs. (F. & D. No. 8536. I. S. No. 12172-m.)

On December 11, 1917, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Ohio, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against The Old 76 Distilling Co., a corporation, doing business at Cincinnati, Ohio, alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on or about March 21, 1917, from the State of Ohio into the State of Texas, of a quantity of an article labeled in part, "Peach Brandy," which was adulterated and misbranded.

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed the following results, expressed in grams per 100 liters, 100 proof, except where otherwise indicated:

Alcohol (per cent by volume)	49.8
Acids, total, as acetic	9.6
Esters as acetic	15.8
Aldehydes as acetic	32
Fusel oil	16.7

Caramel: None detected.

The product is a mixture of brandy and neutral spirits.

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the information for the reason that a substance, to wit, neutral spirits, had been mixed and packed therewith so as to lower or reduce and injuriously affect its quality and had been substituted in part for peach brandy, which the article purported to be.

(Continued on page 13.)

October, 1919, Requirements for Army For Consumption at Washington, D. C.

Flour, Rye, 100 lbs.
Flour, Rice, 100 lbs.
Beans, Lima, Dry, 4,400 lbs.
Tea, Black, F. B., ½ lb., 970 pkgs.
Tea, Oolong and Gunpowder, ½ lb., 480 pkgs.
Tea, Green Gunpowder, ½ lb., 720 pkgs.
Tea, Green, Y. H., ½ lb., 720 lbs.
Vinegar, 1,200 bots.
Syrup, Cane and Corn, 240 gals.
Flavoring Extract, Lemon, 2 doz., 480 bots.
Flavoring Extract, Van 2 oz., 480 bots.
Syrup, 1½ lb., 720 cans.
Allspice, 3 oz., 144 cans.
Ammonia, 12 oz., 480 bots.
Anchovy, Paste, 2½ oz., 240 jars.
Apple Butter, No. 10, 120 cans.
Asparagus Tips, 15 oz., 900 cans.
Baking Powder, Best Quality ½ lb., 720 cans.
Baking Powder, Best Quality, 1 lb., 720 cans.
Barley Pearl, 320 ctns.
Beets, 1 lb. 4 oz., 480 cans.
Bluing Ball, 720 box.
Bouillon Cubes, 3,000 ea.
Candy, Chocolate, 1 lb., 1,980 box.
Candy, Chocolate, 1 lb., 2,000 cans.
Caviar, Russian Type, 4 oz., 240 jars.
Chicken, Boneless, No. 1, 360 cans.
Chicken, Boneless, ½ lb., 720 cans.
Cherries, Maraschino, 24 oz., 240 bots.
Cherries, Maraschino, 12 oz., 480 bots.
Cheese, Pimento, ½ lb., 480 cans.
Cheese, Pimento, 4 oz., 480 cans.
Cider, qt., 720 bots.
Corn, Puffed, 480 ctns.
Crackers, Ginger, 720 ctns.
Crackers, Graham, 3 oz., 900 ctns.
Crackers, Graham, 8 oz., 900 ctns.
Crackers, Saltine, 1,200 pkgs.
Crackers, Soda, 2,400 pkgs.
Cracker Dust, 240 pkgs.
Crackers, Water, 1,440 pkgs.
Wafers, Vanilla, 1,200 pkgs.
Cosmetic Lotion, 240 bots.
Cold Cream, 240 jars.
Cold Cream, 2½ oz., 240 jars.
Dates, 11,400 pkgs.
Figs, Glass Jars, 240 jars.
Figs, Dried, 480 lbs.
Fish Flakes, 14 oz., 240 tins.
Flour, Family, 25,000 lbs.
Flour, Pancake, 960 pkgs.
Flour, Graham, 300 lbs.
Flour, Buckwheat, 1 lb. 4 oz., 240 pkgs.
Gelatin, 1 oz., 1,200 pkgs.
Gelatin, Plain, 960 pkgs.
Gelatin, Desert, Powder, 1,200 pkgs.
Ginger Ale, 6,000 bots.
Ginger, Crystalized, No. ½, 480 bots.
Glycerine, 8 oz., 320 bots.
Herring, Kippered, No. 1, 240 cans.
Honey, Strained, ½ pt., 480 bots.
Horseraddish, 8 oz., 240 bots.
Jelly, Apple, 720 jars.
Jelly, Crabapple, 7 oz., 240 cans.
Jelly, Quince, 7 oz., 240 cans.
Jelly, Quince, 720 jars or cans.
Marmalade, Orange, 8 oz., 720 bots.
Lobster, No. 1, 120 tins.
Milk, Malted, Large, 240 bots.
Mincemeat, 1 lb. 5 oz., 288 cans.
Molasses, Best, Small, 480 cans.
Oats, Rolled, 2 lbs., 480 cans.
Oil, Olive, qt., 1,200 cans.
Olives, Pickled, qt., 480 bots.
Olives, Ripe, 16 oz., 480 bots.
Olives, pt., 720 bots.
Olives, Stuffed, 16 oz., 360 bots.
Olives, Stuffed, 7 oz., 480 bots.
Olives, Plain, 720 bots.
Pears, Evaporated, 25-lbs. boxes, 300 lbs.
Peroxide, 8 oz., 320 bots.
Pimentos, Spanish, 240 cans.
Pickles, Mixed Sweet, 720 jars.
Pickles, Sweet Mustard, 720 bots.
Paprika, 320 cans.
Peanut Butter, 480 jars.
Coffee, Sub. Cereal, 480 pkgs.
Preserves, Rasp. No. 2, 720 cans.
Preserves, Strawberry, No. 2, 720 cans.
Pumpkin, No. 2½, 240 cans.
Salad Dressing, 16 oz., 720 bots.
Sardines, 3½ oz., 900 cans.
Sauce, Tabasco, 3 oz., 240 bots.
Sauce, T. C., 16 oz., 900 bots.
Sauce, Meat, 16 oz., 800 bots.
Sauce, Meat, 8 oz., 800 bots.
Sauce, Oyster Cocktail, 480 bots.
Salad Dressing, Mayonaise, 480 bots.
Salad Dressing, 8 oz., 480 bots.
Seed Celery, 1½ oz., 320 pkgs.
Seed Celery, 4 oz., 120 pkgs.
Seed Celery, 4½ oz., 320 pkgs.
Soap, Laundry, White Floating, 480 cks.
Salt Celery, 480 bots.
Salt Onion, 480 cans.
Soda, Baking, 1 lb., 320 pkgs.
Soap, Laundry, Naptha, 3,300 cks.
Soap, Flakes, Large, 1,600 pkgs.
Soap, Flakes, 5 oz., 3,000 pkgs.
Borax, 4,000 cks.
Cleanser, Powdered, 14 oz., 800 cans.
Soap, Shaving, Powder, 480 ea.
Soap, Shaving Cream, 720 tubes.
Soap, Shaving Sticks, 1,220 sticks.
Soap, Toilet, Best Asstd. Brands, 6,360 cks.
Soap, Scouring, Fine, 320 cks.
Soap, Powder, Washing, Large, 720 pkgs.
Soap, Powder, Washing, Small, 1,800 pkgs.
Shrimp, Dry Pack, No. 1½, 720 cans.
Syrup, Maple, 24 oz., 480 bots.
Soup, Tomato, ½ pt., 720 cans.
Soup, Vegetables, ½ pt., 720 cans.
Soup, Bouillon, ½ pt., 720 cans.
Sugar, Cut Loaf, Cubes, 2 lbs., 1,200 pkgs.
Sugar, Light Brown, 1,800 lbs.
Tea, ½ lb., 480 pkgs.
Tea, Mixed, Blend A, ½ lb., 720 pkgs.
Tea, Orange Pekoe, 720 cans.
Toilet Water, Small, 720 bots.
Toilet Water, pt., 480 bots.
Bay Rum, 6½ oz., 480 bots.
Tooth Paste, Standard, 1,200 tubes.
Turkey, Boneless, 240 cans.
Turkey, Boneless, 720 cans.
Veal Loaf, 7 oz., 720 tins.
Water Effervescent, 2,400 bots.
Wheat, Puffed, 480 ctns.
Wheat, Toasted, 480 pkgs.
Wheat, Rolled, 720 pkgs.
Corn Flakes, Standard Brand, 8,400 pkgs.
Puffed Rice, 480 pkgs.
Cereals, Prepared Breakfast Foods, Standard Brands, 3,860 pkgs.
Chili Con Carne, 320 cans.
Fish Roe, Herring, 240 cans.
Fish, Tuna, 480 1-lb. cans.
Fish, Cod and Haddock, 240 1-lb. cans.
Grape Juice, 1,200 pt. bots.
India Relish, 480 bots.
Onions, Pickled, 240 bots.
Vermicilli, 320 1-lb. pkgs.
Coffee, High Grade Blend, R. & G., 2,980 1-lb. cans.
Coffee, High Grade Blend, R. & G., 720 2-lb. cans.
Clothes Pins, 12,000.
Tooth Picks, 480 pkgs.
Ammonia Cleaning Liquid, 240 cans.
Lard Substitute Compound, 1,800 1½-lb. cans.
Lard Substitute, Pure Vegetable Shortening, 480 2-lb. cans.
Polish, Shoe, Dark Brown, 240 boxes.
Polish, Shoe, Ox Blood, 480 cans.
Polish, Shoe, White, 240 cans.

Note.—Bidders must specify in their proposals the trade names of articles, if any, the brands and sizes and net weights of the packages.

All samples submitted must be securely packed to assure arrival in good condition, and must be plainly marked with necessary information to allow proper identification.

CUSTOMS DECLARATIONS.

Office of Second Assistant
Postmaster General,
Sept. 18, 1919.

The Jamaica postal administration has given notice that parcel-post packages are frequently received from the United States with incorrect declarations of the contents, request being made that the customs declarations attached to parcels in future be more carefully prepared and more correctly describe the contents of the individual packages.

It is declared that the customs declations take the place of certified invoices in all parcel-post transactions and they therefore accurately describe contents and state of their exact and correct value. It is also pointed out that overvaluation involves expense and inconvenience to the addressee while undervaluation leads to the confiscation of the parcel and its contents.

Each parcel must have its own customs declaration attached, describing the contents and giving the value for that individual package, and no package will be accepted without a customs declaration properly filled out being attached.

OTTO PRAEGER,
Second Asst. Postmaster General.

NOTICES OF JUDGMENT UNDER THE FOOD ACT

(Continued from page 12.)

Misbranding of the article was alleged for the reason that the statement, to wit, "Peach Brandy," borne on the keg containing the article, regarding it and the ingredients and substances contained therein, was false and misleading in that it represented that the article was peach brandy; and for the further reason that it was labeled as aforesaid so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser into the belief that it was peach brandy, whereas, in truth and in fact, it was not, but was a mixture composed in part of neutral spirits.

On June 28, 1918, the defendant company entered a plea of guilty to the information, and the court imposed a fine of $300 and costs.

6414. Adulteration of powdered milk. U. S. * * * v. 2 Barrels, 2 Barrels, and 6 Barrels * * * of Powdered Milk. Default decrees of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 8544. 1 S. No. 8234-p. S. No. C-750.)

On November 2, 1917, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district libels praying the seizure and condemnation of 2 barrels, 2 barrels, and 6 barrels of powdered milk, at Chicago, Ill., alleging that two of the barrels had been shipped by H. Etoch, Helena, Ark., on August 2, 1917, that the other 2 barrels had been shipped by the Furnace Ice Cream Co., Terre Haute, Ind., on August 13, 1917, and that the 6 barrels had been shipped by the Woodhull Ice Cream Co., Hammond, Ind., on September 7, 1917, and transported from the States of Arkansas and Indiana into the State of Illinois, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

Adulteration of the article in each shipment was alleged in the libels for the reason that it consisted in part of a filthy, decomposed, and putrid animal substance.

On May 29, 1919, and June 4, 1918, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgments of condemnation and forfeiture were entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product in each case should be destroyed by the United States marshal.

CHANGES IN OCEAN FREIGHT RATES ANNOUNCED

TARIFF No. 5-C.

South American Tariff No. 5-C. Cancelling South American Tariff No. 5-B. United States Shipping Board, Emergency Fleet Corporation, Rates of Freight from United States Atlantic and Gulf Ports to East Coast of South America:

Rates on all cargo except as mentioned below:

BRAZIL—
Para, Maranhao, Ceara, Manaos, landed, $2.50.
Natal, landed, $25.00; F. F., $22.50.
Cabadello, landed, $27.00; F. F., $22.50.
Pernambuco, landed, $27.00; F. F., $25.00
Maceio, Rio de Janeira, landed, $26.50; F. F., $25.00.
Bahia, Victoria, landed, $27.50; F. F., $25.00.
Santos, landed, $25.00.
Paranagua, landed, $30.00.
Sao Francisco do Sul, Florinanapolis, landed, $30.00; F. F., $28.00.
Rio Grande do Sul, F. F., $30.
Porto Alegre, Pelotas, landed, $35.00.

UGUGUAY—
Montevideo, landed, $25.00.

ARGENTINE—
Buenos Aires, landed, $25.00.
La Plata, landed, $27.50.
Rosario, Bahia Blanca, landed, $30.00.
Port Madryn, landed, $35.00.

EXCEPTIONS: To Para, Maranhao, Ceara, Manos—
Asphalt, landed, $25.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Beans, landed, $35.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
*Cement, landed, $15.50 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Clay, landed, $25.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Copper, Sulphate of, landed, $25.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Flour, landed, $27.50 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Glucose, landed, $22.50 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Iron and Steel Articles, landed, 17.50 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Lumber, except white pine and spruce, landed, 47.50 per 1,000 ft. B. M.
Lumber, white pine and spruce, landed, $42.50 per 1,000 ft. B. M.
Oil, Kerosene, Naptha, Gasoline, special.
Peas, landed, $35.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Plaster, in barrels, landed, $32.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Rice, landed, $27.50 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Rosin, landed, $32.50 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Sugar, Granulated, in bags, landed, $22.50 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Turpentine, landed, $22.50 per 40 cu. ft.
Wire, plain, landed, $17.50 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Wire, barbed, landed, $20.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.

EXCEPTIONS: To Natal—
Asphalt, landed, $27.50; F. F. A., $25.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Beans, landed, $37.50; F. F. A., $35.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
*Cement, landed, $18.00; F. F. A., $15.50 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Clay, landed, $27.50; F. F. A., $25.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Copper, Sulphate of, landed, $27.50; F. F. A., $25.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Flour, landed, $30.00; F. F. A., $27.50 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Glucose, landed, $25.00; F. F. A., $22.50 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Iron and Steel Articles, landed, $20.00; F. F. A., $17.50 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Lumber, except white pine and spruce, landed, $50.00; F. F. A., $47.50 per 1,000 ft. B. M.
Lumber, white pine and spruce, landed, $45.00; F. F. A., $42.50 per 1,000 ft. B. M.
Oil, Kerosene, Naptha, Gasoline, special.
Peas, landed, $37.50; F. F. A., $35.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Plaster, in barrels, landed, $35.00; F. F. A., $32.50 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Rice, landed, $30.00; F. F. A., $27.50 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Rosin, landed, $35.00; F. F. A., $32.50 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Sugar, Granulated, in bags, landed, $25.00; F. F. A., $22.50 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Turpentine, landed, $25.00; F. F. A., $22.50 per 40 cu. ft.
Wire, plain, landed, $20.00; F. F. A., $17.50 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Wire, barbed, landed, $22.50; F. F. A., $20.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.

EXCEPTIONS: To Cabadello—
Asphalt, landed, $29.50; F. F. A., $25.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Beans, landed, $39.50; F. F. A., $35.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
*Cement, landed, $20.00; F. F. A., $15.50 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Clay, landed, $29.50; F. F. A., $25.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Copper, Sulphate of, landed, $29.50; F. F. A., $25.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Flour, landed, $32.00; F. F. A. per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Glucose, landed, $27.00; F. F. A., $22.50 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Iron and Steel Articles, landed, $22.00; F. F. A., $17.50 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Lumber, except white pine and spruce, landed, $52.00; F. F. A., $47.50 per 1,000 ft. B. M.
Lumber, white pine and spruce, landed, $47.00; F. F. A., $42.50 per 1,000 ft. B. M.
Oil, Kerosene, Naptha, Gasoline, special.
Peas, landed, $39.50; F. F. A., $35.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Plaster, in barrels, landed, $37.00; F. F. A., $32.50 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Rice, landed, $32.00; F. F. A., $27.50 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Rosin, landed, $37.00; F. F. A., $32.50 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Sugar, Granulated, in bags, landed, $27.00; F. F. A., $22.50 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Turpentine, landed, $27.00; F. F. A., $22.50 per 40 cu. ft.
Wire, plain, landed, $22.00; F. F. A., $17.50 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Wire, barbed, landed, $24.50; F. F. A., $20.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.

EXCEPTIONS: To Pernambuco—
Asphalt, landed, $29.50; F. F. A., $27.50 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Beans, landed, $39.50; F. F. A., $37.50 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
*Cement, landed, $20.00; F. F. A., $18.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Clay, landed, $29.50; F. F. A., $27.50 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Copper, Sulphate of, landed, $29.50; F. F. A., $27.50 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Flour (effective Sept. 5, 1919), landed, $27.00; F. F. A., $25.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Glucose, landed, $27.00; F. F. A., $25.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Iron and Steel Articles, landed, $22.00; F. F. A., $20.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Lumber, except white pine and spruce, landed, $52.00; F. F. A., $50.00 per 1,000 ft. B. M.
Lumber, white pine and spruce, landed, $47.00; F. F. A., $45.00 per 1,000 ft. B. M.
Oil, Kerosene, Naptha, Gasoline, special.
Peas, landed, $39.50; F. F. A., $37.50 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Plaster, in barrels, landed, $37.00; F. F. A., $35.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Rice, landed, $32.00; F. F. A., $30.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Rosin, landed, $37.00; F. F. A., $35.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Sugar, Granulated, in bags, landed, $27.00; F. F. A., $25.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Turpentine, landed, $27.00; F. F. A., $25.00 per 40 cu. ft.
Wire, plain, landed, $22.00; F. F. A., $20.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Wire, barbed, landed, $24.50; F. F. A., $22.50 per ton of 2,240 pounds.

EXCEPTIONS: To Maceio, Rio de Janeiro—
Asphalt, landed, $29.00; F. F. A., $27.50 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Beans, landed, $39.00; F. F. A., $37.50 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
*Cement, landed, $19.50; F. F. A., $18.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Clay, landed, $29.00; F. F. A., $27.50 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Copper, Sulphate of, landed, $29.00; F. F. A., $27.50 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Flour (to Maceio) effective Sept. 8, 1919, landed, $27.00; F. F. A., $25.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Flour (to Rio de Janeiro), F. F. A., $25.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Glucose, landed, $26,50; F. F. A., $25.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Iron and Steel Articles, landed, $21.50; F. F. A., $20.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Lumber, except white pine and spruce, landed, $51.50; F. F. A., $50.00 per 1,000 ft. B. M.
Lumber, pine and spruce, landed, $46.50; F. F. A., $45.00 per 1,000 ft. B. M.
Oil, Kerosene, Naptha, Gasoline, special.
Peas, landed, $39.00; F. F. A., $37.50 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Plaster, in barrels, landed, $36.50; F. F. A., $35.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Rice, landed, $37.50; F. F. A., $30.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Rosin, landed, $36.50; F. F. A., $35.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Sugar, Granulated, in bags, landed, $26.50; F. F. A., $25.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Turpentine, landed, $26.50; F. F. A., $25.00 per 40 cu. ft.
Wire, plain, landed, $21.50; F. F. A., $20.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Wire, barbed, landed, $24.00; F. F. A., $22.50 per ton of 2,240 pounds.

EXCEPTIONS: To Bahia, Victoria—
Asphalt, landed, $30.00; F. F. A., $27.50 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Beans, landed, $40.00; F. F. A., $37.50 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
*Cement, landed, $20.50; F. F. A., $18.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Clay, landed, $30.00; F. F. A., $27.50 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Copper, Sulphate of, landed, $30.00; F. F. A., $27.50 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Flour (to Victoria), landed, $32.50; F. F. A., $30.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Flour (to Bahia), F. F. A., $25.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Glucose, landed, $27.50; F. F. A., $25.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Iron and Steel Articles, landed, $22.50; F. F. A., $20.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Lumber, except white pine and spruce, landed, $52.50; F. F. A., $50.00 per 1,000 ft. B. M.
Lumber, white pine and spruce, landed, $47.50; F. F. A., $45.00 per 1,000 ft. B. M.
Oil, Kerosene, Naptha, Gasoline, special.
Peas, landed, $40.00 F. F. A., $37.50 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Plaster, in barrels, landed, $37.50; F. F. A., $35.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Rice, landed, $32.50; F. F. A., $30.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Rosin, landed, $37.50; F. F. A., $35.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Sugar, Granulated, in bags, landed, $27.50; F. F. A., $25.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Turpentine, landed, $27.50; F. F. A., $25.00 per 40 cu. ft.
Wire, plain, landed, $22.50; F. F. A., $20.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Wire, barbed, landed, $25.00; F. F. A., $22.50 per ton of 2,240 pounds.

EXCEPTIONS: To Santos—
Asphalt, landed, $27.50 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Beans, landed, $37.50 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
*Cement, landed, $18.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Clay, landed, $27.50 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Copper, Sulphate of, landed, $27.50 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Flour, landed, $25.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Glucose, landed, $25.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Iron and Steel Articles, landed, $20.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Lumber, except white pine and spruce, $50.00 per 1,000 ft. B. M.
Lumber, white pine and spruce, landed, $45.00 per 1,000 ft. B. M.
Oil, Kerosene, Naptha, Gasoline, special.
Peas, landed, $37.50 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Plaster, in barrels, landed, $35.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Rice, landed, $30.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Rosin, landed, $35.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.

CHANGES IN OCEAN FREIGHT RATES ANNOUNCED

Sugar, Granulated, in bags, $25.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Turpentine, landed, $25.00 per 40 cu. ft.
Wire, plain, landed, $20.00 per ton of 2,-240 pounds.
Wire, barbed, landed, $22.50 per ton of 2,-240 pounds.

EXCEPTIONS: To Paranagua—
Asphalt, landed, $32.50 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Beans, landed, $42.50 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
*Cement, landed, $23.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Clay, landed, $32.50 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Copper, Sulphate of, landed, $32.50 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Flour, landed, $35.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Glucose, landed, $30.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Iron and Steel Articles, landed, $25.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Lumber, except white pine and spruce, $55.00 per 1,000 ft. B. M.
Lumber, white and spruce, landed, $50.00 per 1,000 ft. B. M.
Oil, Kerosene, Naptha, Gasoline, special.
Peas, landed, $42.50 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Plaster, in barrels, landed, $40.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Rice, landed, $35.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Rosin, landed, $40.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Sugar, Granulated, in bags, landed, $30.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Turpentine, landed, $30.00 per 40 cu. ft.
Wire, plain, landed, $25.00 per ton of 2,-240 pounds.
Wire, barbed, landed, $27.50 per ton of 2,-240 pounds.

EXCEPTIONS: To Sao Francisco do Sul, Florianapolis—
Asphalt, landed, $32.50; F. F. A., $30.50 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Beans, landed, $42.50; F. F. A., $40.50 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
*Cement, landed, $23.00; F. F. A., $21.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Clay, landed, $32.50; F. F. A., $30.50 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Copper, Sulphate of, landed, $32.50; F. F. A., $30.50 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Flour, landed, $35.00; F. F. A., $33.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Glucose, landed, $30.00; F. F. A., $28.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Iron and Steel Articles, landed, $25.00; F. F. A., $23.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Lumber, except white pine and spruce, landed, $55.00; F. F. A., $53.00 per 1,-000 ft. B. M.
Lumber, white pine and spruce, landed, $50.00; F. F. A., $48.00 per 1,000 ft. B. M.
Oil, Kerosene, Naptha, Gasoline, special.
Peas, landed, $42.50; F. F. A., $40.50 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Plaster, in barrels, landed, $40.00; F. F. A., $38.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Rice, landed, $35.00; F. F. A., $33.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Rosin, landed, $40.00; F. F. A., $38.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Sugar, Granulated, in bags, landed, $30.00; F. F. A., $28.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Turpentine, landed, $30.00; F. F. A., $28.00 per 40 cu. ft.
Wire, plain, landed, $25.00; F. F. A., $23.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Wire, barbed, landed, $27.50; F. F. A., $25.50 per ton of 2,240 pounds.

EXCPTIONS: To Rio Grande do Sul—
Asphalt, F. F. A., $32.50 per ton of 2,-240 pounds.
Beans, F. F. A., $42.50 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
*Cement, F. F. A., $23.00 per ton of 2,-240 pounds.
Clay, F. F. A., $32.50 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Copper, Sulphate of, F. F. A., $32.50 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Flour, F. F. A., $35.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Glucose, F. F. A., $30.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Iron and Steel Articles, F. F. A., $25.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Lumber, except white pine and spruce, F. F. A., $55.00 per 1,000 ft. B. M.
Lumber, white pine and spruce, F. F. A., $50.00 per 1,000 ft. B. M.
Oil, Kerosene, Naptha, Gasoline, special.
Peas, F. F. A., $42.50 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Plaster, in barrels, F. F. A., $40.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Rice, F. F. A., $35.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Rosin, F. F. A., $40.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Sugar, Granulated, in bags, F. F. A., $30.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Turpentine, F. F. A., $30.00 per 40 cu. ft.
Wire, plain, F. F. A., $25.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Wire, barbed, F. F. A., $27.50 per ton of 2,240 pounds.

EXCEPTIONS: To Porto Alegre, Pelotas—
Asphalt, landed, $37.50 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Beans, landed, $47.50 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
*Cement, landed, $28.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Clay, landed, $37.50 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Copper, Sulphate of, landed, $37.50 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Flour, landed, $40.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Glucose, landed, $35.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Iron and Steel Articles, landed, $30.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Lumber, except white pine and spruce, landed, $60.00 per 1,000 ft. B. M.
Lumber, white pine and spruce, landed, $55.00 per 1,000 ft. B. M.
Oil, Kerosene, Naptha, Gasoline, special.
Peas, landed, $47.50 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Plaster, in barrels, landed, $45.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Rice, landed, $40.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Rosin, landed, $45.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Sugar, Granulated, in bags, landed, $35.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Turpentine, landed, $35.00 per 40 cu. ft.
Wire, plain, landed, $30.00 per ton of 2,-240 pounds.
Wire, barbed, landed, $32.50 per ton of 2,-240 pounds.

EXCEPTIONS: To Montevideo, Buenos Aires (See Note)—
Agricultural Implements, landed, $20.00 per 2,240 pounds or 40 cu. ft.
Asphalt, landed, $20.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Automobiles (Up to three tons in weight), landed, $20.00 per 40 cu. ft.
Beans, landed, $37.50 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Binder Twine, landed, 35 cents per cu. ft.
Burlaps, landed, $20.00 per 2,240 pounds or 40 cu. ft.
*Cement, landed, $16.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Chilled Cargo (30-35 degrees cold storage), landed, $1.25 per cu. ft.
Clay, landed, $27.50 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Coffee, landed, $37.50 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Copper, Sulphate of, landed, $27.50 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Fowls (In crates, entirely at owner's risk to Buenos Aires), landed, $1.00 per cu. ft.
Glucose, landed, $20.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Iron and Steel Articles, landed, $18.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Lumber, except white pine and spruce, landed, $50.00 per 1,000 ft. B. M.
Lumber, white pine and spruce, landed, $45.00 per 1,000 ft. B. M.
Machinery (pieces up to 4,480 pounds), landed, $20.00 per 2,240 pounds or 40 cu. ft.
Oil, Kerosene, Naptha, Gasoline, special.
Oil, Lubricatng, landed, $20.00 per 40 cu. ft.
Paper, Newsprint, landed, $25.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Peas, landed, $37.50 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Plaster, in barrels, landed, $35.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Rice, landed, $25.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Rosin, landed, $25.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Shooks, landed, $20.00 per 40 cu. ft.
Sugar, landed, $25.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Turpentine, landed, $25.00 per 40 cu. ft.
Wax, landed, $20.00 per 40 cu. ft.
Wire, plain, landed, $18.00 per ton of 2,-240 pounds.
Wire, barbed, landed, $20.00 per ton of 2,-240 pounds.

EXCEPTIONS: To La Plata (See Note)—
Agricultural Implements, landed, $22.50 per 2,240 pounds, or 40 cu. ft.
Asphalt, landed, $22.50 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Automobiles (Up to three tons in weight), landed, $22.50 per 40 cu. ft.
Beans, landed, $40.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Binder Twine, landed, 38½ cents per cu. ft.
Burlaps, landed, $22.50 per 2,240 pounds, or 40 cu. ft.
*Cement, landed, $18.50 per per ton of 2,-240 pounds.
Chilled Cargo (30-35 degrees cold storage), $1.25 per cu. ft.
Clay, landed, $30.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Coffee, landed, $40.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Copper, Sulphate of, landed, $30.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Glucose, landed, $22.50 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Iron and Steel Articles, landed, $20.50 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Lumber, except white pine and spruce, landed, $52.50 per 1,000 ft. B. M.
Lumber, white pine, and spruce, landed, $47.50 per 1,000 ft. B. M.
Machinery (pieces up to 4,480 pounds), landed, $22.50 per 2,240 pounds, or 40 cu. ft.
Oil, Kerosene, Naptha, Gasoline, special.
Oil, Lubricating, landed, $22.50 per 40 cu. ft.
Paper, newsprint, landed, $37.50 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Peas, landed, $40.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Plaster, in barrels, landed, $37.50 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Rice, landed, $27.50 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Rosin, landed, $27.50 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Shooks, landed, $22.50 per 40 cu. ft.
Sugar, landed, $27.50 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Turpentine, landed, $27.50 per 40 cu. ft.
Wax, landed, $22.50 per 40 cu. ft.
Wire, plain, landed, $20.50 per ton of 2,-240 pounds.
Wire, barbed, landed, $22.50 per ton of 2,240 pounds.

EXCEPTIONS: To Rosario, Bahia Blanca (See Note)—
Agricultural Implements, landed, $25.00 per 2,240 pounds, or 40 cu. ft.
Asphalt, landed, $25.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Automobiles (Up to three tons in weight), landed, $25.00 per 40 cu. ft.
Beans, landed, $42.50 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Binder Twine, landed, 42 cents per cu. ft.
Burlaps, landed, $25.00 per 2,240 pounds, or 40 cu. ft.
*Cement, landed, $21.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Chilled Cargo (30-35 degrees cold storage), landed, $1.25 per cu. ft.
Clay, landed, $32.50 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Coffe, landed, $42.50 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Copper, Sulphate of, landed, $32.50 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Glucose, landed, $25.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Iron and Steel Articles, landed, $23.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Lumber, except white pine and spruce, landed, $55.00 per 1,000 ft. B. M.
Lumber, white and spruce, landed, $50.00 per 1,000 ft. B. M.
Machinery (pieces up to 4,480 pounds), landed, $25.00 per 2,240 pounds, or 40 cu. ft.
Oil, Kerosene, Naptha, Gasoline, special.
Oil, Lubricating, landed, $25.00 per 40 cu. ft.

CHANGES IN OCEAN FREIGHT RATES ANNOUNCED

Paper, newsprint, landed, $30.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Peas, landed, $42.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Plaster, in barrels, landed, $40.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Rice, landed, $30.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Rosin, landed, $30.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Shooks, landed, $25.00 per 40 cu. ft.
Sugar, landed, $30.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Turpentine, landed, $30.00 per 40 cu. ft.
Wax, landed, $25.00 per 40 cu. ft.
Wire, plain, landed, $23.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Wire, barbed, landed, $25.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.

EXCEPTIONS: To Port Madryn—
Asphalt, landed, $37.50 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Beans, landed, $47.50 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Binder Twine, landed, 49 cents per cu. ft.
*Cement, landed, $28.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Chilled Cargo (30-35 degrees cold storage), $1.37½ per cu. ft.
Clay, landed, $37.50 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Coffee, landed, $47.50 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Copper, Sulphate of, landed, $37.50 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Glucose, landed, $35.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Iron and Steel Articles, landed, $30.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Lumber, except white pine and spruce, landed, $60.00 per 1,000 ft. B. M.
Lumber, white pine and spruce, landed, $55.00 per 1,000 ft. B. M.
Oil, Kerosene, Naptha, Gasoline, special.
Peas, landed, $47.50 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Plaster, in barrels, landed, $45.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Rice, landed, $40.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Rosin, landed, $45.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Sugar, granulated, in bags, landed, $35.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Turpentine, landed, $35.00 per 40 cu. ft.
Wire, plain, landed, $30.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Wire, barbed, $32.50 per ton of 2,240 pounds.

*Rates on Cement also supply from Jersey City in lots of 5,000 barrels and over.

Note.—Rates to Montevideo, Buenos Aires, Rosario and Bahia Blanca, effective Aug. 29, 1919.

Application of Rates.

1. Except as otherwise provided, rates apply on all classes of cargo, per ton of 40 cubic feet or 2,240 pounds, ship's option, on pieces and (or) packages not exceeding 4,480 pounds and not exceeding 30 feet in length.

2. Rates shown herein do not include insurance and (or) charges (if any) for shipping documents, consul fees, port-of destination taxes, etc.

3. Deck Cargo, effective Sept. 5, 1919: Cargo not of dangerous, hazardous or objectionable nature usually carried under deck, occasionally carried on deck at convenience of steamer, to be charged for at tariff rates; extra marine insurance on such cargo for account of vessel. This does not apply on lumber; no reduction in rate on lumber carried on deck.

4. Inflammable Liquids, Solids and Acids: Commodities coming under this description, such as Rubber Cement, Phosphate, Sulphuric Acid—to be charged $10.00 per ton, weight or measurement at ship's option, in addition to rate applying on ordinary cargo.

5. Explosives: Dynamite, Picric Acid and commodities of like nature, ordinarily known as "explosives," and which because of regulations it is not permitted to load at other than specially designated localities or outside harbor limits, to be charged $75 per ton, weight or measurement at ship's option, in addition to rate applying on ordinary cargo.

6. Extra Length Charge: On packages and pieces exceeding 30 feet in length, an additional charge of 50 cents for each three feet or fraction thereof over 30 feet to be added to basic rate per ton.

7. Valuable cargo, viz: Bullion, Gold and Silver; Coins, Gold and Silver, three-quarters of 1 per cent ad valorem.

8. Valuable Cargo, N. O. S.: 3 per cent ad valorem, Valuable cargo rate applies on all cargo where 3 per cent of the actual value at time and place of shipment yields a greater freight charge than commodity rate.

9. Live Stock: Horses, $200; Cattle, $180; Pigs, $50; Sheep, $50, per head, subject to the following conditions: Fresh water to be supplied free by steamer, necessary feed to be carried free on deck; cost of stalls, fittings, bins and tarpaulins for the feed, to be for shipper's account. Shipper to make all arrangements with Government Inspector.

Attendants to be furnished by shipper, free passage for one attendant to be granted on no less than six head of cattle or four horses or 35 pigs or sheep; free return passage to be granted for one attendant provided said shipment amounts to ten head of cattle or equivalent; free passage for additional attendants is to be granted for each additional eight head of cattle or equivalent. If the shipment comprises 20 head of cattle, free outward passage will be granted for two attendants, one attendant to be granted free return passage, the second attendant to be returned on a basis of third class passenger rate.

To Brazil.

10. Parcel receipt for packages valued under $10.00 each will be issued at rate of $1.25 per cubic foot, with minimum charge for parcel receipt packages of $2.50.

11. Minimum Charge: The minimum charge on any one bill of lading will be $5.00.

12. Pieces and (or) packages exceeding two tons in weight each—$2.00 per ton or fraction thereof, weight or measurement at ship's option, to be added to the regular rate.

To Uruguay and Argentine.

13. Parcel receipt for packages valued under $10.00 each will be issued at rate of $2.00 per cubic foot, with minimum charge for parcel receipt packages of $4.00.

14. Minimum Charge: The minimum charge on any one bill of lading will be $7.50.

15. Pieces and (or) packages exceeding two tons in weight each—the following to be added to the regular rate, weight or measurement at ship's option.

Over 2 tons and not exceeding	4 tons	$ 4.00
Over 4 tons and not exceeding	6 tons	6.00
Over 6 tons and not exceeding	8 tons	12.00
Over, 8 tons and not exceeding	10 tons	18.00
Over 10 tons and not exceeding	15 tons	24.00
Over 15 tons and not exceeding	20 tons	30.00
Over 15 tons and not exceeding	20 tons	30.00

Over 20 tons $1.00 per ton for every ton or part thereof.

SUPPLEMENT TO TARIFF No. 16-D.

Supplement No. 2 to Pacific-Far East Freight Tariff No. 16-D. Cancelling Supplement No. 1. United States Shipping Board, Emergency Fleet Corporation. Rates of Freight from United States Pacific Coast ports to Hongkong, Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama, Manila.

Refer to tariff and make the following changes and additions:

Item No. 3, Commodity, flour, in sacks, per 100 lbs., 50 cents.

Item No. 50. Add Angles bars; Rail joints; Spliced bars; Tie plates; Track spikes; Bolts and Nuts.

Item No. 71. Paper and Articles of paper, including Box Board, in packages, ship's option, per 100 lbs., 80 cents; per cu. ft., 40 cents.

Item No. 75. Add, and in double sacks.

Item No. 90-A. Soda, Nitrate of, in packages, per 100 lbs., 75 cents.

Item No. 96-A. Tin, crushed and scrap, in bales, ship's option, per 100 lbs., 60 cents; per cu. ft., 35 cents.

To Iloilo, P. I. When sufficient cargo offers to justify direct call at Iloilo, add the following arbitrary to rates quoted to Manila: 15 cents per 100 pound; 7½ cents per cu. ft.

SUPPLEMENT TO NO. 10-D.

Supplement No. 1 to Cotton Tariff No. 10-D, United States Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation rates of freight from United States Atlantic and Gulf ports to Europe on cotton.

Refer to tariff and make the following changes:

Belgium (Ghent)—From Atlantic ports: High density, per 100 lbs., $1.50; *standard, per 100 lbs., $1.75. From Gulf ports: High density, per 100 lbs., $1.75; *standard, per 100 lbs., $2.00.

* Except by special agreement and until further notice bookings of standard cotton are limited to 25 per cent of the total shipment of cotton by any vessel.

SUPPLEMENT TO NO. 16-D.

Supplement No. 3 to Pacific-Far East Freight Tariff No. 16-D. Cancelling Supplement No. 2. United States Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation rates of freight from United States Pacific coast ports to Hongkong, Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama, Manila.

Refer to tariff and make the following changes and additions:

Item No. Commodity.
9—Automobile, passenger, boxed. Rate, per cu. ft., 33¾c.
13—Eliminate.
13-A—Bones, hoofs, horns, in packages, ship's option. Rates: Per 100 lbs., 90c; per cu. ft., 45c.
18—Eliminate.
21—Copper bars and ingots; also copper sheets. Rate: Per 100 lbs., 75c.
24—Cotton, raw, in bales, high density. Rate: Per 100 lbs., $1.50.
25—Cotton, raw, in bales, standard. Rate: Per 100 lbs., $1.75.
28—Dyestuff, in barrels or kegs, ship's option. Rates: Per 100 lbs., $1; per cu. ft., 50c or 2 per cent ad valorem.
31—Explosives, ship's option. Rates: Per 100 lbs., $3.75; per cu ft., $1.87½.
31-A—Fertilizers, N. O. S., ship's option. Rates: Per 200 lbs., 90c; per cu. ft., 45c.
34—Flour, in sacks. Rate: Per 100 lbs., 50c.
38—Ginseng, in packages. Rate: Per 100 lbs., $6.
40—Glass, plate, in excess of 120 in. Rate: Per 100 lbs., $1.50.
44—Grain, viz: Barley, oats, rye, in sacks, rate per 100 lbs., $1; wheat, in sacks, rate per 100 lbs., 60c.
45—Eliminate.
45-A—Hay. Rate: Per cu. ft., 35c.
46—Hides, green or salted, in bales, ship's option. Rates: Per 100 lbs., $1; per cu. ft. 50c.
47—Eliminate.
50—Add: Angle bars; rail joints; splice bars; tie plates; track spikes; bolts and nuts.
51—Eliminate.
52—Castings, ship's option. Rates: Per 100 lbs., 60c; per cu. ft., 30c.
54—Structural steel, fabricated, ship's option. Rates: Per 100 lbs., 60c; per cu. ft., 30c.
55—Wire, in packages. Rate: Per 100 lbs., 60c.
56—Junk, in packages—eliminate bones, hoofs, horns—other articles, ship's option. Rates: Per 100 lbs., 75c; per cu. ft., 37½c.
57—Lead, pig, and lead goods, in packages. Rate: Per 100 lbs., 75c.
60-A—Live stock, viz: (See note.) Rates: Bulls, $110 each; calves, under 12 mos., $45 each; colts, under 12 mos., $60 each; cows, $75 each; hogs, $25 each; horses, $110 each; sheep, $20 each; stallions, $135 each.
61—Lumber, viz: Ordinary sizes not exceeding 12 by 12 in., or 40 ft. in length, rate $35 per 1,000 ft. BM.; lengths over 40 and not exceeding 50 ft., rate $40 per 1,000 ft. BM.; lengths over 50 and not exceeding 60 ft., rate $50 per 1,000 ft. BM.; cresoted, rate $5 additional.
62—Machinery, machines, N. O. S., and boilers, ship's option. Rates: Per 100 lbs., 80c; per cu. ft., 40c.
71—Paper and articles of paper, including box board, in packages, ship's option. Rates: Per 100 lbs., 80c; per cu. ft., 40c.
74—Oil, lubricating and fuel, in barrels. Rate: Per cu. ft., 42½c
75—Paraffin wax, in barrels and double sacks. Rate: Per cu. ft., 42½c.
76—Eliminate.
79—Change to read—Railway equipment, S. U., ship's option. Rates: Per 100 lbs., 70c; per cu. ft., 35c.
80—Change to read—Railway equipment and supplies, K. D., ship's option. Rates: Per 100 lbs., 70c; per cu. ft., 35c.
80-A—Refrigerator cargo (when facilities available). Rates: Per 100 lbs., $1.75; per cu. ft., 87½c.

(Continued on page 23.)

GOVERNMENT DECISIONS AFFECTING BUSINESS

Treasury Department.

BOARD OF GENERAL APPRAISERS.

Ground Oat Hulls.

(T. D. 38108—G. A. 8284.)

Ground Oat Hulls—American Goods Returned.

Ground oat hulls, which have been exported from the United States as a part of the whole oat, the hulls being separated from the balance of the oat in Canada and ground by a mill especially provided for that purpose, are not free of duty under paragraph 404, tariff act of 1913, as American goods "returned without having been advanced in value or improved in condition," because with reference to the state in which they were exported they have been improved in condition and advanced in value.

United States General Appraisers, New York, August 18, 1919.

In the matter of protests 931152, etc., of P. McGettrick against the assessment of duty by the collector of customs at the port of St. Albans. [Affirmed.]

G. W. Sheld & Co. (Edward D. Jones and Henry W. Ackhoff, of counsel) for the importer.

Bert Hanson, Assistant Attorney General (Martin T. Baldwin, special attorney), for the United States.

Before Board 3 (Waite, Hay, and Adamson, General Appraiser; Adamson, G. A., not participating).

Waite, General Appraiser: This case involves consideration of protests 931152, 931180, and 931478. At the hearing protest 931420 was abandoned and is therefore overruled for that reason, the decision involving the three protests first mentioned.

The commodity in question in protests 931152 and 931180 is jute bags in which ground oat hulls were imported from Canada. It appears that these ground oat hulls are shipped into the United States by the Quaker Oats Co. and here mixed with other ingredients to make feed for stock. So far as the records show, these bags are procured by the Quaker Oats Co. in Canada. On the bags is printed the name "Schumacher's Stock Feed," together with an analysis of the same. As packed in Canada the printed side of the bag is on the inside, the ground oat hulls being shipped to the Quaker Oats Co.'s establishment in the United States, where the bags are turned right side out and filled with feed, which is sold, presumably, to consumers in the United States. Assessment was made upon these bags by the collector on the theory that they were unusual coverings for ground oat hulls, and duty was exacted under paragraph 284, tariff act of 1913, at the rate of 35 per cent ad valorem, as manufactures of flax, hemp, ramie, or other vegetable fiber. They are claimed to be free of duty as the usual coverings of the merchandise. The only question involved in these two protests is whether these bags are the usual coverings contemplated by the statute. In paragraph R of section 3, tariff act of 1913, we find this provision:

"R. * * * If there be used for covering or holding imported merchandise, whether dutiable or free, any unusual article or form designed for use otherwise than in the bona fide transportation of such merchandise to the United States, additional duty shall be levied and collected upon such material or article at the rate to which the same would be subjected if separately imported."

The question is, then, Are these bags unusual as coverings of this merchandise? The printing on the bags was certainly not necessary for the importation in this case. To show that it was not a necessary part of the covering, we have but to refer to the fact testified to at the hearing that in importing the ground oat hulls the bags were turned inside out to conceal the printing. We conclude that they were unusual as articles used for this purpose. Were they also designed for use otherwise than in the bona fide transportation of the ground oat hulls? The testimony is that they were. They were designed to use in the sale and transportation of the Schumacher's stock feed, the analysis and component materials of which are printed on the bags. We think the statement of the court in the case of United States v. Hohner (4 Ct. Cust. Appls., 122; T. D. 33393) is applicable here. The court said:

"If its appears that after its use as a holder or a container of the merchandise imported therein it becomes a subject of trade and commerce here, or if it is generally devoted to other uses, its adaptability to which are an important inducement to the consumer to purchase the same with its contents, or if it is sold with its contents and materially enhances the value thereof to the consumer, any such facts may warrant its separate duty assessment under the section."

Note also the case of Pacific Creosoting Co. v. United States (1 Ct. Cust. Appls., 312; T. D. 31407).

We are therefore of the opinion that these bags are dutiable under the appropriate paragraph, which seems to be the one according to which duty was exacted by the collector. Protests 931152 and 931180 are therefore overruled.

In protest 931478 the question is as to the classification of ground oat hulls shipped to the United States by the Quaker Oats Co. from Canada. They were assessed at the rate of 8 cents per 100 pounds under paragraph 192 as "oat hulls." That paragraph reads as follows:

"192. Oats, 6 cents per bushel of 32 pounds; oatmeal and rolled oats, 30 cents per 100 pounds; oat hulls, 8 cents per 100 pounds."

It is claimed by the importer that they should be admitted free of duty under paragraph 404, the provision under which claim is made reading as follows:

"404. Articles the growth, produce, or manufacture of the United States, when returned after having been exported, without having been advanced in value or improved in condition by any process of manufacture or other means."

No claim is made that regulations were not complied with.

The record discloses that this commodity was exported from the United States in the form of oats; that while in Canada the Quaker Oats Co., in its manufacture of rolled oats and ground oats, separated the hulls from the balance of the oat, after having passed the oats through a cleaning and sizing process. After separation the oat hulls are sent to a grinding machine especially installed for that purpose, where they are ground into what might be termed a fine meallike substance, in which condition the evidence shows it is mixed with other ingredients to make Schumacher's stock feed. It is shipped into the United States in the ground condition in sacks, and the stock feed is manufactured in the United States. The question here is not as to whether this has become a manufactured article. The only question is as to whether it is the growth and produce of the United States, which, after having been exported to Canada, has been returned without having been advanced in value or improved in condition by any process of manufacture or other means. The claim of the importer is that it was ground merely to facilitate transportation, as grinding reduced the bulk and so reduced the cost of transportation; at the same time he admits that it had to be ground before it could be made into feed, and if not ground in Canada it would have to be ground in the United States.

We think there are two insurmountable objections to granting the claim of the importer. In the first place, the commodity imported into the United States was not the one exported. It was exported as oats. Had it been imported again as oats it would have been subject to a different classification from that of oat hulls or ground oat hulls. If it be conceded that it was exported as oat hulls, it was ground in Canada, its condition was improved, and its value must certainly have been advanced.

In the case of Wakem & McLaughlin, G. A. 5897 (T. D. 25971), barley had been sent abroad and was returned as barley malt, and free entry was claimed therefor as an American product returned without having been advanced in value or improved in condition. The board overruled the claim, finding that the barley had been both advanced in value and improved in condition and the paragraph did not apply.

It was held in the case of F. L. Roberts & Co., G. A. 6926 (T. D. 29964), that fresh pork which was exported as carcasses and while abroad was cut up and pickled in brine and reimported in tierces, was a different article on reimportation, and was not entitled to free entry as an American article returned.

In Buschoff's case, Abstract 22697 (T. D. 30356), American cattle had been exported alive to Europe, there slaughtered, and the hides subjected to the various processes necessary to put them into marketable condition. It was held that such hides on their return to the United States were not entitled to free entry as American goods "returned after having been exported, without having been advanced in value or improved in condition by any process of manufacture or other means." This decision was affirmed by the Court of Customs Appeals in Buschoff v. United States (1 Ct. Cust. Appls., 336; T. D. 31433) and on rehearing in Buschoff v. United States (3 Ct. Cust. Appls., 1; T. D. 32285). The merchandise there was the skins of animals, subjected to various processes. By a parity of reasoning, we might say that the commodity here in question is the skins of oats, subjected to a grinding process.

We think the cases cited by counsel in their briefs may be distinguished. In United States v. Saunders (8 Ct. Cust. Appls., 82; T. D. 37200), tin plate had been exported from the United States to Canada and manufactured into cans for vegetables, fruits, etc., and the merchandise for which free entry is claimed is 2-inch tin disks, a by-product from the manufacture in Canada of cans made from the American tin plate. The court held that the disks should be granted free entry as being American goods returned not advanced in value or improved in condition, but rather depreciated by the process of manufacture. Unlike the oat hulls in the case before us, that which was returned was a part of the homogeneous mass, having undergone no change except segregation; that which was returned had not been changed in substance from that which was exported, neither advanced in value or improved in condition: while in the case before us that which was separated was different from the main part of the oats, and as returned is an article enumerated in the statute as dutiable, having undergone a process of manufacture which has improved its condition and advanced its value.

In United States v. Rubelli's Sons (8 Ct. Cust. Appls., 399; T. D. 37645), free entry as American goods returned is claimed for hard spelter resulting from the use of American soft spelter in galvanizing iron pipes. The court held that what was expected was zinc and what was reimported was zinc, which was of less value than the exported product, and was entitled to free entry. It was evidently in the nature of a residue, being separated from the material which went out, but which had been subjected to no further processes of treatment or manufacture.

In the case of United States v. Tower & Sons (9 Ct. Cust. Appls., —; T. D. 37981), tungstic acid produced in the United States was exported to Canada in the condition of an impalpable yellow powder to be used in the manufacture of tungsten wire for incandescent lamp fillings. In the process of the manufacture an insoluble residue was produced, which the court held was entitled to free entry as American goods returned without having been advanced in value or improved in condition. The court followed its previous decision in United States v. Rubelli's Sons, supra, quoting from the latter case their description of production of the hard spelter there in question. The court then says:

"The process of production therefore of hard spelter from soft spelter was but a process of segregation or elimination. So here the process of producing this "insoluble residue" is but a process of segregation or elimination, and the cases do not seem to be distinguishable. The processes applied are not manufacturing processes. No new article of manufacture is produced."

The court, however, in the same case refused to grant free entry to scraps or clippings of tungsten ingots and wire produced by further processes.

We are of the opinion that the classification of the oat hulls as made by the collector should be sustained. The protest is therefore overruled.

Modern Settees—Antique Tapestry Covers. Entireties.

(T. D. 38109—G. A. 8285.)

Modern wooden settees and antique tapestry covers cut and shaped to fit the frames of the settees but not attached thereto, itemized separately on the same invoice, are not entireties, but are to be treated separately, the settees

GOVERNMENT DECISIONS AFFECTING BUSINESS

being dutiable as furniture of wood under paragraph 176, tariff act of 1913, and the antique tapestries free of duty as artistic antiquities under paragraph 656.—Rice's case, G. A. 7203 (T. D. 31492), and Krakeur's case, G. A. 8115 (T. D. 37446), distinguished.

United States General Appraisers, New York, August 21, 1919.

In the matter of protest 932004 of W. & J. Sloane against the assessment of duty by the collector of customs at the port of New York. [Reversed.]

Comstock & Washburn (George J. Puckhafer of counsel) for the importers.

Bert Hanson, Assistant Attorney General (John J. Mulvaney, special attorney), for the United States.

Before Board 3 (Waite, Hay, and Adamson, General Appraisers; Adamson, G. A., not participating).

Waite, General Appraiser: The importation in question is invoiced as two settees, modern, at £200; two Renaissance tapestry borders, antique, wool, £380; repairing same, £90. It appears that these articles were purchased by W. & J. Sloane in England, or rather the wooden settees were ordered made in England and the tapestry borders were purchased as they originally existed in the form of pieces of fabrics used as curtains or wall decorations, which they afterwards caused to be cut and shaped to fit the frames of the settees and also as cushions therefor. As stated above, the wood work and the fabric material were invoiced separately and assessed separately, the settees or frames as furniture at 15 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 176, tariff act of 1913, and the fabric as manufactures of wool at 35 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 288. Protestants claim the tapestry should be free of duty as an artistic antiquity under paragraph 656.

There is no question but that the tapestry border, so-called, or the shapes as they were brought in, are antiques within the meaning of the statute and are artistic. In other words, if they had been imported without relation to the wooden settees they would have been free of duty, as claimed by the importers, under paragraph 656. The testimony is that they were cut in shapes ready to be tacked upon the frames, but they were in fact separate therefrom. The only claim made is upon the fabrics or what is invoiced as the Renaissance tapestry borders. At the hearing Government counsel contends, as he contends in his brief, that the two parts of the sofa, to wit, the wooden frames and the tapestry covers, should have been treated as an entirety and assessed under paragraph 288 as a manufacture of wool, as the wool fabric was the component material of chief value. The real question, then, for us to decide is as to whether these articles should have been treated as an entirety and governed by the rule of chief value. It is a well-established principle that a dutiable article can not be carried into the free list by reason of the application of this rule. United States v. Furuya Co. (6 Ct. Cust. Appls., 207; T. D. 35463.) In principle it is equally apparent that a free article should not be carried into the dutiable list by strained construction or imaginary future union with dutiable material.

These parts of the sofa were not actually joined. They are only constructively united, which we think differentiates this case from the Rice case, G. A. 7205 (T. D. 31492), cited by Government counsel in his brief, and also from the Krakeur case, G. A. 8115 (T. D. 37446). The Wanamaker case, G. A. 8114 (T. D. 37435), in our judgment has no application here, as it was found in that case that the merchandise actually brought in (parts of an old Tudor house) was not artistic in the condition in which imported, the only artistic quality being in its completed whole and surroundings.

In United States v. Irwin (78 Fed., 799), it will be noted that the importation was two parts of a gun. The only question there decided by the court was that the mere fact that the barrel and stock were not put together when imported should not preclude the court from considering them as an entirety. When considered separately they were both dutiable. That case is far different, in our judgment, from a case where two parts are imported separately, as in this case, one of which is dutiable and the other free, and where the claim is made that the two parts should be joined into a whole not provided for in the statute, for the purpose of determining the component of chief value, and then on the theory that it is united in an inseparable way assess a duty upon an otherwise free article, thus by a roundabout way depriving the importer of a right undoubtedly granted to him by the statute. The settee and tapestry united could not be considered anything but a piece of furniture, and if united as a piece of furniture it is not provided for as such in the statute, not being in chief value of wood. The provision for furniture in paragraph 176 is for "house or cabinet furniture wholly or in chief value of wood."

As stated in Worthington v. Robbins (139 U. S. 341):

"In order to produce uniformity in the imposition of duties, the dutiable classification of articles imported must be ascertained by an examination of the imported article itself in the condition in which it is imported."

This was repeated by the court in the case of United States v. Schoverling (146 U. S., 76), where the court also stated:

"The intent of the importers to put the gunstocks with barrels separately imported, so as to make here completed guns for sale, can not affect the rate of duty on the gunstocks as a separate importation."

We conclude, therefore, that the Renaissance tapestry borders, or such part of them as were valued at £380 in the invoice, should have been admitted free under paragraph 656 as artistic antiquities. The protest is sustained to this extent and overruled in all other respects. Note in this connection the case of Wells, Fargo & Co., Abstract 42942.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

Cereal Beverages.

(T. D. 2921.)

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

Office of Commissioner of Internal Revenue,

Washington, D. C.

To Collectors of Internal Revenue and Others:

Attention is called to the provisions of T. D. 2379, which are hereby confirmed, except as modified below.

As heretofore required, visiting officers will make every effort to fix the responsibility for the manufacture and sale of fermented malt liquors taxable at the rate of $6 per barrel.

Samples At Brewery.

The samples, in order to be convincing as evidence where the cereal beverage is made by a brewer, must be taken either in the bottling house where the same is being prepared for the consumer, or they must be taken from the container immediately after removal from the premises of the brewer for consumption or sale, and should be taken in sufficient number so as to leave no doubt as to liability.

Samples of Manufacturers Other Than Brewers.

Samples should also be taken from time to time at places of manufacture, other than breweries, such as vinegar factories, industrial distilleries and factories where operations are conducted under modified notice Form 270, and in case of the latter, samples should be taken not only of the product removed for sale but also of the mash and beer during the various stages of fermentation.

Samples on Premises of Dealers, Etc.

It is also to be understood that samples should be taken on the premises of dealers and vendors of so-called soft drinks. Where there is no evidence that the product was removed from the place of manufacture containing one-half of 1 per cent or more of alcohol by volume, the beverage in the hands of the dealer will be seized and forfeited, where an excessive alcoholic content is found, and special tax as dealer and as brewer, barrel tax and other liabilities will be assessed against the dealer.

General Provisions As to Samples.

It is suggested that the visiting officer should, by means of an ebullioscope or sweet wine still, make an immediate preliminary test wherever it is practicable, and in case the alcoholic content is found to equal or exceed one-half of 1 per cent by volume, immediate steps should be taken to ascertain the quantity of the product of which the samples are representative, and to send an adequate number of poisoned samples to the Division of Technology in this office for verification of the findings of the local officer. If a preliminary test is not practicable, a considerable number of samples proportionate to the quantity of suspected product should be taken in the first instance. Each sample should be labeled by the officer taking the same so as to show when the product represented by it was made and the quantity of such product, as nearly as possible, and it should also show the date when the sample was taken.

Basis of Assessments.

Hereafter where samples thus taken are found to have an alcoholic content of one-half of 1 per cent or more by volume, the assessment will be based upon the proportionate number of samples showing an excessive quantity of alcohol. The necessity therefore will be appreciated of an immediate determination of the quantity of the product of which the samples are representative, and for the taking of a considerable number of samples, carefully poisoning (see T. D. 2370 as to poisoning) and sealing the same and shipping them to the Division of Technology in this office.

Industrial Distilleries Using Material from An Adjoining Brewery.

There seems to be considerable confusion in regard to the operation of an industrial distillery where the distilling material is manufactured at an adjoining brewery under existing laws. The following instructions are accordingly hereby issued for the information of all concerned.

Where breweries have been operating since December 1, 1918, for the manufacture of distilling material only to be used at a contiguous industrial distillery for the production of cereal beverages containing less than one-half of 1 per cent of alcohol by volume, it is no longer necessary or proper for the brewer to pay special tax and keep records and make returns as such. A new distiller's notice on Form 620 should, however, be filed with all other necessary papers called for in Regulations No. 30 as to industrial distilleries, and the premises described in the notice must include all the essential land, buildings and apparatus used exclusively in connection with the industrial distillery. Buildings, apparatus and land not used exclusively in connection with the distillery, such as garages, dwellings, stables, ice plants, etc., need not be included in the distillery premises. The premises where the cereal beverage is finished, if used for that purpose solely, need not be included in the distillery premises and there need be no separation by solid partitions between the distillery buildings on the distillery premises and the buildings excluded therefrom used for other purposes. Under the law a distillery premises must consist of one lot or tract of land with the continuity unbroken. The distillery premises may not, therefore, consist of separate disconnected lots or tracts of land except where divided by public highway and the lots abut said highway immediately opposite each other with a reversion of title to the public highway in the abutting property owners, in which case the continuity is deemed unbroken.

The distiller will keep Record Book 606 and render a transcript therefrom once a month to the collector of the district. Where spirits are recovered and denatured, Record 129 must also be kept by the officers assigned. The distiller will enter on his Record 606 only the raw distilling material, such as grain, sirups, etc. (but not hops), and will not enter beer as heretofore done where beer was removed from the brewery to the adjoining distillery as distilling material.

Disposition of Beer Made Before December 1, 1918.

Any beer legally made prior to December 1, 1918, may be used as distilling material or may be sold for export only either from the old brewery premises or from the premises of the industrial distillery, or it may be converted into a cereal beverage containing less than one-half of 1 per cent of alcohol by volume, where the brewer is retiring from business and does not desire to qualify as an industrial distiller or vinegar maker. For dealcoholizing and wasting the alcohol in beer legally made prior to December 1, 1918, this office will not insist upon qualification either as brewer or distiller. Under no circumstances, however, may malt liquor containing one-half of 1 per cent or more of alcohol by volume be made and sold on the distillery premises, regardless of the tax rate at which

(Continued on page 19.)

GOVERNMENT DECISIONS AFFECTING BUSINESS

(Continued from page 18.)

sold. It is held to be in violation of the act of November 21, 1918, to sell malt liquor containing one-half of 1 per cent, or more, of alcohol by volume, regardless of the amount of tax paid thereon. Questions relating to criminal liability for the violation of this statute are for the decision of the Attorney General of the United States. For information with regard to such liability the United States Attorney should be consulted.

Arrested Fermentation.

Where the wort or any portion thereof during any stage of manufacture does not equal or exceed one-half of 1 per cent of alcohol by volume, it will be unnecessary to qualify as a vinegar maker or industrial distiller, but modified brewer's notice on Form 27-C will be filed in accordance with instructions in Mimeographs 1926 and 2076. Manufacturers, however, will be held to strict accountability for the alcoholic content of their mash not only at the time of sale but during manufacture. The visiting officers at such plants should therefore take samples not only of the product removed for sale but of the mash and beer during the various stages of fermentation.

DANIEL C. ROPER,
Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

FEDERAL RESERVE BOARD.

The following opinion has been rendered by the Federal Reserve Board's General Counsel:

Acceptance of Drafts Drawn Abroad and Secured By Foreign Warehouse Receipts.

A draft drawn abroad, payable in the United States in dollars and secured by a warehouse receipt covering readily marketable staples stored in a warehouse located in a foreign country, is eligible for acceptance by a member bank and after acceptance is eligible for rediscount by a Federal Reserve Bank under the provisions of section 13 of the Federal Reserve Act, but, under the terms of the Board's present regulations, is not eligible for purchase by a Federal Reserve Bank in the open market, under the provisions of section 14 of the Federal Reserve Act.

July 25, 1919.

An opinion has been asked on the question whether or not a bill of exchange drawn in a foreign country, payable in the United States in dollars, and secured by a warehouse receipt or other such document covering readily marketable staples stored in a warehouse located in the foreign country, is eligible for acceptance by a member bank and if so, whether as an acceptance it is eligible for rediscount or purchase by a Federal Reserve Bank under the provisions of sections 13 and 14, respectively.

Under the terms of section 13, any member bank may accept drafts or bills of exchange drawn upon it (a) which grow out of transactions involving the importation or exportation of goods; (b) which grow out of transactions involving the domestic shipments of goods; or (c) "which are secured at the time of acceptance by a warehouse receipt or other such document conveying or securing title covering readily marketable staples."

There is nothing in the facts presented to indicate that the draft in question grows out of a transaction which involves the importation or exportation of goods, so that it is not eligible for acceptance under the provisions of (a) referred to above. So also, the facts do not evidence a domestic shipment of goods such as to make the draft eligible for acceptance under (b) referred to above. The only question for consideration, therefore, is whether the draft may properly be accepted as a draft which is secured at the time of acceptance by a warehouse receipt conveying or securing title covering readily marketable staples. By hypothesis, the drafts though drawn in a foreign country are made payable in the United States in dollars. The ultimate question of eligibility for acceptance depends, therefore, upon a proper determination of the requirements of the law in reference to the location of the warehouse in which the goods are stored, that being the only other element about which any doubt has been suggested.

Section 13, as indicated above, authorizes the acceptance of three distinct classes of drafts; one involving the international shipment of goods, another involving the domestic shipment of goods, and the third involving the storage of goods. With reference to the third class of drafts, section 13 contains no express restrictions whatever as to the locality of the warehouse which issues the receipt against which the draft is drawn, the law providing merely that the draft be secured at the time of acceptance by a warehouse receipt conveying or securing title covering readily marketable staples. In view of the fact that the whole spirit of section 13 indicates that no such limitation should be implied, there does not appear to be any reason that the law should be construed so as to confine this class of business to those drafts which are secured by warehouse receipts issued by warehouses located within the United States.

As an incident to obtaining the export or import business of its customers, any member bank may properly be called upon, under certain conditions, to finance the storage of goods in foreign countries in which its customers may be doing business. Even though the storage of goods in any particular instance may not of itself be directly associated with an export or import transaction, nevertheless conditions may require the member bank to accept drafts which are secured by goods stored in a foreign country as an incidental part of its accommodation to a customer doing business in that country. It seems, therefore, not only that Congress did not expressly restrict the warehouse acceptance privilege to those drafts secured by warehouse receipts covering goods stored within the United States, but also that it would be inconsistent with both the letter and the spirit of the law to impute to Congress an intention that this class of business be so restricted.

This leaves for consideration the question whether Federal Reserve Banks may rediscount acceptances of this sort under the provisions of section 13 and whether they may purchase them in the open market under the provisions of section 14.

The present regulations of the Federal Reserve Board clearly authorize Federal Reserve Banks to rediscount for their member banks acceptances of the kinds described herein, but it should be noted that Regulation B, Series of 1917, which relates to open market purchases by Federal Reserve Banks under the provisions of section 14, provides that an acceptance growing out of a transaction involving the storage of goods is eligible for purchase in the open market only if those goods are stored within the United States.

In conclusion, it is believed that any draft drawn abroad, payable in the United States in dollars, and secured by a warehouse receipt covering readily marketable staples stored in a warehouse located in a foreign country, is eligible for acceptance by a member bank and that such a draft after acceptance is eligible for rediscount by a Federal Reserve Bank under the provisions of section 13 of the Federal Reserve Act, but that under the terms of the board's present regulations such an acceptance is not eligible for purchases in the open market, under the provisions of section 14.

AUGUST EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

The decline in our export trade indicated by the July figures did not continue in August, according to a statement just issued by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce.

Exports during August amounted to $76,000,000 more than in July, being valued at $646,000,000. In August last year the total was $527,000,000. For the eight months ended with August, exports were valued at $5,275,000,000, against $4,009,000,000 for the corresponding months in 1918.

August imports amounted to $308,000,000, a decrease of $35,000,000 as compared with July, but a gain over the $273,000,000 recorded in 1918. For the eight months ended with August, imports increased from $2,061,000,000 in 1918 to $2,263,000,000 in 1919.

RAILROAD CAR SITUATION.

Walker D Hines, Director General of Railroads, authorized the following statement relative to the car situation in the United States:

"The Railroad Administration is fully alive to the importance of the car supply situation in the United States and is handling the matter energetically.

"Instructions have been issued to all the regional directors urging them to bend every effort—

"1. To speed up road and yard movements;

"2. To secure heavier loading of equipment;

"3. To establish and maintain complete and accurate yard checks;

"4. To reduce the number of bad-order cars;

"5. To make prompt delivery to connections;

"6. To effect early deliveries at freight houses and team tracks; and

"7. To expedite the movement of grain cars in terminals.

"Instructions have also been issued for the establishment in each important terminal of a committee of officers of the Railroad Administration whose duty it shall be to study and expedite the movement of cars, empty and loaded, in their respective terminals.

"Every effort is being made to speed up the construction of the 100,000 freight cars ordered by the Railroad Administration last year and to place in service such of these cars as are still in storage. The Railroad Administration has decided to place all these cars in service, irrespective of whether or not the allocations are accepted by the railroad corporations.

"On Sept. 6, 1919, 54,068 of these cars were completed and in service and 17,469 were in storage awaiting lettering and numbering. The total number of cars in storage was reduced from 34,245 on Aug. 1, 1919, to 17,465 on Sept. 6, 1919. During the week ending Sept. 6, cars in storage were stenciled and placed in service at the rate of 616 per day. New cars at the rate of 218 per day were completed and placed in service, thus making a total of 834 cars per day placed in service.

"All available railroad shops are being used for the purpose of supplementing the work of the car shops in stencilling cars in storage. The total number of these cars placed in service daily will increase during the next few weeks."

COTTON CONFERENCE DELEGATES.

The Italian Government will be represented at the coming International Cotton Conference at New Orleans by Giorgio Mylius, president of the Italian Cotton Association, and his secretary, Prof. Paolo Alderzoni. Prof. Umberto Ricci will be a delegate from the International Institute of Agriculture.

Buying War-Savings Stamps lends your money to Uncle Sam, who **returns it with 4 per cent interest compounded quarterly five years hence.**

List of Recent Government Departmental Publications

Treasury Department.

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE.

The following publications of the Public Health Service were issued during the month of July.

Standards for Measuring the Efficiency of Exhaust Systems in Polishing Shops. By C.—E. A. Winslow, L. Greenburg, and H. C. Angermyer. (Reprint from the Public Health Reports No. 509, March 7, 1919.)

The New Science of Industrial Physiology. By Frederick S. Lee. (Reprint from the Public Health Reports No. 513, April 11, 1919.)

Some Observations on Mental Defectiveness and Mental Retardation Among Children. By Walter L. Treadway. (Reprint from the Public Health Reports No. 514, April 11, 1919.)

Is Your Community Fit? (Reprint from the Public Health Reports No. 517, April 25, 1919.)

Mental Hygiene Leaflet for Teachers. (Reprint from the Public Health Reports No. 518, April 25, 1919.)

Anthrax and the Sterilization of Shaving Brushes. (Reprint from the Public Health Reports No. 523, May 9, 1919.)

The Schick Test and Active Immunization Against Diphtheria. (Reprint from the Public Health Reports No. 525, May 16, 1919.)

Note.—These articles originally appeared in the Public Health Reports and were subsequently reprinted in order to allow of more extensive distribution.

The Rat. Arguments for its elimination and methods for its destruction. (Public Health Bulletin No. 103.)

Program of the Public Health Service. Intended especially to meet after-the-war needs. (Supplement to the public Health Reports No. 35.)

The Safe Vacation. With first aid to the injured. (Keep Well Series No. 5.)

Cancer. Facts which every adult should know. (Keep Well Series No. 6.)

Vaccination. An excellent form of Health Insurance. (Keep Well Series No. 7.)

Public Health Reports Vol. 34, Nos. 27, 28, 29, and 30.

Note.—These reports are issued weekly throughout the year. In conformity with law, they are distributed free to "health officers," "collectors of customs," and "other sanitarians." Others may secure the reports from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., at a cost of $2.00 a year. Do not send money to the Public Health Service.

Copies of the above publications can be secured on application to the Surgeon General, Public Health Service, Washington, D. C., as long as the supply lasts. Thereafter copies can be purchased from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, at prices quoted on application.

RUPERT BLUE,
Surgeon General.

Department of Interior.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

The following publications have been issued recently:

Bulletin 666-GG. Our Mineral Supplies. Bibliography. 58 pages.

Bulletin 687. The Kantishna Region, Alaska, by S. R. Capps. 114 pages, 17 plates, 6 text figures.

Bulletin 688. The Oil Fields of Allen County, Ky., with Notes on the Oil Geology of Adjoining Counties, by E. W. Shaw and K. F. Mather. 125 pages, 10 text figures.

Bulletin 692-C. Mining in Chistochina Basin, Prince William Sound Region, and Kenai Peninsula, Alaska. Papers by Theodore Chapin and B. L. Johnson. 40 pages, 1 plate, 2 text figures.

Parts of Mineral Resources of the United States, 1916, namely:

Zinc and Cadium, by C. E. Siebenthal. 27 pages, 1 plate. Part I:26.

Lead, by C. E. Siebenthal. 23 pages, 1 plate. Part I:27.

Part of Mineral Resources of the United States, 1917, namely:

Stone, by G. F. Loughlin and A. T. Coons. 70 pages. Part II:30.

Part of Mineral Resources of the United States, 1918, namely:

Sand-lime Brick, by Jefferson Middleton. 3 pages. Part II:2.

MAPS.

Topographic maps (about 16½ by 20 inches) of the quadrangles named below are ready for distribution. Price, 10 cents each; if included in wholesale orders amounting to $3 net, 6 cents.

Arizona:

Ray and vicinity, long. 110 deg. 58 min. 32 sec.-111 deg. 01 min. 26 sec; lat. 33 deg. 09 min. 28 sec.-33 deg. 11 min. 32 sec; scale, 1:12,000; contour interval, 25 feet.

Arizona-New Mexico:

Chiricahua, long. 109 deg.-109 deg. 30 min; lat. 31 deg. 30 min-32 deg.; scale, 1:125,000; contour interval, 100 feet.

California:

Bradley, long. 120 deg. 45 min.-121 deg. lat. 35 deg. 45 min.-36 deg.; scale, 1:62,500; contour interval, 50 feet.

Florida-Georgia:

Fernandina, long 81 deg. 15 min.-81 deg. 30 min.; lat. 30 deg. 30 min.-30 deg. 45 min.; scale, 1:62,500; contour interval, 10 feet.

Georgia:

Gough, long. 82 deg.-82 deg. 15 min; lat. 33 deg.-133 deg. 15 min; scale, 1:62,500; contour interval, 10 feet.

Michigan:

Saginaw. long. 83 deg. 45 min-84 deg. lat. 43 deg. 15 min.-43 deg. 30 min.; scale, 1:62,-500; contour interval, 5 feet.

Missouri:

Halltown, long. 93 deg. 30 min.-93 deg. 45 sec.; lat. 37 deg.-37 deg. 15 min.; scale, 1:62,-500; contour interval, 10 feet.

South Carolina:

James Island, long. 79 deg. 52 min. 30 sec.-80 deg.; lat. 32 deg. 37 min. 30 sec.-32 deg. 45 sec.; scale, 1:21,120; contour interval, 5 feet.

Landson, long. 80 deg.-80 deg. 07 min. 30 sec.; lat. 32 deg. 52 min. 30 sec.-33 deg.; scale, 1:21,120; contour interval, 5 feet.

Melgrove, long. 79 deg. 52 min. 30 sec.-80 deg.; lat. 32 deg. 52 min. 30 sec-33 deg.; scale, 1:21,120; contour interval, 5 feet.

Wando, long. 79 deg. 45 min-79 deg. 52 min. 30 sec; lat. 32 deg. 52 min. 30 sec.-33 deg.; scale, 1:21,120; contour interval, 5 feet.

Texas:

Deepwater, long. 95 deg. 07 min. 30 sec.-95 deg. 15 min.; lat. 29 deg. 37 min. 30 sec.-29 deg. 45 min.; scale, 1:31,680; contour interval, 1 foot.

Washington:

Mount St. Helens, long. 122 deg.-122 deg. 30 min.; lat. 46 deg.-46 deg. 30 min.; scale, 1:125,000; contour interval, 100 feet.

Department of Agriculture.

LIST OF PUBLICATIONS FOR JULY, 1919.

A copy of any of the publications listed herein, except those otherwise noted, may be obtained free upon application to the Chief of the Division of Publications, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., as long as the department's supply lasts.

After this department's supply is exhausted, publications can still be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., but by purchase only, and at the price noted herein.

Send all remittances to the Superintendent of Documents direct. His office is not a part of the Department of Agriculture.

FARMERS' BULLETINS—FOR FREE DISTRIBUTION.

Note.—The department's supply of the current numbers of Farmers' Bulletins is ordinarily sufficient to make it possible to send them free to all applicants. They are also for sale at 5 cents per copy.

Alfalfa on Corn-Belt Farms. By J. A. Drake, Agriculturist, J. C. Rundles, Scientific Assistant, and Ralph D. Jennings, Scientific Assistant. Pp. 32, figs. 16. Contribution from the office of Farm Management. (Farmers' Bulletin 1021.)

This bulletin tells how the more successful Corn-Belt growers fit alfalfa into their cropping systems without interfering seriously with labor schedules.

Commercial Comb-Honey Production. By Geo. S. Demuth, Apicultural Assistant, Beeculture Investigations. Pp. 40, figs. 14. Contribution from the Bureau of Entomology. (Farmers' Bulletin 1039.)

A revision of Farmers' Bulletin 503, and of interest to all commercial beekeepers.

Dry Farming for Better Wheat Yields. The Columbia and Snake River Basins. By Byron Hunter, Agriculturist. Pp. 24, figs. 18. Contribution from the Office of Farm Management and the Bureau of Plant Industry. (Farmers' Bulletin 1047.)

This bulletin deals in particular with the dry-farming methods practiced on grain farms in the Pacific Northwest where the rainfall is less than 18 to 20 inches annually, but it also contains advice helpful to all farmers of that region who practice summer fallowing.

Baling Hay. By H. B. McClure, Agronomist. Pp. 35, figs. 8. Contribution from the Office of Farm Management. (Farmers' Bulletin 1049.)

This bulletin aims to help the hay grower solve some of the problems that arise in connection with baling hay; to decide whether to buy a press or depend on custom balers, to select the type of press best suited to his needs if he buys, and to settle to best advantage questions in farm practice that determine efficiency in the setting and operation of a hay press.

DEPARTMENTAL BULLETINS—TECHNICAL.

The publications listed below are technical or scientific treatises or bulletins applying to a special industry or locality. The edition is limited, but they will be furnished free to the persons who can use such specialized information, as long as the supply lasts. However, to insure prompt receipt, remit price to the Superintendent of Documents.

The Relation of the Shrinkage and Strength Properties of Wood to Its Specific Gravity. By J. A. Newlin, in Charge, Section of Timber Mechanics, and T. R. C. Wilson, Engineer in Forest Products. Pp. 35, figs. 7. Contribution from the Forest Service. (Professional Paper.) July 16, 1919. (Department Bulletin 676.) Price, 10 cents.

Of interest to mechanical engineers generally.

Inheritance of the Waxy Endosperm in Maize. By J. H. Kempton, Assistant in Crop Acclimatization. Pp. 99, figs. 14. Contribution from the Bureau of Plant Industry. (Professional Paper.) June 26, 1919. (Department Bulletin 754.) Price, 15 cents.

Of interest to breeders of crop plants.

Factors Influencing the Carrying Qualities of American Export Corn. By E. G. Boerner, Grain Supervisor. Pp. 99, figs. 72. Contribution from the Bureau of Markets. (Professional Paper.) July 5, 1919. (Department Bulletin 764.) Price, 20 cents.

Results of experiments carried on to determine the reasons for the spoiling of corn during shipment to Europe.

A Study of Compsilura Concinnata, an Imported Tachinid Parasite of the Gipsy Moth and the Brown-Tail Moth. By Julian J. Culver, Entomological Assistant, Gipsy Moth and Brown-Tail Moth Investigations. Pp. 27, pl. 1, figs. 10, map. Contribution from the Bureau of Entomology. (Professional Paper.) July 10, 1919. (Department Bulletin 766.) Price, 10 cents.

Describes results obtained by the introduction of this parasite, and its value as a preventative of the spread of the gipsy and brown-tail moth.

Fattening Steers on Summer Pasture in the South. By W. F. Ward, Dan. T. Gray, and E. R. Lloyd. Pp. 24, fig. 1. Contribution from the Bureau of Animal Industry. July 10, 1919. (Department Bulletin 777.) Price, 5 cents.

Of interest to producers of beef in the South where pasture is largely depended upon for feed.

The Rice Moth. By F. W. Chittenden, Entomologist in Charge of Truck-Crop Insect Investigations. Pp. 15, pls. 5, figs. 2. Contribution from the Bureau of Entomology. (Professional paper.) July 14, 1919. (Department Bulletin 783.) Price, 10 cents.

Describes the insect enemy of stored rice and suggests methods for its control.

Report of Storage Holdings of Certain Food Products During 1918. By John O. Bell, Assistant in Market Surveys. Pp. 80, figs. 40. Contribution from the Bureau of Markets. July 25, 1919. (Department Bulletin 792.)

Covers frozen meats, cured meats and lard, frozen fish, cured herring, and mild cured salmon.

Lead Poisoning in Waterfowl. By Alexander Wetmore, Assistant Biologist. Pp. 12, pls. 2 Contribution from the Bureau of Biological Survey. (Professional Paper.) July

List of Recent Government Departmental Publications

31, 1919. (Department Bulletin 793.) Price, 5 cents.

This bulletin is a report of the studies made of a serious malady among ducks and other water fowl in the United States. It is for the information of sportsmen, naturalists, and others interested in game birds.

The Adulteration of Insect Powder with Powdered Daisy Flowers (Chrysanthemum L.). By R. C. Roark and G. L. Keenan, Pp. 12, pls. 2, fig. 1. Contribution from the Bureau of Chemistry. (Professional Paper.) July 28, 1919. (Department Bulletin 795.)

Of interest to chemists generally.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Yearbook of the U. S. Department of Agriculture for 1918. Pp. 760, pls. 62, figs. 34. Price, 85 cents.

This Yearbook contains the annual report of the Secretary, 73 pages; 28 miscellaneous articles, 441 pages; an appendix, 218 pages; an index, 34 pages. Only 30,000 out of the 500,000 edition are allotted to the Department, and this amount is insufficient to supply its agents, correspondents, and employees. The remainder of the edition is allotted to Senators, Representatives, and Delegates in Congress, and applicants, other than persons connected with the Department, are therefore advised that the publication can not be furnished to them by the Department. The Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., has it for sale at 85 cents per copy.

Suggestions for the Marketing of Cottage Cheese. By Delos L. James. Pp. 14, figs. 12. Contribution from the Bureau of Animal Industry. June, 1919. (Department Circular 1.)

Out-of-Door Playgrounds of the San Isabel National Forest. Pp. 19, il. Contribution from the Forest Service. (Department Circular 5.)

A Summer Vacation in the Sopris National Forest. Pp. 15, il. Contribution from the Forest Service. (Department Circular 6.)

Arbor Day. Pp. 23, il. Contribution from the Forest Service. June, 1919. (Department Circular 8.)

Vacation Trips in the Holy Cross National Forest. Pp. 15, il. Contribution from the Forest Service. (Department Circular 29.)

Outdoor Life in the Colorado National Forest. Pp. 19, il. Contribution from the Forest Service. (Department Circular 34.)

Red Top. By Lymann Carrier, Agronomist. Pp. 2. Contribution from the Bureau of Plant Industry. 1919. (Department Circular 43.)

Italian Rye-Grass. By Lymann Carrier Agronomist. Pp. 2. Contribution from the Bureau of Plant Industry. 1919. (Department Circular 44.)

Para Grass. By S. M. Tracy, Agronomist. Pp. 2. Contribution from the Bureau of Plant Industry. 1919. (Department Circular 45.)

Points for Poultry Packers. No. 4. How to Wrap Heads. Contribution from the Bureau of Chemistry. 1919. (Department Circular 52.)

SERIALS.

Journal of Agricultural Research. (For sale only.) Vol. 17, No. 3. June 16, 1919. Contents: Relation of Sulphates to Plant Growth and Composition. (rw Oreg-4) By H. G. Miller.—Relation of Weather to Fruitfulness in the Plum. (ru Minn-38) By M. J. Dorsey.—Structure of the Maize Ear as Indicated in Zea-Euchlaena Hybirds. (rx G-175) By G. N. Collins. Pp. 87-135, pls. 10. Price, 25 cents.

Same, Vol. 13, No. 13. June 24, 1918. 1919. Contents and Index of Volume 13. Price, 5 cents.

Note.—Volumes 1 to 4 of the Journal of Agricultural Research were published monthly, volumes 5 to 16 weekly, and volume 17 is being issued monthly. The Journal is distributed free only to the libraries of agricultural colleges and experiment stations, to large universities, technical schools, and such institutions as make suitable exchanges with the department. It will not be sent free to individuals. The Superintendent of Documents will receive subscriptions for this publication, the price being $1.50 per year for domestic circulation and $2 for foreign circulation.

The Monthly Crop Report. Vol. 5, No. 7. July, 1919. Pp. 61-72. (Bureau of Crop Estimates.)

Contains data relating to agriculture, including estimates of acreage, conditions, yield, prices, and value of crops and live stock. For free distribution.

SERVICE AND REGULATORY ANNOUNCEMENTS—FOR SALE ONLY.

These contain only information, instructions, and notices governing the enforcement of the food and drugs act, meat inspection, 28-hour, and quarantine laws, and the various regulations of the department. Issued monthly by certain bureaus. Free distribution is limited to persons in the employ of the department, to public officials whose duties render it ncessary for them to have such information, to journals especially concerned, and to manufacturers and firms whose business is affected by same. Others desiring copies are respectfully referred to the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, who has them for sale only, at prices noted.

Bureau of Animal Industry. No. 145. May, 1919. Pp. 47-57. July 3, 1919. Price, 5 cents.

Bureau of Animal Industry. No. 146. June, 1919. Pp. 59-67. July 21, 1919. Price, 5 cents.

Biological Survey. No. 28. Regulations for the protection of game in certain localities in Alaska. Pp. 3. July 12, 1919. Price, 5 cents.

Federal Horticultural Board. No. 63. May, 1919. Pp. 65-75. July 25, 1919. Price, 5 cents.

Bureau of Markets. No. 56. Pp. 6. July 7, 1919. Price, 5 cents.

SOIL SURVEYS.

All requests for soil surveys are referred to the Bureau of Soils for attention, the distribution of same being controlled by that bureau.

Soil Survey of Caldwell County, North Carolina. By. W. B. Cobb, of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, and S. F. Davidson, of the North Carolina Department of Agriculture. Pp. 29, fig. 1, map. (From F. O. Soils, 1917.)

PUBLICATIONS OF THE WEATHER BUREAU.

Publications of the Weather Bureau are obtainable only from the Chief of the Weather Bureau or the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, at the prices noted herein.

Report of the Chief of the Weather Bureau, 1917-1918. (1910.) Pp. 292. Price, 65 cents. Cloth binding.

Monthly Weather Review. Vol. 47, No. 4. April, 1919. Pp. 205-278, figs. 37, Charts 9. Price, 25 cents per copy, $2.50 per year, payable to the Superintendent of Documents.

Special Articles: Aerological work of the Weather Bureau during the war. By W. R. Gregg.—Some scientific aspects of the meteorological work of the Signal Corps. By R. A. Millikan.—The Military meteorological service in the United States during the war. By B. J. Sherry and A. T. Waterman.—A two-theodolite plotting board. By W. C. Haines and R. A. Wells.—Some observed irregular vertical movements of pilot balloons. By I. R. Tannehill.—The work of the Aerographic Section of the Navy. By A. McAdie. —Blue Hill methods of pilot ballooning. By I. Mall.—British pilot-balloon methods: The Shoeburyness system.—A free-balloon flight in the northeast quadrant of an intense cyclone. By C. LeR. Meisinger.—Weather conditions during some notable airship voyages. —Hot Winds at Tampico, Mexico, April 6 and 7, 1919. By S. A. Grogan.—Tornadoes in eastern Nebraska, April 6, 1919. By G. A. Loveland.—Tornado in Southern Alabama, March 5, 1919. By P. H. Smyth.—The larger relations of climate and crops in the United States. By R. DeC. Ward.—The meteorological activities of the late Prof. Edward C. Pickering. By R. DeC. Ward.

National Weather and Crop Bulletin. Nos. 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, July, 1919, reporting temperature, rainfall, and crop conditions throughout the United States. Issued weekly on Wednesdays, April to October; monthly remainder of year. Price, 25 cents a year.

Congress.

Note.—The Senate and House documents and reports are issued in limited editions and, unless indicated, may be obtained only through Members of Congress.

Congressional record. Congressional record, 66th Congress, 1st session, v. 58, no. 13-37; June 2-30, 1919. (1919.) 505-2256 plus (23) p. 4 12—36438.

Note.—The Congressional record, containing the proceedings and debates of Congress, is issued daily when Congress is in session, and indexes thereto are published fortnightly.

The Record is sold by the Superintendent of Documents on the following terms: Single copy, 3 cents, if not more than 24 pages, and 1 cent more for each additional 8 pages; per month, $1.50. Subscriptions are payable in advance. Prices for the bound volumes of the Record, 65th Congress, 2d session, and prior Congresses, will be furnished on application. Send remittances to the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C. Stamps and foreign money will not be accepted.

—Same, index, with title, Congressional record index, 66th Congress, 1st session, v. 58, nos. 1-12; May 19-31, 1919. (1919.) no. 1: 123 plus 113 p. 4. (Includes History of bills and resolutions.)

—Same, v. 58, nos. 13-24; June 2-14, 1919. (1919.) no. 2; 56 plus 40 p. 4. (Includes History of bills and resolutions.)

Session laws. Statutes passed at 3d session of 65th Congress, 1918-19, and concurrent resolutions, recent treaties, and Executive proclamations, amendment to Constitution; edited under direction of Secretary of State: pt. 2, Private acts, concurrent resolutions, treaties, and proclamations, 18th amendment to Constitution. 1919. (xlii) plus (105) p. 2 p. of maps, large 8. *Paper, 25c. 7—35353.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Aeronautic. Laws of 65th Congress reating to aeronautic (AA) as listed in Monthly compendium, Apr. 1919, public no. 29, 31, 48, 62, and proclamations nos. 1420, 1432, 1504, and 1505, and Executive orders nos. 2676 A and 3066. 1919. 21 p.

Agriculture. Laws of 65th Congress relating to agriculture (A) and (Za) as listed in Monthly compendium, Apr. 1919, public no. 219, 348. 1919. 51 p.

Banks and Banking. Laws of 65th Congress relating to banking and currency (C) as listed in Monthly compendium, Apr. 1919, public no. 25, 61, 95, 153, 218, 240, 329, and Executive order no. 2697. 1919. 30 p.

Calendars of House of Representatives, 66th Congress, 1st session, June 2-30, 1919; no. 13-37. (1919.) various paging, large 8. (Daily when House of Representatives is in session.)

Civil service. Laws of 65th Congress relating to civil service (CSC) as listed in Monthly compendium, Apr. 1919, public resolution no. 24 and Executive order no. 2602. 1919. 4 p.

Commerce. Laws of 65th Congress relating to interstate and foreign commerce (K and Zn) as listed in Monthly compendium, Apr. 1919: 1, Railroads; 2, Wire control; 3, Public Health Service; 4, Proclamations; 5, Executive orders. 1919. 72 p.

Contested elections. Delegates from Alaska, letter from clerk of House of Representatives transmitting letter from James Wickersham, inclosing original notice of contest and petition and statement specifying particularly grounds of the contest for seat in House of Representatives of 66th Congress as delegate from Alaska. June 2, 1919. 23 p. (H. doc. 74.)

—Joseph P. Carney v. Victor L. Berger, letter from clerk of House of Representatives transmitting notice for contest of seat in House of Representatives for 66th Congress for 5th district of Wisconsin, Joseph P. Carney against Victor L. Berger, and transmitting original testimony, papers, and documents relating thereto. June 3, 1919. 1 p. (H. doc. 76.) (Letter of transmittal only. Corrected print.)

Convict labor. Laws of 65th Congress relating to convict labor (DA) as listed in Monthly compendium, Apr. 1919, public no. 194 and Executive order no. 2960. 1919. 6 p.

Daylight savings. Laws of 65th Congress relating to daylight saving (E) as listed in Monthly compendium, Apr. 1919, public no. 106. 1919. 5 p.

Food. Laws of 65th Congress relating to food (HHF) as listed in Monthly compendium, Apr. 1919, public no. 40-41, 243, and proclamations 1389, 1393, 1396, 1406-7, 1416, 1421-22, 1425-26, 1430-31, 1434, 1446-47, 1462, 1481-84, 1491, 1506 A, 1510-11, 1511 A, and 1515, Executive orders nos. 2681, 2690, 2694 A, 2736, 2765, 2884, 2903, 2992, 2997, 3024 C, 3049. 1919. 98 p.

Great War, 1914-. Laws of 65th Congress relating to financing the war (GG) as listed in Monthly compendium, Apr. 1919, public

List of Recent Government Departmental Publications

no. 3, 43, 50, 120, 121, 192, 217, 254 (and 328,) and proclamation nos. 1399, 1442, and 1486. 1919. 195 p.

Homestead. Laws of 65th Congress relating to homestead land (II and ZI) as listed in Monthly compendium, Apr. 1919, public no. 32, 71, 94, 123, 180, 229, 257, 273, 334, and proclamation no. 1463. 1919. 14 p.

Indians. Laws of 65th Congress relating to Indians (J and Zma) as listed in Monthly compendium, Apr. 1919, public no. 98, 159, 161, 172, 246½, 331, 338, public res. no. 23. 1919. 49 p.

International relations. Laws of 65th Congress relating to foreign affairs (HH) and (ZK) as listed in Monthly compendium, Apr. 1919, public no. 10, 24, 55, 73, 91, 126, 131, 133, 135, 150, 154, 190, 206, 207, 221, 274, public res. no. 1, 17, 34, 35, 44, and accompanying proclamations and Executive orders. 1919. 220 p.

Legislation. Monthly compendium, status of legislation given numerically and by subjects, 66th Congress, 1st session, compiled by W. Ray Loomis, no. 1; June 5, 1919. 1919. 47 p.

—Weekly compendium, legislative developments of first 6 weeks of 1st session, 66th Congress (May 19-June 27, 1919), compiled by W. Ray Loomis, no. 2-6; June 2-28, 1919. (1919.) various paging.

Lights. Laws of 65th Congress relating to lighthouse service (L) as listed in Monthly compendium, Apr. 1919, public no. 174, and Executive orders nos. 2588 and 2798. 1919. 9 p.

Liquors. Laws of 65th Congress relating to liquor (LL) and (Zp) as listed in Monthly compedium, Apr. 1919, also laws of previous Congresses, compiled by W. Ray Loomis, public law 223, 51st Congress, 1st session; (public law (extract) 162, 57th Congress, 2d session); public law (extract) 350, 60th Congress, 2d session; public law 398, 62d Congress, 3d session; public law 308, 64th Congress, 2d session; public law (extract) 368, 64th Congress, 2d session; public law (extract) 380, 64th Congress, 2d session; public resolution 57, 64th Congress, 2d session; public law (extract) 50, 65th Congress, 1st session; public law (extract) 254, 65th Congress, 3d session; public law 383, 64th Congress, 2d session; public law (extract) 12, 65th Congress, 1st session; public law 77, 65th Congress, 1st session; public law (extract) 41, 65th Congress, 1st session; public law 157, 65th Congress, 2d session; public law (extract) 243, 65th Congress, 2d session; public resolution 40, 65th Congress, 2d session; S. J. Resolution 17, amendment to United States Constitution, proclamation of ratification. 1919. iv plus 3-34 p.

Merchant marine. Laws of 65th Congress relating to merchant marine (MM and ZQ) as listed in Monthly compendium, Apr. 1919, public no. 20, 102, 110, 118, 138, 147, 165, 166, 183, 195, 198, 202, public res. no. 2, and proclamations nos. 1468, 1471, 1436, Executive orders nos. 2651, 2653, 2664, 2696, 2748, 2859 A, 2888, 3017, 3018, 3063, 3064. 1919 51 p.

Mines and mineral resources. Laws of 65th Congress relating to mining (N) as listed in Monthly compendium, Apr. 1919, public no. 68, 220, public res. no. 10, 12, 49, 55, and proclamation no. 1404, and Executive orders nos. 2897, 2990, and 3010 A. 1919. 23 p.

Naturalization. Laws of 65th Congress relating to naturalization (NN) as listed in Monthly compendium, Apr. 1919, public no. 144, and Executive order no. 3008. 1919. 11 p.

Niagara River. Laws of 65th Congress relating to Niagara River and Falls (P) as listed in Monthly compendium, Apr. 1919, public res. no. 8 (and) 33. 1919. 5 p.

Public buildings. Laws of 65th Congress relating to public buildings (S and ZSa) as listed in Monthly compendium, Apr. 1919, public no. 45, 149 (164, extract) 227, 234, 241, 260, 262, 263, 266, 317, 318, private no. 17 Executive order no. 2985 A. 1919. 22 p.

Public lands. Laws of 65th Congress relating to public lands (T and Zt) as listed in Monthly compendium, Apr. 1919, public no. 36, 49, 56, 108, 119, 162, 205, 211, 213, 216, 225-226, 252, 255-256, 258, 280, 301-304, 306-307, 330, 332, 335-337, 339, 341, 343, public res. no. 25, 41, private no. 6, 32, 42, 48, 1019. 64 p.

Reclamation of land. Laws of 65th Congress relating to reclamation (TT and ZU) as listed in Monthly compendium, Apr. 1919, public no. 101, 305, 342, public res. no. 14. 1919. 5 p.

Rivers and harbors. Laws of 65th Congress relating to rivers and harbors (UU and Zv) as listed in Monthly compendium, Apr. 1919, public no. 37, 200, 323. 1919. 52 p.

Trading with the enemy act (of Oct. 6, 1917) as amended (Mar. 28 and Sept. 24, 1918.) (1919.) 21 p.

War risk insurance. Laws of 65th Congress relating to insurance (JJ) as listed in Monthly compendium, Apr. 1919, also laws of previous Congresses on war-risk insurance, public no. 90, 151, 175, 195, 272, 312 (65th Congress), public res. no. 22, 27, 52, (65th Congress), and proclamations nos. 1366 and 1486. 1919. 47 p. (This also includes public no. 193, 63d Congress; public no. 209, 64th Congress; public no. 387, 64th Congress; public no. 20, 65th Congress.)

—War risk insurance, soldiers' compensation and insurance laws, and soldiers and sailors civil rights act (65th Congress): public no. 193, 63d Congress; public no. 209, 64th Congress; public no. 387, 64th Congress; public no. 20, 65th Congress; public no. 90, 65th Congress; public res. 22, 65th Congress; public res. 27, 65th Congress; public res. 52, 65th Congress; public no. 103, 65th Congress; public no. 151, 65th Congress; public no. 175, 65th Congress; public no. 178, 65th Congress; public no. 195, 65th Congress; public no. 272, 65th Congress; pubic no. 312, 65th Congress. 1919. 56 p. * Paper, 10c. 19—26567.

SENATE.

Calendar of business, Senate, 66th Congress, 1st session, June 3-30, 1919; no. 3-23. (1919.) Each 12 p. large 8. (Daily when Senate is in session. There was no publication numbered 2.)

Journal. Journal of Senate, 65th Congress, 2d session. 1919. 546 p. 4.

Note.—The serial number 7302 has been assigned to the volume given above, the serial number 7450 to one listed below. The supply of the Senate and House journals for libraries is limited by law to 144 copies of each, to be distributed to 3 libraries in each State and Territory.

—Same, 65th Congress, 3d session. 1919. 280 p. 4.

League of Nations. League of Nations, atricles from New republic, Reconstruction, Century, and the Nation relative to covenant of League of Nations presented by Mr. Mccormick. 1919. 55 p. (S. doc. 27.) 19—26617.

—League of Nations, comparison of plan for League of Nations showing original draft as presented to commission by preliminary Peace Conference in session at Versailles, France, with covenant as finally reported and adopted at plenary session of Peace Conference, also presentation speeches of President of United States relating thereto; presented by Mr. Pittman. 1919. 35 p. (S. doc. 46.) (Same, with corrections, as Senate document 7, for which see Monthly catalogue for May, 1919, p. 600.) 19—26483.

—League of Nations, letters of Elihu Root relative to League of Nations; presented by Mr. Lodge. 1919. 23 p. (S. doc. 41.) 19—26618.

Property. Property report of secretary of Senate, letter from secretary of Senate transmitting account of all property, including stationery, in his poscssion on 19th of May, 1919. 1919. 11 p. (S. doc. 3.)

—Sale of condemned property, letter from sergeant at arms of Senate, reporting sale of property condemned in accordance with statute (since Dec. 2, 1918.) June 19, 1919. 1 p. (S. doc. 33.)

Railroad problem, address by Albert B. Cummins delivered before General Assembly of Iowa on Mar. 27, 1919; presented by Mr. Walsh of Montana. 1919. 12 p. (S. doc. 19.) 19—26528.

Vocational Education.

Civil service. Federal civil service as a career, 40,000 appointed annually to classified civil service; (by Herbert E. Morgan). Apr. 1919. 28 p. (Opportunity monograph; Vocational rehabilitation series 39.) (Prepared in co-operation with Office of Surgeon General, War Department, and Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, Navy Department.) E 19—314.

Drafting: Mechanical drawing, mechanism and machine design, tinsmithing, sheet-metal drafting, pattern drafting, architectual drafting, hydrographic and topographic drafting, ship drafting, patent drafting, commercial and other drafting, lettering (with bibliography; by Francis E. Alden.) Mar. 1919 62 p. il. 6 pl. (Opportunity monograph; Vocational rehabilitation series 29.) (Prepared in co-operation with Office of Surgeon General, Navy Department, and Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, Navy Department.) E 19—312.

English language. Unit course: English 3, Advance course in English for foreign-born men literate in their native languages; (by Charles M. Herlihy and A. G. Crane). Trial edition. Jan. 1919. 31 p. (Rehabilitation monograph; Joint series 6.) (Prepared in co-operation with Surgeon General's Office and War Risk Insurance Bureau.) E 19—151.

Farm mechanics, from tank or truck to tractor; (by J. H. Gill and Walter J. Quick). May, 1919. 20 p. il. (Opportunity monograph; Vocational rehabilitation series 36.) (Prepared in co-operation with Office of Surgeon General, War Department, and Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, Navy Department.) E 19—312.

Garment trades, tailoring, designing, sample making, cutting, machine operating, hand sewing, examining; (by May H. Pope). May, 1919. 14 p. (Opportunity monograph; Vocational rehabilitation series 35.) (Prepared in co-operation with Office of Surgeon General, War Department, and Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, Navy Department.) E 19—316.

Industrial painting. Unit course; Painting and decorating 1, Painting and decorating, painting new walls and ceilings (with list of books for reference; by August E. F. Kaeufer). Trial edition. n. p. Feb. 1919. 28 p. (Rehabilitation monograph; Joint series 38.) (Prepared in co-operation with Office of Surgeon General and Bureau of War Risk Insurance. Published by American Red Cross.) E 19—315.

Show card writing; (by May H. Pope). May, 1919. 12 p. il. (Opportunity monograph; Vocational rehabilitation series 38.) (Prepared in co-operation with Office of Surgeon General, War Department, and Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, Navy Department.) E 19—313.

Tuberculosis. Agricultural and industrial community for arrested cases of tuberculosis and their families, study; (by H. A. Pattison). June, 1919. 46 plus (2) p. (Bulletin 32; Re-education series 6.) E 19—310.

Vocational summary. Index to Vocational Summary, v. 1; May, 1918-Apr. 1919. 1919. 11 p. 4.

—Vocational summary, v. 2, no. 2; June, 1919. (1919.) p. 21-40, il. 4. (Monthly.) E 18—573.

MAIL FOR NAVAL VESSELS.

Second Asst. Postmaster General,
Washington, Sept. 18, 1919.

Mail for officers and enlisted men of the United States naval vessels should bear the full name of the addressee, the rank or rating, if known, and the name of the vessel or station on which he is serving and in addition care of postmaster, New York, or San Francisco, Calif., as may be most appropriate.

Mail intended for delivery on vessels of the Atlantic Fleet should in all cases be addressed in care of postmaster, New York, while mail for vessels intended for delivery on vessels of the Pacific Fleet or the Asiatic Fleet should be addressed to San Francisco. Mail for vessels of the Pacific and Asiatic Fleets will be forwarded direct to San Francisco, Calif.

The item regarding the correct manner of addressing mail appearing on page 161 of the annual Postal Guide for 1919 is modified accordingly.

OTTO PRAEGER,
Second Asst. Postmaster General.

Better than money because they earn money; buy a WAR-SAVINGS STAMP to-day.

List of Government Contracts

War Department.

PAINTS BRANCH, RAW MATERIALS DIVISION.

The following awards have been made by Paints Branch, Raw Materials Division:

To satisfy Requisition 6-603-19, Jeffersonville, Ind., Circular 3069—20 bbls. (approximately 1,000 gals.), asphaltum varnish in wood barrels, at 38 cents per gallon, f. o. b., Jeffersonville, Ind., to C. H. Parker Co., Valparaiso, Ind. Order 2076.

To satisfy Requisition 16-26056, Newport News, Va., Circular 3086—100 gals. yellow paint in 5-gal. cans, at $2.69 per gal., f. o.b., Newport News, Va., to Tower Varnish & Dryer Co., Dayton, Ohio. Order 2073.

To satisfy Requisition 6-602-91-D, Jeffersonville, Ind., Circular 3090—1,000 gals. cement, sole sticking, in 1-gal. containers, at $1 per gal., f. o. b., Jeffersonville, Ind., to Haven-Brown Co., Boston, Mass. Order 2077.

To satisfy Requisition 9-6033, New Orleans, La., Circular 3101—96 cans insect powder in approximately 8-oz. containers, at 18 cents per can, f. o. b., New Orleans, La., to Herman Chemical Co., Brooklyn, N. Y. Order 2084.

480 cans roach powder, in approximately 8-oz. containers, at 15 cents per can, f. o. b., New Orleans, La., to California Exterminating Co., New York, N. Y. Order 2085.

To satisfy Requisition 5-P-20-32, Fort Moultrie, S. C., Circular 3106—20 gals. anticorrosive paint, in 1-gal. containers, at $2.75 per gal., f. o. b., Fort Moultrie, S. C., to Atlantic Paint & Varnish Works, Wilmington, N. C. Order 2074.

24 gals. black enamel, in 1-gal. containers, at $1.80 per gal, f. o. b., Charleston, S. C., to the Foy Paint Co., Cincinnati, Ohio. Order 2075.

To satisfy Requisition 17349, Newport News, Va., Circular 3137—100 gals. volatile mineral spirits, in 5-gal. cans, at 55 cents per gal., f. o. b., Newport News, Va., to Hugh Reilly Co., Washington, D. C. Order 2080.

To satisfy Requisition 9-2750, Fort Crockett, Tex., Circular 3144—288 cans insect powder, in 8-oz. containers, at 18 cents per can, f. o. b., Fort Crockett, Tex., to Herman Chemical Co., Brooklyn, N. Y. Order 2087.

To satisfy Requisition 14-18558, Washington, D. C., Circular 3139—9,500 lbs. crystal sodium byposulphite, in 100-lb. kegs, at $4.10 per 100 lbs., f. o. b., Crasselli, N. J., to the Grasselli Chemical Co., New York, N. Y. Order 2078.

300 lbs. chrome alum, in kegs, at 25 cents per lb., f. o. b., Washington, D. C., to Atlantic Chemical Co., Boston, Mass. Order 2079.

To satisfy Requisition 6-603-98, Jeffersonville, Ind., Circular 3079—2,500 gals. volatile mineral spirits, in 50-gal. wood barrels, at 38½ cents per gal., f. o. b., Jeffersonville, Ind., to Patton Paint Co., Newark, N. J. Order 2081.

2,000 lbs. white lead in oil, in 50-lb. kegs, at .1086 cents per lb., f. o. b., Jeffersonville, Ind., to Eagle-Picher Lead Co., Chicago, Ill. Order 2082.

To satisfy Requisition 6094-28, Manila, P. I., Circular 3097—400 gals. blue gray paint, in 50-gal. wood barrels, at $2.25 per gallon, f. o. b., San Francisco, Cal., to C. H. Parker Co., Valparaiso, Ind. Order 2083.

To satisfy Requisition 2-20844, Amatol, N. J., Circular 3241—100 gals. acetone, in 5-gal. cans, at 25 cents per pound, f. o. b., Albany, N. Y., to Albany Chemical Co., Albany, N. Y. Order 2093.

CONSTRUCTION DIVISION.

The Procurement Section, Construction Division, has issued the following orders:

174. Sheet metal, Lyon-Conklin Co., Baltimore, $4,111.

176. Wire, Pittsburgh Steel Co., Pittsburgh, $929.25.

177. Road machinery, Charles Hvaas & Co., New York, $655.

188. Wire (ordered under No. 176, which see).

187. Road machinery, Russell Grader Mfg. Co., Minneapolis, Minn., $407.50.

190. Bolts, Oliver Iron & Steel Co., Pittsburgh, Pa., $1,045.71.

191. Hardware, Norwalk Lock Co., New York, $450.42.

194. Copper screening, New Jersey Wire Cloth Co., Trenton, N. J., $540.

195. Signs (all bids rejected; change to No. 214).

196. Cable (changed to No. 204, which see).

204. Safety Insulated Wire & Cable Co., New York, 69 cents and $1.28 per ft.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

The Ordnance Department has awarded contracts as follows:

OMT-22963. Tippett & McCauley Co., Washington, D. C.—1 experimental wooden gun mount, used in connection with the Browning machine gun in a 6-ton tank, $530.63.

OMC-22894. The Sperry Gyroscope Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.—2 Sperry gyroscopes, $80; 2 gyroscope rotors for Mark III companes without cases, $400; 2 generators for running above gyroscopes, $300.

OMS-22938. Buffalo Forge Co., Buffalo, N. Y.—101 Model A pack saddles, Simmons' type; 19 Model P pack saddles, Simmons' type, $12,600.

OMA-23007. John Woods Mfg. Co., Conshohocken, Pa.—10,000 yellow brass clamp screws; 5,000 yellow brass plugs for cartridge storage cases, $4,150.

ALLOTMENTS OF TREASURY CERTIFICATES.

An analysis is given below of allotments made upon subscriptions for Treasury certificates of indebtedness of the issue dated September 15, 1919 (Series T 9, bearing interest at 4¼ per cent, maturing March 15, 1920, and Series T 10, bearing interest at 4½ per cent, maturing September 15, 1920). Although it has been customary to keep such issues open for a longer period, the issue was closed in three days and while subscriptions were still being received in large numbers and amounts, because the amount already subscribed was largely in excess of the current requirements of the Treasury. The very gratifying subscriptions for both series fully insure the success of the modified program announced on September 8.

The subscriptions were divided as follows:

Federal Reserve District.	Series T 9.	Series T 10.	Both Series.
Boston	$5,704,000	$31,752,000	$37,456,000
New York	25,582,500	412,319,000	437,901,500
Philadelphia	5,563,000	54,586,500	60,149,500
Cleveland	8,788,000	53,802,000	62,590,000
Richmond	2,999,500	10,339,500	13,339,000
Atlanta	3,706,000	5,618,000	9,324,000
Chicago	24,097,500	35,172,000	59,269,500
St. Louis	3,614,500	12,232,500	15,847,000
Minneapolis	4,750,000	7,750,000	12,500,000
Kansas City	2,835,000	4,165,000	7,000,000
Dallas	3,491,500	8,232,500	11,724,000
San Francisco	10,000,000	21,500,000	31,500,000
Totals	$101,131,500	$657,469,000	$758,600,500

CHANGES IN OCEAN RATES ANNOUNCED

(Continued from page 16.)

81—Eliminate words, "Liquid cement."
87—Shooks, box, in bundles. Rate: Per cu. ft., 25c.
89—Soda ash, in barrels or sacks. Rate: Per 100 lbs., 90c.
90-A—Soda, nitrate of, in packages. Rate: Per 100 lbs., 75c.
91—Spelter. Per 100 lbs., 75c.
93—Sugar, in packages, ship's option. Rates: Per 100 lbs., $1; per cu. ft., 50c.
94—Eliminate.
96-A—Tin cans, crushed and scrap tin, in bales, ship's option. Rates: Per 100 lbs., 60c; per cu. ft., 30c.
99—Tobacco, manufactured, viz: Cigarettes. Rate: Per cu. ft., 35c.
102—Tobacco, unmanufactured. Rate: Per 100 lbs., $2.
104—Add, "Minimum charge, $20.00.
109—Wood pulp, in packages, to all ports. Rate: Per 100 lbs., 75c.

Note—Live stock will only be handled on live stock contract of individual operator at steamer's convenience and at owner's risk. Ship not responsible for death or injury from any cause whatsoever. Stalls will be furnished by the steamer, at expense of shipper. Fare and accommodation for attendants, if any, must be arranged in advance with operator or agent of steamer. Feed to be furnished by shipper; feed not consumed in transit and discharged at destination, to be paid for at regular rates.

To Iloilo, P. I.: When sufficient cargo offers to justify direct call at Iloilo, add the following arbitrary to rates quoted to Manila: 15c per 100 lbs.; 7½c per cu. ft.

Tariff 21-C.

North Africa-Levant-Red Sea Tariff No. 21-C. Cancelling North Africa-Levant-Red Sea Tariff No. 21-B. United States Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation rates of freight from United States North Atlantic ports.

Rates are on all cargo (except as mentioned below) to—

North African ports of call: $1.80 per 100 lbs.; $1 per cu. ft.
Egyptian ports of call: $1.80 per 100 lbs.; $1 per cu. ft.
Turkey—Alexandretta, Beirut or Smyrna: $1.80 per 100 lbs.; $1 per cu. ft.
Red Sea ports—Aden or Hodeida: $1.80 per 100 lbs.; $1 per cu. ft.
Malta—Valetta: $2 per 100 lbs.; $1.10 per cu. ft.

Above rates are per 100 lbs., or per cu. ft., at ship's option.

Exceptions—To all ports except Malta:
Alcohol, in drums. $2.25 per 100 lbs.
Canned goods. $1.80 per 100 lbs.
Canned meats. $2.25 per 100 lbs.
Coffee. $2 per 100 lbs.
Dried fruit, in boxes. $1.80 per 100 lbs.
Flour: Corn, rye or wheat. $2 per 100 lbs.
Grease, lubricating, in barrels. $2.25 per 100 lbs.
Lumber (on deck). $1.50 per 100 lbs.
Lumber (under deck). $1.80 per 100 lbs.
Iron and steel, stowing up to 20 cu. ft. $1.25 per 100 lbs.
Iron and steel, stowing 20 to 40 cu. ft. $1.75 per 100 lbs.
Malt. $3 per 100 lbs.
Oil: Cottonseed, lubricating, soya bean, in bbls. $2.25 per 100 lbs.
Packing house products. $2.75 per 100 lbs.
Rice. $1.75 per 100 lbs.
Starch, in boxes or bags. $1.80 per 100 lbs.
Staves (on or under deck). $1.50 per 100 lbs.
Sugar, refined. $1.75 per 100 lbs.
Sugar, cube. $2 per 100 lbs.
Case oil. Special.

Exceptions: To Malta. 25c per 100 lbs. in addition to above rates.
Minimum charge: Minimum bill of lading charge will be $10.
Valuable cargo: 2 per cent ad valorem.
Heavy lift scale: Rates apply on pieces or packages weighing up to and including two tons. On pieces or packages weighing over two tons the regular rates, plus $2 per ton of 2240 pounds, for each additional ton over tons to be added.
Extra length scale: Customary additions for extra lengths to be added.
Lighterage, if required, at risk and expense of cargo.

American Red Cross Home Service Information

IMMIGRATION.

Red Cross assistance to American citizens who want to bring members of their families from a foreign country to the United States is strictly limited to families of service men. The information given below, however, applies to civilians as well as service men, and there is no reason why advice in this matter should not be given to the former as well as to the latter.

Immigrant a Citizen of the United States.—The first thing to be determined in every immigrant case is that of citizenship, not only of the service man who is making the request, but of the relatives who are coming from a foreign country. If it is a wife who expects to make the journey, she is an American citizen, provided that her husband is a citizen of the United States, either native-born or naturalized. (A person who has declared his intention of becoming a citizen, but has not obtained his final papers, is still an alien.) A very simple procedure is required in this case. She should be supplied with a certificate of her husband's citizenship papers; or if he was born in the United States, an affidavit stating that fact, or a copy of his birth certificate. These papers she should present to the nearest American Consul, who has authority to grant her a passport to the United States, and also assist her in every possible way in making preparations for the journey. If there are minor children to accompany her, and they have been born abroad before their father was fully naturalized, they are not American citizens, and are not entitled to United States passports. They must follow the usual procedure for obtaining passports from the Government to which they owe allegiance, and must then present them to the nearest American Consul for his vise before they can board a vessel coming to the United States. A child who was born in the United States is, of course, a citizen of the United States, but in applying for a passport should have an affidavit setting forth the reason for a protracted stay in a foreign country. If the child was born in a foreign country, has resided in the United States, and then returned to his native land, he is not an American citizen, unless he has resided within the boundary of the United States after his father has become a fully naturalized citizen. It is also necessary in this case to show reason for a protracted stay abroad, before a passport can be obtained from the American Consul.

Immigrant not a Citizen of the United States.—The procedure is a little more difficult where the relatives coming to this country are not American citizens, as would be the case of a mother, brother or sister of a service man who is an American citizen

The Red Cross (Foreign and Insular Division) will help in these cases, but before giving assistance must be satisfied of the need of bringing the immigrant in question to join the family of the service man. The immigrant should be provided with (1) sufficient funds for transportation; (2) certified copy of the service man's citizenship papers, or if native-born, a copy of his birth certificate, or an affidavit showing that he was born in the United States; (3) affidavit showing the physical well-being of the service man, preferably executed by a physician; (4) affidavit showing the man's financial ability to take care of the immigrant upon arrival in this country, preferably executed by the man's employer. If it is difficult to obtain these affidavits from physician or employer the man's own sworn statement will suffice). All of the above papers are to be sent direct to the immigrant. The following should be forwarded to the Foreign and Insular Division: (1) a statement that the immigrant has sufficient funds for transportation to this country (affidavit not necessary); (2) two certified copies of the citizenship papers or other papers mentioned in (2) above; (3) above mentioned affidavit of physical well-being; (4) above mentioned affidavit of financial ability. The Foreign and Insular Division forwards one copy of the citizenship papers, together with the other papers just mentioned, to the State Department and requests it to authorize the American Consul to give his attention to the passports when they are presented to him for vise. (These passports must be obtained by the immigrant from the local government to which allegiance is owed). The other certificate of citizenship is sent by the Foreign and Insular Division to the American Red Cross representative abroad who will get in touch with the family and assist them in making preparations to come to the United States.

Service man not a citizen of the United States.—If the service man is not a citizen of the United States, and if his relatives who are coming to the United States are not American citizens, the matter cannot be taken up with the State Department, though if there is pressing need of Home Service for the intending immigrant the Foreign and Insular Division may be asked to assist. The only arrangement that the service man can make that may facilitate admission of the immigrant is to fill out Department of Labor Form No. 547, Bureau of Immigration, entitled "Sworn Statement of Relatives for Arriving Immigrants," which sets forth the man's ability to take care of the family financially and other matters. It should be borne in mind that it may be helpful to use this form, but not essential. When completely filled out in triplicate, the form should be forwarded to the port of entry in accordance with the instruction given at the top of the form. This form may be obtained from the Bureau of Immigration, Department of Labor, Washington, D. C. Division Division Offices and Home Service Sections in many cities should also be able to obtain copies from local offices of the bureau.

Aliens excluded from the United States.—Section 3 of the Immigration Act of Feb. 5, 1917, states a number of classes of aliens who are excluded from admission into the United States. Among the classes excluded are persons likely to become a public charge; mental or physical defectives; all children under 16 years of age unaccompanied by, or not coming to, one or both of the parents (except that such children may, in the discretion of the Secretary of Labor, be admitted if they are not likely to become a public charge, and are otherwise eligible); persons known as "contract laborers," who have been induced or encouraged to migrate to this country by offers or promises of employment, or have come in consequence of advertisements for laborers distributed in the foreign country (not applicable, however, to domestic servants). Moreover, all aliens over 16 years of age who are physically capable of reading are required to demonstrate their ability to read matter printed in plainly legible type, and in a language or dialect selected by the alien; but persons of any of the following relationships to United States citizens, admissible aliens, or legally admitted alien residents in the United States (when such persons are sent for or brought in by such citizens, admissible aliens, or admitted aliens) are exempted from this literacy test: father, if over 55 years of age; grandfather, if over 55 years of age; wife, mother, grandmother, unmarried daughter, or widowed daughter.

Under a joint resolution of Oct. 19, 1918, however, the readmission of aliens who would otherwise be excluded, is permitted if they have been conscripted, or if they have volunteered for service with military forces of the United States or cobelligerent forces, and apply for readmission to the United States within one year (or in some cases two years) of the termination of the war. This resolution, with the other laws and regulations relating to immigration, is contained in a pamphlet entitled "Immigration Laws," issued in March, 1919, which may be obtained free of charge from the Bureau of Immigration, Department of Labor, Washington, D. C. The Division Offices and Home Service Sections should be able to obtain copies from the nearest offices of the Bureau of Immigration.

Foreign addresses.—It is very helpful to have the service man write the names and addresses of the relatives abroad in the native language as well as in English translation. There has been a great deal of delay because of poor addresses. If possible, also obtain the names and addresses of prominent people in the same town who are acquainted with the relatives in question who could help to locate them if they have moved.

Spend wisely and save for future needs. War-Savings Stamps and Thrift Stamps will help you to financial peace and help your Government finance world peace.

United States Bulletin

CONTINUING the Work of the OFFICIAL BULLETIN Established Under Order of THE PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES, May 10, 1917.
AUTHORITATIVE RECORD of GOVERNMENT ACTIVITIES Affecting Business. Issued EVERY MONDAY.
Under the Direction of ROGER W. BABSON, President and Publisher.

VOL. 1. No. 29. WASHINGTON, MONDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1919. $10.00 A YEAR

VIEWS OF STEEL INTERESTS ON ABOLITION OF SINGLE PITTSBURGH BASE POINT IN FIXING RAW PRODUCT PRICES

The Federal Trade Commission authorizes the following:

Arguments in the on-coming controversy between the steel producing industry and the steel fabricating and manufacturing industries over abolition of the the long-established system of basing prices of raw steel throughout the United States on a single basing point at Pittsburgh, were made public at the Federal Trade Commission Friday. Five great steel consuming interests—the Western Association of Rolled Steel Consumers, the Birmingham Civic Association, the Joint Committee of Civic Organizations of Duluth, the Southern Association of Steel Fabricators, and the State of Minnesota—have voluntarily asked the Federal Trade Commission to assume jurisdiction, and declare the system in violation of the Clayton anti-trust law and the Federal Trade Commission law as constituting illegal price discrimination and an unfair method of competition in interstate commerce.

Direct Parties to Issue.

These interests have named as direct parties to the issue: The United States Steel Corporation and four of its subsidaries, the Illinois Steel Co., Carnegie Steel Co., Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Co., and Minnesota Steel Co., and the Inland Steel Co., the Interstate Iron and Steel Co., the Steel and Tube Co., and the Gulf States Steel Co.

On request of the commission for expressions of opinion from all parties interested, 43 interests have submitted statements opposing the applications for abolition of the system, and 36 have answered favoring a change—a total of 79.

Should the commission decide to assume jurisdiction and adjudicate the long-mooted question of a single or plural basing points, the case, according to Judge E. H. Gary, chairman of the U. S. Steel Corporation, would probably develop into "the greatest lawsuit in the history of the country."

Would Affect Other Industries.

Not only the entire steel industry and allied and dependent producing and manufacturing industries would be affected, Judge Gary and others

(Continued on page 10.)

PAN-AMERICAN CONFERENCE.

Secretary Glass announces that there has been a practically universal acceptance of the invitation extended by President Wilson, through the Department of State, to the Governments of Central and South America to have their ministers of finance and financial delegates attend the Second Pan-American Financial Conference to be held at Washington January 12 to 17, 1920. The delay in acceptance has been due, in a few cases, to the uncertainty whether or not it will be possible for the ministers of finance to get away from home at the time suggested for the conference, since in some countries national congresses will be still in session at that time.

Secretary Glass expects to invite a number of representative financial and industrial leaders of the United States to join him in conferring with the Latin-American official representatives. These gentlemen will not be official delegates in the same sense as that in which the representatives of Central and South America have been appointed, but will be designated to serve on conference committees, one of which will be assigned to each of the countries participating. This system was followed successfully at the First Pan-American Conference in Washington, May, 1915.

The Secretary will announce the personnel of the group committees shortly before the conference convenes.

CONSUMPTION OF WOOL.

Amount Used by Manufacturers in August Less Than in July.

Manufacturers used 10,000,000 pounds less wool in August than in July of this year, although the total for August exceeds that of any other month except July. Consumption during August amounted to 56,000,000 pounds, grease equivalent, as given by the Bureau of Markets, United States Department of Agriculture.

By classes in pounds the August, 1919, consumption was: Grease wool, 40,427,075; scoured, 6,346,756; and pulled, 2,164,645.

Compared to August, 1918, the consumption in August of this year was about 8,000,000 pounds less, but it is pointed out that last year abnormal conditions prevailed and that the figures for August, 1919, probably represent a normal level of consumption.

Easy to buy, convenient to handle, no red tape—Get a WAR-SAVINGS STAMP today.

WAR TRADE BOARD RULINGS WITH RESPECT TO EXPORTS FROM THE UNITED STATES TO ALL FOREIGN COUNTRIES

The War Trade Board Section of the Department of State announces (W. T. B. R. 833) that Special Export License RAC-77, W. T. B. R. 831, has been extended and re-issued, effective October 1, 1919. Special Export License RAC-77 as amended will authorize the exportation by freight or express, without individual licenses to the countries hereinbelow mentioned, of all commodities whatsoever, except (1) certain commodities as listed below when destined to Hungary, the Republic of Austria, Bulgaria or Turkey, (2) arms, ammunition, and explosives consigned to China, (3) wheat and wheat flour, the control over the export of which has been vested in the Wheat Director (see W. T. B. F. 707, issued June 30, 1919):

A. Any country in the Western Hemisphere.

B. Any country in Africa.

C. Any country in Asia or Oceanica.

D. Any country in Europe except Russia.

Excepted Commodities.

An individual export license must be obtained before any of the commodities hereinafter mentioned may be exported to Hungary, the Republic of Austria, Bulgaria or Turkey. The importation into the above-named countries of the following commodities will be restricted, and individual export licenses will be granted only in exceptional cases:

Aircraft of all kinds, including aeroplanes, airships, balloons and their component parts, together with accessories and articles suitable for use in connection with aircraft.

Apparatus which can be used for the storage or projection of compressed or liquefied gases, flame acids, or other destructive agents capable of use in warlike operations and their component parts.

Armor plates.

Armored motor cars.

Arms of all kinds, including arms for sporting purposes, and their component parts.

Barbed wire and implements for fixing and cutting same.

Camp equipment.

Camp equipment, articles of, and their component parts.

Clothing and equipment of a distinctively military character.

Electrical appliances adapted for use

in the war and their component parts.

Explosives, especially prepared for use in war.

Field glasses.

Gases for war purposes.

Guns and machine guns.

Gun mountings, limbers, and military wagons of all descriptions.

Harness or horse equipment of a military character.

Implements and apparatus designed exclusively for the manufacture of munitions of war, or for the manufacture or repair of arms or of war materials, for use on land or sea.

Mines, submarines, and their component parts.

Projectiles, charges, cartridges, and grenades of all kinds and their component parts.

Range finders and their component parts.

Searchlights and their component parts.

Submarine sound signaling apparatus and materials for wireless telegraphs.

Torpedoes.

Warships, including boats, and their component parts of such a nature that they can only be used on a vessel of war.

When Destined for Civil Uses.

The exportation to the Republic of Austria, Hungary, Bulgaria and Turkey of the following articles, viz: Barbed wire and implements for fixing and cutting the same; articles of camp equipment and their component parts; clothing and equipment of a distinctly military character; electrical appliances for use in war and their component parts; military wagons of all descriptions, and harness or horse equipment of a military character is forbidden only on account of the military use to which such articles can be put. If exporters have information showing that the articles are destined for civil purposes, the same should be submitted with their applications for export licenses.

Exporters who desire to make shipments under Special Export License RAC-77 need only present their Shipper's Export Declaration (Customs Cat. 7525) in duplicate (see W. T. B. R. 828, issued August 21, 1919) to the collectors of customs at the ports of exit for indorsement to permit the shipments to proceed.

IN-TRANSIT SHIPMENTS.

The War Trade Board Section of the Department of State announces (W. T. B. R. 834) the revision of the regulations under which shipments of certain origin and destination, the importation of which has been otherwise licensed, may be exported without an individual export license when the same are conveyed in transit through the territory or via any port of the United States. This regulation, effective October 1, 1919, amends W. T. B. R. 832, issued September 22, 1919, and extends the scope of Special Export License RAC-42 as hereinafter described.

Special Export License RAC-42 has been issued through the Customs Service and authorizes the exportation of shipments of all commodities which are conveyed in transit through the territory or via a port of the United States when originating in any foreign country and destined to any country of the world; provided, however, that this license does not authorize the shipment of any commodity to Russia or the shipment to Hungary, the Republic of Austria, Turkey or Bulgaria of the following articles, to wit:

Aircraft of all kinds, including aeroplanes, airships, balloons and their component parts, together with accessories and articles suitable for use in connection with aircraft.

Apparatus which can be used for the storage or projection of compressed or liquefied gases, flame acids, or other destructive agents capable of use in warlike operations and their component parts.

Armor plates.

Armored motor cars.

Arms of all kinds, including arms for sporting purposes, and their component parts.

Barbed wire and implements for fixing and cutting same.

Camp equipment.

Camp equipment, articles of, and their component parts.

Clothing and equipment of a distinctively military character.

Electrical appliances adapted for use in the war and their component parts.

Explosives, especially prepared for use in war.

Field glasses.

Gases for war purposes.

Guns and machine guns.

Gun mountings, limbers, and military wagons of all descriptions.

Harness or horse equipment of a military character.

Implements and apparatus designed exclusively for the manufacture of munitions of war, or for the manufacture or repair of arms or of war material, for use on land or sea.

Mines, submarines, and their component parts.

Projectiles, charges, cartridges, and grenades of all kinds and their component parts.

Range finders and their component parts.

Searchlights and their component parts.

Submarine sound signaling apparatus and materials for wireless telegraphs.

Torpedoes.

Warships, including boats, and their component parts of such a nature that they can only be used on a vessel of war.

The procedure for filing documents with collectors of customs is the same as stated in W. T. B. R. 832.

EXPORTS BY GROUPS DURING AUGUST.

The following statement of exports of domestic breadstuffs, cottonseed oil, meat and dairy products, cotton and mineral oils, from the United States, was compiled by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce:

	August		Eight Months Ended August	
	1919.	1918.	1919.	1918.
Breadstuffs, dollars	75,126,988	68,067,166	638,105,836	482,370.064
Cottonseed oil, pounds	9,220,628	3,500,256	155,371,282	94,449,662
Cottonseed oil, dollars	1,997,833	719,648	32,201,981	18,060,272
Cotton, bales	479,058	287,450	4,166,668	2,423,489
Meat and dairy products, dols.	85,954,713	78,314,698	905,041,985	663,088,894
Cotton, pounds	242,613,960	149,181,534	2,137,768,967	1,240,858,375
Cotton, dollars	81,342,841	46,166,498	674,979,433	385,295,352
Mineral oils, gallons	181,438,076	237,979,571	1,519,225,707	1,826,721,724
Mineral oils, dollars	26,594,898	32,919,914	214,997,372	227,470,152

SHIPMENTS BY MAIL.

The War Trade Board Section of the Department of State announces (W. T. B. R. 835) the revision of Special Export License RAC-52 (W. T. B. R. 816, issued July 21, 1919) covering certain shipments to foreign countries by mail, effective October 1, 1919.

(1) Special Export License RAC-52 has been issued through the Post Office Department to permit any local postmaster to accept without individual export license shipments of all commodities, except wheat and wheat flour (see W. T. B. R. 797, issued June 30, 1919), when destined to—

A. Any country in the Western Hemisphere.

B. Any country in Africa.

C. Any country in Asia or Oceanica.

D. Any country in Europe except Russia.

(2) In making shipments under this special license (RAC-52) it is not necessary to make any application for license nor to present a license of any kind to the postmaster. If the shipment is consigned to a consignee in any country named in paragraph (1), the package, in so far as the War Trade Board Section is concerned, need only be delivered to the postmaster with the following facts noted upon the wrapper:

1. "Shipped under Export License RAC-52."
2. List of contents.
3. Name and address of shipper.
4. Name and address of consignee.

(Where a package bears a customs tag or an invoice describing the contents, the list of contents need not be written upon the wrapper of the package.)

(3) All shipments made under Special Export License RAC-52 must be made by mail and are subject to the regulations of the Post Office Department.

NEW REGIONAL DIRECTOR.

United States Railroad Administration.

Washington, September 27, 1919.

Circular No. 88.

Effective October 1, 1919. Mr. L. W. Baldwin, heretofore operating assistant to regional director, Allegheny Region, is appointed regional director, Allegheny Region, succeeding Mr. C. H. Markham, resigned.

WALKER D. HINES,
Director General of Railroads.

TAX APPEALS COMMITTEE.

Organization of a Committee of Review and Appeals to take over the work of the Advisory Tax Board, which goes out of existence on October 1, was announced by Commissioner of Internal Revenue, Daniel C. Roper, in a statement just issued.

"Taxpayers in many parts of the country," said the Commissioner, "have expressed interest in the plans of the bureau for continuing the important work entrusted to the Advisory Tax Board. The function of the board has been to review, upon appeal, the administrative decisions of the Income Tax Unit in important income and excess profits cases, particularly cases involving exceptional or unusual conditions with respect to questions of invested capital, amortizaton, depletion, depreciation, etc. The newly-organized Committee on Review and Appeal will take over this highly important function, and taxpayers are assured of the same thoughtful and impartial consideration of their problems that has been a feature of the work of the retiring board.

P. S. Talbert, Chairman.

"P. S. Talbert, head of the Technical Division of the Income Tax Unit, has been selected as chairman of the committee because of his exceptional experience and peculiar qualifications for this important task. Mr. Talbert is one of our leading experts on income tax matters. He worked continuously with the tax advisers in drafting the administrative regulations for the enforcement of the 1917 law and has also played an important part in framing the regulations under the Act of February 24, 1919. Mr. Talbert will be relieved from duty as head of the Technical Division in order that he may devote his entire time to the work of the committee.

"The individual members of the Committee on Review and Appeals will be selected with the greatest care from our most experienced men in order that their combined judgment may represent the best experience and highest intelligence of the bureau's personnel. I am confident that this body of men will continue in a most satisfactory manner the work inaugurated by the Advisory Tax Board, and taxpayers may be assured of courteous, intelligent and impartial hearings."

INTERNATIONAL HIGH COMMISSION

The Secretary of the Treasury announces that the President of the Argentine Government has reconstituted the Argentine section of the International High Commission under the chairmanship of Dr. Domingo Salaberry, the Minister of Finance. Representative financiers and industrial leaders of the country will participate in the work of the section. Their names are as follows: Santiago G. Rocca, Mariano J. Paunero, Manuel M. De Iriondo, Samuel Hale Pearson, Federico Leloir, Francisco Mendez Goncalvez, Jose Augusto Otamendi, Luis E. Zuberbuhler, Domingo Fernandez Beschedt, and Pedro Palacois.

CENSUS OF ALASKAN FUR SEALS.

The Bureau of Fisheries has received a telegraphic resume of the annual census of the Alaskan fur seals. The census was in charge of Dr. G. Dallas Hanna, who has been conducting this work for a number of years. The tentative figures submitted indicate the strength of the herd, as of date of August 10, 1919, at 524,269 animals of all ages, compared with 496,432 seals in 1918. The number of pups born, equivalent to the number of breeding cows, was 157,172, an increase over 1918 of 10 per cent in each class. The aggregate figures for 1919 do not include the seals taken for their skins.

According to telegraphic reports, 22,027 fur-seal skins have been taken on St Paul Island and 3,354 on St. George Island through the regular killing season ending August 10. A special effort has been made to reduce the excess of large male seals, with the result that over 6,400 skins of such seals have been taken. The handling of large seals involves a great increase in labor, which fact, coupled with the failure of certain extra workmen to reach the islands, made it impossible to secure the full quota fixed for the season. Much credit is due to the bureau's employees, particularly Agent Proctor, and to all the natives, for the very good showing made under rather trying circumstances.

Sample of Posters Supplied to Industrial Plants with View to Promoting Harmony and Increasing Production

Making America Better

THE WAY to make America better is to retrace our steps to that juncture in the development of our national point of view where a man and a woman found life good without the frills deemed so necessary today.

Somewhere back down the way we have traveled lies the safe road to a better America.

FREDERICK H. GILLETT,
Speaker of the U. S. House of Representatives.

Further information in regard to posters, 12x18 inches, issued weekly for use in factories, etc., may be obtained by addressing J. R. Colburn, Care United States Bulletin, 10 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C.

TRADE COMMISSION COMPLAINTS.

The Standard Oil Company (Kentucky) and the Texas Company have been cited by the Federal Trade Commission in formal complaints of unfair competition.

The commission alleges the concerns lease or loan gasoline pumps and tanks to dealers "at considerations which do not represent reasonable returns on the investment in such devices," on the understanding that dealers so equipped will sell from such pumps no other gasoline except that supplied by these concerns. The practice, it is set forth, gives the companies an unfair competitive advantage over gasoline distributing concerns which have insufficient capital to supply dealers with pumps and tanks at a loss, and over concerns which manufacture pumps and tanks but do not sell gasoline, who can not therefore accept such insufficient considerations for their pumps and tanks.

The concerns were directed to file answers with the Commission, November 14.

The Domestic Engineering Company, Inc., Dayton, Ohio, manufacturers of the "Delco" electric light products, and distributors for the company in 48 cities throughout the United States, have been cited by the Federal Trade Commission in a formal complaint of unfair competition, alleging a nation-wide system of resale price maintenance, to the detriment of competitors.

The complaint alleged that the manufacturing company has individual agreements with its 49 district distributors—the sole distributors of "Delco" products in the United States—providing for the resale of "Delco" goods to retailers at prices not below a standard scale set by the makers; and that, in turn, distributors are in agreement with retail dealers providing that prices to the public be maintained at fixed standard.

The concerns were directed to file answer with the Commission at Washington, November 11.

RESERVE BOARD APPOINTMENTS.

The Federal Reserve Board announces that, in view of the very large increase in the volume of the work of its staff, it has decided to divide the duties heretofore performed by Mr. J. A. Broderick, recently resigned as secretary of the board. Mr. Broderick, in addition to his duties as secretary, was chief Federal reserve examiner and chief of the division of audit and examination. Accordingly, the board makes public announcement of the following appointments:

W. T. Chapman, secretary.
R. G. Emerson, assistant secretary.
W. W. Hoxton, executive secretary.
W. W. Paddock, chief of division of operations and examination.
J. A. Will, chief Federal reserve examiner, Western Division.
J. F. Herson, chief Federal reserve examiner, Eastern Division.

Easy to buy, convenient to handle, no red tape—Get a WAR-SAVINGS STAMP today.

United States Bulletin

Continuing the Work of The Official U. S. Bulletin Established May 10, 1917, Under an Order of the President of the United States. Published by the Babson Bureau, Inc., Roger W. Babson, President. Issued Every Monday.

Office: No. 10 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C. Tel. Main 2913

The United States Bulletin is dedicated to the faithful presentation of the official acts of the Government that the people may know and understand precisely and accurately just what the Government is doing day by day. The Bulletin expresses no opinions, indulges in no conjecture or speculation. Published under the same executive management, the same editorship.

The Bulletin is in itself a complete record of all the important activities of the United States Government through its various departments, Legislative, Judicial, and Executive. Official Orders, Statements, and Rulings printed textually as issued by accredited Government officials, and, therefore, an authoritative guide to the business interests of the Nation; a virtual necessity to the Government itself in acquainting the various departments with the official acts of one another; to the Judiciary; to the Manufacturers; Miners and Traders; to Corporations, Railroads, Steamship, Telegraph and Cable Companies; Exporters and Importers; to Diplomats, Consular Agents, Statesmen, and men of affairs generally, who wish to keep accurately informed of what the Government is doing and to preserve for reference authentic copies of public announcements issued by the Government's own officials and agents. Entered at the post office at Washington, D. C., as second-class mail matter.—**Edward S. Rochester, Editor.**

SUBSCRIPTION RATES BY MAIL

One year	$10.00
Six months	6.00
One year, postage prepaid to foreign countries	15.00
Six months, postage prepaid to foreign countries	8.50
Back numbers and extra copies, each	.20

Make all checks, money orders, and drafts payable to United States Bulletin, 10 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C.—**C. T. Clayton, Business Manager.**

TAXATION OF JEWELRY.

"A fountain pen ornamented with precious metals or imitations thereof, or even a fountain pen consisting of a plain rubber holder containing a gold pen point is subject to the jewelry tax. Dealers who fail to collect and truly account for the tax are liable to a fine of $1,000."

This was the statement of the Bureau of Internal Revenue today relative to complaints from jewelers that fountain pens, cigar and cigarette holders and other articles taxable under the revenue act of 1918 are being sold in tobacco, stationery and like establishments without collection and return of the tax.

Section 905 of the act imposes a tax of 5 per cent on the selling price of jewelry, whether real or imitation, and on articles ornamented or fitted with precious metals or imitations thereof, wherever sold. Such articles include cigar and cigarette cases, eyeglass cases, pencils, pens, garter buckles, purses and hand bags, watches, clocks, opera glasses, marine glasses, lorgnettes and binoculars. This list, the bureau states, is not exhaustive, but merely illustrative.

LABOR AND COTTON CONFERENCES

The State Department is in receipt of advices from Madrid stating that the following delegates to the World Cotton Conference at New Orleans sailed on September 25 for New York, on the steamer Monserrat:

Alfredo Ramoneda Holder, chemical engineer, chief of delegation.

Alfonso Par, president of the Barcelona Cotton Dealers' Association, assistant chief of delegation.

Emilio Zapico Y. Zarraluqui, consul of Spain in New Orleans.

Jose Pasqual del Pobil y Ametiller, chief of division of ministry of Abastecimientos, attached to delegation as assistant.

Jose Sindreu Oliva, private secretary of delegation.

A dispatch has been received from Lisbon stating that Henri Quassia Pereiva Taveira has been appointed representative of Portugese cotton interests to the cotton conference.

Viconde de Eza, former Minister of Fomento of Spain, and Adolfo Posado have been appointed Spanish delegates to the labor conference at Washington. They will probably sail about October 20. Two other delegates, one representing capital and one representing labor, will be appointed shortly.

The department is informed that Edwin R. Heath has been appointed to represent Guatemala in the forthcoming International Farm Congress.

The Department is advised that the Swiss Govenment has appointed as delegates to the International Labor Conference in Washington Dr. Hans Sulzer, the Swiss Minister at Washington, and Dr. Hermann Rufenacht, Director of Federal Office of Social Assurance at Berne, to represent the Swiss Government. The Federal Council has designated as representative of employers Dr. Dietrich Schindler, Director of the Oerliken Machine Factory; as representative of workmen, National Councillor Conrad Ilg, Secretary of the Swiss Federation of metal and clock workers. Dr. Henry Wegmann, Federal Inspector of Factories of the third district at Zurach, has been designated as technical counsellor.

The Department is advised in a despatch from Christiania that the Norwegian government labor mediator, J. Chamberslund, has been appointed a representative at the forthcoming labor conference in the place of Lorange. Wilhelm Morgenstierne has been appointed secretary of the delegation.

Salvador Sol, Salvadorian Minister to the United States, has been appointed Salvadorian representative to the Labor Conference at Washington.

Alfredo De Mello Franco, former Minister of Public Works of Brazil, will represent the Brazilian government at both economic and financial conferences. He will be accompanied by Carlos Sampaio, Brazilian engineer and financier.

PREPARATIONS FOR CENSUS.

The Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce, has issued the following:

The advance guard of the Census Bureau in Washington has swooped down upon the quarters of the Aircraft Production Section of the War Department and dispossessed that branch of the Army of about half of the temporary building it occupied during the war. It is the intenton of the Aircraft Section to surrender the entire building to the Census Bureau within a few months.

The building, a full city block square in its dimensions, offers commodious quarters for the rapidly expanding clerical force of the Fourteenth Decennial Census. It likewise offers excellent facilites for the installation and operation of the many ingenious machines to be used by the Bureau of the Census in tabulating the statistics which will be gathered by the census enumerators during the month of January, 1920.

First Shipment of Schedules.

More than 8,000 packing boxes have already been provided for sending out copies of the census schedules and other supplies to the 85,000 enumerators in the field. The first shipment of schedules is already in progress, and the boxes now being sent out will be returned to the Census Bureau as rapidly as possible, thus keeping them in constant use.

Finally, the supervisors and enumerators, after the enumeration is completed, will use these same boxes to return to the Census Bureau the schedules filled out with the items of information which they have recorded on the schedules in their canvass of the population, homes and farms of the United States.

Many Machines Set Up.

Many punching, sorting and tabulating machines are already set up in the new quarters of the bureau. Most of these machines are products of the mechanical laboratory of the Census Bureau and have been invented and manufactured solely for the purpose of performing the intricate and rapid work required in sorting and tabulating the millions of punched cards upon which the facts and figures of the entire Nation will be transcribed from the information gathered by the field force.

SUSPENSION OF SAILINGS.

Clearings of Shipping Board Vessels for United Kingdom Ports Halted.

The following telegram was sent by W. F. Taylor, assistant director of operations, to operators of Shipping Board vessels bound for United Kingdom ports:

"To avoid congestion and bunkering difficulties as result of impending railway strike and in line with action likely to be taken by British owners, all sailings of Shipping Board vessels for United Kingdom ports are hereby suspended and vessels ordered held in port. Discontinue at once further bookings, loading and clearances for Kingdom ports."

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES BRIEFLY TOLD

The House is engaging itself in consideration of a number of matters of general interest while the Senate is wrestling with the peace treaty, instead of merely marking time and taking three-day recesses. At the same time but little headway is being made in the lower branch of Congress on some of the large pending problems. The Interstate Commerce Committee is still at work on the bill to restore the railroads to private control, and the Ways and Means Committee, in a somewhat desultory fashion, is considering various tariff proposals coming before it. A very general interest is being taken in the hearings before the special budget committee now being held daily. Before this committee some of the best-known publicists and public officials of the country have given testimony in support of a national budget system. Among them was former President Taft last Saturday.

Appropriation Bills.

So far as the Appropriations Committee is concerned, its work is practically concluded. With the exception of the deficiency bill, which is still to be acted upon by the Senate, all the regular bills and those which failed last session have become law. A number of separate measures appropriating funds for various purposes to be expended by the departments have been introduced, but there is little likelihood of favorable action on any of them. The Appropriations Committee takes the position that funds needed should be estimated for in the regular way and not sought through the introduction of special measures. For that reason such bills are given scant consideration in the committee.

After an all-day discussion the House on Wednesday last passed and sent to the Senate a bill to change the method of assessing charges on the Panama Canal. Under the proposed law, ships would pay on a tonnage basis, and supporters of the proposal emphasized the fact that through such a method, which they said was in harmony with the regulations governing other canals, the receipts would be increased about 15 per cent, and so far as the operation of the canal is concerned, it would be placed upon a paying basis.

Sugar Investigation.

Representative Tinkham's resolution directing the Federal Trade Commission to make an investigation of wholesale and retail prices of sugar was adopted. In the Senate, where a resolution was adopted directing the Agricultural Committee to make an inquiry into the causes for the alleged scarcity and the high cost of sugar, Chairman Gronna announced as a subcommittee for that inquiry Senators McNary and Keyes, Republicans, and Ransdell, Democrat.

Conferees on the bill to enforce both war-time and constitutional-amendment prohibition reached a full agreement, which is expected to be agreed to in both houses in short order. The bill establishes one-half of 1 per cent as the maximum amount of alcoholic content of any beverage; but provision is made for the manufacture of distilled liquors for medicinal, scientific and industrial purposes. Practically all of the liberalizing amendments adopted in the Senate are retained. The principal of these is an amendment permitting home manufacture and consumption of cider and light wines. The Government must bear the burden of proof in prosecuting those selling beverage containing more than the prescribed one-half of 1 per cent of alcohol.

Cold-Storage Bill.

If the Senate accepts the provisions of the bill passed by the House during the week for the regulation of cold-storage products, the department will be armed with ample powers to prosecute profiteering. With the passage of this bill the House finished up the various measures recommended by the President looking to a reduction of living costs. The bill limits the time within which food products may be kept in storage to 12 months, and requires that the date of consignment to storage shall be plainly stamped upon or attached to all commodities. Although the measure becomes effective upon its approval by the President, business is granted a period of 90 days for adjustment to the new conditions. Violations of the act will be punishable by a fine of not to exceed $1,000 or imprisonment for not more than one year. The one-year period of cold storage is the maximum, the law prescribing less periods for certain commodities. Vast quantities of food now held in storage are expected to be released by virtue of this legislation, and this, it is anticipated, will force down prices.

Railroad Legislation.

Chairman Clark, of the Interstate Commerce Commission, before the committee framing railroad legislation, recommended compulsory arbitration of all railroad disputes by a Government tribunal. The Rules Committee postponed until October 7 the hearing to be granted Glenn E. Plumb and his associates who favor the Plumb plan of Government operation of railroads and who are asking an investigation of railroad finances.

Senate bill restoring to the Interstate Commerce Commission on its prewar power of review in railroad rates was passed. Chairman Kahn, of the Military Committee, introduced a bill to pay the Custis Aeroplane and Motor Corporation $6,114,126 in settlement of war contracts and for the purchase by the War Department of its plant at Buffalo.

Peace Treaty.

Practically all of the time of the Senate has been occupied in consideration of the peace treaty and the league of nations. Before the labor committee investigating the steel strike, Chairman Gary, of the United States Steel Corporation; Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor; John Fitzpatrick, of the strikers' committee, and a few of the employees of the steel mills have been heard. Chairman Kenyon says it is the purpose of the committee to hasten the hearing and report to the Senate at the earliest practicable moment. In a speech in the Senate, Mr. Frelinghuysen, chairman of the committee investigating the coal situation, denounced the demands of the miners and said it was a part of the I. W. W. leaders' plan to breed Bolshevism among the miners and was inimical to the people of the country. T. H. Watkins, chairman of the Central Pennsylvania Coal Producers' association, asked the investigating committee to take a hand in the coal miners' wage controversy.

Dye Protection Bill.

The House bill passed last week to protect the dyestuff industry of the United States through the imposition of higher duties and the establishment of a licensing system was received and referred to the Finance Committee. The Finance Committee has held no meetings for several weeks, and there are as yet no indications when it will be called upon to consider a number of tariff measures that have been acted upon in the House and referred to it. The Federal Trade Commission sent to the Senate a copy of its report to the President made in June, 1918, wherein it was asserted that the maximum profit allowed to the packers during the war by the Food Administration was from two and one-quarter to three times as great as those in pre-war years, the commission holding that these profits so allowed were unreasonably high.

TIN PRODUCTION IN 1918.

The United States Geological Survey issues the following:

Tin is one of the few highly useful metals that are practically not produced in the United States proper. The output of tin from domestic ore in 1918 was only 68 tons, nearly all of it obtained from placers in Alaska.

The tin imported in 1918, as metal and in concentrates, amounted to 82,854 short tons, the largest quantity yet brought into the country in any one year.

Deposits of tin ore are found in California, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, South Dakota, Washington, Nevada, and New Mexico, but the ore at some of them contains so little tin that it can not be mined with profit.

Tin concentrate from Bolivia was handled at four tin-smelting plants in this country which produced from it over 10,000 tons of metallic tin.

A report on tin in 1918, by Adolph Knopf, has just been published by the United States Geological Survey, Department of the Interior, as a chapter of Mineral Resources for 1918, can be obtained free of charge on application to the Director of the Survey at Washington.

COKE AND ITS BY-PRODUCTS.

The United States Geological Survey issues the following:

The manufacture of coke has always been considered a basic industry, but the immense value of coke and its by-products was not generally realized in this country until we entered the world war, when our by-product coke ovens were called on to supply the raw material required for making dyes and explosives. These ovens also supplied most of the ammonia used for refrigerating meats and other perishable articles sent abroad, as well as the larger part of the coal-tar products used in building roads and cantonments and in other military construction, besides furnishing artificial gas for illumination and for heating and oils for the flotation of ore. The direct product of these ovens—the coke itself—is required for use not only in metallurgy and other manufactures, but for domestic heating and cooking.

New Record in Production.

By the fall of 1915 it had become evident that the war must be won not only by the mobilization of armies but by the mobilization of industries—that that it would be won by the nation that could produce steel, other metals, and explosives in greatest quantities, and as coke is essential to steel making and its by-products are essential to the manufacture of explosives, the coke-making industry at once came to the front and became a center of intense interest. The foreign demand for munitions had become so great at the beginning of 1916 that the quantity of coke produced made a new record, but during the fall of that year the output was considerably restrained by the congestion of traffic on the railroads. The difficulties that had to be overcome in producing and marketing fuels after the United States entered the war and the means adopted to overcome them have now become matters of history.

Though the output of coke in 1916 had exceeded that in 1915 by 31 per cent, reaching 54,000,000 tons, the output in 1917 went still higher, amounting to more than 55,000,000 tons, valued at the ovens at $298,000,000. More than half of this coke was made in Pennsylvania, and more than half the remainder was made in Alabama, Ohio, Indiana, West Virginia, and Illinois.

Prices.

The prices of coke in the Connellsville region, of Pennsylvania, the most active cake market in the United States, reached top figures in 1916 and went higher in 1917, the price of spot furnace coke reaching $16 a ton in July and that of spot foundry coke reaching $14. A Presidential order of September 24 established a price of $6 a net ton for both grades.

The United States Geological Survey, Department of the Interior, has just published an advance chapter of its volume "Mineral Resources of the United States," entitled Coke and By-products in 1916 and 1917, by C. E. Lesher and W. T. Thom, jr., which contains a review of the coke industry in the United States during those years, statistics of production, distribution, and consumption, and other information concerning the coke-making industry. A free copy of the pamphlet can be obtained from the Director of the Geological Survey at Washington, D. C.

FREIGHT CAR EFFICIENCY

Walter D. Hines, Director General of Railroads, has authorized the following statement, asking the further co-operation of shippers and receivers of freight in promoting freight car efficiency:

"During the war no one was more patriotically helpful than the American shipper. With zeal and efficiency he did his part in the common cause.

"The Railroad Administration had excellent opportunity to observe this attitude during the war and has appreciated heartily the subsequent continued co-operation of the great majority of the shippers.

"The time has now come for renewed efforts by both the Railroad Administration and the shippers and receivers of freight so that the Nation's transportation service may be rendered with the greatest satisfaction possible under the circumstances.

"An unusually heavy grain and coal movement, deferred repair and the construction of public highways in all sections of the country and the concentrated requirements of suddenly reviving business, combined with the usual transportation requirements at this time of the year, threaten a serious lack of transportation facilities unless all parties interested co-operate in securing the greatest possible utility from the existing limited transportation facilities.

Statement by President.

"In this connection attention is invited to the following extract from a recent public statement of the President:

" 'We have now got to do nothing less than bring our industries and our labor of every kind back to a normal basis after the greatest upheaval known to history, and the winter just ahead of us may bring suffering infinitely greater than the war brought upon us if we blunder or fail in the process. An admirable spirit of self-sacrifice, of patriotic devotion and of community action guided and inspired us while the fighting was on. We shall need all these now, and need them in a heightened degree, if we are to accomplish the first tasks of peace.'

"The Railroad Administration will do its full part. The Car Service Section in Washington and the various regional organizations are striving earnestly to secure a fair and just distribution of the existing equipment as well as to meet the requirements of individual shippers. Of the 100,000 new freight cars which the railroad Administration ordered constructed, 59,409 had been completed on September 13 and are now in service, and this number is being increased at the rate of over 900 each working day. Instructions have been issued to all regional directors to bend every effort to speed up road and yard movements, to secure heavier loading of equipment, to establish and maintain complete and accurate yard checks, to reduce the number of bad-order cars, to make prompt delivery to connections, to effect early deliveries at freight houses and team tracks, to reduce the number of freight cars used in the transportation of company material and to expedite the movement of grain cars in terminals. The hours of labor of car-shop employees have been increased and every effort is being made, both in railroad shops and in the shops of private concerns to whom the work is being let out, to reduce the number of bad-order cars.

"I earnestly urge all shippers and receivers of freight to redouble their efforts to promote freight-car efficiency.

Ways to Promote Efficiency.

"Shippers of freight can assist—

"1. By loading all cars to full visible or carrying capacity.

"2. By prompt loading and release to the carrier.

"3. By ordering cars only when actually required.

"4. By eliminating the use of railway equipment in trap or transfer service when tonnage can be handled by motor truck or wagon.

"5. By reducing the diversion and reconsignment of cars to a minimum.

"Receivers of freight can assist—

"1. By prompt unloading of cars and notice thereof to the carrier.

"2. By ordering goods in quantities representing the full safe carrying capacity of cars and disregarding trade units.

"3. By ordering from the nearest available source.

"4. By pooling orders so as to secure full carload.

"A resumption of intensive loading will not merely reduce the number of cars under load but will also relieve congested terminals where it is a question of track room rather than of equipment.

"With a strong concerted effort on the part of the Railroad Administration and the shippers and receivers of freight, it is hoped that during the period of abnormally heavy traffic with which we are now confronted the Nation's transportation needs may be met with reasonable satisfaction to all parties.

"I earnestly ask the continued and even more effective co-operation of all shippers and receivers of freight."

SWEDEN'S COAL NEEDS.

The Department of State has been advised that two Swedish experts were to leave for the United States, September 30, to investigate conditions of the American coal market and the possibilities of obtaining tonnage and freighting to Sweden 50,000 tons of coal monthly, according to arrangements between Swedish coal importers and American coal dealers.

The philosophy of the W. S. S. is save, save, save.

European Coal Situation

The United States Shipping Board issues the following:

With the approach of winter the greatest menace to life in Europe draws on apace. The greatest stress and danger lies in the lack of coal. America has a boundless quantity but, incredible as it may seem, America cannot supply the need of Europe. Nor can Great Britain, whose annual production of 287,412,000 tons has shrunk to 214,000,000, Germany's decline being even greater. And while Great Britain's pre-war export of coal ran to 76,689,000 tons, her estimated post-war exports are only 23,000,000 or less.

To avert a world shortage America must export upwards of 81,000,000 tons. The nation's pre-war export of coal was less than 20,000,000 tons. The excess over pre-war exports which must be supplied by this country, if the world shortage is to be made up, is 62,463,000 tons.

Shortage Cannot Be Met.

This shortage cannot be met. To make up the deficiency America would have to export within the next few months more than four times as much as it ever exported during an entire year. There is not enough tonnage available. With the trebling food exports even an extra million tons a month would tax shipping beyond its utmost limit. And even that extra million would be of no avail in relieving the distress that threatens Europe.

No phase of world conditions has more closely occupied the United States Shipping Board than this matter of coal for Europe. Keenly alive to it, Mr. J. H. Rosseter, director of the Division of Operations, had Mr. H. Y. Saint, head of the Export Coal Department of his division, compile the report which is presented here. It portrays the abnormal demand that is being made upon the United States to take care of Europe from a coal standpoint, shows that the demand that is being made upon the Shipping Board for tonnage to be placed in the coal trade is many times greater than can be supplied, and what is more significant, shows that European nations are doing little or nothing to relieve the situation by using their own tonnage, moreover, that the nations which are doing the least are the ones that are able to do the most.

What Analysis Shows.

The outstanding fact, brought out by this analysis, is that European nations are using their own tonnage in trades best suited to their maritime interests and in competition with Shipping Board vessels, leaving Uncle Sam to carry the less profitable coal cargoes for the relief of suffering peoples.

"It would seem," said Mr. Saint in the report to his chief, "cognizance must be taken by the Shipping Board of this situation and something should be done to bring European tonnage into this work of distributing coal to European ports.

"The statistics compiled by this department show that Italy is practically the only European government which is extensively using its own vessels in carrying coal from the United States for Italian relief. In the month of July, 20 Italian vessels sailed from American ports with coal. You will notice that Norwegian, British and Greek ships were plying in the Italian trade, which today is considered a profitable one. At the same time the Shipping Board was having demands made upon it to carry coal to Greece, Switzerland and the Scandinavian countries as well as to South America.

"Very heavy demands are being made upon the Shipping Board to carry coal to Denmark. Our tabulation shows that no Danish vessels are carrying coal to Denmark, but a number of Danish ships are carrying coal from American ports to South America, which is a profitable trade when the return cargo situation is taken into account.

"It will be noted that Norwegian and Italian vessels are under charter to carry coal to Gibraltar, when the needs in their own countries are great.

Netherlands' Supply.

"Large demands have been made upon America to supply coal for Europe and to carry it in American bottoms, and with all the demands predicated upon the increasing distress in various European countries, it would seem that immediate steps must be taken to bring about an effort on the part of the various countries to help themselves in this matter of coal distribution.

"In view of the fact that the Shipping Board cannot meet the demands that are being made upon it, in view also of the fact that our vessels are now being used to relieve distress in Europe where the distress is greatest and relief most urgent, it seems imperative that the European nations which are facing a coal famine should do something to relieve the situation by placing some of their own tonnage in the American coal trade, even though that trade is less profitable than the ones on which these vessels have been placed to compete with the new fleet of the U. S. Shipping Board.

World Requirements.

From the analysis made by Mr. Saint it appears certain that the people of France, Belgium, Holland, Italy, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Spain and Switzerland will be among the ones that must suffer most and that the shortage will fall with no less weight upon Germany, Austria-Hungary, including Czecho-Slovakia and Jugo-Slovakia. The total coal requirements of the world next winter have been placed by this authority at 179,511,000 tons, of which 97,723,000 tons can be supplied by countries other than the United States.

This would leave 81,788,000 tons to be furnished by this country. Mr. Saint estimates that there will be furnished 19,325,000 tons, leaving a shortage in the world's coal bin of 62,463,000 tons, a tonnage sufficient to supply the New England States for nearly three years.

Translated into other terms, it would require 1,249,000 cars of 50 tons capacity each, to meet the shortage, or 25,000 trains of 50 cars each. Twelve thousand, five hundred vessels of 5,000 tons capacity each would be necessary to carry the cargo across the ocean in one trip. More than 60,000 men would have to dig coal at top speed for a year to produce the tonnage.

During the 10-day period from August 29 to September 9, inclusive, the total allocations of vessels to the coal trade numbered 35.

Most of the coal to be carried in these bottoms goes to European destination, with a large portion going to Italy. One coal-laden ship is destined for Buenos Ayres, one to Chile, one to Rio de Janeiro and three are to carry coal to the Pacific coast for the American Navy. Of the 35 vessels, 18 have been assigned to sail from Hampton Roads, seven from Philadelphia and 10 from Baltimore.

FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS.

Substantial increases in the holdings of discounted bills, largely war paper, following the allotment of the latest two series of tax certificates, and corresponding increases in reserve and net deposits are indicated by the Federal Reserve Board's weekly bank statement issued as at close of business on September 26, 1919.

Holdings of war paper show an increase for the week of 188.6 millions; other discounts on hand went up 47.8 millions, while acceptances on hand, because of the greater demand in the open market, fell off 11.3 millions. War paper holdings of the Chicago and Minneapolis banks include 70.2 millions of paper discounted for other Federal reserve banks, while acceptance holdings of the Kansas City and San Francisco banks are inclusive of 21.7 millions of acceptances bought from other Federal reserve banks, as against 38.3 millions the week before. Treasury certificates, largely as the result of redemption by the Government of temporary certificates, show a reduction of 71.9 millions.

Government deposits are shown 16.9 millions less, and members' reserve deposits about 80 millions larger than the week before. The "float" carried by the reserve banks shows a decrease of 48.4 millions, and other deposits, including foreign government credits, a decrease of 11.2 millions. There has also been a further transfer of 33.9 millions of gold from the continent to the Bank of England vaults, decreasing to that extent the total deductions from gross deposits and adding the same amount to the banks' gold reserves. Aggregate gold reserves show an increase of but 25.9 millions, and total cash reserves an increase of 25.4 millions.

The week saw a further increase of 43.1 millions in Federal reserve note circulation in all districts, while the banks' total liabillties on Federal reserve bank notes in circulation increased 6.9 millions.

FOREIGN FIELDS OF INDUSTRY

The Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce, has made public the following reports received from representatives of the Government in foreign countries:

INCREASE OF AUTOMOBILE TRADE IN TRINIDAD.

The American vice consul at Trinidad, Mr. Raymond Phelan, reported on August 6, 1919, that the Trinidad agency of one American automobile manufacturer had sold 96 new cars in three months. Of this number 49 were passenger cars and 47 were 1-ton trucks. More than 1,000 licenses for motor cars had been granted to date of this August report, showing an increase of 175 since the first of the year. The good condition of roads and streets in Trinidad make motoring a plaesure, and it also facilitates the use of motor trucks in place of the mules or oxcarts formerly depended upon for all kinds of hauling.

AN EFFORT TO STABILIZE GERMAN EXCHANGE.

(Commercial Attache Norman L. Anderson, Copenhagen, Denmark, Aug. 16, 1919.)

A Reichsanleihe-Gesellschaft (State Loan Association), with a capital of 400,000,000 marks has been organized by German private banks for the purpose of improving the rate of exchange on German loans, if this should in future be threatened by a too strong selling tendency.

Dr. Felix Pinner, writing in Berliner Tageblatt, deplores this new enterprise and warns against the illusion that the rate of exchange on State loans will remain unchanged. The real interest on war loans of the State has been reduced to 3½ per cent by the tax of 30 per cent imposed on "idle" incomes from capital. And the decreasing values of the war loans are also regarded by Dr. Pinner as partly due to the new fall in the German rate of exchange which has taken place in neutral countries. This decline is encouraged by the flooding of the occupied districts with foreign goods unhindered by any important control. Therefore, with regard to domestic production, the values must fall for a time; and until bottom is reached there can be no return to normal conditions. If the tendency, already manifest, toward a reduction of prices in food and clothing becomes a general movement, the reduction in exchange will be a passing phenomenon. For domestic production can then be resumed and finally the stream of imports from abroad can be stopped. But if the movement does not proceed in the direction of a fall in prices, Dr. Pinner thinks the reduction of exchange will be beyond remedy.

NEW RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION IN DOMINION OF CANADA.

(Consul General John G. Foster, Ottawa.)

The construction of new railway lines to a length of about 340 miles has been announced by the Canadian National Railways. The new lines are mostly in the Province of Saskatchewan, and consist principally of the following: The Amaranth extension, 35 miles, on the west side of Lake Manitoba; Melfort, northeasterly line, 30 miles, in Saskatchewan; Humbolt-Melfort line, Saskatchewan, 32 miles; Eslin, southeasterly, 35 miles, in the Lake country, Saskatchewan; Oliver-St. Paul de Metis, 22 miles, Alberta; Peebles, southerly toward Lampman, Saskatchewan, 20 miles; Hanna-Medicine Hat, Alberta, 72 miles; Acadia Valley line, 25 miles, from a point a little southeast of Alsask, Saskatchewan, running westerly into Alberta; Swift Current extension, 27 miles; Duck Lake extension, Saskatchewan, southwest from Dumblane, 22 miles; Turtleford extension, 2 miles. This is the extension of the line North Battleford to Turtleford.

FRENCH DUTIES ON CHEMICALS AND DYESTUFFS.

Commercial Attache Snow has cabled from Paris, under date of September 27, to the effect that the Chamber of Deputies has adopted a new detail tariff schedule for dyestuffs and chemicals, including pharmaceuticals, and providing for free importation and Government distribution of German products covered in reparation annex 6 of the peace treaty, and further licensing of all German imports of those products in excess of treaty amounts. The bill has been referred to a committee of the Senate.

SUSPENSION OF BRAZILIAN CONSULAR INVOICE REQUIREMENTS.

A cablegram from Commercial Attache Phillipp in Rio de Janeiro, September 26, states that the execution of the provisions for consular invoice regulations contained in article 120 of the Brazilian budget law of 1919 has been further postponed, awaiting congressional action. These regulations were originally to go into effect July 1, but in May the Minister of the Treasury postponed the date for putting them in operation until November 1. The provisions of article 120, which require a much more detailed description of goods in the consular invoice, were published in Commerce Reports for May 13.

NEW STEAMSHIP LINE TO COLON-CRISTOBAL.

(Consul Julius D. Dreher, Colon, Panama, Sept. 12, 1919.)

The Royal Dutch West India Mail Steamship Co., of Amsterdam, has just inaugurated a new line of ships from that port to Colon-Cristobal and one to Valparaiso. On the route between Amsterdam and Cristobal there will be four passenger and freight ships and also four freight vessels that carry only a few passengers. The sailings are to be once a month, and the ports of call will be La Guaira, Puerto Cabello, Curacao, Puerto Colombia, Cartagena, and Port Limon. It is probable that Barbados and Trinidad will be added to the ports of call. On the route between Amsterdam and Valparaiso there are to be at least five large freight ships that will carry a few passengers. The sailings are to be once a month, and the only regular port of call will be Cristobal. Agencies have been established in Panama and Colon. It is expected that these two lines will be able to do a good deal of the business formerly done by the great German steamship lines in this part of the world.

RENEWAL OF ITALIAN EXPORT LICENSES.

(Cablegram from the office of the Commercial Attache, Trieste, Sept. 23, 1919.)

The Venezia Giulia Government has decreed that the export licenses issued up to August 26, and valid until September 15, are extended till October 15, after which they will have to be renewed.

RELAXATION OF BRITISH EXPORT EMBARGO.

A cable from Consul General Hollis, London, Sept. 25, 1919, announces that the British Government has removed the export embargo from malt, beer, and ale, fish meal, and concentrated fish, and crayfish.

CHINESE INVOICE REGULATIONS.

Consul General Sammons has cabled from Shanghai, Sept. 25, 1919, that after October 30 cargo will not be passed by the Chinese Maritime Customs unless accompanied by invoices and other documents. The American Chamber of Commerce requests that the widest publicity be given urging American exporters to mail invoices so as to arrive with the cargo, thus keeping serious criticism from American trade methods.

GERMAN REGULATIONS RELATIVE TO SECURITIES.

I undersand that the purchase and importation of securities held abroad is subject to the approval of the Minister of Finance, who in practice freely allows the importation of German securities but none other. On July 24, 1919, the decree of March 26, 1919, prohibiting the exportation of foreign securities, was extended to September 30, 1919. On September 5, 1919, the decree of January 20, 1918, prohibiting the disposal of German colonial shares was canceled. I understand that the Minister of Finance is now allowing colonial shares to be exported freely; all applications to export other German shares are considered on their merits.

COAL BUNKERING AT CARDIFF.

The State Department has received advices from Cardiff, Wales, stating that the bunkering of local coal and provisioning of vessels is impossible during the railway strike.

GENERAL SUPPLY SCHEDULE.

September 15, 1919.

CIRCULAR NO. 112.

General Schedule of Supplies, 1920.

Page 56, Item 1026-a, Books' stenographers' note, flexible paper covers, R. Carter Ballantyne, contractor. The price quoted on this item will expire September 30, 1919, and the item in question will not be readvertised.

Page 65, Item 1251-b-1, 2, 3, Paste powder; Stek-o; in barrels. The award on this item will expire September 30, 1919, and the item in question will not be readvertised.

Page 75, Item 1368-b-1, Tags, merchandise, with self-fastening pin. Strike out the figures 36 and 37, so that the item will read: "Empire's folding; discount of 10 per cent from Dennison's Cat., page 39." Item 1368-b-2, Tags, merchandise, Empire & Thompson's. After the word "Empire," strike out the character "&" and insert in lieu thereof the word "or"; and after the word "Cat." insert the word and figures "pages 36 and 37," making the item read: "Empire or Thompson's; discount of 25 per cent from Dennison's Cat., pages 36 and 37."

Page 280, Item 7810-a, Plaster, fibered cement, not sanded; Item 7810-lb. Plaster, hard, sanded; and Item 7810-c, Plaster, white-coat finish. The rebate of 15 cents per bag will apply only on subitems a and b, fibered cement and hard sanded plaster, and will not apply to subitem c, white-coat finish plaster.

Page 287, Item 8420-i, Hydraulic press oil, and Item 8420-k, Machine oil. The clause "additional charge for deliveries in packages smaller than barrels" appearing under these items has been eliminated, and purchases for less than barrel lots or in cans may be made independently of the General Schedule of Supplies.

Page 369, Item 12011-n-1-bb and n-2-bb, Developers, photographic; Metal-Hydro; Item 12036-a-1 and b-1, Fixing powder for Photostat and Rectigraph machines; and page 374, Item 12054, Paper for use on Photostat, Rectigraph or other photocopying machines. Orders should be made out and vouchers paid in the name of Leet Brothers Company, Incorporated, instead of Leet Brothers, Incorporated.

M. F. JACQUES,
Superintendent of Supplies.

EIGHT-HOUR DAY IN SWEDEN.

A dispatch has been received from Stockholm stating that a bill was passed in the upper chamber of the Riksdag September 29 providing for an eight-hour working day. The same bill was passed by the lower chamber on Saturday last.

ARMY FURNITURE ORDER.

Under recent War Department instructions the Quartermaster General, Director of Purchase and Storage, is charged with the procurement, storage and issue of furniture for the quarters of officers and enlisted men in the U. S. Army.

PARCEL POST FOR ZANZIBAR.

Office of Second Assistant Postmaster General.

September 18, 1919.

The London office having agreed to accept parcels mailed in the United States for onward transmission to the islands of Zanzibar and Pemba, parcels will be accepted for these islands when prepaid by United States postage stamps affixed to cover the postage rates and transit charges, as follows:

Weight.	Postage.		Transit rates.		Aggregate.
1 pound.....	$0.12	plus	$0.36	equals	$0.48
2 pounds.....	.24	plus	.36	equals	.60
3 pounds.....	.36	plus	.36	equals	.72
4 pounds.....	.48	plus	.72	equals	1.20
5 pounds.....	.60	plus	.72	equals	1.32
6 pounds.....	.72	plus	.72	equals	1.44
7 pounds.....	.84	plus	.72	equals	1.56
8 pounds.....	.96	plus	1.08	equals	2.04
9 pounds.....	1.08	plus	1.08	equals	2.16
10 pounds.....	1.20	plus	1.08	equals	2.28
11 pounds.....	1.32	plus	1.08	equals	2.40

The articles prohibited transmission are letters, except one for the addressee, and the articles generally prohibited transmission to all countries with which the United States has parcel post services.

Parcels may be accepted for any place in the Zanzibar Protectorate, including Pemba, but delivery is confined to the town of Zanzibar and to Chaki-Chaki and Weti in the island of Pemba; and the addressees of parcels for other places in the protectorate must arrange accordingly.

Parcels can not be registered.

OTTO PRAEGER,
Second Asst. Postmaster General.

SURPLUS BRICK FOR SALE.

The War Department authorizes the publication of the following statement from the Office of the Director of Sales:

The commanding officer of the Old Hickory Powder Plant, Jacksonville, Tenn., has been authorized to offer for sale under sealed proposals a large quantity of red brick, located at the Old Hickory Powder Plant, Jacksonville, Tenn., bids for which will be opened by the commanding officer of the plant at 11 o'clock on the morning of October 14, 1919.

Some of the brick offered in this sale is described as "First new," indicating that it has not been damaged by exposure to the weather. Under this class are the following lots: Eight lots of 5,000 bricks; 1 lot of 10,437; 8 lots of 15,000; 8 lots of 30,000; and 20 lots of 45,000.

The remainder of the brick is dedescribed as "Second new," indicating that it has been slightly damaged by exposure to the elements, but is serviceable. Under this class are the following lots: Eight lots of 5,000 bricks; 1 lot of 6,222; 9 lots of 15,000; and 3 lots of 45,000.

All proposals for this material must be accompanied by bond, certified check or other security acceptable to the Government amounting to 20 per cent of the total bid. Inspection may be made by applying to the commanding officer, Old Hickory Powder Plant, Jacksonville, Tenn., before bids are submitted. Bids for the entire quantity offered or for any single lot will be considered.

WAR DEPARTMENT SUPPLIES.

Sales of surplus supplies as reported to the Director of Sales, War Department, for the week ending September 19, amounted to $1,727,946. The principal item was textiles, $474,152. The average weekly sales for the five weeks preceding was $7,183,491. Property available for sale in the hands of the Surplus Property Division September 6 was valued at $216,000,000.

The uncompleted portions of clothing and equipage contracts canceled to September 20 totaled $4,368,745. The cost of cancellation was 15 per cent of this amount.

Repair Shops to Be Installed.

Arrangements are being made for the installation of clothing and shoe repair shops at the headquarters of each coast defense in the North Atlantic Coast Artillery District.

The Army now has on hand 46,909 motor trucks, classified as follows:

In operation	20,908
In M. T. C., live storage (unserviceable and non-standard	2,827
In P. S. & T., dead storage....	8,668
Declared surplus (not disposed of	14,506
Total.....	46,909

A total of 14,671 trucks have been turned over to other departments.

According to tables of organization, January 15, 1919, an army of 500,000 requires 23,026 trucks, including a 10 per cent reserve.

On August 15 the total covered storage space at zone and reserve depots aggregated 46,334,573 square feet, of which 75 per cent, or 34,842,872 square feet, was owned by the Government. The total open storage space was 56,787,471 square feet, of which 81 per cent, 46,107,544 square feet, was Government owned.

SEA TRAINING BUREAU.

Capt. Hibberd, in charge of the Recruiting Service of the United States Shipping Board, announced last Wednesday that the United States Shipping Board training ship Meade had arrived at Newport News, and with the arrival of that ship the first step was taken in making Camp Stewart, near Newport News, the official headquarters of the Recruiting Service.

The Meade carried approximately 1,000 young men in training for the service. More than a hundred of these recruits were immediately assigned to one of the cargo ships which is also acting as a training ship while en route with cargo for foreign ports.

With the arrival of the Meade, Capt. Hibberd said it could be formally announced that hereafter all official mail should be addressed to the Supervisor of Sea Training Bureau, Camp Stewart, Va. He adds:

"Any young man who thinks he is physically fit to enter the sea service of the United States Shipping Board may do so if he passes the necessary tests. To get in touch with our service," said Capt. Hibberd, "the prospective candidate need only write to the Sea Training Service of the Shipping Board, Camp Stewart, Va."

Arguments As to Single Base Point For Steel Prices

(Continued from page 1.)

pointed out in urging the commission to act, but scores of other industries in no way related to the steel industry likewise would be affected. The response already of 79 parties is believed to indicate the nation-wide interest which would attend the case.

The matter was initiated before the commission by the Western Association of Rolled Steel Consumers, an association of Middle Western steel fabricators, whose counsel appeared informally at the commission during the summer to ask that the commission assume jurisdiction in a formal presentation of the case. Judge Gary and other representatives of the steel mills appearing at the same time, also asked the commission to take jurisdiction and settle the matter "once and for all."

Upon filing of a formal application by the Western Association of Rolled Steel Consumers, applications quickly followed from the other complainants, and formal presentation was made by the producing interests. This matter is now before the commission for determination as to the propriety of the commission's assuming jurisdiction and placing the question, as requested by the parties, on a formal basis for trial.

Arguments of Applicants.

Arguments of the applicants in favor of abolition of the single Pittsburgh base point included the following:

Under the existing system, steel is sold throughout the United States at the prevailing price at Pittsburgh, plus a charge equivalent to the freight rate from Pittsburgh to the point to which the steel is delivered, regardless of the location of the mill selling the shipment and regardless of the actual freight charge involved. Thus, they point out, steel sold from mills in the Middle West is priced as though it were manufactured at Pittsburgh and transported from Pittsburgh to the Middle West purchaser.

This practice, they hold, means that purchasers of steel, buying from other than Pittsburgh mills, are burdened with an arbitrary added charge to cover the fictitious freight rate from Pittsburgh. The system, they say, is arbitrary, artificial and uneconomic, and gives to the steel producers excessive profits. For this added profit, they hold, there is no commensurate service rendered.

Chicago Consumers' Claims.

Consumers in the Chicago producing district claim that the mills in that district produce steel cheaper than at any other point in the United States—cheaper than Pittsburgh—but that the consumers derive no benefit from this cheaper production cost, because of the arbitrary adoption of the Pittsburgh price-plus freight differential. One-fifth of all steel produced in the United States, they claim, is produced at Gary, Ind., Joliet, East Chicago, and Indiana Harbor—none of which, they point out, is more than 40 miles from Chicago, as against the 500-mile haul from Pittsburgh. The cheap all-water transportation of iron ore from the Lake Superior district, which furnishes some 86 per cent of all iron ore, to these mills, plus the proximity of coal from the Illinois and Indiana fields, they point out, insure minimum production costs in this territory. Gary, they point out, is the second largest producing center in the United States Chicago, being thus located at the door of what they claim is the cheapest producing center, should enjoy lowest prices for finished steel, instead of being compelled to pay more than consumers in the Pittsburgh district to the extent of the difference in freight haul from the Pittsburgh district to Chicago, and also to the extent of what they claim is the difference in production costs in favor of the Gary district.

View of Carbo Company.

Further charges that the Pittsburgh base system is a means of illegal price control are made. The Carbo Steel Products Co., Chicago, fabricators, charge: "The Pittsburgh basis is simply a tool with which to control the prices of steel amongst the steel companies." This company believes that price-fixing meetings are held and that publication in a certain steel trade paper of prices established is a medium for price maintenances. The Great Western Manufacturing Co., LaPorte, Ind., charges that "collecting freight from Pittsburgh to LaPorte, a distance of 400 miles, on material shipped from Gary, Ind., only 30 miles from LaPorte, and charging the difference, is absolutely unfair and ridiculous, indicates price fixing and prevents any possibility of benefit because of close proximity to a mill."

Consumers in the Duluth, Minn., district, including the Joint Committee of Civic Organizations of Duluth, claim that steel made at the Minnesota Steel Co. (subsidiary of the U. S. Steel Corporation) mills at Duluth, from ore mined at Duluth is priced at the Pittsburgh prices plus the fictitious all-rail freight rate from Pittsburgh back to Duluth as though the ore had been transported to Pittsburgh, there converted into steel and transported back to Duluth by an all-rail route, whereas, even on this fictitious basis, such transportation would be largely by the Lake water route—cheaper transportation. They also point out that the Pittsburgh price—applied to steel made at Duluth from untransported ore—includes as a cost factor the actual water-and-rail haul of transported ore from the Duluth mines to Pittsburgh.

Opinion in South.

Southern consuming interests, including the Birmingham Civic Association and the Southern Association of Steel Fabricators, make the broad claim that the Pittsburgh basing point system is arresting the entire manufacturing development of the South. Southern manufacturers, including southern shipbuilders, say they cannot compete in prices with northern and eastern manufacturers because of the higher prices they must pay for steel, although steel is produced in quantity at Birmingham, Ala. These manufacturers and shipyards claim they are handicapped to the extent of the arbitrary freight differential from Pittsburgh to the Birmingham district, which is added on to the prices they must pay for steel from these southern mines. The South, they say, should also derive the benefit of what they claim is cheaper production at Birmingham. They make the point that there is no price competition in the steel industry since all mills adopt the f. o. b. Pittsburgh price, plus freight from Pittsburgh to destination. The Birmingham Steel Corporation, one of the largest fabricating plants in the United States, charges that it must bear some $195,000 added cost a year because of the fictitious freight rate from Pittsburgh. This, the company claims, "is practically a tax on the consumer." The Chattanooga Roofing and Foundry Co., says: "What economic law can be called in to force us to pay an additional freight rate which does not inhere in the cost of the goods? Why should we pay freight on a basing point that is 600 miles away from us?"

Arguments of Opponents.

Arguments opposing the application and against any change in the existing Pittsburgh basing system, include:

Pittsburgh, producing some 70 per cent of all steel in the country, naturally and economically controls the market price of steel throughout the United States. Because, they argue, no other one district produces sufficient to meet its own demands, and the deficiency must be furnished by Pittsburgh, mills at other points economically could not be expected to take a lower price than that which they can get—and with the over-balanced demand they can get up to the Pittsburgh price because that is economically where they begin to meet a competitive supply. Pittsburgh, by its over-production, therefor controls the market. And this will hold true, they contend, as long as Pittsburgh continues to produce in excess of the other regions.

Says the Lackawanna Steel Co., Buffalo: "If the freight rate from Pittsburgh is necessarily and economically an element in the market price, no injury is done anyone when the producer sells on a Pittsburgh base system. When producers sell in any particular district, they are entitled to receive the market price prevailing in that district."

There can be no "middle ground," it is argued, between the present single basing point and a universal f. o. b. mill base point system. The immediate result of establishment of a f. o. b. mill base system, "would be a restriction of each company's sales to a district in close proximity to its own mills and inability to compete in

Arguments As to Fixing Steel Prices

many parts of the country. In consequence," it is urged, "there would be a substantial reduction in competition."

It is also claimed that for the commission to abolish the Pittsburgh base would be to take arbitrarily the extra profit involved in addition of the Pittsburgh freight to selling price from the producers and turn it over to the fabricators—that the ultimate consuming public would not benefit, but merely one class of industry as against another.

Results to Pittsburgh.

Th. Pittsburgh district, it is held, with its actual freight charges could not so readily compete in distant territories if distant mills were selling at actual costs plus the local short haul freights. Speaking of the harmful results to Pittsburgh through this restriction of its scope of sales, the Jones & Laughlin Steel Co., Pittsburgh, one of the largest independent mills in the United States, says: "This would mean tearing down in one district and building up in others without changing the country's total steel production, and would also result in a depreciation and in some cases the destruction of industries built up in the Pittsburgh district to supply the needs of the iron and steel mills located there." A change, they point out, would depreciate investments in the Pittsburgh district and necessitate new and additional investments in other districts. The War and Navy Departments and the Railroad Administration submitted statements favoring abolition of the system.

Concerns and interests submitting statements to the Federal Trade Commission follow:

Favoring Applications.

Valk & Murdoch Company, Charleston, S. C.
Birmingham Steel Corporation, Birmingham, Ala.
Henderson Shipbuilding Company, Inc., Mobile, Ala.
Casey-Hedges Company (The), Chattanooga, Tenn.
Johnson City Foundry & Machine Company, Johnson City, Tenn.
Crescent Bed Company, New Orleans.
Steward-Hilty Machine Company, Birmingham, Ala.
Southern Bridge Company, Birmingham, Ala.
McVoy Sheet & Tin Plate Company, Chicago.
Bailey-Burruss Manufacturing Company, Atlanta, Ga.
Cary Safe Company, Buffalo.
Fuller & Sons Manufacturing Company, Kalamazoo, Mich.
Gibbs Machinery Company, Columbia, S. C.
Navy Department, Washington, D. C.
Carbo Steel Products Company, Morgan Park Station, Chicago.
Great Western Manufacturing Company, LaPorte, Ind.
United States Railroad Administration, Washington, D. C.
E. D. Adams, Kansas City, Mo.
J. H. Williams & Company, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Chattanooga Roofing & Foundry Company, Chattanooga, Tenn.
Gemco Manufacturing Company, Milwaukee.
Brunswick Marine Construction Company, Brunswick, Ga.
Tomlin-Harris Machine Company, Cordele, Ga.
Salem Wire Works, Winston-Salem, N. C.
Lombard Wire Works & Supply Company, Augusta, Ga.
Riddell Brothers, Inc., Atlanta, Ga.
Oscar Daniels Company, New York, Chicago, and Tampa, Fla.
Athens Foundry & Machine Works, Inc., Athens, Ga.
War Department, Washington D. C.
The Johnson Wire Works, Ltd., New Orleans.
J. S. Schofield's Sons Company, Macon, Ga.
Carolina Wholesale Hardware Company, Columbia, S. C.
Southern Iron & Equipment Company, Atlanta, Ga.
Perfection Mattress & Spring Company, Birmingham, Ala.
Montgomery Coal Washing & Manufacturing Company, Inc., Birmingham.
White Hickory Wagon Manufacturing Company, Atlanta, Ga.

Opposing Applications.

N. & G. Taylor Company, Inc., Philadelphia.
Gulf States Steel Company, Birmingham, Ala.
Lakawanna Steel Company, Buffalo.
H. D. Taylor Company, Buffalo.
Archbold-Brady Company, Syracuse, N. Y.
John J. Greer & Company, Baltimore.
Buffalo Bolt Company, Buffalo.
Moore Drop Forging Company, Springfield, Mass.
Beals, McCarthy & Rogers, Buffalo.
The Boston Bridge Works, Boston.
Jones & Laughlin Steel Company, Pittsburgh.
Union Drawn Steel Company, Chicago.
Kokomo Steel and Wire Company, Kokomo, Ind.
National Bolt and Nut Company, Pittsburgh.
Donner Steel Company, Inc., Philadelphia.
Weirton Steel Company, Weirton, W. Va.
W. A. Collins Company, Kansas City, Mo.
Wheeling Steel and Iron Company, Wheeling, W. Va.
Central Tube Company, Pittsburgh.
Indiana Bridge Company, Muncie, Ind.
Republic Iron and Steel Company.
Morris & Dailey Steel Company, Pittsburgh.
Youngstown Sheet & Tube Company (The), Youngstown, Ohio.
Chamber of Commerce, Pittsburgh.
Stark Rolling Mill Co. (The), Canton, Ohio.
Mansfield Sheet & Tin Plate Company, Mansfield, Ohio.
Atlantic Steel Company, Atlanta, Ga.
West Virginia Rail Co. (The), Huntington, W. Va.
Crawfordsville Wire & Nail Company, Crawfordsville, Ind.
Reading Iron Co., Reading, Pa.
Bethlehem Steel Company, Bethlehem, Pa.
Trumbull Steel Company (The), Warren, Ohio.
Bolt, Nut and Rivet Institute (The), Pittsburgh.
Eastern Steel Company (The), Pottsville, Pa.
McKeesport Tin Plate Company, McKeesport, Pa.
American Steel Company, Pittsburgh.
Superior Steel Company, Pittsburgh.
Pittsburgh Steel Company, Pittsburgh.
Knoxville Iron Company, Knoxville, Tenn.
Carnahan Tin Plate & Sheet Company, Canton, Ohio.
Steubenville Chamber of Commerce, Steubenville, Ohio.
Chattanooga Chamber of Commerce, Chattanooga, Tenn.
Page Steel & Tire Company, Pittsburgh.

REPORT OF COTTON GINNING.

The Census Bureau has issued the following relative to the number of bales of cotton ginned from the growth of 1919 prior to September 25, 1919, and comparative statistics to the corresponding date in 1918 and 1917:

State.	Running Bales. (Counting round as half bales and excluding linters.) 1919.	1918.	1917.
United States	1,854,170	3,770,611	2,511,658
Alabama	143,876	259,676	96,936
Arizona	3,653	1,204	35
Arkansas	64,481	198,679	47,065
California	4,563	4,571	1,525
Florida	5,061	6,658	13,767
Georgia	539,142	626,527	582,118
Louisiana	52,540	176,862	153,822
Mississippi	121,352	289,906	114,261
Missouri	1,822	4,484	225
North Carolina	79,379	78,709	27,827
Oklahoma	82,017	155,601	47,962
South Carolina	333,823	351,926	234,504
Tennessee	7,062	45,185	85
Texas	415,139	1,570,222	1,191,525
Virginia	150	28	1
All other States	110	373	

The statistics in this report include 19,524 round bales for 1919; 88,250 for 1918; and 60,510 for 1917. Included in the above are 2,228 bales American-Egyptian for 1919 and 498 for 1918. The number of Sea Island bales included is 427 for 1919, 3,028 for 1918, and 19,221 for 1917.

Cotton consumed during the month of August, 1919, amounted to 502,536 bales. Cotton on hand in consuming establishments on August 31 was 1,136,539 bales, and in public storage and at compresses 1,851,096 bales. The number of active consuming cotton spindles for the month was 34,187,310. The total imports for the month of August, 1919, were 14,070 bales, and the exports of domestic cotton, including linters, were 473,872 bales.

EDUCATION OF EX-SOLDIERS.

The War Department authorizes publication of the following:

The Army can extend its educational activities only to men in active service or disabled men in hospitals, but the Federal Board of Vocational Education offers certain training to discharged soldiers who are disabled and who apply for such assistance.

The American Army during the emergency was an army of young men, many of whom interrupted their education to defend the Nation. An important problem has arisen with many of these young men in taking up their education where it was left off, or in many instances in beginning an education that they had not thought necessary before the war. The American forces in France conceived quickly and executed hastily an educational system that produced great results in enthusiasm for education among soldiers in France. The A. E. F. results created among those soldiers a desire for that kind of education which will not produce mere human storehouses of information, but which will develop human beings fitted to become honest producers in the economic world and responsible citizens and members of their communities. Many discharged soldiers are, therefore, making inquiry concerning what the United States Government can do for them in continuing their education, or in beginning an education that they have come to see as a necessity.

Many Inquiries Received.

The War Department receives daily many letters asking whether the Army can help the discharged soldier in an educational way. The Army, according to the provisions of existing law, can do nothing to further the educational training of discharged soldiers. It is limited in its educational efforts to what may be done for those persons who are members of the Army. Arrangements have been made for the training in hospitals of men about to be discharged from the Army, who upon discharge will be physically disabled. These men the Army teaches in hospitals such things as can be of benefit to them when they return to civil life handicapped by physical disability. Once separated from the service, the Army cannot under existing law aid the discharged soldier in his education.

The United States Government, through the Federal Board of Vocational Education, whose headquarters are in Washington, communicates with discharged soldiers and urges them to communicate with it, if they are physically disabled as a result of their service during the emergency. This board passes upon each individual case and decides whether the applicant for educational training is so disabled that he should be aided by the Government in securing an education which will fit him for life under the conditions of his disability.

No Aid Unless Disabled.

No agency of the Government under existing law is specifically charged with furthering the education of discharged soldiers who have no physical disability. Soldiers who have been discharged on account of physical disability should make application to the Federal Board of Vocational Education, Washington, D. C., if they are desirous of furthering their education by governmental help. Soldiers who have been discharged and who are physically fit should, if they wish to obtain an education by governmental help, enlist in the Regular Army. Applications addressed to the War Department from discharged soldiers requesting aid in continuing their education while maintaing their status as civilians cannot, under existing law, be acted on in any way by the War Department.

"On Time" Passenger Train Arrivals

Walker D. Hines, Director General of Railroads, Oct. 3, authorized the following statement:

The Railroad Administration has begun the compilation of figures showing the percentage of passenger trains arriving on time in all parts of the United States.

The figures compiled during the month of August show a high percentage of passenger trains arrived at their termini on time, the average for all regions being 83 per cent. Including trains leaving their initial termini late because of delay to connections, 87.3 per cent made their runs in schedule time or less.

The Allegheny Region, comprising among its larger systems the Pennsylvania lines, the Baltimore & Ohio and the Philadelphia & Reading, with a total of 80,261 passenger trains operated during the month, put 70,756 through on time, or 88.1 per cent; 72,912 trains in this region, or 90.8 per cent, made their runs in schedule time or less.

The various unauthorized strikes of shopmen militated against a still better showing.

In this compilation suburban trains are not included.

The basic data for this report covers the Class 1 roads under Federal control.

Regions in Order of Performance.	No. of Roads.	Trains Operated.	Trains Which Arrived on Schedule. Number.	Per Cent of Total Trains
Eastern	43	98,081	266,184	83.7
Allegheny	43	80,261	70,756	88.1
Pocahontas	3	3,970	2,949	74.3
Southern	33	49,683	42,224	85.0
Northwestern	15	25,960	19,939	76.8
Central Western	24	42,474	32,390	76.3
Southwestern	23	20,289	15,855	78.1
Average	156	320,718	266,184	83.0

Regions in Order of Performance.	No. of Roads.	Trains Operated.	Trains Which Arrived on Schedule Time or Which, If Late, Made Run in Schedule Time or Less. Number.	Per Cent of Total Trains.
Eastern	43	98,081	85,989	87.7
Allegheny	15	80,261	72,912	90.8
Pocahontas	3	3,970	3,073	77.4
Southern	33	49,683	44,668	89.9
Central Western	24	42,474	35,272	83.0
Northwestern	15	25,960	21,064	81.1
Southwestern	23	20,289	16,992	83.8
Average	156	320,718	279,970	87.3

Trains arriving at final terminal 10 minutes late or less are considered on time; second sections considered as schedule 10 minutes behind first section.

When considering time of departure, delays at initial terminal chargeable to causes other than waiting for connections are considered as part of the running time. Delays at intermediate points waiting for connections are considered as part of the running time.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE SALES.

Beginning today, the United States Housing Corporation will conduct sales, on Monday, Wednesday and Friday of each week, of new and nearly new bedroom, living room and dining room furniture, blankets, linen, chinaware, glassware and kitchen utensils. This equipment was purchased originally for the houses occupied by Government war workers. The sales will be held at the Housing Corporation storehouse, North Capitol and D streets, Washington, D. C.

COTTON FROM NEW FIELDS.

The Department of Agriculture makes public the following:

The fourteenth annual report of the British Cotton Growing Association states that the number of 400-pound bales of cotton produced in new fields of the British Empire was 82,350 in 1914, 75,200 in 1915, 78,800 in 1916, 72,600 in 1917, and 54,900 in 1918. Two or three counties in our cotton belt produce as many 500-pound bales as these. The "new fields" are in West Africa, East Africa, the Sudan, the West Indies, and in minor countries whose combined production has not exceeded 5,000 bales. The association's efforts are directed by British cotton manufacturers with the object of making them less dependent on American cotton.

WOOL CLIP FOR 1919.

The wool clip for this year in the United States is 3.3 per cent above that of 1918, as estimated by the Bureau of Crop Estimates, United States Department of Agriculture, and amounts to 257,000,000 pounds, not including pulled wool. The production of 1918, including pulled wool, was $300,000,000, and of 1917 about 282,000,000 pounds.

Production of Gold and Silver

The Bureau of the Mint and the Geological Survey have issued the following joint statement of the final compilation of the production of gold and silver in the United States during the calendar year 1918:

State or Territory.	Gold. Ounces.	Gold. Value.	Silver. Ounces.	Silver. *Value.
Alaska	455,920	$9,424,700	802,743	$787,057
Alabama	34	700	2	2
Arizona	270,078	5,583,000	6,831,465	6,697,978
California	811,945	16,784,400	1,432,812	1,404,815
Colorado	615,558	12,724,700	6,900,266	6,765,435
Georgia	218	4,500	45	44
Idaho	33,930	701,400	9,396,009	9,212,411
Illinois	.....	.....	8,218	8,057
Maine	34	700	6,338	6,214
Maryland	.....	.....	164	161
Michigan	.....	.....	516,294	506,206
Missouri	3	60	42,214	41,389
Montana	158,704	3,280,700	16,378,263	16,058,232
Nevada	324,134	6,700,440	9,931,969	9,737,898
New Hampshire	.....	.....	691	678
New Mexico	33,237	687,080	773,662	758,545
North Carolina	213	4,400	100	98
Oregon	61,228	1,265,700	129,150	126,626
Philippine Islands	62,404	1,290,000	13,000	12,746
Porto Rico	5	100	.....	.....
South Dakota	324,083	6,699,400	161,232	158,082
Tennessee	271	5,600	105,829	103,761
Texas	1	20	579,158	567,841
Utah	152,526	3,153,000	13,492,555	13,228,911
Vermont	48	1,000	4,891	4,795
Virginia	19	400	1,814	1,779
Washington	16,148	333,800	300,000	294,138
Wyoming	43	900	1,255	1,230
Total	3,320,784	$68,646,700	67,810,139	$66,485,129

*At the average New York dealer's buying price for the calendar year 1918 of $0.98046.

Compared with the 1917 production—gold $83,750,700 and silver 71,740,362 ounces—these figures indicate a reduction in gold output of $15,104,000 and in silver output of 3,930,223 ounces.

REINSTATEMENT OF INSURANCE.

Col. R. G. Cholmeley-Jones, Director of the Bureau of War Risk Insurance, has issued the following:

"Second thoughts are best.

"One of the first thoughts of many ex-service men was to let their war-risk insurance drop just as soon as they got out of khaki. Some ex-service men are now having their second thoughts about this insurance business and are getting back into line. For instance, Alvin Cullum York, well known as America's hero of the World War, let his insurance expire after he was discharged, but on the 20th of September he reinstated his insurance for the full amount of $10,000. Uncle Sam stands ready to pay $10,000 on York's life, and his dependents are thus as well protected in peace times as they were at the time when he, single handed, performed the greatest individual feat of heroism in the War with Germany. Col. York (he is a colonel on the staff of the governor of Tennessee) had, under the liberal rulings of the Treasury Department, only to pay two months' insurance premiums, although he paid his last premium in June. He is now covered by his insurance up to the end of October, the next premium becoming payable on the 1st day of November. Thus, for $7 a month York is getting $10,000 insurance. York carried insurance in private insurance companies, but he thought Uncle Sam's insurance good enough for him to take hold of again.

"All ex-service men who have let their insurance go ought to follow his example and have their Government insurance premiums brought up to date.

"Get back in line before it is too late!"

ALLOCATED GERMAN SHIPS.

The following statement was made by Mr. J. H. Rosseter, of the United States Shipping Board, on September 27:

It is understood by the United States Shipping Board that the Imperator, Kaiserin Augusta Victoria and six other ex-German ships now in New York were allocated to the United States under the terms of peace, and the board therefore assigned these vessels to the War Department for the repatriation of troops. This service being now performed, the chairman of the board requested the War Department to deliver the ships to the United States Shipping Board. Accordingly, the War Department this morning redelivered the Imperator at New York to the Shipping Board representatives.

COAL PRODUCTION REPORT.

The weekly report on the production of bituminous coal, anthracite and beehive coke compiled by the Geological Survey, Department of the Interior, contains the following:

The high level of production set by the bituminous mines during the first half of the month was maintained and even exceeded in the week ended September 20. The week's output (including lignite and coal made into coke) is estimated at 11,258,000 net tons, an increase over the preceding week of 196,000 tons, or 1.8 per cent. The average production per working day was 1,876,000 tons, more than 71,000 tons higher than during the corresponding period of 1917, though still far short of the record output a year ago.

It is interesting to note that the present high level of production, when the rate per day set a new mark for the year three times in succession, occure in a season which was distinguished for consistently large output in 1917 and 1918. The past two years have witnessed in the early autumn a period of favorable operating conditions, which have made possible the extraction of large tonnages of coal.

Anthracite.

For the first time in the present coal year the week's production of anthracite has equalled that of the corresponding period in 1918. The output for the week ended September 20 is estimated at 1,848,000 net tons, almost exactly the figure reported a year ago. The total output since the beginning of the coal year is naturally far short of that of last year, when an abnormal demand for anthracite was created by the shortage of bituminous.

Beehive Coke.

Beehive coke shared in the increase reported by bituminous coal and anthracite, the week's production reaching, if not the highest mark this year, at least the highest since the middle of February. The output for the week ended September 20 is estimated at 448,069 net tons, an increase of a half of 1 per cent over that of the week before.

The week of September 20 closed on the Saturday before the beginning of the steel strike. Up to the moment of the strike the production of beehive coke had thus recorded an almost unbroken increase since the depression of last May, an excellent indicator of the revival of business.

EIGHT-HOUR DAY IN SPAIN.

A despatch from Spain informs the Department of State that the Spanish Minister of Supplies resigned on the 26th, and it was unofficially announced that Conde De San Luis would take office, September 28. A royal order was published on September 23 establishing the eight-hour working day. Daylight saving clause will be abolished October 6.

A report from Teneriffe stated that bunker coal supplies are below normal and American steamers should secure contracts before coaling at that port in view of lower rates on contract sales.

GOVERNMENT DECISIONS AFFECTING BUSINESS

Treasury Department.

CUSTOMS.

(T. D. 38129.)

Sea-shell whistles.

Sea shells with metal whistle inserted in the crown with a wire attached to the surface, strung with small beads and shells for ornament, dutiable as a toy at 35 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 342 and not as a manufacture of shell at 25 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 369.

Treasury Department, Sept. 9, 1919.

Sir: The department refers to your letter of the 4th instant transmitting a communication from the appraiser at your port relative to a proposed change in practice in the classification of certain shell whistles.

The article consists of a sea shell similar in shape to a conch, with a metal whistle inserted in the crown. Attached to the surface of the shell is a wire on which are strung several small beads and shells for decoration.

The whole article is flimsy, and the insertion of the whistle appears to practically preclude it for use other than as a toy.

It has been the practice to classify such articles as manufactures of shell under paragraph 369 of the tariff act at 25 per cent ad valorem, following a decision of the Board of United States General Appraisers, Abstract 42388.

Investigation shows, however, that similar articles are sold only as toys, being specially designed for the amusement of children, and it is proposed to classify the shells as toys under paragraph 342, at 35 per cent ad valorem.

The United States Court of Customs Appeals in T. D. 31115 employs the following language:

In common speech, and as popularly understood, a toy is essentially a plaything, something which is intended and designed for the amusement of children only, and which by its very nature and character is reasonably fitted for no other purpose.

The department concurs in the proposed change in classification, and you will assess duty on the shell whistles as described herein imported 30 days after the date hereof at the rate of 35 per cent ad valorem as toys under paragraph 342 of the tariff act of October 3, 1913.

Respectfully,

(101419.) L. S. ROWE,
Assistant Secretary:

Collector of Customs, New York.

(T. D. 38130.)

Marine engines—Materials for shipbuilding.

Appeal directed from the decision of the Board of United States General Appraisers of August 27, 1919, G. A. 8286 (T. D. 38128), involving the classification of marine engines imported in parts.

Treasury Department, Sept. 11, 1919.

Sir: The department is in receipt of your letter of the 28th ultimo, inviting attention to the decision of the Board of United States General Appraisers, dated August 27, 1919, G. A. 8286 (T. D. 38128), involving the classification of certain marine engines imported in parts.

The merchandise consisted of a number of marine engines intended for installation on vessels being constructed in the United States, the engines being imported in various consignments at different times, but all the parts being finally imported for assembling into complete engines before installation. Duty was assessed at 20 per cent ad valorem, under the provisions of paragraph 167 of the tariff act, but the board held the importations to be free of duty under the provisions of subsection 5, paragraph J, section 4, of the tariff act, as materials for the building of machinery for ships.

In accordance with your recommendation, you are hereby requested to file, in the name of the Secretary of the Treasury, an application with the United States Court of Customs Appeals for a review of the said decision, in accordance with the provisions of subsection 29, section 28 of the tariff act of August 5, 1909.

L. S. ROWE,
Assistant Secretary.

Assistant Attorney General, New York.

(T. D. 38131.)

No consul.

No consul located at Townsville, New South Wales.

Treasury Department, Sept. 10, 1919.

To collectors and other officers of the customs:

The Secretary of State has informed this department that the American consular agency at Townsville, New South Wales. has been closed and that said place will therefore be placed on the "no consul" list.

Invoices certified pursuant to the provisions of section 2844 of the Revised Statutes at Townsville, New South Wales, may be accepted by collectors of customs.

(91585.) L. S. ROWE,
Assistant Secretary.

(T. D. 38132.)

Common carrier.

Approving the bond of the Peninsular & Occidental Steamship Co. for the transportation of merchandise in customs custody and for the lading and unlading of merchandise under the act of February 13, 1911.

Treasury Department, Sept. 11, 1919.

Sir: The department is in receipt of your letter of the 2d instant transmitting a bond executed by the Peninsular & Occidental Steamship Co. for the transportation of merchandise in customs custody, and for the lading and unlading of merchandise under the act of February 13, 1911.

The bond is hereby approved, and one copy thereof is transmitted herewith for the files of your office.

L. S. LOWE,
Assistant Secretary.

Collector of Customs, Tampa, Fla.

(T. D. 38133.)

Flag of the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes.

Treasury Department, Sept. 11, 1919.

To collectors of customs:

The following description of the flag of the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes, received by the Department of State from the minister of the Kingdom, is published for the information of customs officers, viz:

The flag of the Kingdom for sea and river navigation is similar to the national flag, i. e., tricolor, the colors running horizontally in this order: Blue, white, red (blue at the top, white in the center. red at the bottom). Each stripe has the same width; the width of the whole flag, as compared to its length, is in the proportion of one to one and one half.

L. S. ROWE,
Assistant Secretary.

(T. D. 38134.)

Distribution of Treasury Decisions and Reappraisement Circulars.

Treasury Department, Sept. 19, 1919.

To custom officers and others concerned:

T. D. 31368 of March 10, 1911, referring to the distribution and sale of the public of Treasury Decisions and Reappraisement Circulars, is hereby amended so as to reduce the subscription price of Treasury Decisions, effective October 1, 1919, from $1.75 per year to $1 per year (foreign $2), and Reappraisement Circulars from 60 cents per year to 25 cents per year (foreign, 85 cents).

CARTER GLASS,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Note.—Remittances should be made to the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C., by postal money order, express order, or New York draft. Currency may be sent at owner's risk.

Postage stamps, foreign money, or defaced or slick coin will positively not be accepted.

BOARD OF APPRAISERS.

(T. D. 38135—G. A. 8287.)

Ships' equipment.

A fan and two engines constituting a forced-draft apparatus, used to facilitate action of the propelling engine of a vessel, increasing the movement of the vessel, and reducing the consumption of fuel, which was installed in a vessel being built for the United States Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation in the shipyards of the Globe Shipbuilding Co., is, when imported from a foreign country, entitled to free entry under the provisions of subsection 5 of paragraph J of section 4 of the tariff act of 1913.

United States General Appraisers, New York, September 8, 1919.

In the matter of protests 932236, etc., of John Reid & Co. et al. against the assessment of duty by the collectors of customs at the ports of Duluth and Baltimore.

(Reversed.)

Crim & Wemple (Wm. L. Wemple of counsel), and Comstock & Washburn (Geo. J. Puckhafer of counsel), for the importers.

Bert Hanson, Assistant Attorney General (John J. Mulvaney of counsel), for the United States.

Before Board 3 (White, Hay, and Adamson. General Appraisers).

Protest 932236 of John Reid & Co., Port of Duluth, Minn.

Hay, General Appraiser: This is a protest against the assessment of duty upon one Sheldon fan and two engines used in the construction of a certain vessel being built for the United States Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation in the shipyards of the Globe Shipbuilding Co. at Superior, Wis., the protestants contending that the Sheldon fan and two engines were entitled to admission free of duty under the provisions of subsections 5 and 6 of paragraph J of section 4, tariff act of 1913. The claim under subsection 6 was practically abandoned, as that provides for the admission free of duty of articles of foreign production used in the repair of vessels, and the vessel in which this fan and engine were installed was a new vessel, then in the process of construction.

The fan and engines under consideration constitute a piece of machinery for creating a forced draft, the engines being twin engines, one at a time being used to operate the fan, forcing air into the fire box and creating a more perfect combustion, a saving in coal, and resulting in greater efficiency in the operation of the propelling engine. The sole use of the engines under consideration is to give motion to the fan. We have before us expert testimony as to what constitutes the machinery of a vessel, which is to the effect that it is composed of the main propelling engine, the necessary shafting, and all of the other attachment which takes the power to the propeller; and certain auxiliary machinery, such as circulating pumps, feed pumps, bilge pumps, electric lighting sets, general service pumps or general supply pumps, the main boiler and auxiliary boilers, and the forced-draft equipment. This witness also testified that more than one engine is necessary to make up the machinery of the vessel, and that the engines that were attached to the fan in question in this case were necessary to make up the machinery of a vessel.

Subsection 5, paragraph J, section 4, of the tariff act of 1913, which is the provision of law upon which the protestants' contention must rest, reads as follows:

That all materials of foreign production which may be necessary for the construction of naval vessels or other vessels of the United States, vessels built in the United States for foreign account and ownership, or for the purpose of being employed in the foreign or domestic trade, and all such materials necessary for the building of their machinery, and all articles necessary for their outfit and equipment, may be imported in bond under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe; and upon proof that such materials have been used for such purposes no duties shall be paid thereon.

It is apparent under this provision of law that all materials of foreign production necessary for the construction of naval vessels or other vessels of the United States, or vessels built in the United States for foreign account and ownership, or for the purpose of being employed in the foreign or domestic trade, are entitled to free entry. It is equally apparent that all materials necessary for the building of the machinery of such vessels, and of articles necessary for their outfit and equipment, are entitled to free entry. The question therefore for determination is, are the fan and engines in the case at bar materials necessary in the construction of the vessel in question, or in the building of its machinery, or necessary for its outfit and equipment, for there is no question raised but what the vessel being constructed was such as would come within the purview of the paragraph? What con-

GOVERNMENT DECISIONS AFFECTING BUSINESS

stitutes the outfit and equipment of a vessel is fairly well settled by judicial decision, and we think it quite clear that the fan and engines here under consideration do not constitute any part of the outfit and equipment of the vessel in which they were installed. Are they materials necessary for the construction of a vessel or materials necessary for the building of the machinery of a vessel?

It is earnestly argued by counsel for the protestants, and reinforced by many analogies, that the fan and engines in question come within the meaning of the word "material" as the same should be construed under the paragraph in question. What might be our decision were this an original question is not important. The United States Court of Customs Appeals has decided many cases growing out of subsections 5 and 6 of paragraph J, and if any of these decisions touch upon the question here presented it becomes our duty to follow them unless there should be apparent conflict, which it is our duty to reconcile, if possible. One of the earlier decisions by that court in this connection was United States v. Outerbridge (7 Ct. Cust. Appls. 223; T. D. 36511), in which numerous articles essential in the construction of a marine engine were imported upon the same vessel and in the same invoice and entry. We held that these were materials necessary for the construction of the vessel and directed the collector to grant free entry. (See Outerbridge case, Abstract 38248.) The court, upon appeal above cited, segregated such of the articles enumerated in the invoice as constituted and as were used in the construction of what the court held to be a completed marine engine, and reversed our finding so far as these articles were concerned, holding that a complete marine engine was not entitled to free entry under the provisions of subsection 5, but only such other items on the invoice as did not constitute a part of the complete engine were entitled to free entry.

In the case of United States v. Kennedy & Moon (7 Ct. Cust. Appls. 442; T. D. 37010), certain wireless apparatus used for the replacement of defective and unsatisfactory wireless apparatus upon certain vessels belonging to the United States or the Panama Railway Co. were held to be entitled to free entry, the court saying:

* * * We think it is a fair interpretation thereof to hold that this substitution of this wireless apparatus for one that was inefficient was a repair to a vessel within the meaning of subsection 6. * * * Clearly, from its very nature a wireless apparatus is either a permanent attachment to the vessel or is a part of its machinery, and the necessary substitution of the new apparatus for the old is within the terms of the regulation a complete article used as a replacement either for a permanent attachment or for machinery already there and is necessary to the accomplishment of the vessel's purpose.

The case of United States v. Outerbridge, supra, originated under subsection 5, as the vessel in which the marine engine there under consideration was installed was a new vessel. United States v. Kennedy & Moon, it is true, originated under subsection 6, as the wireless apparatus there under consideration was installed in an old vessel to take the place of a similar apparatus that had been discarded as ineffective. The principle, however, of United States v. Outerbridge, must of necessity apply to both subsections unless a very fine distinction should be drawn, which we do not understand the court to have drawn, and we think would scarcely be justified by the context of the two subsections, between the words "materials" and "articles."

Bearing in mind that, under the law, the wireless apparatus is as essentially a part of a seagoing vessel as the engine which propels it, or the boiler which makes the steam, and that it is a complete piece of mechanism in itself, it is difficult to determine why it should any more be entitled to free entry under the provisions of subsection 5 than a complete marine engine, except upon the theory that the engine is not entitled to free entry for the reason that it is not material necessary for the building of its machinery, but is itself the complete machinery of the vessel, and that all other mechanical devices essential and necessary to complete a vessel are auxiliary machinery and as such, of course, would be materials necessary in the construction of a vessel. Taking this view of the meaning of United States v. Outerbridge, supra, auxiliary machinery not necessarily a part of the marine engine, but useful and important in its operation, is material necessary for the building of the machinery of a vessel. In this view there is complete harmony between the decisions in United States v. Outerbridge, supra, and United States v. Kennedy & Moon, supra. The forced-draft apparatus in the case at bar is no more a complete piece of machinery than a wireless apparatus; it is no more definitely attached to the vessel than a wireless apparatus, and, under the law which prohibits a vessel from leaving a port without a wireless apparatus, it is not as necessary or essential as a wireless apparatus. It is definitely attached to the vessel, and by its action upon the boiler, creating a forced draft, it facilitates the action of the engine, the movement of the vessel and reduces the consumption of fuel.

We think the apparatus in question comes within the meaning of the word "materials," in the beginning of the subsection, as "necessary for the construction of naval vessels," and also within the meaning of the word "material," as used farther along in the subsection, "necessary for the building of their machinery."

The protest is sustained.

Protests 932056-9 of Maurice B. Carlin, port of Baltimore.

These protests were filed against the assessment of duty upon two Howden fans and four engines, in all, two forced-draft units of the same character and purpose as the forced-draft unit which was the subject of John Reid & Co.'s protest 932236, decided above. The record in these protests differs in no material respect from the record in John Reid & Co.'s case, and what we have said in the decision of that case applies with equal force to the facts and issued raised by these protests of Maurice B. Carlin.

However, it appears from the record that protests 932056 and 932058, which are duplicates of protests 932057 and 932059, were filed before liquidation. The requirements of paragraph N of section 3 of the tariff act of 1913 have not been complied with in the protests of Maurice B. Carlin, numbered 932056 and 932058. The same are hereby dismissed.

As to protests 932057 and 932059 of Maurice B. Carlin, and protest 932236 of John Reid & Co., the claim under subsection 5, of paragraph J of section 4, tariff act of 1913, for free entry is sustained. The collectors will reliquidate the entries accordingly.

OTHER BOARD CASES.

Summary of decisions of the Board of General Appraisers.

Treasury Department, Sept. 16, 1919.

The following abstracts of decisions of the Board of United States General Appraisers at New York are published for the information and guidance of officers of the customs and others concerned. While the decisions are not of sufficient general interest to print in full, the summary herein given will be of assistance to customs officials in easily locating cases and tracing important facts.

L. S. ROWE,
Assistant Secretary.

Board 1—McClelland, Sullivan, and Brown.
Board 2—Fischer, Howell, and Weller.
Board 3—Waite, Hay, and Adamson.

Before Board 3, September 8, 1919.

Foreign Repairs to American Vessels.

No. 43332.—Protest 931482 of Pioneer Steamship Co. (Cleveland).

Hay, General Appraiser: This is a protest against the assessment of duty upon certain repairs made upon American vessels while laid up for the winter at a Canadian port, at 50 per cent under the provisions of section 3114 of the Revised Statutes, the protestants claiming free entry.

The accepted statement of fact at the hearing indicates that the vessels were in some measure within the control of the United States Food Administration which ordered their destination changed, while en route, from a port of the United States to a port of Canada. When they arrived at the Canadian port the vessels were forced to remain for the winter, and before they were permitted to leave by the United States inspector in Canada, to make repairs. These are the repairs upon which the duty in question was assessed.

No provision of law for free entry is cited in the protest, and from the record it would appear that the protestant has applied for relief under the provisions of section 3115, Revised Statutes, which, in so far as it is pertinent, reads as follows:

"Sec. 3115. If the owner or master of such vessel shall, however, furnish good and sufficient evidence that such vessel while in the regular course of her voyage, was compelled by stress of weather or other casualty, to put into such foreign port and purchase such equipments, or make such repairs, to secure the safety of the vessel to enable her to reach her port of destination, then it shall be competent for the Secretary of the Treasury to remit or refund such duties. * * *

Relief under this section was refused in a letter of the Treasury Department, dated February 10, 1919.

The equities of this case appeal to us strongly. But this tribunal has no equity jurisdiction and no power except to ascertain and administer the express provisions of law. Section 3115 seems to give the Secretary of the Treasury exclusive jurisdiction in cases like the one here under consideration, and we know of no provision of law granting free entry to items of repair such as are here involved, and our attention has been called to none.

The protest is overruled.

Before Board 2, September 11, 1919.

Silk-Lined Baskets.

No. 43333.—Protest 808960 of Charles Zinn & Co. (New York).

Silk-lined baskets classified as manufactures of silk at 45 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 318, tariff act of 1913, are claimed dutiable as baskets composed in chief value of bamboo, wood, straw, or compositions of wood, at 25 per cent under paragraph 175.

Opinion by Howell, G. A. It was found that the baskets in question, without the lining, are composed of one or more of the materials specified in paragraph 175; that they are lined with silk; and that the value of the unlined basket exceeds the value of the lining. They were therefore held dutiable under paragraph 175. Steinhardt v. United States (9 Ct. Cust. Appls., —; T. D. 37940) and G. A. 8258 (T. D. 38024) followed.

Before Board 3, September 11, 1919.

Tea Coverings—Bamboo Baskets.

No. 43334.—Protests 851226, etc., of Wm. A. Brown & Co. (New York).

Hay, General Appraiser. These are protests against the assessment of duty upon certain packages containing tea, the protestants claiming that the bamboo basket and tin can are not dutiable as an entirety. The facts present a case identical with that which was the subject of this board's decision in Brown & Co.'s case Abstract 42310, reversed by the Court of Customs Appeals in United States v. Brown & Co. (9 Ct. Cust. Appls., —; T. D. 37903). Less than 5 pounds of tea is put into a tin can, which is snugly fitted into a bamboo basket. These baskets in turn are packed into a large packing case, and in that form the commodity comes into this country.

Since this board was first reversed in the construction placed upon paragraph 627 of the tariff act of 1913 (Wright & Graham Co. v. United States, 5 Ct. Cust. Appls., 453; T. D. 34976), shortly after the enactment of that paragraph, it has been a little difficult to follow the various decisions relative thereto, and to apply the same to the different character of packages in which tea is imported. The case at bar is avowedly brought for the purpose of having the Court of Customs Appeals' decision in United States v. Brown & Co., supra, interpreted. This undoubtedly the court can do much more clearly than we can.

The importer at the hearing called a witness showing the relative value of the tin package and the bamboo basket, but the value of this container is not, in our judgment, one that we can determine in a classification case. In United States v. Brown & Co., supra, it

GOVERNMENT DECISIONS AFFECTING BUSINESS

must have been the court's decision that the bamboo basket was the thing dutiable, although it is not definitely stated whether it is dutiable under he unusual-covering provision of the statute (paragraph R, section 3, tariff act of 1913), or the tea provision (paragraph 627). We think, too, that the court must have treated the tin can and the basket separately, because the tin can was the container of the tea. It was the tea packed in the tin can that made it tea packed in a package, and we think the bamboo basket was considered the dutiable article in United States v. Brown & Co., supra. The commodity unquestionably should be assessed in accordance with the decision of the Court of Customs Appeals in United States v. Brown & Co., supra.

The protests are sustained.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

(T. D. 2924.)

Income and Excess-Profits Taxes.

Revenue Act of 1918—Modification of Articles 1566 and 1567 of Regulation 45.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Office of Commissioner of Internal Revenue, Washington, D. C.

To Collectors of Internal Revenue and others concerned:

1. Article 1566 of Regulations 45, first authorized April 17, 1919, is considered as not being warranted in law, and is hereby modified to read:

"Art. 1566. Exchange of property and stock.—Where property is transferred to a corporation in exchange for its stock, the exchange constitutes a closed transaction and the former owner of the property realizes a gain or loss if the stock has a market value, and such market value is greater or less than the cost or the fair market value as of March 1, 1913 (if acquired prior thereto), of the property given in exchange. For the able constituent of the article, to wit, butter fat, had been wholly or in part abstracted.

On May 1, 1918, the defendant entered a plea of guilty to the information, and the court imposed a fine of $10.

6416. Adulteration of pipsissewa. U. S. * * * v. A. Robinson McIlvaine, Herbert R. McIlvaine, and Donald McIlvaine (McIlvaine Bros.). Pleas of guilty. Fine, $25. (F. & D. No. 8556. I. S. No. 5420-m.)

On January 15, 1918, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against A. Robinson McIlvaine, Herbert R. McIlvaine, and Donald McIlvaine, doing business as McIlvaine Bros., Philadelphia, Pa., alleging shipment by said defendants, in violation of the Food and Drugs act, on or about June 12, 1917, from the State of Pennsylvania into the State of New Jersey, of a quantity of an article labeled in part, "Pipsissewa," which was adulterated.

Examination of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed the following results:

Leaves, pounds, 2; ounces, 11.1.
Stems, pounds, 2; ounces, 9.1.
Total, pounds, 5; ounces, 4.2.
Stems (per cent), 48.8.

Sample is not the pipsissewa (Chimaphila) of the National Formulary, IV Edition, which specifies the leaves accompanied by not more than 5 per cent of stems.

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the information for the reason that it was sold under and by a name recognized in the National Formulary, and differed from the standard (of) strength, quality, and purity, as determined by the tests laid down by the said National Formulary, official at the time of investigation of the article, in that it contained approximately 48 per cent of stems, whereas the National Formulary, official at the time of investigation of the article, in that it contained approximately 48 per cent of stems, whereas the National Formulary, official at the time of investigation of the article, provided that pipsissewa should contain not more than 5 per cent of stems or other foreign matter.

On January 29, 1918, the defendants entered pleas of guilty to the information, and the court imposed a fine of $25.

6417. Adulteration of tomato pulp. U. S. * * * v. 550 Cases * * * of Tomato Pulp. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 8572. I. S. No. 1653-p. S. No. E.-907.)

On November 5, 1917, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of New York, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 550 cases, each containing 48 cans of tomato pulp, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages, at Brooklyn, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about October 9, 1917, by W. H. Roberts & Co., Baltimore, Md., and transported from the State of Maryland into the State of New York, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part, "Seaside Brand Tomato Pulp * * * Packed by W. H. Roberts & Co., Baltimore, Md."

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that it consisted in part of a decomposed vegetable substance.

On March 8, 1918, the said W. H. Roberts & Co., claimant, having consented to the forfeiture of the product, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product should be destroyed by the United States marshal.

6418. Adulteration and misbranding of tomatoes. U. S. * * * v. 500 Cases of Tomatoes. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product ordered released on bond. (F. & D. No. 8577. I. S. No. 3159-p. S. No. E-912.)

On November 6, 1917, the United States attorney for the Northern District of New York, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 500 cases of tomatoes at Utica, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped on October 5, 1917, by the Schall Packing Co., Baltimore, Md., and transported from the State of Maryland into the State of New York, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part, "Royal Club Brand Red Ripe Tomatoes."

Adultration of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that added water had been mixed and packed therewith, so as to reduce and lower and injuriously affect its quality and strength, and had been substituted in part for the article.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in substance for the reason that each of the cans was labeled, "Red Ripe Tomatoes," by which words it was intended to convey that the contents of the cans consisted exclusively of red, ripe tomatoes, whereas the product contained in said cans had mixed with it, and added to the natural tomato, 10 per cent of water, whereby the said contents was not red, ripe tomatoes, and thus the article was misbranded, and the branding upon each can was false and misleading, and deceived and misled the purchaser.

On February 7, 1918, the said Schall Packing Co., claimant, having consented to a decree, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product should be released to said claimant upon the payment of the costs of the proceedings and the execution of a good and sufficient bond, in conformity with section 10 of the act.

6420. Adulteration of catsup. U. S. * * * v. 300 Cases of Catsup. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction or sale. (F. & D. No. 8588. I. S. No. 1211-p. S. No. E-920.)

On November 15, 1917, the United States attorney for the District of Connecticut, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 300 cases, each containing 36 bottles of catsup, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Bridgeport, Conn., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about September 6, 1917, by the Monmouth Seed Co., Matawan, N. J., and transported from the State of New Jersey into the State of Connecticut, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part, "Bonny Best Tomato Catsup * * * Monmouth Seed Co., Matawan, N. J."

Adulteration of the article was alleged in substance in the libel for the reason that it consisted in part of a decomposed vegetabl substance.

On January 30, 1918, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product should be destroyed or sold by the United States marshal.

6421. Adulteration of gelatin. U. S. * * * v. 2 Barrels of Gelatin. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product ordered released on bond. (F. & D. No. 8589. I. S. No. 8522-p. S. No. C-759.)

On November 17, 1917, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Texas, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 2 barrels of gelatin, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Dallas, Tex., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about April 20, 1917, by W. K. Jahn Co., Chicago, Ill., and transported from the State of Illinois into the State of Texas, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

Adulteration of the article was alleged in substance in the libel for the reason that it contained added poisonous and deleterious ingredients, to wit, copper and zinc, and by reason thereof was injurious to health.

On January 23, 1918, the case having come on to be heard and the said W. K. Jahn Co., claimant, having filed a request for the delivery of the goods to it, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product should be delivered to said claimant upon payment of the costs of the proceedings and execution of a bond in the sum of $1,000, in conformity with section 10 of the act.

TAXING OF WORLD SERIES SEATS.

The Bureau of Internal Revenue issues the following:

Plans for the collection of the admission tax on seats for the world's series have been made by the Bureau of Internal Revenue. Officers of the bureau will be in Cincinnati and Chicago to check the box office returns. If the receipts this year equal those of last, Uncle Sam will collect approximately $18,000. The total number of admissions to the games between Boston and Chicago was 128,483. The receipts amounted to $179,619. The tax is 1 cent for each 10 cents or fraction thereof of the amount paid.

Brokers this year are apt to find the business of "scalping" unprofitable. The revenue act of 1918 levies a tax of 50 per cent on the excess charge for tickets sold anywhere except at the ticket offices, where such charge amounts to more than 50 cents. If the excess charge is 50 cents or less the tax is 5 per cent. Brokers are required to register and must obtain from the collectors of internal revenue of the Cincinnati and Chicago districts certificates of registration, which, if they have no established place of business, they must carry about them.

Failure to pay, collect or truly account for the admission tax is punishable by a fine of $1,000. The penalty for "willful refusal" is a fine of not more than $10,000 or not more than one year's imprisonment, or both.

REQUESTS FOR SEALED PROPOSALS.

War Department.

The Paints Branch, Raw Materials Division, office of Director of Purchase, War Department, has invited sealed proposals to satisfy requisitions as follows:

Req. No. 2-20821, Amatol Arsenal, N. J., for 500 gallons of acetone. Opening Oct 11.

Req. No. 13-68206, Fort Mason, Calif., for 100,000 lbs. of basic carbonate white lead in oil. Opening Oct. 9.

Req. No. 1-601-181, Boston, Mass., for 20,000 lbs. of basic carbonate white lead in oil. Opening Oct. 9.

Req. No. 4-2495, Baltimore, Md., for 30,000 lbs. of basic carbonate white lead in oil. Opening Oct. 9.

Req. No. 2-13-320, San Francisco, Calif., for 700 gallons of raw linseed oil. Opening Oct. 10.

Req. No. 13-320, 13-66092, 7-602-67, for 40,000 lbs. of basic carbonate white lead in oil for San Francisco, and 5,000 lbs. basic carbonate white lead in oil for Chicago, Ill. Opening Oct. 15.

Req. No. Ordnance 20, Fort Wright, N. Y., for 75 gallons of projectile paint of various colors. Opening Oct. 11.

Req. No. 10-116, San Antonio, Tex., for 200 bbls. lime. Opening Oct. 10.

Req. No. 0-6108, New Orleans, for 3,900 lbs drop black in oil, 1,000 gallons asphaltum varnish, 1,000 gallons of varnish. Opening Oct. 13.

Req. No. 9-156, New Orleans, for 150 gallons white enamel, 250 gallons flat interior paint, 100 gallons flat interior paint. Opening Oct. 14.

Req. No. 1-7972, 16-9983, 9-115, 8-14841, for 69,600 lbs. white lead in oil. Opening Oct. 13.

Req. No. 2-1609, for an assortment of paints, etc. Opening Oct. 10.

Req. No. 5788, Bunnell, Colo., for 2,700 lbs. of floor wax. Opening Oct. 14.

Req. No. 14-32067, 14-13788-S, Washington D. C., for 720 cans of roach powder. Opening Oct. 11.

Requisition No. 6-603-2, Jeffersonville, Ind., for 200 gals. of rubbing varnish. Opening October 15.

The Clothing and Equipage Branch, Office the Quartermaster General, has invited proposals as follows:

700 pairs of officers' shoes. Opening Oct. 27. (Circular No. 63.)

25,000 pairs of gymnasium shoes. Opening Nov. 3. (Circular No. 64.)

2,500 officers' overcoats. Opening Oct. 21. (Circular No. 65.)

The Procurement Branch, office of the Chief of Engineers, has invited sealed proposals for furnishing transformers with controlling panel and accessories. Bids to be opened Oct. 21.

The Machinery and Engineering Materials Division, Office of the Director of Purchase, invited sealed proposals for furnishing submarine cable (Circular No. M. E. 60), bids to be opened Oct. 15, and for furnishing Guy thimbles (Circular No. M. E. 57), bids to be opened Oct. 6.

The Machinery and Engineering Materials Division has invited bids for cable and conduit (Circular M. E. 59). To be opened October 15.

The Spare Parts and Tires Branch, Motors and Vehicles Division, has invited proposals as follows: Tire repair material, MTR-3520, opening Oct. 16; bicycle casings, MTR-3516, opening Oct. 16; vulcanizer, MTR-3521, opening Oct. 16; vulcanizing tools, MTR-3519, opening Oct. 10; batteries, MTR-3432, opening Oct. 27; bicycle tubes, MTR-3502, opening Oct. 16.

The Construction Division has requested bids on approximately 340,000 feet of common white or Norway pine lumber for Rock Island Arsenal. Requisition No. 0-1880, Proposal No. 225. Bids to be opened October 15.

The office of the Chief Signal Officer, has invited proposals for furnishing 400 lead sets for generator for airplane radio telegraph (Schedule P. R. 1597-1 C. P.), bids to be opened Oct. 9, and 450 panel boards (Schedule P. R. 1598-C. P.), bids to be opened Oct. 8.

The Camp Supply Officer, Camp A. A. Humphreys, Va., will receive bids until O. 10 for the sale of waste barrels and kegs.

The Zone Supply Officer, Fort Mason, Cal., has invited bids for supplying hay, oats, and bran, for Manila and Honolulu. Bids to be opened October 21.

The General Supplies Division will make purchases as follows:

Commodity Branch No. 2. Buyer, W. R. Mitchell, Room 1747, 12 noon, Oct. 7—
- Dispensers, Soap, Liquid, 12 each.
- Pins, Clothes, 12,000 each.
- Mattings, Rubber, 44 4-9 yards.

Commodity Branch No. 3. Buyer, H. A Clemetsen, First Lieut., Room 1744, 12 noon, Oct. 7—
- Books, Memo., L. L. Covers only, 5 x 7 3-4 in., 100 each.

Commodity Branch No. 3. Buyer, C. F. Stopford, Room 1746, 12 noon, Oct. 7—
- Challenge No. 1 Eyeleting Machine, 100 each.
- Cutter Punch Perforating Machine, 100 each.
- Clipless No. 1 Perforating Machine, 100 each.
- Triumph Punches, 100 each.
- Hummer Punches, 200 each.

Commodity Branch No. 2. Buyer, W. B. Mitchell, Room 1747, 12 noon, Oct. 8, 1919—
- Shades, Dome, Opal glass, 200 each.
- Burners, Lamp, 144 each.

Commodity Branch No. 2. Buyer, D. W. Jasper, Room 1749, 12 noon, Oct 6, 1919—
- Balls, Base, 6,000 each.
- Balls, Basket, 600 each.
- Bats, Baseball, 1,000 each.
- Gloves, Fielders', 500 each.
- Inflators, 200 each.
- Mitts, Catchers', 200 each.
- Mitts, First Base, 200 each.
- Nets, Volley Ball, 300 each.
- Needles, Lacing, 200 each.
- Balls, Cage. 100 each.
- Bladders, Basket Ball, 200 each.
- Nets, Cage Ball, 100 each.

Commodity Branch No. 2. Buyer, J. L. Edwards, Room 1745, 12 noon, Oct. 4, 1919—
- Tanks, Bucket, 412 each.

Navy Department.

Sale of United States naval vessel.—United States S. Coast Torpedo Boat No. 16 (ex-Thornton), now at Norfolk, Va., will be sold by sealed proposals receivable at the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., until 12 o'clock noon, October 15, 1919. Exact location may be ascertained from the commandant of the Fifth Naval District, Hampton Roads, Va., and should be obtained before making trips for inspection. Sale will be for cash to highest bidder. Right to reject all bids reserved. Forms of proposal, information concerning the vessel, and the terms of sale obtainable from Bureau of Supplies and Accounts or commandant of above district.

JOSEPHUS DANIELS,
9-13-19. Secretary of the Navy.

The Bureau of Supplies and Accounts will receive bids for the purchase of the vessels enumerated below until the dates specified, as follows:

Until October 8—Twenty sub-chasers, located in various naval districts, the appraised values of which range from $20,000 to $27,000; Ash Lighters 53 to 58, all scows, located in various naval districts, the appraised values ranging from $2,500 to $4,000.

Until October 9—The Wemootah, motor boat; location Third Naval District; appraised value, $10,000. The Nerita, motor boat; location, Fifth Naval District; appraised value, $12,000. The Elizabeth, motor boat; location, Fifth Naval District; appraised value, $7,000. The Corona, steam yacht; location, Marine Basin, Ulmer Park, Brooklyn; appraised value, $70,000. The Emeline, steam yacht; location, Ulmer Park, Brooklyn; appraised value, $51,000. The St. Sebastian, motor boat; location, Seventh Naval District; appraised value, $2,000. The Sylvia, motor boat; location, Seventh Naval District; appraised value, $1,500. The Parthenia, motor yacht; location, Marine Basin, Ulmer Park, Brooklyn; appraised value, $5,000. The Vega, steam yacht; location, Fourth Naval District; appraised value, $102,000. The Pope Mary, motor boat; location, Seventh Naval District; appraised value, $5,000. Twenty sub-chasers, located in various naval districts, the appraised values of which range from $15,000 to $22,000.

Until October 15—The Shrewsbury, motor patrol; location, Fourth Naval District; appraised value, $12,000. The Shark, motor patrol; location, First Naval District; appraised value, $7,000. The Marie, motor boat; location, Third Naval District; appraised value, $6,000. The Shur, motor patrol; location, First Naval District; appraised value, $7,000. The Jeannette, motor patrol; Sixth Naval District; appraised value, $1,600. The Mifflin, wooden barge; location, Third Naval District; appraised value, $200. The Success, freight lighter; location, Third Naval District; appraised value, $7,000. The Ranier, motor boat; location, San Francisco; appraised value, $60,000. The Broadbill, motor boat; location, San Francisco; appraised value, $21,000. The Fearless, a tug; location, Cape May, N. J.; appraised value, $17,000.

Until October 20—The Coyote, motor boat; location, Grant Park Naval Station, Chicago; appraised value, $1,500. The Sister, steam yacht; location, New Orleans; appraised value, $3,500. The Maggie, motor boat (house boat); location, Norfolk, Va.; appraised value, $9,500. The Wachusett, motor boat; location, First Naval District; appraised value, $13,000. The Actus, steam yacht; location, First Naval District; appraised value, $25,000. The Hetman, motor boat; location, Miami, Fla.; appraised value, $14,500. The Russ, motor boat; location, Miami, Fla.; appraised value $14,500. The Najenda, motor boat; location, New Orleans; appraised value, $6,500. The Daiquiri, motor boat; location, East Boston, Mass.; appraised value, $14,500. The Estella, motor boat; location, Bumpkin Island; appraised value, $4,000. The Admiral II, steam yacht; location, Boston, Mass.; appraised value, $18,000. The Arcturus, motor yacht; location, New York; appraised value, $15,000. The Naushan, steam yacht; location, Benson Hurst, N. Y.; appraised value, $22,000. The Rondo, motor boat; location, Key West, Fla.; appraised value, $2,500. The Atlantis, motor yacht; location, New York; appraised value, $5,000. The Kwasind (ex-Nokomis I) steam yacht; location, New York; appraised value, $87,000. The Sea Gull, motor boat; location, Fifth Naval District; appraised value, $6,000. The Halcyon II, steam yacht; location, First Naval District; appraised value, $22,000. The Margaret, steam yacht; location, Third Naval District; appraised value, $60,000. Transport City of South Haven; location, First Naval District; appraised value, $219,000.

Department of the Interior.

Sealed Proposals marked "Proposals on Family Flour, Forage, Etc.," will be received at the U. S. Indian Warehouse, 308 Green Street, Chicago, Ill., until 10 o'clock a. m., Oct. 10, 1919, for furnishing the following articles required for the Indian Service during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1920.

The Panama Canal.

Circular No. 1309—Proposals for iron or steel sheets, tool steel, iron or steel rope, pipe fittings, cocks, valves, floor drains, drills, taps, stocks and dies, files, snaths, vises, saws, wrenches, screwdrivers, shears, chisels, mattocks, wooden chairs, acteone, sulphuric acid, carbon bisulphide, lime, petroleum jelly, glue, cylinder oil, paints and ingredients, Shannon cases, lead pencils, and paper. To be opened Oct. 21, 1919.

Proposals for steel, pig iron, springs, lead, tin, zinc, steel rope, wire rope, barrel bolts, milling cutters, brass cups, tackle blocks, air hose, glue, shop tools and machines, metal, wooden and wicker furniture, paper, and creosoted piling. Circular 1307—to be opened Oct. 18.

Proposals for the purchase of one Tug Boat offered for sale by the Panama Canal. Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the General Purchasing Officer, the Panama Canal, Washington, D. C., until 10:30 o'clock a. m., Oct. 22, 1919, at which time they will be opened in public, for purchasing the above-mentioned tug boat. Blanks and information relating to this Circular (1308) may be obtained from this office or the offices of the Assistant Purchasing Agents, 24 State Street, New York City; 606 Common Street, New Orleans, La.; and Fort Mason, San Francisco, Calif.; also from the United States Engineer offices in the principal cities throughout the United States.—A. L. Flint, General Purchasing Officer.

Notices of Judgment Under the Food and Drugs Act

6412. Adulteration and misbranding of chocolate liquor. U. S. * * * v. Runkel Bros., a corporation. Plea of guilty. Fine, $50. (F. & D. No. 8534. I. S. No. 12004-m.)

On Jan. 24, 1919, the United States attorney for the Southern District of New York acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against Runkel Bros., a corporation, New York, N. Y., alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on June 3, 1916, from the State of New York into the State of Louisiana, of a quantity of an article labeled in part, "Chocolate Liquor," which was adulterated and misbranded.

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed the following results:

Ether extract (per cent)	50.64
Ash (per cent)	4.32
Water-insoluble ash (per cent)	2.57
Acid-insoluble ash (per cent)	.57
Crude fiber (per cent)	3.54

Constants of Fat.

Critical temperature of dissolution:	
Sample	84.0
True cacao butter	94.0
Saponification No.	196.1
Iodin No.	35.3
Reichert-Meissl No.	1.1
Free fatty acids as oleic (per cent)	2.3
Titer test of fatty acids	47.2
Ash (per cent)	4.32
Neutralization No. of fatty acids	207.4
Iodin No. of fatty acids	33.0

Microscopic examination: More than 5 per cent of shells present.

Fat has darker color than normal cacao butter. Mixed fatty acids have much stronger odor than those of cacao butter.

Analysis shows presence of excessive amount of cacao shells and presence of foreign fat.

Adultration of the article was alleged in the information for the reason that certain substances, to wit, cacao shells and a fat or fats foreign to chocolate, had been mixed and packed with the article so as to lower or reduce and injuriously affect its quality and strength, and had been substituted in whole or in part for chocolate liquor which the article purported to be.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statement, to wit, "Chocolate Liquor," borne on the label attached to the package containing the article, regarding the article and the ingredients and substances contained therein, was false and misleading in that it represented that the article was chocolate liquor; and for the further reason that it was labeled as aforesaid, so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser into the belief that it was chocolate liquor, whereas, in truth and in fact, it was not chocolate liquor, but was a mixture composed in part of added cacao shells, and a fat or fats foreign to chocolate liquor; and for the further reason that it was a mixture composed in part of added cacao shells and a fat or fats foreign to chocolate liquor, prepared in imitation of chocolate liquor, and was sold under the distinctive name of another article, to wit, chocolate liquor.

On February 5, 1919, the defendant company entered a plea of guilty to the information, and the court imposed a fine of $50.

5415. Adultration of milk. U. S. * * * v. Kattie E. Samson. Plea of guilty. Fine, $10. (F. & D. No. 8550. I. S. No. 904-m.)

On January 22, 1918, the United States attorney for the District of New Hampshire, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against Kattie E. Samson, Lancaster, N. H., alleging shipment by said defendant, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on or about July 13, 1916, from the State of New Hampshire into the State of Massachusetts, of a quantity of milk which was adulterated.

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed the following results:

Fat, per cent, 3.00, 2.90; solids, per cent, 11.59, 11.94; solids not fat, per cent, 8.50, 9.04.

Products is deficient in fat indicating skimming.

Adultration of the article was alleged in the information for the reason that a valu-

rule applicable where a corporation, in connection with a reorganization, merger or consolidation, exchange property for stock, see Article 1567."

2. Article 1567 of Regulations 45, as amended by Treasury Decision 2879, is amended to read as follows:

"Art. 1567. Exchange of stock for other stock of no greater par value.—In general, where two (or more) corporations unite their properties by either (a) the dissolution of corporation B and the sale of its assets to corporation A, or (b) the sale of its property by B to A and the dissolution of B, or (c) the sale of the stock of B to A and the dissolution of B, or (d) the merger of B into A, or (e) the consolidation of the corporations, no taxable income is received from the transaction by A or B or the stockholders of either, provided the sole consideration received by B and its stockholders in (a), (b), (c), and (d) is stock or securities of A, and by A and B and their stockholders in (e) is stock or securities of the consolidated corporation, in any case of no greater aggregate par or face value than the old stock and securities surrendered. The term 'reorganization,' as used in Section 202 of the statute, includes cases of corporate readjustment where stockholders exchange their stock for the stock of a holding corporation, provided the holding corporation and the original corporation, in which it holds stock, are so closely related that the two corporations are affiliated as defined in Section 240 (b) of the statute and article 633, and are thus required to file consolidated returns. So-called 'no-par-value stock' issued under a statute or statutes which require the corporation to fix in a certificate or on its books of account or otherwise an amount of capital or an amount of stock issued which may not be impaired by the distribution of dividends, will for the purpose of this section be deemed to have a par value representing an aliquot part of such amount, proper account being taken of any preferred stock issued with a preference as to principal. In the case (if any) in which no such amount of capital or issued stock is so required, 'no-par-value stock' received in exchange will be regarded for purposes of this section as having in fact no par or face value, and consequently as having 'no greater aggregate par or face value' than the stock or securities exchanged therefor."

DANIEL C. ROPER,
Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

(T. D. 2925)

Income and Profits Taxes.

Bonds Under Sections 214 (a) (12), 234 (a) (14), and 1320 of the Revenue Act of 1918.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Office of Commissioner of Internal Revenue,
Washington, D. C.

To Collectors of Internal Revenue and Others Concerned:

Sections 214 (a) (12) and 234 (a) (14) of the Revenue Act of 1918, provide in part as follows:

"At the time of filing return for the taxable year 1918 a taxpayer may file a claim in abatement based on the fact that he has sustained a substantial loss (whether or not actually realized by sale or other disposition) resulting from any material reduction (not due to temporary fluctuation) of the value of the inventory for such taxable year, or from the actual payment after the close of such taxable year of rebates in pursuance of contracts entered into during such year upon sales made during such year. In such case payment of the amount of the tax covered by such claim shall not be required until the claim is decided, but the taxpayer shall accompany his claim with a bond in double the amount of the tax covered by the claim, with sureties satisfactory to the Commissioner, conditioned for the payment of any part of such tax found to be due, with interest."

Section 1320 of the same act provides, in part:

"That wherever by the laws of the United States or regulations made pursuant thereto, any person is required to furnish any recognizance, stipulation, bond, guaranty, or undertaking, hereinafter called 'penal bond,' with surety or sureties, such person may, in lieu of such surety or sureties, deposit as security with the official having authority to approve such penal bond, United States Liberty bonds or other bonds of the United States in a sum equal at their par value to the amount of such penal bond required to be furnished, together with an agreement authorizing such official to collect or sell such bonds so deposited in case of any default in the performance of any of the conditions or stipulations of such penal bond. The acceptance of such United States bonds in lieu of surety or sureties required by law shall have the same force and effect as individual or corporate sureties, or certified checks, bank drafts, postoffice money orders, or cash, for the penalty or amount of such penal bond. The bonds deposited hereunder and such other United States bonds as may be substituted therefor from time to time as such security, may be deposited with the Treasurer, * * * of the United States, * * * which shall issue receipt therefor, describing such bonds so deposited. As soon as security for the performance of such penal bond is no longer necessary, such bonds so deposited shall be returned to the depositor."

Article 268 of Regulations No. 45 provides in part as follows, relative to claims for losses in inventory and from rebates:

"In the case of a claim in abatement filed with a return payment of the amount of the tax covered thereby shall not be required until the claim is decided, provides the taxpayer files therewith a bond on Form 1124 in double the amount of the tax covered by the claim, conditioned for the payment of any part of such tax found to be due with interest at the rate of 12 per cent per annum. The bond shall be executed by a security company holding a certificate of authority from the Secretary of the Treasury as an acceptable surety on Federal bonds and shall be subject to the approval of the Commissioner."

The bond executed on Form 1124, pursuant to Article 268 of Regulations No. 45, together with the abatement claim, should be forwarded by the collector to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue. When it is received by the Commissioner it will be detached from the abatement claim and forwarded to the Surety Bond Section of the Treasury Department for certification as to the sufficiency of the sureties. The Surety Bond Section will, after certification, return the bond to the Commissioner for his approval. When he has approved the bond he will cause it to be attached to the abatement claim.

In case the claimant, in accordance with the provisions contained in Section 1320 of the Revenue Act of 1918, elects to offer, in lieu of the surety or sureties provided for on Farm 1124, United States Liberty Bonds or other bonds of the United States as security he should execute in duplicate a bond and agreement on Form 1124a, prescribed below. The original should accompany the United States bonds offered as security; the duplicate should be forwarded by the collector with the abatement claim to the Commissioner. If such bond and agreement is executed by corporation a duly certified copy of the resolution of the board of directors, authorizing the execution, should be attached. The United States Liberty bonds or other bonds of the United States, offered as security, shall at their par value be not less than the amount of the penal sum of the bond executed on Form 1124a, which shall be in double the amount of the tax covered by the abatement claim. The bonds so offered as security must be delivered to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue at the obligor's risk and expense. Coupon bonds cannot safely be forwarded by registered mail unless insured by the obligor against risk and loss in transit. Registered bonds so offered as security must be registered in the name of the obligor and duly assigned to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue at or before the date of deposit with the Commissioner and need not be insured when forwarded by registered mail, unless the obligor so elects. In connection with effecting insurance of bonds shipped

(Continued on page 23.)

GOVERNMENT SUPPLIES FOR SALE

SEA ISLAND COTTON.

Sept 30, 1919.

The War Department authorizes publication of the following statement from the Office of the Director of Sales:

Request for informal bids on Sea Island cotton.

The Materials Disposal and Salvage Division of the Air Service invites, and will receive until the close of business on October 14, informal bids on 9,204 bales of Sea Island, American-Egyptian, and Egyptian cotton, which was acquired by the War Department to be utilized in the manufacture of airplane and balloon fabrics, but has now been declared surplus. Bids may be for any or all of the stock offered. The Government will act on these bids, either accepting or rejecting them, on or before October 18. Bids should be addressed to the Materials Disposal and Salvage Division, Air Service, Sixth Street and Missouri Avenue Northwest, Washington, D. C.

Bids must be for the stock "as is" at present location. Warehouse weights as of date of delivery will govern, and bidders whose offers are accepted will be required, immediately upon notification of the acceptance of their bids, to deposit in cash, by certified check or other security acceptable to the Government, an amount equal to 10 per cent of their bids. The Government reserves the right to reject any or all bids or any part or parts thereof. This cotton is all baled, and, being sold "as is," the War Department will not be responsible for its grading.

Successful bidders will be required to remove the stocks which they may acquire within 30 days from the acceptance of their bids, and to complete, at the time of removal of stock, payment for their purchases.

The cotton offered for sale is the type of fibre used in the manufacture of the better class of cotton textiles and in the manufacture of cord tires.

The cotton offered for sale is described and located as follows:

In storage at Bellville Warehouse, New Bedford, Mass., 103 bales containing 54,617 pounds of American-Egyptian cotton, Prima grade; and 49 bales, containing 37,370 pounds of Egyptian cotton, Sakellarides.

In storage at the plant of the Neild Manufacturing Company, New Bedford, Mass., 10 bales, containing 7,405 pounds of Egyptian cotton, second and third grades.

In storage at the plant of the Lawton Mills Corporation, Plainfield, Conn., 712 bales, containing 351,685 pounds of Arizona-Egyptian cotton, Prima grade No. 1.

In storage at the plant of Pierce Brothers, Ltd., New Bedford, Mass., 27 bales, containing 9,968 pounds of fancy Sea Island cotton; nine bales, containing 3,971 pounds of choice Sea Island cotton; and 93 bales, containing 33,300 pounds of extra choice Sea Island cotton.

In storage at the New Bedford Storage Warehouse, Terminal Store, New Bedford, Mass., 51 bales, containing 19,229 pounds of fancy Sea Island cotton; 658 bales, containing 244,789 pounds of choice Sea Island cotton; and 333 bales, containing 127,576 pounds of extra choice Sea Island cotton.

In storage at Bellville Warehouse, New Bedford, Mass., 1,451 bales, containing 608,179 pounds of fancy Sea Island cotton; 1,373 bales, containing 535,725 pounds of choice Sea Island cotton, and 3,087 bales, containing 1,220,691 pounds of extra choice Sea Island cotton.

In storage at Acushnet Mills, New Bedford, Mass., 49 bales, containing 19,126 pounds of extra choice Sea Island cotton.

In storage at Gosnold Mills, New Bedford, Mass., 90 bales, containing 33,673 pounds, of fancy Sea Island cotton; and 127 bales, containing 54,182 pounds of extra choice Sea Island cotton.

In storage at Potomska Mills, New Bedford, Mass., 105 bales, containing 42,375 pounds of fancy Sea Island cotton.

In storage at Maverick Mills, East Boston, Mass., 50 bales, containing 20,982 pounds of fancy Sea Island cotton.

In storage at Taber Mills, New Bedford, Mass., 34 bales, containing 12,736 pounds of fancy Sea Island cotton.

In storage at the plant of the Fisher Manufacturing Company, Fisherville, Mass., 77 bales, containing 30,150 pounds of extra choice Sea Island cotton.

In storage at the plant of the Hathaway Manufacturing Company, New Bedford, Mass., 91 bales, containing 36,745 pounds of extra choice Sea Island cotton.

In storage at the Butler Mills, New Bedford, Mass., 101 bales, containing 44,136 pounds of fancy Sea Island cotton.

In storage at the Davis Mills, Fall River, Mass., 40 bales, containing 15,763 pounds of fancy Sea Island cotton; and 24 bales, containing 10,555 pounds of extra choice Sea Island cotton.

In storage at the plant of the Lincoln Manufacturing Company, Fall River, Mass., 12 bales, containing 4,921 pounds of fancy Sea Island cotton; and eight bales, containing 3,630 pounds of extra choice Sea Island cotton.

In storage at the plant of the Paul Whitin Manufacturing Company, Northbridge, Mass., 93 bales, containing 35,003 pounds of fancy Sea Island cotton.

In storage at the Bellville Warehouse, New Bedford, Mass., 347 bales, containing 138,420 pounds of extra choice Sea Island cotton.

WEBBING.

The War Department authorizes publication of the following statement from the Office of the Director of Sales:

The Director of Sales announces that the Surplus Property Division of the Quartermaster General of the Army is offering for sale under sealed proposals 281,580 yards of webbing, stored at Philadelphia, and 30,502 yards of cotton tape and 2,553,052¼ yards of webbing, stored at Boston, bids for which will be opened at 10 o'clock on the morning of October 2, 1919.

The Webbing stored at Philadelphia consists of 118,490 yards, ¾ inch wide, olive drab color, and weighing .31 ounce; 33,000 yards, 1¼ inches wide, grey color, weighing .52 ounce; 18,600 yards, 1¼ inches wide, grey color, weighing .52 ounce; and 111,490 yards, 1¼ inches wide, grey color, weighing .88 ounce. Bids for this material will be opened by the Surplus Property Officer, Zone Supply Office, 21st Street and Oregon Avenue, Philidelphia, and no bids for less than 1,000 yards will be received.

The webbing stored at Boston consists of the following lots: 50,189½ yards, color olive drab, weight .86 ounce, width 2 inches; 55,875 yards, color olive drab, weight .86 ounce, width 2 inches; 81,904 yards, color olive drab, weight .86 ounce, width 2 inches; 153,288 yards, color olive drab, weight .86 ounce, width 2 inches; 86,498¼ yards, color olive drab, weight .86 ounce, 3-ply, width 2 inches; 32,864½ yards, color olive drab, weight .86 ounce, 5-ply, width 2 inches; 953,856 yards, color olive drab, weight 1.20 ounces, width 2 inches; 21,011½ yards, color olive drab, weight 1 ounce, width 1¼ inches; 14,216 yards, color olive drab, weight .86 ounce, width 2 inches; 71,750 yards, color olive drab, weight .33 ounce, width ½ inch; 700,000 yards, color olive drab, weight .33 ounce, width ½ inch; 172,080 yards, color olive drab, weight .33 ounce, width ½ inch; 105,720 yards, color olive drab, weight .33 ounce, width ½ inch; 53,800 yards, color olive drab, weight .33 ounce, width ½ inch. The cotton tapes consist of 30,502 yards, ⅞ of an inch wide. Bids for this material will be opened by the Surplus Property Officer, Zone Supply Office, Army Supply Base, Boston, Mass., and no bids for less than 1,000 yards will be considered.

Inspection of the webbing may be made before bids are submitted by applying to the Surplus Property Officer in the city where the goods is stored. All proposals must be accompanied by bond, certified check or other security acceptable to the Government amounting to 10 per cent of the total bid.

Particulars and special bid forms may be secured from the Surplus Property Officer, Zone Supply Office, in any of the following cities: Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Newport News, Atlanta, New Orleans, San Antonio, El Paso, Chicago, Jeffersonville, Ind., Omaha, St. Louis and San Francisco.

TIN PLATE.

The War Department authorizes publication of the following statement from the Office of the Director of Sales:

The Director of Sales announces

(Continued on page 23.)

ARMY SUBSISTENCE DIVISION BULLETINS

The following bulletins, issued by the Subsistence Division, Office of the Director of Purchase and Storage, War Department, are for inclusion in the Inspection Manual:

SUPPLEMENT No. 1.

Fresh Potatoes (Irish).

Irish Potato Inspection Certificate—How to Fill Out.

In order to conform with change in tolerance on potatoes made by War Department Specifications No. 428-73, dated May 10, 1919, that part of Inspection Manual Bulletin No. 37, March 1, 1919, entitled Fresh Potatoes (Irish), which pertains to tolerance, is hereby amended, and the following is substituted therefor: "In order to allow for variations incident to commercial grading and handling 5 per cent by weight of any lot may be under the prescribed size, and in addition, 6 per cent by weight of any such lot may be below the remaining requirements of this grade."

The tolerance of 5 per cent by weight for potatoes which are below the minimum size, therefore, remains the same as previously provided in Inspection Manual Bulletin No. 37, but that of 6 per cent by weight for potatoes below the remaining requirements of this grade is an increase of tolerance, as previous specifications provided for a tolerance of only 3 per cent for potatoes below quality specifications other than decay.

SUPPLEMENT No. 2.

Fresh Onions (Domestic, Late or Northern, and Bermuda.)

Onion Inspection Certificate—How to Fill Out.

In order to conform with change in tolerance on onions made by War Department Specification No. 428-59, dated May 10, 1919, that part of Inspection Manual Bulletin No. 39, March 1, 1919, entitled Fresh Onions (Domestic, Late or Northern, and Bermuda) which pertains to tolerance is hereby amended, and the following (applicable to all requirements taken collectively of the respective grades) substituted therefor: "In order to allow for variation incident to commercial grading and handling, 6 per cent by weight of any lot of either domestic, late or Bermuda types need not meet the stated requirements of the respective grades."

The tolerance of 5 per cent for onions which are below the minimum size, and of 3 per cent for those below quality specifications (other than decay), making a total of 8 per cent, as previously provided in Inspection Manual Bulletin No. 39, is, therefore, reduced, and the tolerance hereafter shall not exceed 6 per cent by weight for any single defect or combination of defects (other than decay).

(AMENDMENT 8 TO B. A. I. ORDER 211.)

United States Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Animal Industry.

Amendment to B. A. I. Order 211 (Regulations Governing the Meat Inspection of the United States Department of Agriculture).

United States Department of Agriculture, Office of the Secretary, Washington, D. C., June 11, 1919.

Under authority conferred by law upon the Secretary of Agriculture, the regulations governing the meat inspection of the United States Department of Agriculture are hereby amended by the addition of Regulation 28 as follows:

Regulation 28. The carcasses of cattle which are slaughtered on the farm or other place designated by the Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry and which are examined by bureau inspectors at the time of slaughter, may be marked "Inspected and passed" by the inspectors if, upon inspection, they are found to be sound, healthful, wholesome, and fit for human food.

The provisions of Regulation 2 and section 1 of Regulation 4 of these regulations are hereby modified to conform with the provisions of this regulation.

This amendment for the purpose of identification is designated as Amendment 8 to B. A. I. Order 211, and shall become and be effective on and after June 16, 1919.

D. F. HOUSTON,
Secretary of Agriculture.

SUGAR—SOURCE.

The common sugar of trade may be produced from the juice of the sugar-cane and from the sap of sugar beets, maple and several species of the palm. Its chemical name is sucrose. Cane sugar and beet sugar are the varieties of greatest commercial importance.

The sugar-cane plant is cultivated in all tropical and sub-tropical countries. It is grown extensively in Louisiana, the West Indies, Central America and along the entire coast of northern South America; and throughout large portions of Asia and the East Indies. Very little is grown in southern Europe. Hawaii is a heavy producer.

The sugar-cane has been much improved by cultivation and selection, with great increase in sugar yield.

The sugar beet is yellowish and much larger than the garden beet. Its sugar yield has been increased by years of careful selection and propagation; important varieties are the Silesian, French Vilmorin, Siberian and Imperial.

Varieties.

The term sugar is applied by the chemist to a large series of substances which have a certain style of chemical make-up or construction in common, although in other features these substances may differ widely, so that it would not necessarily occur to a layman to class them together.

Cane Sugar.—Cane sugar is the solid, crystalized product resulting from the evaporation of the juice of the sugar-cane.

Beet Sugar.—Beet sugar is the solid, crystallized product resulting from the evaporation of the juice of the sugar beet.

Maple Sugar.—Maple sugar (maple concrete) is the solid, crystallized product resulting from the evaporation of maple sap or maple sirup.

The refined sugar of commerce, whether made from cane or beets, is the same; its chemical name is sucrose. The predominating sugar in the maple sugar of commerce is also sucrose.

Invert Sugar.—Invert sugar is ordinarily made by heating cane sugar (sucrose) in solution in water with some acid. In this process the cane sugar reacts with water and forms two other sugars, dextrose and levulose, in a very exact and constant ratio. Their mixture constitutes what is know as invert sugar. It is found in nature in honey.

Corn Sugar.—Corn sugar, also called starch sugar, is made commercially by the action of acid upon starch manufactured from corn or other plants. When sold in solid form, it is mainly dextrose; but it is usually sold as a thick sirup, called corn sirup, and frequently know as glucose.

Grape Sugar.—Grape sugar (dextrose) is so named because of its occurrence in grapes; but, as sold in the trade, is made from corn, and is the same as corn sugar in its solid form.

Milk Sugar.—Milk sugar (lactose) is a slightly-sweet crystallizable sugar found in milk. When milk turns sour the lactic acid which gives it its acidity is formed from lactose by the lactic acid ferment.

Malt Sugar.—Malt sugar is made by sprouting barley and thus developing diastase, a ferment, which under proper conditions of moisture and temperature changes the starch in the grain to maltose, a sugar. Diastase also converts starch of other grains to maltose, but under these conditions it is not practicable to crystallize the sugar. The sprouted dried barley is called malt. This sugar, maltose, forms the basis of malt extracts and is used by the brewing and distilling industries, the maltose being converted by yeast to alcohol, which forms the important ingredients in beer, ale or whiskey.

Palm Sugar.—Palm sugar or "Klaur Sugar" is sugar extracted by natives from palm trees, principally in India in the valley of the Ganges. When refined, it is identical with beet and cane sugar. Limited quantities are exported to Great Britain. It is extracted from the Palmyra date, and the coco and jaggery palms, and is frequently designated as "Jaggery Sugar."

Manufacture—Cane Sugar.

Cane juice is usually extracted by crushing the cane between series of revolving steel rolls, while hot water is sprayed on the cane to soften the fibre and aid in the extraction of the juice.

This juice, after the addition of lime, is heated to from 212 degrees to 235 degrees Fahrenheit and the greater part of the foreign matter present eliminated, first in a setting tank, and then by the use of filters.

The clarified juice, which is light-brown, thin and watery, is boiled in an evaporator and concentrated to a sirup containing from 25 to 35 per cent of the original amount of water.

This sirup, when boiled in a vacuum-pan, crystallizes, leaving a thick mother-liquor (molasses) containing sugar and the remaining impurities.

The crystallized sugar is separated from the mother-liquor in a centrifugal machine, i. e., a rapidly-whirling perforated metal basket. This separation is never complete, a thin layer of molasses adhering to the pure sugar crystals and giving the brown color and characteristic flavor of the brown or "soft" sugar of trade.

The refine raw sugar, it is first dissolved in water, this solution is then clarified by the use of bone char, evaporated in vacuum-pans to crystallization, centrifugalized, and the dry sugar crystals packed for the market.

Reference is made to Inspection Manual Bulletin No. 45, on "Sirups," paragraph on the manufacture of Refiners' Sirup.

Beet Sugar.

Beets are first washed and sliced into very small pieces by machinery. The juice, rich in sugar, is then extracted from these pieces with hot water in a diffusion battery, a connected series of huge cylinders through which the juice is forced at an approximate temperature of 176 degrees Fahrenheit.

The clarification of extracted beet juice is secured by the use of lime and carbon dioxide gas, followed by filtration, treatment with sulphur dioxide gas, and a second filtration. The concentration to sirup, crystallization and separation of sugar from the mother-liquor are carried out as in cane-sugar refining.

The product of these processes is refined beet sugar. Raw beet sugar is not made.

Grades.

Sugars may be roughly divided into the two classes of "raw" and "refined."

Raw Sugar.—Any grade of sugar from which the impurities have not been completely removed is termed "raw sugar," whether it is 75 per cent or 99 per cent pure sucrose and whether it is as dark as molasses or almost white.

Refined Sugar.—Any grade of sugar from which the impurities or substances other than sucrose have been removed to a degree higher than 99 per cent is termed "refined sugar."

Raw Sugar.

Melada.—Melada is crude sugar mixed with molasses, and is defined as follows in the United States Statutes: "Melada shall be known and defined as an article made in the process of sugar-making, being the cane juice boiled down to the sugar-point and containing all the sugar and molasses resulting from the boiling process, and without any process of purging or clarification."

Massecuite.—Massecuite is a dense mass of sugar crystals mixed with mother-liquor, obtained by evaporating the juice of the cane or beet.

Muscovado.—Muscovado sugar was the ordinary sugar of commerce prior to the advent of the centrifugal machine; limited quantities are still produced in backward countries. After the sirup has been boiled to a crystal in open kettles, the crystallized mass is run into kegs and hogsheads, the bottoms of which are filled with small holes; these, when opened, allow the molasses to drain off, after which the sugar is shipped to market. A considerable quantity of molasses adheres to the crystals. The product is dark, moist, sticky and full of impurities, but sometimes runs as high as 84 per cent sugar or sucrose.

Centrifugal Sugar.—Centrifugal sugar is sugar which has been boiled to crystallization and has then been run through a centrifugal machine, thus eliminating from it most of the molasses. While these machines are employed to remove the mother-liquor from refined as well as raw sugar, the term "centrifugal sugar" is used only of high-grade raw sugars. The color depends upon the thoroughness of the clarification before the sugar and molasses reach the centrifugal machines.

96 Degree Sugar.—96 degree sugar is raw sugar consisting of 96 per cent actual sucrose,

ARMY SUBSISTENCE DIVISION BULLETINS

as determined by the polariscope* and 4 per cent water, impurities and dirt. It can be obtained only by removing the molasses from the sugar crystals by the use of the centrifugal machine. In color it varies from dark to light yellow.

With modern raw cane sugar-making equipment, it is more profitable to make sugar approximately 96 degrees of sucrose than to produce grades materially higher or lower; hence most of the United States imports of raw sugar polarize from 95 to 97 degrees sucrose. Quotations and dealings in raw sugar in the United States are based on "96 degree sugar;" an excess price is paid for each degree above and a deduction made for each degree below 96 degrees.

Louisiana Yellows.—Louisiana yellows are highly clarified, light-colored raw sugars. A large proportion of this grade goes into direct consumption.

Demerara Crystals.—Demerara crystals are high-grade coarse-grained, light-yellow raw sugars. They are made in British Guiana and are the highest-priced raw sugars in the world. The use of these sugars became a fad in Great Britain, and for this reason the finest grades retail at higher prices than most grades of refined granulated and loaf sugars. These high prices have led German and British sugar refiners to make imitation Demerara crystals by passing a high-grade coarse granulated sugar through a bath of yellow liquid.

Soft Sugar.—There are sixteen different grades of soft sugar on the market. Most manufacturers designate these different grades by trade names of their own selection, amounting practically to brands, so that the names of the different grades cannot be given here. Very few manufacturers list all sixteen of the different grades.

Refined Sugar.

First Marks Granulated.—First marks granulated is a grade of European granulated sugar. It is not suitable for table use in the United States.

Granulated.—Granulated sugar is a pure sugar which has been boiled to crystallization, passed through a centrifugal machine and then through a combination revolving "granulator" and dryer, where it is dried and separated into various grain-sizes by means of screens. There are a number of varieties of granulated sugar, each distinguished by its grain-size, of which the following are the most important:

Coarse.
Medium.
Medium Fine.
Standard Fine.
Fine.
Extra Fine.
Standard.
Confectioners'
Druggists'.
Fruit.

*The polariscope is an optical instrument used for determining the percentage of sugar in a solution. For a complete description of this instrument and the principle on which its use is based, see Rolf's "The Polariscope in the Chemical Laboratory" and Brown's "Sugar Analysis."

Loaf.—Loaf sugar is a fully refined crystallized sugar which, while hot and in liquid form, is run into molds of different sizes and shapes and allowed to cool and solidify. A favorite loaf in Europe is conical in shape, 5 1-2 inches in diameter at the bottom, 3 inches at the top and 13 inches high. It weighs a little over 7 pounds and is sometimes called "cone sugar." Formerly the loaves were allowed to drip for several days, and it took a week to cure them; now the sirup is removed by vacuum suckers attached to a hole in the bottom of the mold and they are cured in two days. When cured, the loaf is dried in an oven, after which the large end is planed off; the small end is turned in a lathe; then the finished loaf is wrapped separately in heavy paper and tied with stout cord. The consumer breaks off portions of the loaf as needed. Loaves are usually made of crystals so fine as to be scarcely distinguishable; the loaf looks like a piece of white marble. Some loaves are very hard, as in Russia, where a piece of sugar is held between the teeth and th beverage sucked through it, a piece being used in this way repeatedly. In France the lumps must be soft and porous so that they will melt rapidly in coffee. Loaf sugar is the basis of value for refined sugar in Germany.

Cut-Loaf.—Cut-loaf sugar is sugar which has first been made into loaves and then sawed into smaller portions. In making cut-loaf sugar, the loaves are first made in the shape of boards or slabs, 8 inches wide, 15 inches long and a little less than an inch in thickness. After the mass has solidified in the board-shaped mold, the loaves are passed through a drying oven; they then pass over a platform on which is arranged a gang of circular saws, which cut them into strips about an inch wide; the strips then pass through a machine which splits or cracks them into cut-loaf pieces about one-fourth inch in thickness. Thus two surfaces of a piece of cut-loaf sugar are made by the mold, two by the saws and two rough surfaces are made by splitting.

Cut-loaf sugar is offered to the trade in tablet form and cubic form: Eagle Tablets and Crystal Domino Tablets are representative varieties of the tablet form. Cubes are obtained by splitting one-inch instead of one-fourth inch blocks.

Lump Sugar and Crushed Sugar.—The terms "lump sugar" and "crushed sugar" generally refer to loaf sugar which has been broken into pieces of irregular size and shape. Cut-loaf tablets and cubes are, however, sometimes referred to as "lump sugar."

Pressed Cube.—Pressed Cube sugar is a sugar which has been pressed into small molds of the desired size for direct consumption and allowed to solidify. Cube sugar is more porous than cut-loaf sugar and therefore dissolves more quickly. Cubelets are small-sized cubes made in the same way.

Pressed cubes or Cubelets should not be confused with cut-loaf sugar in cubic form.

Powdered.—Powdered sugar is granulated or lump sugar which has been ground to a powder. The following varieties are the most important:

xxxx.
Coarse.
Standard.
Fruit.
Confectioners' A.

Specifications.

The following varieties of sugar purchased for the army shall be prepared from either cane or beets, shall be white, and shall contain not less than 99.5 per cent of sucrose:

1. Granulated Sugar.—This shall be of the grade known as "Fine Granulated."
2. Powdered Sugar.—This shall be of the grade known as "XXXX Powdered."
3. Sugar, Tablets or Cubes.—This shall be in tablet, cube, domino or cubelet form.

Packing.

Granulated Sugar, both for domestic and export shipment, shall be packed in trade barrels, paper lined; or in double bags containing one hundred pounds, net weight. The inside cotton lining of these bags shall be made from sheeting which will measure six yards per pound, cut 36 inches by 41 inches. The burlap covers of these bags shall be made of material weighing 8 ounces to 40 inches, cut 36 inches by 42 inches.

Powdered sugar, both for domestic and export shipment, shall be packed in cartons containing one pound net, 24 cartons to the case; in cartons containing five pounds net, 12 cartons to the case; or in trade barrels or half-barrels, paper-lined.

Sugar Tablets, Cubes and Cubelets, both for domestic and export shipment shall be packed in cartons containing two pounds net, 30 or 60 cartons to the case; or in cartons containing four pounds net, 15 or 30 cartons to the case.

When sugar tablets, cubes or cubelets are packed in cartons containing two pounds net, 60 cartons to the case, or in cartons containing four pounds net, 30 cartons to the case, the net weight of the box will be 120 pounds, which is in excess of the 90 pounds net to which the boxes for subsistence supplies authorized in Inspection Manual Bulletin No. 32* are restricted.

Therefore, the boxes which are to contain this weight of 120 pounds net require special specifications, as follows:

When wood in groups 1 or 2 is used (See page 10, Inspection Manual Bulletin No. 32), tops, bottoms, ends and cleats shall be made of stock 13-16 inch thick and the sides of stock three-fourth inch thick. When wood in Groups 3 or 4 is used, tops, bottoms, ends and cleats shall be made of stock 11-16 inch thick and the sides of stock five-eighth inch thick.

These boxes shall be of cleated end construction, having four cleats 13-16 inch thick (or if made of wood in Groups 3 or 4, 11-16 inch thick) and 2 1-2 inches wide. The cleats shall be joined together by sawing and fitting ends at an agle of 45 degrees. Sides, tops and bottoms shall overlap cleats.

In all other respects these boxes shall conform to the specifications contained in Inspection Manual Bulletin No. 32.

All other packing cases for sugar, both for domestic and export shipment, shall conform fully to the specifications contained in Inspection Manual Bulletin No. 32, or any amendment thereto that may subsequently be issued.

Marking.

The markings on cases, barrels, half-barrels or bags, both for domestic and export shipment, shall conform fully to the specifications contained in Inspection Manual Bulletin No. 43, "Standard Markings for Subsistence Packages, Export and Domestic," issued April 25, 1919, or any amendment thereto that may subsequently be issued.

Labels.

Each carton of sugar shall bear the regular trade label, stating the contents, name and address of manufacturer or distributor and net weight of contents.

Bags, barrels and half-barrels may also bear this trade label, but it is unnecessary, since the markings required to be stenciled on these containers furnish the same information.

Inspection Procedure—Factory Inspection.

Sugar refineries refining sugar for army purchase should be inspected as often as may be considered necessary, but at least once a year, by an inspector attached to the Zone Supply Office making the purchase. The inspection should be along the lines indicated in Subsistence Factory Inspection Report Form P-17354.

Inspection of Samples.

The responsibility for inspection of the finished product rests upon the Zone Supply Officer making the purchase. In most cases samples will be drawn by the inspector for a preliminary inspection before shipment, and a reinspection, upon which final acceptance is based, will be made at the delivery point by the inspector responsible to the Receiving Officer.

In most instances the inspection of sugar will not require chemical examination. The inspector should, however, have had some previous experience in sugar sampling and buying.

Samples should be drawn from the sugar under inspection and compared with a standard sample of the grade purchased. This comparison may be facilitated by placing the two samples side by side on a piece of blue paper.

The grade shall be that named in the purchase order.

The color should be compared with the standard sample, and shall be equal to it.

The granulation should be compared, for size and uniformity, with the standard sample, and shall be equal to it.

Excessive moisture in the sugar shall be sufficient cause for rejection.

A sample test for foreign substances is based upon the fact that they are insoluble in water. If half a pound of sugar is dissolved in a pint of water, marble dust or sand, if present, will be deposited as a sediment. The practice of adultrating sugar has practically been abandoned, and is not to be expected from reputable dealers.

If, however, there is reason to suspect the presence of any deleterious substance or to believe that the percentage of sucrose does not conform to specifications, a sample should be sent by the Zone Supply Officer making the purchase to the nearest Bureau of Chemistry Food and Drug Inspection Station for chemical examination. The number of samples drawn from each car will depend upon the style of packing used and the judgment of the inspector.

This sample should consist of at least one

(Continued on page 22.)

*Although issued as specifications for canned food boxes, Inspection Manual Bulletin No. 32 is applicable to all subsistence boxes.

List of Government Contracts

War Department.

The following awards have been made by the Paints Branch, Raw Materials Division: To satisfy Requisition 13-115, San Francisco, Calif., Circular 3242—50 gals. Ink, Combination, Edge and Heel, Dark Tan, at $1.45 per gal. f. o. b. San Francisco, Calif., from United Shoe Repairing Machine Co., Boston, Mass.

To satisfy Requisition 10-66 San Antonio, Texas, Circular 3265—500 pounds Ammonia, Anhydrous in 100-pound cylinders, at 65 cents per pound f. o. b. San Antonio, Texas, to Charles Cooper & Co., New York City. Order 2149.

To satisfy Requisition 2-3-10, Frankfort Arsenal, Pa.; 19-23333, Key West Barracks, Fla., and 10-66, San Antonio, Texas, Circular 3265—Dozier & Gay Paint Co.

Dozier & Gay Paint Co., Jacksonville, Fla., 40 gallons Turpentine, in 5-gallon cans, at $2.00 per gallon f. o. b. Key West Barracks, Fla. Order 2145.

150 gallons Black Paint, in 1-gallon cans, at $1.75 per gallon f. o. b. San Antonio, Texas, to C. H. Parker Co., Valaparaiso, Ind. Order 2146.

150 gallons Varnish, in 1-gallon cans, at $1.25 per gallon f. o. b. San Antonio, Texas, to Tower Varnish & Dryer Co., Dayton, Ohio. Order 2147.

700 pounds Metallic Brown, in 25-pound cans, at .115 per pound f. o. b. Frankfort Arsenal, Pa., to Patton Paint Co., Newark, N. J. Order 2148.

To satisfy Requisition 5-16-9992, Newport News, Va. Circular 3285—30 barrels (180 lbs. each) Lime, at $1.86 per barrel f. o. b. Newport News, Va., to Tomkins Brothers, Newark, N. J. Order 2141.

To satisfy Requisition 1-5-p-20-32, Ft. Moultrie, S. C. Circular 3326—48 gallons Graphite Paint, in 1-gallon cans f. o. b. Charleston, S. C., at $2.50 per gallon, to Leland Moore Paint & Oil Co., Charleston, S. C. Order 2150.

To satisfy Requisition 5-P-20-27, Camp Bragg, N. C. Circular 3342—50 tons Soda Ash, at $40.00 per ton f. o. b. Solvay, N. Y., to Wing & Evans, Inc., New York City. Order 2096.

To satisfy Requisition (Supplies Division), dated 8-27-19, for Acid Proof Black Paint. Circular 3196—

50 gallons Acid Proof Black Paint, in 1-gallon cans, at $1.05 per gallon f. o. b. Boston, Mass., to John Lucas & Co., Philadelphia, Pa. Order 2143.

50 gallons Acid Proof Black Paint, in 1-gallon cans, at $1.10 per gallon f. o. b. Atanta, Ga., to John Lucas & Co., Philadelphia, Pa. Order 2143.

50 gallons Acid Proof Black Paint, in 1-gallon cans, at .75 per gallon f. o. b. El Paso, Texas, to Tuttle Paint & Glass Co., El Paso, Texas. Order 2142.

50 gallons Acid Proof Black Paint, in 1-gallon cans, at $1.15 per gallon f. o. b. San Francisco, Calif., to Duristo Paint Co., Newport News, Va. Order 2144.

To satisfy Requisition No. 585, Kearny, N. J. Circular 3234—500 pounds Dry Chrome Green, Medium, at 11 cents per pound f. o. b. Kearny, N. J., to J. S. & W. R. Eakins, Brooklyn, N. Y. Order 2097.

To satisfy Requisition 4-4703, Baltimore, Md. Circular 2992—840 quarts Polish, Automobile Body, in 1-quart cans, at .217 per quart f. o. b. Baltimore, Md., to R. M. Hollingshead Co., Camden, N. J. Order 2095.

288 quarts Furniture Polish, in 1-quart cans, at .217 per quart f. o. b. Baltimore, Md., to R. M. Hollingshead Co., Camden, N. J Order 2095.

To satisfy Requisition 7-1300, Camp Grant, Ill., and 6422, Fort Omaha, Nebr. Circular 3179—5,000 gallons Denatured Alcohol, in wood barrels, at .55 per gallon f. o. b. Camp Grant, Ill., to The Rossville Co., Lawrenceville, Ind. Order 2094.

50 gallons Denatured Alcohol, in wood barrel, at .60 per gallon f. o. b. Omaha, Nebr., to The Rossville Co., Lawrenceburg, Ind. Order 2094.

To satisfy Requisition 3-3325, Philadelphia, Pa. Circular 3279—2,000 pounds Red Lead Paste, in 100-pound containers, at .1213 per pound f. o. b. Philadelphia, Pa., to The Eagle Picher Co., Chicago, Ill.

100 gallons Vermilion Paint, in 1-gallon cans, at $2.94 per gallon f. o. b. Philadephia, Pa., to Imprevious Paint & Varnish Co., Philadelphia, Pa. Order 2100.

Natural Gas and Natural Gas Gasoline

More than 2,100 cities and towns in the United States are supplied with natural gas, which is furnished to domestic consumers at rates that should arouse the envy of those consumers of artificial gas who have to pay about a dollar a thousand cubic feet. The average price per thousand cubic feet charged to domestic consumers of natural gas in the United States in 1917 was about 30 cents. The average price charged to manufacturers was less than 12 cents.

Most of the towns and cities supplied with natural gas are in New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, West Virginia, Kansas, Oklahoma, and California. In Ohio 872,000 domestic consumers were supplied in 1917, in Pennsylvania 480,000, in California 239,000, in Kansas 188,000, in New York 164,000, in West Virginia, 129,000, and in Oklahoma 95,000. The industrial consumers, by whom the gas is used for manufactures or for generating power, use twice as much gas as the domestic consumers.

During the present century the value of the natural gas used in the United States has risen annually without break from $27,000,000 to $142,000,000 and is still rising.

A report on "Natural Gas and Natural Gas Gasoline in 1917" by John D. Northrop, just published by the United States Geological Survey, Department of the Interior, gives statistics of the production and consumption of natural gas and sketches the condition of the industry in 25 States. It gives also statistics concerning gasoline made from natural gas in that year.

Gasoline From Natural Gas.

The recovery of gasoline from natural gas has now become a large industry, which contributes materially to the supply of motor fuels. Experiments in the conversion of natural gas to gasoline were made as early as 1903, but experiment did not give way to commercial production until about 1910. The growth of the industry since that year has been remarkable. In 1911 there were in operation 176 plants, which produced about 7,400,000 gallons of raw gasoline from natural gas. In 1917, only six years later, there were 886 plants, which produced nearly 218,000,000 gallons. Prior to 1916 most of the gasoline recovered from natural gas was derived from casing-head gas obtained from oil wells, by methods involving compression and condensation, but from year to year an increasingly large proportion of the annual output of natural-gas gasoline has been recovered by the absorption process, which has now been applied not only to "wet" gas from oil wells but also to so-called "dry" gas, which occurs independent of oil and constitutes the main supply of natural gas. Dry gas can not be profitably converted into gasoline by compression.

Spend wisely and save for future needs. War-Savings Stamps and Thrift Stamps will help you to financial peace and help your Government finance world peace.

ARMY SUBSISTENCE DIVISION BULLETINS

(Continued from page 21.)

pound of sugar, so packed as to protect it against moisture, and should be plainly marked with the following data: name of firm, place, date, name of product, serial and sample number, car number, purchase order number, destination of sample and name of inspector.

Inspection Report.

The Inspection Report prepared by the Zone Supply Officer making the purchase should bear a notation that chemical analysis is being made, when such is the case. Should the sugar prove to contain less than 99.5 per cent of sucrose, the Zone Supply Officer making the purchase will immediately notify the Receiving Officer and take necessary steps toward its rejection. He will also notify the Inspection Branch, Subsistence Division Office of the Director of Purchase and Storage, Washington, D. C., at the same time.

Packing and Marking.

Inspectors shall make sure that the barrels, half-barrels, bags and boxes in which sugar is shipped, and the markings thereon, conform fully to specifications. They should also make sure that the cartons in which sugar is packed bear the labels called for by specifications.

Transportation.

Cars should be carefully examined to see that they have not been used for manure, fertilizer, hides, fish or other products with strong odors which might contaminate the sugar; they should also be free from oil stains. If coal dust is present, it will sift through the bags and injure the contents. Cars should be thoroughly weather-proof. The sugar containers should be properly braced n the car to prevent shifting and chafing.

Storage.

Sugar should be stored in a dry, well-ventilated store room. It is not affected by changes of temperature; but it attracts moisture and for this reason all dampness in the store room should be avoided.

Sugar barrels, half-barrels and cases may safely be piled on the floor of the store room if it is dry; but if it is frequently wet, they should be piled on dunnage, since moisture would otherwise seep through and injure the sugar.

Sugar in bags should always be piled on dunnage to prevent damage from water. The best dunnage is made by the use of two by four scantlings laid edgewise at intervals of a foot to a foot and a half, with two by six planks nailed crosswise, so as to form a platform. This dunnage will raise the bags 6 inches from the floor, which in ordinary cases will be sufficient. Thicker dunnage, obtained by the use of double two by fours, is only necessary where conditions are extremely bad and the floor liable to be flooded or when storehouses are constructed over marshy ground. Sugar should be piled away from the walls, no matter in what sort of container it is packed.

Sugar is susceptible to contamination from products with strong, objectionable odors, especially such moist products as oil, turpentine or paint. Consequently it should not be stored near them.

NEW GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS.

Deparment of Interior.

BUREAU OF EDUCATION.

"School Life" of Sept. 15, 1919, No. 6.

Bulletin, 1919, No. 48, entitled "Educational Hygiene."

Circular letter to Kindegarden teachers, entitled "How to Raise Interest in Kindergarten."

Bulletin, 1919, No. 2, entitled "Standardization of Medical Inspection Facilities."

Bulletin, 1919, No. 37, "Educational Changes in Russia."

GENERAL LAND OFFICE.

Circular No. 652, leaves of absence on account of drouth conditions—act of July 24, 1919—Instructions.

BUREAU OF MINES.

Bulletins.

Bulletin 168. Recovery of zinc from low-grade and complex ores, by D. A. Lyon and O. C. Ralston. 1919. 145 pp., 23 figs.

Bulletin 178-B. War minerals, nitrogen fixation, and production of sodium cyanide, by Van. H. Manning. 1919. 61 pp.

Bulletin 178-C. Petroleum investigations and production of helium, by Van. H. Manning. 1919. 87 pp.

Bulletin 178-D. Explosives and miscellaneous investigations, by Van. H. Manning. 1919. 23 pp.

Technical Papers.

Technical Paper 220. Burning steam sizes of anthracite with or without admixture of soft coal, by U. S. Fuel Administration. 1919. 8 pp.

Technical Paper 222. Method of administering leases of iron-ore deposits belonging to the State of Minnesota, by J. R. Finlay. 1919. 40 pp., 1 fig.

Technical Paper 225. The vapor pressure of lead chloride, by E. D. Eastman and L. H. Duschak. 1919. 16 pp., 2 pls., 2 figs.

Note.—Only a limited supply of these publications is available for free distribution, and applicants are asked to co-operate in insuring an equitable distribution by selecting publications that are of especial interest. Requests for all papers can not be granted. Publications should be ordered by number and title. Applications should be addressed to the Director of the Bureau of Mines, Washington, D. C.

BUREAU OF FISHERIES.

The crab industry of Chesapeake Bay. By E. P. Churchill, Jr. 8 degrees, 25 p., 12 plates. Document No. 868.

Two species of menbaden occurring on the coast of North Carolina. By Samuel F. Hildebrand. 8 degrees, 8 p., 2 text figs., 2 plates. Document No. 871.

Statement of quantities and values of certain fishery products landed at Seattle, Wash., by American fishing vessels during the month of June, 1919. 1 sheet, 10 1-2 by 8 inches. Statistical Bulletin No. 446.

Labor Department.

TRAINING SERVICE BULLETINS.

No. 1. How to start a Training Department in a Factory.
No. 2. A Successful Apprentice Toolmakers' School.
No. 3. British Methods of Training Workers in War Industries.*
No. 4. Training Employes for Better Production.*
No. 5. Training Labor for Peace Time.
No. 6. Labor Turnover and Industrial Training.
No. 7. Industrial Training and Foreign Trade.
No. 8. Some Advantages of Industrial Training.
No. 9. Seven Million Candidates for Training.
No. 10. A Business Man's Experience With Industrial Training.
No. 11. Efficient Training in a Large Plant.
No. 12. How Training Department Have Bettered Production—A Symposium.**
No. 13. Training in Representative Industries.
No. 14. Training in Industrial Plants.
No. 15. Training in the Paper Box Industry. (In Press.)
No. 16. Training in Men's Suit and Overcoat Industry.
No. 17. Training Workers in the Women's Cloak and Skirt Industry.
No. 18. Industrial Training in the Overall Industry.
No. 19. Training for Shirt Makers. (In Press.)
No. 20. Training in the Rubber Industry.
No. 21. Training in the Leather Shoe Industry.
No. 22. Course of Instruction in Piano Making.
No. 23. Training in Lithography.
No. 24. Industrial Training for Foundry Workers.
No. 25. A Course of Instruction for Workers in the Cotton Mills.
No. 26. The Foreman.

*Supply Exhausted.
**Revision of No. 4, which is out of print.

FARM CENSUS SCHEDULE.

Fifteen million copies of the farm schedule have been ordered printed by the Bureau of the Census for use in gathering the agricultural statistics of the Nation for the fourteenth decennial census. To facilitate the work of taking the census and promote accuracy, large numbers of schedules will be distributed in advance of the enumerator's visit in order that the farmer may become familiar with the questions and be prepared to furnish promptly the required data regarding acreage, tenure, values, live stock, and crops.

The bureau anticipates that the coming census will show an increase of approximately 1,000,000 farms since 1910, when the number of farms enumerated was 6,362.502, valued at more than 40 billions of dollars.

The enumeration will begin on January 2, 1920, and it is planned to complete the gathering of both population and agricultural figures by February 1.

NOTICES OF JUDGMENT UNDER THE FOOD ACT

(Continued from page 18.)

reference is made to Article 187 (a) of Regulations No. 2, Revised.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue will issue a receipt in duplicate for United States Bonds so deposited with him as security, the original of the receipt to be given to the obligor and the duplicate to be retained by the Commissioner for his files. Upon receipt by the Commissioner of the United States bonds so offered as security and upon satisfying himself as to their ownership and as to the sufficiency of the agreement for him to collect or sell, and in case of registered bonds as to the regularity of the assignments, he will approve the bond executed on Form 1124-a, and deposit the United States bonds offered as security with the Treasurer of the United States, as provided in paragraph 7 of Department Circular No. 154 (1919), dated June 30, 1919, and the Treasurer of the United States will, as provided in said circular, give receipt therefor in duplicate describing the bonds so deposited, the original Internal Revenue and the duplicate to be retained by the Treasurer for his files.

Bonds of the United States shall be returned to the obligor as soon as the security for the performance of such penal bond is no longer necessary. Registered bonds shall be reassigned to the owner when the liability is cancelled.

These special instructions are prescribed for the guidance of the collectors of internal revenue pursuant to the provisions of Treasury Department Circular No. 154 as to the acceptance of United States bonds in lieu of surety or sureties on penal bonds.

DANIEL C. ROPER,
Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

GOVERNMENT SUPPLIES FOR SALE.

(Continued from page 19.)

that the Ordnance Department Salvage Board, through the District Ordnance Office, at New York, is offering for sale under sealed bids 104,759 pounds of tin plate in various sizes, located at the new plant of the Art Metal Works, Inc., 7 Mulberry Street, Newark, N. J., bids for which will be opened at 11 o'clock on the morning of October 1, 1919, in the District Ordnance Office, New York.

This material consists of 39,928 pounds, 248 boxes of 1X tin plate, size 23 by 26½ inches; 36,036 pounds of 1X tin plate, 252 boxes, size 20 by 30 inches; 14,350 pounds of 3X tin plate, 82 boxes, size 20 by 28 inches; 14,445 3X pounds, 95 boxes of 3X tin plate, size 19½ by 26½ inches.

This material may be inspected prior to the submission of bids by applying at the New York District Ordnance Office. All proposals must be accompanied by bond, certified check or other security acceptable to the Government amounting to 10 per cent of the total bid. Further information regarding the material and the terms of sale may be obtained from the District Ordnance Office, New York.

RIFLE PERISCOPES.

The War Department authorizes publication of the following statement from the Office of the Director of Sales:

The Ordnance Department is endeavoring to develop a market for approximately 160,000 rifle periscopes which have been declared surplus. The rifle periscope is a small mechanical device consisting of a mirror encased in a heavy tin covering to which is attached a short arm that fitted over the rifle bayonet.

The rifle periscope was used by the American soldiers when engaged in trench warfare in Europe. The periscopes were attached to the rifles of the men in the trenches, who, holding them above the trench tops, could ascertain and follow the activities of the enemy.

Efforts are now being made by the Ordnance Department and the Office of the Director of Sales to interest novelty dealers and boys' organizations in this article, as it is believed that the periscope would appeal to children as a toy, or to such organizations as "The Boy Scouts of America," to be used by their membership in field maneuvers.

Inquiries concerning these periscopes, or suggestions of uses which may be made of them, should be addressed, either to the Ordnance Salvage Board, Seventh and B Streets Northwest, Washington, D. C., or to the Ordnance and Ordnance Stores Section, Office of the Director of Sales, Munitions Building, Washington, D. C.

Better than money because they earn money; buy a WAR-SAVINGS STAMP today.

American Red Cross Home Service Information

Medical Care for Men Taking Vocational Training.

The expense of medical attention for soldiers under vocational training who are not receiving compensation from the War Risk Bureau has now been undertaken by the Public Health Service, at the expense of the Federal Board for Vocational Education.

Under the new plan the Vocational Board will have the same arrangement with the Public Health Service for securing medical treatment for its students as the Bureau of War Risk Insurance has previously had.

Red Cross will still take a personal interest in the health of these students, whose contact with the Public Health Service offices will frequently be at the instance of Red Cross officials, but the expense will not fall upon the Red Cross as in the past.

New Form of Red Cross Assistance.

A new difficulty has arisen in the training of disabled service men, due to the crowded condition of many of the colleges. Their normal enrollment is larger than ever without considering the students of the Federal Board for Vocational Education. Many of them cannot find space to care for the increased enrollment, and as they are often located in small villages, the communities are overtaxed. Many makeshifts are being resorted to, and the Red Cross is using its efforts to provide accommodations for the soldier student.

Fifty former soldiers and sailors lived in one of the dormitories in Tulane University in New Orleans during the summer. When the university opened in the fall these dormitories were necessary for the regular students. The Red Cross immediately seized upon a building which had been abandoned by the Army Radio Section, and by the expenditure of $1,300 soon had comfortable quarters ready for the soldiers.

Red Cross and Disabled Men.

In standing by the disabled soldiers who are seeking vocational education to better prepare them for life's work, the Red Cross has loaned some $50,000 during the last few months. Neither the Red Cross nor the disabled men look upon these loans as charity, as is evidenced by the fact that already one-third of the amount has been returned by the service men, 4,000 of whom have been aided by the Red Cross during their period of adjustment with the Federal Vocational Board. The occasions for Red Cross service have arisen due to a great variety of causes, such as the loss of the Federal check, the omission of a man on the pay list through clerical error, the man being approved for training and yet not actually placed at school, the need for subsistence until the Government check arrives, subsistence and transportation for the soldier refused training by the board, men who break down and must leave to go home from training for medical care not provided otherwise, for transportation where payments were delayed, etc.

Home Service Sections throughout the country are being advised of the difficulties of families and dependents of disabled men, and wherever necessary the Government provisions for their sustenance is being supplemented. The Bureau of After Care of the Civilian Relief Department of the American Red Cross has entered into partnership with disabled soldiers in a determined effort to aid them in securing every possible advantage from the Government provisions. The Red Cross is simply carrying out its war-time obligations. The people of America have appointed the Red Cross their agent for giving that immediate attention to the needs and requirements of service men which is necessary until they are completely reabsorbed in civilian life. While rearrangement of congressional acts and methods of administration with reference to disabled men are under consideration, the Red Cross stands as their elder brother to secure for them every possible advantage and to insure them and their families against suffering.

The Red Cross is just as much an agency of American patriotism as the Government itself, and it hopes that soldiers and sailors will be interested in contradicting the mere suggestion of charity in connection with Home Service. Untold distress may be the direct cause of such an unfortunate misconception. Such an incident recently occurred in Kansas, where a disabled soldier with an artificial limb failed to make connections with the Home Service Section in his own home town. On his return from overseas, the company where he had worked as a stationary engineer refused to take him back in its employ. With a wife and baby to support, it was absolutely necessary that he secure employment at the earliest possible date.

Without knowing what was in store for him, he went to St. Louis "by freight." When the man arrived he was physically miserable, for his artificial limb needed adjustment and had produced inflammation. His compensation claim had never been filed.

The Home Service Section filed his claim for compensation, sent him to the Public Health Service Hospital, and got temporary work for him as a gateman at the hospital. Because he was still hopeless and discouraged as to his future prospects and very much worried because he thought that his family was destitute, he was given transportation for a visit home over the Fourth of July.

On his return the interest of a big construction concern was enlisted, the manager of which was persuaded to see that the man was equipped to hold a bigger job than that of a gateman. The result was that the soldier was given a chance to show what he could do in a little town as stationary engineer, with a salary of $125 a month. After two weeks of work he had built up a plant, repaired all the works, qualified as manager, and besides his salary was given a little home by the company.

RAILROADS' OPERATING INCOME.

The Director General of Railroads authorized the following:

Detailed statistics will shortly become available of the operating results for the month of August of practically all the Class 1 railroads and large terminal companies in Federal operation. These results will indicate that the net operating income for the month of August, 1919, was bout $91,000,000. After allowing for one-twelfth of the annual rental due the railroad companies whose railroads are covered by these statistics, the net gain to the Government on account of these properties for the month of August was about $16,000,000. The net loss for the eight months ended August 31, 1919, was $274,557,854.

The corresponding net gain or loss for these same properties by months of the present calendar year has been as follows:

	Net gain or loss to the Government after allowing for one-twelfth of the annual rental.	
Month.	Net gain.	Net loss.
January	.....	$57,782,557
February	.....	65,430,850
March	.....	64,881,856
April	.....	48,757,056
May	.....	33,642,128
June	.....	22,031,860
July	$1,968,453	.....
August (estimated)	16,000,000	.....
Net loss for eight months	.....	$274,557,854

It is to be noted that while in July there was an apparent profit from the operation of the roads of approximately $2,000,000 and in August of $16,000,000, these figures do not take into consideration the increases in expenses incident to the increase in wages recently given to the shopmen. That increase was made effective May 1, 1919, because of the fact that a decision could have been rendered by that date if it could have been handled in the usual time. The closest estimate possible at this time is that these increased wages for shopmen will approximate $4,000,000 a month, which if it could have been included in the August accounts would have brought the profit for the month down to $12,000,000. This back pay will amount to substantially $16,000,000 for the months of May, June, July and August, so that if this item of back pay for all four months could have been included in the accounts for August the net loss to the Government for the eight months of 1919 ending with August 31 would have been $290,557,854. This item of $16,000,000 for the four months mentioned, together with the corresponding item of $4,000,000 for the month of September, probably will be included in operating expenses for the month of September, the figures for which will be ready about November 1.

Invest your savings in W. S. S.

United States Bulletin

CONTINUING the Work of the OFFICIAL BULLETIN Established Under Order of THE PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES, May 10, 1917.
AUTHORITATIVE RECORD of GOVERNMENT ACTIVITIES Affecting Business. Issued EVERY MONDAY.
Under the Direction of ROGER W. BABSON, President and Publisher.

VOL. 1. No. 30. WASHINGTON, MONDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1919. $10.00 A YEAR

FINANCIAL AND BUSINESS CONDITIONS IN SEPTEMBER

Labor Unrest, Says Federal Reserve Board, Has Become a Prominent Factor in Situation — Comments On Cost of Living Problem, Prices and Credit.

The Federal Reserve Board has issued the following from the October Federal Reserve Bulletin:

During the month of September labor unrest has become the most prominent factor in the business situation. Prevailing unrest found expression in various forms, including demands for improved working conditions, increased wages, and local strikes, and found its culmination in the strike in the steel industry. In spite of the resulting uncertainty injected into the business situation, the customary autumnal swell in the volume of business is noted. The high retail prices prevailing do not appear as yet to have a noticeable effect in checking consumption, and the demand for higher-grade products continues. While the official wholesale price index number shows a further rise from 219 in July to 222 in August, some readjustments in wholesale prices have taken place during the present month, involving price reductions in several leading foodstuffs and in various cotton textiles, hides, and other lines in which advances had hitherto been most marked. A spirit of conservatism, however, manifests itself in various trades and greater attention is paid to the probable future trend of prices.

In agriculture the exceptional promise of the spring has not been fulfilled. In particular the winter wheat crop has been considerably below expectations. This, however, is partly made up by the larger yield and harvest of corn. The official forecast for cotton is less favorable than last month, indicating an unusually late crop. The credit demand for crop-moving purposes has been less heavy than was anticipated in many quarters and was easily met by the local banks with the assistance of the Federal reserve banks.

Reports received from the several Federal Reserve agents as of September 20 indicated little change in the business situation from the favorable conditions prevailing during the previous months. Although the labor situa-

(Continued on page 6.)

INDUSTRIAL CONFERENCE.

The Industrial Conference, called by the President to consider problems bearing on industrial conditions and to initiate measures for the promotion of better relations between capital and labor, began its sessions at the Pan-American Union Building, October 6, under the chairmanship of Franklin K. Lane, Secretary of the Interior. A large number of delegates representing the public, the employers and the employees are in attendance.

The meetings last week were devoted chiefly to the formulation by each group of proposals designed to remedy conditions. B. M. Baruch has been elected chairman of the public group, H. A. Wheeler of the employers' group, and Samuel Gompers of the labor group.

ARMY WELFARE WORK.

The War Department authorizes publication of the following information:

It is directed that each department, camp and post commander in the United States be informed that the seven affiliated welfare organizations have been informed by the Secretary of War that the function of those organizations will be taken over by the War Department October 31, 1919. Pending the ultimate withdrawal of these organizations, commanding officers are directed to assume full responsibility for welfare work in the camps. Realizing that an excessive amount of free entertainment, gifts, etc., may have a demoralizing effect on the enlisted personnel, it is suggested that not more than one entertainment be allowed each week, and that care be exercised in authorizing the expenditure of large sums of money on the part of welfare organizations for this purpose. However, the final decision on the number and kinds of welfare entertainment is left entirely to the discretion of camp, department and post commanders.

TRADE COMPLAINT DROPPED.

Finding that the evidence in the case "fails to establish any unfair methods of competition" in violation of law, the Federal Trade Commission has dismissed its proceedings against the Harrison Specialty Co., New York City.

VALUE OF FOREIGN MONEY

The War Department authorizes the following:

The Treasury has announced the following official rates of exchange for October: Sterling, 4.18; francs (French), 8.50; lire, 9.85. All these rates represent a decline below the quotations for September. Italian exchange is suffering most acutely among the allies, being down to 52.6 per cent of the pre-war rate. This may be compared with 36.1 per cent of the pre-war value brought by German marks in April of this year. German exchange has, however, fallen steadily since that time, and in September was worth but 18.85 per cent of its normal value.

Germans Desire Loan.

There are at present 150,000,000 marks in the hands of the army at Coblenz. A proposal has been received from a German source to borrow these marks at 4 per cent interest.

Outstanding invoices against the Belgian Government cover only two items, castor oil and twills, and aggregate less than $225,000.

A total of $301,735,000 was paid to September 20 to secure the relinquishment of suspended contracts valued at $2,049,109,000. The liquidation contracts number 22,384, or 79 per cent of all suspended. So far as reported to date, the value of the 28,276 suspended contracts is $3,757,983,000.

Slump in Saving in Liquidation.

A saving of 71.3 per cent of the value of liquidated contracts is reported for the week ended September 20. Though last week's figures of 67.2 per cent is somewhat exceeded, there is a great falling off during the past two weeks from the average of 85.6 per cent previously maintained.

There are 5,892 contracts remaining to be liquidated. Of these, the value is known in the case of 2,999 and amounts to $1,708,874,000. Assuming that future liquidation in each bureau can be effected at the same rate of cost as has been obtained in the past, the cost of liquidating these contracts may be estimated at $256,331,000.

WAR-SERVICE CHEVRONS.

The War Department authorizes publication of the following information:

The Secretary of War directs that service rendered in the Army after October 4, 1919, will not be counted toward the acquirement of service chevrons, gold or silver, except that rendered in the American Expeditionary Forces in Siberia and with American troops in occupation of hostile territories.

HIRE OF TRAIN EQUIPMENT.

Walker D. Hines, Director General of Railroads, authorized the following statement:

Early in the present year the Railroad Administration issued instructions that cars be loaded in the direction of home, with a view to getting cars relocated on home lines to a larger extent. The conclusion has been reached that this policy will still further be aided by re-establishing the per diem rules whereby one railroad is required to account for per diem on cars used by it belonging to another railroad.

A general order making this requirement has therefore been issued. This order will not only promote the policy of the Railroad Administration, but accords with the wishes of the officers of the railroad corporations, who are anxious, as far as practicable, to get cars relocated upon home lines prior to the termination of Federal control.

The general order is as follows:

"General Order No. 31-A.

"Effective October 1, 1919, the following rules and regulations shall govern the accounting for the use of equipment of one carrier in Federal operation by or for the account of another carrier in Federal operation (cancelling instructions in conflict therewith in General Order No. 31).

"Hire of Freight and Passenger Train Equipment.

"The practice of recording, computing and paying per diem, mileage, or rental for the use of freight and passenger train cars of one carrier in Federal operation by or for account of another carrier in Federal operation, and the adjustment of differences, reclaims, etc., between such carriers shall be reinstated, in accordance with such detailed instructions as may be issued by the Division of Operation, Car Service Section.

"WALKER D. HINES,
"Director General."

PAY OF SHIP WORKERS.

The United States Shipping Board has made public the following:

The matter considered at the conference held jointly with the Secretary of the Navy on Tuesday at the Navy Department is covered by the following statement issued by the chairman in the form of a telegram on the conclusion of the meeting:

"The United States Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation takes the position that, following the policy announced by the President, no increase be authorized over the Macey scale, which is continued in effect after October 1 unless a change is authorized after the White House conference; and if shipbuilders in the meantime put any increase into effect it must be understood that they do so at their own cost, and that the Emergency Fleet Corporation will not, directly or indirectly, assume or pay any part of such increase."

It was then and there definitely stated and repeated by the chairman that his telegram as above covered everything which he was dealing with at the conference.

Foreign Commerce For August

The usual monthly statement of the foreign trade of the United States has been completed by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce. The imports and exports by great groups during the month of August, and the eight months ended August, are presented in the following statement:

	Month of August		Eight Months Ended August	
Imports.	1919.	1918.	1919.	1918.
Crude materials for use in manufacturing	$131,713,347	$106,094,287	$951,950,142	$838,569,209
Foodstuffs in crude condition and food animals	46,654,572	29,094,273	315,118,904	241,829,041
Foodstuffs partly or wholly manufactured	37,374,186	27,428,931	375,584,920	295,018,208
Manufactures for further use in manufacturing	54,785,616	71,447,355	348,983,268	410,216,542
Manufactures ready for consumption	35,247,373	38,492,184	259,409,719	266,563,144
Miscellaneous	1,556,138	445,884	10,795,180	8,688,462
Total imports	$307,331,232	$273,002,915	$2,261,842,133	$2,060,884,606
Exports.				
Crude materials for use in manufacturing	$130,123,026	$79,709,911	$953,470,525	$562,055,135
Foodstuffs in crude condition and food animals	60,011,939	55,922,556	449,454,103	262,673,631
Foodstuffs partly or wholly manufactured	145,155,900	107,334,197	1,443,206,269	1,014,395,381
Manufactures for further use in manufacturing	87,508,563	88,480,971	608,982,670	731,994,254
Manufactures ready for consumption	211,339,383	186,107,541	1,690,228,705	1,361,226,714
Miscellaneous	534,588	1,801,858	8,397,859	13,111,061
Total domestic exports	$634,673,399	$519,357,034	$5,153,397,859	$3,945,456,176
Foreign merchandise exported	11,585,236	7,656,882	121,314,449	63,252,119
Total exports	$646,258,635	$527,013,916	$5,274,712,308	$4,008,708,295

FOOD IN CARS AT TERMINALS.

Using refrigerator cars for storage houses at freight terminals is holding back perishable foodstuffs from city markets and causing losses to grower and consumer, according to investigators of the Bureau of Markets, United States Department of Agriculture.

A recent report on cars held at terminals made by one of the refrigerator car lines shows that 67 cars were held an average of 4.37 days at Chicago, while figures on 36 cars at Denver show an average delay in unloading of 6.36 days. Assuming that these figures hold at other markets and that the average time for a refrigerator car to make a round trip is about 20 days, it is pointed out that such delays would decrease the available supply of refrigerator cars by about 25 per cent. This, in the face of a present inadequate supply of refrigerator cars, is hampering the movement of perishable products from an acreage in excess of that of past years.

While the Railroad Administration is using every effort to remedy the situation and much can be done to increase the supply of refrigerator cars through speedier unloading, it is pointed out that the supply will still be inadequate and that it is not being increased by new cars at a rate to give much relief. The acreage of perishable crops is increasing each year, making it more imperative that adequate cold-storage terminals be constructed for temporary storage, so that receivers can immediately unload refrigerator cars upon arrival at markets and send them back to the shippers.

GRAIN-DUST EXPLOSIONS.

The United States Grain Corporation has issued the following:

Trained men of milling and grain experience are being sought by the United States Grain Corporation to assist in the grain-dust explosion and fire prevention campaign recently inaugurated by that Government body in cooperation with the United States Department of Agriculture. Applications for this work should be forwarded to Dr. C. L. Alsberg, Chief of the Bureau of Chemistry, Washington, D. C., with a detailed statement of the experience and training of the applicant. Appointments will be made as soon as properly trained men can be secured. Salaries will range from $1,620 to $2,400, determined by the training and experience of the applicant.

Those eligible for these positions must have milling, mechanical, electrical, agricultural or chemical engineering education, training or experience; practical experience in grain mills and elevators in the handling, manufacture and production of flour, feeds and grain products or experience in the manufacture, design, or construction of grain cleaning and handling equipment for mills and elevators.

SWEDISH SHIPPING INDUSTRY.

The American consul general at Stockholm reports that since the mine danger has been practically eliminated and the blockade conditions done away with the shipping industry of Sweden is beginning to resume its normal aspects. The various Swedish shipping companies are working under high pressure, shipbuilding developing greatly as compared with the situation before the war.

WAR DEPARTMENT SHIPPING.

The War Department has issued the following:

There are still in operation in the transatlantic fleet under Army control 102,000 deadweight tons of shipping, divided as follows: Troop ships, 95,000; cargo ships, $7,000. There are out of operation awaiting redelivery 396,000 tons.

During the past week 13,000 tons were redelivered to the United States Shipping Board and 30,000 to U. S. owners. This brings the total redeliveries to date to 3,526,000 tons.

Redeliveries of the last 10 ships averaged 19 days, as compared with 22 days for the previous week. Forty per cent of this time was for dismantling, taking inventory and survey, and removing army equipment.

Army Transport Reserve Tonnage.

Of 124,000 deadweight tons now allotted to the United States Army Transport Reserve, 57,000 tons have already been delivered to the U. S. Shipping Board for operation or allocation. There remain to be delivered to the reserve 67,000 tons.

On September 17 there were 192,800 short tons of cargo remaining in Europe to be returned. From November 11, 1918, to August 31, 1919, a total of 680,200 short tons were returned to this country.

Twenty-six Ships Now in Transport Fleet.

During the past week seven more ships were added to the Army transport fleet, making a total to date of 26. Delivery of four more has been authorized. This will bring the total tonnage to 237,000 deadweight tons.

It is expected that 1,800 first-class personnel and 15,000 troops will be repatriated during October. On September 30 there was shipping available for return of 1,100 first-class personnel and 25,700 troops.

From April 6, 1917, to September 30, 1919, the British cross-channel fleet transported 854,843 U. S. personnel, while during the same period the U. S. cross-channel fleet carried 389,622 British.

HOG ISLAND SHIPYARD OUTPUT.

With the delivery of the Nobles, a 7,800 d. w. t. freighter, the Hog Island Shipyard completed delivery of its first 50 vessels to the United States Shipping Board. The total tonnage delivered is 391,250 d. w. t. This is the world's record for shipbuilding in a single yard.

The total tonnage delivered by the American International Shipbuilding Corporation (Hog Island Shipyard) is 105,705 d. w. t. greater than the deadweight tons of seagoing vessels delivered from American yards for the year 1916, which was the record pre-war year in ship production. In that year (1916) there were built in all yards in the United States 38 seagoing vessels of 1,500 d. w. t. upwards, totaling 285,555 d. w. t.

RAISING OF RAILROAD RATES

U. S. Railroad Administration,
Washington D. C., Oct. 7, 1919.

Mr. T. DeWitt Cuyler, Chairman Association of Railway Executives, 61 Broadway, New York City.

My Dear Mr. Cuyler: From time to time I have discussed with you and other representatives of the Railroad Executives the question of what, if any, increases should be made in railroad rates and the manner in which such increases should be made.

My view has been and is that this important matter must be handled in accordance with the two following considerations:

First. The question of an increase in rates could not properly be considered on the exclusive basis of the unfavorable showing which the Roalroad Administration was making in the early part of this year, because that showing was largely due to an abnormally small freight business, so that the results of that period could not fairly be taken as a test for making increases in rates. Necessarily, therefore, it seemed to me that the formulation of any proposal for a general increase in rates would have to await a better opportunity for making an estimate as to what the earning capacity would be under normal conditions. I have been increasingly confirmed in this opinion by the various developments which have taken place.

Second. It has seemed to me that the public would not be satisfied under existing conditions to have any general increase in rates put into effect without the concurrence of the Interstate Commerce Commission. The public sentiment to this effect has been manifested in many ways throughout the year and has been emphasized by the recent passage by the two Houses of Congress of bills providing that there shall be an opportunity to review any rates proposed by the Railroad Administration before those rates shall go into effect. It follows, therefore, that time and opportunity must be provided for public consideration by the regular rate-making authority of any rate proposals now made.

Since the foregoing controlling factors must be respected, it is evident that it would be impossible for the Government to establish any general readjustment of rates prior to January 1, 1920. It is also evident that any new basis to be established for the future should naturally be considered, not from the stndpoint of unified operation of all the railroads, but to a greater extent from the standpoint of the necessities of the separate railroads. A rate adjustment which might fully protect the Government when operating all the railroads as a unit might wholly fail to protect equally or fairly the different railroads when separately operated.

I therefore see no escape from the conclusion that if the corporations desire to make progress at this time with this matter, they enter themselves upon a study of the problem to determine what tariffs they think ought to be proposed, with a view to filing tariffs accordingly with the appropriate public authority.

I suggest, therefore, that you advise the railroad corporations that, if they desire to take this course, I shall be glad to place at their disposal all the information in the possession of the Railroad Administration bearing on the subject. Since most of the traffic experts who would ordinarily be relied upon by the railroad companies in a matter of this sort are now employed by the Railroad Administration, I shall be glad to provide that the traffic experts so employed shall aid the railroad corporations in studying this problem and bringing it to a conclusion.

Sincerely yours,
(Signed) WALKER D. HINES.

Sample of Posters Supplied to Industrial Plants with View to Promoting Harmony and Increasing Production

THE DIFFICULTIES OF PEACE ARE AS GREAT AS THE DIFFICULTIES OF WAR.

"AN ADMIRABLE spirit of self sacrifice, patriotic devotion and community action guided and inspired us while the fighting was on. We shall need all these now, and need them in a heightened degree, if we are to accomplish the first tasks of peace."

WOODROW WILSON,
President of the United States.

Further information in regard to posters, 12x18 inches, issued weekly for use in factories, etc., may be obtained by addressing J. R. Colburn, Care United States Bulletin, 10 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C.

PARCEL POST TO ARGENTINA.

Second Asst. Postmaster General,
Washington, October 2, 1919.

Referring to notice of this office dated July 9, 1919, published as section 28 on page 8 of the August, 1919, Postal Guide, postmasters are hereby notified that the Argentine administration has agreed to an additional increase in the maximum weight applicable to parcel-post packages exchanged between the Argentine Republic and the United States, which maximum weight, effective immediately, will be 22 pounds. Section II on page 161 and the item "Argentina" on page 163 of the annual Postal Guide for 1919 are modified accordingly.

OTTO PRAEGER,

United States Bulletin

Continuing the Work of The Official U. S. Bulletin Established May 10, 1917, Under an Order of the President of the United States. Published by the U. S. Bulletin Co. Issued Every Monday.

Office: No. 10 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C. Tel. Main 2913

The United States Bulletin is dedicated to the faithful presentation of the official acts of the Government that the people may know and understand precisely and accurately just what the Government is doing day by day. The Bulletin expresses no opinions, indulges in no conjecture or speculation. Published under the same executive management, the same editorship.

The Bulletin is in itself a complete record of all the important activities of the United States Government through its various departments, Legislative, Judicial, and Executive. Official Orders, Statements, and Rulings printed textually as issued by accredited Government officials, and, therefore, an authoritative guide to the business interests of the Nation; a virtual necessity to the Government itself in acquainting the various departments with the official acts of one another; to the Judiciary; to the Manufacturers; Miners and Traders; to Corporations, Railroads, Steamship, Telegraph and Cable Companies; Exporters and Importers; to Diplomats, Consular Agents, Statesmen, and men of affairs generally, who wish to keep accurately informed of what the Government is doing and to preserve for reference authentic copies of public announcements issued by the Government's own officials and agents. Entered at the post office at Washington, D. C., as second-class mail matter.—Edward S. Rochester, Editor.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES BY MAIL

One year	$10.00
Six months	6.00
One year, postage prepaid to foreign countries	15.00
Six months, postage prepaid to foreign countries	8.50
Back numbers and extra copies, each	.20

Make all checks, money orders, and drafts payable to United States Bulletin, 10 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C.—C. T. Clayton, Business Manager.

WAR RISK INSURANCE CLAIMS.

The Bureau of War Risk Insurance wishes to emphasize the importance to service men of one of the provisions of the War Risk Insurance Act upon the fulfillment of which may depend the validity of their claim to compensation under the act.

The War Risk Insurance Act provides that "No compensation shall be payable for death or disability which does not occur prior to or within one year after discharge or resignation from the service, except that where, after a medical examination made pursuant to regulations, at the time of discharge or resignation from the service, or within such reasonable time thereafter, not exceeding one year, as may be allowed by regulations, a certificate has been obtained from the director to the effect that the injured person at the time of his discharge or resignation was suffering from injury likely to result in death or disability."

Many discharged men are not familiar with or are inclined to disregard this provision of law and are allowing their rights thereunder to lapse.

Request for the certificate mentioned above should be made to the Chief Medical Advisor, Bureau of War Risk Insurance, Washington, D. C.

SEA ISLAND COTTON SUBSTITUTE.

The Department of Agriculture authorizes the following:

Sea Island cotton may be doomed by the boll weevil. That, at least, is the opinion of the United States Department of Agriculture, based on the very rapid decline in production during the past two years. For the 10 years ending in 1916 the average annual production of Sea Island cotton was about 90,000 bales. The production in 1918 was only about 40,000 bales, and the estimates for 1919 are as low as 20,000 bales.

Would Cripple Many Industries.

Without Sea Island cotton many industries will be seriously crippled if indeed they are not destroyed, and many planters will lose the major part of their income—unless some other variety of cotton of equally long staple and high quality and more nearly immune from boll weevil attack is generally accepted and grown in the Sea Island districts of the southeastern United States.

There is such a variety of cotton. It is known as Meade cotton, and was originated by the Bureau of Plant Industry, United States Department of Agriculture. It is as fine as Sea Island and as long. It can be handled on the regular Sea Island gins. It makes profitable yields under boll-weevil conditions.

Solution of Problem.

But—will the planters and ginners take sufficient interest and co-operate closely enough to insure the continued production of an ample supply of pure Meade seed? Upon the answer to that question, in the opinion of the Department of Agriculture, depends the solution of the problem.

Of the 3,000 acres of Meade cotton growing this year not more than 500 acres can be safely reported as pure stock. In order to keep it pure no other variety of cotton must be planted in the same neighborhood. The Department of Agriculture is encouraging communities of farmers to organize for the purpose of growing only the Meade cotton and of keeping up the standard by continued selection and careful ginning.

DISPOSITION OF COLORS.

The War Department authorizes the publication of the following information:

The Secretary of War directs that all instructions relative to the disposition of colors, standards and guidons of demobilized organizations be handled by The Adjutant General's Office without reference to General Staff, according to the following principles: (1) Any that were used by organizations and which were brought into the service from the National Guard of any State will be returned to that State. (2) Any that were donated will be returned to the donor, if he so desires. (3) All others will be sent to the State which furnished the majority of men of the organization at the time of its formation. (4) Where original composition cannot be determined or where any particular organization was so cosmopolitan in its original makeup that it could not be said to be identified with any particular State, the colors will be turned in to the Quartermaster General, Director of Purchase and Storage, for national use.

In all cases title will remain in the United States, the colors, standards and guidons being merely intrusted to the State or donor for safe keeping. Only in exceptional cases which cannot be handled by the above rules will papers on this subject be referred to the Chief of Staff for decision.

WOMEN RAILROAD WORKERS.

Walker D. Hines, Director General of Railroads, has received from the manager of the Women's Service Section of the Labor Division of the Railroad Administration a statement showing the number of women employed on railroads under Federal control on January 1, 1919, April 1, 1919, and July 1, 1919. Because of the extremely heavy character of the work, instructions are outstanding that women shall not be employed in depot parcels rooms, as section laborers and truckers.

The figures show that between April 1, 1919, and July 1, 1919, there was a decrease of 4.9 per cent in the number of women railroad employees. The total number on April 1, 1919, was 86,519, and on July 1, 1919, was 82,294. The class showing the largest shrinkage was roundhouse work, in which the number of women employed between the two dates mentioned was 23.6 per cent. There was a shrinkage of 18 per cent both in the number of women employed in shop work and in the number of women employed in signal service. There was a falling off of only 4.4 per cent in the number of women employed in clerical positions. The largest number of women employed in railroad service continues to be engaged in clerical or semi-clerical work.

OVERSEAS TRAFFIC CONDITIONS.

According to a report on overseas traffic made to Walker D. Hines, Director General of Railroads, 6,324 cars of commercial export freight were received at North Atlantic ports for the week ending September 24, 1919, as compared with 1,037 cars for the same week of 1918. This shows an increase of 5,287 cars, or 509 per cent, for the week of September 24 of this year over the corresponding period last year. The deliveries to ships increased 5,619 cars, or 638 per cent, during the same period. At South Atlantic and Gulf ports for the week ended September 23, 1919, there was a total of 1,884 cars of commercial export freight received, deliveries to steamers during the same week being 1,941 cars, or 57 cars in excess of receipts.

For the week ended September 24, 1919, there were stored in elevators at North Atlantic ports 14,373,566 bushels of grain. There were received during the week 5,138,802 bushels of grain, while 5,086,663 bushels were cleared.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES BRIEFLY TOLD

The Senate continues to spend practically all of its time in consideration of the peace treaty and the covenant of the league of nations. There is not as yet any indication as to when the final vote on the treaty will be taken. During the past week the Fall amendments, 36 in number, and which were designed to eliminate the United States from membership on the various commissions designated by the treaty, were rejected. The test vote was generally considered to be that which would eliminate American representation on the commission to fix the boundary between Germany and Belgium. This was defeated by a vote of 58 to 30, with 29 Republicans and 1 Democrat supporting the Fall proposal and 17 Republicans and 41 Democrats voting to reject it. The Shantung provisions, together with the committee amendment rejecting the action of the conference, have been reached and are now under discussion.

Prohibition Bill.

Without debate and without the formality of a roll call, the conference report on the bill to enforce wartime and constitutional prohibition was accepted, and as soon as the House has acted this bill will go to the President for his signature. Measures looking to relief from the shortage of sugar were provided in two bills, one introduced by Senator McNary, of Oregon, and the other sent to the special investigating committee by the counsel for the Food Administration. Both measures look to a continuance of Federal provisions under which the President acted during the war, and Senator McNary's bill will give the President power to prohibit the export of sugar. An announcement was made on behalf of the Interstate Commerce Committee, now considering the railroad reorganization bill, that despite the protests made by labor leaders, it has been decided to leave in the pending bill the anti-strike clause written into the original measure by the committee.

"Anti-Dumping" Bill.

Senator Smoot, member of the Finance Committee, introduced a bill designed to prevent "dumping" of foreign goods in American markets at actual cost of foreign production plus a reasonable profit, which would make the goods cost less than they could be produced for in this country. At a special meeting of the Finance Committee it was decided to postpone until after the disposition of the peace treaty all measures pertaining to the raising of revenue, including all separate bills passed by the House. It is probable that when the committee comes to act it will include all the House bills in a general measure, but just how much of revision shall be considered has not been discussed in committee, even informally. This decision means that the bill to protect the dyestuff industry will be laid aside and that not until later, possibly not until the next session, will it be considered in committee. Of course, this conclusion of the committee includes also the bill passed in the House Tuesday last levying a tariff of $10 a ton on crude magnesite, $15 a ton on the finished product, and $15 a ton plus 10 per cent ad valorem on magnesite brick.

Motion Picture Taxes.

The Ways and Means Committee of the House is holding hearings on an appeal from the representatives of the motion picture industry for relief from taxation. It was evident from the atitude of the committee that not only will this appeal be denied, but that taxation of the industry is likely to become a permanent policy. Chairman Fordney told representatives present that revenues to the extent of $66,000,000 annually are derived from taxes on motion pictures, films, etc., and that this sum could not be cast aside in the face of an approaching deficit of two billion dollars. Charles C. Pettijohn, chairman of the legislative committee of the national association of the moving picture industry, and Chas. Hespe, of Jersey City, presented the arguments of the film interests. They said attendance had fallen off to such an extent since the imposition of the taxes than hundreds of thousands of dollars had been lost during the past few months due, in their judgment, to the tax. Chairman Fordney, Minority Leader Kitchen, and Mr. Longworth, of Ohio, denied this was due to the taxes, and asserted that loss in patronage was the result of profiteering by the motion picture people.

Steel Strike Inquiry.

During the week the Labor Committee, investigating the steel strike, heard a number of important witnesses representative of that industry. On the side of the employers there were Chairman Gary, of the Steel Corporation, and a number of workmen who opposed the strikers; for labor organizations there were heard Chairman Fitzpatrick, of the steel strikers' committee; William Z. Foster, secretary; Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor. The testimony was exhaustive and went into every phase of the situation. At the end of the week the committee personally visited the Pittsburgh district to make a survey of conditions and take further testimony.

In its further consideration of the railroad reorganization bill the Interstate Commerce Committee agreed tentatively to vest in the Interstate Commerce Commission power to suspend objectionable rail rates fixed by State commissioners of railroads where they interfere with or conflict with interstate rates. This is in conformity with what is the existing practice of the commission. The Agricultural Committee favorably reported a bill to create a commission on rural and urban home settlement. The Post Office Committee reported a bill substituting for the flat increase in the House bill of $150 annually in the pay of postal employees a graduated increase. The bill appropriating $17,000,000 for continued construction of the Alaskan Railway was passed and sent to the President, the House having already taken favorable action.

Budget System.

The special committee which for a fortnight past has been considering the subject of the creation of a national budget system to be administered under the supervision of the President so far as the executive departments are concerned, reported a bill, which will be called up at the first opportunity. This action followed hearings at which some of the best-known public men, publicists and financiers of the country testified, including former President Taft and Secretary of the Treasury Glass. The bill recommends that a bureau of the budget be established by the President, to have full supervision of all requests for appropriations and to cut everything to the lowest figure consistent with good administration of affairs; that an independent audit of all Government receipts and expenditures be established under a comptroller general to replace the various audits now conducted by various departments; that the power of approving appropriations be vested in one House committee of 35 members instead of having these matters handled by several committees as at present. The bill also provides for a director and assistant director of the budget, and all officials in responsible positions are to be appointed by the President and affirmed by the Senate.

Urge Immigration Restriction.

State Department officials warned the Foreign Affairs Committee that European radicals in large numbers will flood the country unless barred by stringent restrictive legislation. Before the Judiciary Committee, Houston Thompson, of the Federal Trade Commission, urged early enactment of his bill to prevent sales of "wildcat" securities. He expressed the fear that the public would be swindled out of $500,000,000 a year unless legislation were adopted to protect the people. Before the Merchant Marine Committee, E. J. Nally, general manager of the Marconi Wireless Company of America, urged legislation for the return of wireless systems to private operation, and declared that the policy of the Government is to oppose private enterprise in extending radio communication. The House passed a bill authorizing exploration in Nevada with a view to discovering underground waters to be used for irrigation purposes. Representative Husted, of New York, introduced a resolution for the appointment of a monetary commission to study means of stabilizing the purchasing power of the American dollar. The House passed a bill designed to increase by about 15 per cent the revenues of the Panama Canal by changing the method of collecting fees and basing them upon tonnage. The House adopted a resolution by Mr. Tinkham, of Massachusetts, directing the Federal Trade Commission to make an investigation of the wholesale and retail prices of sugar.

Financial and Business Conditions in September

(Continued from page 1.)

tion was generally remarked as the principal factor in rendering conditions somewhat unsettled, the feeling was expressed in a number of districts that there was "a growing realization on the part of the workmen that their interests are bound up with the interests of the community as a whole and that increased efficiency resulting in greater productivity" is imperative.

The Labor Problem.

The labor problem has become the paramount issue during the present month, the question of the cost of living receding from its former position of prime importance. Reports indicate a desire of the workers to secure a larger share in the returns of industry, demands for increased wages being accompanied by demands for shorter hours. At the same time, however, public opinion appears to be awakening to the reaction which increased and decreased output may have upon commodity prices, and the vicious circle which may result. Production has been hindered in various lines in which demand is greatest, both by a shortening of hours, by decreased efficiency, and by disinclination in certain cases to work more than part time. The labor unrest, exhibited frequently heretofore by new demands as to wages, hours, and conditions of employment and by strikes, actual or threatened, in various industries, as well as by the agitation against high prices, has now found expression on a widespread scale in the present strike in the steel industry, and has forced itself sharply upon the public attention.

Transportation Situation.

New wage demands and strikes are frequent in certain districts, prominent among those noted during the present month having also been the "strike" of the Boston police and the formulation of new wage demands by the bituminous coal miners. Although the railroad shopmen have returned to work, the transportation situation continues to occupy a prominent position in public discussion, both in consequence of the consideration of plans for the future operation of the railways and because of the car shortage which is hampering business activity in various lines.

Commodity prices reached new high levels during the month of August, though since the middle of the month a downward movement appears to have set in affecting the prices of some leading staples. The general index number of the Bureau of Labor Statistics for that month stands at 222, as compared with 219 for the month of July.

The prices of a considerable number of commodities on September 1 were lower than on August 1. Since the opening of the present month price declines in certain foodstuffs as well as in raw cotton and various cotton textiles and in hides have continued. The more conservative feeling noted last month still prevails and moderation in naming prices is urged in certain lines, rather than the policy of exacting all that "the traffic will bear." Retailers' sales during the present fall season have been closely watched in some lines, in view of the possibility of a curtailment of consumption in consequence of the high prices demanded.

With the increase in receipts of raw sugar, meltings have again increased, although the scarcity previously remarked continues and the situation in this industry is reported to reflect the uncertainty as to the conditions under which the new crop will be marketed.

Receipts of cattle at 15 primary markets increased slightly, from 1,527,881 head during July to 1,541,133 head during August, as compared with 1,588,553 head during August, 1918, the respective index numbers being 152, 153, and 158.

Iron and Steel Industry.

The outstanding feature in the iron and steel industry has, of course, been the labor situation. Up to the actual day of the strike a feeling prevailed that it would be avoided, and the industry as a whole, as well as consumers, viewed the situation calmly. While there was a decrease in new buying during the first half of the month as conditions became unsettled, the further increase in production which had been noted for the month of August continued. Pig-iron output increased from 2,428,541 tons during July to 2,743,388 tons during August, the respective index numbers being 105 and 118. Steel-ingot production increased from 2,508,176 tons during July, corresponding to an index number of 104, to 2,746,081 tons during August, corresponding to an index number of 114, while the unfilled orders of the United States Steel Corporation at the close of August were 6,109,103 tons, as compared with 5,578,661 tons at the close of July, the respective index numbers being 116 and 106, although it is reported that new orders booked are running below those of a month ago.

Although the volume of domestic business booked has diminished somewhat the interest in the export field, it is reported that the export agency of the independent producers shortly after the middle of the month requested from their principals an increase in the tonnage allotted to foreign business from the present figure of 10 per cent of output. The machine-tool industry continues active.

Coal Production.

Production of bituminous coal during August amounted to $42,883,000 tons as compared with 42,946,000 tons during July, the index numbers for both months being 116. A strong demand for anthracite coal is reported, resulting in increased shipments during August of 6,144,144 tons, corresponding to an index number of 109 as compared with 6,052,334 tons during July, corresponding to an index number of 108. Production is being impeded in certain sections by car shortage and by labor difficulties. The output of beehive coke showed a continued increase up to the month of September, 1,808,595 tons being produced during August, as compared with 1,512,178 tons during July. Due to the situation in the steel industry, decreased production has been reported.

Continued quiet is reported in the nonferrous metal industries, with little buying by consumers. In view of the steel strike, a waiting attitude at present prevails. Transactions have consisted in large part of resales by speculators at prices below those asked by producers.

General Manufacturing.

The activity in general manufacturing continues, although markets in certain cases present a quiet appearance due to the fact that some manufacturers are well sold ahead, while in certain quarters a more cautious purchasing policy is noted. The cotton-yarn market during the month has been relatively quiet and prices of medium and coarse count carded yarns have shown a tendency to decline. The demand for cotton goods on the whole has been quiet, and price declines in gray goods are reported.

The raw-wool market continues quiet, with prices firm, greatest strength being shown by the finer grades. Worsted yarns are quiet but strong, spinners being sold up to the end of the year and displaying as yet but little disposition to discuss offerings for next season. The market for men's wear woolens is again quiet, such spring offerings as mills have made being largely sold up. Advances in the prices of men's clothing for next spring are announced. The women's clothing industry has been protesting against the high prices of fabrics, and anxiety is expressed lest the next spring season see a restriction of purchasing by the consumer. During the month price reductions by jobbers have been reported in some lines of dress goods. Underwear shows quietness characteristic of the between-season period, mills having a relatively large amount of orders booked, though few openings for the spring season have as yet occurred. A spirit of greater caution on the part of buyers was also noticeable about the middle of the month. The demand for silk and high-grade cotton hosiery continues. While silk manufacturers state that they are sold ahead for some time to come, trade reports indicate a noticeable slackening in demand, and staple fall silks are stated to have been offered by jobbers at concessions in price. The industry has been handicapped by labor difficulties, in particular by the Paterson dyers' strike and the recent Pennsylvania strike.

Hide and Leather.

During the past month the feature of the hide and leather markets has been the decrease in the prices of hides which commenced in country hides toward the close of August, although about the middle of the present month prices for both country and packer hides have again become firmer. In

Financial and Business Conditions in September

leather the influence on prices has been chiefly felt by the less desirable grades, though concessions on both upper and sole leather are reported. The leather market has been quiet for some time, but tanners are well sold up. Manufacturers of shoes continue to operate at capacity, and favorable reports are received from salesmen now on the road. Demand for the better grades of footwear continues.

The customary seasonal swell in the volume of business is noted in many sections. Both wholesalers and retailers report a large volume of business, and the fears which had been expressed that high prices might serve to check demand continue to represent a future possibility rather than a present actuality. From practically all districts it is reported that extravagant purchasing, both in respect to the character and quality of goods continues unabated. There is a continued heavy demand for automobiles, jewelry, and high-grade wearing apparel.

Balance of Trade.

Official figures for the month of August show a recovery to $338,000,000 in the export balance from the the low figure of $225,000,000 for the month of July, though this amount is still far below the June figure of $624,000,000. As compared with July figures some gains are shown in the exports of breadstuffs, largely wheat, and of mineral oils, while the August exports of meat and dairy products, also of raw cotton, show a further decline both in quantities and values. While June exports to Europe were approximately equal to the entire August exports, a growth of South American business is noted. Iron and steel exports, after a sharp decrease in July, recovered somewhat during August, liberal purchasing by the Orient and South America being recorded. August figures of raw cotton exports show a considerable decrease from those for July. The foreign trade conference to be held at Atlantic City, which has been postponed from September 30 until October 20 in order to permit the attendance of the foreign delegates, will be watched with interest.

Public Finance in September.

Fiscal operations of the Government during September were unusually large and included issues on September 2 of $473,841,500 of five months' 4½ per cent loan certificates, and on September 15 of two series of tax certificates, of which one, for six months, and bearing interest at the rate of 4½ per cent. yielded $101,131,500 and the other, for 12 months, and bearing interest at the rate of 4½ per cent, yielded $657,469,000.

Redemptions of outstanding Treasury certificates were considerably larger and included:

1. The redemption on September 9 (when a 20 per cent installment on the Victory Loan was due) of outstanding balances of the last two series of certificates issued in anticipation of the Victory Loan and due September 9 and October 7, respectively.

2. The redemption on September 15 (when the third installment of the income and war profit taxes was payable) of the outstanding balances of two series of tax certificates.

At the beginning of the month it was calculated that the aggregate amount of certificates maturing or called for redemption during the month was in the neighborhood of $1,800,000,000, and that this amount, somewhat reduced by exchanges and cash redemptions, would be fully covered from the cash in bank, and payments on account of Victory Loan subscriptions, also income and profit taxes due on September 9 and 15 respectively. In this circular of September 8, the Secretary of the Treasury announced that there remained no other maturities of certificates to provide for prior to 1920, as the certificates maturing December 15, of which over $750,000,000 had been issued, were more than covered by the income and profit tax installment due on that date. The total amount of Treasury certificates outstanding at the end of September is slightly over $3,500,000,000 (as against $6,250,000,000 on April 30) of which only about $1,600,000,000 are loan certificates requiring to be refunded.

In view of the success attaining the most recent tax certificate issues, which realized $757,500,000 in the three days during which subscriptions were taken, and the very large cash balance of the Treasury, it is expected that no new certificate issues will have to be resorted to during the month of October.

Outlook for Liquidation.

More than this, material improvement in the financial position of the Treasury and the favorable conditions on which recent issues of loan certificates have been placed carry confirmation of the views expressed by the Secretary of the Treasury in his letter of July 25 and repeated in his letter of September 8 that the borrowing operations incident to the financing of the war would be carried to completion without another great funding loan. So far as long-term government war financing is concerned, it may be said to have come to a close with the Victory Loan. Such financing as is still to be provided can clearly be carried through by short-term issues maturing on tax dates.

The outlook is distinctly encouraging, therefore, for an improvement in the investment status of the outstanding funded securities of the Government and, with it, for improvement in the loan and investment accounts of the banks.

Discount Policy.

As the period of war financing begins to approach its end, the Federal Reserve Banks will again be in a position to shape their policies without being under the necessity of giving first consideration to the interests or needs of the Treasury. Since the entry of the United States into the great war, the Federal Reserve Banks have from the necessities of the situation utilized their resources in every legitimate way in support of war finance. Their discount policy, in particular, has been shaped, first with a view of facilitating the placement of the great issues of both long-term and short-term obligations brought out by the Treasury, and secondly with a view of stabilizing the market for Liberty Bonds. With these objects in view, differential rates have been maintained at Reserve Banks in favor of borrowings by member banks either on their own or their customers' notes, when secured by war obligations.

Expansion and Discount Rates.

The extent to which Federal Reserve Bank rates may normally be expected to be "effective," in the sense in which that term is used in England and Continental Europe, still remains to be determined. Our experience under the Federal Reserve System is too brief to enable definite conclusions to be drawn with reference to this matter. It seems doubtful, however, whether, for a long time to come and taking the country as a whole, there will be any such close connection of Reserve Bank rates with the volume of credit in use as was to oe noted for example in England, the home of central banking, in pre-war days. Our nearest approach to an effective Reserve Bank rate was reached in the closing months of the year 1916.

Credit and Prices.

The dependence of prices on credit has had convincing examplification in the past few years. Credit expansion has admittedly been one of the major influences in bringing prices to their present levels. The way in which credit affects prices nevertheless requires discriminating analysis. Of itself and alone, credit can not be said to determine prices. Credit affects prices only as it is used in the purchase and payment of things. It can affect prices, therefore, only when acting in conjunction with other favoring conditions.

There are times when the banking organization has large reserves of credit power and yet industry and trade being "slow" there is little demand for additional credit and consequently little credit is added to the volume of credit in use and consequently little effect is exerted by credit in changing prices. A bank may offer a customer credit but it can not make him take it. It is the credit which is taken and used, not the credit which is offered, that counts in the movement of prices. There are other times when the reserves of credit power are low and yet the demand for credit, because of buoyancy in industry and trade, is large and the volume of credit in use consequently large and its influence on prices unmistakable. The volume of credit in use depends, therefore, quite as much upon the state of trade as it does upon the state of credit. The limits within which the use of credit can be forced by the banks are pretty narrow. Credit, as

Financial and Business Conditions

such, can not, therefore, be said to be the cause of price changes. By enabling and facilitating transactions in the purchase and sale of materials and goods and labor, which require the use of a large volume of purchasing media, credit nevertheless is a decisive factor in the price situation. It is the business of the banking organization to create and supply purchasing media. Thus, at times, when trade is brisk and the spirit of industrial enterprise runs high, the increased volume of credit supplied by the banks sustains and facilitates, if it does not indeed induce, the purchasing movement and thus supports the rise in price levels. Without such an enlargement in the volume of circulating credit or purchasing media in other suitable forms, the accommodation of prices to changing conditions in a period of activity would be impeded. While credit, therefore, can not create a situation which results in high prices, it is equally true that a situation which results in high prices can not eventuate without the assistance and mediation of credit. While there must be a desire for the use of credit before credit can expand, once under way an expansion of trade gets so much encouragement, stimulus and support from an expansion of credit that it is at times difficult to say which is more cause and which is more effect, so closely interdependent and interwoven are the two. Questions of theoretical formulation apart, however, the close connection of credit and prices, or of prices and credit, does not admit of reasonable doubt. What is still to be tested is the kind of measure of control at once effective and beneficial in its effects that can be exercised on credit through the instrumentality of Reserve Bank rates and operations—that is the extent to which the volume and character of Reserve Bank operations will be sensitively responsible to change of rate.

Cost of Living Problem.

That the high price levels which have been attained in the United States present a grave situation is clear from the attention which current discussion of the causes of industrial unrest is directing to the cost of living problem. It presents the most urgent and immediate phase of the problem of post-war business and industrial readjustment. It promises to remain a persistent phase of post-war conditions unless its nature and cause are understood and a rational economic attitude toward it is developed.

So far as the profiteering practices, which current discussions assume have developed widely and rapidly since the armistice, are responsible for the price aggravations which have been experienced in recent months, some considerable mitigation of the cost of living situation may be expected and, indeed, is already in sight. The activity of "fair price" committees in different parts of the country, local action by the States, investigations and publicity by the Federal Trade Commission and prosecution by the Department of Justice, under Federal law, which, as elsewhere noted, is in process of amendment, are already producing results.

The problem of reducing the cost of living is, however, mainly that of restoring the purchasing power of the dollar. The dollar has lost purchasing power because expansion of credit, under the necessities of war financing, proceeded at a rate more rapid than the production and saving of goods. The return to a sound economic condition and one which will involve as little further disturbance of normal economic relationships as possible will be a reversal of the process which has brought the country to its present pass. In other words, the way in must be the way out. As the way in was expansion of credit at a rate more rapid than expansion of production and saving, so the way out must be an increase in production and in saving. The effect of increased production will be to place a larger volume of goods against the greatly enlarged volume of our purchasing media and thus to reduce prices. The effect of increased saving will be a reduction in the volume of purchasing media in use and, by consequence, a reduction of prices also.

The Export Situation.

Little change is reflected in the recent volume of our foreign trade shown by the latest statement of the Department of Commerce covering the month of August. Exports for August were $646,259,000 as compared with $570,083,000 for July, the first month in the fiscal year 1920, and $602,090,000, the average for the fiscal year 1919. Largely increased exports, as compared for July, are shown for unprepared foodstuffs, partial manufactures, and manufactures ready for consumption, while smaller exports for the month are shown for prepared foodstuffs, mainly meat and dairy products. Raw cotton exports show a further decline for the month, while exports of mineral oil, cotton goods and automobiles show considerable gains. August imports were $307,331,000 as compared with $344,000,000 for the month of July and $257,990,000, the average for the fiscal year 1919. Excess exports for August were $338,928,000 compared with $226,083,000 for July and $344,100,000, the average for the fiscal year 1919.

The first two months of the current fiscal year are, therefore, characterized by a very marked diminution in the outward movment of goods. It is clear that the large American credits at the disposal of foreign governments and their disposition to draw heavily on American supplies for the purpose of "stabilizing" the first steps in the process of after-war readjustment, were mainly responsible for the heavy outflow of goods during the last fiscal year. It has not yet been determined, nor is it clear, how much must be done nor how little will suffice in further financial and economic support of Europe in the further process of her readjustment.

COAL PRODUCTION REPORT.

The weekly report on the production of bituminous coal, anthracite, and beehive coke compiled by the Geological Survey, Department of the Interior, October 4, contains the following:

The efforts of the railroads to increase the supply of cars carried the rate of bituminous coal production to a new high record for the year, the fourth in as many weeks. The total output for the week ended September 27 (including lignite and coal made into coke) is estimated at 11,667,000 net tons. The railroads provided empties sufficient for the loading of nearly 212,000 cars, an increase of 5.6 per cent over the preceding week.

The first week of the steel strike has thus not reacted adversely upon the production of coal. The general industrial demand seems to have been active enough to absorb any capacity released by reduction in the customary demand of the steel mills.

Anthracite, like bituminous, set a new high record for the year during the week ended September 27. Production is estimated at 1,964,000 net tons, 6 per cent higher than that of the preceding week, and 18,000 tons higher than during the last week of August, which up to the present had been the greatest attained this year. The week's output was still materially less than for the corresponding week of 1918, and the total production since the beginning of the coal year is 7,000,000 tons below the extraordinary record of last year.

The production of beehive coke fell off nearly a third during the first week of the steel strike. For the country as a whole the decrease, when compared with the week ended September 20, was 105,000 tons, or 30.6 per cent. Over 100,000 tons of this was in Pennsylvania and Ohio alone. The output of beehive coke in West Virginia and the Southern States has so far been little affected by the strike. A slight decrease was reported from the Rocky Mountain region.

In spite of the strike, it is to be noted that the demand for beehive coke, as indicated by production, was greater than during any week from mid-April to mid-June of this year.

PRICE OF SHIPPING BOARD SHIPS.

The United States Shipping Board is receiving numerous inquiries in regard to the sale of ships. The many who are evincing interest in this matter are apparently moved by the thought that as the board has so many vessels at its disposal the price may recede.

Through its chairman, John Barton Payne, the board issued this statement:

"There is no change in the price at which vessels of the United States Shipping Board are being held, and none is contemplated. The wood ships are being held at $90 per deadweight ton, the new steel freighters at a price that ranges from $210 per deadweight ton for the smaller type to $225 per deadweight ton for the larger vessels.

"No immediate sale of passenger steamships is being contemplated."

COTTON VENETIANS

Following is a generel summary of the report of cotton venetians, issued by the Tariff Commission—Tariff Information Series No. 10:

The American trade in venetians.—Cotton venetians have been used in this country since 1902, chiefly as a clothing lining. During the last few years they have come to constitute the largest single line of cotton cloth imported into the United States. The estimated total American consumption of venetians grew from 8,000,000 yards in 1913 to 14,000,000 yards in 1915, and in 1917 exceeded 35,000,000 yards, the larger part being supplied by imports.

Description and uses.—The typical fabric is a close-woven, piece-dyed, mercerized sateen or twill, woven of medium to fine yarns, usually dyed black, though to a small extent also in colors, and given a characteristic "Marquise" finish to resemble heavy silk. On account of the close weave, smooth-warp face and fine mercerized finish, venetians have been found particularly adapted to the lining of cloaks and coats, the making of bathing suits and skirtings, and for other purposes where a solid yet soft and lustrous fabric is desired. Venetians have, in fact, supplanted silk satin for several purposes, being more durable and less expensive. They have also been used as a substitute for fine woolen linings.

An imported article prior to the war.—Venetians were originally finished in the Bradford district of England, by a process known only to the members of the Bradford Dyers' Association. Despite the protection afforded by a duty on imports of 15 to 25 per cent—and prior to October, 1913, of about 40 per cent—American converters admit that for years they could not produce an article to compete with the English either in price or quality, and fully 90 per cent of all venetians used in the United States prior to the war came from Bradford.

Development of the American industry during the war.—The expanding uses for venetians in this country during the past few years, however, combined with the inability of the English mills, restricted in output and hampered by wartime difficulties, to supply all needs without sharp advances in price, stimulated American manufacturers to renewed experimentation and opened a market for their increasing production. As a result, domestic converters last year (1917-18) were supplying over half of the American demand for venetians. In the early summer of 1918 a large part of the supply, both foreign and domestic, was taken over by the War Department as an emergency measure for the lining of service coats.

Relative quality of the imported and domestic products.—The quality and finish of the domestic venetian have been improving for several years, and an active competitive stage has been reached on the lower grades, but the firm body and the fine, silky look and feel of the imported cloth, particularly of the finer grades, have not quite been attained by American mills. This is variously attributed to the better blending of cotton and finer yarns used in England, to the influence of the water and climate, and to the greater skill of the English mill workers, but more largely to the "Marquise" finish, a process developed in Bradford and said to be withheld even from the American branch of the Bradford Dyers' Association.

Change in comparative prices during the war.—Until within the last few years the foreign product could be landed in the American market for less than the American cost of production. This was attributed to the generally lower labor costs abroad, together with the greater economy secured from the skill and efficiency of the British workers on a cloth they have been making for years. With the rapid advance of the Bradford prices, however, owing largely to wartime difficulties of production and shipment at a period of rapid expansion of the American market, domestic converters have been able during the later years of the war to undersell the importers by several cents a yard.

Under the present tariff act the importer has been subject to a handicap—measured in the amount of duty and cost of landing the foreign goods—which in relation to the conversion or manufacturing costs of the domestic producer amounted, on a typical competitive grade, to about 36 per cent under normal conditions prior to the war, and to fully double that, or nearly 75 per cent, under the unusual conditions prevailing in 1918.

After-war outlook of the domestic industry.—Venetians have proved increasingly adaptable and are likely to be a staple of increasing demand in the American market. With the removal, however, of the added protection afforded American manufacturers during the war—by the difficulties that hampered British producers, by the high shipping costs, and by the increased ad valorem duties based on inflated prices—and as competition resumes its normal course, the American venetian industry, having developed under war conditions, may have difficulty, unaided, in holding as large a share of the home market as it has come to supply during the later years of the war. It may then present, from a tariff viewpoint, the typical situation of a newly established industry requesting such protection as will allow it to attain that improvement in product and economy in production that will enable it to compete successfully with foreign goods in supplying the home market.

The basis for tariff adjustment.—During the later years of the war American manufacturers of venetians have been amply protected under the present tariff and could easily undersell the imported goods. The measure of import duty necessary to maintain the domestic industry during the period after the war can not be accurately gauged until the normal readjustment of trade under the new levels of wages and prices is attained. The course of comparative wage advances during the war warrants the expectation that comparative costs of production in the British and American industries will tend to approximate each other more closely after the war, to the advantage of the domestic manufacturer.

This report presents, in Chapter VI, an analysis of the comparative costs of a typical foreign and domestic line of venetians in the American market in 1913 and in 1918, and a study of the measure of protection accorded the American producer by the present rate of duty under the changing levels of costs and prices. When conditions in the English as in the American cotton-goods markets have sufficiently stabilized, the above data—by revision of certain items—should afford the basis for judging the changed competitive relations likely to result in the venetian trade, from any proposed general readjustment of import duties on cotton cloth.

The report is illustrated with charts and also contains a sample of a high-grade venetian cloth. Copies may be obtained by applying to the United States Tariff Commission, 1322 New York avenue, Washington, D. C.

FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS.

Continued increases in the holdings of war paper and of other discounts and corresponding increases in deposits are indicated in the Federal Reserve Board's weekly bank statement issued as at close of business on October 3, 1919. Further transfers of gold from the continent to the Bank of England vaults are reflected in a decrease in the amount of gold in custody in foreign countries and the addition of 29.5 millions to the amount of gold reserves.

Holdings of war paper went up 81.7 millions, those of other discounts about 52 millions, while acceptances on hand show a further decline of 15.8 millions. War paper holdings of the Chicago and Minneapolis banks include 63.8 millions of paper discounted for other Federal reserve banks, as against 70.2 millions the week before, while acceptance holdings of the San Francisco bank are inclusive of 12.6 millions of acceptances bought from other Federal reserve banks. Treasury certificates on hand show an increase of 12.1 millions, the increase representing in part new investments in one-year 2 per cent certificates to secure Federal reserve bank-note circulation, in part also temporary purchases of certificates from non-member banks.

The week saw increases of 17.6 millions in Government deposits, of 34.5 millions in members' reserve deposits, and of 92.3 millions in net deposits. Federal reserve note circulation shows an increase for the week of 52.8 millions, the present total of 2,708.2 millions being the largest on record. Gold reserves show a net gain for the week of 17.4 millions, while total cash reserves went up about 18 millions. The banks' reserve ratio, because of the considerable increase in both deposit and note liabilities, shows a decline from 51 to 49.9 per cent.

HIGH-COST-OF-LIVING PROBLEM

The United States Council of National Defense has issued the following statement:

To the Public:

The United States Council of National Defense, composed of the Secretaries of War, Navy, Interior, Agriculture, Commerce, and Labor, has made a careful investigation of the high-cost-of-living problem, and finds:

That the Nation's productive powers have not been fully utilized since the armistice.

That too few goods, notably the necessities of life, have been produced, and that even some of these goods have been withheld from the market and therefore from the people.

That the high cost of living is due in part to unavoidable war waste and increase of money and credit.

That there has been and is considerable profiteering, intentional and unintentional.

The council believes that the remedies for the situation are:

To produce more goods, and to produce them in proportion to the needs of the people.

To stamp out profiteering and stop unnecessary hoarding.

To enforce vigorously present laws and promptly to enact such further laws as are necessary to prevent and punish profiteering and needless hoarding.

To bring about better co-operation and method in distributing and marketing goods.

To keep both producer and consumer fully informed as to what goods are needed and as to what supplies are available, so that production may anticipate the country's demands.

Greater Production Essential.

Goods and not money are the means of life. Better standards of living are impossible without producing more goods. Man cannot consume what has not been produced.

At the war's end our allies had desperate need of the essentials of life. We have had to share our resources with them, but this drain will gradually lessen. In so far as our shortage of goods is due to this cause we can well afford to be patient.

It is just as essential that we have patience with the economic situation here at home. The process of production requires time. If production is rapidly increased, vastly improved conditions will prevail in America when the results of present and future labor begin to appear.

Team work is imperative. It is just as essential between retailer, wholesaler and producer as it is between employer and employee. One group of producers cannot wait on another group. The manufacturer, the farmer, the distributor must each immediately assume his part of the burden and enter upon his task. The Nation cannot afford curtailment of goods vital to the people.

A Grave Responsibility.

On American business rests a grave responsibility for efficient co-operation in bringing about full and proportionate reduction. On American labor rests an equally grave responsibility to attain maximum unit production and maintain uninterrupted distribution of goods if labor itself is not to suffer from further rises in the cost of living.

The entire Nation—producer, distributor, and consumer alike—should return to the unity that won the war. Group interest and undue personal gain must give way to the good of the whole Nation if the situation is to be squarely met.

Our common duty now, fully as much as in the war, is to work and to save. In the words of the President in his address to the country on August 25, 1919, only "by increasing production, and by rigid economy and saving on the part of the people, can we hope for large decreases in the burdensome cost of living which now weighs us down."

Work, save, co-operate, produce.

(Signed) Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War and Chairman of the Council; Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy; Franklin K. Lane, Secretary of the Interior; David F. Houston, Secretary of Agriculture; William C. Redfield, Secretary of Commerce; William B. Wilson, Secretary of Labor; Grosvenor B. Clarkson, Director of the Council.

Discuss Federal and State Co-operation

The Attorney General met last week with a select committee appointed by the National Association of Attorneys General, which met at Boston at the time of the meeting of the American Bar Association, to discuss methods of co-operation between the State and Federal authorities in the campaign to reduce the high cost of living. The following were present:

Clifford T. Hilton, attorney general of Minnesota.

W. M. Hargest, deputy attorney general, Pennsylvania.

John R. Saunders, attorney general of Virginia.

J. D. Hank, assistant attorney general of Virginia.

Dan B. Shields, attorney general of Utah.

G. H. Sturgis, attorney general of Maine.

John G. Price, attorney general of Ohio.

Frank B. McAllister, attorney general of Missouri.

Many methods of co-operation between the State and Federal Governments were discussed and agreed upon. It was suggested and urged upon the Attorney General by the members of this committee that an effective way of carrying on this campaign vigorously would be through a series of meetings to be arranged in each of the several States, to be called by the governors and attorneys general, at which would be present the State district attorneys, mayors and local fair-price committeemen. When these State meetings are arranged, they will be attended by the Attorney General or his direct representative, and also possibly by the local Federal officials. These meetings will start the latter part of this month so that as little time as possible will be lost.

No Penalties for Profiteering.

It has been impossible for the Department of Justice to institute proceedings that would result in reducing high prices or punishing profiteers, as Congress has delayed in providing penalties for profiteering, as requested by the administration some two months ago. There have been certain stocks of food commodities seized by department agencies in several States that have been distributed to the consumer at very much reduced prices, and certain libel proceedings have been instituted and are now pending.

Until such time as Congress acts upon the amendments providing penalties for profiteers the administration is powerless to punish these violators.

CENSUS TAKING AND TAXATION.

"That the facts and figures gathered by the enumerators, supervisors and special agents of the Fourteenth Decennial Census will have absolutely nothing to do with valuation of property for taxation purposes is a point I desire to emphasize with all possible vigor," said Director of the Census Sam. L. Rogers, in speaking of the forthcoming 1920 enumeration.

"Some difficulty has been experienced in the past," continued Mr. Rogers, "in getting absolutely accurate values of land and other property because of a certain amount of confusion over this point. Many people were erroneously inclined to connect the census with taxation. We hope to avoid any such confusion this time."

Information Confidential.

The act of Congress which, under the Constitution, provides for the taking of the Fourteenth Decennial Census makes it unlawful for any enumerator, special agent, supervisor or other employee of the Census Bureau to divulge any information whatsoever concerning the census returns. A heavy fine and possible imprisonment, or both, is the penalty prescribed for violation of this provision of the law.

The proper tabulated figures of the census are given out nowhere but here in Washington, and then only upon the express authority of the Director of the Census Bureau.

Enumerators Begin Work.

Actual work by the enumerators in the various census districts will begin on January 2, 1920. It is expected that the population statistics of all cities and towns will be gathered in approximately two weeks. Final figures for rural districts, however, can hardly be gathered in less than a month.

CIVIL SERVICE POSITIONS.

The United States Civil Service Commission has issued the following:

Soldiers, sailors, and marines will be admitted to any examination, either assembled or non-assembled, which was pending on April 6, 1917, or which was subsequently announced, the eligibility resulting from which is still alive, either originally or by extension.

Sixty days from August 1, 1919, will be allowed soldiers, sailors, and marines in which to be examined for positions for which examinations have already been held if they shall have been discharged from the military or naval service prior to that date, or 60 days from the date of their discharge if discharged subsequent to August 1, 1919.

The examinations will be open to soldiers, sailors, and marines without regard to whether they served at home or abroad.

The examinations will not be open to soldiers, sailors, and marines who served and were discharged prior to April 6, 1917.

It will not be necessary that a person shall have been discharged from the military or naval service in order to be admitted to examinations.

Exminations requiring an educational test will be held semi-monthly on dates to be determined by the commission.

In cases of first, second, and third class postmasters, a person will not be allowed to compete if the vacancy has been filled.

Welfare workers who accompanied the military forces; civilians attached to the expeditionary forces, including dieticians, nurses, and other civilian employees in military hospitals; persons who were on the inactive list in military or naval reserve forces; persons who were discharged from the draft, not being actually and finally accepted for military service; and contract surgeons will not be allowed to file applications on the same basis as soldiers, sailors, and marines.

Field clerks, persons who served in the Student Army Training Corps, and enlisted army and navy nurses will be admitted on the same basis as soldiers, sailors, and marines.

Provided, That hereafter in making appointments to clerical and other positions in the executive departments and in independent governmental establishments preference shall be given to honorably discharged soldiers, sailors, and marines, and widows of such, if they are qualified to hold such positions. (Sec. 6, Census Act of Mar. 3, 1919, Pub. No. 325, p. 2, 65th Cong.)

The act of July 12, 1919, amended this section as follows:

"That hereafter in making appointments to clerical and other positions in the executive branch of the Government in the District of Columbia or elsewhere preference shall be given to honorably discharged soldiers, sailors, and marines, and widows of such, and to the wives of injured soldiers, sailors, and marines who themselves are not qualified to hold such positions."

The Legislative Act approved March 1, 1919 (Pub. No. 314, p. 12, 65th Cong.) provides that the period of time during which soldiers, sailors, and marines, both enlisted and drafted men, who, prior to entering the service of their country, had a civil-service status and whose names appear upon the eligible list of the Civil Service Commission, shall not be counted against them in the determination of their eligibility for appointment under the law, rules and regulations of the Civil Service Commission now in effect, and at the time of demobilization their civil-service status shall be the same as when they entered the service.

The Deficiency Act of February 25, 1919 (Pub. No. 275, p. 4, 65th Cong.) provides that all former Government employees who have been drafted or enlisted in the military service of the United States in the war with Germany shall be reinstated on application to their former positions, if they have received an honorable discharge and are qualified to perform the duties of the position.

An estimate of the total wheat production in Western Canada for 1919 is placed at 166,225,000 bushels.

LUBRICATING OIL CONTRACTS

Contracts have been awarded the Standard Oil Company, San Francisco, for supplying at United States ports on the Pacific coast and at Honolulu, all lubricating oils for use of ships owned or controlled by the United States Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation, for one year commencing October 24, 1919.

The Vacuum Oil Company, New York, N. Y., was awarded the contract covering all lubricating oils for use of ships of the board at all United States coast ports in the Atlantic and Gulf of Mexico.

In making announcement of the award the supply department, October 7, said:

"It was decided, after considering all phases of the matter, that the advantages to be derived from awarding the business for each of the three coasts as a whole outweighed the slightly lower prices to be obtained by making award on each item to the low bidder at each port. The awards made are as follows:

To the Vacuum Oil Company, 61 Broadway, New York, N. Y., at All United State Coast Ports in the Atlantic and Gulf of Mexico.

Item No.	Trade name.	Price per gallon. In bbls.	In cans and cases.
1.	Gargoyle cylinder, heavy mineral	$0.49½	$0.53½
2.	Artic ammonia	.45	.49
3.	D. T. E. heavy	.38	.42
4.	D. T. E.	.38	.42
5.	Atlas engine	.54	.58
6.	D. T. E. extra heavy	.38	.42
7.	Gargoyle cylinder, 600 W. mineral	.63	.67

To the Standard Oil Company, 200 Bush Street, San Francisco, Cal., at the Following Ports.

Item No.	Trade name.	Price per gallon in wooden barrels at San Francisco.	Los Angeles and Portland.	Seattle.	Honolulu.
1.	Calol cylinder	$0.44	$0.455	$0.46	$0.485
2.	Calol ice machine	.31	.325	.33	.355
3.	Calol turbine, heavy	.33	.345	.35	.375
4.	Zeroline, light	.26	.275	.28	.305
5.	Polar marine engine	.55	.565	.57	.595
6.	Calol turbine, extra heavy	.46	.475	.48	.505
7.	Gargoyle cylinder, Hecla mineral	.837	.837	.837	.882

"When delivery is made by the Standard Oil Company in cans and cases price to be 3c per gallon higher than the above in each instance except on Item No. 7 on which item the differential is 7.2c per gallon; and for deliveries in steel barrels immediately returned, all prices to be 5c per gallon lower than the above.

"When deliveries are made in wooden barrels, barrels remain the property of the buyer, but the seller will allow a credit of $1 each for all wooden barrels returned in good condition.

"Oils are to be delivered f. o. b. buyer's warehouse or f. o. b. ships as ordered by the Division of Operations, either direct or through their managers or agents.

"The privilege is reserved of including in or excluding from deliveries at United States Pacific coast ports, such requirements as the Supply Department may decide to keep in stock at the board's Honolulu oil fuel station or other fuel station which the board may establish in the Pacific Ocean during the life of the contract."

ITALY WANTS AMERICAN LUMBER.

(Trade Commissioner H. C. MacLean, Rome, Aug. 20, 1919.)

It is stated by one who is well informed as to the lumber trade of Italy, and who gave Trade Commissioner Nelson C. Brown considerable information during his investigation here last year, that the Italian market is practically bare of lumber at the present time and that pitch pine especially is in demand. Efforts have been made by Italian dealers to supply their needs from Australia, which previous to the war furnished the bulk of the lumber imported into Italy, but it has been found impossible to obtain shipments of any large quantities. It appears that Austrian competition need not be feared for some time to come and that the time is ripe for American firms to enter the market.

A cablegram from the consulate in Trieste, under date of Sept. 25, 1919, states that the regulations governing the Italian monopoly on electric globes has been extended to Venezia Giulia.

GOVERNMENT DECISIONS AFFECTING BUSINESS

Customs.

(T. D. 38137.)

Tents, Sea Tangle.

Sea tangle tents to be classified for duty at 25 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 368 of the tariff, as a manufacture of weeds and not as a non-enumerated manufactured article at 15 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 385.

Treasury Department, September 16, 1919.

Sir: The department refers to your letter of July 26, inclosing a report of the appraiser in regard to a proposed change of practice in the classification of certain sea tangle tents.

The articles are from 1½ to 2 inches long, one-eighth to one-fourth of an inch in diameter, and are used by surgeons in the treatment of wounds to keep them open. They are manufactured from a sea weed called "sea tangle," and have undergone an elaborate process of manufacture which appears to have destroyed the identity of the original weed.

It has been the practice to classify the merchandise as a non-enumerated manufactured article dutiable at the rate of 15 per cent under paragraph 385 of the tariff, and it is now proposed to classify it under paragraph 368 as a manufacture of weeds at 25 per cent ad valorem.

The department concurs in the proposed change in classification, and you will assess duty upon sea tangle tents imported 30 days after the date hereof at the rate of 25 per cent ad valorem as a manufacture of weeds under paragraph 368 of the tariff act of Oct. 3, 1913.

Respectfully,

L. S. ROWE,
Assistant Secretary.

(107944.) Collector of Customs, New York.

Abstracts of Board Cases.

Summary of decisions of the Board of General Appraisers.

Treasury Department, September 23, 1919.

The following abstract of decisions of the Board of United States General Appraisers at New York are published for the information and guidance of officers of the customs and others concerned. While the decisions are not of sufficient general interest to print in full, the summary herein given will be of assistance to customs officials in easily locating cases and tracing important facts.

L. S. ROWE,
Assistant Secretary.

Board 1—McClelland, Sullivan, and Brown. Board 2—Fischer, Howell, and Weller. Board 3—Waite, Hay, and Adamson.

Shortage of Wine.

Before Board 3, September 15, 1919.

No. 43335.—Protest 931586 of O. G. Hempstead & Son (Philadelphia).

Shortage of Wine.—It is claimed in this case that there was a shortage of wine, which was not allowed by the collector.

Opinion by Adamson, G. A.: From the report of the gauger it was found that the capacity of the cask in question was 164 gallons and that there was a loss of 71 gallons which occurred in transit from a foreign port. The protest was sustained.

Rattan Reeds.

Before Board 1, September 17, 1919.

No. 43336.—Protest 807921–60047 of International Forwarding Co. (Chicago.)

Rattan Reeds.—Rattan reeds from 8 to 12 feet long, classified at 10 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 173, tariff act of 1913, are claimed entitled to free entry under paragraph 648, 647, or 552.

Opinion by McClelland, G. A.: On the authority of G. A. 8252 (T. D. 37988) the reeds in question, which were found to be adapted for use in the making of furniture as well as baskets, etc., were held properly classified under paragraph 173.

Necklace Clasps.

No. 43337.—Protests 807696, etc., of Hensel, Bruckmann & Lorbacher et al. (New York).

Swivels — Necklace Clasps.—Brass swivels and metal necklace clasps classified as jewelry at 60 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 356, tariff act of 1913, are claimed dutiable as materials of metal suitable for use in the manufacture of jewelry at 50 per cent under the same paragraph.

Opinion by Sullivan, G. A.: The swivels and necklace clasps in question were held dutiable at 50 per cent under paragraph 356. United States v. American Bead Co. (9 Ct.. Cust. Appls., —; T. D. 37873), affirming Abstract 42259, followed.

No. 43338.—Protest 801031 of H. Jevne Co. (Los Angeles).

Paper Crackers—Cosaques—Toys.—So-called paper crackers or cosaques, classified as toys at 35 per cent ad valorem under paragaph 342, tariff act of 1913, are claimed dutiable as manufactures of crape paper at 30 per cent under paragraph 323.

Opinion by Sullivan, G. A.: On the authority of Abstract 40171 (31 Treas. Dec., 222) and Illfelder v. United States (1 Ct. Cust. Appls., 109; T. D. 31115) certain paper crackers were held dutiable at 30 per cent under paragraph 323. Protest overruled as to surface-coated paper articles.

Imitation Pearls.

No. 43339.—Protest 752222 of A. Lorsch & Co. (New York).

Imitation Pearls.—Imitation pearls on heavy wire, classified at 50 per cent ad valorem under paragrph 356, tariff act of 1913, are claimed dutiable at 20 per cent under paragraph 357.

Opinion by Sullivan, G. A.: The merchandise in question was held dutiable as imitation pearls under paragraph 357. Abstract 41075 cited.

No. 43340.—Protest 809835 of D. Lisner & Co. (New York).

Imitation Pearl Beads Loosely Strung—Imitation Jet Necklaces.—Imitation pearl beads graduated on strings and necklaces composed of metal set with paste glass in imitation of jet, classified as jewelry at 60 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 356, tariff act of 1913, are claimed dutiable under paragraph 333.

Opinion by Sullivan, G. A.: Imitation pearl beads strung loosely on thread for facility in transportation were held dutiable at 35 per cent under paragraph 333 and imitation jet bead necklaces at 50 per cent under the same paragraph. Lorsch v. United States (8 Ct. Cust. Appls., 246; T. D. 37521) and Bloomingdale v. United States (8 Ct. Cust. Appls., 314; T. D. 37596) followed.

Bead Necklaces.

No. 43341.—Protest 801643 of Hensel, Bruckmann & Lorbacher (New York).

Gallilith Bead Necklaces.—Gallilith bead necklaces classified at 60 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 356, tariff act of 1913, are claimed dutiable as beaded articles at 50 per cent under paragraph 333.

Opinion by Sullivan, G. A.: Gallilith bead necklaces were held dutiable at 50 per cent under paragraph 333. G. A. 8241 (T. D. 37954) followed.

No. 43342.—Protest 851083 of R. F. Downing & Co. (Inc.) (New York).

Glass Bead Necklaces.—Necklaces composed of glass beads, classified as jewelry at 60 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 356, tariff act of 1913, are claimed dutiable as beaded articles under paragraph 333.

Opinion by Sullivan, G. A.: Glass bead necklaces were held dutiable at 50 per cent under paragraph 333. G. A. 8241 (T. D. 37954) followed.

No. 43343.—Protest 930182 of Bloomingdale Bros.; protest 787127 of Calhoun, Robbins & Co.; protests 779002, etc., of Cohn & Rosenberger; protests 793964, etc., of B. Illfelder & Co. et al.; protest 780053 of S. Katz & Co.; protest 776237 of Henry Kayser and Fils.; protest 930449 of D. Lisner & Co.; and protests 778654, etc., of Manhattan Bead Chain Co. et al. (New York).

Bead necklaces.—The question here is whether bead necklaces are dutiable as jewelry at 60 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 356 or as beaded articles at 50 per cent under paragraph 333, tariff act of 1913.

Opinion by Sullivan, G. A.: On the authority of G. A. 8241 (T. D. 37954) the bead necklaces in question were held dutiable at 50 per cent under paragraph 333.

Shuttles.

Before Board 2, September 17, 1919.

No. 43344.—Protests 849120, etc., of Adolph Saurer et al. (New York).

Shuttles—Shuttle Springs—Parts of Sewing Machines.—Shuttles and shuttle springs composed of steel, slassified as manufactures of metal at 20 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 167, tariff act of 1913, are claimed entitled to free entry as parts of sewing machines under paragraph 441.

Opinion by Fischer, G. A.: Parts of embroidery machines, consisting of shuttles and shuttle springs, were

GOVERNMENT DECISIONS AFFECTING BUSINESS

held free of duty as parts of sewing machines under paragraph 441. Durbrow v. United States (9 Ct. Cust. Appls., —; T. D. 38001) followed.

Musical Instruments.

Before Board 1, September 19, 1919. No. 43345.—Protest 929760 of W. A. Brown & Co. (New York).

Musical Instruments.

McClelland, G. A.: The merchandise involved was assessed with duty at the rate of 35 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 373, tariff act of 1913, and is claimed to be dutiable either at 20 per cent under paragraph 167 or at 15 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 385 of said act.

In this case the only testimony is that of the official examiner in the appraiser's office who passed the merchandise, and it is wholly valueless as a guide to proper classification. Faced with such a record the board has not even the benefit of samples of the articles in controversy. One of them, the brass cymbals, appears to have been similar to the cymbals passed upon by the court in United States v. Sears, Roebuck & Co. (7 Ct. Cust. Appls, 60; T. D. 36388), and therefore, in harmony with the conclusion reached in that case, we hold that duty was properly assessed thereon.

As to the brass gongs, wooden beaters, and wooden fish, the testimony is wholly insufficient, especially in the absence of samples, to warrant a reversal of the collector's decision. That the burden rests on the importer to show not only that the collector's decision was wrong, but in addition that his own claim is right has been held both by the board and the courts so frequently that citation of authorities seems unnecessary. On the record as presented the protest must be in all things overruled.

(Dissenting opinion filed by Sullivan, General Appraiser.)

Tea Oil.

No. 43346.—Protest 932133, etc., of J. T. McCulloch et al. (Seattle).

Tea Oil.—Tea oil is classified as oil not specially provided for at 15 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 45, tariff act of 1913. is claimed entitled to free entry as oil commonly used in soap making under paragraph 498.

Opinion by McClelland. G. A.: On authority of G. A. 8167 (T. D. 37622) the tea oil in question was held free of duty under paragraph 498.

Artificial Fruit.

No. 43347.—Protest 931943 of New York Merchandise Co. (New York).

Artificial Fruit—Emery.—Merchandise described by the appraiser as articles composed of silk filled with emery or sand in the form of artificial fruit was classified at 60 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 347, tariff act of 1913, and is claimed dutable accordng to the component materials of chief value.

Opinion by McClelland, G. A.: The articles in question are invoiced as emery, apple, pumpkin, tomato, and peach. The appples and peaches appear to have been properly classified under paragraph 347 on the authority of United States v. American Bead Co. (9 Ct. Cust. Appls., —; T. D. 38044). The protest was overruled as to the so-called tomatoes and pumpkins, the importer's contention not being supported by evidence.

Swivels.

No. 43348.—Protest 800989 of Royal Jewelry Manufacturing Co. (New York).

Swivels—Parts of Chains.—Metal swivels classified as parts of chains at 60 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 356, tariff act of 1913, are claimed dutiable as materials of metal suitable for use in the manufacture of jewelry at 50 per cent under the same paragraph.

Opinion by Sullivan, G. A.: On the authority of United States v. American Bead Co. (9 Ct. Cust. Appls., —; T. D. 37873) the swivels in question were held dutiable at 50 per cent under paragraph 356.

Bead Necklaces.

No. 43349.—Protest 781150 of Calhoun, Robbins & Co., protests 930537, etc., of D. Lisner & Co., protests 773158, etc., of A. & H. Veith, and protest 930178 of Wiener Bros. (New York).

Bead Necklaces.—Necklaces or neck chains composed in chief value of beads, classified as jewelry at 60 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 356, tariff act of 1913, are claimed dutiable as beaded articles at 50 per cent under paragraph 333.

Opinions by Sullivan, G. A. Certain bead necklaces and neck chains were held dutiable at 50 per cent under paragraph 333. G. A. 8241 (T. D. 37954) followed.

Wilton Rugs.

No. 43350.—Protest 792561 of Robert Keith Furniture & Carpet Co. (New York).

Wilton Rugs.—Seamless Wilton rugs classified under paragraph 300, tariff act of 1913, are claimed dutiable as Wilton carpeting at 30 per cent under paragraph 294.

Opinion by Brown, G. A.—The Wilton rugs in question were held dutiable under paragraph 294. Buettell v. United States (8 Ct. Cust. Appls., 409; T. D. 37666) followed.

Axminster Carpeting.

No. 43351.—Protest 811146 of Bollentin & Thompson (New York).

Axminster Carpeting.—Axminster chenille carpeting classified at 50 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 300, tariff act of 1913. is claimed dutiable at 35 per cent under paragraph 293.

Opinion by Brown, G. A.: Axminster chenille carpeting was held dutiable at 35 per cent under paragraph 293. G. A. 7868 (T. D. 36216) followed.

Internal Revenue.

(T. D. 2922.)

Income Tax.

Office of Commissioner of Internal Revenue, Washington D. C.

To Collectors of Internal Revenue and Others Concerned:

The final edition of regulations 45 is amended by changing article 307 to read as follows:

Art. 307. When nonresident alien individual entitled to personal exemption.—(a) The following is an incomplete list of countries which either impose no income tax or in imposing an income tax allow both a personal exemption and a credit for dependents which satisfy the similar credit requirement of the statute: Argentina, Belgium, Bohemia, Bolivia, Bosnia, Brazil, Bukowina, Canada, Carinthia, Carniola, China, Chile, Cuba, Dalmatia, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, France, Galicia, Goritz, Gradisoa, Herzegovina, Istria, Lower Austria, Mexico, Montenegro, Moravia, Morocco, Newfoundland, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Persia, Peru, Portugal, Roumania, Russia (including Poles owing allegiance to Russia), Salzburg, Santo Domingo, Serbia, Siam, Silesia, Styria, Spain, Trieste, Tyrol, Upper Austria, Union of South Africa, Venezuela. (b) The following is an incomplete list of countries which, in imposing an income tax, allow a personal exemption which satisfy the similar credit requirement of the statute, but do not allow a credit for dependents: Bachka, Banat of Temesvar, Croatia, Salvador, India, Italy, Slavonia, Slovakia, Transylvania. (c) The following is an incomplete list of countries which, in imposing an income tax do not allow to citizens of the United States not residing in such country either a personal exemption or a credit for dependents and, therefore, fail entirely to satisfy the similar credit requirement of the statute: Australia, Costa Rica, Great Britain and Ireland, Japan, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Sweden. The former names of certain of those territories are here used for convenience, in spite of an actual or possible change in name or sovereignty. A nonresident alien individual who is a citizen or subject of any country in the first list is entitled for the purpose of the normal tax to such credit for a personal exemption and for dependents as his status may warrant. If he is a citizen or subject of any country in the second list, he is entitled to a credit for personal exemption, but to none for dependents. If he is a citizen or subject of any country in the third list, he is not entitled to credit for either a personal exemption or for dependents. If he is a citizen or subject of a country which is in none of the lists, then, to secure credit for either a personal exemption or for dependents, he must prove to the satisfaction of the commissioner that his country does not impose an income tax or that, in imposing an income tax, it grants the similar credit required by the statute.

DANIEL C. ROPER,
Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

Approved September 18, 1919:
CARTER GLASS,
Secretary of the Treasury.

NAVY ENLISTMENTS.

During the week ended September 25 there were 1,886 enlistments in the Navy, against 1,622 during the previous week.

TRADE COMMISSION COMPLAINTS.

"Loading" sponges with such weight-increasing substance as glucose, molasses, epsom salts, sand, or lead to deceive and defraud the public by falsifying their weight, is charged against 25 sponge concerns in complaints of unfair competition which have been served on them by the Federal Trade Commission.

The concerns are charged with purchasing "raw" sponges in Florida and other places, transporting them to their places of business, and there "loading, doping, and saturating" them with the intent of selling them by the pound at fictitious weights. They are also charged with "knowingly and deceptively" purchasing and reselling "loaded" sponges.

Consumers, the complaints point out, cannot readily distinguish between unadulterated and doped sponges.

The concerns were directed to file answers with the commission at Washington Nov. 15.

A "general conspiracy to enhance the price of sheet music to the public and collusive action by the two organizations to maintain standard fixed resale prices of music, are charged against the Music Publishers' Association of the United States and the National Association of Sheet Music Dealers and officers of the organization in a formal complaint of unfair competition issued against them by the Federal Trade Commission.

In connection with the charges of collusion the complaint sets forth that the two organizations have held their annual meetings during the same week in the same city and on alternate days, the members of one association alternately attending the sessions of the other. Most of the members of one organization are also members of the other, it also is alleged. Committee of one association confers with committee of the other, and resolutions passed by the one intended to result in increased prices to the public have been ratified by the other.

The parties were directed to file answer with the commission at Washington Nov. 22.

FRESH-WATER MUSSEL SHELLS.

The Bureau of Fisheries recently received through the Mexican consul general in New York City a box of fresh-water mussel shells from Mexican waters. Finished buttons were made from the shells by J. B. Southall, shell expert at the Fairport Biological Station. The shells of one species, somewhat similar to the "purply" of southern United States waters, were found to be rather brittle and the buttons were pinkish in color. The other shells were "washboard" (quadrula heros) unusually free from spots, and produced first-quality buttons.

GREEK CENSORSHIP.

A dispatch from Athens, Greece, states that from October 1 the censorship of all mail matter destined to the United States will be abolished, but that mail matter from the United States is still subject to censorship.

PROGRESS IN SHIPBUILDING

Reports to the Shipping Board from the Emergency Fleet Corporation received last week show a total of 1,468 vessels delivered, representing 8,109,058 deadweight tons (5,406,039 gross tons).

The progress is shown in the following table:

Year to Date.

	Keels Laid.			Launched.			Delivered.		
	No.	Dwt.	Gross.	No.	Dwt.	Gross.	No.	Dwt.	Gross.
Steel	568	3,873,875	2,582,583	597	3,820,973	3,547,315	545	3,576,487	2,384,325
Composite	..	...	...	5	17,500	11,677	11	38,500	25,667
Wood	13	...	...	242	739,450	492,967	335	1,181,550	787,700
Concrete	2	15,000	10,000	5	29,500	19,667	...	...	...
Total	583	3,888,875	2,592,583	849	4,607,423	3,071,626	891	4,796,537	3,197,692

Total to Date.

	Keels Laid.			Launched.			Delivered.		
	No.	Dwt.	Gross.	No.	Dwt.	Gross.	No.	Dwt.	Gross.
Steel	1,567	10,431,061	6,954,041	1,201	7,673,519	5,115,679	1,004	6,455,208	4,303,472
C'mp"te	22	77,000	51,333	18	63,000	42,000	16	56,000	37,333
Wood	594	1,903,900	1,269,267	542	1,791,500	1,194,333	448	1,597,850	1,065,233
C'ncr'te	14	88,500	59,000	6	32,500	21,667	...	...	...
Total	2,197	12,500,461	8,333,641	1,767	9,560,519	6,383,679	1,468	8,109,058	5,406,038

Up to the corresponding period of last year, there had been delivered 394 ships of 2,277,831 deadweight tons (1,518,554 gross tons), and 666 ships of 3,611,886 deadweight tons (2,407,924 gross tons) had been launched.

PARCEL POST REQUIREMENT.

Advices of the Post Office Department from the U. S. postal agent at Shanghai, China, suggest that declaration tags or invoices should be attached to parcel post packages sent to China.

Although the United States Postal Agency at Shanghai, China, is governed by domestic relations and has all the parcel post provileges of a post office in the United States, all parcels received must, nevertheless, pass the inspection of the Chinese customs. Addressees are often caused much inconvenience and needless expense because the sender fails to forward the invoices in the same mail as the parcel or to attach a customs declaration tag or invoice to the parcel. China admits duty free merchandise for personal use to the value of 10 taels. When invoices or customs declaration tags are attached, the parcels are passed and delivered immediately; otherwise they are held for customs inspection and not a little difficulty is experienced in obtaining delivery.

Unnecessary Delay Results.

Parcel post mail is handled from the Pacific seaboard as first-class matter. Unless the invoice is put into the mail on the same day the parcel is mailed, it frequently occurs that the latter catches an outgoing steamer and the document is left behind, arriving in Shanghai a week or two later. In some cases American firms have neglected to send invoices altogether, and the parcels accumulate needlessly in the postal agency awaiting the documents. Some firms apparently do not understand that invoices may be inclosed in invoice envelopes and attached to the parcel without extra postage.

Too much emphasis and insistence cannot be placed upon this point, inasmuch as it has been found to affect the reputation of American business in China. The time factor consequent upon the distance should not be complicated with avoidable delays.

Particularly is it advantageous for sending mailing merchandise to banks for account of customers to attach duplicate invoices to the parcels. If this is done delivery can be effected much quicker in a majority of cases.

Merchants in America will find the parcel post C. O. D. service to Shanghai a distinct advantage in dealing with their customers in that city. It must be remembered, however, that this service applies only to the city of Shanghai.

EMBARGO ON SHIPMENTS.

The ban upon shipments to United Kingdom ports placed upon United States Shipping Board vessels, due to the railroad strike in England, was partly lifted October 6.

In making the announcement the Division of Operations made public the text of two telegrams addressed to assistant directors of operations. The one sent Saturday, October 4, follows:

"You will clear and dispatch immediately all vessels that are now completely loaded and waiting orders for United Kingdom ports. You will continue to report all vessels now loading for United Kingdom ports 48 hours before completion for further instruction on same. Nothing in this will be understood as authority to resume bookings for United Kingdom ports."

Operators are directed to "continue loading and dispatching all United Kingdom vessels for which you have cargo in hand or booked," in a telegram sent out Monday modifying the earlier wire. "Until further advices," it read, "do not authorize resumption of bookings beyond commitments already made unless you have steamers partially booked, in which event advise and will authorize sufficient booking to complete."

It is estimated that the production of sugar in Italy for 1919 will reach 286,520,000 pounds, an increase of 110,200,000 pounds over that for 1918. If this figure is reached it should be sufficient for the needs of the country.

FOREIGN FIELDS OF INDUSTRY

The Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce, has made public the following reports received from representatives of the Government in foreign countries:

ARGENTINE CREDIT TO GREAT BRITAIN, FRANCE, AND ITALY.

(Cablegram from Ambassador Frederic J. Stimson, Buenos Aires, Sept. 24, 1919.)

The finance committee of the Chamber of Deputies has returned a majority report in favor of a convention for the sale to Great Britain, France, and Italy of the harvest, advancing to these Governments, jointly and severally, 200,000,000 gold pesos at 5¼ per cent interest for the term of two years, they to apply this credit to the acquisition of maize and wheat for at least 75 per cent of the same, and other Argentine products for the remainder, all to be shipped before Feb. 28, 1920. The President of Argentina is given the power to fix a minimum price for the export of the harvest of this year and next. A minority report is included to the general effect that the some credit to be extended to any nations whose governments have been recognized by the Republic of Argentina.

ARGENTINE EXPORT DUTIES FOR OCTOBER.

The Office of the Commercial Attache at Buenos Aires, under date of October 2, has cabled the following changes in the export duties in Argentina for the month of October: Oats in bags, 1.32 pesos; oats in bulk, 0.845 peso; frozen beef, 5.76 pesos; frozen mutton, 10.89; dry hides, 30.26; quebracho logs, 0.544 peso; salt hides, 55.87; preserved meat, 15.63 pesos; maize in bags, 0.908; maize in bulk, 0.135 peso; linseed in bags, 9.19 pesos; linseed in bulk, 7.38 pesos; wheat in bags, 2.50 pesos; wheat in bulk, 2.48 pesos; frozen meat offal, 9.90 pesos; wheat flour, 1.61 pesos; tallow, 28.25 pesos; quebracho extract, 12.33 pesos; greasy wool skins, 30.74; goatskins, 0.265 peso per kilo. These duties are payable in Argentine gold per ton of 2,204.6 pounds except when otherwise specified. The export duties on other commodities remain unchanged from those in effect during the month of September. (Peso, normal value, $0.965.)

CANADIAN CONTROL OF SUGAR PRICES.

(Consul General John G. Foster, Ottawa, Sept. 9, 1919.)

The Canadian Board of Commerce issued an order on Sept. 3 providing for fair prices for sugar, which prices are made applicable to the refiners, wholesalers, and retailers. The order provides that hereafter and until the board otherwise orders any price on sales for consumption in Canada shall be deemed unfair which exceeds a price arrived at on the following basis:

(1) Refiners.—All sales by refiners may bear a net profit not greater than two-fifths of 1 cent per pound, which sale price will include a commission of not more than 5 per cent, payable by the refiners to the wholesalers or other distributors, for the service of distributing to the retail or other trade.

(2) Wholesalers.—All sales by wholesalers may produce not more than the 5 per cent commission mentioned. This 5 per cent commission will be paid to the wholesalers by the refiners and will be included in the refiners' list price. The refiners' list price will be that at which the wholesaler will sell to the retailer.

(3) Retailers,—All sales by retailers may be made at a price not greater than the last-listed resale price of the refiner who produces the sugar plus the actual freight paid or payable and plus 1 cent per pound as the retailers' net and only profit.

DROP IN FREIGHT RATES FROM ARGENTINA.

(Cablegram from American consul general at Buenos Aires, dated Sept. 30, 1919.)

Radical drop has taken place in freight rates to the United States, Italy, and Brazil. They are now as follows: (Expressed in tons unless otherwise indicated.) (1) General cargo, $18; (2) wet salted hides, $18; (3) tallow, $25; (4) wool, $18 per 40 cubic feet; (5) cased meats, $22; (6) linseed, $15; (7) heavy grain, $14. To Italy, same items with 10 per cent additional to Adriatic ports, respectively, and £15 per cubic meter on refrigerated cargo: (1) £10; (2) £26; (3) £9; (4) £15; (5) £14; (6) not quoted; (7) not quoted. Cargo of all kinds to Brazil by motor boats to Rio de Janeiro, $9; to Bahia and Pernambuco, $25; to Santos, $8. Freight rates to France, Spain, and Antwerp have fallen 15 to 40 per cent on all items. No appreciable change to Scandinavian ports and no change to United Kingdom. Rate of £6 10s. per ton in sailing vessels to the United Kingdom and to United States $15, but this tonnage not in demand. Too many liners are offering, so that the United States market is extremely weak.

SPECIAL RAILWAY FREIGHT CHARGES TO TRIESTE.

(Cablegram from Vice Consul V. Winthrope O'Hara, Trieste, Sept. 25, 1919.)

Local commercial newspapers report that Jugoslavian, Czechoslovakian, Roumanian, and Polish representatives have agreed to reestablish for five years special railway freight charges, so that commercial relations between overseas and interior via Trieste, which were established before the war, should be continued through Adriatic and not through German ports.

EUROPEAN INVESTMENTS IN AUSTRIA.

It is reported in the Vienna newspapers that British capital has purchased a heavy interest in the Danube Steamship Co., and is planning to control service on navigable rivers throughout Central Europe. The Danube Steamship Co. has a large fleet of ships and a capital of 54,400,000 crowns and owns a valuable coal mine at Funfkirchen, in Hungary. Since the railroads are hampered by State boundaries and are in poor repair, it is thought that the company offers great possibilities to the British investors.

The present rate of exchange, which makes prices low in foreign currencies, has attracted considerable French and Italian, as well as British, capital to investments in Austria, but no American investments are reported.

NEW COAL DEPOSITS IN CHILE.

An article published recently in the Chilean newspaper, Las Ultimas Noticias, gives particulars of several new coal deposits which have been found in southern Chile. The first of these is stated to be near La Union. The quality of the coal is considered to be very good and machinery is being installed for the exploitation of the deposit. It is estimated that 40,000,000 tons can be extracted, and a special railway is being built to Rapallo station.

Another coal deposit has been found in the Department of Castro. The analysis of coal taken from the outcrop showed a residue of 9 to 10 per cent of ash. The greater part of the coal field is on the beach, in the northern part of Castro Bay, and opposite the town of the same name. There are nine deposits in all. The coal from this region is different from that which comes from other parts of Chile, and is not unlike boghead or cannel coal. The coal mines on the island of Lemuy (Chiloe) are, the paper adds, being exploited with excellent results, and within a short time exploitation on a large scale will begin.

According to El Mercurio, coal has been found at a place called Mailef, six miles from the Central Railway Station of Valdivia. Its exploitation has been started, but little has been achieved so far because of bad roads and poor means of transport.

REMOVALS FROM THE BRITISH EMBARGO LIST.

(Cablegram from Consul General Hollis, London, Oct. 2, 1919.)

The Board of Trade announces that an open general license has been issued for the export of aeroplane engines and component parts, aircraft of all kinds, other than balloons, and their component parts, together with accessories and articles suitable for use in connection with aircraft, and horseflesh. This open license permits the export of these commodities to all destinations except Russia, Germany, Hungary, Austria, Turkey, and Bulgaria, and applications need no longer be submitted to the Export License Department except in the case of the countries mentioned.

A Polish National Bank has been formed, with a capital of 100,000,000 zloty (equivalent to francs, which at par are valued at 19.3 cents each).

REQUESTS FOR SEALED PROPOSALS.

Navy Department.

Sale of United States naval vessel.—United States S. Coast Torpedo Boat No. 16 (ex-Thornton), now at Norfolk, Va., will be sold by special proposals receivable at the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., until 12 o'clock noon, October 15, 1919. Exact location may be ascertained from the commandant of the Fifth Naval District, Hampton Roads, Va., and should obtained before making trips for inspection. Sale will be for cash to highest bidder. Right to reject all bids reserved. Forms of proposal, information concerning the vessel, and the terms of sale obtainable from Bureau of Supplies and Accounts or commandant of above district.

JOSEPHUS DANIELS,
9-13-19. Secretary of the Navy.

The Bureau of Supplies and Accounts will receive bids for the purchase of the vessels enumerated below until the date specified, as follows:

Until October 27—Twenty-nine sub-chasers, located in various naval districts, the appraised value of which range from $7,000 to $23,000. Four stevedoring barges, located in the Seventh Naval District; the appraised value of two being $7,000 each and of the other two $9,000 each. Mine Sweeper Victorine; location, Third Naval District; appraised value, $85,000. The Edithena, motor boat; location, First Naval District; appraised value, $11,000. The Lagoda, motor boat; location, Third Naval District; appraised value, $5,000. The Endion, motor boat; location, First Naval District; appraised value, $7,000. The Riette, motor boat; location, Marine Basin, New York; appraised value, $5,500. The Navajo III, motor boat; location, Third Naval District; appraised value, $7,000. The Felicia, motor boat; location, Marine Basin, New York; appraised value, $22,000.

War Department.

The Construction Division will receive sealed bids on proposals as follows:

Proposal No. 223. 400,000 feet of No. 2 common white or Norway pine lumber 1 by 10-16, lengths 10 to 16 ft. Bids to be opened Oct. 15.

Proposal No. 224. 47,525 feet of No. 2 common white or Norway pine lumber, 1 by 12-14. Bids to be opened Oct. 15.

Proposal No. 226. 300,000 feet 1 by 8-12, 150,000 feet 1 by 8-14, 550,000 feet 1 by 8-16 common white or Norway pine lumber, lengths 10 to 16 feet. Bids to be opened Oct 15.

The foregoing proposals are to satisfy Rock Island Arsenal requisitions.

Proposal No. 229. Plumbing material. Bids to be opened Oct. 16.

Proposal No. 230. Plumbing material. Bids to be opened Oct. 20.

Proposal No. 231. Electrical material (Panel boards). Bids to be opened Oct. 17.

Proposal No. 232. Electrical material. Bids to be opened Oct. 17.

The foregoing proposals are to satisfy requitions from Schofield Barracks, Honolulu.

Proposal No. 233. Fire hydrants. Bids to be opened Oct. 16.

Proposal No. 235. Water meters. Bids to be opened Oct. 17.

The foregoing proposals are to satisfy requisitions from Fort Armstrong, Honolulu.

The Paints Branch, Raw Materials Division, has invited proposals to satisfy requisitons as follows:

Req. No. 20786, Chicago, Ill. 800 lbs. of orange gum shellac. Opening date Oct. 15.

Req. No. 4-55295, Baltimore, Md., 15 gallans acid proof black paint, 40 gallons dark gray paint. Opening date Oct. 16.

Req. No. 8-19040, St. Louis. 3,000 lbs. Borax, 144 quarts leather dressing, 1,000 gallons shoe disinfectant, 100 lbs. aluminum bronze powder, 250 gallons orange shellac varnish, 500 lbs. orange gum shellac, 21 gallons walnut oil stain, 1,000 lbs. burnt umber in oil, 3,000 lbs. raw umber in oil, 2,400 lbs. floor wax, 500 lbs. whiting, 500 lbs, beeswax. Opening date Oct. 20.

Req. No. 24, Ft. Williams, Me., 5 gallons blue gray paint, 36 gallons graphite paint. Opening date Oct. 14.

Req. No. 13-144, San Francisco. 500 lbs. putty, 152 gallons orange shellac varnish, 200 gallons white shellac varnish. Opening date Oct. 20.

Req. No. 10-10, San Antonio. 1,500 lbs. lump borax. Opening date Oct. 18.

Req. No. 7-602-69, 11-5632. 350 gallons white enamel, 500 lbs. putty, 12 gallons floor polish. Opening date Oct. 20.

The General Supplies Division will receive bids as follows:

Commodity Branch No. 2, Buyer, W. B. Mitchell, room 1747, 12 noon, Oct. 15.

Chair bottoms, 96 each.

Wire tacks, 5,000 each.

The Clothing and Equipage Division will receive proposals until Oct. 31, for furnishing 73,000 pairs of suspenders. (Circular No. 66.)

The Motors and Vehicle Division will receive proposals as follows:

Until Oct 26. Approved makes of asbestos brake lining. (Circular No. 103.)

Until Oct. 24. Cord casings. (Circular No. 104.) Grey tubes. (Circular No. 105.)

Until Oct. 26. Spark plugs. (Circular No. 106.)

POWDERED CAMPHOR.

2,784 pounds. Powdered Camphor. Sealed bids will be opened 10 a. m., Oct. 20, 1919, at Zone Supply Office, 461 8th Ave., New York City. Particulars, special bid forms may be obtained at above Office or Zone Suppply Offices, attention Surplus Property Officer, following cities: Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Newport News, Atlanta, Jeffersonville, Ind., Chicago, St. Louis, New Orleans, San Antonio, Omaha, El Paso, San Francisco. Refer to S. P. D. No. 3218 C. E.

STEEL BARS.

48,070 pounds. Steel bars, soft, hot rolled, 3½ inches by ¾ inches, in mill lengths. Sealed bids will be opened 10 a. m., Oct. 22, 1919, at Zone Supply Office, 1819 W. 39th St., Chicago, Ill. Particulars, special bid forms may be obtained at above Office or Zone Supply Offices, attention Surplus Property Officer, following cities: Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Newport News, Atlanta, Jeffersonville, Ind., St. Louis, New Orleans, San Antonio, El Paso, Omaha, San Francisco. Refer to S. P. D. No. 1885 R. M.

General Supply Committee.

Sealed Proposals will be received by the General Supply Committee at its office in Washington, D. C., until 2 o'clock p. m., Thursday, October 16, 1919, and then publicly opened, for furnishing, as may be ordered from time to time during the period beginning November 1, 1919, and ending February 29, 1920, and also for the period beginning November 1, 1919, and ending June 30, 1920, Gasoline, Benzine or Naphtha, and Linseed Oil, described in the General Schedule of Supplies, for use by the Executive Departments and other establishments of the Government of the United States of America in Washington, D. C., and for direct delivery from contractor's shipping point on Government bill of lading in accordance with paragraph 12 of Form A. Proposals must be executed in accordance with instructions and on blanks which will be furnished upon application to the General Supply Committee, the Auditors' Building, Fourteenth and B Streets SW., Washington, D. C.

Sealed Proposals will be received by the General Supply Committee at its office in Washington, D. C., until 2 o'clock p. m., Thursday, October 16, 1919, and then publicly opened, for furnishing, as may be ordered from time to time during the period beginning November 1, 1919, and ending February 29, 1920, Forage, Flour, and Seed, described in the General Schedule of Supplies, for use by the Executive Departments and other Establishments of the Government of the United States of America in Wasington, D. C., and for use by such field services as are included in the specifications, and for direct delivery from contractor's shipping point on Government bill of lading in accordance with paragraph 12 of the instructions. Proposals must be executed in accordance with instructions and on blanks which will be furnished upon application to the General Supply Committee, the Auditors' Building, Fourteeenth and B Streets SW., Washington, D. C.

Shipping Board.

BUNKER COAL.

Tenders for furnishing such quantities of bunker coal as may be required for a period of one (1) year from date of award were today (Saturday) invited by the Division of Operations, United States Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation. The coal is for the use of the merchant ships under its control or ownership.

Quotations will be received until 12 o'clock noon, October 27, 1919, and will then be opened publicly in the office of the manager Supply Department, Washington, D. C.

The tonnage requirements for one year at eighteen ports is about as follows: (Tons of 2,240 pounds.)

Ports.	Minimum.		Maximum.
Boston	60,000	to	75,000
New York	760,000	to	950,000
Philadelphia	280,000	to	350,000
Baltimore	240,000	to	300,000
Norfolk	360,000	to	460,000
Charleston	48,000	to	60,000
Savannah	16,000	to	20,000
Jacksonville	16,000	to	20,000
Pensacola	32,000	to	40,000
Mobile	24,000	to	30,000
New Orleans	24,000	to	30,000
Galveston	12,000	to	15,000
Tacoma	12,000	to	15,000
Seattle	28,000	to	35,000
Portland, Ore.	15,000	to	18,000
San Diego	20,000	to	25,000
San Francisco	68,000	to	85,000
Honolulu	24,000	to	30,000
Total	2,039,000	to	2,558,000

Description of Coals.

Bidders must state in their tenders the trade or commercial name of the coal bid on, the exact location of the mine or mines from which they propose to supply the same, and guarantee that the coal will be supplied from the mine or mines designated and that coal shall not be delivered from other mines unless upon written consent of the buyer.

Tenders are desired at all coal bunkering stations or ports of the United States (including territorial ports), from which bidder is prepared to make delivery, and tenders will be considered on all or such portions of quantities as bidder guarantees to furnish. Total quantity awarded will be taken in approximately equal monthly quantities.

Prices.

Separate prices shall be named for each port and for each grade and for each form of delivery herein specified. Use accompanying sheet marked "Schedule A."

Inspections and Tests.

Inspections will be made from time to time at the discretion of the Division of Operations, or the managers, operators or agents of its ships. This may include sampling, analysis, tests and (or) quantity check, in a manner satisfactory to the Division of Operations and in keeping with existing commercial practice insofar as may be practicable.

Seller to have privilege of having his representative present while samples are taken. Tests are to be made at laboratories.

Specifications.

Bunker coal to be first-class merchantable grade, suitable for use as fuel for steamship operation, and to be reasonably free from slate, soapstone, shale, fire clay, "bony coal" and (or) other non-combustible impurities.

Bidder shall state full description and guarantee analysis of coal he proposes to furnish. Bidder is warned not to submit analysis showing a higher grade than he is prepared to furnish at all times.

Formal requests for bids and further particulars may be obtained from the Supply Department of the Division of Operations, 1330 F Street, Washington, D. C.

ARGENTINE EXPORT EMBARGO.

Ambassador Stimson has cabled from Buenos Aires, Oct. 1, 1919, to the effect that the prohibition on the export of commodities imposed during the war has been removed on all goods, except coined gold, scrap metals, and sugar, by a presidential decree.

CHANGES IN OCEAN FREIGHT RATES ANNOUNCED

Serial No. 118. Effective on all steamers beginning to load on or after Sept. 29, 1919.

South American Tariff No. 5-D. Canceling South American Tariff No. 5-C. United States Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation, Rates of Freight from United States Atlantic and Gulf Ports to East Coast of South America.

Rates on all cargo except as mentioned below:

BRAZIL—
Para, Maranhao, Ceara, Manaos, landed, $15.00.
Natal, landed $17.50; F. F. A., $15.00.
Cabadello, landed, $19.50; F. F. A., $15.00.
Pernambuco, landed, $19.00; F. F. A., $17.00.
Macio, Rio de Janeiro, landed, $18.50; F. F. A., $17.00.
Bahia, Victoria, landed, $19.50; F. F. A., $17.00.
Santos, landed, $17.00.
Paranagua, landed, $20.00.
Sao Francisco do Sul, Florianapolis, landed, $21.00; F. F. A., $19.00.
Rio Grande do Sul, F. F. A., $20.00.
Porto Alegre, Pelotas, landed, $23.00.

URUGUAY—
Montevideo, landed, $17.00.

ARGENTINE—
Buenos Aires, landed, $17.00.
La Plata, landed $19.50.
Rosario, Bahia Blanca, landed, $22.50.
Port Madryn, landed, $27.00.

EXCEPTION: To Para, Maranhao, Ceara, Manaos—
Asphalt, landed, $17.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Beans, landed, $23.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
*Cement, landed, $10.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Clay, landed, $17.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Copper, Sulphate of, landed, $17.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Flour, landed, $18.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Glucose, landed, $15.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Iron and Steel Articles, landed, $12.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Lumber, landed, Special.
Oil, Kerosene, Naptha, Gasoline, Special.
Peas, landed, $23.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Plaster, in barrels, landed, $21.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Rice, landed, $18.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Rosin, landed, $22.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Sugar, Granulated, in bags, landed, $15.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Turpentine, General Cargo Rate.
Wire, plain, landed, $12.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Wire, barbed, landed, $14.50 per ton of 2,-240 pounds.

EXCEPTIONS: To Natal—
Asphalt, landed, $19.50; F. F. A., $17.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Beans, landed, $25.50; F. F. A., $23.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
*Cement, landed, $12.50; F. F. A., $10.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Clay, landed, $19.50; F. F. A., $17.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Copper, Sulpbate of, landed, $19.50; F. F. A., $17.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Flour, landed, $20.00; F. F. A., $18.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Glucose, landed, $17.50; F. F. A., $15.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Iron and Steel Articles, landed, $14.50; F. F. A., $12.00 per ton of 2,240.
Lumber, Special.
Oil, Kerosene, Naphtha, Gasoline, Special.
Peas, landed, $25.50; F. F. A., $23.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Plaster, in barrels, landed, $24.50; F. F. A., $22.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Rice, landed, $20.50; F. F. A., $18.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Rosin, landed, $24.50; F. F. A., $22.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Sugar, Granulated, in bags, landed, $17.50; F. F. A., $15.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Turpentine, General Cargo Rate.
Wire, plain, landed, $14.50; F. F. A., $12.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Wire, barbed, landed, $17.00; F. F. A., $14.50 per ton of 2,240 pounds.

EXCEPTIONS: To Cabadello—
Asphalt, landed, $21.50; F. F. A., $17.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Beans, landed, $27.50; F. F. A., $23.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
*Cement, landed, $14.50; F. F. A., $10.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Clay, landed, $21.50; F. F. A., $17.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Copper, Sulphate of, landed, $21.50; F. F. A., $17.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Flour, landed, $22.50; F. F. A., $18.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Glucose, landed, $19.50; F. F. A., $15.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Iron and Steel Articles, landed, $16.50; F. F. A., $12.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Lumber, Special.
Oil, Kerosene, Naphtha, Gasoline, Special.
Peas, landed, $27.50; F. F. A., $23.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Plaster, in barrels, landed, $26.50; F. F. A., $22.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Rice, landed, $22.50; F. F. A., $18.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Rosin, landed, $26.50; F. F. A., $22.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Sugar, Granulated, in bags, landed, $19.50; F. F. A., $15.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Turpentine, General Cargo Rate.
Wire, plain, landed, $16.50; F. F. A., $12.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Wire, barbed, landed, $19.00; F. F. A., $14.50 per ton of 2,240 pounds.

EXCEPTIONS: To Pernambuco—
Asphalt, landed, $20.00; F. F. A., $18.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Beans, landed, $27.00; F. F. A., $25.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
*Cement, landed, $14.00; F. F. A., $12.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Clay, landed, $20.00; F. F. A., $18.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Copper, Sulphate of, $20.00; F. F. A., $18.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Flour, landed, $19.00; F. F. A., $17.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Glucose, landed, $19.00; F. F. A., $17.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Iron and Steel Articles, landed, $15.00; F. F. A., $13.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Lumber, Special.
Oil, Kerosene, Naphtha, Gasoline, Special.
Peas, landed, $27.00; F. F. A., $25.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Plaster, in barrels, landed, $25.00; F. F. A., 23.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Rice, landed, $22.00; F. F. A., $20.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Rosin, landed, $25.00; F. F. A., $23.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Sugar, Granulated, in bags, landed, $19.00; F. F. A., $17.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Turpentine, General Cargo Rate.
Wire, plain, landed, $15.00; F. F. A., $13.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Wire, barbed, landed, $17.50; F. F. A., $15.50 per ton of 2,240 pounds.

EXCEPTIONS: To Maceio, Rio de Janeiro—
Asphalt, landed, $19.50; F. F. A., $18.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Beans, landed, $26.50; F. F. A., $25.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
*Cement, landed, $13.50; F. F. A., $12.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Clay, landed, $19.50; F. F. A., $18.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Copper, Sulphate of, landed, $19.50; F. F. A., $18.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Flour (To Maceio), landed, $19.00; F. F. A., $17.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Flour (To Rio de Janeiro), F. F. A., $17.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Glucose, landed, $18.50; F. F. A., $17.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Iron and Steel Articles, landed, $14.50; F. F. A., $13.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Lumber, landed, Special.
Oil, Kerosene, Naphtha, Gasoline, Special.
Peas, landed, $26.50; F. F. A., $25.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Plaster, in barrels, landed, $24.50; F. F. A., $23.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Rice, landed, $21.50; F. F. A., $20.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Rosin, landed, $24.50; F. F. A., $23.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Sugar, Granulated, in bags, landed, $18.50; F. F. A., $17.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Turpentine, General Cargo Rate.
Wire, plain, landed, $14.50; F. F. A., $13.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Wire, barbed, landed, $17.00; F. F. A., $15.50 per ton of 2,240 pounds.

EXCEPTIONS: To Bahia, Victoria—
Asphalt, landed, $21.50; F. F. A., $18.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Beans, landed, $27.50; F. F. A., $25.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
*Cement, landed, $14.50; F. F. A., $12.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Clay, landed, $20.50; F. F. A., $18.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Copper, Sulphate of, landed, $20.50; F. F. A., $18.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Flour (To Victoria), landed, $22.50; F. F. A., $20.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Flour (To Bahia), F. F. A., $17.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Glucose, landed, $19.50; F. F. A., $17.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Iron and Steel Articles, landed, $15.50; F. F. A., $13.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Lumber, Special.
Oil, Kerosene, Naphtha, Gasoline, Special.
Peas, landed, $27.50; F. F. A., $25.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Plaster, in barrels, landed, $25.00; F. F. A., $23.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Rice, landed, $22.50; F. F. A., $20.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Rosin, landed, $25.50; F. F. A., $23.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Sugar, Granulated, in bags, landed, $19.50; F. F. A., $17.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Turpentine, General Cargo Rate.
Wire, plain, landed, $15.50; F. F. A., $13.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Wire, barbed, landed, $18.00; F. F. A., $15.50 per ton of 2,240 pounds.

EXCEPTIONS: To Santos—
Asphalt, landed, $18.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Beans, landed, $25.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
*Cement, landed, $12.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Clay, landed, $18.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Copper, Sulphate of, landed, $18.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Flour, landed, $17.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Glucose, landed, $17.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Iron and Steel Articles, landed, $13.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Lumber, Special.
Oil, Kerosene, Naphtha, Gasoline, Special.
Peas, landed, $25.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Plaster in barrels, landed, $23.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Rice, landed, $20.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Rosin, landed, $23.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Sugar, Granulated in bags, landed, $17.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Turpentine, General Cargo Rate.
Wire, plain, landed, $13.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Wire, barbed, landed, $15.50 per ton of 2,-240 pounds.

EXCEPTIONS: To Paranagua—
Asphalt, landed, $22.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Beans, landed, $28.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
*Cement, landed, $15.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Clay, landed, $22.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Copper, Sulphate of, landed, $22.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Flour, landed, $23.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Glucose, landed, $20.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Iron and Steel Articles, landed, $17.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Lumber, Special.
Oil, Kerosene, Naphtha, Gasoline, Special.
Peas, landed, $28.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Plaster, in barrels, landed, $27.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Rice, landed, $23.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Rosin, landed, $27.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.

CHANGES IN OCEAN FREIGHT RATES ANNOUNCED

Sugar, Granulated, in bags, landed, $20.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Turpentine, General Cargo Rate.
Wire, Plain, landed, $17.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Wire, Barbed, landed, $19.50 per ton of 2,240 pounds.

EXCEPTIONS: To Sao Francisco do Sul, Florianapolis—
Asphalt, landed, $22.00; F. F. A., $20.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Beans, landed, $29.00; F. F. A., $27.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
*Cement, landed, $16.00; F. F. A., $14.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Clay, landed, $22.00; F. F. A., $20.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Copper, Sulphate of, landed, $22.00; F. F. A., $20.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Flour, landed, $24.00; F. F. A., $22.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Glucose, landed, $21.00; F. F. A., $19.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Iron and Steel Articles, landed, $17.00; F. F. A., $15.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Lumber, Special.
Oil, Kerosene, Naphtha, Gasoline, Special.
Peas, landed, $29.00; F. F. A., $27.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Plaster, in barrels, landed, $27.00; F. F. A., $25.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Rice, landed, $24.00; F. F. A., $22.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Rosin, landed, $27.00; F. F. A., $25.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Sugar, Granulated, in bags, landed, $21.00; F. F. A., $19.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Turpentine, General Cargo Rate.
Wire, plain, landed, $17.00; F. F. A., $15.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Wire, barbed, landed, $19.50; F. F. A., $17.50 per ton of 2,240 pounds.

EXCEPTIONS: To Rio Grande do Sul—
Asphalt, F. F. A., $22.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Beans, F. F. A., $28.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Cement, F. F. A., $15.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Clay, F. F. A., $22.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Copper, Sulphate of, F. F. A., $22.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Flour, F. F. A., $23.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Glucose, F. F. A., $20.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Iron and Steel Articles, F. F. A., $17.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Lumber, Special.
Oil, Kerosene, Naphtha, Gasoline, Special.
Peas, F. F. A., $28.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Plaster, in barrels, F. F. A., $27.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Rice, F. F. A., $23.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Rosin, F. F. A., $27.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Sugar, Granulated, in bags, F. F. A., $20.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Turpentine, General Cargo Rate.
Wire, plain, F. F. A., $17.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Wire, barbed, F. F. A., $19.50 per ton of 2,240 pounds.

EXCEPTIONS: To Porto Algre, Pelotas—
Asphalt, landed, $25.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Beans, landed, $32.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
*Cement, landed, $19.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Clay, landed, $25.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Copper, Sulphate of, landed, $25.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Flour, landed, $27.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Glucose, landed, $23.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Iron and Steel Articles, landed, $20.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Lumber, Special.
Oil, Kerosene, Naphtha, Gasoline, Special.
Peas, landed, $32.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Plaster, in barrels, landed, $30.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Rice, landed, $27.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Rosin, landed, $30.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Sugar, Granulated, in bags, landed, $23.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Turpentine, General Cargo Rate.
Wire, plain, landed, $20.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Wire, barbed, landed, $22.50 per ton of 2,240 pounds.

EXCEPTIONS: To Montevideo, Buenos Aires—
Agricultural Implements, landed, $14.00 ton weight or measurement.
Asphalt, landed, $14.00 ton weight or measurement.
Automobiles (up to 3 tons in weight), landed, $14.00 per ton 40 cu. ft.
Beans, landed, $25.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Binder Twine, landed, 25 cents per cu. ft.
Burlap, landed, $14.00 ton weight or measurement.
*Cement, landed, $11.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Chilled Cargo (30-35 degrees cold storage), landed, 85 cents per cu. ft.
Clay, landed, $18.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Coffee, landed, $25.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Copper, Sulphate of, landed, $18.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Fowls (in crates, entirely at owner's risk to Buenos Aires), landed, $1.00 each.
Glucose, landed, $14.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Iron and Steel Articles, landed, $12.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Lumb, Special.
Machinery (pieces up to 4,480 pounds), landed, $14.00 ton weight or measurement.
Oil, Kerosene, Naphtha, Gasoline, Special.
Oil, Lubricating, landed, $14.00 ton weight or measurement.
Paper, newsprint, landed, $17.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Peas, landed, $25 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Plaster, in barrels, landed, $23.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Rice, landed, $17.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Rosin, landed, $17.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Shooks, landed, $14.00 ton weight or measurement.
Sugar, landed, $17.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Turpentine, General Cargo Rate.
Wax, landed, $14.00 ton weight or measurement.
Wire, plain, landed, $12.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Wire, barbed, landed, $14.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.

EXCEPTIONS: To La Plata—
Agricultural Implements, landed, $16.50 ton weight or measurement.
Asphalt, landed, $16.50 ton weight or measurement.
Automobiles (up to three tons in weight), landed, $16.50 ton weight or measurement.
Beans, landed, $27.50 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Binder Twine, landed, 30 cents per cu. ft.
Burlap, landed, $16.50 ton weight or measurement.
*Cement, landed, $13.50 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Chilled Cargo (30-35 degrees cold storage), landed, 85 cents per cu. ft.
Clay, landed, $20.50 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Coffee, landed, $27.50 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Copper, Sulphate of, landed, $20.50 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Glucose, landed, $16.50 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Iron and Steel Articles, landed, $14.50 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Lumber, Special.
Machinery (pieces up to 4,480 pounds), landed, $16.50 ton weight or measurement.
Oil, Kerosene, Naphtha, Gasoline, Special.
Oil, Lubricating, landed, $16.50 ton weight or measurement.
Paper, newsprint, landed, $19.50 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Peas, landed, $27.50 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Plaster, in barrels, landed, $25.50 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Rice, landed, $19.50 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Rosin, landed, $19.50 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Shooks, landed, $16.50 ton weight or measurement.
Sugar, landed, $19.50 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Turpentine, General Cargo Rate.
Wax, landed, $16.50 ton weight or measurement.
Wire, plain, landed, $14.50 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Wire, barbed, landed, $16.50 per ton of 2,240 pounds.

EXCEPTIONS: To Rosario, Bahia Blanca—
Agricultural Implements, landed, $19.00 ton weight or measurement.
Asphalt, landed, $19.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Automobiles (up to three tons in weight), landed, $19.00 ton weight or measurement.
Beans, landed, $30.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Binder twine, landed, 37½ cents per cu. ft.
Burlap, landed, $19.00 ton weight or measurement.
*Cement, landed, $16.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Chilled Cargo (30-35 degrees cold storage), 85 cents per cu. ft.
Clay, landed, $23.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Coffee, landed, $30.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Copper, Sulphate of, landed, $23.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Glucose, landed, $19.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Lumber, Special.
Iron and Steel Articles, landed, $17.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Machinery (pieces up to 4.480 pounds), landed, $19.00 ton weight or measurement.
Oil, Kerosene, Naphtha, Gasoline, Special.
Oil, Lubricating, landed, $19.00 ton weight or measurement.
Paper, Newsprint, landed, $22.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Peas, landed, $30.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Plaster, in barrels, landed, $28.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Rice, landed, $22.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Rosin, landed, $22.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Shooks, landed, $19.00 ton weight or measurement.
Sugar, landed, $22.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Turpentine, General Cargo Rate.
Wax, landed, $19.00 ton weight or measurement.
Wire, plain, landed, $17.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Wire, barbed, landed, $19.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.

EXCEPTIONS: To Port Madryn—
Agricultural Implements, landed, $24.00 ton weight or measurement.
Asphalt, landed, $30.50 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Automobiles (up to three tons in weight), landed, $24.00 ton 40 cu. ft.
Beans, landed, $35.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Binder twine, landed, 39 cents per cu. ft.
Burlap, landed, $24.00 ton weight or measurement.
*Cement, landed, $24.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Clay, landed, $28.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Coffee, landed, $35.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Copper, Sulphate of, landed, $28.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Glucose, landed, $28.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Iron and Steel Articles, landed, $24.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Lumber, Special.
Machinery, landed, $24.00 ton weight or measurement.

(Continued on page 19.)

CHANGES IN OCEAN FREIGHT RATES ANNOUNCED

(Continued from page 18.)

Oil, Kerosene, Naphtha, Gasoline, Special.
Oil, Lubricating, landed, $24.00 ton weight or measurement.
Paper, newsprint, landed, $30.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Peas, landed, $35.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Plaster, in barrels, landed, $33.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Rice, landed, $32.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Rosin, landed, $27.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Shooks, landed, $24.00 ton weight or measurement.
Sugar, Granulated, in bags, landed, $27.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Turpentine, General Cargo Rate.
Wax, landed, $24.00 ton weight or measurement.
Wire, plain, landed, $24.00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
*Rates on Cement also apply from Jersey City in lots of 5,000 barrels and over.

Application of Rates.

1. Except as otherwise provided, rates apply on all classes of cargo, per ton of 40 cubic feet or 2,240 pounds, ship's option, on pieces and (or) packages not exceeding 4,480 pounds and not exceeding 30 feet in length.

2. Deck Cargo: Cargo not of dangerous hazardous or objectionable nature usually carried under deck, occasionally carried on deck at convenience of steamer, to be charged for at tariff rate, extra marine insurance on such cargo for account of vessel. This does not apply on lumber; no reduction in rate on lumber carried on deck.

3. Rates shown herein do not include insurance and (or) charges (if any) for shipping documents, consul fees, port of destination taxes, etc.

4. Inflammable Liquids, Solids and Acids: Commodities coming under this description, such as Rubber-Cement, Phosphate, Sulphuric Acid—to be charged $10.00 per ton weight or measurement at ship's option, in addition to rate applying on ordinary cargo.

5. Explosives: Dynamite, Powder, Picric Acid and commodities of like nature, ordinarily known as "explosives," and which because of regulations it is not permitted to load at other than specially designated localities or outside harbor limits, to be charged $75 per ton, weight or measurement at ship's option, in addition to rate applying on ordinary cargo.

6. Extra Length Charges: On packages and pieces exceeding 30 feet in length, an additional charge of 50 cents for each three feet or fraction thereof over 30 feet to be added to basic rate per ton.

7. Valuable cargo, viz: Bullion, Gold and Silver; Coins, Gold and Silver, three-quarters of 1 per cent ad valorem.

8. Valuable Cargo, N. O. S.: 3 per cent ad valorem, valuable cargo rate applies on all cargo where 30 per cent of the actual value at time and place of shipment yields a greater freight charge than the commodity rate.

9. Live Stock: Horses, $200; Cattle, $180; Pigs, $50; Sheep, $50; per head, subject to the following conditions: Fresh water to be supplied free by steamer, necessary feed to be carried free on deck; cost of stalls, fittings, bins and tarpaulins for the feed, to be for shipper's account. Shipper to make all arrangements with Government Inspector.

Attendants to be furnished by shipper, free passage for one attendant to be granted on no less than six head of cattle or four horses or 35 pigs or sheep; free return passage to be granted for one attendant provided said shipment amounts to 10 head of cattle or equivalent; free passage for additional attendants is to be granted for each additional eight head of cattle or equivalent. If the shipment comprises 20 head of cattle, free outward passage will be granted for two attendants, one attendant to be granted free return passage, the second attendant to be returned on a basis of third class passenger rate.

To Brazil.

10. Parcel Receipt for packages valued under $10.00 each will be issued at rate of $1.25 per cubic foot, with minimum charge for parcel-receipt packages of $2.50.

11. Minimum Charge: The Minimum Charge on any one bill of lading will be $5.00.

12. Pieces and (or) packages exceeding two tons in weight each—$2.00 per ton or fraction thereof, weight or measurement at ship's option, to be added to the regular rate.

To Uruguay and Argentine.

13. Parcel Receipt for packages valued under $10.00 each will be issued at rate of $2.00 per cubic foot, with minimum charge for parcel-receipt packages of $4.00.

14. Minimum Charge: The Minimum Charge on any one Bill of Lading will be $7.50.

15. Pieces and (or) packages exceeding two tons in weight each: The following to be added to the regular rate, weight or measurement at ship's option:

Over two tons and not exceeding four tons, $4.00.
Over four tons and not exceeding six tons, $6.00
Over six tons and not exceeding eight tons, $12.00.
Over eight tons and not exceeding ten tons, $18.00.
Over 10 tons and not exceeding 15 tons, $24.00
Over 15 tons and not exceeding 20 tons, $30.00.
Over 20 tons $6.00 per ton for every ton or part thereof.

Issued by Rate Department, Division of Operations.

Approved:
J. E. CUSHING,
Acting Director of Operations.

Government Supplies For Sale

Miscellaneous Metals.

The War Department authorizes publication of the following statement from the Office of the Director of Sales:

The Director of Sales announces that the Ordnance Department Salvage Board through the district offices at Baltimore, Boston, and Philadelphia is offering for sale under sealed proposals a quantity of miscellaneous metals and 15,000 pounds of refined asphalt, bids for which will be opened in the several District Ordnance Offices on the following dates:

At Baltimore, Oct. 11, 1919: Approximately 15,000 pounds of refined Trindad asphalt, located at the Highlandtown Plant of the Crown Cork and Seal Company, Baltimore, where it may be inspected before bids are submitted by applying to the District Ordnance Office, Baltimore, Md. Bids will be considered for all or any part of this material.

At Boston, Oct. 13, 1919: Approximately 1,021,663 pounds of 1 1-4 inch round brass rod (free turning), located at the Scituate Proving Ground Storage Plant, Scituate, Mass., where it may be inspected before bids are submitted by applying to the District Ordnance Office, 19 Portland Street, Boston, Mass. Bids for all or any portion of this material in not less than carload lots will be considered.

At Boston, Oct. 13, 1919: Approximately 83,305 pounds of round brass rod (free turning), 47-64 inch in diameter, located at the Scituate Proving Ground Storage Plant, Scituate, Mass., where it may be inspected before bids are submitted by applying to the District Ordnance Office, 19 Portland Street, Boston, Mass.

At Baltimore, Oct. 13, 1919: Approximately 765 pounds of copper ferrules, .015 inch thick, three-fourths inch in diameter, and 2.81 inches long, located at the Park Plant of Bartlett Hayward Company, Baltimore, Md., where it may be inspected by applying to the District Ordnance Office, Columbia Avenue, at the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, Baltimore, Md. Bids for all or any part of this material will be considered.

At Philadelphia, Oct. 15, 1919: Approximately 1,756,610 pounds of rough 155 millimeter shell forgings, located at the plant of the North American Motors Company, Pottstown, Pa., where it may be inspected before bids are submitted by applying to the District Ordnance Office, 1710 Market Street, Philadelphia, Pa. Bids will be considered for all or any part.

At Batimore, Oct. 15, 1919: Approximately 3,296 pounds, 520,786 pieces of cupro-nickel cups for .30 caliber ball cartridges, model 1906 Service, located at the Highlandtown Plant of the Crown Cork and Seal Company, Baltimore, Md., where it may be inspected before bids are submitted by applying to the District Ordanance Office, Columbia Avenue, at Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, Baltimore, Md. Bids for all or any part of this material will be considered.

In all cases proposals must be accompanied by bond or certified check amounting to 10 per cent of the total bid. Further information can be obtained from the District Ordnance Office, which is directing the sale of the foregoing materials:

CANDIES.

The Director of Sales announces that the Quartermaster General of the army has directed a partial distribution of the surplus stock of candies held by the War Department to the Quartermaster Corps' retail stores along the Atlantic seaboard. This partial distribution is designed to determine the demand that may be created for this candy on the part of the general public. Prices have been fixed upon the candies distributed at which they will be sold, both over the counter and on mail orders.

Approximately 1,300,000 pounds of candy, consisting of assorted chocolates, assorted caramels, assorted sticks, and lemon drops, packed in half-pound and pound packages, is now being shipped by fast freight from storage warehouses in New York to the Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, D. C., and Atlanta zones.

The candies distributed will be sold in retail stores which have been established in the New York zone and the zones to which the shipments are directed.

The prices at which these candies will be sold over the counter or delivered on mail order to any point in a retail district, are as follows:

Chocolates, assorted, one-half pound packages, 15 cents; one pound packages, 30 cents.

Caramels, assorted, one-half pound packages, 15 cents; one pound packages, 25 cents.

Sticks, assorted, one-half pound packages, 15 cents; one pound packages, 25 cents.

Lemon drops, one-half pound packages, 15 cents; one pound packages, 25 cents.

The War Department has additional stocks of these candies, and, if they sell readily in the stores to which they have been distributed, the remaining surplus will be shipped promptly to the other retail stores maintained by the Quartermaster Corps throughout the country.

The Salvage Branch, Camp A. A. Humphreys, Va., will sell at auction a large number of tents, daily except Sunday, October 14 to November 8, inclusive, from 3 p. m. to 4 p. m.

INTRASTATE WHEAT APPEALS.

Effective immediately, the United States Department of Agriculture will handle all wheat appeals from licensed inspectors' grades on intrastate as well as interstate transactions. Formerly, under the grain-standards act, wheat was required to be shipped or delivered for shipment across State lines before an appeal could be taken to the Government.

The new arrangement has been made by the Secretary at the urgent request of Julius H. Barnes, United States Wheat Director, and is effective under authority and during the continuation of the Food Control Act, the Wheat Guaranty Act, and the Executive order of May 14, 1919. Mr. Barnes stated that it was necessary to have the appeal privilege on all wheat, whether interstate or intrastate, in order to make the guarantee good to the producer of wheat everywhere in the United States.

Pursuant to this agreement, Federal grain supervisors in all the large markets of the United States have been instructed to entertain all wheat appeals.

List of Recent Government Departmental Publications

* Document for sale by Superintendent of Documents.

† Distribution by office issuing document, free if unaccompanied by a price.

‡ Document not obtainable.

Agricultural Department.

Note.—Those publications of the Department of Agriculture which are for sale will be supplied by the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C. The Department issues a monthly list of publications, which is mailed to all applicants, enabling them to select such reports and bulletins as interest them.

Agriculture. Business of agriculture during the war and after, discussion of the nation's most vital industry; by D. F. Houston, R. A. Pearson, and Clarence Ousley, Washington, D. C. [no publisher, 1919]. 35 p. †
Contents.—Farmers' achievements, by David F. Houston.—War agriculture; by Raymond A. Pearson.—War banking and farming; by Clarence Ousley.

Cattle. [Bureau of Animal Industry] order 262 [amendments 3 and 4], 263 [amendment 1]; July 3-15, 1919. 1919. Each 1 p. [Consist of orders concerning quarantine of cattle, etc.] †

Cleaning. Saving materials and money by special cleaning. n. p. [1919]. [4] p. il. (Thrift leaflet 8.) [Prepared in cooperation with Treasury Department.] †

Clothing. Take care of your clothing. n. p. [1919]. [4] p. il. (Thrift leaflet 7.) [Prepared in cooperation with Treasury Department.] †

Journal of agricultural research. Journal of agricultural research, v. 13, no. 13; June 24, 1918. 1919. cover-title, xvi+655-663 p. large 8vo. [Weekly.] * Paper, 5c.
Contents.—No. 13. [Title-page] contents, and index of v. 13.

— Same, v. 17, no. 3; June 16, 1919. 1919. cover-title, 87-136+[6] p.+[3] leaves, il. 2 pl. 8 p. of pl. large 8vo [Monthly.] * Paper, 25c; subscription price, $1.50 a yr.
Contents.—Relation of sulphates to plant growth and composition [with list of literature cited]; by H. G. Miller.—Relation of weather to fruitfulness in plum [with list of literature cited]; by M. J. Dorsey.—Structure of maize ear as indicated in Zea-Euchlaena hybrids; by G. N. Collins.
Note.—This publication is published by authority of the Secretary of Agriculture, with the cooperation of the Association of American Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations. It is distributed free only to libraries of agricultural colleges and experiment stations, to large universities, technical schools, and to such institutions as make suitable exchanges with the Agriculture Department. Others desiring the Journal may obtain it from the Superintendent of Documents at the prices stated above.

Laundry. Saving labor and materials by easier laundry methods. n. p. [1919]. [4] p. il. (Thrift leaflet 5.) [Prepared in cooperation with Treasury Department.] †

Plums. Relation of weather to fruitfulness in plum [with list of literature cited; by M. J. Dorsey. 1919. cover-title, 103-126+[2]+1 leaf, il. 3 p. of pl. large 8vo. [From Journal of agriculture research, v. 17, no. 3, June 16, 1919.] ‡

Quarantine. Quarantine on account of flag smut and take-all diseases, Notice of quarantine 39, with regulations, effective Aug. 15, 1919. [1919.] 6 p. (Federal Horticultural Board.) †

— Quarantine on account of gipsy moth and brown-tail moth, Notice of quarantine 33, with regulations (revised), effective July 1, 1919. [1919.] 4 p. (Federal Horticultural Board.) †

Roads. War material for improving highways, in response to resolution directing report of quantity of war supplies required for improvement of highways authorized to be distributed under Post Office Act of Feb. 28, 1919. July 21, 1919. 8 p. (S. doc. 55.) ‡

Rootrot. Influence of soil environment on rootrot of tobacco [with list of literature cited]; by James Johnson and R. E. Hartman. 1919. cover-title, 41-86+[7] p.+[1] leaf, il. 8 p. of pl. large 8vo. [Prepared by Wisconsin Agricultural Experiment Station in cooperation with Plant Industry Bureau. From Journal of agricultural research, v. 17, no. 2, May 15, 1919.] ‡

Stains. How to remove stains. n. p. [1919]. [4] p. il. (Thrift leaflet 6.) [Prepared in cooperation with Treasury Department.] †

Sulphates. Relation of sulphates to plant growth and composition [with list of literature cited]; by H. G. Miller. [1919.] 87-102+[3] p.+[1] leaf, 4 p. of pl. large 8vo. [From Journal of agricultural research, v. 17, no. 3, June 16, 1919.] ‡

Weekly news letter, v. 6, no. 48-52; July 2-30, 1919. [1919.] Each 8 p. or 16 p. il. 4to. * Paper, 50c a yr.

Yearbook of Department of Agriculture, [calendar year] 1918. 1919. 760 p. il. 6 pl. 56 p. of pl. and maps. * Cloth, 85c.

ANIMAL INDUSTRY BUREAU.

Cattle. Trend of dairy-cattle industry in United States and other countries, simple charts with interpretations; [by] T. R. Pirtle. June, 1919. 19 p. il. (Agriculture Dept. Department circular 7.) [Includes list of Agriculture Department publications relating to dairying.] * Paper, 5c.

Grazing. Fattening steers on summer pasture in the South; by W. F. Ward, Dan T. Gray, and E. R. Lloyd. July 10, 1919. 24 p. il. (Agriculture Dept. Bulletin 777.) * Paper, 5c.

Service announcements. Service and regulatory announcements, June, 1919; [no.] 146. July 21, 1919. p. 59-68. [Monthly.] * Paper, 5c single copy, 50c a yr.

BIOLOGICAL SURVEY BUREAU.

Lead poisoning in waterfowl; by Alexander Wetmore. July 31, 1919. 12 p. p. of pl. (Agriculture Dept. Bulletin 793.) * Paper, 5c.

Service announcements. Service and regulatory announcements 8: Regulations for protection of game in certain localities in Alaska. July 12, 1919. 3 p. * Paper, 5c.

CROP ESTIMATES BUREAU.

Monthly crop reporter, July, 1919; v. 5, no. -7. [1919.] p. 61-72, 4to *
Note.—Consists largely of tabular statements relating to agriculture, including estimates of acreage, condition, etc., and prices and values of crops and live stock.

ENTOMOLOGY BUREAU.

Compsilura concinnata. Study of Compsilura concinnata, imported tachinid parasite of gipsy moth and brown-tail moth [with bibliography]; by Julian J. Culver. July 10, 1919. 27 p. il. map. (Agriculture Dept. Bulletin 766.) * Paper, 10c.

Honey. Commercial comb-honey production; [by George S. Demuth]. [June, 1919.] 40 p. il. (Agriculture Dept. Farmers' bulletin 1039.) [This bulletin is a revision of Farmers' bulletin 503.] * Paper, 5c.

Rice moth [with list of literature cited]; by F. H. Chittenden. July 14, 1919. 15 p. il. 5 p. of pl. (Agriculture Dept. Bulletin 783.) * Paper, 10c.

FARM MANAGEMENT OFFICE.

Alfalfa on corn-belt farms; [by J. A. Drake, J. C. Rundles, and Ralph D. Jennings]. [July, 1919.] 32 p. il. (Agriculture Dept. Farmers' bulletin 1021.) * Paper, 5c.

Dry farming for better wheat yields, Columbia and Snake River basins; [by Byron Hunter]. [July, 1919.] 24 p. il. (Agriculture Dept. Farmers' bulletin 1047.) [Prepared in cooperation with Plant Industry Bureau.] * Paper, 5c.

Hay. Baling hay; [by H. B. McClure]. June, 1919. 35 p. il. (Agriculture Dept. Farmers' bulletin 1049.) [Includes lists of Agriculture Department publications relating to forage crops.] * Paper, 5c.

FEDERAL HORTICULTURAL BOARD.

Service announcements. Service and regulatory announcements, May, 1919; [no.] 63. July 25, 1919. p. 65-75. * Paper, 5c.

FOREST SERVICE.

Arbor day; by L. C. Everard. [June, 1919.] 24 p. il. oblong 48vo. (Agriculture Dept. Department circular 8.) * Paper, 5c.

Field programs. July field program [and Service notes], 1919; no. 18. July 15, 1919. p. 1-34, 16mo. [Quarterly.] ‡

Forest fires. Uncontrollable fire; by Roy Headley. [1919.] [4] p. il. [Issued by Forest Service for its California Office and intended for distribution at county fairs, etc.] † Forest Service, 114 Sansome St., San Francisco, Cal.

Forest reserves (national forests). Out-door life in Colorado national forest. [1919.] 20 p. il. map. (Agriculture Dept. Department circular 34.) * Paper, 5c.

— Out-of-door playgrounds of San Isabel national forest. [1919.] 20 p. il. map. (Agriculture Dept. Department circular 5.) * Paper, 5c.

— Summer vacation in Sopris national forest. [1919.] 16 p. il. map. (Agriculture Dept. Department circular 6.) * Paper, 5c.

— Vacation trips in Holy Cross national forest. [1919.] 16 p. il. map. (Agriculture Dept. Department circular 29.) * Paper, 5c.

Forests and forestry. Forestry and agriculture; by R. F. Hammatt. [1919.] [4] p. il. [Issued by Forest Service for its California Office and intended for distribution at county fairs, etc.] †Forest Service, 114 Sansome St., San Francisco, Cal.

— Messages from abroad from American Expeditionary Forces, Division of Construction and Forestry, [in] France. [1919.] [4] p. il. [Issued by the Forest Service for its California Office and intended for distribution at county fairs, etc.] †Forest Service, 114 Sansome St., San Francisco, Cal.

Wood. Relation of shrinkage and strength properties of wood to its specific gravity; by J. A. Newlin and T. R. C. Wilson. July 16, 1919. cover-title, 35 p. il. 5 p. of pl. 1 tab. (Agriculture Dept. Bulletin 676.) [Prepared in co-operation with University of Wisconsin.] * Paper, 10c.

MARKETS BUREAU.

Cheese. Suggestions for marketing of cottage cheese; [by] Delos L. James, June, 1919. 14 p. il. (Agriculture Dept. Department circular 1.) [Includes lists of publications of Agriculture Department relating to marketing of farm products.] * Paper, 5c.

Corn. Factors influencing carrying qualities of American export corn; by E. G. Boerner. July 5, 1919. cover-title, 99 p. il. (Agriculture Dept. Bulletin 764.) * Paper, 20c.

Seed reporter, July 12, 1919; v. 3, no. 1. [Chicago, Ill., 1919.] 8 p. il. 4to. [Monthly.] † Seed Reporting Service, 59 Board of Trade Building, Chicago, Ill.

Service announcements. Service and regulatory announcements, no. 50: Government control of wool clip of 1918, review of regulations and interpretations thereof. May 20, 1919. 13 p. * Paper, 5c.

— Same, no 52: How to take an appeal to Secretary of Agriculture from licensed inspector's grading to determine true grade of grain under grain standards act. May 23, 1919. 20 p. il. * Paper, 5c.

PLANT INDUSTRY BUREAU.

Corn. Inheritance of waxy endosperm in maize [with list of literature cited]; by J. H. Kempton. June 26, 1919. cover-title, 99 p. il. (Agriculture Dept. Bulletin 754.) * Paper, 15c.

Italian rye-grass (Lolium multiflorum); [by Lyman Carrier]. [1919.] 2 p. (Agriculture Dept. Department circular 44.) Paper, 5c.

Para grass (Panicum barbinode); [by S. M. Tracy]. [1919.] 2 p. (Agriculture Dept. Department circular 45.) * Paper, 5c.

Redtop (Agrostis alba); [by Lyman Carrier]. [1919.] 2 p. (Agriculture Dept. Department circular 43.) * Paper, 5c.

PUBLICATIONS DIVISION.

Agriculture Department. Monthly list of publications [of Agriculture Department], June, 1919. [1919.] 4 p. †

Farmers' bulletins [available for distribution]. July 15, 1919. [4] p. †

SOILS BUREAU.

Barbour County, W. Va. Soil survey of Barbour and Upshur counties, W. Va.; by W. J. Latimer. 1919. 51 p. il. map. [Prepared in cooperation with West Virginia Geological Survey. From Field operations, 1917.] * Paper, 15c.

Caldwell County, N. C. Soil survey of Caldwell County, N. C.; by W. B. Cobb and

List of Recent Government Departmental Publications

S. F. Davidson. 1919. 29 p. il. map. [Prepared in cooperation with North Carolina Department of Agriculture. From Field operations, 1917.] * Paper, 15c.

STATES RELATIONS SERVICE.

Diseases of plants. Boys and girls club work: Diseases & insects of home garden; [by W. W. Gilbert and C. H. Popence]. n. p. [1919]. 32 p. il. (Agriculture Dept. Department circular 35.) * Paper, 5c.

Experiment station record, v. 40, no. 7; May, 1919. 1919. cover-title, xi+601–700 p. * Paper, 15c single copy, $1.00 per vol. (2 vols. a yr.)

WEATHER BUREAU.

Aerology. Papers on aerological work: Aerological work of Weather Bureau during the war, [by] W. R. Gregg; Some scientific aspects of meterological work of Signal Corps, [by] R. A. Millikan; Military meterological service in United States during the war, [by] B. J. Sherry and A. T. Waterman; Two-theodolite plotting board, [by] W. C. Haines and R. A. Wells; Some observed irregular vertical movements of pilot balloons, [by] I. R. Tannehill; Work of aerographic section of Navy, [by] A. McAdie; Work of Naval Observatory in connection with naval aerography, [by] C. T. Jewell; Meteorology in naval aviation service overseas [by] R. H. Finch; Blue Hill methods of pilot ballooning, [by] I. Mall; British pilot-balloon methods, Shoeburyness system. 1919. [1]+205–231 p. il. 3 pl. 2 p. of pl. [From Monthly weather review, Apr. 1919.] †

Air. On relations of atmospheric pressure, temperature, and density to altitude, by Herbert H. Kimball; Temperature, pressure, and density of atmosphere in region of northern France, by W. J. Humphreys; Minimum temperature at base of stratosphere, by W. J. Humphreys; Why clouds never form in stratosphere, by W. J. Humphreys. 1919. [1]+156–163 p. il. 4to. [From Monthly weather review, Mar. 1919.] †

Calama, Chile. Measurements of solar constant of radiation at Calama, Chile, Mar, 1919; by C. G. Abbot. 1919. p. 254, 4to. [From Monthly weather review, Apr, 1919.] †

Climatological data for United States by sections, v. 6, no. 4; Apr. 1919. [1919.] cover-title, [217] p. il. map, 2 p. of maps, 4to. * Paper, 35c complete monthly number, $4.00 a yr.

Note.—Made up of separate Climatological data issued from 42 section centers of the United States. Printed at the several section centers and assembled and bound at the Washington Office. Issued principally for service use and exchange. The separate Climatological data are sold by the Superintendent of Documents at the rate of 5c single copy, 50c a yr. for each section.

Clouds. Cloud changes during solar eclipse of June 8, 1918, by S. P. Fergusson; Clouds in east Texas on June 8, 1918, by C. F. Brooks; Reflecting power of clouds, by L. B. Aldrich [with Summary, by H. H. K.] 1919. [1]+149–154 p. il. 4to. [From Monthly weather review, Mar. 1919.] †

— Convectional clouds induced by forest fires, by Ford A. Carpenter [with Note, by E. A. Beals]; Notes on cumulus cloud formed over fire, by C. A. Reichelt; Rain from cumulus clouds over fires, by J. P. Espy; Heights of cumulus clouds forming over fires, by S. P. Fergusson and C. F. Brooks. 1919. [1]+143–149 p. il. 4 pl. 4to. [From Monthly weather review, Mar. 1919.] †

Meteorology. Marine meteorological service of United States. 1919. 22 p. il. ([Publication] 678.) * Paper, 5c.

Contents.—Preface.—History of American marine meteorology; [by W. E. Hurd].—Present commercial value of marine meteorological work; [by F. A. Young].—Some specific needs for more marine observations; [by F. G. Tingley].—Marine observations in daily and seasonal weather forecasts; [by C. F. Brooks].—Observations and instruments; [by W. E. Hurd].—Conclusion.

Monthly weather review, v. 47, no. 4; Apr. 1919. [July 10] 1919. cover-title, p. 205-278, il. 3 pl. 12 p. of pl. and maps, map, 4to. * Paper, 25c single copy, $2.50 a yr.

National weather and crop bulletin, July 1-29, 1919; no. 15-19, 1919. July 2-30, 1919. Each 8 p. il. 4to. [Weekly April to October, monthly remainder of year.] * Paper, 25c a yr.

Note.—This bulletin is furnished free of charge to public educational institutions, libraries, newspapers, cooperative observers, crop correspondents, and to those who will post or display it for the general benefit of the public. Others desiring copies may obtain them from the Superintendent of Documents at the price stated above.

Reports. Report of Chief of Weather Bureau, 1917-18 [administrative report, fiscal year 1918, with meteorological tables, calendar year 1917]. 1918. [4 pts.] 292 p. 7 maps, 4to. * Cloth, 65c.

— Same. 1919. [4 pts.] 292 p. 7 maps, 4to. (H. doc. 1444, 65th Cong. 3d sess.)

Tornadoes in eastern Nebraska, Apr. 6, 1919, by G. A. Loveland; [with discussion, by C. F. Brooks]. 1919. [1]+234–236 p. il. 2 p. of pl. 4to. [From Monthly weather review, Apr. 1919.] †

Weather map. Daily weather map [of United States, containing forecasts for all States east of Mississippi River except Illinois and Wisconsin], July 1-31, 1919. 1st edition. [1919.] Each 16.4 by 22.7 in. [Not issued on Sundays or holidays.] * Editions issued at Washington, D. C., 25c a month, $2.50 a yr.; editions issued at about 65 stations throughout the United States, 20c a month, $2.00 a yr.

—Same [containing forecasts for United States], July 1-31, 1919. 2d edition. [1919.] Each 16.4 x 22.7 in. [The Sunday edition does not contain as much information as the edition for week days.] * 30c a month, $3.00 a yr.

Civil Service Commission.

Note.—The Commission furnishes its publications gratuitously to those who apply for them.

Civil service. Instructions to applicants, 11th civil-service district, headquarters, Seattle, Wash. Mar. 1917 [reprint 1919]. 40 p. †

Examinations. [Announcements and cancellation of examinations] July 15-Nov. 5, 1919. June 5-Aug. 2, 1919. Each 1 p. or [2] p. 4to. †

— Wanted for civil service, Government needs large numbers of men and women workers in civil service, for all positions included in following list, applications are accepted at any time so long as need exists; [all lettered poster]. June, 1919. 20.3 x 12.5 in. †

Commerce Department.

Note.—The Department of Commerce has a limited edition of its publications which it distributes gratuitously to those who apply for them.

Appropriations. Supplemental estimate of appropriation, Department of Commerce, communication submitting supplemental estimate of appropriation required for salaries, Office of Secretary of Commerce. July 17, 1919. 4 p. (H. doc. 152.) ‡

Census Bureau. Automobile for director of census, communication submitting proposed paragraph of legislation for inclusion in next appropriation bill to be considered by Congress. July 21, 1919. 2 p. (H. doc. 154.) ‡

Collisions at sea. Rules to prevent collisions of vessels on Great Lakes [and their connecting and tributary waters as far east as Montreal]. June 20, 1919. 7 p. 4to. (Dept. circular 231, 2d edition; Bureau of Navigation.) [Supersedes Department circular 91, Aug. 19, 1905.] †

Fish as food. Methods of preparing and cooking fish, letter calling attention to House document 88, 66th Congress, 1st session [requesting appropriation for demonstration work by Fisheries Bureau in preparing and cooking fish]. July 21, 1919. 4 p. (H. doc. 155.) ‡

Fisheries Bureau. Deficiency estimate of appropriation, Bureau of Fisheries, fiscal year 1919. July 10, 1919. 2 p. (H. doc. 142.) ‡

Navigation Bureau. Enforcement of navigation laws, Department of Commerce, communication submitting supplementary estimate of appropriation required for enforcement of navigation laws, and for purchase of materials for Bureau of Standards, fiscal year 1920. July 24, 1919. 6 p. (H. doc. 160.) ‡

Stamp tax on bonds, guaranties, deeds, powers of attorney, etc., revenue act of 1918. [1919.] 3 p. 4to. (Dept. circular 275, 3d edition.) †

Standards Bureau. Supplemental estimates of appropriation, Bureau of Standards, communication submitting supplemental estimates of appropriation required by Bureau of Standards, fiscal year 1920. July 17, 1919. 3 p. (H. doc. 141.) ‡

CENSUS BUREAU.

Alaska. Fourteenth census of United States, Jan. 1, 1920: Instructions to special agents, Alaska. 1919. 24 p. narrow 12mo. ‡

Cotton. Cotton consumed, cotton on hand, active cotton spindles, and imports and exports of cotton, June, 1919 and 1918, with statistics of cotton consumed, imported, and exported for 11 months ending June 30. July 15, 1919. Oblong 48mo. [Preliminary report. This publication is issued in postal card form.] †

Cotton seed received, crushed, and on hand, and cottonseed products manufactured, shipped out, and on hand, and imports and exports of cottonseed products covering 11-month periods ending June 30, 1918 and 1919. July 19, 1919. Oblong 48mo. [Preliminary report. This publication is issued in postal card form.] †

Manufactures. Census of manufactures, [calendar year] 1914: v. 2, Reports for selected industries and detail statistics for industries, by States. 1919. 1047 p. il. 4to. [Prepared under supervision of W. M. Steuart and Eugene F. Hartley, chief statisticians for manufactures.] * Cloth, $1.50.

Markets. Municipal markets in cities having population of over 30,000, 1918. 1919. 56 p. il. 2 p. of pl. 4to. [Prepared under supervision of Starke M. Grogan, chief statistician for statistics of States and cities, Lemuel A. Carruthers, chief of division, and A. H. O. Rolle. The text was prepared under supervision of Morris J. Hole.] * Paper, 10c.

Telegraph. Census of electrical industries, [calendar year] 1917: Telegraphs and municipal electric fire-alarm and police-patrol signaling systems. 1919. 61 p. il. 4to. [Prepared by William A. Countryman and George F. Fuller under supervision of Eugene F. Hartley, chief statistician for manufactures.] * Paper, 10c.

COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY.

Note.—The monthly Notice to mariners, formerly issued by the Coast and Geodetic Survey, has been consolidated with and made a part of the Notice to mariners issued by the Lighthouses Bureau, thus making it a joint publication. The charts, coast pilots, and tide tables of the Coast and Geodetic Survey are sold at the office of the survey in Washington, and also by one or more sales agents in each of the important American seaports.

Coast and Geodetic Survey bulletin, June, 1919; no. 49. [1919.] 8 p. [Monthly.] ‡

Charts.

United States, outline map. Scale 1:5,000,000. Washington, Coast and Geodetic Survey, May, 1919. 25.7 x 40 in. [Lambert conformal conic projection.] † 25c.

FISHERIES BUREAU.

Fish laws of States hordering on Mississippi and Ohio rivers, digest of statutes relating to protection of fishes and other cold-blooded aquatic animals; by Emerson Stringham. 1919. 21 p. (Bureau of Fisheries doc. 866.) [App. 2, report of commissioner of fisheries, 1918.] * Paper, 5c.

Fisheries service bulletin, July 1, 1919; no. 50. [1919.] 7 p. [Monthly.] ‡

Fishery products. Statement of quantities and values of certain fishery products landed at Seattle, Wash., by American fishing vessels, May, 1919. [1919.] 1 p. oblong 12mo. (Statistical bulletin 444.) †

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMMERCE BUREAU.

Australia. Trade directory of South Australia; compiled by Henry P. Starrett. 1919. 31 p. (Miscellaneous series 83.) * Paper, 5c.

Commerce. Monthly summary of foreign commerce of United States, May, 1919. 1919. 100 p. 4to. * Paper, 15c single copy, $1.50 a yr.

List of Recent Government Departmental Publications

— Same. (H. doc. 1401, pt. 2, 65th Cong. 3d sess.)

Commerce reports. Commerce reports, daily consular and trade reports, no. 153-178, [series] 1919; July 1-31, 1919. [1919.] p. 1-656, il. [Daily except Sundays and holidays.] * Paper, $2.50 a yr.

— Supplement to Commerce reports, no. 9a, 19a-b. [Included in price of Commerce reports for subscribers.]

9a. Netherlands: Amsterdam; by Frank W. Mahin. July 12, 1919. 18 p.

19a. Ireland: by George Van Dyne. June 16, 1919. 20 p.

19b. United Kingdom: Leeds, by Percival Gassett; [Nottingham, by Calvin M. Hitch; Sheffield, by John M. Savage]. July 9, 1919. 37 p.

Imports and exports. Quarterly statement of imported merchandise entered for consumption in United States and duties collected thereon during quarter ending Mar. 31, 1919. 1919. 68 p. 4to. * Paper, 20c; subscription price 75c a yr.

— Total value of imports and exports of United States, June, 1919. [1919.] [2] p. 4to. [Monthly.] †

Nicaragua. Customs tariff of Nicaragua; translated by Clifford D. Ham. July, 1919. 102 p. (Tariff series 40.) * Paper, 10c.

LIGHTHOUSES BUREAU.

5th District. Atlantic Coast of United States, buoy list, Cape Henlopen to Cape Lookout, including Chesapeake Bay and North Carolina sounds, 5th lighthouse district; 1919, corrected to May 15, 1919. 143 p. * Paper, 20c.

16th District. Pacific Coast of United States, buoy list, Alaska, 16th lighthouse district; 1919, corrected to June 1. 1919. 40 p. * Paper, 20c.

Lighthouse service bulletin, v. 2, no. 19; July 1, 1919. [1919.] p. 81-84. [Monthly.] †

Notice to mariners, weekly, no 27-30, 1919; July 4-25. [1919.] 1919. Various paging. [Issued jointly with Coast and Geodetic Survey.] †

NAVIGATION BUREAU.

Ships. 50th annual list of merchant vessels of United States, with official numbers and signal letters, and lists of vessels belonging to Government with distinguishing signals, year ended June 30, 1918. 1919. [6 pts.] viii+532+109 p. il. 4to. * Cloth, $1.25.

PUBLICATIONS DIVISION.

Commerce Department. Monthly list of publications issued by Department of Commerce, June, 1919. [1919.] 3 p. †

STANDARDS BUREAU.

Bulletin of Bureau of Standards, v. 14, no. 4. July 12, 1919. [2]+487-779 p. il. 3 pl. 6 p. of pl. [Scientific papers 318-329 are included in this volume. Each paper is also published separately in advance. The Bulletins of the Standards Bureau will be discontinued with this issue. The Scientific papers will continue to be published as a series, but the annual volume, beginning with v. 15, will be called "Scientific papers of Bureau of Standards," instead of "Bulletin of Bureau of Standards."] * Paper, 25c.

Cast-iron. Notes on graphitization of white cast iron upon annealing; by Paul D. Merica and Louis J. Gurevich. July 12, 1919. 12 p. il. 1 pl. large 8vo. (Technologic papers 129.) * Paper, 5c.

Marble. Physical and chemical tests on commercial marbles of United States; by D. W. Kessler. July 15, 1919. 54 p. 1 pl. 6 p. of pl. large 8vo. (Technologic papers 123.) * Paper, 15c.

Silica brick. Constitution and microstructure of silica brick and changes involved through repeated burnings at high temperatures; by Herbert Insley and A. A. Klein. July 11, 1919. 31 p. il. 10 p. of pl. large 8vo. (Technologic papers 124.) * Paper, 10c.

Steel. Effect of rate of temperature change on transformations in alloy steel; by Howard Scott. July 10, 1919. [1]+91-100 p. il. 5 p. of pl. (Scientific papers 335.) [From Scientific papers, v. 15.] * Paper, 5c.

Wire rope. Strength and other properties of wire rope; by J. H. Griffith and J. G. Bragg. July 16, 1919. 80 p. il. 2 pl. large 8vo. (Technologic papers 121.) * Paper, 20c.

STEAMBOAT-INSPECTION SERVICE.

Steamboat-Inspection Service bulletin, July 1, 1919; no. 45. [1919.] 2 p. [Monthly.] ‡

Congress.

Note.—The Senate and House documents and reports are issued in limited editions and, unless otherwise indicated, may be obtained only through Members of Congress.

Congressional record. Congressional record, 66th Congress, 1st session, v. 58, no. 38-50; July 1-31, 1919. [1919.] 2257-3693+[17] p. 4to.

Note.—The Congressional record, containing the proceedings and debates of Congress, is issued daily when Congress is in session, and indexes thereto are published fortnightly.

Thee Record is sold by the Superintendent of Documents on the following terms: Single copy, 3 cents, if not more than 24 pages, and 1 cent more for each additional 8 pages; per month, $1.50. Subscriptions are payable in advance. Prices for the bound volumes of the Record, 65th Congress, 2d session, and prior Congresses, will be furnished on application. Send remittances to the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C. Stamps and foreign money will not be accepted.

— Same, index, with title, Congressional record index, 66th Congress, 1st session, v. 58, nos. 25-38; June 16-July 1, 1919. [1919.] no. 3; 61+40 p. 4to [Includes History of bills and resolutions.]

—Same v, 58, nos. 39-49; July 8-19, 1919. [1919.] no. 4; 31+21 p. 4to. [Includes History of bills and resolutions.]

Directory. 66th Congress, 1st session, beginning May 19, 1919, official Congressional directory; compiled by Francis G. Matson. July, 1919. xvi+533 p. il. 1 pl. * Cloth, 60c.

Eulogies. Michael F. Conry, memorial addresses. 1917 [published 1919]. 42 p. 1 por. large 8vo. ‡

— Samuel J. Tribble, memorial addresses. 1917 [published 1919]. 82 p. 1 por. large 8vo. ‡

PUBLIC LAWS.

Note.—Public acts in slip form in the first prints may be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents at a subscription price of $1.00 for the present session (66th Congress, 1st session); if only a few laws are enacted during the session this price will also include the laws for the 66th Congress, 2d session; single copies are usually 5c each.

Public [act[2-22, 66th Congress.

Agriculture Department. H. R. 7413, act making appropriations for Department of Agriculture, fiscal year 1920. [Approved July, 1919.] 42 p. (Public 22.)

Appropriations. H. R. 100, act making appropriations for certain expenses incident to 1st session of 66th Congress. Approved June 17, 1919. 1 p. (Public 2.)

—H. R. 3478, act making appropriations to supply deficiencies in appropriations fiscal year 1919 and prior fiscal years. [Approved July 11, 1919.] 38 p. (Public 5.)

— H. R. 7343, act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses, fiscal year 1920. [Approved July 19, 1919.] 80 p. (Public 21.)

Army. H. R. 5227, act making appropriations for Army, fiscal year 1920. [Approved July 11, 1919.] 30 p. (Public 7.)

Clark Fork. H. R. 2954, act to authorize construction of bridge across Pend Oreille River between Metaline and Metaline Falls, Wash. [by Pend Oreille County and towns of Metaline and Metaline Falls, acting jointly or separately]. Approved July 11, 1919. 1 p. (Public 18.)

District of Columbia. H. R. 4226, act making appropriations for District of Columbia, fiscal year 1920. [Approved July 11, 1919.] 41 p. (Public 6.)

Hudson River. S. 409, act to consent to proposed compact or agreement between States of New Jersey and New York for construction of tunnel or tunnels under Hudson River between cities of Jersey City and New York. Approved July 11, 1919. 1 p. (Public 10.)

Indians. H. R. 2480, act making appropriations for current and contingent expenses of Bureau of Indian Affairs, for fulfilling treaty stipulations with various Indian tribes and for other purposes, fiscal year 1920. [Approved June 30, 1919.] 36 p. (Public 3.)

Mississippi River. H. R. 1711, act to extend time for constructing bridge across Mississippi River at or near Baton Rouge, La. Approved July 11, 1919. 1 p. (Public 17.)

Navy. H. R. 5608, act making appropriations for naval service, fiscal year 1920. [Approved July 11, 1919.] 29 p. (Public 8.)

Railroads. H. R. 5312, act to supply deficiency in appropriation for carrying out act to provide for operation of transportation systems while under Federal control, for just compensation of their owners, and for other purposes. Approved June 30, 1919. 1 p. (Public 4.)

Rehabilitation. S. 1213, act to amend act for vocational rehabilitation and return to civil employment of disabled persons discharged from military or naval forces of United States. [Approved July 11, 1919.] 2 p. (Public 11.)

St. John River. H. R. 530, act for construction of bridge across St. John River between Madawaska, Me., and Edmundston, New Brunswick [by Maine and Canada jointly.] Approved July 11, 1919. 1 p. (Public 15.)

Snake River. H. R. 1706, act authorizing construction [by Walla Walla County, Wash., Franklin County, Wash., or said counties jointly] of bridge and approaches thereto across Snake River about 3 miles above its confluence with Columbia River, near Pasco, Wash. Approved July 11, 1919. 1 p. (Public 16.)

Sulphur River. H. R. 4630, act granting consent of Congress to county of Miller, Ark., to construct bridge across Sulphur River, near Texas and Pacific Railroad bridge, in said county. Approved July 11, 1919. 1 p. (Public 19.)

— H. R. 4631, act granting consent of Congress to county of Miller, Ark., to construct bridge across Sulphur River at or near Blackmans Point. Approved July 11, 1919. 1 p. (Public 20.)

Susquehanna River. H. R. 240, act to authorize county of Luzerns, Pa., to construct bridge across Susquehanna River from [Mocanaqua], township of Conyngham, to borough of Shickshinny. Approved July 11, 1919. 1 p. (Public 12.)

— H. R. 241, act to authorize county of Luzerns, Pa., to construct bridge across Susquehanna River from Pittston to borough of West Pittston. Approved July 11, 1919. 1 p. (Public 13.)

— H. R. 242, act to authorize county of Luzerns, Pa., to construct bridge across Susquehanna River from township of Conyngham to township of Salem [at Wapwallopen], Pa. Approved July 11, 1919. 1 p. (Public 14.)

Telegraph, etc. S. 120, act to repeal joint resolution to authorize the President in time of war to supervise or take possession and assume control of any telegraph, telephone, marine cable, or radio system or systems or any part thereof, and to operate same in such manner as may be needful or desirable for duration of the war and to provide just compensation therefor. Approved July 11, 1919. 1 p. (Public 9.)

Public [joint] resolution 1-5, 66th Congress.

House of Representatives. H. J. Res. 104, joint resolution for appointment by each Member of House of Representatives of 2 persons, whose names shall be placed on rolls of employes of House of Representatives. Approved July 11, 1919. 1 p. (Public resolution 2.)

Niagara River. S. J. Res. 63, joint resolution authorizing Secretary of War to issue permits for diversion of water from Niagara River. Approved July 12, 1919. 1 p. (Public resolution 3.)

Tao Hung Chang. H. J. Res. 120, joint resolution to receive for instruction at Military Academy at West Point Tao Hung Chang and Zeng Tze Wong of China. Approved July 19, 1919. 1 p. (Public resolution 4.)

United Confederate Veterans. H. J. Res. 79, joint resolution authorizing Secretary of War to loan to Dawson, Ga., tents and

(Continued on page 23.)

List of Government Contracts

War Department.

RAW MATERIALS DIVISION.

Vacuum Oil Company, New York. 1,000 gals. mobile "A" oil, $540.

The Texas Company, New York. 200,000 gals. fuel oil, $5,000.

The Standard Oil Co., Chicago. 200,000 gals. motor gas, $3,400.

William F. Nye, New Bedford, Mass. 800 gals. sperm oil, $1,548.

Stand Oil Company, Louisville, Ky., 11,500 gals. of gasoline, $2,530.00.

Panhandle Ref. Company, Wichita Falls, Tex., 20,000 gals. of Aero gasoline, $4,500.00.

Midco Oil Sales Company, Chicago, Ill., 81,000 gals. of gasoline, $14,175.00.

Sinclair Ref. Company, Chicago, Ill., 100,000 gals. of motor gasoline, $17,000.00.

Pierce Oil Corp. New York, N. Y., 10,000 gals. of gasoline, $2,250.00.

Gulf Ref. Company, Pittsburgh, Pa., 60,000 gals. of fuel oil, $1,980.00.

Stand Oil Company, Chicago, Ill., 500 gals. of kerosene, $139.50.

The Texas Company, New York, N. Y., 3,000 gals. kerosene, $615.

Standard Oil Company, Chicago, Ill., 10,000 gals. motor gasoline, $1,800.

PAINTS BRANCH.

The following awards have been made by Paints Branch, Raw Materials Division, to satisfy requisitions:

Requisition 13-105, San Francisco, Cal.—240 cans Insecticide in 8-oz. cans at 40c per can, f. o.b. San Francisco, to Allied Chemical Co., Newark, N. J.; order 2092. 600 bottles Liquor Cresolis Comp., U. S. P., in 16-oz. bottles at 38c per pt. f. o. b. San Francisco, Cal., to Sherwin-Williams Co., Wasbington, D. C.; order 2091. 480 cans Roach Powder in 8-oz. cans at 15c per can, f. o. b. San Francisco, to Allied Cbemical Co., Newark, N. J.; order 2092.

Requisition 4-4674, Baltimore, Md.—500 lbs. Chrome Yellow in Oil in 5-lb. containers at 29.5c per lb., f. o. b. Baltimore, Md., to Hugh Reilly Co., Wasbington, D. C.; order 2158. 1,000 lbs. Ochre in Oil in 25-lb. containers at 12c per lb., f. o. b. Baltimore, Md., to Hugh Reilly Co., Washington, D. C.; order 2158.

Requisition 10-57, San Antonio, Tex.—2,000 lbs. Chloride of Lime at 4c per lb., f. o. b. San Antonio, Tex., to Cooper & Cooper, Inc., New York, N. Y.; order 2159.

Requisition 2-10342, Garage No. 3, New York City; Requisition 2-27008, Edgewood Arsenal, N. Y.—200 gals., Damar Varnish, in 5-gal. cans, f. o. b. New York, N. Y., at $1.25 per gal., to Chase, Roberts & Co., Long Island City, N. Y.; order 2154. 50 gals. Red Lead-Asbestine Paint, in 50-gal. wood bbl., f. o. b. Hastings-on-Hudson, N. Y., at $2.31 per gal., to Oxidite Manufacturing Co., Arlington, Mass.; order 2155.

Requisition 13-66127, San Francisco, Cal.—14 gals. Projectile Paint, Warm Gray, in 1-gal. cans, f. o. b. Fort Mason, Cal., at $1.94 per gal., to Duristo Paint Co., Newport News, Va.; order 2151. 33 gals. Projectile Paint, Blue Gray, in 1-gal. cans, f. o. b. Fort Mason, Cal., at $1.94 per gal., to Duristo Paint Co., Newport News, Va.; order 2151. 6 gals. Projectile Paint, Vermilion, in 1-gal. cans, f. o. b. Fort Mason, Cal., at $2.41 per gal., to Duristo Paint Co., Newport News, Va.; order 2151.

Requisition 19-21330, Fort Oglethorpe, Ga.—Peaslee-Gaulbert Co., Louisville, Ky., 200 gals. Volatile Mineral Spirits, in 5-gal. cans at 44c per gallon, f. o. b. Fort Oglethorpe, Ga.; order 2157.

Requisitions, 7-2-102, Camp Dix, N. J.; 6-603-2, Jeffersonville, Ind.; 3-19, Frankford Arsenal, Pa.; 7-5-19-33577 Charleston, S. C. (Chicago, Ill.); 9-3778, Jackson Barracks, La.; 5-4-57268 Fort Howard, Md.—1,000 lbs. Lithopone in Oil, Pigment, in 500-lb. containers at 10c per lb., f. o. b. Frankford Arsenal, Pa., to Tower Varnish & Dryer Co., Dayton, Ohio; order 2167. 50 gals. White Shellac Varnish in 1-gal. cans at $4.75 per gal., f. o. b. Camp Dix, N. J., to James B. Day & Co., Chicago, Ill.; order 2166. 50 lbs. Aluminum in 1-lb. containers at 69c per lb., f. o. b. Jeffersonville, Ind., to Peaslee-Gaulbert Co., Louisville, Ky.; order 2168. 20 gals. Acid Proof Black in 1-gal. cans at 95c per gal., f. o. b. Jackson Barracks, La., to O'Brien Varnisb Co., South Bend, Ind.; order 2165. 100 gals. Varnish in 5-gal. cans at $1.09 per gal., f. o. b. Fort Howard, Md., to Tower Varnish & Dryer Co., Dayton, Ohio; order 2167. 20 gals. Varnish in 1-gal. cans at $1.31 per gal., f. o. b. Charleston, S. C., to Tower Varnish & Dryer Co., Dayton, Ohio; order 2167.

Requisition 4-3800, Baltimore, Md.—500 lbs. Wax, Russett, Finishing, in 1-lb cakes in 10-lb. containers f. o. b. Baltimore, Md., at 58c per lb., to Jared Holt Company, Albany, N. Y.; order 2156.

Requisition 13-83086, San Francisco, Cal.—1,000 lbs. White Lead in 25-lb. containers at 11.75c per lb., f. o. b. Fort Mason, Cal., to Magner Brothers, San Francisco, Cal.; order 2160. 1,000 lbs. White Lead in 50-lb. containers at 11.4c per lb., f. o. b. Fort Mason, Cal., to Sherwin-Williams Co., Washington, D. C.; order 2161. 3,000 lbs. White Lead in 100-lb. containers at 11c per lb., f. o. b. Fort Mason, Cal., to Sherwin-Williams Co., Washington, D. C.; order 2161. 250 gals. Turpentine in 50-gal. wood barrels at $1.78 per gal., f. o. b. Fort Mason, Cal., to Magner Brotbers, San Francisco, Cal.; order 2160.

Requisition 5-P-20-73, Fort Barrancas, Fla.—300 lbs. Zinc Oxide in Oil, in 50-lb. kegs, f. o. b. Pensacola, Fla., at 15c per lb., to F. J. Cooledge & Sons, Atlanta, Ga.; order 2162. 50 gals. Buff Paint, in 5-gal. cans, f. o. b. Pensacola, Fla., at $2.10 per gal., to J. W. Mortell Co., Kankakee, Ill.; order 2163. 5 gals. Green Copper Paint, in 5-gal. cans, f. o. b. Pensacola, Fla., at $2 per gal., to Peaslee-Gaulbert Co., Louisville, Ky.; order 2164.

GENERAL SUPPLIES DIVISION.

The Wilton Tool Manufacturing Company, Roxbury, Mass. 100,000 Ideal Clips, No. 1, $1,000.

The Wilton Tool Manufacturing Company, Roxbury, Mass. 100,000 Ideal Clips, No. 2, $260.

The Wilton Tool Manufacturing Company, Roxbury, Mass. 200,000 Acco Fasteners, $1,500.

SUBSISTENCE DIVISION.

Manhattan Coffee Company, Baltimore, Md. 2980 lbs. coffee, $1,341.

Washburn Crosby Company, Washington, D. C. 25,000 lbs. Family Flour, $1,959.

Smyrna Fruit Company, New Yorkk, N. Y. 7,680 lbs. figs, $2,304.

John Groves Company, Charlestown, Mass. 1,375,000 lbs. Irish potatoes, $36,377.50.

The Harbauer Company, Toledo, Ohio. 9,000 lbs. tomato sauce, $1,530.

CHIEF OF ENGINEERS.

General Electric Company, Schenectady, N. Y. Spare parts for overhead crane, $1,191.66.

Westinghouse Lamp Company, Harrison, N. J. Tungsten lamps, $490.

Westinghouse Air Brake Company, New York, N. Y. Locomotive air brakes, $120,000.

CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE.

Philip Hahn & Co., Baltimore Officers' overcoats, $1,312.

Sigmund Eisner Co., Red Bank, N. Y., Officers' overcoats, $21,840.

ORDNANCE BUREAU.

Russel Manufacturing Co., New York, N. Y. 50-round ammunition belts, $15,806.

E. I. Du Pont de Nemours, Wilmington, Del. Sporting rifle powder, No. 80, 38,450 lbs., $24,992.50.

Morgan Engineering Co., Allimco, Ohio. Photographs of caterpillar, $700.

BALTIMORE ZONE SUPPLY OFFICE.

Swift & Co., Baltimore, Md. 15,000 lbs. of ham, $4,650.

William Schluderberg & Sons, Baltimore, Md. 4,000 lbs. of bacon, $1,496.40.

Swift & Co., Baltimore, Md. 7,500 lbs. of lard, $2,212.50.

William Schluderberg, Baltimore, Md. 2,000 lbs. of bacon, $748.20.

Morris & Co., Baltimore, Md. 430 lbs. of butter, $249.40.

Wilson & Co., Baltimore, Md. 650 lbs. of butter, $377.

Chocolate Prod. Co., Z. S. O., Washington, D. C. 1,200 lbs. of candy, $780.

H. B. Walker & Sons, Newport News, Va. 400,000 lbs. potatoes, $11,600.

H. B. Walker & Sons, Newport News, Va. 40,000 lbs. onions, $1,384.

NEW GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS.

(Continued from page 22.)

cots for use of Confederate Veterans in their State convention, June 17 and 18, 1919. Approved June 17, 1919. 1 p. (Public resolution 1.)

World Cotton Conference. H. J. Res. 73, joint resolution authorizing the President to extend invitations to other nations to send representatives to World Cotton Conference to be held at New Orleans, La., Oct. 13-16, 1919. Approved July 24, 1919. 1 p. (Public resolution 5.)

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Calendars of House of Representatives, 66tb Congress, 1st session, July 1-31, 1919; no. 38-59. [1919.] various paging, large 8vo. [Daily when House of Representatives is in session.] ‡

Contested-election case of James Wickersbam v. Charles A. Sulzer from Alaska, 1919. 124 p. ‡

Legislation. Monthly compendium, status of legislation given numerically and by subjects, 66th Congress, 1st session, compiled by W. Ray Loomis, no. 2; July 1, 1919. 1919. 74 p. ‡

— Weekly compendium, legislative developments of first 10 weeks of 1st session, 66th Congress [May 19-July 28, 1919], compiled by W. Ray Loomis, no. 7-10; July 5-29, 1919. [1919.] various paging. ‡

PNEUMATIC-TUBE MAIL SERVICE JOINT COMMISSION.

Pneumatic tube mail service, report of joint commission appointed to investigate value of pneumatic tube mail service, witb views of minority thereon; presented by Mr. Bankhead. 1919. 484 p. il. large 8vo. (S. doc. 191, 65th Cong. 2d sess.) * Paper, 60c.

PRINTING JOINT COMMITTEE.

Periodicals. Periodicals and field printing, hearing under sec. 11 of public act 314, 65th Cong., July 14-15, 1919. 1919. 78 p. (No. 1.) ‡

— Periodicals and field printing, memoranda of reports submitted to Joint Committee on Printing in compliance with sec. 11 of public act 314, 65th Cong., July 10, 1919. 1919. 31 p. ‡

— Periodicals and field printing, reports submitted to Joint Committee on Printing in compliance with sec. 11 of public act 314, 65th Cong., July 22, 1919. 1919. 352 p. ‡

PUBLIC BUILDINGS COMMISSION.

Report of Public Buildings Commission [relative to allotment of space in owned or leased Government buildings in District of Columbia]; presented by Mr. Smoot. 1919. 10 p. (S. doc. 48.)

SENATE.

Calendar of business, Senate, 66th Congress, 1st session, July 1-31, 1919; no. 24-38. [1919.] Each 12 p. or 16 p. large 8vo. [Daily when Senate is in session.] ‡

Treaties. Ratification of treaties, methods and procedure in foreign countries relative to ratification of treaties, also extracts from Executive Journal of Senate relative to proceedings, in cases of treaties rejected by Senate; [presented by Mr. Moses]. 1919. 280 p. (S. doc. 26.)

Tuberculosis. Control of tuberculosis, address delivered before Arkansas Medical Society at Little Rock, May 21, 1919, by J. D. Southard; presented by Mr. Owen. 1919. 6 p. (S. doc. 56.)

Versailles, Treaty of, 1919. Treaty of peace with Germany. 1919. 194 p. (S. doc. 49.)

COAL-CAR LOADINGS.

As indicating the efforts being made to adequately handle the coal situation, a report has been received showing that for the week ended September 27 Pennsylvania Lines East loaded more cars of bituminous coal than ever before in the entire history of the road. In that week Pennsylvania Lines East loaded 24,158 cars of bituminous coal, which is 1,022 cars more than its next highest previous record, which was for the week of August 23, 1919.

American Red Cross Home Service Information

Retainer Pay in Naval Reserve.

Under the act of August 29, 1916 (39 Stat., 587, U. S. Comp. Stat., 2900½a), the Naval Reserve Force is divided into six groups: Fleet Naval Reserve, Naval Reserve, Naval Auxiliary Reserve, Naval Coast Defense Reserve, Naval Reserve Flying Corps, Volunteer Naval Reserve. Members of all groups, except the Volunteer Naval Reserve, are entitled to retainer pay. Former National Naval Volunteers who were transferred as of July 1, 1918, to the Naval Reserve Force are entitled to retainer pay. The Naval Reserve Force is further divided into two general classes: (1) Those holding confirmed ranks or ratings and (2) those holding provisional ranks or ratings.

(1) Officers confirmed in their ranks in the Naval Auxiliary Reserve are paid retainer pay at the rate of one month's base pay for the corresponding rating in the Navy. For officers and men of all other groups of the Naval Reserve Force (except Volunteer Naval Reserve) confirmed in their ranks or rating, retainer pay is paid at the rate of two months' base pay per annum. An increased retainer pay based on four years or more previous service in the Navy, Marine Corps, Naval Militia or National Naval Volunteers may be secured by stating the service and, in the case of Naval Militia Service, forwarding a certificate in duplicate from the Adjutant General of the Army covering that service. Men of the Fleet Naval Reserve may be entitled to still higher pay for 16 years' previous service.

(2) In all groups of the Naval Reserve Force (except Volunteer Naval Reserve), to men enrolled in a provisional rank or rating, retainer pay is paid at the rate of $12 per annum, payable June 30, the close of the fiscal year, while inactive duty is continuous.

Men entitled to retainer pay who do not receive the same at the expiration of 30 days after June 30 in any year should communicate with the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D. C.

Naturalization of Service Men.

If a man who has been naturalized while in service is discharged without receiving his citizenship papers, he should write to the chief naturalization examiner in whose district the camp in which he was naturalized is located, stating his full name and organization at the time of naturalization, the camp where he was naturalized, the approximate date of such naturalization, and his present home address. The districts are given below.

Any discharged enlisted man who did not secure naturalization while in the service but desires to be naturalized, should communicate with the office of the chief naturalization examiner for his district, who will advise him of his right under the naturalization law and the proper procedure to obtain naturalization.

The districts, chief naturalization officer in charge, and offices of the Bureau of Naturalization are as follows:

Boston, Mass.—James Farrell, 721 Old South Building. (Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island.)

New York, N. Y.—Merton A. Sturges, 5 Beekman street. (Northern, eastern and southern New York, and Hudson County, N. J.)

Philadelphia, Pa.—J. A. Gurnett, Federal Building. (Eastern and middle districts of Pennsylbania, Delaware and New Jersey, except Hudson County.)

Washington, D. C.—Oran I. Moore, Department of Labor. (District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky (except counties of Campbell, Jefferson and Kenton), Louisiana, Maryland (except counties of Allegany, Frederick, Garrett and Washington), Mississippi, North Carolina, Porto Rico, South Carolina, Tennessee (except Shelby County), Texas and Virginia.

Pittsburgh, Pa.—Wm. M. Ragsdale, Federal Building. (Western Pennsylvania, western New York, West Virginia, Ohio, counties of Allegany, Frederick, Garrett and Washington, Md., and counties of Campbell and Kenton, Ky.)

Chicago, Ill.—F. H. Schlotfeldt, Federal Building. (Southern Wisconsin, Indiana, northern Illinois, Jefferson County, Ky., Southern Peninsula of Michigan, and Mackinac County, Mich.)

St. Louis, Mo.—Norris R. Bevington, customhouse. (Arkansas, Oklahoma, Iowa, Missouri, Nebraska, Kansas, Shelby County, Tenn., and southern Illinois.)

St. Paul, Minn.—Robt. S. Coleman, Federal Building. (Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, northern Wisconsin and Northern Peninsula of Michigan, except Mackinac County.)

Denver, Colo. — Paul Armstrong, Federal Building. (Colorado, New Mexico, Wyoming, Utah, and the counties of Bannock, Bear Lake, Bingham, Bonneville, Custer, Franklin, Fremont, Jefferson, Lemhi, Madison, Oneida and Power, Idaho.)

San Francisco, Cal. — George A. Crutchfield, Federal Building. (Arizona, California and Nevada.)

Seattle, Wash.—John Speed Smith, Federal Building. (Washington, Oregon, Montana and Idaho, except as otherwise assigned.)

For Alaska and Hawaii, consult United States attorneys.

Medical Care Provided by National Catholic War Council.

Home-service workers should be acquainted with the work of this council on behalf of sick and disabled discharged men. All services rendered by the dispensaries and clinics and medical service bureaus established by the National Catholic War Council are free of charge and available to all individuals, agencies or bureaus, regardless of religion, color or nationality. The council is carrying on this work with the following objects: (1) To give emergency care to wounded men discharged from reconstruction hospitals whose cases are awaiting adjudication by the War Risk Insurance Bureau; (2) to give treatment to men who may suffer relapse after discharge from governmental hospitals; (3) to give treatment to all discharged soldiers, sailors and marines who have suffered slight wounds which do not entitle them to compensation or medical care from the Government; (4) to give medical care and advice and treatment to the families of all service men; also to give medical advice and treatment to any person who might wish to avail themselves of the opportunities afforded; (5) to be clearing houses for all Catholic agencies in the various cities, thus to get in touch with the service men or their families who have not had their insurance, compensation or disability rights adjusted, or who have not taken advantage of the opportunities for re-education and rehabilitation as offered by the Federal Board for Vocational Education.

The Junior Red Cross and the Schools.

Home-service workers should be familiar with the social resources available to them through Junior Red Cross, and should also understand the relationship between Junior Red Cross and the public schools. Following is an extract from a statement recently issued by the Junior Red Cross:

"The Junior Red Cross is the medium through which the American Red Cross makes available for use in the schools such Red Cross activities and instructions as, in the opinion of the school authorities, have educational value. Thus, the Junior Red Cross makes Red Cross service applicable to the health and social needs of schools and school children; it plans, through its School Auxiliary, to help in the development and utilization of the resources of the school toward the solution of some of the health and social problems of the schools and communities; and it expects to provide, through appropriate Red Cross Chapter channels, assistance to children who are handicapped physically or economically. It hopes, furthermore, to accomplish its program, so far as possible, through the active participation and interest of the children themselves.

RAILROAD CAR SHORTAGE.

Walker D. Hines, Director General of Railroads, authorized the following:

Continued efforts are being made by the Railroad Administration to place all available equipment in service in order to meet the car situation. In the six days from September 20 to 27, 713 new freight cars of different descriptions were put in service.

On September 27, of the 100,000 cars ordered during Federal control 68,365 had been completed and were in service and 8,058 had been completed and were in storage. These cars in storage are being lettered and numbered and placed in service as rapidly as possible; 23,577 of the total cars ordered remain to be built.

According to an order issued by the British Government no steamers, with the exception of outward-bound British vessels, may coal at the Canary Islands.

PROPERTY OF THE PENNA. STATE LIBRARY, NOT TO BE TAKEN FROM THE LIBRARY

United States Bulletin

CONTINUING the Work of the OFFICIAL BULLETIN Established Under Order of THE PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES, May 10, 1917.
AUTHORITATIVE RECORD of GOVERNMENT ACTIVITIES Affecting Business. Issued EVERY MONDAY.
Under the Direction of ROGER W. BABSON, President and Publisher.

VOL. 1. No. 31. WASHINGTON, MONDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1919. $10.00 A YEAR

COMPLAINT AGAINST DENTAL ASSOCIATIONS, ALLEGING ATTEMPT TO MONOPOLIZE TRADE, BY FEDERAL BOARD

Charging a nation-wide combination and conspiracy to monopolize the manufacture and sale to the public of dental goods of all descriptions, and to force adherence to standard resale prices fixed by the manufacturers, the Federal Trade Commission has issued a formal complaint against the American Dental Trade Association, Boston, the Dental Manufacturers' Club, New York City, and the Retail Dental Dealers' Association, Providence, R. I., and officers of the organizations.

The members of the American Dental Trade Association, the complaint sets forth, conduct "the major portion of the total trade in dental goods in the United States," manufacturing and selling instruments, appliances, alloys, cements, artificial teeth, drugs, and compounds, chairs and office furniture, and other articles employed in the practice of the dental profession.

The Dental Manufacturers' Club, the complaint states, is composed exclusively of members of the American Dental Trade Association, who manufacture and sell dental goods; the American Retail Dental Dealers' Association is composed exclusively of members of the American Dental Trade Association, who are engaged in selling dental goods at retail.

Effects Upon Trade.

The combination and conspiracy between the organizations, the complaint alleges, "has produced the following effects upon interstate trade and commerce in dental goods:

"1. Individuals, partnerships, and corporations engaged in business as retail dealers in dental goods have been prevented from increasing their business and have been driven out of business because, not being members of the American Dental Trade Association, they have been unable to purchase at wholesale prices supplies of dental goods produced by association manufacturers.

"2. Individuals, partnerships, and corporations engaged in the business of manufacturing dental goods have been prevented from enlarging their business and have been driven out of business because a large majority of

(Continued on page 8.)

MACHINE TOOLS FOR BELGIUM.

The War Department authorizes publication of the following statement from the Office of the Director of Sales:

The War Department has entered into a contract with La Construction Metallique, a cooperative society composed of the heads of approximately 500 industrial orgaizations of Belgium, for the sale of a quantity of surplus machine tools held by the War Department.

Credit Arranged.

The Belgian Government has arranged, through American banking interest, for a credit of $50,000,000 in the United States, and La Construction Metallique has been authorized by the Belgian Government to make purchases of machine tools against this credit to the extent of 25,000,000 francs. To date, La Construction Metallique has purchased from the War Department approximately 2,500 machine tools.

The contract with La Construction Metallique was made by G. W. Hare, director of sales, during his recent visit to Europe. La Construction Metallique recently sent to the United States a commission headed by Lieut. Jean Jean, the director general of the Cooperative Society, to make a general survey of the mechanical equipment which the bureaus of the War Department hold as surplus.

Selection In Progress.

The machine tools sold to La Construction Metallique are now being selected from the several districts of the Ordnance Department, the Air Service and the Purchase and Storage Service, and are being put in transit to Belgium as rapidlv as they can be prepared for shipment.

INDUSTRIAL CONFERENCE.

The Industrial Conference called by the President, which began its sessions at the Pan American Building in this city on October 7, devoted a large part of its time last week to consideration of the resolution presented by the labor group proposing arbitration of the steel strike. A resolution relating to collective bargaining also was under discussion.

The following resolution was adopted unanimously.

"Resolved, That the questions to be considered by this conference are of vital importance to all the people of the United States, individually and collectively. Employers and employes of every grade in all branches of American trade and industry, large

(Continued on page 4.)

RAIL TRAFFIC CONDITIONS AND EFFORTS BEING MADE TO OVERCOME SHORTAGE IN CARRIERS' FACILITIES

Walker D. Hines, Director General of Railroads, authorized the following:

The railroads of the country are now doing a heavier business for the present season of the year than was ever done in the history of the railroads in normal years, and practically as heavy business as was done at this season in 1918, which exceeded all previous records. They have more cars in actual service, after excluding cars held out of service for repairs, than in 1917 or 1918. While the bad-order car situation was greatly embarrassed by the extensive strikes among shopmen in August, the percentage of bad-order cars is now rapidly improving.

There was an increase of 52,456 cars in serviceable condition between August 16 and October 4; 12,110 of this increase were added in the one week ending October 4.

No Coal Zones Now.

While the freight business is practically as heavy as at this time last year, the Railroad Administration in performing that business is unavoidably deprived of many exceedingly important aids which it was able to utilize last year. One of these is the zoning of coal, which last year compelled consumers to take their coal from nearby mines, and thereby greatly increased the efficiency of coal transportation. This advantage has necessarily been lost, because the coal zoning was terminated last winter. Another is that last year there was much heavier loading of many important commodities than it has been possible to secure this year, and the result is that under existing conditions more cars have to be used for the same amount of traffic than were used last year. There are various other important respects in which traffic was controlled in the interest of the war last year so as to get the maximum results out of rail transportation, and with the return of peace conditions and the resulting insistence of public sentiment upon release from war-time restrictions these advantages have been lost.

Excess of Business Offered.

The fact that there is still a shortage in rail transportation is due to the condition that the amount of business offering is far in excess of the trans-

portation facilities of the country. This has always been true in this country in times of heavy business in the autumn month, except last year, when the matter could be and was controlled with an iron hand with a view solely to war necessities.

At the same time railroad facilities have not expanded to the extent required in the public interest. Even prior to the war railroad facilities were not equal to the demands. During the war the addition of new facilities was greatly restricted by scarcity of material and labor. Since the war it has been impossible to enter upon or carry out any extensive program for enlargement of railroad capacity because of the uncertainty as to the status of the railroads. The Railroad Administration was not provided with the money and therefore could not originate or carry out any such program. The railroad companies, in view of the uncertainty, were unwilling to provide the money. The result is that the railroad facilities of the country are decidedly below what the traffic demands. Nevertheless the maximum traffic is being handled, and this is being done with less shortage of transportation than manifested itself at times in the pre-war period.

Coal and Grain Transportation.

Particular attention is being paid by the Railroad Administration to the furnishing of necessary equipment for the transportation of coal and of grain. It was decided early in September that in order to meet the coal requirements of the country it would be necessary for the railroads to move a minimum of 11,000,000 tons of bituminous coal a week. For the week ended September 13, 11,046,000 tons were transported. For the week ended September 20, 11,248,000 tons were transported, and for the week ended September 27, the Railroad Administration estimates that approximately 11,575,000 tons were transported.

Conditions have developed which made it necessary to handle the wheat situation in an emergency way. This situation has been complicated by the fact that many of the elevators are full and it has been impracticable to move additional wheat to points where the elevators are full, because to do so would cause large numbers of railroad cars to be filled with grain which could not be disposed of at destination, and this would result in practically taking such cars out of the transportation service and using them for storage and depriving the public generally of cars which are badly needed for business of every sort.

As to the situation in Texas, where the wheat conditions are particularly acute because the crop is approximately 25,000,000 bushels larger than last year and where there is a scarcity of local storage facilities, arrangements are being made through the Grain Corporation for the sending of additional cargo vessels to Galveston, and arrangements have already been made for increasing the number of permits for carloads of wheat into Galveston from 50 to 100 per day. Particular efforts are being made to move wheat which is on the ground and is thus exposed to the weather.

Uniformity In Cotton Standards

The Department of Agriculture makes public the following:

Stability of market conditions is the greatest single thing to be desired in the cotton trade, and it is not to be attained without world-wide uniformity of classification. This statement was made by D. S. Murph, cotton marketing expert of the United States Department of Agriculture's Bureau of Markets, before the World Cotton Conference in New Orleans, October 14. A fair measure of uniformity, he pointed out, has been attained in the United States as a result of the grades and standards fixed by the Federal cotton-futures act, but in world trade no such uniformity exists. The nomenclature of American future and spot markets is not identical with that in Liverpool and other European markets. American exporters, and many other persons dependent in one way and another on the cotton trade, are forced to translate Liverpool into American terms or American into Liverpool terms, with resultant confusion, uncertainty and loss.

Not Difficult Matter.

Mr. Murph expressed the opinion that it should not be a particularly difficult matter to bring about world-wide uniformity in grades and types. He pointed out that the thing was nearly accomplished in 1914, before the standards under the cotton-futures act were promulgated, but that some slight complication delayed final ratification of the agreement until after the standards were promulgated and the plans were overturned.

It is to the interest of every person directly engaged in the cotton trade, Mr. Murph asserted, to aid in the effort to secure uniformity. The uncertainty that now exists, he said, makes it necessary for the buyer to allow for a large margin of profit, which may or may not be realized. With types and grades made uniform and arbitration reduced practically to an exact science, as it could be, the trader or exporter would know exactly what to expect and would be relieved of the necessity for conducting his business as a venture.

Consideration Due Producer.

"May I remind you," continued Mr. Murph, "of the consideration due, in a study of the entire situation, to the producer of cotton, not only as a matter of justice but as a matter of economic necessity? Prices to the producer, in many instances, do not represent the real value of the cotton. If the marketing of cotton from the primary markets to the great export and import markets were reduced to a more nearly exact basis, the producer would receive a more nearly just price without causing any resultant injury to the trade. It is to the interest of the trade to give him a just price, not only because of the material values concerned, but because of the effect of his attitude of mind upon his activities.

"I might refer to the long hours, the hard labor and the uncomfortable living conditions under which the average cotton farmer in America has labored during the past 50 years and to the small prices, utterly inadequate to assure the proper maintenance of himself and his family, that he has usually received for his product. In doing so I would not be basing this argument upon sentiment or sympathy or asking a charitable gratuity for the producer, but would be seeking merely the advancement of justice in accordance with enlightened economic principles, and hoping to impress still further upon you the interest in the producer's well-being of every man who buys, sells, manufactures or uses cotton."

FREIGHT TRAFFIC CONDITIONS.

According to a report to traffic conditions for the week ended Sepetmber 29, 1919, made to Walker D. Hines, Director General of Railroads, while the strike among the steel workers interfered with the movement of commodities affected, necessitating embargoes, the situation is well in hand and no serious accumulations have resulted. The figures show that the movement of freight generally has been on the increase over the same week for 1918, and in several regions an improvement is noted over the week previous on certain commodities.

In the eastern region the movement of freight traffic showed improvement over the week previous, due largely to harvesting and shipment of crops, automobiles and agricultural implements. In the Allegheny region revenue freight handled showed an increase of 9,400 cars over the corresponding period last year and a slight increase over the week previous. The statistics show that in the Pocahontas region tidewater coal dumped increased 16,000 tons, or 4.6 per cent, over the same week last year and a slight increase over the previous week for 1919. Reports from the Northwestern region show that the loading of revenue freight during the week amounted to 182,190 cars, an increase of 11,980 cars over the same week last year and an increase of 2,531 cars over the previous week. The movement of lumber and forest products amounted to 18,767 cars, an increase of 5,000 cars over the same period in 1918 and a record movement so far this year.

SALES OF AUTOMOBILES.

The War Department authorizes publication of the following information:

The Secretary of War directs that Government-owned automobiles for sale at public auction shall not be sold to persons who, as officers, officials, agents, or employees of the Government were in anywise connected with the purchase of the property to be sold or have been or are in anywise connected with the sale of said property.

Government Savings Securities

The Government has received more than $1,107,000,000 through sales of Thrift Stamps, War Savings Stamps, and Treasury Savings Certificates in the 22 months they have been available for purchase by the public, it was shown in a detailed statement concerning the work of the Savings Division of the Treasury Department issued by Secretary of the Treasury Glass. After a steady decrease in sales from the signing of the armistice, War Savings Stamps began to be in greater demand in August and September, and reports thus far for October show a still more substantial increase.

As Secretary Glass has previously announced, Thrift Stamps, War Savings Stamps and Treasury Certificates will be available for purchase indefinitely. The design for the 1920 War Savings Stamp is now being completed, while that of the Thrift Stamp and Treasury Savings Certificate will remain the same.

Secretary Glass' statement said:

"Figures have been compiled showing the expense of the Government savings and investment movement and the returns from the sales of the smaller denomination securities up to and including September 30 of the present year. While, naturally, with the termination of the popular campaigns of the war period, which made instant appeal to the patriotic fervor of that time, sales dropped sharply to a decidedly lower level, the upward trend appearing in the figures for August and September indicate that the efforts of the Savings Organization to combat the present tendency to waste and extravagance which have to come as a reaction from the war-time economics, are beginning to have their effect. The present showing of expense versus return is a gratifying one.

"Cash receipts from the sale of Thrift and War Savings Stamps and Treasury Certificates, using the figures in the Treasury daily statement for the last day of each month, from the beginning of September 30, 1919, have been as follows:

1917—		
Dec.	$ 10,236,451.32	
1918—		
Jan.	24,559,722.15	
Feb.	41,148,244.22	
March	53,967,864.49	
April	60,972,984.12	
May	57,956,640.12	
June	58,250,485.00	
July	211,417,942.61	
Aug.	129,044,200.62	
Sept.	97,614,581.48	
Oct.	89,084,097.31	
Nov.	73,689,846.00	
Dec.	63,970,813.47	
		$971,913,872.91
1919—		
Jan.	$ 70,996,041.14	
Feb.	15,816,539.27	
March	10,143,081.68	
April	9,572,728.48	
May	6,558,198.33	
June	5,269,535.51	
July	5,176,865.12	
Aug.	6,201,164.07	
Sept.	6,111,944.78	
		$ 135,846,098.38
Total		$1,107,759,971.29

Expenditures for the period of 15 months ending Dec. 31, 1918, were $4,579,927.34.

Expenditures for the calendar year 1919 to, and including Sept. 30, were $1,367,497.21.

Total expenditures to date, $5,947,424.55.

The foregoing figures include all expenditures, vouchers for which have been examined, classified, and approved for payment by the Treasury, whether actually paid by the Treasury or not. They do not, of course, include, in the case of expenditures for the calendar year 1919, those for which vouchers have not been received and approved.

Expenditures, very heavy at the outset, as is often necessary in initiating a movement, are being rapidly reduced, and the Treasury's plans contemplate still further reduction, with a view to making the thrift movement permanent at a negligible expense to the Government.

The measure of the usefulness of the War Savings Organization and of the thrift movement is to be found in the sales of War Savings Certificates alone. The War Savings Organization is charged with the duty of teaching thrift and saving and investment in and holding of Government securities of all kinds—Liberty Bonds, Victory Notes, and Certificates of Indebtedness, as well as War Savings Certificates. These activities of the War Savings Organization are specifically contributory to the sale from time to time of Government securities of all kinds to finance the remainder of the war bills and the floating debt. The extent of the contribution thus made by the War Savings Organization outside of the sale of War Savings Certificates is not precisely calculable, but in the judgment of the Treasury that contribution is invaluable and indispensable.

Sample of Posters Supplied to Industrial Plants with View to Promoting Harmony and Increasing Production

THE sensible course is to secure the good which is within our grasp, and not by reaching out too far for the unattainable.

A FULL day's work by the great majority of adults is necessary for progress and prosperity.

DAVID F. HOUSTON,
Secretary of Agriculture.

Further information in regard to posters, 12x18 inches, issued weekly for use in factories, etc., may be obtained by addressing J. R. Colburn, Care United States Bulletin, 10 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C.

COAL PRODUCTION REPORT.

The weekly report on the production of bituminous coal, anthracite, and beehive coke compiled by the Geological Survey, Department of the Interior, contains the following:

A slight decline in the production of soft coal occurred during the week ended October 4, caused chiefly by a drop in the demand for beehive coke which has attended the steel strike. The total bituminous output (including lignite and coal made into coke at the mines) is estimated at 11,470,000 net tons. As compared with the production of the preceding week (11,606,000 tons), this was a decrease of 1.2 per cent. The coal cars loaded for shipment, however, declined only 0.8 per cent, from 210,685 cars to 209,063.

Although the output was less than that of the preceding week, it was the second highest of the year. The curve of daily production remains well above the level of 1917. The total output of coal has not been seriously reduced by the steel strike, for the general demand is sufficiently active to absorb mine capacity released by the steel industry.

Anthracite.

The production of anthracite did not maintain the high level set the week before, but has nevertheless been exceeded only twice this year. The output for the week ended October 4 is estimated at 1,921,000 net tons, compared with 1,964,000 tons the preceding week.

Total production since the beginning of the coal year is now 7,118,000 tons less than during the corresponding period of 1918. To compare 1919 with the exceptional years of the war is perhaps deceptive. A more instructive comparison can be had between the first six months of the coal years beginning April 1, 1919, and 1916, when production was 44,490,000 and 41,950,000 tons, respectively. Measured by that standard, the output of anthracite during the present season appears satisfactory.

Beehive Coke.

The production of beehive coke during the week ended October 4 is estimated at 312,197 net tons. Compared with the preceding week this was a decrease of 31,623 tons, or 9.2 per cent. The decline was general over the East and South. In the Southwest production increased. In Washington and Utah it held its own.

The drop in production is, of course, due to the steel strike. It furnishes a rough measure of the effect of the strike upon the steel industry since the requirements of the iron furnaces are by far the largest element in the demand for beehive coke.

During the month just preceding the strike the beehive output was running at about 440,000 tons per week. Production during the first week of the strike was thus 78 per cent, and during the second week 71 per cent of the average just before the strike. The demand for beehive coke is now more active than at any time from mid-April to mid-July.

United States Bulletin

Continuing the Work of The Official U. S. Bulletin Established May 10, 1917, Under an Order of the President of the United States. Published by the U. S. Bulletin Co. Issued Every Monday.

Office: No. 10 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C. Tel. Main 2913

The United States Bulletin is dedicated to the faithful presentation of the official acts of the Government that the people may know and understand precisely and accurately just what the Government is doing day by day. The Bulletin expresses no opinions, indulges in no conjecture or speculation. Published under the same executive management, the same editorship.

The Bulletin is in itself a complete record of all the important activities of the United States Government through its various departments, Legislative, Judicial, and Executive. Official Orders, Statements, and Rulings printed textually as issued by accredited Government officials, and, therefore, an authoritative guide to the business interests of the Nation; a virtual necessity to the Government itself in acquainting the various departments with the official acts of one another; to the Judiciary; to the Manufacturers; Miners and Traders; to Corporations, Railroads, Steamship, Telegraph and Cable Companies; Exporters and Importers; to Diplomats, Consular Agents, Statesmen, and men of affairs generally, who wish to keep accurately informed of what the Government is doing and to preserve for reference authentic copies of public announcements issued by the Government's own officials and agents. Entered at the post office at Washington, D. C., as second-class mail matter.—Edward S. Rochester, Editor.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES BY MAIL

One year	$10.00
Six months	6.00
One year, postage prepaid to foreign countries	15.00
Six months, postage prepaid to foreign countries	8.50
Back numbers and extra copies, each	.20

Make all checks, money orders, and drafts payable to United States Bulletin, 10 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C.—C. T. Clayton, Business Manager.

BONUS FOR FIELD CLERKS.

The War Department authorizes publication of the following information from the office of the Chief of Staff:

The Secretary of War has authorized the payment of the $60 bonus to honorably discharged Army field clerks, including field clerks, Q. M. C.

Field clerks heretofore separated from service who were not paid $60 bonus at the time of discharge will forward claim to the Zone Finance Officer, Washington, D. C., accompanied by discharge order bearing indorsement of final payment, together with affidavit to effect that claimant has not previously been paid this amount. In case of refundment of the $60, no later payment having been made, receipt covering such refundment will accompany the claim.

That the bulk of coal imported into Italy is coming from the United States is the deduction of the American trade commissioner at Rome, based upon figures covering arrivals of coal at Genoa for the week ending August 23, as follows: American, 51,228; Cardiff, 10,835.

INVENTORIES FOR TAX PURPOSES.

A special drive to locate merchants and manufacturers who have followed erroneous methods in making their inventories for the taxable years 1917 and 1918—such methods tending to reduce tax liability—is about to be made by the Bureau of Internal Revenue, it is announced by that bureau.

In cases of voluntary disclosures before investigation of failure to make proper return and payment, the policy of the bureau, it was stated, will be to forego penalties, except where there is intentional evasion of the tax. Where discovery is made by Government officers, heavy penalties will apply.

Average Cost Basis.

In some cases inventories have been found to have been taken on the basis of average costs, though it was possible to identify the articles remaining on hand at the inventory period and so determine their exact cost. In others, because of conservative accounting methods, flat percentages have been deducted after determining inventory values. Others use a fixed average, based upon costs of prior years, or fail to include all merchandise to which they have title in their inventory.

All of these methods, which have the effect of reducing tax liability, are contrary to the regulations of the bureau and are illustrative, it was said, of numerous irregularities which have been found.

Warning Issued.

A warning issued by the bureau advises taxpayers who have followed such methods to file correct returns without notice and without investigation. Some taxpayers have voluntarily notified the bureau of the employment of incorrect methods and are filing amended returns. It is only fair to these taxpayers, the bureau states, that their competitors who have made similar errors should be located.

Industrial Conference.

(Continued from page 1.)

and small, as well as in the public service, in transportation systems, on the farms, in domestic service, in schools and elsewhere, are primarily concerned in the establishment and maintenance of such relations between employer and employe as will secure increased production, adequate compensation for services rendered, and a proper return for capital invested and for management.

"Moreover, each and every citizen, whether or not employer or employe, is vitally interested in the maintenance of suitable and equitable relations in industry as the basis of social well-being and as a consumer in securing that economy and efficiency of production and distribution which is fundamentally necessary that the cost of living may be reduced, and a result secured adequate for proper wages, suitable compensation for management, the required return on capital invested, and provision for industrial growth.

"Each member of this conference, irrespective of the source of his appointment, should feel that he is in a true sense the representative of all the people of the community, of labor, organized and unorganized, of employers large and small, of those who work for salaries or whose income, in whole or in part, is derived from investment; of those who get their living in trade, industry or through professional work; in fact, of every element of our people. It may well be that each member can best promote this common interest by maintaining fairly and honestly the views and aspirations of those with whom he is most closely identified, but he should always recognize the rights and needs of others, and that it is inconsistent with the principles of American life and American institutions that the special interests of any group of the people should be held paramount to the general good."

WHEAT AND FLOUR MOVEMENT.

The United States Grain Corporation's twenty-second weekly bulletin covering the wheat and wheat flour movement throughout the United States for the week ending Oct. 3, 1919, in comparison with the figures for the same period a year ago. The figures given out were as follows:

Wheat receipts from farms, bu., 1919, 24,187,000; 1918, 27,559,000.

Wheat receipts from farms previous week, bu., 1919, 25,830,000; 1918, 31,690,000.

Wheat receipts from farms, bu., June 27 to Oct. 3, 1919, 475,386,000; 1918, 440,539,000.

Flour produced during week, bbl., 3,316,000; 1918, 2,754000.

Flour produced previous week, bbl., 1919, 3,512,000; 1918, 2,999,000.

Flour produced June 27 to Oct 3, bbl., 1919, 35,637,000; 1918, 30,684,000.

Total stocks, wheat, all elevators and mills, bu., 1919, 281,671,000; 1918, 253,337,000.

Total stocks, wheat, all elevators mills, previous week, bu., 1919, 271,852,000; 1918, 243,329,000.

Change for week, bu., 1919, 9,819,000, inc.; 1918, 10,008,000, inc.

Exports of Wheat and Flour.

Exports of wheat and flour in July and August as reported by the Department of Commerce, and loadings of wheat and flour from Sept. 1 to Oct. 3, amount to 44,588,000 bushels of wheat, and 4,322,000 barrels of flour, making a total equal to 64,037,000 bushels, compared with 44,856,000 bushels of wheat and 4,828,618 barrels of flour last year, September figures being prorated as well as three days in October, making a total equal to 65,990,000 bushels. Last year's official figures are supplemented by army and Red Cross shipments.

The British boot and shoe industry is about to launch an export combination for the purpose of further developing its export trade, which has hitherto been entirely unorganized and wholly dependent on the initiative of individual manufacturers.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES BRIEFLY TOLD

At a late hour Thursday evening the Senate rejected the Shantung amendment to the peace treaty as proposed by the Committee on Foreign Relations, by a vote of 55 to 35. Fourteen Republicans voted against the amendment and three Democrats voted for it. The proposed amendment was designed to restore the Shantung Province to China, whereas by the provisions of the peace treaty German rights in that Province were turned over to Japan. A number of Senators who voted against the amendment expressed their sympathy with its purpose, but opposed it because they believed it would force the entire treaty back into the conference. Advocates of this amendment now say they will submit a similar proposal in the shape of reservations upon which there probably will be greater support developed, although its acceptance is not assured.

Prohibition Enforcement Bill.

The bill for the enforcement of prohibition, both wartime and constitutional amendment, was signed on Wednesday by Vice President Marshall and Speaker Gillett and sent to the White House. It was announced that the bill would be turned over to the Department of Justice for investigation and study before being submitted to the President for his signature. The Labor Committee of the Senate returned Tuesday last from the Pittsburgh district, where it made a personal investigation of the steel-strike conditions. The committee has not yet decided whether hearings will be resumed in Washington, the desire of Chairman Kenyon being to submit a report to the Senate at as early a day as possible. A favorable report was made from the contingent committee authorizing an investigation of the wheat situation by the Agricultural Committee. The Senate adopted and sent to the House a resolution which is designed to postpone until July 1, 1920, the operation of that provision of the Clayton Anti-trust Act which prohibits corporations from making purchases from their subsidiary bodies. In order that patents offered to the Government may be properly provided for, Senator Norris, of Nebraska, introduced a bill authorizing the Federal Trade Commission to accept and administer patents in the interest of the public. Before the Interstate Commerce Committee, Senator Ransdell, of Louisiana, urged adoption of legislation to give the Shipping Board jurisdiction over inland waterways equipment, now controlled by the Railroad Administration.

Completed Legislation.

Important legislation carried to conclusion during the week was the adoption in both Houses of the conference report on the bill to extend the provisions of the food-control act. In addition to food, the law now covers feeds, wearing apparel, fertilizers, implements connected with food production, fuel, food containers, etc. It gives the Department of Justice ample power to launch its campaign against hoarders and profiteers, with a view to bringing down the cost of living. The bill provides a penalty of not more than $5,000 fine, two years' imprisonment, or both. Before the committee of both the Senate and House arguments were submitted favoring legislation for the establishment of free zones in various ports. Legislation of this character has been recommended to Congress by the Tariff Commission.

Labor Situation.

In the Senate during the week the labor situation was the subject of a number of speeches. Senator Myers, Democrat, of Montana, denounced the demands of the coal miners as "the most monstrous and brutal" ever made. Before the Immigration Committee, where the Phelan resolution was under consideration, witnesses testified that Japan was violating the gentlemen's agreement between that Government and the United States regarding entry into this country of Japanese. Before the Commerce Committee witnesses, including Senator Lodge, urged the purchase by the Government of the Cape Cod Canal for commercial and military purposes. Announcement was made from the Interstate Commerce Committee that notwithstanding the protests of labor leaders the anti-strike provisions of the railroad reorganization bill would be retained in that measure when it is reported to the Senate.

Budget Report.

With a unanimous report from the special committee on the budget, recommending the adoption of the budget system for the control of national finances, the bill was taken up, considered one day, and then temporarily laid aside for other business. The House passed a bill to continue for one year wartime regulations and restructions on passports in order to prevent undesirable immigration from Europe. The public-land oil, gas, phosphate and coal leasing bill passed by the Senate was favorably reported by the House Committee on Public Lands. As a result of a strong protest by Congressmen from Southern States that the Department of Agriculture had overestimated the cotton crop for this year and had thereby forced down the price of cotton, the Agricultural Committee decided to ask the department to make a new survey of cotton conditions and report not later than November 2. California bean growers appealed to the Ways and Means Committee to impose a duty of 4 cents a pound on beans to meet competition from Japan, from which country beans in great quantities have been shipped into the United States. Before the special committee investigating war expenditures in the House, L. J. Blakey, former accountant in the Ordnance Department, testified that overpayments by the Government amounting to $1,832,600 had been made in settlement of a $3,000,000 war contract claim of the Standard Steel Car Company, of Hammond, Ind. During the week the House passed a bill to repeal the Canadian reciprocity act, that law having been a dead letter owing to the failure of Canada to ratify the agreement.

WAR DEPARTMENT SHIPPING.

The War Department authorizes the following:

There are still in operation in the transatlantic fleet under Army control 67,000 deadweight tons of shipping, divided as follows: Troop ships 62,000 and cargo ships 5,000.

During the past week 30,000 deadweight tons were redelivered to the United States Shipping Board, 62,000 to U. S. owners, 13,000 to foreign owners, and 4,000 to the Navy. This brings the total redeliveries to date to 3,635,000 deadweight tons.

Redeliveries of the last 10 ships averaged 26 days, as compared with 19 days for the previous week. Forty-eight per cent of this time was for dismantling, taking inventory, survey and removing Army equipment and 32 per cent for discharging cargo and ballast.

A revision of tonnage shows that the 12 ships allotted to the U. S. Army Transport Reserve total 128,000 deadweight tons instead of 124,000, as previously reported. Of this amount, 71,000 tons have already been delivered to the U. S. Shipping Board for operation or allocation. There remain to be delivered to the reserve 57,000 tons.

Of the 26 ships to comprise the Army transport fleet, 25 are now in that service. The other was scheduled to be turned over to the Army October 10. The total deadweight tonnage will be 237,000.

Between November 11, 1918, and September 10, 1919, a total of 694,700 short tons of cargo were returned from the A. E. F., divided as follows:

Ordnance, 338,800; Engineer, 263,200; Aviation, 26,300; Quartermaster, 13,300; Signal Corps, 9,700; Chemical Warfare, 9,300; Motor Transport, 3,300; Medical, 2,900; miscellaneous, 27,900.

On October 4 there remained in Europe to be returned 35,676 short tons of cargo, as follows: In France, Ordnance, 375; Engineer, 733; Quartermaster, 947; Aviation, 949; Motor Transport and miscellaneous, 436. In England, Ordnance, 25,000; Aviation, 6,036. In Antwerp, Ordnance, 1,200. Ordnance and aviation material still in course of manufacture in England and ordnance still in course of manufacture in France are included in the above figures.

Accommodations for return of 1,800 first-class personnel have now been provided. As a result of this the troop space available for the scheduled return of the 15,000 troops in October is more than double the requirements.

FINANCES OF CITIES IN 1918

In 147 of the 227 American cities of more than 30,000 population the excess of expenditures for governmental costs, including interest and outlays for permanent improvements, over revenues during the fiscal year 1918 amounted to $70,923,990, or $3.48 per capita. In the remaining 80 cities the excess of revenues over expenditures was $22,323,060, or $1.60 per capita. Taking the entire 227 cities as a group, the excess of expenditures over revenues amounted to $48,600,930, or $1.42 per capita. The net indebtedness of these cities averaged $77.53 per capita.

These are among the significant facts presented in a report entitled "Financial Statistics of Cities Having a population of Over 30,000: 1918," soon to be issued by Director Sam. L. Rogers, of the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce. This report, which was compiled under the direction of Mr. Starke M. Grogan, chief statistician for statistics of States and cities, gives detailed data in respect to the revenues and expenditures, the assessments, the taxes, and the indebtedness and assets of the 277 American cities, each of which, on the medial date of its last fiscal year terminating prior to July 1, 1918, had an estimated population of more than 30,000.

The aggregate population of these 227 cities was estimated at 34,300,000, or nearly 33 per cent of the total population of the country. Ten cities are estimated to have more than 500,000 inhabitants each; 12, from 300,000 to 500,000; 47, from 100,000 to 300,000; 62, from 50,000 to 100,000; and 96, from 30,000 to 50,000.

Revenues.

The aggregate revenues of all cities during the year were $1,124,094,899; the aggregate expenditures for current expenses and interest, $894,332,392; and the aggregate outlays, $278,363,437.

Of the total revenues $790,577,487, or 70 per cent, represents receipts from the various kinds of taxes. The ublk of this amount, $705,723,158, was derived from the "general property tax," made up of taxes on real and personal property. Of the remaining receipts from taxes the largest item, $35,576,383, was derived from taxes on the liquor traffic. This amount is smaller, by $1,398,000, than the corresponding sum reported for the fiscal year 1917, although the total number of cities covered by the report is greater by eight in the later year than in the earlier.

Next to taxes, the source of the largest item of revenue is found in the earnings of public-service enterprises, which amounted to $116,494,645. This sum is considerably more than double the amount of payments for expenses of public-service enterprises, $55,174,480, thus leaving a net revenue from this source of $61,320,165. The bulk of the earnings of public-service enterprises came from water-supply systems, from which the receipts aggregated $90,139,705.

Another important source of revenue consisted of special assessments and special charges—the bulk of which were for outlays—aggregating $72,673,785. This sum is appreciably smaller than the corresponding amount reported for the preceding year, $83,195,596.

For all the cities, taken as a whole, the per capita receipts from property taxes amounted to $21.03; from other taxes, $2; from earnings of public-service enterprises, $3.39; from special assessments and special charges for outlays, $2.12; and from all other sources combined, $4.20.

Expenditures.

The expenditures during the year for governmental costs in these 227 cities, which aggregated $1,172,695,829, were in the order of their importance: For expenses of general departments (legislative, executive, and judicial establishments, schools police and fire departments, sanitation, etc.), $690,160,283; for outlays, $278,363,437; for interest on indebtedness, $148,997,629; and for expenses of public-service enterprises (water-supply systems, electric light and power system, docks, and wharves, landings, etc.), $55,174,480. The amount expended for outlays was somewhat smaller than the corresponding sum for the preceding year $286,529,990.

The average per capita expenditures for all governmental costs, including interest and outlays, in the 227 cities, amounted to $34.16; and for all governmental costs, including interest, but excluding outlays, the average per capita payments were $26.05.

For the 227 cities, taken together, the payments for governmental costs, including interest and outlays, exceeded the revenues by $48,600,930, or $1.42 per capita; but the revenues exceeded the payments for current expenses and interest by $229,762,507, an amount equal to four-fifths of the total outlays, which aggregated $278,363,437. In other words, the cities of over 30,000, taken as a group, are paying from their revenues all their current departmental expenses and interest and four-fifths of their outlays.

Cities in which Revenues Exceed Expenditures.

In all but four cities the revenue receipts exceeded the payments for current governmental expenses and interest; and in 80, or 35 per cent of the total number covered by the report—including the larger cities of New York, St. Louis, Pittsburgh, Los Angeles, Washington, Portland, and Denver—the revenues exceeded the entire expenditures for governmental costs, including interest and outlays. During the preceding fiscal year the revenues exceeded the total expenditures in 90 cities, or 41 per cent of the entire number covered by the report for that year.

Indebtedness.

The net indebtedness (funded and floating debt less assets in general sinking funds) for the entire 227 cities amounted to $2,661,451,218, or $77.53 per capita. The net increase during the fiscal year for all the cities taken as a group, $59,191,152, was very much less than the corresponding increase during the preceding fiscal year in the 219 cities covered by the report for that year, which amounted to $98,846,896.

The net indebtedness of New York alone, $1,005,055,422, is more than three-fifths as great as the total for all other cities of over 30,000 taken together, and is more than seven times as great as that for Philadelphia, which stands second in this respect, with a net indebtedness of $136,183,943.

LONGSHORE AWARDS ACCEPTED.

The United States Shipping Board authorizes the following:

The United States Shipping Board accepts the longshore awards of the National Adjustment Commission and is prepared to give these decisions its fullest support.

For the past two years the affairs of the longshore industry have been conducted in an orderly manner and agreements made have been lived up to by all concerned. Under an agreement between the employers, the longshoremen and the United States Shipping Board, all questions in dispute, including wages, have been decided by the National Adjustment Commission. Last month the longshoremen, through their duly authorized representatives, renewed this agreement, again binding themselves to abide by the decision of the National Adjustment Commission.

President's Appeal.

The proclamation of the President of the United States urged all workers throughout the United States to continue under their present wage scales until the labor conference could take some definite action. The present award of the National Adjustment Commission is in substantial accord with the President's proclamation, and furthermore provides for a reconsideration of the wage scale of December 1, provided the cost of living does not decline or the longshoremen show an increased output.

Repudiation of Agreement.

A small and violent minority has for the moment succeeded in influencing the majority of the men to repudiate their agreement in direct opposition to the orders of their constituted leaders and to express this repudiation by striking and by threats of violence driving other men from the docks. Such a violation of agreements, entered into in good faith, and such utter disregard of their recognized leaders destroys the principle of collective bargaining. This cannot be tolerated. Every resource within the power of the United States Shipping Board will be employed to move its vessels and to sustain the decision of the commission.

Declared exports of crude oil and petroleum products from the consular district of Tampico, Mexico, to the United States in August, 1919, were 5,989,518 barrels (42 gallons each), and to Panama 66,000 barrels.

BRITISH-AMERICAN TRADE RIVALRY.

A refreshing view of the friendly British and American commercial rivalry was given expression at the sixth annual general meeting of the British Chamber of Commerce at Buenos Aires, Argentina, recently, a mailed report of which has just reached the Department of State. Upon this occasion Sir Reginald Tower, the British minister, voiced a welcome to competition from America as "competition is the soul of trade." He said:

"Much has been said and written about the keen trade competition which we shall have to face in the near future—this from an importer's point of view. While it is generally admitted that what was looked upon in pre-war days as the German bogey has been eliminated for some time, it is also recognized that we now have to contend with another bogey, which has assumed almost grotesque proportions in the eyes of many; apparently nothing but a surgical operation can save us. I refer to the competition from our valued allies, our North American cousins. Owing to the war conditions the United States for some time found themselves in a unique position; they alone were prepared to supply many requirements of this country and they wisely took advantage of the opportunity. Certain products of the United States will always command this market, but there are many lines manufactured in that great Republic which will be open to competition, and I assure you we have nothing to be afraid of. Competition is the soul of trade, and so long as we have to treat with friends and allies we should welcome it."

Views of Commercial Attache.

The British commercial attache in Argentina, Mr. Chalkley, expressed the same view regarding the United States.

"In renewing her trade with foreign markets, especially in South America and the Far East, Great Britain," he said, "finds a very different situation from that before the war. British trade must compete with the wealth and enterprise of the United States, the remarkable industrial expansion of Japan, the activities of neutral European countries, and with local industrial developments brought about by the war in foreign markets. The United States have established a large trade with Argentina, but trade rivalry should create no bitterness between our respective communities. It would be lamentable if the outcome of common sacrifices in war were to be mutual antagonism in commerce. The United States are entitled to every dollar's worth of trade they can secure and were fully justified in taking every advantage of the situation created by the war in expanding their trade just as we shall naturally do everything in our power to regain ours. In a new country such as this there are infinite possibilities of development, and it would be a wrong conception to imagine that business done by one is solely at the expense of the other."

HOW TO INCREASE PRODUCTION

And Secure Greater Co-operation in Your Plant.

We are producing in poster form each week the best appeal by a Government official which is destined to increase production and harmony.

Posting these in your factory or store should be very helpful to you and your employes.

Samples of posters and terms submitted upon application.—Bureau of Information on Government Activities, 10 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C.

RAILROAD "SAFETY FIRST" DRIVE.

The United States Railroad Administration authorizes the following:

At midnight on October 18 there began a Nation-wide drive by the more than two million railroad men for the elimination of accidents to themselves or the public. A great organized plan has been perfected, and every railroad employe has already been keyed up to meet the test.

The national railroad-accident prevention drive will end at midnight of October 31, but it is believed that the records made during the period it covers will illustrate so forcefully what can be accomplished by "watching your step" that the safety organizations on the various roads will continue to benefit far into the future and that the influence on employes will be deep and lasting.

Posters and lapel buttons carrying the slogan of "Safety First" have been distributed into every corner of the United States. The aid of the churches, schools, public bodies and public men has been obtained in every State, for the drive, while primarily a railroad men's campaign, will embrace the public, both grown-ups and children.

In connection with the drive, the Director General issued the following:

"To railroad officers and employes and the public:

"In order to reduce railroad accidents at grade crossings, in shops, and on railroad property generally, a

"National Railroad Accident Prevention Drive

will be held from October 18 to 31, inclusive. This is the biggest safety campaign of its kind ever undertaken.

"I earnestly urge all railroad officers and employes and the public to cooperate in making it a real benefit. This can be accomplished by every one avoiding dangerous practices and careless habits and tactfully, but positively, warning others.

I appeal to all to help make the railroads safe for those who travel and those who operate the lines of transportation.

"(Signed) WALKER D. HINES."

Consul General J. J. Britain, Sydney Australia, reports that the farmers in New South Wales are endeavoring to make use of the most up-to-date machinery on their lands, American machinery being much in evidence.

INSPECTION OF MEATS AND DAIRY PRODUCTS.

The War Department authorizes publication of the following statement from the Office of the Surgeon General:

Over one billion pounds of meat and dairy products were inspected at purchasing points in this country during the war by the Veterinary Corps. This corps is a part of the Medical Department which is charged with the maintaining the health of the army. Due to its professional qualifications in comparative pathology and knowledge of army requirements, one of the chief functions of this corps is to provide adequate and comprehensive sanitary inspection of all meats and dairy supplies procured for troops. This is necessary as a means of eliminating unsound, contaminated and decomposed meats or meat products and those containing harmful parasites or disease-producing or other undesirable bacteria, and to insure the proper preparation and sanitary handling of such foods.

The Veterinary Corps conducts meat and dairy inspection service in Europe, Siberia, China, the Philippines, Hawaii, the Canal Zone, Porto Rico and at the various camps and posts in the United States. The sanitary inspection of all the United States and elsewhere packing-house products procured in the United States and elsewhere through the Zone Supply System is also conducted exclusively by this corps.

In addition to the sanitary inspection of enormous quantities of meats and meat products purchased locally at camps and posts, the following products were inspected by the corps at purchasing points in this country from April 1, 1917, to March 31, 1919:

448,525,595 pounds of fresh frozen beef, 185,253,027 pounds of corned beef, 100,331,228 pounds of corned-beef hash, 214,700 pounds fresh mutton, 12,524,635 pounds fresh pork, 296,864,734 pounds bacon, 19,007,921 pounds ham, 26,412 pounds deviled ham, 4,000 pounds salt pork, 4,942,504 pounds pork sausage, 2,196,628 pounds lard, 45,000 pounds lard compound, 8,370,038 pounds lard substitute, 6,144,405 pounds vienna sausage; 15,382,303 pounds oleomargarine, 8,811,026 pounds cheese, 8,522,689 pounds butter, 2,137,699 pounds frozen turkey, and 72 pounds chicken.

In addition, the Veterinary Corps inspected 31,454,566 pounds of meats for the civilian relief work in Europe and 976,687 pounds of fresh frozen beef for the Italian Government.

TRADE COMMISSIONER NAMED.

William Ford Upson, of Tennessee, has been appointed trade commissioner to Vienna by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce. As soon as circumstances permit he will proceed to his post to conduct an investigation of general commercial and economic conditions in Austria and Serbia.

WAR RISK INSURANCE RULINGS.

The Bureau of War Risk Insurance, Treasury Department, issues the following:

Important new rulings embracing conditions of increased liberality for the reinstatement of lapsed or cancelled War Risk Insurance are contained in a series of decisions issued by Director Cholmeley-Jones, of the Bureau of War Risk Insurance, with the approval of Secretary of the Treasury Glass.

The provisions of Treasury Decision No. 47, allowing 18 months from the date of discharge for reinstatement upon payment of only two months' premiums on the amount of insurance to be reinstated, are retained. That decision is liberalized, however, by a new provision that men out of the service are permitted to reinstate by merely paying the two months' premiums without making a statement as to health at any time within three calendar months following the month of discharge.

Statement of Health.

After the three months following the date of discharge have clapsed, a statement from the applicant to the effect that he is in as good health as at the date of discharge or at the expiration of the grace period, whichever is the later date, will be required, together with a written application for reinstatement and the tender of two months' premiums on the amount of insurance he wishes to reinstate.

In order to give all former service men, whose insurance has lapsed or been cancelled, a fair chance to reinstate their insurance, including men who have been out of the service 18 months or more, and who are therefore barred from reinstatement under the former ruling, a special blanket ruling is made which allows all ex-service men to reinstate their insurance before December 31, 1919, provided that each applicant is in as good health as at date of discharge or at expiration of the grace period, whichever is the later date, and so states in his application. Of course it is necessary that he tender the two months' premiums on the amount of insurance he wishes to reinstate.

Payment of Back Premiums.

Service men who reinstated their insurance by payment of all back premiums prior to July 25, 1919, when the decision requiring payment of only two months' premiums went into effect, upon written application to the bureau may have any premiums paid in excess of two applied toward the payment of future premiums. For example, if after a policy had lapsed for six months, a man reinstated and paid six months' premiums instead of two, he may secure credit for four months' premiums.

The provisions for reinstatement do not protect a man until he actually reinstates. If he waits he may not be in as good health as he was at the time of discharge and consequently may not be able to secure reinstatement.

Don't put off reinstatement. Do it now!

34 DAYS TO ANTWERP AND BACK.

The U. S. Shopping Board authorizes the following:

As the effective employment of a merchant fleet depends upon celerity in transporting cargoes and in rapid turn around at ports of discharge, the Shipping Board is much gratified by the recent performance of the Osawatomie, one of its 8,755-ton cargo carriers.

Freighted with 1,394 tons of general cargo, 2,110 tons of oats in bulk and 142 head of cattle, the Osawatomie steamed out of Boston on August 16. She arrived at Antwerp on August 30. Within four days she had discharged her cargo and taken on another general one of wool, flax, paper stock, brass work, lace, and elephant tusks. On September 4 she set out on her return journey, arriving at Boston on September 19, a total of 34 days occupied on the round trip.

Since the signing of the armistice, the Shipping Board's Division of Operations has been concentrating its efforts toward the more effective employment of its fleet for the needs of peace. In the performance of the Osawatomie the result has begun to show. The following shows previous turn-arounds on the Antwerp route:

American vessels—Average turn-around, 53 days! longest turn-around, 66 days; shortest turn-around, 46 days.

Foreign vessels—Average turn-around, 58 days; longest turn-around, 70 days; shortest turn-around, 43 days.

An analysis made by the United States Shipping Board shows the average daily cost of keeping a vessel in port exceeds $3,000 a day, the figures being for a 10,000 ton vessel.

OVERSEAS TRAFFIC SITUATION.

According to a report on overseas traffic for the week ended October 8, 1919, made to Walker D. Hines, Director General of Railroads, 6,325 cars of commercial export freight were received at North Atlantic ports as of October 8, 1919, as compared with 909 cars for the same week of 1918. This shows an increase of 5,416 cars, or about 595 per cent, for October 8, 1919, over the corresponding period last year. The deliveries to ships during the same period increased 4,726 cars, or 426 per cent. At South Atlantic and Gulf ports there were 1,898 cars of commercial export freight received as of October 6, while 1,779 cars were delivered during the same period.

At North Atlantic ports as of October 8, 1919, there were 15,230,451 bushels of grain stored in elevators. There were received during the week 3,891,040 bushels, while 2,443,834 bushels were cleared. There were stored in elevators at South Atlantic and Gulf ports on October 6, 1919, 8,046,905 bushels of grain.

On October 8, 1919, there were 5,189 cars of export food on hand, exclusive of bulk grain, at North Atlantic ports, compared with 4,863 cars as of October 1, 1919.

FEDERAL TRADE COMPLAINTS.

(Continued from page 1.)

the retail dealers in dental goods are members of the American Dental Trade Association and refuse to handle goods not manufactured by members of said association.

"3. Individuals, partnerships and corporations of good standing and integrity engaged in manufacturing dental goods at retail and ready and willing to become members of the American Dental Trade Association and participate in the privileges of membership therein have been denied admission to such membership by reason of the severe and unreasonable conditions upon which such membership is based.

"4. Competition among Association dealers with respect to discounts and terms of sale for dental goods, and with respect to the resale prices of dental goods produced by Association Manufacturers has been totally extinguished and destroyed."

Representatives of the associations and their memberships were dirceted to file answer with the commission at Washington, Nov. 21.

Rebating Charged.

Declaring that the concerns have guaranteed and assured jobbers in the wholesale grocery trade against a decline in the prices of their products, and have "systematically and repeatedly" compensated jobbers by paying rebates equal to the difference between the prices the jobbers paid for their stocks of supplies and the subsequent market prices following a decline, the Federal Trade Commission has issued formal complaints of unfair competition against the Van Camp Packing Co., and the Van Camp Products Co., its selling company, both of Indianapolis, and the Louisville Soap Co., Inc., Louisville, Ky.

The concerns were directed to file answer with the commission at Washington, Nov. 29.

Similarity of Names.

Finding that the similarity in the trade names, "Universal Battery Service Company," adopted by James B. Shafer, Chicago, dealing in automobile storage batteries, and "Universal Battery Co.," the name of a previously established Illinois corporation, has caused confusion among purchasers and has deceived and misled the general public, the Federal Trade Commission has ordered Shafer to discontinue use of the word, "universal" in connection with the manufacture or sale of storage batteries.

Adoption of the trade name "The Sport Shop," in simulation of the previously established "The Sport Mart, Inc.," both sporting goods concerns of Washington, D. C., was an unfair method of competition in violation of law, according to allegations in a formal complaint issued by the Federal Trade Commission against David D. Levitt.

Levitt was directed to file answer with the commission, Nov. 29.

European Farming Conditions

Crop prospects in eastern Europe are much better than previous official reports and unauthentic rumors have indicated, according to a representative of the United States Department of Agriculture, whose observations were taken into account in the department's recent suggestions for fall plantings in America. This representative, under detail to the United States Grain Corporation, made extensive first-hand investigations in Europe. One of his reports was that the territory included before the war in Hungary, Bulgaria and Roumania probably will export at least 1,650,000 tons of bread grains from current crops, compared to 3,900,000 tons in average pre-war years.

So far as its production of bread grains is concerned, Bulgaria is practically on a pre-war basis, and Hungary almost so, but Roumania is still far from complete recovery. The most optimistic claims of Roumania for export this year are 500,000 tons, as against 1,700,000 tons of pre-war years. In the wheat-producing region of southern Hungary the average planted this year is fully 90 per cent of the normal pre-war acreage. In that part of Roumania occupied by the armies of the Central Powers considerable land was not cultivated this year, while that which was devoted to crops was found in rather poor condition. This came about because the Teutonic armies ravaged the country of much of the work stock and agricultural implements. However, despite this, Roumania will be more than self-supporting, and as the maize crop is improving on account of conditions during the summer, Roumania will have a certain amount of export surplus. There will undoubtedly be an export surplus from southern Hungary, while Bulgaria, as stated, is at least as well off in food production as it was previous to the war and will be able to export more than the average amount of cereals.

Evacuated Farmers Returning.

On the eastern border of Poland and the western border of Russia the population was largely evacuated during the war. At present, however, the peasants are returning to their former homes, despite the fact that food conditions, due to lack of cultivation, are very bad. In some places the peasants are living on bread made from grass, nettle, and heather. Food shortages in eastern Europe for the most part are local. Wheat bread is common in all the markets, except those of Germany, where white bread is not available. Throughout Germany the entire acreage is under cultivation, although it is presumed that the yield will be below normal due to the lack of fertilizers. Belgium is very highly cultivated, with good crop prospects, while France and England have both been seriously affected by drought and their prospects in bread grains are not encouraging. East Galicia has been for five years the stage of fighting. As a consequence of the disturbed conditions there, none of the large estates of that region are cultivated this year, although fully 90 per cent of the peasant holdings are in crop.

Specialists of the United States Department of Agriculture spent seven weeks in travel through southern France, northern Italy, across Jugo-Slavia, through Croatia and Slavonia, the great wheat districts of southern Hungary and Transylvania to Bucharest and Roumania, and north through Roumania, Bukowina, and Galicia, to Warsaw in Poland; thence west through Germany to Holland; through Holland, Belgium, and northern France to Paris. During this tour opportunity was afforded to examine the agricultural situation in the regions traversed.

Limiting Sizes of Estates.

One feature of outstanding agricultural importance is that in Poland, Roumania, Croatia and Slavonia the governments are now limiting the size of the estates to maximums of from 200 to 400 hectares (a hectare equals 2.471 acres), the land in excess of these limits being distributed among the peasants. In Roumania, where in many instances large estates have been redistributed among the peasants, the co-operative purchase and use of machinery by the peasants has been promoted, so that a number of neighbors may farm their tracts as one unit with less hand labor. Under the system of land tenure which has prevailed, the peasants operate their land in small holdings which average above 8 to 10 hectares in area, from one-half to two-thirds of all the land being held by the peasants. Under the peasant system of farming the peasants live in villages and go out to their fields for work daily. In this way much time is wasted going to and coming from work. On some of the estates which recently have been subdivided peasant houses are now being built for the permanent residence of the small landowners. This may result untimately in locating each peasant as a permanent dweller on his farm.

As a rule the farmer of eastern and northern Europe practices a good rotation, tills his land well, and fertilizes even more extensively than the American farmer.

According to the Federal specialists, there will be but little increase in the acreage devoted to bread-grain crops throughout eastern and northern Europe during the next year, because most of the tillable land is now in crop, except those areas which were swept by war. Of course, there will be some small increase if the former battle fields are farmed—as they probably will be as normal readjustment occurs—but in the main it is not anticipated that these countries will greatly increase their acreage. The production of northern Europe will increase as soon as fertilizers become available again, though it will probably not exceed pre-war production for some years to come.

NAVY ENLISTMENTS.

During the week ended October 4, there was a total of 1,720 enlistments in the Navy, against a total of 1,884 for the previous week.

POTATO-PRODUCTS INDUSTRIES.

In a report on the Domestic Potato-Products Industries, published for the Ways and Means Committee, the United States Tariff Commission has summarized information which should prove helpful to Congress in considering tariff legislation on potato flour, starch, dextrine and dried potatoes, and also of general interest to the trade. The potato-product industries afford an outlet for millions of bushels of cull and low-grade potatoes that are wasted annually and may absorb the surplus in years when the crop is exceptionally large.

Potato-Flour Industry.

The manufacture of potato flour is a new industry in the United States, and the potato-starch industry, although long established, has been declining of recent years, principally because of the severe competition of foreign potato starch and of the lower-priced cornstarch. Before the war the imports from Germany and Holland were only slightly less than the domestic production. Recently Japan has greatly developed her starch industry; in 1918 she exported into the United States nearly 22,000,000 pounds, or 92 per cent of the of the total imports.

During our participation in the war dried or dehydrated potatoes were prepared for army use and the industry assumed considerable importance. Sixteen factories were drying potatoes in 1918 and their output was 7,000,000 pounds.

Potato Dextrine.

Potato dextrine is a gum manufactured from starch and used chiefly in the textile industry. It is competitive with dextrine from cornstarch and tapioca, but it has certain advantages which give it a market even at a higher price.

The Tariff Commission's report presents all available information pertinent to the tariff and includes import and export statistics, domestic and foreign production, prices and the history of the rates of duty on these articles under previous tariffs. The report may be obtained on application to either the Committee on Ways and Means of the House of Representatives or the United States Tariff Commission.

CLAIMS FOR LOST PROPERTY.

The War Department authorizes publication of the following information from the office of the Chief of Staff:

The Secretary of War directs that paragraph 2 of Circular No. 289, War Department, 1919, be changed to read as follows:

"All claims for private property lost, damaged or destroyed in the military service, of discharged officers, enlisted men, members of the Army Nurse Corps and of casual officers, who are unable to secure the appointment of a board of officers as prescribed in subparagraph b, paragraph 726, Army Regulations, as changed, will be submitted to the Director of Finance for the action of the board of officers appointed by the Director of Finance."

Promotion of Foreign Commerce

The Vice President has laid the following communications before the Senate:

Federal Reserve Board.

Federal Reserve Board,
Office of the Governor,
Washington, October 7, 1919.

Sir: Referring to your letter of the 6th instant inclosing a copy of Senate resolution 203, you are advised that neither the Federal Reserve Board nor the Federal reserve banks receive any appropriations from Congress. All the Federal reserve banks at the present time are earning large profits far in excess of operating expenses and dividend requirements (dividends being limited by law to 6 per cent, cumulative), and the expenses of the Federal Reserve Board and its staff are defrayed out of the proceeds of assessments levied semiannually upon the Federal reserve banks in proportion to their capital stock and surplus, as authorized by a paragraph in section 10 of the Federal reserve act.

The Federal Reserve Board is not charged with any duty relating to the promotion and development of foreign commerce, although the Federal reserve banks are authorized under section 14, with the consent or upon the order and direction of the Federal Reserve Board and under regulations to be prescribed by the board, to open and maintain accounts in foreign countries, appoint correspondents, and establish agencies in such countries. Under this authority the board has authorized the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, acting for itself and other Federal reserve banks, to establish agency relations with the Bank of England and the Bank of France.

Under the provisions of section 25 of the Federal reserve act the board has also authorized a large national bank to establish branches in several foreign countries, and has authorized national banks having a capital of not less than $1,000,000 to purchase stock in corporations or banks principally engaged in foreign banking after these corporations have made an agreement with the board as to the character of the business to be transacted, the manner in which the business is to be conducted, and as to reports and examinations. A number of these foreign banking corporations have been organized with national banks as stockholders, and they have branches or offices in nearly all parts of the world.

The Federal Reserve Board itself, however, has incurred no expense in matters connected with the promotion and development of foreign commerce, nor has it any employes engaged in such work.

Respectfully, yours,
W. P. G. HARDING,
Governor.

Hon. George A. Sanderson,
Secretary United States Senate.

War Finance Corporation.

War Finance Corporation,
Washington, October 11, 1919.

The Secretary of the United States Senate, the Capitol.

Sir: In response to Senate resolution No. 203, the War Finance Corporation respectfully submits the following:

1. The activities of the War Finance Corporation in respect to the promotion and development of the foreign commerce of the United States are confined exclusively to making advances in order to promote commerce with foreign nations through the extension of credits:

(a) To any person, firm, corporation, or association engaged in the business in the United States of exporting therefrom domestic products to foreign countries, if such person, firm, corporation, or association is, in the opinion of the board of directors of the corporation, unable to obtain funds upon reasonable terms through banking channels.

(b) To any bank, banker, or trust company of the United States which after the passage of the amendment to the act shall make an advance to any such person, firm, corporation, or association for the purpose of assisting in the exportation of such products.

2. The act of March 3, 1919 (Public, No. 328, 65th Cong.), conferring these powers on the corporation expressly provides that advances may be made until the expiration of one year after the termination of the war, as fixed by the proclamation of the President. It will be seen, therefore, that the powers conferred upon the War Finance Corporation in respect to promoting foreign commerce are of an emergency character only.

3. It is manifestly impracticable to estimate the cost of such work, as the work in connection with the foreign trade authorized to be carried on by the War Finance Corporation is done by the regular employes of the corporation in connection with their general duties.

The amount of time devoted by such employes to the promotion of foreign trade is negligible as compared with the general duties performed by them.

The total number of employes engaged in the general business of the corporation, including secretary-treasurer, counsel, expert examiners, bookkeepers, statisticians, clerks, stenographers, messengers, and charwomen, is at the present time 28, but this number is being gradually reduced.

The total amount of compensation paid such employes amounts, in the aggregate, to the sum of $6,229.83 per month.

It is suggested that the expense of carrying on the work of the War Finance Corporation relating to foreign commerce can not be said to be a "cost to the Government," for the reason that all of the expenses of the corporation are paid out of its earnings, and the earnings are greatly in excess of expenses, so that in the liquidation of the assets of the corporation it is believed that a substantial amount will be returned to the Treasury over and above operating expenses.

4. It is respectfully suggested that the activities of the War Finance Corporation in respect to foreign trade are special in their character and in no sense a duplication of the work performed by other agencies or bureaus of the Government.

5. Inasmuch as the work of the War Finance Corporation in respect to foreign commerce is essentially of an emergency character and of an entirely different nature from that carried on by the other departments set out in the Senate resolution, the corporation is unable to submit any suggestions and recommendations looking to the closer cooperation and coordination of the various agencies of the Government for the effective promotion of the foreign commerce of the United States.

Respectfully submitted, by order of the board of directors of the War Finance Corporation, this the 11th day of October, 1919.

ANGUS W. McLEAN,
Acting Managing Director.

ADULTERATION OF OYSTERS.

The Department of Agriculture authorizes the following:

Oysters shipped into interstate commerce containing added water from soaking or excessive washing violate the Federal Food and Drugs Act, say the officials of the Bureau of Chemistry, U. S. Department of Agriculture, who have investigated commercial practices of handling oysters. Food inspectors have been instructed to watch shipments of oysters coming within the jurisdicton of the Food and Drugs Act in order that the practice of soaking may be stopped.

Result of Soaking.

Some shippers add water to the oysters by soaking them for some time in fresh water containing less salt than sea water. The oyster will soak up sufficient fresh water to increase its weight and bulk from one-fifth to one-fourth. Four quarts of oysters can be made to fill a five-quart measure by the simple process of soaking.

Some dealers deliberately soak their oysters in fresh water for the purpose of increasing the bulk. Others unintentionally produce the same result by a long process of washing in fresh water. In either case the consumer pays for the added water. Oysters may be washed thoroughly in water of the same salt concentration as that from which they were taken without materially increasing the bulk. Whether done intentionally or unintentionally, the addition of water to oysters which are shipped into interstate commerce constitutes an adulteration under the terms of the Food and Drugs Act.

Appropriate action will be taken, say the officials, on all shipments of oysters found to be in violation of the Federal Food and Drugs Act.

RAILROAD ACCOUNTING.

U. S. Railroad Administration,
Division of Accounting,
Washington, October 1, 1919.

Accounting Circular No. 116.

1. Immediately after the close of the accounts for the month of September, 1919, the Federal auditor of each jointly operated terminal, or other property primarily operated for the benefit of tenants (whether all such tenants are under Federal control or otherwise), shall submit to the undersigned a statement showing the amount or amounts paid by Federal treasurers to September 30, 1919, to or for account of the terminal company or other owner or proprietor of the property jointly used representing joint facility rentals assessed or assessable against the tenants using such property.

2. The statement to be submitted shall show the date or dates upon which the payments were made, to whom they were made, the amount thereof, the purpose for which the payments were made (that is, whether for interest or funded debt, taxes, dividends, etc.), and the name of the account or accounts on the Federal books to which such payments were charged, also the month in which such accounts were closed to the "Administration ledger control account."

3. We are informed that as a rule all expenses of operating joint facility properties have been and are being apportioned among tenants on an agreed basis. We are also advised that the rentals paid to or for account of the terminal company, or other owner or proprietor of the property jointly used, are properly classified as joint facility rents and differ only in amount from rentals charged tenants prior to Federal control.

4. In the event that any of the payments made out of Federal funds to or for account of the owner or proprietor companies herein referred to represent a class of items that were not charged to tenants during the test period, nor were properly chargeable by the tenants to joint facility operating expenses or joint facility rents, or were not authorized by telegram of the Director Division of Finance, dated December 23, 1918, especial attention shall be directed to such items, stating clearly the facts in the case and advising the amount of each such item and on whose authority such payments were made.

5. In addition to the data required in paragraphs second and fourth hereof, there should also be reported separately for the year 1918 and for the nine months of 1919 ended September 30 the amount of joint facility rents accrued, credited, or creditable to income, apportioned between taxes, interest on funded debt, dividends, etc.

6. All properly authorized joint facility rental payments made on or after October 1, 1919, by Federal treasurers of terminal or other jointly operated lines to or for account of such owner or proprietor companies shall be charged to an account styled "(Name of corporation)—Compensation advances." The balances in that account shall at the end of each month be closed to the Administration ledger control account, and the amounts so closed shall be included with other items entering into that account and reported as provided in Accounting Circular No. 82. In addition thereto, payments so made shall be reported separately each month in the manner outlined in paragraph second hereof.

C. A. PROUTY,
Director.

CONSUMPTION OF COTTON.

The amount of cotton consumed at American mills during the past month, according to a report of the United States Bureau of the Census, was 491,-313 runnng bales (counting round as half bales), compared with 489,962 bales during September, 1918. The cotton on hand on September 30 was 1,074,457 bales in consuming establishments in 1919, and 1,185,781 in 1918 and 2,492,220 bales in public storage and at compresses in 1919, and 2,981,228 in 1918. The figures for 1919 include 23,552 bales of foreign and 2,458 bales of sea-island cotton consumed, 59,979 bales of foreign, and 15,707 bales of sea-island held in consuming establishments, and 37,326 bales of foreign and 27,809 bales of sea-island held in public storage.

Linters not included above were 23,-227 bales consumed during September in 1919, and 96,791 bales in 1918; 250,882 bales on hand in consuming establishments on September 30, 1919, and 160,423 bales in 1918; and 226,772 bales in public storage and at compresses in 1919 and 113,496 bales in 1918.

During September 54,176 bales of foreign cotton were imported, an increase of 51,863 bales over the corresponding period of 1918. Exports of domestic cotton for the month amounted to 236,694 bales (including 3,683 bales of linters) in 1919, and 366,375 bales (including 17,670 bales of linters) in 1918.

RECONSTRUCTION IN FRANCE.

The Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce has received the following cablegram from Commercial Attache Snow, at Paris, dated October 12, 1919:

The Journal Officiel of October 11, contains the promulgation of a law, dated October 10, approving the contract concluded between the Minister of Finance and Founders' Credit National Pour Faciliter La Reparation DesMommages Causes par la Guerre. The Credit National will make payments under the law of April 17, 1919. This organization is also authorized to make advances not exceeding a total of five million francs for creating and developing, or restoring the French industrial and commercial operation. The contract also contemplates the Credit National issuing obligation in francs and in foreign money with the guarantee of the French Government.

BRAZIL AIDS IMMIGRANTS.

American Commercial Attache J. E. Philippi, Rio de Janeiro, has sent the following report:

The Director of the Immigration Service has sent to all the Brazilian consular offices a copy of the immigration laws now in effect as to the conditions in which immigrants are received in Brazil, as well as with regard to the aid allowed them by the government.

The government will furnish gratitously to agricultural immigrants who come accompanied by their families, or at their request, food, medical treatment and medicines, in case of sickness at the time of arrival at the port of Rio de Janeiro, and during the unavoidable period before they can proceed to their freely chosen destination; freedom from duties for baggage, agricultural machinery or tools of their profession; transportation by rail or by water to port of destination, in accordance with the law in power; and information by means of interpreters who will accompany them whenever necessary.

Other Concessions.

Those immigrants who are on their way to the federal colonies will receive, in addition to the concessions named above, transportation by rail to the location of the colony; food for a period of from three to six days; employment or job work in the construction of railways, etc., so that each adult of a family receives remuneration for 15 days' work per month; medicines and diet, free, during the first year of settlement; medical treatment until the colonist may be independent; free distribution periodically of workmen's tools, seeds, plants, etc.; schools for the instruction of elementary farming to the children of from 6 to 14 years, with the free distribution of books and necessary supplies to the children of poor settlers; facilities for the quick handling of mail; information on their rights and obligations, etc.

Land Assigned Each Settler.

The amount of land assigned to each settler is 25 hectares (about 62 acres), and is sold at the price of 8 to 30 mibreis per hectare. There are farms with houses and without houses, these being sold for the cost of improvements. The Immigration Service will provide temporary quarters for those settlers who wish to erect a dwelling for their own account. Amortization on the debt of the colony must be begun at the end of the third year, and in annual payments thereafter for a period of from five to eight years. After the land is paid for, the legal title will be transferred to the immigrant. The government will refund to the immigrants located in the federal colonies the amount of their passage from the country of emigration to Brazil, by crediting it to their account.

TRIESTE WOOL EMBARGO.

A cable from Consul O'Hara, Trieste, October 14, 1919, states that the Venezia Guilia Government has decreed an export embargo on wool textiles.

Railroad Operating Statistics

The Operating Statistics Section of the Railroad Administration has published figures covering the financial results of operation for the month of August for all Class 1 roads in Federal operation. These comprise 231,964 miles of road, or 97 per cent of the total of 240,177 miles of road Federally operated.

Class 1 Railroads in Federal Operation—Condensed Income Account.

	Month of August, 1919.	1918.	Increase or Decrease. Amount.	Per Cent.
Operating revenues	$464,550,969	$497,689,570	*$33,138,601	*6.7
Operating expenses	353,416,001	354,682,438	*1,266,437	*0.4
Net operating revenue	111,134,968	143,007,132	*31,872,164	
Taxes, rents, etc.	20,485,967	16,324,502	4,161,465	
Net operating income	90,649,001	126,672,630	*36,023,629	
Operating ratio	76.1	71.3	4.8	

* Indicates decrease.

One-twelfth of the annual rental due the companies covered by the report amounts to $74,352,976, so that the net profits to the Government was $16,-296,025 for these properties. In this connection, however, it should be observed that the August expenses do not include the increase in wages recently granted the shopmen, which are retroactive to May 1, 1919. It is estimated that these increases will amount to approximately $4,000,000 per month.

In making comparison with last year it should be noted that freight and passenger rates are on substantially the same basis in both years. The expenses in August, 1918, include about $19,000,000 back pay applicable to prior months, but they do not on the other hand reflect the increases to agents, telegraphers, trackmen, clerks, enginemen and trainmen, granted subsequent to August, 1918, which are included in the August, 1919, expenses.

Complete figures for freight train operation, including mixed trains, show:

Class 1 Roads in Federal Operation—Freight Traffic Movement.

	Month of August. 1919.	1918.	Increase or Decrease. Amount.	Per Cent.
Revenue and non-revenue ton miles (Thous.)	36,361,653	40,776,125	*4,414,472	*10.8
Loaded freight car miles (Thous.)	1,300,865	1,340,363	*39,498	*2.9
Total freight car miles (Thous.)	1,847,800	1,981,279	*133,479	*6.7
Freight train miles	49,128	55,314	*6,186	*11.2
Train load—tons	740	737	3	0.4
Carload—tons	28.0	30.4	*2.4	*7.9
Per cent loaded to total car miles	70.4	67.7	2.7	4.0

These figures emphasize that it has been increasingly difficult to secure the heavy car loading which was obtainable during the war and the result is that many more cars are being required for the same amount of traffic than were necessary during the war.

The results for the eight months ended August 31, were as follows:

Class 1 Roads in Federal Operation—Condensed Income Account.

	Eight Months Ended Aug. 31. 1919.	1918.	Increase or Decrease. Amount.	Per-Cent.
Operating revenue	$3,238,744,231	$3,017,761,965	$220,982,266	7.3
Operating expenses	2,763,103,717	2,457,633,745	305,469,972	12.4
Net operating revenue	475,640,514	560,128,220	*84,487,706	
Taxes, rents, etc	151,326,023	144,976,921	6,349,102	
Net operating income	324,314,491	415,151,299	*90,836,808	
Eight-twelfths of annual rental	594,823,808	594,823,808		
Operating loss	270,509,317	179,672,509	90,836,808	
Operating ratio	85.3	81.4	3.9	

It must be remembered that the comparison between the eight months' period is substantially affected by the fact that the rate increases, approximately 25 per cent, which were in effect this year, became effective for passenger and freight traffic respctively the middle and latter part of June, 1918.

Class 1 Railroads in Federal Operation—Freight Traffic Movement.

	Eight Months Ended Aug. 31. 1919.	1918.	Increase or Decrease. Amount.	Per-Cent.
Revenue and non-revenue ton m. (Th.)	249,380,247	288,380,758	*39,000,511	*13.5
Loaded car miles (Thous.)	8,963,193	9,963,525	*1,000,332	*10.0
Total car miles (Thous.)	13,184,075	14,624,725	*1,440,650	*9.9
Freight train miles (Thous.)	363,926	430,480	66,554	*15.5
Trainload—tons	685	670	15	2.2
Carload—tons	27.8	28.9	*1.1	*3.8
Per cent loaded to total car miles	68.0	68.1	*0.1	*0.1

Figures published by the Bureau of Statistics of the Interstate Commerce Commission for Class 1 roads and large terminal companies operating 234,079 miles of road, of which a small proportion is not in Federal operation, were as follows:

Class 1 Railroads and Large Terminal Companies—Condensed Income Account.

	Month of August. 1919.	1918.	Increase or Decrease. Amount.	Per Cent.
Operating revenues	$471,725,403	$504,713,093	*$32,986,690	*6.5
Operating expenses	359,269,255	360,462,142	*1,192,887	*.3
Net operating revenue	112,457,148	144,250,951	*31,793,803	
Taxes, rents, etc	20,060,512	16,095,103	3,965,409	
Net operating income	92,396,636	128,155,848	*35,759,212	
Operating ratio	76.16	71.42	4.64	

	Eight Months Ended Aug. 31. 1919.	1918.	Increase or Decrease. Amount.	Per Cent.
Operating revenues	$3,284,437,490	$3,063,696,178	$220,741,312	7.2
Operating expenses	2,809,457,629	2,500,851,345	,308,606,284	12.3
Net operating revenue	474,979,861	562,844,833	*87,864,972	
Taxes, rents, etc	147,953,405	142,920,287	5,033,118	
Net operating income	327,026,456	419,924,546	*92,898,090	
Operating ratio	85.54	81.63	3.91	

GENERAL SUPPLY CIRCULAR.

General Supply Committee, the Auditors' Building, 14th and B Streets, S. W., Washington, D. C.

October 6, 1919.

Circular No. 113.—General Schedule of Supplies, 1920.

Page 65, Item 1250-f, Paste, photo-library; 2 .3-8-ounce tubes, with brush or spreader. Strike out the words "with brush or spreader."

Page 100, Item 1724, Instrument cases, mahogany, with lock, loose cushion, and tray. This item has been made "No Award," and the subitems a, b, and c appearing under the item have been changed to e, f, and g, and added to Item 1725, as subitems a, b, and c do not properly come within the description "Instrument cases, mahogany," covered by Item 1724.

Page 166, Item 2624-h-4, Steel, tool, Sanderson Bros.'s Special. The extra price per pound of round, square and octagon tool steel, size 9-16 inch to 1-2 inch, has been changed from $0.05 to $0.005.

Page 390, Subclass C.—Special Tungsten Filament Lamps. The General Electric Company (Edison Brand) has issued specifications for a new 110-125 volt lamp (50 watts, PS-20 bulb, Med. Sc. Base, White Mazda), and the service is hereby advised that this lamp may be purchased in accordance with the following paragraph, appearing on page 387 of the General Schedule of Supplies:

"It is further understood that the Government will be entitled to purchase such other lamps in connection with Subclasses A, B and C, awarded to Westinghouse Lamp Co. and General Electric Co., as are not shown in these schedules, but which are now manufactured or may be developed and manufactured during the fiscal year 1920, at 40 per cent discount on standard package quantities, and 30 per cent discount on broken package quantities; list prices to be furnished the purchasing office by the contractors upon request."

Page 415, Class 18, Typewriting Machines. With reference to the note under section 7, the service is advised that the prices stated in the contract of the Oliver Typewriter Company cover delivery of machines to, and the obtaining of machines at, the following distributing points: Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Chicago, Kansas City, San Francisco, and Washington, D. C.

All orders drawn on the Monroe Calculating Machine Company should be addressed to 737 Thirteenth Street N. W., Washington, D. C., instead of 233 Broadway, New York City.

M. F. JACQUES,
Superintendent of Supplies.

Declared exports from the consular district of Liverpool to the United States for the month of July amounted to $4,104,706, the principal items being: Tin, $1,716,864; cotton, $313,418; dry cattle skins, $295,294; cocoa, $279,839; goatskins, $269,505; palm oil, $199,381; ferromanganese, $53,326.

STATISTICS OF FATS AND OILS.

The production of fats and oils (exclusive of refined oil and derivatives) during the three-month period ended March 31, 1919, as ascertained by the Bureau of the Census, was as follows: Vegetable oils, 702,712,168 pounds; fish oils, 886,376 pounds; animal fats, 415,769,032 pounds; and greases, 75,910,721 pounds—a total of 1,195,278,307 pounds. Of the several kinds of oils and fats covered by the inquiry, the greatest production, 499,061,650 pounds, appears for cottonseed oil. Next in order are edible lard, with 310,162,683 pounds; linseed oil, with 88,822,708 pounds; and tallow, with 76,473,838 pounds. The production of coconut oil in the United States was 42,356,084 pounds.

Nearly all the crude vegetable oils are passed through a refining process, although some virgin oil is expressed. The production of refined oil during the three-month period was as follows: Cottonseed, 380,431,429 pounds; peanut, 39,674,460 pounds; coconut, 26,327,868 pounds; corn, 15,735,350 pounds; and soya bean, 22,658,586 pounds. The figures given for crude vegetable oils produced during the three months represent the amounts obtained from the following materials, while those consumed include some imported oils: 1,716,280 tons of cotton seed; 136,604 tons of flaxseed; 82,970 tons of peanuts; 34,716 tons of copra; 301 tons of coconuts and skins; 34,661 tons of corn germs; 4,107 tons of castor beans; and 2,319 tons of other materials. Stocks of materials used in the production of vegetable oils on March 31 amounted to 306,609 tons of cotton seed, 35,468 tons of peanuts, 18,723 tons of copra, 29,148 tons of flaxseed, and 3,281 tons of other materials.

Vegetable Oil Imports.

The imports of vegetable oils during the three-month period were as follows: Cottonseed oil, 6,290,322 pounds; linseed oil, 1,601,039 pounds; olive oil, 6,083,932 pounds; palm oil, 4,781,930 pounds; coconut oil, 71,262,207 pounds; peanut oil, 31,668,601 pounds; rapeseed oil, 5,214,638 pounds; soya-bean oil, 58,288,383 pounds; Chinese nut oil, 8,287,695 pounds, and all other to the value of $472,482. In addition to these vegetable oils there were imported 975,292 pounds of cod and cod-liver oil; 630,908 pounds of tallow; 3,225,475 pounds of other animal fats; and 5,390,795 pounds of greases and oils not elsewhere specified.

During the same period the exports of fats and oils were as follows: Cottonseed oil, 78,285,251 pounds; linseed oil, 4,052,295 pounds; corn oil, 212,106 pounds; other vegetable oils valued at $2,272,852; edible lard, 204,062,552 pounds; neutral lard, 3,796,767 pounds; tallow, 2,269,238 pounds. Of derivatives, the exports were as follows: Vegetable stearin, 27,257 pounds; glycerin, 1,547,995 pounds; oleo oil, 14,160,239 pounds; animal stearin, 2,440,912 pounds; lard oil, 176,340 pounds; other animal oils, 2,544,494 pounds; and fish oil, 210,308 pounds.

International Parcel Post

International parcel post has been extended by the Post Office Department to more than 20 countries since the cessation of hostilities in addition to those countries with which it had been established prior to the war and the reestablishment of suspended service.

The following table indicates the commercial value of these new extensions, since the signing of the armistice.

Extension of International Parcel Post Service Since the Signing of Armistice.

Country or Colony.	Area. Square Miles.	Population.	Annual Foreign Trade. Imports.	Exports.
Siam	195,000	9,000,000	$37,000,000	$47,000,000
Iceland	39,756	90,000	7,000,000	10,500,000
Palestine	11,000	700,000	5,000,000	7,000,000
Mesopotamia	143,250	2,000,000	10,000,000	15,000,000
Union of South Africa	473,000	6,000,000	250,000,000	165,000,000
Luxembourg	998	259,000	(Not available.)	
Paraguay	65,000	1,000,000	5,000,000	6,500,000
Algeria	184,000	6,000,000	120,000,000	140,000,000
Corsica	3,366	300,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Tunis	50,000	2,000,000	28,000,000	25,000,000
Egypt	350,000	13,000,000	250,000,000	225,000,000
British India	1,093,000	244,000,000	525,000,000	783,000,000
Roumania	53,000	7,000,000	118,000,000	134,000,000
Syria	103,500	2,975,000	14,000,000	22,000,000
British E. Africa & Uganda	355,941	6,000,000	21,000,000	14,000,000
Malta	118	228,000	14,000,000	3,000,000
Spain, including Balearic Islands, Canary Islands, Northern Africa	194,000	21,000,000	120,000,000	190,000,000
Trentino and Trieste	(Not available.)		(Not available.)	
Belgian Congo	909,654	7,000,000	24,000,000	55,000,000

In addition to the new service above mentioned the service to Belgium, Chile, Denmark, Germany, Greece, Liberia, The Netherlands, Norway and Sweden, which was discontinued during the war, was resumed, and the maximum weight of parcels for Brazil, British Honduras, China, Columbia, Guatemala, Republic of Honduras, Nicaragua and Peru was increased from 11 pounds to 22 pounds, and from 11 pounds to 20 pounds in the case of parcels for Argentine Republic.

FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS.

Further additions to loan account, under the head of both war paper and other discounts, accompanied by increases in deposits and note circulation, are indicated by the Federal Reserve Board's weekly bank statement issued as at close of business on October 10, 1919.

War paper on hand shows an increase for the week of 18.6 millions; other discounts on hand went up 39.3 millions, while acceptance holdings show but a nominal increase. Total war paper holdings of the Chicago and Minneapolis banks include 50.3 millions of paper discounted for other Federal reserve banks, as against 63.8 millions the week before, while of the total acceptance holdings of the San Francisco bank about 11 millions, as against 12.6 millions the week before, were bills taken over from other Federal reserve banks. Treasury certificates show an addition of 4.4 millions, or 0.8 millions less than the increase in the banks' liabilities on Federal reserve bank-note circulation.

As against an increase of only 1.2 millions in Government deposits, members' reserve deposits show an increase of 12 millions, while the "float" carried by the Federal reserve banks shows a reduction of 5.1 millions. Net deposits figure out 17.6 millions larger, while Federal reserve note circulation is reported 33.5 millions larger than the week before. No material changes are shown in the distribution of the gold held abroad, while net gold withdrawals totaled about 4 millions and aggregate cash reserves declined 3.4 millions. As a result the banks' reserve ratio shows a decline from 49.7 to 49.1 per cent.

FREIGHT TRAFFIC CONDITIONS.

According to as report on traffic conditions for the week ended October 6, 1919, the movement of freight showed improvement in several of the regions throughout the country over the corresponding period last year. In the Northwestern region, the figures show that revenue freight received from connections this year amounted to 89,976 cars, an increase of 7,088 over the same week last year. Grain arrivals at primary markets in this region for the week ended October 2, 1919, showed an increase of 9,000,000 bushels compared with the corresponding period last year. Lumber loaded exceeded the same period in 1918 by 5,416 cars.

As of September 30, 1919, in the Central Western region, including the States of Kansas, most of Nebraska, Illinois and Missouri and States west, 137,324 cars of all freight were loaded, being an increase of 9,550 cars, or 7 per cent, over the corresponding period of last year. Grain loading showed an increase of 2,741 cars, or 28 per cent, over last year and a slight increase over the week previous. As of September 27, 1919, the local loading of freight in the Southwestern region amounted to 68,434 cars, an increase of 6,988 over the corresponding period of last year, while revenue loads received from connections amounted to 54,896 cars, which was 5,476 more cars than for the corresponding week last year.

LOCOMOTIVES SHIPPED.

A total of 22 locomotives was shipped to various railroads during the week ended Sept. 13, according to reports to the Railroad Administration.

FOREIGN FIELDS OF INDUSTRY

The Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce, has made public the following reports received from representatives of the Government in foreign countries:

EUROPEAN MARKETS FOR AMERICAN MACHINE TOOLS.

(Trade Commissioner Alexander Luchars, Paris, France, Sept. 8, 1919.)

When the contract was signed last week by the American Liquidation Commission to sell for $400,000,000 to the French Government about three-quarters of the war material in France belonging to the United States Government, a big transaction was completed. The material sold, which cost about $1,300,000,000, included all the machine tools which had been sent to France by the United States War Department, besides enormous quantities of all kinds of machinery and supplies.

As is usually the case, dealers and other persons interested, differ widely in their estimates of the value and amount of the machine tools, placing the value at 100,000,000 to 400,000,000 francs. (The French franc, now selling at about 12.5 cents United States currency, is normally worth 19.3 cents.)

Some of these tools are now being sold by the French Government to manufacturers in the devastated areas, and some are being used elsewhere. So far these sales have not materially affected the market for American tools here, these being in good demand, and many dealers say their volume of sales for 1919 exceeds that of the corresponding period of 1918. It is not thought that many of the machine tools involved in this purchase will come on the market, as the best will probably be retained for adjustments in Government plants.

Although an added burden, dealers say the increased duty on machine tools will not greatly affect the sales of the American products, if the exchange handicap can be removed. As the duty is based on weight, it will have more effect on the sales of heavy tools and machinery, most of which was supplied by England and Germany before the war.

IMPORTATION OF PETROLEUM INTO SIBERIA PERMITTED.

(Consul Alfred R. Thomson, Omsk, Aug. 1, 1919.)

The American consulate at Omsk, Siberia, is informed by the Omsk Government's Ministry of Commerce and Industry that although prior to the European war the importation of petroleum and its products was forbidden, permission is now granted to foreign firms to ship these products to Siberia, since it is impossible under present conditions to obtain the necessary supplies in any other way.

The Government exercises a control over the importation of petroleum and its products. Governmental enterprises must first be supplied at fixed prices and if a surplus remains, importers may sell to private firms at the market prices.

The transportation problem is difficult; but the Ministry of Commerce and Industry will assist importers in obtaining tank cars for such supplies as are intended for Government use only. Storing facilities can probably be arranged for with the Russian oil companies which have agencies and tanks in nearly every important city in Siberia.

The attitude of the Government toward representatives of American oil companies will be governed strictly by their ability to comply with the foregoing requirements. American oil concerns are advised to communicate directly by telegraph or otherwise with the Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

JAPANESE TONNAGE IN THE OCEAN TRADE.

(From Japan Advertiser, transmitted by Consul General George H. Scidmore, Yokohama.)

According to the returns of the Department of Communications, the number of vessels in Japan of over 1,000 tons gross each at the end of July numbered 724, totaling 2,262,315 tons, or an increase over the previous month of 15 vessels and 54,744 tons.

Of the 724 steamers, 380, totaling 713,415 tons, were employed in the coasting and the near-sea trade, and 331 vessels, with a total tonnage of 1,500,824, on ocean routes, while 13 ships, totaling 39,076 tons, were under repairs. The following list gives particulars of the tonnage in the ocean trade:

Route.	Number of vessels.	Gross tonnage.
Japan-Pacific coast of North America	23	125,335
Japan-New York	12	72,697
Hongkong - Japan - North America	16	140,462
Japan-Australia	27	94,457
East coast of South America	16	90,572
South Seas	54	143,734
European run	120	606,376
Japan-Straits Settlements-South Seas	4	9,715
Japan-India	29	107,579
India-Mediterranean	3	8,399
Mediterranean	7	23,642
West coast of South America	3	24,863
Japan-South Seas-India	2	6,037
Japan-Java-Calcutta-N. Y.	7	30,347
Japan-Mediterranean	8	25,709

Compared with June, the European run shows an increase of 37 ships, while a decrease of 10 ships, totaling 66,375 tons, is shown on the South Seas run.

INCREASED EXPORTS FROM PARIS DISTRICT TO U. S.

(Cablegram from Consul General Trackara, Paris, Oct. 9, 1919.)

The total value of the declared exports from the Paris consular district to the United States for the first nine months of 1919 was $56,737,756 against $22,937,789 for the same period in 1918. There were notable increases this year in the export of silk goods, pears, perfumery, imitation and precious stones, diamonds, works of art, and all hides and skins. The shipment of cigarette paper decreased. The United States Treasury value of the franc was used as the basis for the calculation of the value of trade.

EXPORTATION REGULATIONS OF GERMAN SECURITIES.

(Cablegram from Commercial Attache Edwards, The Hague, Oct. 7, 1919.)

German colonial shares may now be exported from Germany without license. German shipping shares may be bought for foreign account, but are not being licensed for export. No license is necessary for the import or export of other German securities. (See Commerce Reports for October 3, for further information regarding German Securities.)

BUNKERING OF VESSELS ALLOWED IN GIBRALTAR.

(Cablegram from Vice Consul Warren Baker, Gibraltar.)

Admiralty instructions of September 27 regarding bunkering of vessels are today (October 7) canceled and the procedure governing the supply of bunkers to all British and foreign vessels which was in operation before commencement of railway strike is reinstated. Priority in bunkering of steamer actually waiting shall as far as possible be given to British ships.

EXPORT DUTIES IN BRITISH INDIA.

Consul General Smith has cabled from Calcutta, under date of September 25, 1919, that the export duty of 15 per cent on hides and skins shipped from British India (see Commerce Reports for Sept. 19, 1919) is effective from September 11, but this shipment on forward contracts entered into before that date are exempt.

MANIFESTS FOR SHIP STORES IN ARGENTINA.

A cablegram from Consul General Robertson, Buenos Aires, October 2, 1919, states that the Argentine law demands that slop chest stores and all other ship's stores be manifested in detail with accurate number, quality, or weight. If this is not done, they will be liable to heavy fines and confiscation. This warning should be published immediately and as widely as possible in the United States. The Shipping Board and all shipping commissioners and customs officers should warn every master of an American vessel.

TRADE COMMISSIONER TO POLAND.

The first American trade commissioner to Poland will be Louis E. Van Norman, whose assignment to Warsaw is announced by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce. Mr. Van Norman, who has just completed a survey of the situation in Roumania, is the author of "Poland, the Knight Among Nations." During the war he was identified with the War Trade Board at Washington.

EXPORT TRADE PAPER.

Following is an abstract of a statement filed with the Federal Trade Commission in connection with the Export Trade Act (Webb-Pomerene law):

1. Name of Concern—

Namusa South American Corporation.

2. Address—

Suite 932, 30 Church Street, New York, N. Y.

3. Officers or Directors—

Officers.

R. H. Fullerton, president, 30 Church Street, New York, N. Y.

O. P. Hollender, vice-president and treasurer, 30 Church Street, New York, N. Y.

E. F. Tompkins, secretary, 30 Church Street, New York, N. Y.

Directors.

W. H. Cowdery, chairman of the board; president, the American Fork & Hoe Co., Cleveland, Ohio.

Paul Nobbe, vice-chairman; vice-president, American Aniline Products, Inc., 80 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

Albert C. Lehman, president, Blaw-Knox Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.

J. F. Hemenway, treasurer, Smith & Hemenway Co., Irvington, N. J.

L. E. Barnes, secretary, the Benedict Manufacturing Co., East Syracuse, N. Y.

W. C. Robblee, president, the Daniel Hays Co., Gloversville, N. Y.

A. P. Chute, secretary, Dungan, Hood & Co., Inc., Philadelphia, Pa.

H. Read, president, Read Machinery Co., Inc., York, Pa.

Charles L. Taylor, treasurer, the Taylor & Fenn Co., Hartford, Conn.

George D. Iverson, Jr., president, the American Belting Cos., Texas, Md.

G. D. White, vice-president, Patton Paint Co., Milwaukee, Wis.

William P. White, treasurer, Lowell Paper Tube Corporation, Lowell, Mass.

Dr. Edward Weston, president, Weston Electrical Instrument Co., Newark, N. J.

J. L. Brennan, secretary, Dexter Yarn Co., Pawtucket, R. I.

H. G. Herget, president, Pekin Cooperage Co., Pekin, Ill.

4. Stockholders or Members—

1. The Albemarle Paper Mfg. Co., Richmond, Va., one share.
2. American Aniline Products, Inc., 80 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y., one share.
3. American Belting Cos., Texas, Md., one share.
4. American Fork & Hoe Co., Cleveland, Ohio, one share.
5. The Beckwith Co., Dowagiac, Mich., one share.
6. The Benedict Mfg. Co., East Syracuse, N. Y., one share.
7. Bethlehem Fabricators, Inc., Bethlehem, Pa., one share.
8. Blaw-Knox Co., Pittsburgh, Pa., one share.
9. The Charles H. Brown Paint Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., one share.
10. Dexter Yarn Co., Pawtucket, R. I., one share.
11. Dungan, Hood & Co., Inc., Philadelphia, Pa., one share.
12. Dicks-David Co., New York, N. Y., one share.
13. The Excelsior Hardware Co., Stamford, Conn., one share.
14. The Daniel Hays Co., Gloversville, N. Y., one share.
15. John W. Hale-Boardman, Inc., New York, N. Y., one share.
16. Heller Bros.' Co., Newark, N. J., one share.
17. The Roggers & Pettie Mfg. Co., New Haven Conn., one share.
18. Howlett & Heckmeyer Co., New York, N. Y., one share.
19. Lowell Paper Tube Corporation, Lowell, Mass., one share.
20. Miller Saw-Trimmer Co., Pittsburgh, Pa., one share.
21. Northern Paper Mills, Green Bay, Wis., one share.
22. J. Edward Ogden Co., Inc., New York, N. Y., one share.
23. Patton Paint Co., Milwaukee, Wis., one share.
24. Pekin Cooperage Co., Pekin, Ill., one share.
25. The Piqua Hosiery Co., Piqua, Ohio, one share.
26. Fayette R. Plumb, Inc., Philadelphia, Pa., one share.
27. Read Machinery Co., Inc., York, Pa., one share.
28. The Rowe Calk & Chain Co., Plantsville, Conn., one share.
29. B. Severance Mfg. Co., Glossport, Pa., one share.
30. Smith & Hemenway Co., Inc., Irvington, N. J., one share.
31. Bowers Manufacturing Co., Buffalo, N. Y., one share.
32. Standard Varnish Works, New York, N. Y., one share.
33. C. J. Tagliabus Mfg. Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., one share.
34. The Taylor & Fenn Co., Hartford, Conn., one share.
35. Ursehel-Bates Valve Mfg. Co., Toledo, Ohio, one share.
36. The West Haven Mfg. Co., New Haven, Conn., one share.
37. Western Electric Instrument Co., Newark, N. J., one share.
38. C. A. Willey Co., Long Island City, N. Y., one share.
39. The Wood Shovel & Tool Co., Piqua, Ohio, one share.

5. Business—

It desires to be classified as engaged in exporting the following products:

"Chemicals, paper and paper products, leather and leather goods, agricultural implements, construction materials, hardware, machinery, machine tools, mill supplies, knit goods and haberdashery, scientific and industrial implements, silverware and metal goods, paints and varnishes, textiles, wood products."

6. Capital Stock—

(1.) Authorized preferred, $.....

(2.) Authorized common, $50,000; par value, $100; issued, $3,900; paid in, $2,800—500 shares, no par value, authorized; issued at $100 each; capital to begin business, $2,500.

7. Date of Filing—

October 4, 1919.

MOTOR TRANSPORT SCHOOLS.

The United States Civil Service Commission issues the following:

The United States Army is definitely launched in the field of vocational training for the Motor Transport Corps. It has no option in the matter, for men skilled in automotive vehicle operation and repair do not exist in anything like adequate numbers for the requirements even of civil life, and the war with Germany has demonstrated that no matter how good our Army may be in other respects, its efficiency will be conditioned by that of the motor transport branch.

Therefore, the Army is organizing schools to train men in various branches of automobile repair, construction, and operation. They are real schools under trained teachers, where the time of the pupil is wholly devoted to receiving instruction.

Apart from the military necessity, the automotive industries will benefit by the establishment of this training system.

The United States Civil Service Commission is receiving applications to fill 150 positions of assistont instructor in motor trnsport training schools. The entrance salaries range from $1,800 to $2,400 a year. Detailed information may be obtained from the United States Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C., or from the secretary of the U. S. Civil Service Board at the post office or custom house in any city.

TAXES PAID BY CORPORATIONS.

Manufacturing corporations contributed 62 per cent of the total income and excess tax on corporations for the year 1917, according to figures just made public by the Bureau of Internal Revenue. The number of taxable returns from such corporations was 58,788, reporting a total gross income of $40,437,716,898. The deductions were $34,701,711,263, leaving a total net income of $5,736,-005,635, on which the tax was $1,326,-960,480.

The next highest percentage was from corporations engaged in trade or merchandising, which on a total net income of $1,481,060,780 paid a tax of $324,847,368, or 15.16 of the total.

Taxes received from other industrial groups were as follows: Agriculture and related industries, $20,876,565; mining and quarrying, $212,365,019; construction, $29,725,220; transportation and other public utilities, $127,-048,016; personal service corporations, $10,470,071; financial corporations, $89,680,061; inactive concerns and concerns whose business was not defined, $472,951. The total tax on corporations was $2,142,445,769.

The total number of taxable returns filed was 232,079, showing a total net corporation income of $10,730,360,-211. There were filed by corporations for the year 1917, 119,347 returns showing no net income, total deductions exceeding total gross income by $629,607,562.

There are now more than 300 private schools located in the Philippines. The enrollment in the private schools last year was 48,000.

NEW OCEAN FREIGHT RATES

The U. S. Shipping Board makes public the following:

SUPPLEMENT TO No. 10-D.

Supplement No. 2 to Cotton Tariff No. 10-D. Cancelling Supplement No. 1. Rates of Freight from United States Atlantic and Gulf Ports to Europe on Cotton.

Refer to tariff and make the following changes:

Belgium (Ghent), from Atlantic ports, high density, per 100 pounds, $1.50; *Standard, per 100 pounds, $1.75; from Gulf ports, high density, per 100 pounds, $1.75; *Standard, per 100 pounds, $2.00.

Venice, Trieste, Fiume, from Atlantic ports, high density, per 100 pounds, $2.35; *Standard, per 100 pounds, $2.60; from Gulf ports, high density, 100 pounds, $2.60; *Standard, per 100 pounds, $2.85.

*Except by special agreement and until further notice bookings of standard cotton are limited to 25 per cent of the total shipment of cotton by any vessel.

SUPPLEMENT TO TARIFF No. 9-H.

Supplement No. 2 to European Tariff No. 9-H. Rates of Freight from United States North Atlantic Ports.

Refer to tariff and make the following changes and additions:

To Havre, Bordeaux, St. Nazaire, Dunkirk, Lubricating Oil, $1.25 per 100 pounds.

To Antwerp, cattle (effective from Aug. 27, 1919), $75.00 per head, to be taken at ship's option, rate to include passage for attendants and transportation of feed, shipper to provide and pay for attendants and feed.

SUPPLEMENT TO TARIFF No. 5-D.

Supplement No. 1 to South American Tariff No. 5-D. Rates of Freight from United States Atlantic and Gulf Ports to East Coast of South America.

Refer to tariff and make the following changes and additions:

Rates on all cargo except as mentioned below:

BRAZIL—Porto Alegre, Pelotas, landed, $25.00.

EXCEPTIONS: To Porto Alegre, Pelotas—
- Asphalt, landed, $27.00 per 2,240 pounds.
- Beans, landed, $33.00 per 2,240 pounds.
- *Cement, landed, $20.00 per 2,240 pounds.
- Clay, landed, $27.00 per 2,240 pounds.
- Copper, sulphate of, landed $27.00 per 2,240 pounds.
- Flour, landed, $28.00 per 2,240 pounds.
- Glucose, landed, $25.00 per 2,240 pounds.
- Iron and Steel Articles, landed, $22.00 per per 2,240 pounds.
- Lumber, Special.
- Oil, Kerosene, Naptha, Gasoline, Special.
- Peas, landed, $33.00 per 2,240 pounds.
- Plaster, in barrels, landed, $32.00 per 2,240 pounds.
- Rice, landed, $28.00 per 2,240 pounds.
- Rosin, landed, $32.00 per 2,240 pounds.
- Sugar, Granulated, in bags, landed, $25.00 per 2,240 pounds.
- Turpentine, landed, General Cargo Rate.
- Wire, plain, landed, $22.00 per 2,240 pounds.
- Wire, barbed, landed, $24.50 per 2,240 pounds.

EXCEPTIONS: To Montevideo, Buenos Aires, La Plata, Rosario, Bahia Blanca, Port Madryn—
- Pipe, Iron and Steel (cast or wrought—
- Montevideo, Buenos Aires—up to 4 in. inside dia., $12.00 per 2,240 pounds; up to 8 in. inside dia., $15.00 per 2,240 pounds; up to 12 in. inside dia., $20.00 per 2,240 pounds; up to 16 in. inside dia., $30.00 per 2,240 pounds; over 16 in. inside dia., $15.00 W-M.
- La Plata—up to 4 in. inside dia., $14.50 per 2,240 pounds; up to 8 in. inside dia., $17.50 per 2,240 pounds; up to 12 in. inside dia., $25.00 per 2,240 pounds; up to 16 in. inside dia., $35.00 per 2,240 pounds; over 16 in. inside dia., $17.50 W-M.
- Rosario, Bahia Blanca—up to 4 in. inside dia., $17.00 per 2,240 pounds; up to 8 in. inside dia., $20.00 per 2,240 pounds; up to 12 in. inside dia., $30.00 per 2,240 pounds; up to 16 in. inside dia., $40.00 per 2,240 pounds; over 16 in. inside dia., $20.00 W-M.
- Port Madryn—up to 4 in. inside dia., $27.00 per 2,240 pounds; up to 8 in. inside dia., $30.00 per 2,240 pounds; up to 12 in. inside dia., $35.00 per 2,240 pounds; up to 16 in. inside dia., $45.00 per 2,240 pounds; over 16 in. inside dia., $30.00 W-M.

SUPPLEMENT TO TARIFF No. 24.

Supplement No. 4 to Pacific Coast-European Tariff No. 24. See Note 1. Rates of Freight from United Pacific Coast Ports.

Refer to tariff and make the following changes and additions:

To United Kingdom Ports—
- Apples, fresh, in boxes (See Note 2), $2.50 per 100 pounds.
- Board, wall and building, in crates, $2.75 per 100 pounds.
- Boiler Tubes, $2.75 per 100 pounds.
- Casine, $2.60 per 100 pounds.
- Cherry Stems, $2.40 per 100 pounds.
- Corn, whole, $2.25 per 100 pounds.
- Distillate, Gasoline, Naptha, in tin, in cases, on deck, at owner's risk, $2.50 per 100 pounds.
- Dyestuffs, in barrels and kegs, 1½ per cent ad valorem.
- Engines, Gas, in packages, $3.25 per 100 pounds.
- Hair, Cattle, in compressed bales, $2.75 per per 100 pounds.
- Kaffir Corn, $2.00 per 100 pounds.
- Leather, Scrap, compressed, in bags or bales, $2.00 per 100 pounds.
- Magnesium Carbide, $2.25 per 100 pounds.
- Malt, in bags, $1.90 per 100 pounds.
- Milo Maize, $2.00 per 100 pounds.
- Nuts, Edible, $2.25 per 100 pounds.
- Paint, in oil, in barrels or cases, $1.80 per 100 pounds.
- Rasin Seeds, $2.00 per 100 pounds.
- Scrap Brass, Copper and Rubber, in compressed bales, $1.75 per 100 pounds.
- Soda, Bichromate of, $1.75 per 100 pounds.
- Wood Pulp, $2.25 per 100 pounds.

To French Atlantic Ports, Antwerp, Rotterdam—
- 25 cents per 100 pounds in addition to above rates.

To Christiana, Copenhagen, Gothenburg—
- 50 cents per 100 pounds in addition to above rates.

To Stockholm—
- 75 cents per 100 pounds in addition to above rates.

Note 1.—Supplement No. 3 cancelled Supplement No. 2.

Note 2.—Ordinary underdeck stowage at owner's risk. Bill of lading to bear clause "Ship not responsible for shrinkage, deterioration and (or) decay.

SUPPLEMENT TO TARIFF No. 8-A.

Supplement No. 4 to United Kingdom Tariff No. 8-A. Rates of Freight from United States North Atlantic Ports to United Kingdom Ports.

Refer to tariff and make the following changes and additions:
- Churns, $2.00 per 100 pounds.
- Drugs and Medicines, including patent medicines, liniments, drugs, etc., of every description, 75 cents cu. ft. or 1 per cent ad valorem.
- Ice Cream Freezers, $2.00 per 100 pounds.
- Leather, sole and scrap, $2.50 per 100 pounds.
- Leather, finished, in rolls or bales, $2.00 per 100 pounds.
- Leather, finished, in cases, $2.00 per 100. pounds or $1.00 cu. ft. ship's option.
- Tubs, Bowls and Pails, nested, $2.00 per 100 pounds.
- Wash Boards, $2.00 per 100 pounds.
- Washing Machines, wooden, $2.00 per 100 pounds.

ARGENTINE MANIFEST LAW.

A dispatch from Buenos Aires to the State Department states that interested masters of American vessels should be warned that the Argentine law requires all ships, stores, and especially slop-chest stores, to be manifested in detail and most accurately as to number, quantity or weight, as otherwise serious fines and confiscations are involved.

CHILE AS AN ADVERTISING FIELD.

There is an opportunity in Chile to put to good use America's unrivaled power in advertising. Trade Commissioner J. W. Sanger, investigator of the advertising situation in Latin America for the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce, states in a report just issued that in Chile alone of the west coast countries the dealers and importers are beginning to realize the economic function of advertising.

"At present Chile is passing through a transition period as regards both advertising and merchandising," says the report. "It has not wholly broken away from the old method whereby a small group of strong importing commission houses practically controlled the entire business of the country. These importers used advertising in only a perfunctory way, depending more upon their acquaintance with the trade and their ability to extend credit suitable to the buyer. They have buying offices established in all the important buying centers, particularly in Europe, and the consumer found them willing and eager to extend credit on anything from a plow or typewriter to the entire equipment for a factory.

Buying Direct from Factories.

"Having been established for generations and having filled a want that was met in no other way, they came to occupy a place of marked influence. Today, however, the smaller merchants are coming more and more to buy direct from the factories, placing their orders with the salesmen who make regular visits or with American houses that have established branch agencies."

Whereas, formerly the dealers were skeptical of the wisdom of the huge appropriations made by American manufacturers for domestic advertising, there is now among them, especially among the importers of such lines as automobiles, an enthusiastic acceptance of advertising as a means of reducing selling expense.

The report makes the point that the significance of the advertising situation for the United States lies not so much in the fact that other countries have not used advertising as in the possibilities of developing abroad a power in the domestic use of which we are unrivaled. In a non-manufacturing country like Chile, with a high ratio of per capita imports and an excellent average of literacy among its virile and aggressive population, advertising deserves a place as a sales promoting force of far more importance than it holds at present.

Peru and Bolivia.

Possibilities in Peru and Bolivia are also considered in the report, but are held not to be so promising as in Chile.

Under the title "Advertising Methods in Chile, Peru, and Bolivia," Special Agents' Series No. 185, Mr. Sanger's booklet is sold at 10 cents a copy by the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C., and by all district and co-operative offices of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

GOVERNMENT SUPPLIES FOR SALE

The War Department authorizes publication of the following statement from the Office of the Director of Sales:

The Surplus Property Division of the Office of the Quartermaster General of the army is offering for sale under sealed proposals and by negotiation large quantities of steel products, including barbed wire, poultry netting, steel sheets, angle fence posts, screw posts, corrugated steel roofing, steel "I" beams, expanded metal, steel sheets, tool steel, new fabricated boilers and boiler tubes, located in various parts of the country and valued at approximately $1,800,000.00.

The greater part of the material offered is new, but some of it has been exposed to the weather. Inspection of its condition is advisable before bids are submitted. No bids subject to inspection will be considered.

The quantities offered for sale may vary, particularly in the case of the galvanized poultry netting and barbed wire, portions of which may be withdrawn to be disposed of by other methods of sale. In offering materials under sealed bids, the minimum unit on which bids will be accepted have been made sufficiently small to make the stocks available to small jobbers, retailers and individual users.

Sealed bids will be opened on the following material at 10 o'clock on the morning of Nov. 20, 1919, in the office of the Surplus Property Division, Munitions Building, Washington, D. C.

ARMY CAMPS.

The War Department authorizes publication of the following statement from the Chief of Construction Division:

Camp Mills.

Sealed proposals will be opened on Thursday, Nov. 6, 1919, at the office of the Chief of the Construction Division of the Army, Washington, D. C., for the sale of all government-owned improvements at Camp Mills, Mineola, Long Island. In selling this camp the Government has provided for the sale of all the water system, sewer system, outside electric system, the transmission line which runs from the power station at Glenwood to the camp, and for all of the other improvements located at the camp to separate bidders should they desire to bid upon the individual facilities only, and should it prove to be best interest of the Government.

Camp Mills was one of the large embarkation camps used in concentrating troops near the seaport after they had left the training centers, and when the war was over it was used as a debarkation camp for troops while en route to the various camps located throughout the country for demobilization. It is a remarkable achievement that the War Department has been able to bring all of the troops back from overseas and dispose of this large embarkation camp within one year of the signing of the Armistice.

Camp Mills is located near New York City, and is adjacent to a fine residential section. There will undoubtedly be a large number of people interested in the sale of this particular camp, for located in the metropolitan center as it is, there is a great demand for building material. Particulars concerning this sale may be obtained from the Chief of the Construction Division of the Army, Washington, D. C., or from the Utilities Officer located at Camp Mills.

Camp Shelby.

Camp Shelby, Hattiesburg, Miss., will be sold under sealed proposals to be opened at the office of the Chief of the Construction Division of the Army, Washington, D. C., on Thursday, Nov. 6, 1919. Camp Shelby is the last of the National Guard camps with the single exception of Camp Kearney, California. Last spring Camp Shelby was advertised for sale together with a number of other camps, but it was withdrawn because it was believed at that time that the camp could be used by the Department of Interior in carrying out some of its projects, but in view of the later development it has again been decided to dispose of this camp. The entire camp will be sold and particulars concerning the conditions of the sale may be obtained at the office of the Chief of the Construction Division of the Army, Washington, D. C., or from the Utilities Officer, located at the camp.

Camps Near Fort Oglethorpe.

Cantonments which were constructed in Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Park, near Fort Oglethorpe, Ga.; for emergency use during the war are to be sold under sealed proposals which will be opened Thursday, Nov. 6, 1919. In selling these improvements the Government has decided to keep the water system and sewer system for use in similar emergencies. Practically all of the other improvements located in the park will be disposed of. During the war these cantonments were used for training engineer and medical troops. Full details concerning the property to be sold and conditions of sale may be obtained from the office of the Chief of the Construction Division of the Army, Washington, D. C., or from the Utilities Officer located at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga.

Improvements at Newport News.

Practically all government-owned improvements which were constructed at Newport News, Va., for use during the war will be sold under sealed proposals to be opened in the office of the Chief of the Construction Division of the Army, Washington, D. C., at 11 a. m., on Tuesday, Nov. 11, 1919. These improvements will be sold exactly one year from the date of the armistice. Among the improvements to be sold will be Camp Alexander, Camp Hill, part of the Animal Embarkation Depot, various isolated improvements located throughout the city of Newport News, Camp Stuart and the Embarkation Hospital.

During the war more troops, materials and animals were handled through Newport News than any other one port. The hospital at Newport News has accommodated at one time more than 3,000 patients, probably more than any of the other army hospitals. Because of the shortage of storage space the warehouse facilities at Newport News, and there are a number of them, will not be disposed of at this time as it is required for storage purposes.

Full informtion concerning the sale may be obtained from the office of the Chief of the Construction Division of the Army, Washington, D. C., or from the Port Utilities Officer, located at the Administration Building, 23rd Street, Newport News, Va.

SEAPLANES AND FLYING BOATS.

Approximately 200 seaplanes and flying boats, as well as many engines and other accessories, are on sale through the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department. An open sale, under conditions noted below, has been authorized by the Secretary of the Navy, of this surplus stock which is in excess of the present needs of the navy.

On Sept. 22, 1919, bids on much of this material were opened at the Navy Department, but all of them that were under the appraised value were rejected. Twenty-seven seaplanes of various types, and a considerable quantity of equipment, however, were sold, out of a total of 219 seaplanes and flying boats and 441 engines that were offered.

Prospective purchasers may buy directly through the Salvage Section, Bureau of Supplies and Accounts. Sales will be made at the appraised values, subject to prior sale and approval. Endeavor will be made to make the awards in the order of receipt of offers, but this is not guaranteed. The appraised values are subject to change without notice, and the navy reserves the right to reject any or all offers, in part or in whole.

The material offered for sale is of standard manufacture, having been accepted by the navy after stringent inspection. It is being offered for sale only because there is an overstock caused by the reduction in the naval forces since the signing of the armistice. Many of the seaplanes are in the original packing cases and are available for export shipment.

Payment will be made as follows: Prospective purchasers will deposit with the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., 5 per cent of the amount of their offer, with their offer. This deposit shall be by certified check, drawn to order of the Paymaster General of the Navy, or the bond of a surety company acceptable as sureties on Federal bonds in accordance with list of the Treasury Department, Aug. 20, 1918. Upon notification of acceptance of their offer, purchasers will pay the remaining amount due and take delivery within 30 days of the date of acceptance. This final payment will be made, in advance of delivery, to the station where the equipment is stored. Full directions for this final payment will be given in notice of acceptance. The 5 per cent deposit will be forfeited to the Government upon failure to make final payment within 30 days of the notice of award.

The flying boats, seaplanes, engines, spare parts, and accessories will be checked by a representative of the navy at the point of shipment. The purchaser is requested to have a representative present to witness the checking and to inspect the seaplanes, etc., before shipping, as no claim for shortage, quantity, condition or inaccuracy in description will be approved after delivery.

Sales will be on basis of f. o. b. car, lighter, or truck at location stated. Material will be loaded at Government expense on truck, lighters, or in end door box cars, all further charges to be at buyer's expense. Purchasers will be required to pay cash for all deliveries before same are made.

The 51 Hispano-Suiza engines, Lot No. 17, have been withdrawn from sales. These engines will be re-appraised and probably again offered for sale.

Following is the list of successful bidders and prices paid at the sale on Sept. 22, 1919, or which have been accepted since then:

W. J. Byrnes & Company, 52 Broadway, New York City—
- Lot No. 1—2 HS-2-L F-boats, $6,160.00.
- No. 1a—2 Sets spare parts, $1,500.00.
- No. 1e—2 Handling trucks, $200.00.
- No. 2—5 H-16 F-boats, $11,053.00.
- No. 2a—3 Sets spare parts, $2,250.00.
- No. 2b—5 Handling trucks, $300.00.
- No. 4—3 Aero 39-B seaplanes, $3,000.00.
- No. 4a—1 Set Spare parts, $2,500.00.
- No. 4b—5 Handling trucks, $75.00.
- No. 9—1 Boeing Seaplane, $1,500.00.
- No.12—5 Curtis OXXX-6 engines, $1,207.00.
- No. 19—3 Hall-Scott engines, $700.00.

William R. Davis, 404 29th Street, Berkeley, Calif.—
- Lot No. 10—1 Standard Seaplane A-139, $1,600.00.
- No. 13—1 Engine No. 6340, $863.00.

Wilson Bros. Commercial Co., Balbor, Calif.—
- Lot No. 18—1 Hall Scott Engine, A-5-A, 150 H. P., No. 5161, $211.00.
- No. 19—3 Hall-Scott engines, A-7-A, 100 H. P., No. 5884, $257.00; No. 5880, $211.00; No. 6540, $263.00.

Archibald Donald Black, 1069 E. 12th Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.—
- Lot No. 19—2 Hall-Scott engines, A-7-A, 100 H. P., No. 6487 and 6516, $200.00 cash.

American Trans-Oceanic Co., 505 5th Ave., New York City—
- Lot No. 2—1 H-16 type flying boat, $11,053.00.
- No. 2a—1 Set spare parts for H-16, $2,250.00.
- No. 2b—1 Handling truck for H-16, $300.00.
- No. 1—2 HS-2L type flying boats, $6,160.00.
- No. 1a—1 Set spare parts, $1,500.00.
- No. 1e—1 Handling truck, $200.00.

Adams Aerial Transportation Co., 206 Times Bldg., New York City—
- Lot No. 1—1 HS-2-L type flying boat, $6,160.00 (plus $100.00 for boat with radio).
- No. 1a—1 Set spare parts, $1,500.00.
- No. 1e—1 Handling truck, $200.00.

Gerald T. Hanley, 35 Jackson Street, Providence, R. I.—
- Lot No. 1—1 HS-2-L type flying boat, $6,210.00.
- No. 1a—1 Handling truck, $200.00.

Cornerford McLaughlin, 890 Broadway, New York City—
- Lot No. 1—3 HS-2-L type flying boat, $6,160.00.
- No. 1a—2 sets spare parts, $1,500.00.
- No. 1e—1 Handling truck, $200.00.

Aero Limited, Inc., 20 W. 34th Street, New York City—
- Lot No. 1—5 HS-2-L type flying boats, $6,165.00.
- No. 1a—2 Sets spare parts, $1,505.00.
- No. 1e—5 Handling trucks, $200.00.

Brown Company, 213 Hillside Avenue, Berlin, N. H.—
- Lot No. 4—2 Aeromarine type 39-B seaplanes, $3,287.17.
- No. 4b—1 Handling truck for aeromarine type 39-B seaplane, $81.57.

The War Department authorizes publication of the following statements from the Office of the Director of Sales:

The Ordnance Department Salvage Board, through the District Offices at Boston, Baltimore, Philadelphia, and Cleveland, is offering for sale under sealed proposals quan-

(Continued on page 24.)

List of Government Contracts

RAW MATERIALS DIVISION.

Pierce Oil Corp., New York, N. Y.—10,000 gallons Gasoline, $2,150.00.

Panhandle Ref. Company, Wichita Falls, Tex.—20,000 gallons, Gasoline, $4,400.00.

Rio Grande Oil Company, El Paso, Tex.—132,000 gallons Gasoline, $27,390.00.

Atlantic Ref., Philadelphia, Pa.—100,000 gallons Motor Gas, $19,000.00.

Tidewater Oil Company, New York—1,700 Motor Gas. gallons, $378.25.

E. F. Houghton Company, Philadelphia. Pa.—2,500 pounds Cosmir, No. 80, soft, $450.00.

Sinclair Ref. Company, Chicago, Ill.—5,000 gallons Gasoline, $1,085.00.

Midco Oil Sales Company, Chicago, Ill.—9,000 gallons Gasoline, $1,575.00.

Sinclair Ref. Company, Chicago, Ill.—30,000 gallons Gasoline, $6,510.00.

Atlantic Ref. Company, Philadelphia, Pa.—60,000 gallons Motor Gas., $11,400.00.

Sherwood Bros., Baltimore, Md.—3,000 gallons Med Motor, $900.00.

Fiske Bros. Ref. Company, New York.—3,000 pounds Cup Grease, $148.50.

Morris Company, Washington, D. C.—200 gallons Lard Oil, $248.00.

White Star Ref. Company, Detroit, Mich.—12,000 gallons Motor Gas., $2,275.00.

Lawton Ref. Company, Lawton, Okla.—54,000 gallons Aero Gas, $12,690.00.

Pierce Oil Corp., New York.—5,000 gallons Aero Oil, $2,520.00.

Stand Oil Company, Baltimore, Md.—145,000 gallons Motor Gas, $28,275.00.

Texas Company, New York.—5,000 gallons Crude Oil, $500.00.

White Star Ref. Company, Detroit, Mich.—320,000 gallons Fuel Oil, $9,472.00.

White Star Ref. Company, Detroit, Mich.—100,000 gallons Motor Gas, $17,750.00.

Sherwood Bros., Baltimore, Md.—1,200 gallons Crude Oil, $144.00.

Gulf Ref. Company, Pittsburgh, Pa.—34,000 gallons Motor Gas, $8,107.50.

MOTOR AND VEHICLE DIVISION.

Packard Motor Car Company, Detroit, Mich.—Spare Parts, $126,117.53.

Four Wheel Drive Auto Company, Clintonville, Wis.—Spare Parts, $4,773.61.

A. J. Ditlaff Company, Detroit, Mich.—Clutches, $4,200.00.

Fisk Rubber Company, Chicopee Fall, Mass.—4,540 cord casings, $117,495.20.

Prest-O-Lite Company, New York—100 Tanks for Q. M. C. Ambulance, $1,200.00.

Cadillac Motor Car Company, Detroit, Mich.—Spare Parts, $1,363.42.

Harley Davidson Company, Milwaukee, Wis.—Carburetors and parts, $3,868.70.

Acme Wagon Company, Emigsville, Pa.—Wheel for Dump Wagons, $241.20.

Standard Parts Company, New York—Front and Rear Axle Parts, $3,574.64.

Garford Motor Truck Company, Lima, Ohio.—Spare Parts, $34,525.53.

NEW YORK ZONE SUPPLY OFFICE.

Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Coal Company, New York—150 tons Egg Coal, $952.50.

Deleware, Lackamanna and Western Coal Company, New York—250 tons Stove Coal, $1,650.00.

Henry Pols, Inc., New York—8,000 pounds Fresh Beef, $1,250.20.

Hudson Products Company, New York—100 pair Dress Boots, $1,000.00.

Sam E. Hunter, New York—20,000 Fresh Onions, $634.00.

McCauley and Rosenblum, New York—35,000 Potatoes, $1,253.00.

McCauley and Rosenblum, New York—25,000 Potatoes, $895,00.

McCauley and Rosenblum, New York—300,000 Potatoes, $1,924.00.

J. W. Haulenbeck, New York—105,700 pounds Coffee, $1,579.00.

GENERAL SUPPLIES DIVISION.

Ringle Bros., Newark, N. J.—25,000 sheets Waterproof Paper, $1,680.00.

Melton-Rhodes Company, Washington, D. C—Interiors for field desks, $17,056.80.

National Baseball, Schenectady, N. Y.—35,000 Baseballs, $38,500.00.

National Baseball, Schenectady, N. Y.—10,000 Baseballs, $10,000.00.

A. J. Reach Company, Philadelphia, Pa.—Catchers Mitts, $649.00.

A. J. Reach Company, Philadelphia, Pa.—First Baseman's Mitts, $8,299.00.

A. J. Reach Company, Philadelphia, Pa.—10,900 Fielder's Gloves, $32,700.00.

A. J. Reach Company, Philadelphia, Pa.—600 Baseball, sets of 3, $2,004.00.

A. J. Reach Company, Philadelphia, Pa.—1,100 Basket Balls, $8,525.00.

A. J. Reach Company, Philadelphia, Pa.—1,140 Volley Balls, $1,995.00.

A. J. Reach Company, Philadelphia, Pa.—800 Bags Striking and Swivel, $6,000.00.

CONSTRUCTION DIVISION.

Sprague Electric Wks., New York, N. Y.—Electrical, $4,393.49.

Empire Eng. & Supply Co., N. Y.—Electrical, $3,784.00.

General Elec. Co., Washington, D. C.—Electical, $1,354.40 (two orders).

Bailey Elec. Supply Co., New York City—Electrical, $1,041.26.

Western Elec. Co., New York City—Electrical, $1,039.60.

Western Elec. Co., New York City—Electrical, $1,505.88.

Bailey Elec. Supply Co., New York City—Electrical, $807.36.

Western Elec. Co., N. Y.—Electrical, $114.16.

M. B. Austin & Co., Chicago, Ill.—Electrical, $1,325.69.

Pittsburgh Steel Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.—Wire, $929.25.

Kinnear Mfg. Co., Columbus, Ohio—Steel Rolling Doors, $7,420.00.

Youngstown Pressed Steel Co., Ohio—Channels and Angles, $4,977.66.

Excello Gas Ill. Co., Baltimore, Md.—Electrical, $6,339.68.

Detroit Steel Products Co., Detroit, Mich.—Steel Sash, $701.00.

Westinghouse Elec. Mfg. Co., Washington, D. C.—Electric Motors, $428.49.

Buffalo Steam Pump Co., Buffalo, N. Y.—Pump, $112.00.

Vilter Mfg. Co., Milwaukee, Wis.—Refrigerating Machine, $1,316.00.

Ingram-Richardson Co., Beaver Falls, N. Y.—4,000 Enameled Signs, $3,640.00.

(Cancelled—No orders placed on this authorization.) Pipe and Fittings.

American Foundry & Mfg. Co., St. Louis—49 Hydrants and Valves, $1,607.20. (Valves ordered locally.)

(All this material ordered locally.) Floor Sanders.

Lawrence Pump & Engine Works, Pumps (2), $598.00.

The following award has been made by Paints Branch, Raw Materials Division, to satisfy requisitions as follows:

Requisition 7-602-71, Chicago, Ill.—50 gallons White Enamel in one-pint cans, at $2.30 per gallon f. o. b. Chicago, Ill., to J. W. Morteli Co., Kankakee, Ill. Order 3170.

Requisition 5-P-20-97, Camp Gordon, Ga.—167 barrels (180 pounds each) Lime, at $1.65 per barrel f. o. b. Camp Gordon, Ga., to Carolina Portland Cement Co., Atlanta, Ga. Order 2171.

Requisition 3-3305, Philadelphia, Pa.—250 gallons Volatile Mineral Spirits, in 50-gallon wood barrels, at 37 cents per gallon f. o. b. Philadelphia, Pa., to Peaslee-Gaulbert Co., Louisville, Ky. Order 2172. 400 gallons Turpentine, in 50-gallon wood barrels, at $1.60 per gallon f. o. b. Philadelphia, Pa., to Peaslee-Gaulbert Co., Louisville, Ky. Order 2172.

Requisition 5-P-20-197, Ft. Caswell, N. C.—2 pounds Cyanide of Potassium, f. o. b. Ft. Caswell, N. C., to J. T. Baker Chemical Co., Easton, Pa. Order 2403.

Requisition 13-105, San Francisco, Calif.—600 bottles Furniture Polish, in 4-oz. bottles, f. o. b. San Francisco, Cal., at 10 cents per bottle, to R. M. Hollingshead Co., Camden, N J. Order 2175. 1,200 bottles Furniture Polish, in 12-oz. bottles, f. o. b. San Francisco, Cal., at 21 cents per bottle, to R. M. Hollinghead Co., Camden, N. J. Order 2175.

Requisition 7-8-2273, Camp Funston, Kan.—25 barrels (180 pounds each) High Calcium Hydrated Lime, at $2.65 per barrel f. o. b. Camp Funston, Kan., to Glencoe Lime & Cement Co., St. Louis, Mo. Order 2169.

Requisition 2-1589, Governor's Island, N. Y—30,000 pounds Napthalene, in paper lined wooden barrels, f. o. b. Governor's Island, N. Y., at .055 per pound, to F. J. Lewis Mfg. Co., Chicago, Ill. Order 2174.

RAILROADS AND WHEAT MOVEMENT.

Walker D Hines, Director General of Railroads, authorized the following statement:

My associates and I have been, and are, giving most earnest consideration to the transportation of wheat, but it is important to have it clearly understood that the present inability to transport the wheat is due to causes which the Railroad Administration can not control. On May 20, and again on May 29, the Railroad Administration issued notices to the public that in view of an expected large crop of wheat and the necessity of utilizing all available railroad equipment to the fullest possible extent, the wheat crop would have to be handled under the permit system, under which wheat would not be accepted for transportation until there were facilities for unloading it at destination. The permit system, which is administered in connection with the Grain Corporation, was put into effect, in accordance with public notice, on August 1, and since that time permits for the shipment of wheat have been issued only when there were facilities at destination for unloading it. The reason the Railroad Administration has not been supplying more cars for wheat is that the elevators are full at the proposed destinations, and consequently the wheat could not be unloaded from the cars. It is absolutely necessary to avoid a situation where vast numbers of railroad cars would be filled with grain which could not be disposed of at destination, because this would result in practically taking the cars out of transportation service and using them for storage and depriving the public generally of cars which are badly needed for business of every sort.

The Railroad Administration is prepared as an emergency measure to provide ample freight cars to take care of all wheat that can be unloaded out of cars at destination, giving preference to wheat on the ground. The situation thus becomes one of finding elevator capacity to take care of the wheat at destination. My associates and I are using every endeavor to improve this situation through co-operation with the United States. Grain Corporation, and that corporation is following up the matter in a most active way. It must be appreciated, however, that there are world-wide limitations upon the extent to which grain can be immediately moved out of the elevators on account of conditions in the foreign markets and conditions of ocean shipping, and it will be exceedingly difficult to overcome these limitations. Just as fast as elevator capacity can be provided at destination the Railroad Administration proposes to give preference to the wheat movement and furnish cars to move it, but it would make the situation worse and greatly injure transportation generally to tie up cars by loading them with wheat which could not be unloaded at destination.

GOVERNMENT DECISIONS AFFECTING BUSINESS

CUSTOMS.

(T. D. 38112.)

Common Carrier.

Discontinuing shipment of merchandise in customs custody under the bond of the Hudson Navigation Co., approved May 14, 1908.

Treasury Department, Aug. 26, 1919.

Sir: The department is in receipt of your letter of the 15th instant, transmitting an application by the Hudson Navigation Co. for the discontinuance of the shipment of merchandise in customs custody under the bond of said company, approved May 14, 1908.

As it appears that the company is not transporting freight in bond and will not further engage therein, the discontinuance of the shipment of merchandise under said bond is hereby approved.

You will note the fact on the bond and hold the same without cancellation to meet any liability which may have accrued thereunder.

Respectfully, JAMES H. MOYLE,
(18538.) Assistant Secretary.
Collector of Customs, New York.

(T. D. 38113.)

Entry and clearance of vessels.

Article 110 of the Customs Regulations of 1915, as amended by T. D. 37374 (par. 40), further amended.

Treasury Department, Aug. 23, 1919.

To collectors of customs:

With the concurrence of the Department of Commerce, article 110 of the Customs Regulations of 1915, as amended by T. D. 37374 (par. 40), dated Sept. 20, 1917, is hereby further amended so as to permit vessels to take on sea stores under the same conditions as fuel, but not ship's stores.

(106822.) L. S. ROWE,
Assistant Secretary.

(T. D. 38114.)

Coumarin—Coal-tar product.

Appeal authorized from decision by the Board of United States General Appraisers of July 3, 1919 (Abstract 43261), involving the classification of coumarin, a coal-tar product.

Treasury Department, Aug. 27, 1919.

Sir: The department refers to your letter of the 20th instant, inviting attention to a decision of the Board of United States General Appraisers, Abstract 43261, dated July 3, 1919, involving the classification of coumarin, a coal-tar product.

The merchaindise was assesed with duty as a coal-tar flavor at the rate of 30 per cent ad valorem under Group III, section 500, act of 1916, but was held to be dutiable under Group II, section 500, act of 1916, at the rate of 15 per cent ad valorem, plus 2½ cents per pound under section 501 of that act.

In accordance with your recommendation, you are hereby requested to file, in the name of the Secretary of the Treasury, an application with the United States Court of Customs Appeals for a review of the said decision, in accordance with the provision of subsection 29 of section 28 of the tariff act of Aug. 5, 1909.

Respectfully, JAMES H. MOYLE,
(104297.) Assistant Secretary.
Assistant Attorney General, New York.

Board of General Appraisers.

Summary of decisions of the Board of General Appraisers.

Treasury Department, Sept. 2, 1919.

The following abstracts of decisions of the Board of United States General Appraisers at New York are published for the information and guidance of officers of the customs and others concerned. While the decisions are not of sufficient general interest to print in full, the summary herein given will be of assistance to customs officials in easily locating cases and tracing important facts.

L. S. ROWE,
Assistant Secretary.

Board 1—McClelland, Sullivan, and Brown
Board 2—Fischer, Howell, and Weller.
Board 3—Waite, Hay, and Adamson.

Before Board 3, Aug. 18, 1919.

Soya Beans.

No. 43322.—Protests 851746, etc., of Wm. A. Brown & Co. (New York).

Soya Beans.—Merchandise classified as beans at 1 cent per pound under paragraph 199, tariff act of 1913, is claimed free of duty as soya beans under paragraph 606.

Opinion by Waite, G. A. Merchandise invoiced as bean sauce, dried beans, prepared beans, beans prepared, sauce, and beans salted, found by the Government chemist to be prepared soya beans, was held entitled to free entry under paragraph 606.

Ginger.

No. 43323.—Protests 931388, etc., of Wm. A. Brown & Co. (New York).

Ginger, not Preserved or Candied—Requisition.—Salted ginger in casks and medicinal ginger, classified at 25 cent ad valorem as vegetable, prepared, under paragraph 200, tariff act of 1913, or as pickles under paragraph 201, is claimed dutiable at 1 cent per pound under paragraph 235 as "ginger root, underground and not preserved or candied."

Certain items were held dutiable, as claimed, under paragraph 225 on the authority of Abstract 42337 (35 Treas. Dec., 307).

Waite, General Appraiser: * * * At the hearing counsel for the Government moved to dismiss as to entries 118812 and 190776 in protest 921445 and entry 4313 in protest 931499 upon the ground that the protests were filed after the expiration of 30 days from the time of liquidation. Decision upon this motion was reserved and the question is now before us for decision. It appears as to entry 118812 that the protest was filed more than 30 days after liquidation, liquidation having been made on March 5, 1918, and the protest filed on April 5, 1918. The motion of Government counsel to dismiss the protest as to this entry is therefore granted.

As to entry 4313 in protest 931499 and entry 190776 in protest 931445 it appears from the reports of the collector, which reports are undisputed, that reliquidations were made involving these entries, the facts appearing as follows:

Entry 4313 was liquidated on March 25, 1916. The protest was lodged July 13, 1918, more than 30 days after liquidation. A reliquidation was made on July 6, 1918, against which the protest is lodged, but this reliquidation was made in pursuance of a decision of the Board of General Appraisers.

It has many times been held that a reliquidation made by the collector to execute an order of the Board of General Appraisers will give no new right of protest to the importer. Note the case of Pustet & Co., G. A. 6050 (T. D. 26385), and case of William Wetstein, G. A. 6200 (T. D. 26848). The motion of Government counsel to dismiss protest 931499 as to entry 4313 is therefore granted.

Entry 190776 (protest 931445) was liquidated on December 31, 1917, and protest was lodged April 5, 1918. A reliquidation was made on March 22, 1918, on this entry, under authority of T. D. 4972, to satisfy the claims in another protest.

The rule of law adopted with reference to a motion of this kind, where there has been a reliquidation, as is the case with entry 190776 (protest 931445), was stated, we think in accordance with the decisions upon that point, by Judge Summerville in the case of Charles D. Stone & Co., G. A. 5406 (T. D. 24623), where he said:

The rule deducible from these decisions (referring to cited decisions of the board and the courts) is that a voluntary reliquidation of an entry by a collector, which results in a change in the rate or the amount of duty, is, for the purpose of filing protests, to be considered as an abandonment of any previous liquidation, and as reopening the whole entry so that protest can legally be made against the decision of the collector in any particular, even though his decision passed unchallenged by protest when the entry was previously liquidated, provided that the reliquidation is not made to comply with a change in the law, or is not one made by order of the Secretary of the Treasury in remitting penal duties, or is not made in accordance with a decision of this board.

The facts with reference to entry 190776 may be stated as follows: Several classes of goods were entered and liquidation made. For the purposes of illustration we will say there were four classes of goods. Separate protests were filed on classes 2, 3, and 4, within the proper time after liquidation. No protest was filed on class 1, involved, let us say, in the case now before us. Reliquidation was subsequently made, for instance, on class 4 to satisfy that protest. By reason of that reliquidation the importer contends for the right to file a protest on class 1, wherein there had been no reliquidation and no previous protest filed. We do not think the decisions go so far as to warrant the filing of a protest on class 1 by reason of the fact that a reliquidation had been made on class 4 to satisfy a protest not covering the goods in class 1.

The reliquidation, the basis of the claim in this case, is not a voluntary reliquidation, and the goods involved are not the subject of reliquidation. Hence we conclude that the case is distinguished from the cases cited under the rule above quoted. The motion to dismiss is granted. * * *

Before Board 2, Aug. 21, 1919.

Felt Saddle Cloths.

No. 43324.—Protest 931233 of Early-Cain Co. (Memphis).

Felt Saddle Cloths.—Goods invoiced as felt saddle cloths and classified as manufactures of cotton at 30 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 266, tariff act of 1913, are claimed free of duty as saddlery under paragraph 530.

Opinion by Weller, G. A. From an examination of the record and the official sample the protest was overruled.

Before Board 3, Aug. 21, 1919.

American Goods Returned.

No. 43325.—Protest 930808 of Bendict Manufacturing Co. (Rochester).

American Goods Returned—Regulations.—Two cases of silverware are here claimed entitled to free entry as American goods returned under paragraph 404, tariff act of 1913.

Opinion by Hay, G. A. While it was found that the silverware in question is of American origin, the protest was overruled for the reason that the regulations had not been complied with. G. A. 7713 (T. D. 35330) and United States v. Saunders (6 Ct. Cust. Appls., 86; T. D. 35337) cited.

No. 43326.—Protest 931591 of John L. Vandiver (Philadelphia).

American Goods Returned—Regulations.—Certain articles shipped out of this country were unclaimed by the consignee and returned to the United States. They are claimed entitled to free entry under paragraph 404.

Opinion by Hay, G. A. On the authority of G. A. 7713 (T. D. 35330) the right of free entry was denied, the regulations of the Secretary of the Treasury not having been complied with.

The following instructions are published for the information and guidance of customs officers and others concerned:

1. Decisions of the Board of United States General Appraisers adverse to the Government will, if not appealed from, take effect 60 days after their respective dates, except that decisions based on protests filed in Alaska and in the insular and other outside possessions of the United States will take effect 90 days after their respective dates, in accordance with subsection 29 of section 28 of the act of Aug. 5, 1909. Entries covering the merchandise the subject of such decisions will be reliquidated in harmony therewith at the expiration of the period mentioned, except that entries covering merchandise the subject of decisions of the board which follow a given decision of the Court of Customs Appeals involving the same issue will be reliquidated immediately upon receipt of orders from the board.

2. Entries the subject of protests which have not been forwarded to the board, and which are covered in principle by a given decision of the Court of Customs Appeals, will be reliquidated in harmony with the said decision after 30 days have elapsed from the date thereof.

3. Unliquidated entries which involve issues covered by a given decision of the Court of Customs Appeals, and which would in ordinary course be liquidated within 30 days after

(Continued on page 24.)

REQUESTS FOR SEALED PROPOSALS.

Department of Interior.

GENERAL LAND OFFICE.

Sealed proposals in duplicate will be received in the General Land Office until 12 o'clock noon, Monday, Dec. 8, 1919, and then opened, for furnishing and delivering iron posts with brass caps, for public-land survey corners, for use during the fiscal year 1920, in accordance with plans and specifications for manufacture and delivery, copies of which may be obtained upon application to the chief clerk of the General Land Office, who will also furnish blank forms of proposals. The right is reserved to reject any and all bids or to accept or reject any part thereof in the discretion of the Commissioner of the General Land Office Proposals should be securely enveloped, marked: "Proposals for Iron Posts," and addressed to the Chief Clerk of the General Land Office, Washington, D. C., Room 5334.

Sealed proposals will be received in this Department until 2 o'clock p. m., Thursday, Nov. 6, 1919, for furnishing 8,900 sets, more or less, or rollers and hangers for use in mounting the General Land Office map of the United States for 1920. Form of proposal, including specifications for the work, will be supplied on application. All proposals must be securely enveloped, marked "Proposals for Map Rollers and Hangers," and be addressed to the Secretary of the Interior, Washington, D. C. The right is reserved to reject any and all bids, or to accept or reject any part thereof in the discretion of the Department.

S. G. HOPKINS,
Assistant Secretary.

Department of Commerce.

CENSUS BUREAU.

Sealed Proposals, marked, "Proposals for 80 cases, dimensions 7 feet 3-8 inches high, 6 feet wide and 1 foot 8 7-8 inches deep, all outside dimensions and have 5 horizontal shelves 20 inches deep and 13 inches apart," and inclosed in an envelope addressed, "Chief Clerk, Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C.," will be received until 2 o'clock p. m., Oct. 17, 1919, and then opened. For blank proposals, specifications, plans and particulars address "The Chief Clerk, Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce. Washington, D. C.

War Department.

The Machinery and Engineering Materials Division will receive bids until Oct. 29 for furnishing four double-door iron cabinets. (Circular No. M. E. 61.) Bids will be received until Oct. 29 for furnishing electrical supplies. (Circular No. M. E. 62.) Bids will be received until Oct. 27 for furnishing 100 junction boxes. (Circular No. M. E. 63.) Bids will be received until Oct. 27 for fuse blocks, clamps, copper wire, instrument wire. (Circular No. M. E. 64.) Circular Proposal M E. 58 has been cancelled, the material not to be purchased by this division.

The Construction Division has invited proposals for furnishing the following material:

Seven thousand railroad ties, for Q. M. 368A, Brownsville, Texas. (Proposal No. 228.) Bids to be opened Oct. 22.

Plumbing material, for Fort Armstrong, Honolulu. (Proposal No. 237.) Bids to be opened Oct. 22.

Motor, 40 H. P., for Madison Barracks, N. Y. (Proposal No. 238.)

The Clothing and Equipage Division has invited proposals for furnishing the following material:

250,00 pillows. (Circular No. 67.) Bids to be opened Oct. 28.

150,000 mattresses. (Circular No. 68.) Bids to be opened Oct. 28.

100,000 mattresses. (Circular No. 69.) Bids to be opened Oct. 28.

499,750 bronze Victory Buttons and 10,250 silver Victory Buttons. (Circular No. 70.) Bids to be opened Nov. 13.

The Medical and Hospital Supplies Division will receive sealed proposals until Nov. 4 for furnishing 100 special high speed hand centrifuges. (Circular No. 65.)

The General Supplies Division will receive sealed proposals as follows:

Commodity Branch No. 1—Buyer, H. K. Ambler, Room 1750, 11 a. m., Oct. 23, 1919—

Rivets, Steel, Tinned, 5-32 in x 1 in., round head, 4,000 each.

Rivets, Steel, Tinned, 1-8 in. x 5-8 in., round head, 5,000 each.

Commodity Branch No. 2—Buyer, W. B. Mitchell, Room 1747, 12 noon, Oct. 22, 1919—

Polish, Metal, Liquid, 250 each.

Barrels, Sugar, 200 each.

Commodity Branch No. 1—Buyer, C. P. Abdill, Room 1748, 12 noon, Oct. 30—

Coppers, Soldering, 2½ pounds, 300 each.

Coppers, Soldering, 2½ pounds, 120 each.

Commodity Branch No. 1—Buyer, H. K. Ambler, Room 1750, 11 a. m., Oct. 28—

Screws, Brass, 1 in., No. 16, flat head, 100 gross.

Screws, Brass, 2½ in., No. 10, flat head, 100 gross.

The Paints Branch, Raw Materials Division, has invited proposals to satisfy requistions as follows:

Requisition No. 8-15640—2,400 bottles Liquor Cresolis Comp U. S. P., 150 gallons Disinfectant. Opening date Oct. 22, 1919.

Requisition No. 0-10, Ft. H. G. Wright, N. Y.—49 gallons Blue Gray Paint, 100 gallons Graphite Paint, 69 gallons Graphite Paint, 35 gallons Varnish. Opening date Oct. 23.

Requisition No. 14-32113. Washington, D. C.—1,000 gallons Floor Polish, 50 pounds Shellac, Dry, White, 2,000 pounds Floor Wax. Opening date Oct. 23, 1919.

Requisition No. 12-14738, 16-9983, 9-115, 8-14841, 13-320, 13-66092—5,340 gallons Turpentine. Opening date Oct. 24, 1919.

Requisition No. 0-11, Ft. Terry, N. Y.—50 gallons Blue Gray Paint, 100 gallons Graphite Paint, 72 gallons Graphite Paint, 42 gallons Varnish. Opening date, Oct. 23, 1919.

Requisition No. 296, Camp Sherman, Ohio—150 pounds Paste Wood Filler. Oak, 50 gallons Drier, 100 pounds Drop Black in Japan. 25 gallons White Shellac Varnish, 25 gallons Orange Shellac Varnish, 50 gallons Oil Stain, Light Oak; 50 gallons Oil Stain, Golden Oak; 200 gallons Varnish. Opening date Oct. 24, 1919.

Requisition No. 12-14783, 1-601-181, 4-2495, 16-9983, 8-14841, 7-60267—13,800 gallons Volatile Mineral Spirits. Opening date Oct. 24, 1919.

Requisition No. 13-125, 13-0-4115, 13-83075—175 pounds Drop Black in Japan, 520 pounds Vermillion or Papa Red in Oil, 500 gallons White Paint, 2,000 Venetian Red in Oil, 5,000 pounds Putty. Opening date Oct. 27, 1919.

Requisition No. 3-3317, Philadelphia, Pa.—Metallic Brown in Oil, 500 pounds; Burnt Senna in Oil, 200 pounds; Burnt Umber in Oil, 200 pounds; Chrome Yellow in Oil, 500 pounds; Drier, 300 gallons; Floor Polish, 300 gallons; Putty, 600 pounds; Varnish, 250 gallons; Drop Black in Oil, 500 pounds; Whiting, 10 barrels. Opening date Oct. 27.

Requisition No. 26065, Newport News, Va.—Paint, Varnish, etc., in various quantities. Opening date Oct. 28.

Requisition No. 12, Fort Michie, N. Y.—Blue Gray Paint, 24 gallons; Graphite Paint, 74 gallons; Varnish, 14 gallons. Opening date Oct. 25.

Requisition No. 13-125, Paints, Oils, etc. Opening date Oct. 30.

Navy Department.

The Bureau of Supplies and Accounts of the Navy Department has issued notice of proposed purchases of the following material. Bidders desiring to submit proposals should request the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., to send schedules covering the material which they propose to offer.

(The material desired is stated first, followed by the quantity needed, the navy yard at which delivery is to be made and the schedule number.)

Miscellaneous.

4710. Ash, soda; 30,000 pounds; White Plains, Md.

4731. Bearings, double thrust; Miscellaneous; East and West yards.

4681. Bins, racks, etc., steel; Miscellaneous; Philadelphia.

4590. Boilers, water-tube; 36; Norfolk and Brooklyn.

4747. Bolts, stud, naval; 3,250; Boston.

4747. Bolts, standard, brass; Miscellaneous; Boston.

4587. Cameras, aerial convoy; 6; Washington.

4653. Caps, brass; 300; New York.

4716. Capstans and spares; Miscellaneous; Eastern and Western yards.

4703. Chloride, carbon, tetra; 2,000 pounds; Washington.

4611. Coal, steaming; Miscellaneous; Various Eastern yards.

4611. Coal, semi-bituminous; Miscellaneous; Various Eastern yards.

4610. Coal, bituminous; Miscellaneous; Various Eastern yards.

4609. Coal, anthracite; Miscellaneous; Various Eastern yards.

4665. Covering, furniture, cotton; 30,000 yards; South Brooklyn.

4756. Files, superfine; Miscellaneous; Newport, R. I.

4749. Flooring, Douglas fir; 70,000 feet; Mare Island.

4700. Gasoline and distillate; Miscellaneous; Western yards.

4706. Hose, copper, flexible; 600 feet; Philadelphia.

4707. Hose, air; 800 feet; Philadelphia.

4709. Lavatories; 10; South Brooklyn.

4754. Lockers, steel; 1,076; Brooklyn.

4727. Track, railway, material; Miscellaneous; Mare Island and Brooklyn.

4692. Pipe, steel, black; Miscellaneous; Puget Sound.

4695. Primer, bituminous enamel; 101,000 pounds; Puget Sound.

4794. Redwood, live; Miscellaneous; Mare Island.

4726. Rope, steel, wire; 13,200 feet; Mare Island.

4697. Scales, fluid-pressure; 7; Newport, R. I.

4757. Sections, shelving; 55; Washington.

4735. System, shavings and dust collector and equipment; Miscellaneous; Philadelphia.

4656. Tracers, interior; 100,000; f. o. b. cars or on wharf.

Machine and Machine Tools.

4585. Blowers, forced-draft; 24; Brooklyn, Norfolk, Mare Island.

4685. Lathes, bench; 7; Newport, R. I.

4588. Machine, welding, electric; 1; Washington.

4698. Machines, polishing and finishing; 7; Newport, R. I.

4719. Press, washer, motor-driven; 1; Brooklyn.

4734. Pumps and spares; Miscellaneous; Eastern and Western yards.

4729. Pumps, testing; 7; Newport, R. I.

4586. Pumps, turbine driven; 8; Brooklyn, Mare Island.

4720. Pumps, fresh water, centrifugal; Miscellaneous; Brooklyn, Mare Island.

4691. Resaw, band; 1; San Diego, Calif.

4736. Rolls, balancing, clamps and counter-shafts; 8; Philadelphia.

4704. Saws, metal, slitting; 84; South Brooklyn.

Electrical Supplies.

4744. Boxes, junction; 60; Boston.

4684. Cable; 75,000 feet; Brooklyn.

4728. Cable, single-conductor; 1,604 feet; Philadelphia.

4660. Carbons, searchlight; Miscellaneous; Eastern and Western yards.

4746. Conduit, steel, and fittings; Miscellaneous; Boston.

4745. Cable, electric; Miscellaneous; Boston.

4744. Panels, telephone; 3; Boston.

4755. Sets, turbo generator; Miscellaneous; Puget Sound.

4744. Switchboard, telephone; 1; Boston.

4744. Switches; 16; Boston.

Metals.

4748. Brass, naval rolled, bar; 69,300 pounds; Boston and Brooklyn.

4748. Bronze, manganese, ingot; 50,000 pounds; Brooklyn.

4748. Copper, bar, round; Miscellaneous; Eastern yards.

4782. Metal, monel, bar; 2,300 pounds; Brooklyn.

4693. Steel, slab; Miscellaneous; Mare Island.

4705. Steel, sheet; 150 sheets; Washington.

4771. Steel, plate; Miscellaneous; Mare Island.

List of Recent Government Departmental Publications

* Document for sale by Superintendent of Documents.

† Distribution by office issuing document, free if unaccompanied by a price.

‡ Document not obtainable.

Council of National Defense

RECONSTRUCTION RESEARCH DIVISION.

Readjustment and reconstruction information: 1, Readjustment and reconstruction activities in foreign countries. 1919. 188 p. †

Court of Claims.

Bethlehem Steel Co. v. United States; evidence for claimant [and] defendant. [1919.] no. 28693, p. 1089-1110. ‡

Cook, Willard R., & Co., Incorporated. Willard R. Cook and Company (Inc.) v. United States; evidence for claimant. [1919.] no. 33984, p. 15-202. ‡

Friedman. Henry Friedman v. United States; evidence for plaintiff. [1919.] no. 33982, p. 5-7. ‡

Hillsboro Dredging Company. John B. Sutton, trustee of Hillsboro Dredging Company, v. United States; evidence for claimant. [1919.] Law no. 33983, p. 32-65. ‡

Hingston & Pihl. Edward J. Hingston and Olaf R. Pihl [doing business under firm name of Hingston & Pihl] v. United States; evidence for defendants. [1919.] no. 27283, p. 287-414. ‡

New York Continental Filtration Jewell Company v. United States; evidence for defendant. [1919.] no. 31505, p. 755-973. ‡

Norfolk County Water Co. v. United States; evidence for claimant. [1919.] no. 33968, p. 9-30. ‡

Torbert. A. C. Torbert v. United States; evidence for plaintiff. [1919.] no. 34108, p. 15-46. ‡

Vocational Education Board

Commercial education, organization and administration; [by F. G. Nichols]. June, 1919. 68 p. il. (Bulletin 34; Commercial series 3.) †

Electric welding; [by Edward Matteossian]. May, 1919. 20 p. il. (Opportunity monograph; Vocational rehabilitation series 40.) [Prepared in cooperation with Office of Surgeon General, War Department, and Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, Navy Department.] †

Federal Reserve Board.

Federal reserve bulletin, July, 1919; [v. 5, no. 7]. 1919. iv+611-698+ii p. il. 4to. [Monthly.] † Paper, 20c single copy, $2 a yr.

Federal Trade Commission.

Prices. Report on resale price maintenance. July 11, 1919. 3 p. (H. doc. 145.) ‡

Fuel Administration.

Petroleum. Prices of petroleum and its products during the war; by Joseph E. Pogue, assisted by Isador Lubin. 1919. 55 p. il. 7 pl. [Prepared by Oil Division of Fuel Administration in cooperation with Planning and Statistics Division of War Industries Board. Also issued as W. I. B. price bulletin 36 for which see in this catalogue p. 53.] * Paper, 5c.

Government Printing Office.

DOCUMENTS OFFICE.

Mines, explosives, fuel, gas, gasoline, petroleum, publications for sale by superintendent of documents. June, 1919. 24 p. (Price list 58, 6th edition.) †

Monthly catalogue, United States public documents, no. 294; June, 1919. 1919. p. 637-710. * Paper, 10c single copy, $1.10 a yr.

Roads, list of publications for sale by superintendent of documents. May, 1919. 8 p. (Price list 45, 9th edition.) †

Soils and fertilizers, publications for sale by superintendent of documents. May, 1919. 22+[2] p. (Price list 46, 12th edition.) †

Geographic Board.

Decisions of Geographic Board, May 7 [and June 4, 1919, with Report of sub-committee of Geographic Board on system for transliterating Russian alphabetic characters in spelling of place names, Mar. 10, 1919, and with Decisions of Philippine Committee on Geographical Names approved by United States Geographic Board, Mar. 5, 1919]. [1919.] 34 p. †

Interior Department.

Note.—The decisions of the Department of Interior in pension cases are issued in slips and in signatures, and the decisions in land cases are issued in signatures, both being published later in bound volumes. Subscribers may deposit $1 with the Superintendent of Documents and receive the contents of a volume of the decisions of either kind in separate parts as they are issued. Prices for bound volumes furnished upon application to the Superintendent of Documents.

Forest fires. Expenditure of $500,000 to fight forest fires in Idaho. July 23, 1919. 1 p. (H. doc. 158.) ‡

Irrigation projects. Order, Lower Yellowstone project, Mont.,-N. Dak. July 8, 1919. 1 p. 4to. †

— Public notice, Carlsbad project, N. Mex., 3d unit. June 24, 1919. 2 p. 4to. †

— Public notice, Umatilla project, Oreg., lands of Quick & McFall, secs. 16, 17, 20, 21, 4-28. June 27, 1919. 2 p. 4to. †

— Public notice, Yuma project, Ariz.-Cal., farm unit C, sec. 23, 10-25. June 14, 1919. 1 p. 4to. †

— Public notice, Yuma project, Ariz.-Cal., lot 1 and NE¼ NW¼, sec. 31, 16-22. July 1, 1919. 1 p. 4to. †

Pensions. [Decisions of Department of Interior in appealed pension and bountyland claims, v. 20, slips] 114-118. [1919.] Each 3p. or 7 p.

Public lands. Decisions of Department of Interior in cases relating to public lands, Feb. 1, 1917-Dec. 31, 1918; edited by George A. Warren and A. W. Patterson. 1919. v. 46, xxv+638 p. [Also issued in separate signatures. These decisions are made up in the Office of the Solicitor for the Department of Interior, but are promulgated by the Secretary of the Interior. Contains also decisions of Dec. 31, 1915, and Jan. 26, June 28 and 29, 1916.] * Cloth, $1.75.

— Decisions [of Department of Interior in cases] relating to public lands, v. 47, [signatures] 1-3. [1919.] p. 1-48.

ALASKAN ENGINEERING COMMISSION.

Alaska railroad record, v. 3, no. 34-38; July 1-29, 1919. Anchorage, Alaska [1919]. p. 265-304, large 8vo. [Weekly.]

Note.—The purpose of the Alaska railroad record is to furnish each week in a concise form current information concerning the operation and construction of the Government railway system in Alaska. It is furnished free to United States Governmen departments, representatives of foreign governments, public libraries, and employes of the Alaskan Engineering Commission. Others desiring this publication may obtain it at the subscription price of $1 per year, single copy 5c. Remittances for subscriptions may be forwarded to the Alaska Railroad Record, Anchorage, Alaska.

EDUCATION BUREAU.

Alabama. Educational study of Alabama. 1919. 522 p. il. 15 p. of pl. (Bulletin 41, 1919.) * Paper, 50c.

Americanization, v. 1, no. 11; July 1, 1919. [1919.] 16 p. 4to. [Monthly. Published by Americanization Division.]

Note.—Copies of this publication will be furnished without charge to all newspapers and magazines and agencies engaged in Americanization work and to officials of the United States Government. Address all communications to Americanization Division, Department of Interior, Washington, D. C.

Barnard, Henry. Life of Henry Barnard, first commissioner of education, 1867-70; by Bernard C. Steiner. 1919. 131 p. (Bulletin 8, 1919.) * Paper, 15c.

Gardening. United States School Garden Army: Garden manual for southwestern region. 1919. 47 p. il. 4to. †

— Lessons in gardening for Central States region. 1919. 18 p. il. 4to. (Garden manual no. 2.) †

Italy. Education in Italy; by Walter A. Montgomery. 1919. 29 p. (Bulletin 36, 1919.) [Advance sheets from Biennial survey of education, 1916-18.] * Paper, 5c.

Library service. National library service bulletin 6; [June, 1919]. 1919. 52 p. Prepared in Educational Extension Division.] †

School life, v. 3, no. 1 and 2; July 1 and 16, 1919. [1919.] Each 16 p. 4to. [Semimonthly.] * Paper, 50c a yr.

Note.—School life is mailed free to State, city, and county superintendents, principals of high schools, and a few other administrative officers. Others desiring copies may obtain them from the Superintendent of Documents at the price stated above.

Switzerland. Education in Switzerland, 1916-18; by Peter H. Pearson. 1919. 26 p. (Bulletin 38, 1919.) [Advance sheets from Biennial survey of education, 1916-18.] * Paper, 5c.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

Note.—The publications of the United States Geological Survey consist of annual reports, bulletins, Mineral resources, Professional papers, and Water-supply papers; and maps, Monographs, and folios of the Geologic atlas and the Topographic atlas of the United States, which are sold at prices ranging from 5c to $11 each. A wholesale rate has been established for topographic and geologic folios, so that a discount of 40 per cent from the retail price is now allowed to all orders the net cost of which amounts to $3 or more. This rate applies on an order of either maps or folios alone or for maps and folios together, but does not apply to the folios sold at 5c each on account of damage by fire. Address the Director of the Geological Survey, Washington.

Alaska. Water-power investigations and mining developments in southeastern Alaska; papers by G. H. Canfield, Theodore Chapin, and R. M. Overbeck. 1919. ii+43-136 p. 2 maps. (Bulletin 692 B.) †

Contents.—Water-power investigations in southeastern Alaska; by George H. Canfield. —Mining developments in Ketchikan district; by Theodore Chapin.—Geology and mineral resources of west coast of Chichagof Island; by R. M. Overbeck.

Farnham anticline, Carbon County, Utah; by Frank R. Clark. July 3, 1919. il 1-13 p. il. 1 pl. map. (Bulletin 711 A.) †

Gems and precious stones in 1918; by Waldemar T. Schaller. July 16, 1919. [1]+7-14 p. [From Mineral resources, 1918, pt. 2.] †

Magnesium in 1918; by Ralph W. Stone. July 28, 1919. ii+13-21 p. [From Mineral resources, 1918, pt. 1.] †

Mineral production of United States in 1916: Introduction, by H. D. McCaskey; Summary, by Martha B. Clark. June 28, 1919. il+1a-70a p. il. 1 tab. in pocket. [From Mineral resources, 1916, pt. 1.] †

Note.—The table is: Mineral products of United States, calendar years 1907-16; compiled by Martha B. Clark.

Publications. New publications, list 137; July 1, 1919. [1919.] 3 p. [Monthly.] †

INDIAN AFFAIRS OFFICE.

Accounting. General accounting for Indian service, effective July 1, 1919. 1919. 23 p. il. 4to. ‡

LAND OFFICE, GENERAL.

Note.—The General Land Office publishes a large general map of the United States which is sold at $1; and also separate maps of the States and Territories in which public lands are to be found, which are sold at 25c per sheet. The map of California is in 2 sheets. Address the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C.

MAPS.

United States, including Territories and insular possessions, showing extent of public surveys, national parks and monuments, Indian, military, bird and game reservations, national forests, railroads, canals, and other details [with insets]; corrected to June 30, 1918. Scale, 37 m. equals 1 in. Sackett & Wilhelms Corps., New York, 1919. 59.4 x 82.5 in. * $1.

Alaska; with inset, Aleutian Islands.

List of Recent Government Departmental Publications

American Samoa: Manua Group; Rose I.; Tutuila Isl.
Canal Zone; with inset, Isthmus of Panama, showing location of canal.
Hawaiian Islands; with insets, Guam or Cuajan Island; Palmyra Island.
Philippine Islands.
Porto Rico and Virgin Islands of U. S.

MINES BUREAU.

Coal. Burning steam sizes of anthracite with or without admixture of soft coal; [based on article by William P. Frey]. 1919. 8 p. il. (Technical paper 220.) [Prepared by Fuel Administration in collaboration with Mines Bureau. Reprint of Fuel Administration Engineering bulletin 5.] * Paper, 5c.

Lead chlorid. Vapor pressure of lead chloride; by E. D. Eastman and L. H. Duschak. [1st edition.] [June] 1919. 16 p. il. 2 p. of pl. (Technical paper 225.) [Includes lists of Mines Bureau publications on mineral technology.] * Paper, 5c.

Mine accidents. Monthly statement of coal-mine fatalities in United States, May, 1919; compiled by Albert H. Fay. [1st edition.] [July] 1919. 14 p. * Paper, 5c.

Petroleum investigations and productions of helium; [articles] by Van. H. Manning [and Andrew Stewart]. [1st edition.] [June, 1919.] iii+63–87 p. (Bulletin 178C.) †
Contents.—Petroleum investigations; [by Van. H. Manning].—Production of helium for use in airships; [by Andrew Stewart].

Publications. New publications, list 69; July, 1919. [1919.] oblong 48mo. [These lists are published in the form of postal cards.] †

War minerals, nitrogen fixation, and sodium cyanide; by Van. H. Manning. [1st edition.] [June] 1919. iii+41–61 p. (Bulletin 178 B.) [Date of publication on verso of title-page incorrectly given as June, 1918.] * Paper, 5c.

PATENT OFFICE.

Note.—The Patent Office publishes Specifications and drawings of patents in single copies. These are not enumerated in this catalogue, but may be obtained for 5c each at the Patent Office.

A variety of indexes, giving a complete view of the work of the Patent Office from 1790 to date, are published at prices ranging from 25c to $10 per volume and may be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents. The Rules of practice and pamphlet Patent laws are furnished free of charge upon application to the Patent Office. The Patent Office issues coupon orders in packages of 20 at $1 per package, or in books containing 100 coupons at $5 per book. One coupon will procure a specification with drawing. These coupons are good until used, but are only to be used for orders sent to the Patent Office. For schedule of office fees, address Chief Clerk, Patent Office.

Appropriations. Estimate of appropriation for Patent Office, supplemental estimates of appropriations required for additional employes and for photolithographing, fiscal year 1920. July 11, 1919. 3 p. (H. doc. 143.) ‡

Inventors. Alphabetical list of patentees to whom patents were issued, June, 1919 [with list of inventions]. [1919.] lxxxix p. large 8vo. [Monthly index to Official gazette.] * Paper, 10c single copy, included in price of Official gazette for subscribers.

Official gazette. Official gazette, July 1-29, 1919; v. 264, no. 1-5. 1919. cover-titles, 868+[clii] p. il. large 8vo. [Weekly.] * Paper, 10c single copy, $5 a yr.
Note.—Contains the patents, trade-marks, designs, and labels issued each week; also decisions of the Commissioner of Patents and of the United States courts in patent cases.

— Same [title-page, errata, index to decisions, etc., to] v. 261; Apr. 1919. 1919. [3]+959–964 p. large 8vo. * Paper, 10c single copy, included in price of Official Gazette for subscribers.

— Same [title-page, errata, index to decisions, etc., to] v. 262; May, 1919. 1919. [3]+651–654 p. large 8vo.

RECLAMATION SERVICE.

Engineering. List of engineering articles [relating to work of Reclamation Service] no. 2, with index. Reprint, July, 1919. 21 p. [From 14th annual report, 1915, with addition of index.] †

Reclamation record, v. 10, no. 7; July, 1919. [1919.] p. 289–344, il. large 8vo. [Monthly.]
Note.—The Reclamation record is published in the interest of the settlers on the reclamation projects, its aim being to raise the general average of success on these projects. It contains much valuable matter of interest to farmers. The Record is sold for 50 cents a year, payable in advance. Subscriptions may be forwarded to the Chief Clerk, U. S. Reclamation Service, Washington, D. C., and remittances (postal money order or New York draft) should be made payable to the Special Fiscal Agent, U. S. Reclamation Service. Postage stamps will not be accepted.

Interstate Commerce Commission.

Note.—The bound volumes of the decisions, usually known as Interstate Commerce Commission reports, are sold by the Superintendent of Documents. Separate opinions are sold on subscription, price $1 per volume; single copies, usually 5c each.

Acetylene. No. 3666, in matter of regulations for transportation of explosives, inflammables, and other dangerous articles; decided June 27, 1919; report [and order] of commission. [1919.] 533–544+[1] p. ([Opinion] 5795.) [Report from Interstate Commerce Commission reports, v. 53.] * Paper, 5c.

Barrels. No. 10125, Fort Worth Freight Bureau v. Chicago, Rock Island & Gulf Railway Company, director general, et al.; decided June 5, 1919; report [and order] of commission. [1919.] 545–548+ii p. ([Opinion] 5796.) [Report from Interstate Commerce Commission reports, v. 53.] * Paper, 5c.

Bottles. No. 10314, Herman Gross v. director general, Erie Railroad Company, et al.; decided June 5, 1919; report [and order] of commission. [1919.] 429–430+[1] p. ([Opinion] 5773.) [Report from Interstate Commerce Commission reports, v. 53.] * Paper, 5c.

Coal. Ex parte no. 68, coal rates to the Northwest; [decided July 5, 1919; report of commission]. 1919. [1]+590–597 p. ([Opinion] 5808.) [From Interstate Commerce Commission reports, v. 53.] * Paper, 5c.

— No. 8106, Continental Coal Corporation v. Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company, director general, et al.; decided May 19, 1919; report [and order] of commission. [1919.] 377–382+ii p. il. ([Opinion] 5764.) [Report from Interstate Commerce Commission reports, v. 53.] * Paper, 5c.

— No. 10268, Seaboard By-Product Coke Company v. director general, Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Company, et al.; [decided June 27, 1919; report and order of commission]. 1919. [1]+598–603+iii p. ([Opinion] 5809.) [Report from Interstate Commerce Commission reports, v. 53.] * Paper, 5c.

Coke. No. 9908, Allegheny Ore & Iron Company et al. v. Chesapeake & Ohio Railway Company, director general, et al.; decided June 7, 1919; report [and order] of commission. [1919.] 415–425+[1] p. ([Opinion] 5770.) [Report from Interstate Commerce Commission reports v. 53.] * Paper, 5c.

Cotton. No. 10302, Harriss, Irby & Vose v. Galveston, Harrisburg & San Antonio Railway Company, director general, et al.; decided June 7, 1919; report [and order] of commission. [1919.] 433–436+[1] p. ([Opinion] 5775.) [Report from Interstate Commerce Commission reports, v. 53.] * Paper, 5c.

— No. 10319, George C. Holt et al., receivers of Aetna Explosives Company, v. director general, Illinois Central Railroad Company, et al.; [decided June 5, 1919; report and order of commission]. 1919. [1]+426–427+[1] p. ([Opinion] 5771.) [Report from Interstate Commerce Commission reports, v. 53.] * Paper, 5c.

Cotton-seed oil. No. 10034, Gulf & Valley Oil Company, Limited, v. Texas & Pacific Railway Company et al.; decided June 18, 1919; report [and order] of commission. [1919.] 561–563+[1] p. ([Opinion] 5800.) [Report from Interstate Commerce Commission reports, v. 53.] * Paper, 5c.

Demurrage. No. 10342, American Petroleum Products Company v. director general, Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway Company, et al.; decided June 5, 1919; report [and order] of commission. [1919.] 427–428+[1] p. ([Opinion] 5772.) [Report from Interstate Commerce Commission reports, v. 53.] * Paper, 5c.

—No. 10347, Great Northern Refining Company v. Illinois Central Railroad Company, and director general; decided June 5, 1919; report [and order] of commission. [1919.] 431–432+[1] p. ([Opinion] 5774.) [Report from Interstate Commerce Commission reports, v. 53.] * Paper, 5c.

— No. 10350, Central Pennsylvania Lumber Company v. director general, and Susquehanna & New York Railroad Company; decided June 5, 1919; report [and order] of commission. [1919.] 523–524+[1] p. ([Opinion] 5790.) [Report from Interstate Commerce Commission reports, v. 53.] * Paper, 5c.

Excelsior. No. 10063, Marinette-Green Bay Manufacturing Company v. Chicago & North Western Railway Company, director general, et al.; decided June 7, 1919; report [and order] of commission. [1919.] 499–505+ii p. ([Opinion] 5784.) [Report from Interstate Commerce Commission reports, v. 53.] * Paper, 5c.

Fertilizers. No. 8627, Freight Adjustment Steering Committee of Charleston, S. C., v. Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Company, director general, et al., 4th section applications nos. 703 and 1548; [decided June 9, 1919; report and orders of commission]. 1919. [1]+506–510+iii p. ([Opinion] 5785.) [Report from Interstate Commerce Commission reports, v. 53.] * Paper, 5c.

Freight-cars. No. 10069, Tanner & Company et al. v. Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company; decided June 9, 1919; report [and order] of commission. [1919.] 401–414+[1] p. ([Opinion] 5769.) [Report from Interstate Commerce Commission reports, v. 53.] * Paper, 5c.

Freight rates. No. 8827, Public Utilities Commission of Colorado, et al., v. Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Company, et al.; decided May 27, 1919; report [and order] of commission. [1919.] 383–384+ii p. ([Opinion] 5765.) [Report from Interstate Commerce Commission reports, v. 53.] * Paper, 5c.

— No. 10236, Diamond Alkali Company v. Fairport, Painesville & Eastern Railroad Company, director general, et al.; decided June 27, 1919; report [and order] of commission. [1919.] 549–555+iii p. ([Opinion] 5797.) [Report from Interstate Commerce Commission reports, v. 53.] * Paper, 5c.

Grain. No. 10180, Railroad Commissioners of North Dakota, et al. v. Northern Pacific Railway Company, and director general; decided June 3, 1919; report [and order] of commission. [1919.] 437–441+[1] p. ([Opinion] 5776.) [Report from Interstate Commerce Commission reports, v. 53.] * Paper, 5c.

Industrial railroads. Investigation & suspension docket no. 11, Louisiana & Pine Bluff divisions; decided June 10, 1919; supplemental report [and order] of commission. [1919.] 475–476+ii p. ([Opinion] 5779.) [Report from Interstate Commerce Commission reports, v. 53.] * Paper, 5c.

Lumber. No. 10149, Board of Railroad Commissioners of Iowa et al. v. Minneapolis & St. Louis Railroad Company, director general, et al.; [decided June 18, 1919; report of commission]. 1919. [1]+484–490 p. ([Opinion] 5782.) [From Interstate Commerce Commission reports, v. 53.] * Paper, 5c.

— No. 10308, Paducah Board of Trade et al. v. director general, Illinois Central Railroad Company, et al.; decided June 27, 1919; report [and order] of commission. [1919.] 559–560+[1] p. ([Opinion] 5799.) [Report from Interstate Commerce Commission reports, v. 53.] * Paper, 5c.

Machinery. No. 10259, Beaumont Chamber of Commerce v. director general, Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe Railway Company, et al.; decided June 5, 1919; report [and order] of commission. [1919.] 513–514+[1] p. ([Opinion] 5787.) [Report from Interstate Commerce Commission reports, v. 53.] * Paper, 5c.

Misrouting. No. 10360, Meeds Lumber Company et al. v. Alabama, Tennessee & Northern Railroad Corporation, director general, et

List of Recent Government Departmental Publications

al.; decided June 16, 1919; report [and order] of commission. [1919.] 477–480 +[1] p. ([Opinion] 5780.) [Report from Interstate Commerce Commission reports, v. 53.] * Paper, 5c.

Monongahela Connecting Railroad. No. 8406, Jones & Laughlin Steel Company v. Pittsburgh & Lake Erie Railroad Company, director general, et al.; [decided July 5, 1919; report of commission]. 1919. [1]+556–558 p. ([Opinion] 5798.) [From Interstate Commerce Commission reports, v. 53.] * Paper, 5c.

Paper. No. 10309, World Publishing Company et al. v. director general, Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Company, et al.; decided June 16, 1919; report [and order] of commission. [1919.] 491–498+ii p. ([Opinion] 5783.) [Report from Interstate Commerce Commission reports, v. 53.] * Paper, 5c.

Passenger rates. No. 10250, William E. Golden v. Walker D. Hines, director general of railroads; decided June 11, 1919; report [and order] of commission. [1919.] ([Opinion] 5766.) [Report from Interstate Commerce Commission reports, v. 53.] * Paper, 5c.

Poultry. No. 9782, Swift & Company v. San Antonio & Aransas Pass Railway Company et al.; decided June 5, 1919; report [and order] of commission. [1919.] 515—519+ii p. ([Opinion] 5788.) [Report from Interstate Commerce Commission reports, v. 53.] * Paper, 5c.

Railroad accidents. Accident bulletin 69, collisions, derailments, and other accidents resulting in injury to persons, equipment, or roadbed, arising from operation of railways used in interstate commerce, July-Sept. 1918; [prepared in] Bureau of Statistics. 1919. 32 p. 4to. [Quarterly.] * Paper, 5c single copy, 30c a yr.

Rails. No. 9463, Valley & Siletz Railroad Company et al. v. Southern Pacific Company, director general, et al.; decided June 2, 1919; supplemental report [and order] of commission. [1919.] 397–400+[1] p. ([Opinion] 9465.) [Report from Interstate Commerce Commission reports, v. 53.] * Paper, 5c.

Reconsignment. Investigation and suspension docket no. 1161, reconsignment case no. 3; decided June 24, 1919; [report and order of commission]. [1919.] 455–474+[1] p. ([Opinion] 5778.) [Report from Interstate Commerce Commission reports, v. 53.] * Paper, 5c.

— No. 10217, Sligo Iron Store Company v. Western Maryland Railroad Company et al.; [decided June 5, 1919; report and order of commission]. 1919. [1]+520–522+[1] p. ([Opinion] 5789.) [Report from Interstate Commerce Commission reports, v. 53.] * Paper, 5c.

Roofing. No. 10366, H. W. Johns-Manville Company v. Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, director general, et al.; decided June 5, 1919; report [and order] of commission. [1919.] 527-528+[1] p. ([Opinion] 5792.) [Report from Interstate Commerce Commission reports, v. 53.] * Paper, 5c.

Rubber. No. 9579, Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company et al. v. Akron, Canton & Youngstown Railway Company, director general, et al.; decided June 2, 1919; report [and orders] of commission. [1919.] 389–396 +ii p. ([Opinion] 5767.) [Report from Interstate Commerce Commission reports, v. 53.] * Paper, 5c.

Stoneware. No. 10192, Western Stoneware Company v. Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Company, director general, et al.; [decided June 18, 1919; report and order of commission]. 1919. [1]+564–566+ii p. ([Opinion] 5801.) [Report from interstate Commerce Commission reports, v. 53.] * Paper, 5c.

Sugar. No. 10269, Neosho Grocery Company v. director general, Philadelphia & Reading Railway Company, et al.; decided June 21, 1919; report [and order] of commission. [1919.] 481–483+[1] p. ([Opinion] 5781.) [Report from Interstate Commerce Commission reports, v. 53.] * Paper, 5c.

Sulphuric acid. No. 10114, George E. Holt et al., receivers of Aetna Explosives Company, v. New Orleans & Northeastern Railroad Company, director general, et al.; decided June 5, 1919; report [and order] of commission. [1919.] 511–512+[1] p. ([Opinion] 5786.) [Report from Interstate Commerce Commission reports, v. 53.] * Paper, 5c.

Switching charges. Investigation and suspension docket no. 196, advances on coal within Chicago switching district; [decided June 9, 1919; report and supplemental order of commission]. [1919.] [1]+442–454+[1] p. ([Opinion] 5777.) [Report from Interstate Commerce Commission reports, v. 53.] * Paper, 5c.

Wood-pulp board. No. 10355, United Paperboard Company v. director general, Maine Central Railroad Company, et al.; decided June 11, 1919; report [and order] of commission. [1919.] 569–570+[1] p. ([Opinion] 5803.) [Report from Interstate Commerce Commission reports, v. 53.] * Paper, 5c.

Justice Department.

Alaska Steamship Company. United States district court, southern district of New York, in equity, no. 16–149, Alaska Steamship Company [et al.] v. United States, on petition for preliminary injunction; brief for United States in opposition. 1919. cover-title, 22 p. [Concerns bills of lading as issued by Interstate Commerce Commission.] ‡

Canton, Pa. In equity, no. 275, in district court for middle district of Pennsylvania, May term, 1919, First National Bank of Canton v. John Skelton Williams, comptroller of currency; brief in support of defendant's motion to dismiss bill and in opposition to complainant's motion for temporary injunction. 1919. cover-title, vi+99 p. [Concerns right of comptroller of currency to call for special reports from national banks.] ‡

Santa Rosa Pueblo, Ariz. No. 197, in Supreme Court, Oct. term, 1918, Franklin Knight Lane, Secretary of Interior, and Clay Tallman, commissioner of General Land Office, v. Pueblo of Santa Rosa, appeal from Court of Appeals of District of Columbia; brief for appellants. 1919. cover-title, 20 p. [Concerns questions as to whether Pueblo of Santa Rosa has right to maintain a suit, and as to authority of Secretary of Interior and commissioner of General Land Office to sell certain alleged Indian lands.] ‡

— No. 33201, in Supreme Court of District of Columbia, Pueblo of Santa Rosa v. Franklin K. Lane, Secretary of Interior, and Clay Tallman, commissioner of General Land Office; motion to dismiss with exhibits and affidavits, answer with exhibit. 1919. cover-title, 109 p. [Concerns questions as to whether Pueblo of Santa Rosa has right to maintain a suit, and as to authority of Secretary of Interior and commissioner of General Land Office to sell certain alleged Indian lands.] ‡

Labor Department.

Mooney, Thomas J. Connection of certain Department of Labor employes with case of Thomas J. Mooney. July 23, 1919. 90 p. (H. doc. 157 [pt. 1].) ‡

— Connection of certain Department of Labor employes with case of Thomas J. Mooney. July 23, 1919. 68 p. (H. doc. 157, pt. 2.) ‡

CHILDREN'S BUREAU.

Malnutrition. What is malnutrition? Hundreds of thousands of American children are undernourished [with list of references]; by Lydia Roberts. [1919.] 20 p. il. (Children's year follow-up series 1; Bureau publication 59.) * Paper, 5c.

Maternity and infant care in 2 rural counties in Wisconsin; by Florence Brown Sherbon and Elizabeth Moore. 1919. 92 p. 1 pl. 10 p. of pl. (Rural child welfare series 5; Bureau publication 46.) * Paper, 10c.

EMPLOYMENT SERVICE.

Boy power, official bulletin of United States Boys' Working Reserve, v. 2, no. 5; June 15, 1919. [1919.] 8 p. il. 4to. [Discontinued with this issue.] †

Note.—This publication has been printed at intervals as a medium of information and instruction for State organizations of the United States Boys' Working Reserve.

IMMIGRATION BUREAU.

Immigration service bulletin. U. S. Immigration service bulletin, v. 1, no. 16; July 1, 1919. [1919.] 4 p. 4to. [Monthly.] †

INFORMATION AND EDUCATION SERVICE.

Conference of Governors and Mayors. Proceedings of conference with President of United States and Secretary of Labor, of governors of States and mayors of cities in Washington, D. C., Mar. 3-5, 1919. 1919. 352 p. 1 pl. * Paper, 25c.

LABOR STATISTICS BUREAU.

Labor and laboring classes. List of labor papers and journals and other periodicals featuring labor matters received currently in Department of Labor Library. [1919.] 20 p. [From Monthly labor review, June, 1919.] †

Wages of women and minors in mercantile industry in District of Columbia; by Clara E. Mortenson. [1919.] p. 191–205. [From Monthly labor review, June, 1919.] †

TRAINING SERVICE.

Factories. Training in industrial plants, manual for American industries setting forth theory and practice of industrial training; [by James F. Johnson]. 1919. 30 p. il. (Training bulletin 14.) * Paper, 5c.

WORKING CONDITIONS SERVICE.

Tanning. Safeguarding workers in tanning industry; by Roy S. Bonsib]. 1919. 121 p. il. * Paper, 25c.

Library of Congress.

CATALOG DIVISION.

Cataloguing. L. C. subject headings, L–M [list of subject headings as used in Library of Congress, with classification]. [2d edition.] [1919.] cover-title, p. 645–794, large 8vo.

Note.—These lists of subject headings may be obtained as issued, in paper binding, 9 parts in all, for $8. When completed they will be issued in cloth binding, 2 volumes, for $10. Send all orders to the Card Division, Library of Congress, Washington, D. C.

COPYRIGHT OFFICE.

Note.—Subscriptions for the Catalogue of copywright entries should be sent to the Superintendent of Documents, instead of to the Register of Copyrights.

Copyright. [Catalogue of copyright entries, new series, pt. 1, group 1, books, v. 16] no. 57–68; July, 1919. July 3–31, 1919. p. 361–416. [Issued 3 times a week.] * Paper, $3 a yr. (4 pts.); pts. 1 and 3, each $1 a yr.; pts. 2 and 4, each 50c a yr.

Note.—Each number is issued in 4 parts: pt. 1, group 1, relates to books; pt. 1, group 2, to pamphlets, leaflets, contributions to newspapers or periodicals, etc., lectures, sermons, addresses for oral delivery, dramatic compositions, maps, motion pictures; pt. 2, to periodicals; pt. 3, to musical compositions; pt. 4, to works of art, reproductions of a work of art, drawings or plastic works of scientific or technical character, photographs, prints, and pictorial illustrations.

— Same, pt. 1, group 1, books (v. 16, monthly index]; May, 1919. 1919. vi+13–24+xx p. [Contains also list of copyright renewals.]

— Same, pt. 1, group 2, pamphlets, leaflets, contributions to newspapers or periodicals, etc., lectures, sermons, addresses for oral delivery, dramatic compositions, maps, motion pictures, v. 16, no. 5. 1919. iii+363–505+xxxv p. [Monthly.]

— Same, pt. 3, musical compositions, v. 14, no. 5. 1919. v+423–577+xxxvii p.

— Rules and regulations for registration of claims to copyright. [Revised edition.] [Reprint of 1917, reprinted] 1919. 29 p. (Bulletin 15.) * Paper, 5c.

DOCUMENTS DIVISION.

Government publications. Monthly list of State publications, May, 1919; v. 10, no. 5. 1919. p. 253–296. * Paper, 50c a yr.

National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers.

Proceedings of board of managers of National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, June 17, 1919. [June, 1919.] [June, 1919.] [v. 4] p. 104-112. [Quarterly.] ‡

American Red Cross Home Service Information

New Insurance Reinstatement Rules.

Two new regulations of the War Risk Bureau and several Treasury decisions on lapse and reinstatement of term insurance have just been issued. These do not repeal T. D. 47 (July 25, 1919), which allows eighteen months from month of discharge in which to reinstate without medical examination and which allows reinstatement by payment of only two months' premiums (month of lapse and month of reinstatement). T. D. 48, just approved by Secretary Glass, gives to men who are still in service the same privilege of reinstating by payment of only two months' premiums that T. D. 47 gives to men out of the service.

In so far as the new rules relate to discharged men, the principal modifications of T. D. 47 made by the new decisions are:

(1) Reinstatement may be secured within three months of the month of discharge without any statement from the man regarding his health—in fact, without any formality except tender of two months' premiums. Men recently discharged should act promptly in order to come in under this ruling.

(2) No matter when a man was discharged—even though 18 months have elapsed—he may reinstate before December 31, 1919, on his own statement of health and by paying only two months' premiums. Home Service Sections should endeavor as soon as possible to reach men who were discharged prior to April, 1918, and tell them of this opportunity.

(3) Any man who has reinstated his insurance at any time and in so doing has paid more than two months' premiums required by T. D. 47, which was issued July 25, 1919, may obtain credit with the bureau for the amount paid in excess of the requirements of that decision.

This gives men who reinstated prior to July 25, 1919, the benefit of that very liberal decision. Of course it applies only to men who allowed their insurance to lapse. Those who have kept up their insurance at all times have had the protection of their insurance and have nothing coming to them. Those whose insurance lapsed were taking big chances—if they had died no benefits would have been payable, and if their health has become impaired in any respect they could not have reinstated their insurance. It is a pity that many men only realize the advantages of insurance when it is too late. The wise man never allows his insurance to lapse.

TAXABLE INCOMES.

Statistics of income just made public by the Bureau of Internal Revenue show successful endeavor on the part of the lawmakers to distribute equitably the tax levy. The multi-millionaire and the man of moderate income each contributes according to his means.

Four persons in the United States received net incomes in the year 1917 of $5,000,000 and over. The average tax paid by these four persons was $4,937,731.25. Their total net income was $57,242,379.

The number of persons filing returns of taxable income of from $2,000 to $2,500 for the year 1917 was 311,525. The average tax per individual was $11.37.

$3,000 to $4,000 Class Largest.

More returns of taxable income of from $3,000 to $4,000 were received than in any other class. The number was 356,437. The total income from these returns was $1,225,167,248, and the average tax $27.50.

The number of persons reporting taxable net income of from $4,000 to $5,000 was 178,866, the total amounting to $797,685,896, the tax to $8,481,201, and the average tax to $47.42.

Returns of taxable income from $5,000 to $6,000 numbered 105,055, representing a total net income of $573,807,914, a total tax of $8,418,718, and an average tax of $79.49.

225 in $500,000 to $750,000 Class.

The number of returns of income from $500,000 to $750,000 was 255, the average tax being 163,794.84.

Ninety persons filed returns showing a net income of from $750,000 to $1,000,000 and paid an average tax of $249,948.30.

Sixty-seven returns reporting net income of from $1,000,000 to $1,500,000 were received, the average tax assessment being $360,758.

DANISH SHIPS TO CARRY COAL.

The United States Shipping Board has issued the following:

As a result of a statement made public on September 29 by the Shipping Board's Division of Operations, and in which it was shown that Europe, despite its dire need for coal, was diverting its own tonnage to the more profitable trade routes, leaving to America the job of carrying the less profitable coal cargoes to Europe, the Danish Legation has announced that 16 steamships, aggregating 61,000 tons, are to be immediately placed in the coal trade and will carry coal from this country to Denmark.

This fleet will be composed of the Nordfarer, Aggersund, Brittiangsborg, Oernborg, Skodsborg, I. D. S. Adolph, Newa, Pallisen, Elisabeth Maersk, Norden, Toyomaru, Frederiksborg, Flynderborg, Lilleborg, Helmer Moerch, and Newa.

This prompt response of Denmark has been very gratifying to the Shipping Board, as the assignment of this large fleet will greatly aid the board in caring for European fuel needs.

GOVERNMENT DECISIONS AFFECTING BUSINESS

(Continued from page 19.)

the rendering of such decision, will be suspended until 30 days have elapsed from the date of such decision, and will then be liquidated in accordance with the principle laid down by the court.

4. In the absence of specific instructions from the department to the contrary, decisions of the Board of United States General Appraisers adverse to the Government, if appealed from by the department, will not result in any change of practice prior to the decision of the appeal by the Court of Customs Appeals.

5. Decisions of the Court of Customs Appeals adverse to the Government will become effective upon the issuing of orders by the Board of United States General Appraisers pursuant to the mandates of the said court. Entries covering the merchandise the subject of such decisions will be reliquidated only upon receipt of such orders.

(T. D. 31564.)

L. S. ROWE,
Assistant Secretary.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT SUPPLIES.

(Continued from page 17.)

tities of miscellaneous steel, iron, brass ferro-manganese products, bids for which will be opened on the following dates:

Baltimore: Oct. 21 and 30, felt pad and black walnut. For details and examination apply to Ordnance Office, Columbia Avenue, Baltimore, Md.

Philadelphia: Oct. 21, 23 and 27, steel plate, spring steel, steel tubing, cold rolled steel, brass, steel forging, iron rod, etc. Apply to Ordnance Office, 1710 Market Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Boston: Oct. 22 and 23, miscellaneous brass rod. Apply Ordnance Officer, 19 Portland Street, Boston, Mass.

Cleveland: Oct. 30, lump ferro-maganese, miscellaneous steel shell forgings, armor plate. Apply to Ordnance Office, 2036 E. 22nd Street, Cleveland.

The News Bureau of the Office of Director of Sales has further details, which may be obtained if desired.

Textiles.

The Surplus Property Division of the Office of the Quartermaster General of the Army is offering for sale under sealed proposals large quantities of textiles, located at New York, Chicago, San Francisco and Boston, bids for which will be opened at 10 o'clock on the morning of Nov. 6, 1919, by the Zone Supply Officer in the cities where the goods are located.

The textiles offered include grey Osnaburg, striped sleeve lining, olive drab cotton cloth, brown duck, khaki duck, grey duck, outing flannel, grey drilling, and grey bobinette.

Particulars and special bid forms may be obtained from the Surplus Property Officer, Zone Supply Office, in any of the following cities: Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Newport News, Atlanta, New Orleans, El Paso, San Antonio, Chicago, Jeffersonville, Ind., St. Louis, Omaha, and San Francisco.

Black Harness Leather Sides.

The Surplus Property Division of the Office of the Quartermaster General of the Army is offering for sale under sealed proposals 828,720 pounds of black harness leather sides, located at Jeffersonville, Ind., bids for which will be opened at 2 o'clock on the afternoon of Nov. 6, 1919, by the Surplus Property Officer, Zone Supply Office, Jeffersonville, Ind.

This leather is divided into 26 lots, the details of which are available at the War Department News Bureau.

Particulars and special bids forms may be secured from the Surplus Property Officer, Zone Supply Office, in any of the following cities: Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Newport News, Atlanta, New Orleans, San Antonio, El Paso, Chicago, Jeffersonville, Ind., St. Louis, Omaha, and San Francisco.

United States Bulletin

CONTINUING the Work of the OFFICIAL BULLETIN Established Under Order of THE PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES, May 10, 1917.
AUTHORITATIVE RECORD of GOVERNMENT ACTIVITIES Affecting Business. Issued EVERY MONDAY.
Under the Direction of ROGER W. BABSON, President and Publisher.

VOL. 1. No. 32. WASHINGTON, MONDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1919. $12.00 A YEAR

WHAT'S HAPPENING IN WASHINGTON

With all the proposed amendments to the text of the Peace Treaty and the League of Nations practically disposed of the fight for and against the treaty from now on will rage around reservations adopted by the Foreign Relations Committee last Wednesday. These reservations, characterized by their advocates as "strong," received the unanimous vote of the Republican Members of the committee, although Senator McCumber voted against the preamble on the ground that it virtually amounts to a textual amendment of the treaty. The reservations provide that all of them as finally adopted by the Senate must be accepted by at least three of the other four great powers which signed the treaty—Great Britain, France, Italy, and Japan—before America's ratification of the treaty becomes effective.

Investigation of Trade Commission.

During the week Senator Watson, Republican, of Indiana, introduced a resolution providing for an investigation of the Federal Trade Commission, and coincident with the introduction made a vigorous speech of criticism of a number of the investigators of the commission, whom he charged with holding views inimical to the Government. He charged that the officers of the commission, by reason of these men, had become "a hotbed of socialists, anarchists, and bolshevists." The subject was under discussion for parts of two days, the resolution having been referred to a committee for report.

House bill continuing for one year after peace the war-time restrictions upon passports was passed and sent to conference. This bill was asked for by the State Department on the ground that it was desirable to keep out of the United States great numbers of undesirables who would flock to this country as soon as peace was formally declared.

Steel Strike Inquiry.

The committee investigating the steel strike decided to hear a few more witnesses representing the employers and employes in the Chicago-Gary district and then close the hearings and prepare its report for submission to the Senate.

The Interstate Commerce Committee wrote into the railroad reorganization bill a new and more drastic anti-strike section, replacing that previously agreed upon. The text of this provision is as follows:

"It shall be unlawful for two or more persons, being officers, directors, managers, agents, attorneys, or employes of any carrier or carriers subject to the act to regulate commerce, as amended, for the purpose of maintaining, adjusting, or settling any dispute, demand, or controversy which, under the provisions of this act, can be submitted for decision to the committee of wages and working conditions, or to a regional board of adjustment, to enter into any combination or agreement with the intent substantially to hinder, restrain, or prevent the operation of trains or other facilities of transportation for the movement of commodities or persons in interstate commerce, or in pursuance of any such combination or agreement and with like purpose substantially to hinder, restrain, or prevent the operation of trains or other facilities of transportation for the movement of commodities or persons in interstate commerce; and, upon conviction, any such persons shall be punished by a fine not exceeding $500, or by imprisonment not exceeding six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment; provided, that nothing herein shall be taken to deny to any individual the right to quit his employment for any reason."

A supplementary section provides for the punishment of any person who may "aid, abet, counsel, command, induce, or procure" the commission of any of the acts enumerated in the anti-strike provision.

The financial clauses adopted for the bill permit any carrier to carry over after Federal control ceases any indebtedness incurred for betterments during Federal control for 10 years or less at 6 per cent interest, payable semi-annually. All other indebtedness must be evidenced by notes payable on demand, with interest at the rate of 6 per cent.

THE PRESIDENT'S CONDITION.

Owing to the various rumors that are going about regarding the condition of President Wilson, we state that he has not had a paralytic shock, nor has he had any of the other troubles about which the gossips are busy. The President is suffering from inflammation of the prostatic gland, which is properly known as acute bowel trouble. It may later be necessary to operate, but such operations are not classified by physicians as being especially serious. The President is mentally alert and has no mental or facial troubles. He returned home a very tired man, but is feeling much more rested. The physicians' bulletins may be depended upon as telling the whole truth.

Pending Coal Strike.

Demands of the coal miners and labor conditions generally throughout the country have been under discussion. Senator Frelinghuysen, of New Jersey, made a speech in which he denounced the demands of the bituminous coal miners and attacked unionism under its present leadership as a "new autocracy," tending toward bolshevism.

The coal strike also was condemned by Senators Pomerene, Democrat, of Ohio; Thomas, Democrat, of Colorado; Norris, Republican, of Kansas; Knox, Republican, of Pennsylvania; and Townsend, Republican, of Michigan. Witnesses were heard before both Senate and House committees on the pending bill to create free zones in certain ports. The legislation was urged before the Senate committee by Chairman Kent, of the United States Tariff Commission.

C. A. Spreckels, a New York refiner, before the sugar investigating committee, opposed Federal control of the sugar crop, and Senator Smoot, of Utah, speaking in behalf of the beet-sugar growers, opposed a continuance of the licensing powers of the sugar board.

Responding to a Senate resolution Secretary Glass informed the Senate that the international high commission had expended $52,865 since its organization in February, 1916, for the purpose of promoting international trade, especially with South and Central America.

Merchant Marine Policy.

The Senate adopted a resolution asking the Shipping Board for a formal statement concerning its policy with respect to the disposal of the Government's merchant fleet.

The Senate also adopted a resolution calling for a report from the Treasury of the amount and nature of foreign securities acquired in this country since the war began and by whom they are now held. Senator King, of Utah, introduced a resolution providing for an embargo on raw wool importations until the Government disposes of its surplus stocks and also a bill for a 25 per cent reduction in tariff duties on manufactures of wool.

The House passed a bill authorizing the President to call in Washington an international conference to draft regulations for peace-time control of radio and cable communication

(Continued on page 5.)

ADJUSTMENT OF LABOR DISPUTES.

Following is the outline of plan for adjustment of labor disputes submitted by the Secretary of Labor at the Industrial Conference:

There shall be created a board of equal numbers of employers and employes in each of the principal industries and a board to deal with miscellaneous industries not having separate boards. The representatives of labor on such boards shall be selected in such manner as the workmen in the industry may determine. The representatives of the employers shall be selected in such manner as the employers in the industry may determine.

Whenever any dispute arises in any plant or series of plants that can not be adjusted locally, the question or questions in dispute shall be referred to the board created for that industry for adjustment. The board shall also take jurisdiction whenever in the judgment of one-half of its members a strike or lockout is imminent. Decisions of the board on questions of wages, hours of labor, or working conditions must be arrived at by unanimous vote. If the board shall fail to come to a unanimous determination of any such question, the question in dispute shall be referred to a general board appointed by the President of the United States in the following manner:

One-third of the number to be appointed in agreement with the organization or organizations of employers most representative of employers; one-third of the number to be appointed in agreement with the organization or organizations of labor most representative of labor; one-third of the number to be appointed by the President direct.

Any question in dispute submitted to the general board for adjudication shall be decided by the unanimous vote of the board. If the general board fails to arrive at a decision by unanimous vote, the question or questions at issue shall be submitted to an umpire for determination. The umpire shall be selected by one of the two following processes: First, by unanimous selection of the general board. Failing of such selection, then the umpire shall be drawn by lot from a standing list of 20 persons named by the President of the United States as competent umpires in labor disputes.

In all disputes that may be pending locally, or before the industrial board, or before the general board, or before the umpire, the employers and employes shall each have the right to select counsel of their own choice to represent them in presenting the matter in controversy.

Whenever an agreement is reached locally, or by the unanimous vote of the industrial board, or by the unanimous vote of the general board, or by the decision of the umpire, the conclusion arrived at shall have all the force and effect of a trade agreement which employers and employes shall be morally bound to accept and abide by.

It is understood that this plan would not interfere with any system of joint wage conference now in existence unless or until the failure to agree in such a conference made a strike or lockout imminent.

Enforcement of Food-Control Act

The Attorney General has made the following report of prosecutions and seizures under sections 6 and 7 of the Food-Control Act:

There has been 86 cases of actual seizures under section 7 of the Food-Control Act, and in many of these cases prosecutions are also contemplated under section 6. In addition, 22 cases of alleged hoarding have been called to the attention of United States attorneys for investigation and for seizure and prosecution if the facts warrant. The department has not yet been advised as to what action has been taken in these latter cases. The seizures and prosecutions above mention have been made in the following States:

Arizona, Alabama, California, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Kentucky, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, New Jersey, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Washington.

The commodities seized have included eggs, butter, cheese, pork, poultry, lard, fish, sugar, potatoes, coffee, flour and canned goods.

It has been the policy of the department to secure the movement of hoarded goods wherever possible into normal channels of trade. To this end 47 of the above cases have already been disposed of by releasing the goods under a bond or agreement to dispose of same within a specified time and at a reasonable price under the direction of the United States attorneys. In no case has the market been flooded by the sudden wholesale disposal of such goods. In all cases where large stocks have been involved a time schedule for the sale has been agreed upon with representatives of the trade. By this method certain quantities of the commodities are disposed of within certain periods. Due provision has also been made in such schedules for periods of scant production or prospective shortage. A fair profit or price has also been determined in these cases after careful inquiry.

Three cases have been held for the grand jury. In two other cases conviction has been obtained and a sentence of fine and imprisonment imposed. It is understood that in a third case the defendent will plead guilty. In nine cases the goods have been released after investigation. The court has ordered disposition of the goods in four cases, and seven cases have been dismissed. Seven cases are now awaiting hearing, and the reports have not yet been received in the remainder fo the cases.

Seizures and Prosecutions by States.

Alabama (northern), 1 case; Arizona, 1; California (southern), 12; Florida (southern), 2; Georgia (northern), 6; Illinois (northern), 2; Kentucky (western), 4; Massachusetts, 2; Michigan (eastern), 5; Minnesota, 5; Missouri (eastern), 2; New Jersey, 3; New York (western), 5; Ohio (northern), 1; North Dakota, 1; Pennsylvania (eastern), 9; Tennessee (middle), 10, (eastern) 10, (western) 1; Washington (western), 5. Total, 86.

Three successful prosecutions under the Food-Control Act have been secured.

DESERT-LAND APPLICATIONS.

The General Land Office, Department of the Interior, has issued the following circulars to registers and receivers of United States land offices:

Hereafter you will notify desert-land applicants of the transmission of their applications to the Chief of Field Division, for field investigation, and also notify them as follows:

No work, other than that necessary to ascertain if the land may be irrigated, is required to be done in connection with the land embraced in applications to make desert-land entries, unless such applications are allowed, and desert-land applicants who do work on their claims prior to the allowance of their applications will, of course, suffer a loss of the work thus done in case it should appear after a field investigation that their applications can not be allowed.

A printed form of letter will be furnished you for use in this relation.

CLAY TALLMAN,
Commissioner.

AERIAL MAIL SERVICE.

The Aerial Mail Service of the Post Office Department on October 17 made a non-stop flight with the mail from Cleveland to Jersey City, a distance of 415 miles, with an alcohol fuel. The distance was covered in 3 hours and 26 minutes, the rate of speed being 120.6 miles per hour. The first 215 miles from Cleveland to Bellefonte was made in 1 hour and 40 minutes, or at a rate of speed of 129 miles per hour.

The purpose of the test was to determine how much more mileage it was possible to get out of alco as compared with high-test gasoline. The results obtained are in keeping with the two months' flying on this synthetic fuel between New York and Washington.

This was the longest non-stop flight ever made with an aeroplane carrying mail. The longest non-stop flights in the mail service heretofore have been the daily flights between Cleveland and Chicago, a distance of 325 miles.

Paul S. Oakes, a regular air-mail pilot on the Cleveland-Chicago run, was the aviator in the record flight, the plane being a De Haviland-4, rebuilt by the Post Office Department and powered with a Liberty 400-horsepower engine.

FEDERAL TRADE COMPLAINTS.

Setting forth that the trade name "Good Wear Tire and Tube Company" so closely resembles and simulates the previously established trade name "Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company" as to mislead the public and to result in confusion and embarrassment to the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company, Akron, Ohio, the Federal Trade Commission has issued a formal complaint of unfair competition against Leo Cohen and B. Counselbaum, Chicago, manufacturers of rebuilt automobile tires.

The complaint further sets forth that Cohen and Counselbaum, using the trade name "Good Wear," adopted in their advertisements "a style and general scheme of the advertisements extensively used by the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company for many years," with the effect of "securing to themselves the benefit and advantage of extensive advertising previously done by the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company."

Cohen and Counselbaum, who are also charged with so wording advertisements of their remade used tires as to lead the purchasing public to believe that they are new and unused tires, were directed to file answer with the commission at Washington, November 26.

Charging the concerns have given sums of money to employes of their customers without the knowledge or consent of the employers for the purpose of influencing the purchase of supplies, the Federal Trade Commission has issued formal complaints of unfair competition against the Jay Printing Ink Company, Inc., Brooklyn, N. Y., and Sterling Wallace, New York City, dealers in printers' inks; and the New York Woodfinishers' Supply Co., New York City, dealing in oils, varnishes, glues and like products.

The concerns were directed to file answer with the commission at Washington, November 29.

Selling to the public rebuilt or reconstructed automobile tires without "plainly and prominently indicating on the tire" that it is rebuilt or reconstructed, has been found an unfair method of competition in violation of law. The Federal Trade Commission has ordered the Akron Tire Company, Long Island City, N. Y., to discontinue the practice.

RATES TO GERMAN PORTS.

The Rate Department of the United States Shipping Board is at work upon a tariff, which, it is expected, will be issued shortly, quoting rates from North Atlantic ports to Hamburg, Bremen and Danzig, the latter port taking higher rates than Hamburg and Bremen, which are on a parity.

Consul Armstrong reports from Venice, Italy, that there is particular activity in the bead and lace trade of Venice with the United States. Several American firms have established their own work shops there for the making of laces and embroideries.

Sample of Posters Supplied to Industrial Plants with View to Promoting Harmony and Increasing Production

IF EVERYONE would go to work and live frugally, the waste of war would be speedily repaired, discontent and disorder would soon disappear, and people would live in peace under the best of institutions.

CHARLES S. THOMAS,
U. S. Senator from Colorado.

Further information in regard to posters, 12x18 inches, issued weekly for use in factories, etc., may be obtained by addressing J. R. Colburn, Care United States Bulletin, 10 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C.

WHEAT AND FLOUR MOVEMENT.

The United States Grain Corporation's twenty-third weekly bulletin covering the wheat and wheat-flour movement throughout the United States for the week ending October 10, 1919, in comparison with the figures for the same period a year ago, gives the following figures:

Wheat receipts from farms, bu., 1919, 19,445,000; 1918, 26,535,000.

Wheat receipts from farms previous week, bu., 1919, 24,187,000; 1918, 27,559,000.

Wheat receipts from farms, June 27, to October 10, bu., 1919, 494,831,000; 1918, 467,074,000.

Flour produced during week, bbl., 1919, 3,503,000; 1918, 2,814,000.

Flour produced previous week, bbl., 1919, 2,316,000; 1918, 2,754,000.

Flour produced, June 27 to October 10, bbl., 1919, 39,140,000; 1918, 33,498,000.

Total stocks, wheat, all elevators and mills, bu., 1919, 288,320,000; 1918, 262,905,000.

Total stocks, wheat, all elevators and mills, previous week, bu., 1919, 281,671,000; 1918, 253,337,000.

Change for week, bu., 1919, 6,649,000 inc.; 1918, 9,567,000 inc.

Exports of Wheat and Flour.

Exports of wheat and flour, July 1 to October 10, including loadings for export and on shipboard, amount to 51,113,000 bushels of wheat and 5,435,000 barrels of flour, including non-Europe, making a total equal to 75,571,000 bushels, compared with 49,077,000 bushels of wheat and 5,050,000 barrels of flour last year, October figures last year being prorated to October 10, making a total equal to 71,800,000 bushels. Last year's official figures are supplemented by Army and Red Cross shipments.

QUARTERMASTER RETAIL STORES.

The Director of Sales announces that the Quartermaster General of the Army, acquiescing in requests which he has received from municipal officials, has issued instructions to the superintendents of the retail stores now being operated by the Quartermaster Corps to accept bulk orders placed by municipalities, municipal selling agencies, and community buying associations for commodities offered for sale through the retail stores.

Bulk orders must be placed with the retail store in the district in which the municipality, municipal selling agency, or community buying association is located. The War Department will fill such orders which originate in communities other than those in which Army retail stores are established by freight, and the deliveries will be made freight prepaid f. o. b. point of destination.

A discount of 10 per cent on the entire bill of goods ordered will be allowed the purchaser, to cover overhead expenses entailed in making distribution of the commodities purchased.

The representative of the municipality, municipal selling agency, or the commodity buying association who places the order with the retail stores will be required to give the superintendent of the store assurance that the goods acquired will be delivered to ultimate consumers at the prices fixed for the sale of such commodities in the retail stores.

Stocks of certain renovated commodities are offered for sale in the retail stores. The stores do not accept mail orders for renovated goods, but restrict the disposition of such stocks to counter sales. Municipalities, municipal selling agencies, and municipal buying assocations will be permitted to place bulk orders for these renovated goods, in cases in which a representative of the purchaser inspects and accepts the goods before they are shipped.

NOVEMBER CROP REPORT.

On Saturday, November 8, at 2:15 p. m. (eastern time), the Bureau of Crop Estimates, United States Department of Agriculture, will issue a crop summary which will give the following information: The production and quality of corn, buckwheat, potatoes, sweet potatoes, tobacco, flaxseed, apples, pears, cranberries, and peanuts; production, only, of clover seed, grain, sorghums, onions, cabbage, and sorghum sirup; the percentage of the 1918 corn crop on farms November 1, 1919; the average weight per measured bushel of the wheat, oats, and barley crops of this year.

A general review of crop conditions on November 1 will be given, which will include the following items: The production, compared with a full crop, of field peas, grapes, figs, almonds, and walnuts; condition on November 1, or at time of harvest, of sugar beets, oranges, lemons, limes, grapefruit, and olives. No report on cotton will be issued in November.

United States Bulletin

Continuing the Work of The Official U. S. Bulletin Established May 10, 1917, Under an Order of the President of the United States. Published by the U. S. Bulletin Co. A Current History of the United States. Issued Every Monday.

Office: No. 10 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C. Tel. Main 2913.

The United States Bulletin is dedicated to the faithful presentation of the official acts of the Government that the people may know and understand precisely and accurately just what the Government is doing day by day. The Bulletin expresses no opinions, indulges in no conjecture or speculation.

The Bulletin is in itself a complete record of all the important activities of the United States Government through its various departments, Legislative, Judicial, and Executive. Official Orders, Statements, and Rulings printed textually as issued by accredited Government officials, and, therefore, an authoritative guide to the business interests of the Nation; a virtual necessity to the Government itself in acquainting the various departments with the official acts of one another; to the Judiciary; to the Manufacturers; Miners and Traders; to Corporations, Railroads, Steamship, Telegraph and Cable Companies; Exporters and Importers; to Diplomats, Consular Agents, Statesmen, and men of affairs generally, who wish to keep accurately informed of what the Government is doing and to preserve for reference authentic copies of public announcements issued by the Government's own officials and agents. Entered at the post office at Washington, D. C., as second-class mail matter —Edward S. Rochester Editor.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES BY MAIL.

One year	$12.00
One year, postage prepaid to foreign countries	15.00

Make all checks, money orders, and drafts payable to United States Bulletin, 10 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C.—C. B. Hardegen, Business Manager.

ARMY'S SUPPLY OF SUGAR.

The War Department authorizes the following statement from the office of the Quartermaster General:

The supply of sugar now in the possession of the Army is hardly enough to last until the end of the present quarter, December 31, and will probably only last until December 15.

For this reason Quartermaster General Rogers wired to all zone supply officers on October 20, directing that, effective at once, the Army sugar supply must be conserved, and that it was necessary to limit the sale of sugar to any one person in the service to 6 pounds per month and not more than 24 pounds to one family. He further directed that this order be enforced rigidly, and that buyers be advised that the sugar was sold only for personal use of the officer or man or his family, and those employes entitled to make such purchases.

During the calendar year 1917, exports of mahogany from Santo Domingo were valued at only $9,279. About one-half of this amount went to the United Kingdom, while American markets absorbed the balance.

Industrial Conference Delegates

Following is a list of the delegates appointed to the National Industrial Conference:

THE PUBLIC.

Chairman.....Mr. Baruch
Secretary.....Mr. Feiss
Committee Clerk.....Miss Conrad

Barnum, Gertrude (lecturer and writer), 2723 Bonvenue Avenue, Berkeley, Calif.

Baruch, Bernard M. (ex-chairman, War Industries Board), 111 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

Bradfute, O. E. (president, Ohio Farm Bureau Federation), Xenia, Ohio.

Brookings, Robert S. (chairman, Institute for Government Research), Washington University, St. Louis, Mo.

Burgess, Ward M. (dry goods), Omaha, Neb.

Calloway, Fuller E. (cotton manufacturer), La Grange, Ga.

Chadbourne, Thomas L. (lawyer), 14 Wall Street, New York, N. Y.

Dennison, Henry S. (manufacturer), Framingham, Mass.

Eliot, Dr. Charles W. (president emeritus Harvard College), Cambridge, Mass.

Endicott, H. B. (shoe manufacturer), Dedham, Mass.

Feiss, Paul L. (clothing manufacturer), Joseph & Feiss, Cleveland, Ohio.

Forrester, J. J. (president, Order of Railway Clerks), 4100 Fourth Street N. W., Washington, D. C.

Gary, Judge Elbert M. (steel manufacturer), 71 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

James, George R. (wagon manufacturer), W. R. Moore Dry Goods Co., Memphis, Tenn.

Jones, Thomas D. (zinc), Marquette Building, Chicago, Ill.

Landon, A. A. (radiator manufacturer), American Radiator Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

McNab, Gavin (lawyer), Merchants' National Bank Building, San Francisco, Calif.

Meredith, E. T. (editor, "Successful Farming"), Des Moines, Iowa.

Rockefeller, John D., Jr., 26 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

Russell, Charles Edward (author), 5 E. 27th Street, New York, N. Y.

Spargo, John (author), Old Bennington, Vt.

Sweet, L. D. (vice-president, International Farm Congress), Carbondale, Colo.

Tarbell, Ida M. (publicist), Pen and Brush Club, Gramercy Park, New York, N. Y.

Titus, Louis (oil), 544 Market Street, San Francisco, Calif.

Wald, Lillian D. (socialogist), 265 Henry Street, New York, N. Y.

THE EMPLOYERS.

Chairman.....Mr. Wheeler
Secretary.....Mr. Magnus Alexander
Committee Clerk.....Mr. Homer Ramsdell

Chamber of Commerce of the United States.

Ferguson, Homer L., Newport News Shipbuilding & Dry Dock Co., Newport News, Va.

Perkins, Herbert E. (vice-president, International Harvester Co.), Chicago, Ill.

Raskob, John J., Du Pont Powder Co., Wilmington, Del.

Trigg, Ernest T. (president, Federation of Construction Industries), Philadelphia, Pa.

Wheeler, Harry A. (vice-president, Union Trust Co.), 801 Otis Building, Chicago, Ill.

Farmers' Organizations.

Atkeson, T. C., National Grange, 303 Seventh St. N. W., Washington, D. C.

Barrett, C. S. (president, National Farmers' Union), Union City, Ga.

Tittemore, J. N. (president, National American Society of Equity), Omro, Wis.

Investment Bankers' Association of America.

Fenton, Howard W. (vice-president, Harris Trust and Savings Bank), Chicago, Ill.

Marston, Edgar L., Blair & Co., 24 Broad Street, New York, N. Y.

National Industrial Conference.

Fish, Frederick P. (chairman, National Industrial Board, patent attorney), 84 State Street, Boston, Mass.

O'Leary, J. W. (secretary-treasurer, Arthur J. O'Leary & Son, manufacturers; president, National Metal Trades Association), Chicago, Ill.

Hutchinson, S. Pemberton (president, Westmoreland Coal Co.), Philadelphia, Pa.

Greene, Edwin Farnham (treasurer, Pacific Mills), Boston, Mass.

Loree, Leonor Fresnel (president, D. & H. R. R. Co.), 32 Nassau Street, New York, N. Y.

Aishton, R. H. (railroad manager), 226 W. Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.

Gray, Carl R. (railroad manager), Tuscany Apartments, 40th Street and Stoney Run Lane, Baltimore, Md.

THE EMPLOYES.

Chairman.....Mr. Gompers
Secretary.....Mr. Morrison
Committee Clerk.....Mr. Oyster

Organized Labor.

Conboy, Sara (secretary and treasurer, United Textile Garment Workers of America), 86-87 Bible House, New York, N. Y.

Donlin, John H. (president, Building Trades Department), A. F. of L. Building, Washington, D. C.

Fischer, Jacob (secretary-treasurer, Journeymen Barbers' International Union), 222 E. Michigan Street, Indianapolis, Ind.

Gompers, Samuel (president, American Federation of Labor), A. F. of L. Building, Washington, D. C.

Johnston, William H. (president, International Association of Machinists), A. F. of L. Building, Washington, D. C.

Mahon, W. D. (president, International Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes of America), 104 E. High Street, Detroit, Mich.

Morrison, Frank (secretary, American Federation of Labor), A. F. of L. Building, Washington, D. C.

Rickert, T. A. (international president, United Garment Workers of America), 176 W. Washington Street, Chicago, Ill.

Scharrenberg, Paul (editor), Underwood Building, 525 Market Street, San Francisco, Calif.

Tighe, M. F. (president, Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers), House Building, Smithfield and Water Streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Tobin, Daniel J. (treasurer, American Federation of Labor; president, International Teamsters', Chauffeurs' and Helpers' Union), 222 E. Michigan Street, Indianapolis, Ind.

Valentine, Joseph F. (president, International Molders' Union), Commercial Tribune Building, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Woll, Matthew (president, International Photographers' and Engravers' Union of North America), Committee of Labor, Council of National Defense, Washington, D. C.

Railroad Brotherhoods.

Lee, W. G. (trainmen), 901 Guardian Building, Cleveland, Ohio.

McNamara, P. J. (firemen), Buffalo, N. Y.

Sheppard, L. E. (conductors), Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

Wills, H. E. (engineers), 1426 Crittenden Street, Washington, D. C.

EXPORTS OF AMERICAN LEATHER.

(Prepared by the Division of Statistics, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.)

The value of all domestic leather and tanned skins exported from the United States during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1919, amounting to $126,471,264, broke all previous records and was three and one-half times the value of similar exports in the pre-war year of 1914.

There was an increasing foreign demand for American leather following the outbreak of the war, with a resulting rise in values. The fiscal year 1915 showed an increase of $28,560,247 in leather shipments over corresponding figures for the previous twelvemonth; 1916, a further increase of $14,844,771; and 1917, an additional $28,515,856, but restrictions placed on the exportation of leather following the entry of the United States into the war reduced the total value of such exports to $59,437,390 in 1918. The fiscal year 1919 shows an increase of $67,033,784, or 113 per cent, as compared with the preceding year.

What's Happening in Washington

(Continued from page 1.)

between the nations of the world, but with a proviso requiring the President to submit nominations of American delegates to the Senate for confirmation.

Chairman Payne and Commissioner Scott, of the Shipping Board, discussing shipping conditions, told the Merchant Marine Committee that approximately 1,000,000 deadweight tons of ships, including many 10,000 cargo vessels and a fleet of tankers, should be built in order to balance the Government-owned merchant marine.

National Budget System.

By a vote of 283 to 3 the House passed and sent to the Senate a bill creating a national budget system. House Banking Committee made a favorable report on a Senate bill creating Federal foreign finance corporations to further international banking.

Representative Sabath, of Illinois, introduced a bill to reduce the Federal tax on oleomargarine from 10 cents to one-half cent a pound. The House passed and sent to conference a Senate bill providing Federal appropriations equal to present State allotments for rehabilitation of industrial cripples.

Industrial Conference.

The Industrial Conference came to a temporary halt late Wednesday afternoon, when the labor group, headed by Mr. Gompers, withdrew from the conference. Mr. Gompers had introduced a compromise resolution on collective bargaining, and when it was defeated the labor leader lead his delegation from the hall. Thursday morning, when the conference reassembled, Chairman Lane asked the public group to meet in executive session and endeavor to formulate a program for continuing the conference to present to President Wilson. The conference was then adjourned for the time being.

The so-called "Wheeler resolution," suggested by the employers' group as substitute for the original Russell-Endicott resolution on collective bargaining, came up for action Friday. In vote by groups, public group voted "No," employers' group "Yes," and the labor group unanimously "No."

The original resolution on collective bargaining submitted to the conference by the Committee of Fifteen was discussed. T. L. Chadbourne asked permission for a substitute, as follows: "The right of wage earners to organize in associations of their own choosing, to bargain collectively, to be represented by representatives of their own choosing in negotiations and adjustments with employers and in respect to wages, hours of labor, and relations and conditions of employment is recnized." In voting on the substitute resolution, the public group voted "Yes," employers' group "No," labor group "No."

The discussion of the original collective-bargaining resolution, framed by C. H. Russell and Henry Endicott, was resumed. Samuel Gompers, of the labor group, said that the public group had changed its attitude on collective bargaining because of interpretation given the resolution by members of the group.

The conference considered Resolution No. 11, on the arbitration of the steel strike, referred to as the "Gary resolution" by the chairman of the conference. Gavin McNab urged the conference to offer its services for "friendly arbitration," with no obligation on the part of the contestants to accept them. Bernard Baruch asked permission for the public group to withdraw and vote. Vote by groups: Public group "No," employers' group, "No," labor group "Yes." C. E. Russell and J. J. Forrester, of the public group, and J. N. Tittemore, employers' group, asked to be recorded as voting "Yes."

The chairman of the conference, at the morning session of October 22, read a letter from President Wilson, who addressed to the conferees "a word of solemn appeal," without reference to any individual or group. He said that should the conference adjourn without convincing the American people that it had exhausted all its resourcefulness and patience in an effort to come to a common agreement, the country will be placed in a serious situation. At a time when the nations of the world are trying to avoid international war, should industries confess that they must be carried on by warlike methods? The President urged the discovery of methods by which a measurable co-operation within industry could be secured, or new machinery to secure a minimum of conflict between employers and workers developed. In conclusion, he stated that the public expects the conference to stay together until a way is found to secure such co-operation or it becomes evident that the paths are so divergent that efforts at co-operation are doomed to failure. The chairman proposed a rising vote of thanks for the letter. John Spargo said that a mere vote was not an adequate expression. He stated that the letter brought to each group and each individual a solemn responsibility, and moved, on behalf of the conference, that each group and each individual recognize responsibility so outlined and give a pledge that nothing should be left untried that good faith, patience, or intelligence might suggest, so that the conference would continue its effotrs to find a program which, while it might not permanently settle industrial questions, would serve as a working basis for days ahead. H. A. Wheeler seconded the motion for the employers' group. Samuel Gompers stated that he could not undertake to vote for the resolution without consulting the labor group, and asked for a recess to enable the group to meet. He concluded that it was not fair to undertake to pledge every individual to a course that might be impossible. Mr. Spargo thereupon withdrew his motion.

Living-Cost Conference.

At a recent meeting held in the office of the Attorney General in connection with the Government's program against the high cost of living, the conferees were Attorney General Palmer, Secretary of the Treasury Glass, Secretary of the Navy Daniels, Secretary of Agriculture Houston, Chairman Payne, of the Shipping Board, Alien Property Custodian Garvan, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Leffingwell, Commissioners Colver and Murdock, of the Federal Trade Commission; Judge C. B. Ames, of the Department of Justice, and Grosvenor B. Clarkson, Director of the Council of National Defense. Various plans were discussed and the views of the conferees freely expressed.

Phosphate Conference.

The Department of Agriculture states that following a recent conference held with producers of rock phosphate and acid phosphate, it has reached a conclusion that, in the circumstances, it will not be warranted at the present time in naming a fair profit for phosphate rock or bulk acid phosphate. The department, however, will continue fully to exercise its own powers under the licensing system against profiteering as well as in conjunction with the Department of Justice.

SUGAR SHORTAGE.

In the "Weekly Report on Important Events in France," submitted to the Department of State by the American Ambassador to France, there occurs a review of the food prospects, special reference being given to the sugar shortage. The Ambassador says:

"The sugar shortage has been the subject of pointed debates in Parliament. There is an acute sugar shortage in France at this time, and the use of saccharin for sweetening continues general in the popular eating houses, and even in some of the best hotels and restaurants. There have been six large fires in the last two months which have destroyed considerable quantities of sugar. The French Minister of Agriculture, in response to questions in Parliament, also referred to the restriction of sugar exports from the United States as an important contributing factor to the existing shortage in France. The sugar ration has been 750 grams (26.4 oz.) per month per person in the Seine district, and only 500 grams (17.6 oz.) per person in other districts. There has been considerable falsification of sugar tickets. In the Paris district there is heavy complaint by consumers who have not been able to get more than 250 or 300 grams (8.8 or 10.5 oz.) on their tickets instead of the allowed 750 grams (26.4 oz.), while some manufacturers of pastry, candy, and sirups have had plenty of sugar. While there undoubtedly is a shortage which is causing much popular unrest, frauds and inequality of distribution have been one of the most distressing features of the situation."

RAILROAD RATES.

With regard to the resolution recently adopted by the Association of Railroad Executives objecting to the position taken by the Director General of Railroads to the effect that the Railroad Administration ought not to undertake to increase railroad rates, the Director General, Walker D. Hines, authorized the following statement:

"The suggestion of the railroad executives that the Railroad Administration make increases in rates can mean only one thing, and that is that the Railroad Administartion shall make these increases during Federal control for the sole and exclusive benefit of the railroads under private management after the end of Federal control. This is true because the conclusion has been reached, with the approval of the President, that it is not in the public interest to make an immediate increase in rates for the purpose of increasing the revenues of the Railroad Administration during Federal control. A fundamentally wrong conception is involved in the claim that the President ought to exercise the emergency rate-making power conferred upon him for the purpose of deciding as between the railroads and the public what the former shall charge and what the latter shall pay after Federal control shall end. The theory of Federal control was that the movement would guarantee a rental during Federal control, but not afterward. The idea, of course, was that after Federal control the permanent statutory revisions and procedure would be looked to by the railroad companies to secure for themselves adequate compensation. The resolution of the railroad executives in effect takes the position that they are not willing to resort to the permanent statutory provisions to protect their interests, but instead they want the President to use his emergency power so as to provide for their compensation after Federal control, in addition to having guaranteed them their return during Federal control. There is no duty whatever, either legal or moral, resting upon the Railroad Administration to initiate for the benefit of the railroad corporations rates which it believes to be inexpedient to initiate for its own benefit. On the contrary, the railroad companies have the power to protect their interests in this matter just as fully as they have had in the past, and they ought to resort to it unless they choose to stand on the rates as they are.

"With regard to the position suggested by the railway executives that the Railroad Administration ought to increase the rates because of the Railroad Administration's action in increasing the expense, this could not be true as to increases in expenses which would have taken place if the Railroad Administration had not been in existence. In view of the extraordinary increases in expenses of all forms of industry under private management, there is no basis for demonstrating that the increases in expenses of the Railroad Administration were due to any cause other than those which affected all forms of industry, hence no basis for claiming that a temporary emergency power of rate making during Federal control should be employed for the exclusive purpose of meeting them after Federal control shall have ended. Even though the Railroad Administration deemed it expedient to increase rates for its own benefit, it would still be true that the increases it would make under which to defray the expenses of the unified operation of all the railroads in the country might be very different from the increases which would be necessary to protect the separate railroads or separate territorial groups of railroads in different parts of the country."

Post Office Department Orders

Packing of Dyes for Despatch to Foreign Countries.

Second Asst Postmaster General,
Washington, October 18, 1919.

Postmasters are informed that, under the authority granted in the instructions contained in the last two sentences of paragraph (d), section 180, on page 174 of the annual Postal Guide for 1919, it is permissible to accept liquids, dyes, greasy substances, and similar articles inclosed in lead-sealed containers for those foreign countries admitting such articles in the parcel-post mails, provided the containers are labeled in printing so as to show the nature of the contents, the quantity, and the name of the manufacturer or dealer, and, in addition, such containers are inclosed in substantial outside covers open to inspection.

With respect to compression or friction top cans or containers, it should be suggested to manufacturers and dealers that these compression and friction top cans or containers be lead sealed or soldered in at least four places, so as to render them acceptable for mailing, as indicated in the paragraph above, and thus insure the lids from being forced out of place in the course of transit. It is preferred, however, that inside containers be used that will permit closing by screw-top covers with sufficient screw threads to require at least one and one-half complete turns before the covers will come off, such covers, when employed, to be provided with washers, so as to prevent possible leakage of the contents.

Addresses on Articles of Mail for Foreign Countries.

Owing to the many changes in territorial boundaries resulting from the war, the distribution of mail for foreign destinations now requires, on the part of the postal employees at United States exchange post offices, a clearer knowledge than formerly of the addresses on articles of mail for foreign countries addressed in German, Russian, Greek, Turkish, Hebrew or Chinese characters.

Postmasters will give notice that mail articles addressed in German, Russian, Greek, Turkish, Hebrew or Chinese characters, even if they bear in English "Germany," "Russia," "Greece," "Turkey," "or "China," etc., will not be accepted for dispatch unless there is an interlined translation of each address in English or, in lieu of these two addresses, that the names of the post office and country of destination be shown in Roman or English characters, print or script.

Except the postmaster at the office of mailing is certain that an article of mail is not sufficiently addressed to permit of its correct distribution at the United States exchange post office, he will not transmit the article to the Division of Dead Letters or return it to sender, but will dispatch the article to the appropriate United States exchange post office for determination there as to the sufficiency of the address.

Mail for Esthonia.

With respect to the notice of this office of April 1, 1919, published on page 8 of the Postal Guide for May, 1919, postmasters are informed that all mail articles conforming to the Postal Union classification, ordinary and registered, will be accepted for transmission to Esthonia.

There is no parcel-post service yet established between the United States and Esthonia and the mail service therefore is limited to the transmission of articles provided for by the Postal Union Convention.

OTTO PRAEGER,
Second Asst. Postmaster General.

Money Orders to Germany.

Third Asst. Postmaster General,
Washington October 18, 1919.

No arrangement exists at present for an exchange of money orders or transaction of money-order business between the United States and Germany. It is true that communication by mail with that country, which was interrupted by the war, has now been restored, but something more than the mere cessation of hostilities must precede the successful reestablishment of money-order service.

For this reason postmasters must decline to accept the application of intending remitters of money orders to Germany. They must also explain to inquiring remitters of orders sent to that country before the United States entered the war that it is not practicable at this time to adjust claims for repayment, or answer inquiries regarding such orders, but that these cases will be taken up for settlement as soon as conditions will permit, and that in the meantime it is absolutely futile to bring them to the attention of the department.

A. M. DOCKERY,
Third Asst. Postmaster General.

The Italian commission sent to the Caucasus for the purpose of studying the resources of the country has reported that the oil wells of Batum are capable of producing 5,000,000 tons per year, or a sufficient amount to cover Italy's entire petroleum requirements.

COAL PRODUCTION REPORT.

The weekly report on the production of bituminous coal, anthracite, and beehive coke, compiled by the Geological Survey, Department of the Interior, contains the following:

Recovering from the slight decline of the week before, the production of bituminous coal rose to a new high record for the year during the week ended October 11. The curve of average daily output has left the line of 1917 far behind and now threatens to overtake the course of the 1918 line. The week's production is estimated at 11,924,000 tons, an increase of 3.4 per cent over the preceding week, and greater by 311,000 tons than that of the first week in October, which had hitherto been the highest this year.

The record could not have been accomplished had not all the agencies affecting production lent hearty assistance. Labor disturbances were at a minimum. Consumers, influenced in part by reports of a threatened strike in the bituminous fields, were quick to take the coal offered. The railroads supplied the mines sufficient equipment to load 217,749 cars of soft coal, 38,064 cars of anthracite, and 306,000 tons of beehive coke. The record was the more remarkable in that it was attained during a period when fears had been expressed that the steel strike would react unfavorably upon the production of coal.

The anthracite region shared in the activity reported by the bituminous industry during the week of October 11. Production is estimated at 1,955,000 net tons, an increase of 34,000 tons, or 1.8 per cent, over the preceding week. The curernt rate of production has been exceeded but once this year, and like that of bituminous coal, now closely approaches the performance of the corresponding season of 1918.

The output of beehive coke continued to decline slightly during the week ended October 11. The total production of the country is estimated at 306,038 net tons, a decrease of 2.1 per cent compared with the preceding week.

The effect of the steel strike upon the demand for coke is suggested by the following statement, in which the current weekly output is compared with the average of the four weeks immediately preceding the strike.

During first week of strike production was 78 per cent of pre-strike average.

During second week of strike production was 71 per cent of pre-strike average.

During third week of strike production was 69 per cent of pre-strike average.

The strike has not yet carried the production of beehive coke to as low a level as prevailed without interruption from the middle of last April to early July.

AMERICAN CONSUL APPOINTED FOR REVAL.

Mr. John Hurley has been appointed consul at Reval, Esthonia, and is en route to that point.

CENSUS SUPERVISORS.

Sixty-five former soldiers and sailors have been appointed supervisors for the Fourteenth Decennial Census, according to an announcement by the Bureau of the Census.

"The Census Bureau was particularly glad whenever it found a former service man for the job of supervisor," announced Director of the Census Sam L. Rogers. "Most of the applicants who qualified, however, were men of more mature age and of broader experience than the majority of soldiers and sailors."

Three women appear on the list of supervisors, one having been appointed to serve in the State of New York, one in Texas and one in Nevada. This is the first time in the history of the Census Bureau that women have been selected to fill these positions.

Of the 372 supervisors chosen, approximately 100 are lawyers. Ex-service men come next in numbers, and editors rank third with more than 40 appointments. Farmers are represented with about 25, while educators, numbering about 20, run the farmers a close race.

Several physicians have undertaken the task of collecting Uncle Sam's statistics, and likewise a great many business men.

Each supervisor appointed had to undergo rigid tests as to his fitness for the position, especial stress having been laid on character and experience.

"No man was appointed a supervisor for the fourteenth census," said Mr. Rogers, "until every possible guarantee was given as to his ability and honesty. Character was at all times the leading and predominating consideration with the Census Bureau in every appointment made."

BRITISH FUEL EXPERIMENTS.

The fuel research station at East Greenwich is expected to be completed immediately and operations will be commenced without delay. The central tower, a steel structure, which forms the starting point of the coal's treatment, is being placed in position. The offices and laboratories are complete, and gas holders are all ready. To supplement the power plant, electrical throughout, the Admiralty has supplied a Diesel engine taken from a British submarine.

The station is stated to embody a unique system for accurately determining the fuel value of coal and its products. Exact tests are to be carout with special boilers of the comparative efficiency of coal, gas, and oil in the furnaces. Experiment will be particularly directed to ascertain the maximum capacity of coal to yield motor spirit. It is not intended to deal at once with colliery refuse, but to confine work for the moment to standard coal. The station is an experimental one established by the British Government to ascertain the extent to which low-grade coal and colliery waste can be utilized to increase the country's supply of domestic and industrial fuel.

FOOD PROBLEMS IN CITIES.

That municipalities are tackling their local food problems in a variety of ways, some of them unusual, is evidenced by reports received by the city marketing division of the Bureau of Markets, United States Department of Agriculture.

From establishing curb markets, remodeling or building retail market houses, efforts of cities have expanded until some are actually selling food supplies, while one city of about 65,000 population is operating a farm and selling produce from it at retail.

How One City Sells Food.

Houston, Tex., which has a municipally owned retail market house, has taken over three stalls in the building and is handling fruits and vegetables in competition with its tenants. In order to be fair to other retailers it charges itself with all overhead expenses paid by other dealers, including rent, and also pays wages higher than those paid in other stalls. Reports on 10 weeks' operation of the city managed stalls show that it is possible to buy and sell produce in competiton with local merchants at both a direct and indirect saving to consumers. The experiment is to be enlarged to include food products other than fruits and vegetables and is said to be already serving as a stabilizing influence on prices in that city market. Competing merchants have become interested in the methods of doing business of the city operated stalls and appear anxious to try out practices that would enable them to lower their prices.

A City Goes Into Farming.

Allentown, Pa., has gone into farming on a farm acquired for other purposes which, through changes in municipal plans, was lying idle. Under the direction of one of the city aldermen this farm is producing vegetables and selling them at retail in competition with shipped-in produce. The farm also feeds 1,000 head of hogs on city garbage. Local advocates of the plan now propose to include the use of an old brewery as a storage warehouse for potatoes and other products grown by local farmers, so as to lessen the city's dependence on shipped-in products.

Although the Bureau of Markets, through its city marketing division, is keeping in touch with developments in many cities and is compiling information for use in answering inquiries, it states that it would be glad to hear from any cities, not as yet reached by formal inquiries, which are working on local food problems through municipally owned shops and by other methods differing from those that have been followed in the past. The bureau plans to make available information in regard to the successes and failures of cities in their efforts to solve their food problems in order that municipalities contemplating special action may have the benefit of the experience of communities faced with similar conditions.

FOREIGN FIELDS OF INDUSTRY

The Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce, has made public the following reports received from representatives of the Government in foreign countries:

CHANGES IN FRENCH COEFFICIENTS.

A cablegram from Commercial Attache C. D. Snow, Paris, October 19, 1919, states that a decree of September 23, published September 27, gives the following changes in the coefficients which determine the new French import duties. Separate parts of agricultural machines, included under items 532, 533, 535bis, and 554, are exempt from the operation of the coefficient, and so revert to the former tariff rates. The coefficient for these numbers is 3, and it still applies to the complete implements specified in these items. It further provides that the coefficient (also 3) is not applicable to lap-welded iron steel tubes (item ex567) and seamless tubes (item ex567bis) when the internal diameter is not less than 30 millimeters and the thickness of the piping is not less than 3 millimeters.

NEW SURTAX IN SAN SALVADOR.

Charge d'Affaires Arnold has transmitted to the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce a copy of a decree published in the Diario Official of San Salvador September 19, 1919, increasing the duties on imports 25 per cent. of the present schedule. The import duties are expressed in the customs tariff of San Salvador in gold dollars, but are actually paid in local currency at a fixed official rate of exchange, which has heretofore been 2.80 pesos for each dollar. Recently a new law was passed fixing the rate of exchange at 2 pesos for each dollar, and in view of this reduction the new surtax was levied on imports. Even with this increase, however, the duties are less than they formerly were when collected at 2.80 pesos for each dollar.

The difference in the Government's income through this decrease in import duties has been made up by an increased export tax on coffee and an export tax on sugar.

OPPORTUNITIES FOR INVESTMENT IN AUSTRIA.

[American Commissioner Albert Halstead, Vienna.]

While the reduction of Austria to a small State of less than 7,000,000 people and the ambition of the Czechoslovaks to make Prague the financial and commercial center of that part of Central Europe which was formerly the Austrian Empire will seriously jeopardize the future of Vienna, it is not improbable that this would have but a temporary effect. Vienna's geographical position makes it a natural center for commerce from all parts of Europe.

The present outlook is almost desperate, but even though political union between the nations that formed the Austrian Empire was unsuccessful, the commercial ties were so developed, and that development was so natural that it must be expected that even though at present severed they will later become almost as important again.

BRITISH LOCOMOTIVES FOR INDIA.

[Trade Commissioner Henry F. Grady, London, England, September 20, 1919.]

According to Modern Transport (a British publication), the Indian State railways have recently placed the following orders with British manufacturers:

Vulcan Foundry (Ltd.) Newton-le-Willows (Lancashire); Eighty-two 0-6-0 type locomotives and four standard passenger engines of the 4-6-0 wheel arrangement.

Kitson & Co. (Ltd.), Airdale Foundry, Leeds: Seventy 2-8-0 type locomotives.

Hunslet Engine Co. (Ltd.), Leeds: Twenty-six 4-6-0 type engines.

North British Locomotive Co. (Ltd.), Glasgow: Thirty broad-gauge and 5 meter-gauge locomotives; also 100 broad-gauge (5 feet 6 inches) locomotives, comprising thirty 2-10-0 type engines, sixty 2-8-0 type freight engins, and ten 0-8-4 tank locomotives.

Armstrong, Whitworth & Co.: Twenty-five 2-8-0 type broad-gauge locomotives for the Bombay, Baroda & C. I. Railway, and 17 of the same type for the Madras & S. Mahratta Railway.

Nasmyth Wilson & Co., Patricroft, Manchester: Seventeen locomotives for the Burma Railways, 12 for the Assam-Bengal Railway, 10 for the Eastern Bengal State Railway, 10 for the South Indian Railway, and 9 for the Nizams Guaranteed State Railway, all to be fitted with the Robinson type superheater.

FAR EASTERN TRADE NOTES.

[Prepared by Far Eastern Division, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, to which refer for fuller particulars, stating reference number.]

China Expects Large Indigo Crop.

A large production of liquid indigo is expected in China this year. Owing to the very poor 1918 crop greater acreage was devoted to indigo plants this year. The crop, which is said to be an average good one, was chiefly affected by excessive rain in certain low-lying districts early in the season.

There is to be established in the tea-growing district of Anhui Province, China, a college for training the Chinese in scientific methods in tea culture and tea trading. Special attention is to be paid to sanitary conditions in the growing of the leaf, and suitable apparatus for handling the product, such as packing, in order to preserve its natural flavor.

Australian Wheat Sold.

The Australian Government sold to the British Government 37,300,000 bushels of Austrian wheat at $1.33 per bushel f. o. b. during July, according to a statement of Vice Consul W. J. McCafferty, Melbourne, Australia. An option was given the British Government for an additional 500,000 bushels at the same price. It is also announced that 280,000 bushels of second-grade wheat from Victoria have been sold to Japan at $1.36 per bushel f. o. b., which was followed by a further sale to Japan of 520,000 bushels of Victorian wheat at the same price.

Australia's Foreign Trade.

The foreign trade of Australia during the year ended June 30, 1919, amounted to over $1,000,000,000, the balance of trade in favor of the Commonwealth being about $67,000,000. This was the largest year in the history of Australia, the nearest approach to it being recorded in 1916-17.

The rabbit industry in Australia is said to be booming, and, on account of the high prices obtainable for skins, many trappers are skinning their catches. During the latter part of August they sold for about 38 cents per pair.

Motion Pictures Popular In India.

American motion pictures are very popular in British India and represent about 95 per cent of the total film importations. Slapstick comedy of the better sort is in great favor, while melodramas and detective plays also go well. The greatest drawing card, however, is the American cowboy drama, with a great deal of action. It is said the audiences show the wildest enthusiasm when this type of film is displayed.

Koreans Form Irrigation Company.

Korean business men plan to establish a company to be known as the Chosen Agricultural Improvement Joint Stock Co., with a capital of $10,000,000, according to a report from Consul General Leo Bergholz, Seoul, Chosen. The business will consist of the conversion, by irrigation, of dry lands into paddy fields, and waste and dry beaches into fertile fields.

CROP CONDITIONS IN GREECE.

[Consul General Alexander W. Weddell, Athens.]

Reports indicate that for early cereals the prospects are in general only for a 60 per cent. yield this year in comparison with that of last year. In various localities prospects are as follows: Thessaly, 50 per cent; Western Macedonia, 80 per cent; Eastern Macedonia, 50 per cent; Peloponnesus, 70 per cent. The cereal crops are very poor in continental Greece, and in Etolia and Acharnia; in Euboea, Crete, and Jannina district, and the Aegean Islands, 60 to 70 per cent of normal; in Epiros, 60 per cent; in the islands of the Cyclades group, 50 per cent.

For late maturing crops the prospects are better, nevertheless an inferior wheat crop to that of last year is predicted from the plains of Thessaly and Macedonia. Only half of the yield of last year is expected from the districts of Lassithion and Rethymno in Crete, and in Chios and Jannina.

FINANCIAL POSITION OF MEXICO.

(George T. Summerlin, charge d'affaires, American Embassy, Mexico, City.)

It is thought that the following extracts from the report of the President of the Republic, made to the Mexican Congress on September 1 in reference to the Department of Hacienda which is charged with the management of the national finances, will be of general interest:

The total revenues received during the 10 months from Sept. 1, 1918, to June 30, 1919, were (at normal exchange the Mexican peso is worth $0.498 United States gold): Customs—imports, 2,600,000 pesos; exports, 6,450,000 pesos; ports, 1,644,000 pesos; total, 35,694,000 pesos; stamp tax—petroleum, 13,100,000 pesos; metals, 11,900,000 pesos; ordinary stamp taxes, 11,550,000 pesos; Federal contribution, 27,100,000 pesos; other sources, 22,178,000 pesos; total, 85,828,000 pesos; consulates (approximation), 5,000,000 pesos; post offices and telegraphs (approximation), 7,400,000 pesos; nationalized and intervened properties, 730,000 pesos; various receipts, 649,000 pesos; total for 10 months, 135,301,000 pesos.

The total revenues for the year at the above rate should be, approximately, 162,000,000 pesos. For the first nine months of this year the receipts were 18,000,000 pesos more than for the corresponding months of the the preceding year; the increase in receipts from the petroleum tax was 4,000,000 pesos, and from tax on metals, 3,000,000 pesos; the customs receipts were, 1,800,000 pesos less.

Imports and Exports—Coinage.

The total value of imports for the year 1918 was 164,470,035 pesos, while for the first four months of the year 1919 the total was nearly 78,000,000 pesos. The values of imports for 1918 from the various regions of the world were, in round figures: From the United States, 141,000,000 pesos; Europe, 16,000,000 pesos; Asia, 2,000,000 pesos; the Antilles 3,000,000 pesos; Central America, 1,700,000 pesos.

There is a tendency for an increase in commerce with Europe. Thus, imports from Spain in the first four months of 1919 aggregated 2,300,000 pesos, contrasted with 2,000,000 for the entire year 1918. The total value of all imports is still far behind what it was in 1910–11, when their value was 206,000,000 pesos. On the other hand, exports for the year 1918 had a value of 367,305,451 pesos, whereas their greatest value prior to the Revolution was 298,500,000 pesos. Approximately 95 per cent of all exports for the year 1918 went to the United States. The message invites particular attention to the 200,000,000 pesos excess of exports over imports, and expresses the opinion that this money will seek reinvestment in the country even though a portion of it belongs and goes to individuals outside the country.

During the year from July 1, 1918, to June 30, 1919, the National Mint coined 48,325,000 pesos in gold, 19,970,000 pesos in silver and 126,600 pesos in copper.

FOOD LICENSE REVOKED.

The United States Food Administration announces that the license of J. T. Allen & Son, a partnership composed of J. T. Allen and Leon Allen, of Guymon, Okla., has been revoked until further notice, effective at noon October 18, 1919.

This license was revoked because of the licensee's failure to furnish necessary reports to the United States Grain Corporaton, failure to make application for a Wheat Director license, as required under the act of Congress, March 4, 1919, and the Presidental Proclamation of June 23, 1919, and failure to reply to letters and telegrams.

The company held license as wheat flour miller, corn meal miller, distributor of general food commodities, and storer or dealer in feeds and feeding stuffs.

SPANISH IMPORT DUTY ON STEEL.

(Cablegram from Commercial Attache Jones, Madrid, Oct. 17, 1919.)

After Oct. 14, 1919, the regular Spanish customs tariff will be re-established for iron and steel products included in Nos. 54 to 56 (pig iron, steel ingots, iron and steel rough forgings, iron and steel scrap), and 59 to 66 (iron and steel bars, plates, and sheets, including coated plates of various kinds and tin plate; and hoop iron and steel). These items have been free of duty since 1916. The changes do not apply to shipments already vised or in transit.

The export restrictions on the materials included in Nos. 54 to 56 (pig iron, steel ingots, iron and steel rough forgings, and iron and steel scrap) have been removed.

BRITISH INDUSTRIAL ALLIANCE.

The object of the British Industrial Alliance, which was formed in July, are stated to be "to bring together all those associations of employers and employes in Great Britain which are now working harmoniously under Whitley Industrial Councils, or organizations or individuals interested in developing British trade and British markets, with a view to placing them in direct touch with similar Empire organizations, in order that their efforts in developing the resources and markets of the British Empire may be stimulated and co-ordinated in the best possible way." This alliance is said by the London Times to be the first attempt made by joint action to consolidate and co-ordinate British industry, labor, and trade within the Empire.

BRITISH IMPORT AND EXPORT OF GOLD.

Consul General Hollis cables from London under date of Oct. 13 as follows:

Imports of gold into the United Kingdom for the week ended Oct. 8 were £16,000. Exports were £1,500,000, almost all to Bombay. Currency note circulation increased by £4,500,000.

LIVE STOCK CONDITIONS.

Cattle, sheep, and swine in nine countries of western Europe have decreased, but have increased in other countries, including the United States, so that the present situation with respect to numbers is very much the same as before the war.

American exportations of meats and meat products may reach the pre-war level before the herds and flocks of Europe have been increased to pre-war numbers.

These are outstanding statements in a report on the live-stock situation by two United States Department of Agriculture specialists who recently observed conditions in foreign countries.

A summary of their report says, in part:

"The situation with respect to the total number of live stock in nine countries of western Europe and in the United States, Canada, Argentina, Australia, and New Zealand, considered as a whole, according to the best information available, is very much the same as before the war. The European coountries are important from a consuming standpoint, and the other countries are important from a producing standpoint."

Increase in 14 Countries.

The report shows "that the total number of cattle in the 14 countries increased approximately 9,000,000, while the total number of sheep and swine (figures for which are for 13 countries, as recent data on sheep in Belgium and swine in Argentina are not available) decreased approximately 2,500,000 and 7,250,000, respectively, which practically counterbalances the increase in cattle. This does not take into consideration the former empires of Austria-Hungary or Russia, nor the Balkan States, for recent data regarding the number of animals in those countries are not available. If data were available from these countries, a still further decrease, as compared with pre-war numbers of live stock in Europe, would probably be shown.

Increases and Decreases.

"The most important factor to be considered, however, is that the total numbers of cattle, sheep, and swine in the nine European countries have decreased, while the total numbers in the other countries have increased. Cattle decreased a little more than 7,000,000 in the European countries and increased a little more than 16,000,000 in the other countries named. The loss in numbers of swine in the European countries amounted to approximately 24,500,000, as compared with a gain of approximately 17,500,000 in the other countries. The decline of sheep in the European countries was approximately 7,500,000 and the increase in the other countries approximately 4,750,000.

NATIONAL BANK CONDITIONS.

The unprecedented immunity from failure which the National Banks have enjoyed in the past 21 months, or since January 1, 1918, is having the effect of increasing the number of applications for charters for new National Banks and for the nationalization of banking institutions heretofore under State supervision.

During the nine months ending September 30, 1919, 343 applications have been received for new National Bank charters, including 42 applications for the month of September. These figures compare with 194 applications for the corresponding nine months last year, and 19 applications for September, 1918. The increase in the number of applications received for the nine-month period is 76 per cent, and the increase in the capital represented by the new banks applying for charters is 144 per cent.

During the past nine months 180 applications for new National Bank charters were granted, providing for new capital of $16,200,000; and in the same period 266 National Banks increased their capital $33,873,000.

The total increase in the amount of National Banking capital arising from the granting of new charters and increase in capital of existing National Banks for the period ending September 30, 1919, was $50,073,000, which compares with $25,619,000 in the same period in 1918—an increase of about 100 per cent.

During the nine months ending September 30, 1919, only four National Banks reduced their capital, the aggregate reduction being $85,000; and 64 National Banks went into voluntary liquidation (exclusive of those consolidating with other National Banks) the aggregate capital of banks thus liquidating being $14,355,000. During the past nine months, 10 applications for charters for new National Banks were refused.

On October 1, 1919, there were on hand awaiting consideration and action by the Comptroller, 264 applications for permission to organize new National Banks or to convert State Banks into National Banks, with proposed capital of $18,337,000; and there were pending 232 applications for permission to increase capital of existing National Banks by the sum of $24,643,600; with 49 additional applications for permission to increase capital, where the amount of increase desired had not been fixed.

The 264 applications for new National Bank charters awaiting action included 8 applications from the New England States, 29 from the Eastern States, 64 from the Southern States, 39 from the Middle States, 86 from the Western States, and 38 from the Pacific States (embracing 22 applications from California).

Since January 1, 1919, there have been about 6½ times as many new charters granted and applications for increase of capital approved as there were reductions of capital and liquidations, other than banks consolidating with other National Banks.

BEET SUGAR PRICES.

The following telegram has been sent to the beet-sugar refiners in the United States:

"After thorough investigation by the recognized authorities on sugar, the United States Sugar Equalization Board have notified the Department of Justice of the following facts: 'As a considerable part of the country generally supplied at this time of the year with beet sugar may be embarrassed because of the beet-sugar factories' failure to sell beet sugar as produced, and this condition in turn is due to the uncertainty regarding price, our judgment is that no higher price than 10 cents cash less 2 per cent seaboard basis is justified and we hope that you will decide at once to begin marketing your sugars on this basis and relieve the very serious situation. The price of ten and a half cents net cash f. o. b. plant which has been offered by the Sugar Equalization Board for sugars in excess of requirements in your territory as shown by your nineteen seventeen deliveries as a minimum up to fifty thousand tons for November and December shipment to relieve an acute shortage among the manufacturers cost is not to be considered a precedent or basis for local prices.' I ask you to make your announcement of prices based on the above. The Department of Justice will treat as an unjust charge any price in excess of this and consider such a charge a violation of section 4 of the Lever Food Control Act, as amended."

BITUMINOUS COAL MOVEMENT.

It is now six weeks since the conclusion was reached by the Railroad Administration that, if possible, 11,000,000 tons of bituminous coal should be moved per week in order to meet the coal situation. There has been no failure in that program since it was set, the bituminous coal movement on the railroads having exceeded 11,000,000 tons each week since that time.

A new high record for 1919 was set during the week ended October 11 when the Geological Survey estimated that 11,924,000 tons were moved.

There was a slight falling off in the movement of bituminous coal for the week ended October 18, the indications being that 11,550,000 tons were moved in that week.

This slight decline appears clearly to be due to the non-return of cars incident to the extraordinary heavy loading of the previous week, to congestions in assembling and distributing centers, to accumulation of loaded cars at tidewater, due to a tugboat strike at Hampton Roads, Va., and to a shortage of boats at points north. Vigorous efforts are being made to relieve the congestion at tidewater, and necessary steps have been taken to prevent further accumulations.

MARKET FOR ELECTRICAL GOODS.

A most promising future for American electrical goods exists in Argentina, Brazil, and Uruguay, according to a report just made to the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce, by Trade Commissioner Philip S. Smith. The use of electricity is widespread in all three countries.

In Argentina and Uruguay the high cost of imported fuel and the lack of water power limit the use of electricity to some extent, but in Brazil the immense amount of water power available makes the electrical field a peculiarly attractive one to manufacturers of electrical equipment. As this water power is found for the most part in the coastal section of the country, it will be available for industrial enterprises and for general lighting, heating, and power purposes in the numerous cities of this section, which includes the greater part of the population of the country.

American materials were not a very important factor in Argentina before the war, but have become decidedly so since hostilities began, the report says. The problem there is to maintain this advantage when the old competition returns. In Brazil American electrical supplies have always been favored above all others, owing principally to the fact the power plants in the large cities use American materials almost exclusively. Germany's share in the trade, however, was increasing steadily up to the time the war started, and since that time Japanese materials have appeared on the market, although not in large quantities.

The Trade Commissioner's report is a detailed guide published for the benefit of the American manufacturer who wants to make the most of his opportunities in Latin America. It is entitled "Electrical Goods in Argentina, Uruguay, and Brazil," Special Agents' Series No. 184, and is sold at the nominal price of 20 cents a copy by the Superintndent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., and by all district and cooperative offices of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

CROP SURVEY BY AEROPLANE.

The first time that the aeroplane has been used in connection with crop reporting was on April 30, 1919, when Ohio Field Agent Col. J. L. Cochrun made a survey of the progress of spring plowing in Montgomery County, Ohio, from a flying machine. A fairly good conception of spring work was obtained, as well as the proportion of the total acreage that was under cultivation. No other flight for this purpose has been recorded, but it suggests the probable use, at some future time, of the flying machine, particularly in connection with the camera, to make crop surveys.

TRADE MARKS APPLIED FOR.

The United States Patent Office has just issued the following alphabetical list of trade-mark titles (registration applied for):

Aluminum household and cooking utensils. American Aluminum Company. No. 116,197; Oct. 21.

Beverage, Malt. Pittsburgh Brewing Company. No. 115,016; Oct. 21.

Beverage, Non-alcoholic. L. Von Hedemann. No. 114,693; Oct. 21.

Candy, Covering used to coat. H. O. Wilbur & Sons. No. 119,687; Oct. 21.

Catsup. Brooks Tomato Products Company. No. 120,594; Oct. 21.

Cleansing compounds. Jimmy Quick Products Co. No. 118,113; Oct. 21.

Cleaning preparation for automobiles, &c. W. H. Schaffer. No. 108,755; Oct. 21.

Cotton piece goods. Thorndike Company. No. 114,407; Oct. 21.

Dyes. S. C. Markatos. No. 118,521; Oct. 21.

Feed, Poultry. Chas. A. Krause Milling Co. No. 108,848; Oct. 21.

Food, Cereal breakfast. Patent Cereals Company. No. 119,669; Oct. 21.

Foods. Cresca Company. No. 117,773; Oct. 21.

Gloves and mittens. R. K. Wilson. No. 118,814; Oct. 21.

Gum tissue. Omo Mfg. Co. No. 120,843; Oct. 21.

Medicinal preparation. Van Vleet Mansfield Drug Co. No. 117,205; Oct. 21.

Medicinal treatment of rupture. G. M. Brown. No. 118,249; Oct. 21.

Medicine for pneumonia, &c. George A. Brown & Co. No. 119,732; Oct. 21.

Motorcycles. Cleveland Motorcycle Manfg. Co. No. 117,269; Oct. 21.

Oil stearin, Cotton-seed. Wyatt Bros. No. 120,894; Oct. 21.

Oils used in medicinal preparations. Ferd, Baller & Co. No. 102,003; Oct. 21.

Oleomargarin. Edson Brothers. No. 120,102; Oct. 21.

Pants, trousers, &c. Berkshire Manufacturing Company of Pittsfield. No. 118,538; Oct. 21.

Shirts, Work. National Belting Company. No. 116,847; Oct. 21.

Silk goods in the piece. S. Birskman. No. 120,369; Oct. 21.

Tablets, Antiseptic. C. L. Hughes. No. 115,914; Oct. 21.

Tonic, Chicken. B. B. Carswell. No. 118,135; Oct. 21.

SUGAR CROP FORECAST.

The condition of the sugar-beet crop on October 1 forecasts a beet-sugar production of 958,500 short tons of 2,000 pounds.

The Louisiana cane-sugar output is forecast as about 138,000 short tons, from condition of the cane crop on October 1. In 1918 the beet-sugar production was 765,063 tons, and the Louisiana cane sugar 280,900 tons.

The actual outturn of beet and cane sugar will be above or below the forecast mentioned, according as conditions between October 1 and harvest are better or worse than average.

FOREIGN MAIL POSTAGE.

From numerous American consulates and legations the Department of State is receiving notices that articles of mail posted in the United States reach foreign correspondents insufficiently prepaid and, in accordance with the requirements of the regulations of the Universal Postal Convention, double the deficiency in postage is collected from the addressees, thus causing unfavorable comments prejudicial to American business interests.

One United States consul wrote:

"America is the only country that exacts this penalty from prospective customers, and it certainly is not a factor in securing competitive business.

"We cry 'America first,' and send out circulars or posters with this slogan, put insufficient postage on the envelope and mail it to our foreign correspondents, but when they receive it they don't say 'America first.' "

From time to time the Post Office Department has employed different methods to call the attention of senders to the fact that their letters for foreign countries were dispatched, in most cases, short paid. One method employed to correct this inadvertence was the withholding of short-paid letters, not long enough to miss a steamship dispatch, however, and the notifying of the senders of the amount of deficiency due, in order that the senders might be given an opportunity to see what employees were at fault.

After this method was employed without effect, it was decided to dispatch the short-paid mail and send card notices to the senders stating the amount of deficiency and requesting instructions be issued to prevent the mailing of short-paid matter in future. This procedure was found productive of little result, however.

At last an investigation was made at New York and, in cooperation with banking institutions, corporations, and firms, different methods were employed by the senders to provide that the proper amount of postage be affixed on letters and covers of mail articles for foreign countries.

In one large banking institution, where there were 400 typists employed, instructions were issued providing that the envelopes of all foreign correspondence be prepared at one point, in order that attention might be given to the affixing of postage stamps of the required amount.

In another institution the officials provided for the inclosing of letters for foreign destinations in envelopes bearing a distinguishing mark; and, in the office of a large corporation, provision was made for the placing of letters for foreign destinations in envelopes of a distinctive color, the domestic letters being all placed in white envelopes.

In the office of a well-known business corporation provision was made for the dispatch of letters to domestic destinations in Government (embossed) stamped envelopes, while letters for foreign destinations were placed in unstamped envelopes, in order that the proper amount of stamps might be affixed in the mail room of the corporation.

In an effort to remedy the existing condition, postmasters have been requested to deal with senders habitually mailing short-paid matter for foreign destinations and to suggest that some method be employed to provide for the full payment of all mail, pointing out the different methods herein explained as employed by the four different organizations dealt with in New York.

The methods herein indicated are not to be regarded as exclusive, but merely to show, in a general way, what may be done by senders to prevent mail matter for foreign countries being deposited in post offices deficient in postage.

FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS.

Substantial additions to bill holdings, including both discounted and purchased paper, accompanied by continued increases in government and reserve deposits and in note circulation, are indicated by the Federal Reserve Board's weekly bank statement issued as at close of business on October 17, 1919.

War paper holdings show an increase for the week of $26,100,000, other discounts on hand went up $21,800,000, and acceptances, $16,100,000. Total war paper holdings of the Chicago and Minneapolis banks include $53,700,000 of paper discounted for other Federal Reserve banks, as against $50,300,000 the week before, while of the total acceptance holdings of the San Francisco bank, $13,700,000, as against about $11,000,000 the week before, were bills taken over from other Federal Reserve banks. Treasury certificates on hand increased $1,900,000, or $600,000 less than the increase in the banks' aggregate liabilities on Federal Reserve bank note circulation.

Government deposits show an increase for the week of $53,600,000, members' reserve deposits—an increase of $63,200,000, other deposits including foreign government credits—an increase of $4,200,000, and the "float" carried by the Federal Reserve banks—an increase of $68,700,000. Net deposits figure out $52,300,000 larger than the week before, and Federal Reserve note circulation shows a further growth of $10,900,000. No material changes are shown in the distribution of the gold held abroad, while net gold withdrawals totaled $2,900,000, and aggregate cash reserves declined by about the same amount. As a result, the banks' reserve ratio shows a further decline from 49.1 to 48.3 per cent.

Consul O'Hara cables from Trieste under date of October 17 that local newspapers state that several cargo boats of Bohemian sugar have left Hamburg for the Orient.

GOVERNMENT DECISIONS AFFECTING BUSINESS

CUSTOMS.

(T. D. 38115.)

Drawback.

The withdrawer of merchandise from bonded warehouse considered to be the importer for drawback purposes.

Treasury Department.

To collectors of customs and others concerned:

Where imported merchandise used in the manufacture of articles exported with benefit of drawback is withdrawn from a bonded warehouse, the person withdrawing such merchandise shall be considered the importer for drawback purposes, and certificates of delivery shall not be required covering transfers of ownership of such merchandise while in bonded warehouse.

Article 872 of the Customs Regulations of 1915 is amended accordingly.

L. S. ROWE,
Assistant Secretary.

(T. D. 38116.)

Plant Quarantine.

Amendment No. 3 to quarantine regulation No. 37, issued by the Department of Agriculture.

Treasury Department.

To collectors and other officers of the customs:

Attention is invited to amendment No. 3 to plant quarantine regulation No. 37 issued by the Department of Agriculture governing the entry of nursery stock and other plants and seeds, effective June 1, 1919, which is published for your information and guidance.

L. S. ROWE,
Assistant Secretary.

United States Department of Agriculture.

Office of the Secretary, Federal Horticultural Board.

Amendment No. 3 to regulations supplemental to Quarantine 37.

Under authority conferred by the plant quarantine act of August 20, 1912 (37 Stat., 315), it is ordered that the rules and regulations supplemental to notice of quarantine No. 37, governing the importation of nursery stock and other plants and seeds into the United States, effective June. 1, 1919, be, and the same are hereby, amended, effective on and after August 16, 1919, by the addition of a new regulation to be designated as Regulation 15, reading as follows:

Regulation 15.—Permits for the importation of otherwise prohibited stock from foreign countries contiguous to the United States.

When it is deemed by the Secretary of Agriculture that the importation from countries contiguous to the United States of any class or classes of nursery stock and other plants and seeds the entry of which is not otherwise provided for by these regulations will not be attended by serious risk to the agriculture, horticulture, or floriculture of the United States, permits may be issued, on application, authorizing the entry of such nursery stock and other plants and seeds under such safeguards as may be prescribed in the permits: Provided, That importations under this regulation shall be limited to specific classes of nursery stock and other plants and seeds which can be considered as peculiar to such contiguous countries, and not mere reproductions of imported stock from foreign countries, and which are not available in sufficient quantities in the United States: Provided further, that this shall not apply to nursery stock and other plants and seeds governed by special quarantines and other restrictive orders, other than Quarantine 37, now in force, nor to such as may hereafter be made the subject of special quarantines: Provided further, that in addition to the certificate required by Regulation 7, the invoice covering nursery stock and other plants and seeds offered for entry under this regulation must be accompanied by a certificate of a duly authorized official of the country of origin, stating that the nursery stock and other plants and seeds proposed to be exported to the United States have been produced or grown in the country from which they are proposed to be exported.

Done in the District of Columbia this 6th day of August, 1919.

Witness my hand and seal of the United States Department of Agriculture.

[Seal.] D. F. HOUSTON,
Secretary of Agriculture.

(T. D. 37117.)

American Goods Exported and Returned.

Appeal directed from decision of the Board of United States General Appraisers dated July 23, 1919, Abstract 43300, involving the classification of merchandise claimed to be free of duty under paragraph 404 of the tariff act.

Treasury Department.

Sir: The department is in receipt of your letter of the 16th instant inviting attention to the decision of the Board of United States General Appraisers, dated July 23, 1919, Abstract 4300, involving the application of paragraph 404 of the tariff of October 3, 1913, and article 333 of the Customs Regulations of 1915.

The collector of customs assessed duty in this case on certain cotton piece goods claimed to be free of duty as American goods returned, for which certificate of exportation had not been produced. The bond given for the production of said certificate had been allowed to expire. The board held that the merchandise was entitled to free entry as American goods returned notwithstanding that the certificate of exportation had not been produced as provided by Article 333 of the Customs Regulations of 1915, citing as authority United States v. Saunders (T. D. 37200).

In accordance with your recommendation, you are hereby requested to file, in the name of the Secretary of the Treasury, an application with the United States Court of Customs Appeals for a review of said decision, according to the provisions of subsection 29 of section 28 of the tariff act of August 5, 1919.

L. S. ROWE,
Assistant Secretary.

Assistant Attorney General, New York.

(T. D. 38119.)

Common Carrier.

Approving bond of the Marine Forwarding Co. for the transportation of grain in customs custody.

Treasury Department.

Sir: The department is in receipt of your letter of the 20th ultimo, inclosing a bond executed by the Marine Forwarding Co. for the transportation of grain in customs custody under the provisions of sections 3000, 3001, 3005, and 3006 of the Revised Statutes, the act of June 10, 1880, and all acts relating thereto.

Said bond is approved and one copy thereof is inclosed herewith for the files of your office.

L. S. ROWE,
Assistant Secretary.

Collector of Customs, Buffalo, N. Y.

(T. D. 38119.)

Meat inspection.

Order 211, Bureau of Animal Industry, Department of Agriculture, amended to permit the forwarding to any country from the United States of small quantities of meat intended exclusively for the personal use of the consignee.

Treasury Department.

To collectors and other officers of the customs:

The following amendment No. 10 to order No. 211, Bureau of Animal Industry, Department of Agriculture, is published for your information and guidance.

L. S. ROWE,
Assistant Secretary.

(Amendment 10 to B. A. I. Order 211.)

United States Department of Agriculture.

Bureau of Animal Industry.

Amendment to regulation 24, B. A. I. Order 211 (regulations governing the meat inspection of the United States Department of Agriculture).

United States Department of Agriculture,
Office of the Secretary.

Under authority conferred by law upon the Secretary of Agriculture, regulation 24, section 3, paragraph 1 of the regulations governing the meat inspection of the United States Department of Agriculture is hereby amended as hereinafter set out.

This amendment for the purpose of identification is designated as "Amendment 10 to B. A. I. Order 211" and shall be effective on and after August 9, 1919.

D. F. HOUSTON,
Secretary of Agriculture.

Regulation 24, section 3, paragraph 1.—No person operating any steam or sailing vessel shall receive for transportation or transport from the United States to Great Britain or Ireland, or any of the countries of continental Europe, or to Argentina, Peru, Mexico, or the French Antilles, any meat or product, except ship stores and small quantities exclusively for the personal use of the consignee and not for sale or distribution, unless and until a certificate of inspection or exemption from inspection covering the same has been issued and delivered as provided in this regulation. The requirement of export certificates is waived for meat and products exported to countries other than those named in this paragraph and to all countries in cases of meat and products covered by exemption export certificates issued pursuant to paragraph 2 of this section.

(T. D. 38120.)

Homatropine Hydrobromide—Classification.

Appeal authorized from decision by the Board of United States General Appraisers, dated June 25, 1919, G. A. 8274 (T. D. 38074), involving the classification of homatropine hydrobromide.

Treasury Department.

Sir: The department refers to your letter inviting attention to a decision of the Board of United States General Appraisers, dated June 25, 1919, G. A. 8274 (T. D. 38074), involving the classification of homatropine hydrobromide, a medicinal preparation or compound, imported in an individual package of less than 2½ pounds gross weight.

The merchandise was assessed with duty at the rate of 20 per cent ad valorem under the provisions of paragraph 17 of the tariff act for medicinal compounds, combinations, and all similar articles put up in individual packages of 2½ pounds or less gross weight, but was held by the board to be dutiable under paragraph 5 at the rate of 15 per cent ad valorem as a chemical compound or medicinal preparation.

The department approves your action in filing, in the name of the Secretary of the Treasury, an application with the United States Court of Customs Appeals for a review of the said decision, in accordance with the provisions of subsection 29 of section 28 of the act of August 5, 1909.

L. S. ROWE,
Assistant Secretary.

Assistant Attorney General, New York.

(T. D. 38121.)

Nippers and Pliers.

Nippers and pliers commonly and commercially known as such, not limited to instruments having two lever handles or duplex parts working on a pivot, are dutiable at the rate of 30 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 165 of the tariff act.

Treasury Department.

Sir: The attention of the department has been invited to the variance of practice in the classification of weaver's nippers. These nippers are composed of two narrow strips of steel welded together at one end and having sharp and cutting jaws on the other, and are used by weavers while the cloth is in the loom in process of weaving, or to clear the cloth at the loose ends after it comes from the loom.

It appears that at your port it is the practice to classify these articles as nippers dutiable at 30 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 166 of the tariff act, while at other ports they are assessed with duty as manufactures of metal not specially provided for at the rate of 20 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 167, the collector holding that the provision for nippers and pliers is limited to instruments having two lever

GOVERNMENT DECISIONS AFFECTING BUSINESS

handles or duplex parts working on a pivot and operating two cutting, gripping, or pinching jaws or blades.

The United States Court of Customs Appeals in T. D. 36148 has held that:

"Surgical instruments are not made classifiable as 'nippers' or 'pliers' under paragraph 166, tariff act of 1913, by reason of the fact that they have two lever handles working on a pivot and operating two cutting, gripping, or pinching jaws or blades."

Following the principle underlying the court's decision cited, the department is of the opinion that the practice at your port in assessing duty upon weaver's nippers at the rate of 30 per cent ad valorem under the provisions of paragraph 166 of the tariff act for nippers and pliers is in harmony with the law and is accordingly approved.

L. S. ROWE,
Assistant Secretary.
Collector of Customs, New York.

(T. D. 38122.)

Appliqued Silk Fabrics—Classification.

Appeal directed from decisions of the Board of United States General Appraisers dated July 23, 1919. Abstracts 43291 and 32292, involving the classification of silk fabrics appliqued.

Treasury Department.

Sir: The department is in receipt of your letter of the 23d ultimo inviting attention to decisions of the Board of United States General Appraisers of July 23, 1919, Abstracts 43291 and 43292, so far as they relate to silk fabrics which had been assessed with duty as "appliqued" under paragraph 358 of the tariff act of 1913.

The fabrics were held by the board not to be appliqued but to be dutiable as manufactures of silk at the rate of 45 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 318.

In accordance with your recommendation you are hereby requested to file in the name of the Secretary of the Treasury an application for a review of the said decisions in so far as they relate to the merchandise above mentioned in accordance with the provisions of subsection 29 of section 28 of the act of August 5, 1909.

L. S. ROWE,
Assistant Secretary.
Assistant Attorney General, New York.

(T. D. 38123.)

Insect Powder.

Change in classification of insect powder, the powdered flowers of the pyrethrum plant from 10 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 27 as a drug advanced, to 15 per cent ad valorem as a nonenumerated manufactured article under paragraph 385 of the act of October 3, 1913.

Treasury Department.

Sir: The department refers to your letter of the 21st ultimo, transmitting a communication from the appraiser at your port relative to a proposed change in practice in the classification of so-called insect powder, the powdered flowers of the pyrethrum plant. It appears to have been the practice to return this merchandise as a drug advanced in value at the rate of 10 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 27, and it is proposed to classify it as a nonenumerated manufactured article at the rate of 15 per cent ad valorem, under the provisions of paragraph 385 of the tariff act.

The merchandise is described in the National Dispensatory thus: "Insect powder though not poisonous to man, acts as a powerful lethal agent to insects and vermin that infest the bodies of man or animals."

It has been found, however, that the powdered flowers do not possess a medicinal value and are not even used medicinally. The pyrethrum root (pellitory) is recognized by the United States Pharmacopoeia and is unquestionably a drug, but this can not be said of the flowers, which do not appear to be of the same genus or species as the pyrethrum plant.

The department concurs in the proposed change in classification and you will assess duty on insect powder consisting of the powdered flowers of the pyrethrum plant imported 30 days after the date hereof at the rate of 15 per cent ad valorem as a nonenumerated manufactured article under paragraph 385 of the tariff act of October 3, 1913.

L. S. ROWE,
Assistant Secretary.
Collector of Customs, New York.

(T. D. 38124.)

Common Carrier.

Discontinuing shipments of merchandise in customs custody under bond of the Brocklehurst & Potter Co.

Treasury Department.

Sir: The department is in receipt of your letter of the 27th ultimo wherein you state that the Brocklehurst & Potter Co., operating a line of motor express trucks under bond for the transportation of merchandise in customs custody between New York and Philadelphia desires to be released from further liability, as the company has disposed of its transportation business to the Lightning Motor Line (Inc.).

In view of your report, the discontinuance of the shipment of merchandise under bond of the Brocklehurst & Potter Co. is hereby approved. You will note that fact on the bond and hold the same without cancellation to meet any liability which may have accrued thereunder.

L. S. ROWE,
Assistant Secretary.
Collector of Customs, Philadelphia, Pa.

(T. D. 38125.)

Fish Sounds.

Appeal authorized from a decision of the Board of United States General Appraisers. G. A. 8276, T. D. 38088, involving the classification of fish sounds.

Treasury Department.

Sir: The department refers to your letter of the 27th ultimo inviting attention to a decision of the Board of United States General Appraisers, G. A. 8276, T. D. 38088, dated July 3, 1919, involving the classification of fish sounds.

The merchandise was classified for duty as prepared fish sounds under the provisions of paragraph 34 of the tariff act, but was held by the board to be free of duty under the provision of paragraph 419.

The department approves your action in filing in the name of the Secretary of the Treasury an application with the United States Court of Customs Appeals for a review of the said decision in accordance with the provisions of subsection 29 of section 28 of the act of August 5, 1909.

L. S. ROWE,
Assistant Secretary.
Assistant Attorney General, New York.

(T. D. 38126.)

Additional Duty—Hydrosulphate of Soda.

Appeal authorized from a decision of the Board of United States General Appraisers, April 21, 1919, G. A. 8251, T. D. 37987, involving the question of additional duty on 10 casks of hydrosulphate of soda.

Treasury Department.

Sir: The department refers to your letters of June 11 and August 27, 1919, regarding a decision of the Board of United States General Appraisers of April 21, 1919, G. A. 8251, T. D. 37987, involving the question of additional duty on 10 casks of hydrosulphate of soda.

The appraiser returned the 10 casks of hydrosulphate of soda as goods in excess. The entered value of the 104 cases of hydrosulphate of soda, which includes the 10 cases in excess, was advanced by the appraiser and additional duty assessed, there being no appeal to reappraisement. The protest was against the assessment of additional duty.

The department approves your action in filing in the name of the Secretary of the Treasury an application with the United States Court of Customs Appeals, for a review of the said decision, in accordance with the provisions of subsection 29 of section 28 of the act of August 5, 1909.

L. S. ROWE,
Assistant Secretary.
Assistant Attorney General, New York.

(T. D. 38127.)

Car and Seal Numbers.

Instructions to indicate car and seal numbers in reporting shortage in accordance with T. D. 32280 on form Customs Cat. 3861.

Treasury Department.

To collectors and other officers of the customs:

In reporting shortages in accordance with T. D. 32280 on form Customs Cat. 3861, the car number and the numbers and kind of seals thereon, if any, upon arrival at the port of destination or of exit, should be indicated in order that the collector at the port of original entry may be able to check this information against his records.

L. S. ROWE,
Assistant Secretary.

Board of General Appraisers.

T. D. 38128—G. A. 8286.

Ships' Equipment.

Ships' Equipment—Parts of Marine Engines.—Parts of marine engines imported separately, at separate times and in separate vessels, but making a complete engine when together and assembled in this country, are free of duty under subsection 5 of paragraph J of section 4, tariff act of 1913, as materials of foreign production which may be necessary for the construction of vessels built in the United States, and materials necessary for the building of their machinery.

United States General Appraisers, New York,

In the matter of protests 930542, etc., of Christoffer Hennevig against the assessment of duty by the collector of customs at the port of Baltimore.

[Reversed.]

Thaddeus S. Sharretts (Edward P. Sharratts of counsel), for the importer.

Bert Hanson, Assistant Attorney General (John J. Mulvaney, special attorney), for the United States.

Before Board 3 (Waite, Hay, and Adamson, General Appraisers; Adamson, G. A., not participating).

Hay, General Appraiser: These are protests against the assessment of duty upon entries of certain parts of marine engines at 20 per cent under paragraph 167 of the tariff act of 1913, the protestant claiming free entry under subsection 5 of paragraph J of section 4 as ships' equipment.

At the hearing counsel for the Government moved the dismissal of the protests upon the ground that the person whose name appears upon the protests is not the owner, importer, consignee, or agent of the merchandise. We think from the evidence upon this point that the protestant has sufficient interest to entitle him to file a protest under the requirements of the statute governing the filing of a protest.

Upon the merits of the case the question presented by the uncontradicted facts is whether the various importations which, when taken together, constitute complete engines, shall be treated as one, and hence under the rule laid down in United States v. Outerbridge (7 Ct. Cust. Appls., 223; T. D. 36511) be held not to come within the purview of subsection 5, supra, or whether each importation shall be treated separately as materials separately imported and necessary for the building of the machinery of a vessel built in the United States.

Out of the mass of oral testimony and documentary evidence we think these simple facts may be evolved:

The materials in question were imported at various separate times on separate invoices, being transported in several separate vessels, but when once assembled in the United States were put together and used in the construction of complete engines for the vessels for which they were imported. We think the testimony also shows that the purpose of importing these various materials is that they should make up a complete engine for installation in the ships in which they were installed.

Under the rule in United States v. Outerbridge, supra, if they had been imported as a complete engine to be installed as such in

GOVERNMENT DECISIONS AFFECTING BUSINESS

any one of the ships, the privilege of free entry under subsection 5 would be denied them. The question whether articles which go to make up a whole, when imported separately, should be treated as an entirety, is one upon which the law has not been so clearly settled by the decisions of this board or the courts as to render it possible to evolve any definite principle upon which to base a decision; as in the various cases the especial circumstances and facts have been controlling in determining the courts' decision.

In Isaacs v. Jonas (148 U. S., 648) certain cigarette papers imported at the port of New Orleans, and certain pasteboard covers for cigarette papers imported at the port of New York and transferred in bond to New Orleans and entered simultaneously for withdrawal for consumption, were held to constitute an entirety and to be dutiable as smokers' articles. In United States v. Schoverling (146 U. S., 76) gunstocks, with mountings complete, ready for adjustments to barrels, were imported. The importing firm had arranged with another firm to import barrels. It was held that the articles were not subject to duty as shotguns. In United States v. Irwin et al. (78 Fed., 799) certain gunstocks and gun barrels were imported upon the same vessel, consigned to the same person, but packed and invoiced separately, the court holding that the articles were dutiable as guns and not as manufactures of metal, hence treating them as entireties.

In the case of United States v. Auto Import Co. (168 Fed., 242; T. D. 29599), an automobile was imported together with four tires in the same package but not attached to the automobile. The majority of the court held that the tires should be treated as a part of the automobile. In the case of United States v. Leigh (159 Fed., 314; T. D. 28688), certain carding machines were imported, and, together with the machines, certain card clothing which had been cut to fit the machines before exportation. The machines were made by the same manufacturer with the exception of the card clothing, which was made by a different manufacturer, and all assembled in England. The court held that the card clothing should be treated as a part of the machine and made dutiable as such. This case was followed by the board in Leigh's case, G. A. 6729 (T. D. 28802). In Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne v. United States (1 Ct. Cust. Appls., 422; T. D. 31499), certain lithographic pasteboard was cut and fitted in such form as to constitute, when put together, a wall pocket, but imported loose to be put together in this country. The court treated them as an entirety, holding that they were not lithographic prints, dutiable as such, but dutiable as manufactures of paper.

The latest expression of the United States Supreme Court upon the subject here under consideration is the case of United States v. Citroen (223 U. S. 407; T. D. 32298). The court held that certain pearls that had been drilled, matched, and strung into the form of a necklace and shown to a prospective purchaser in Europe, but which were imported unstrong, were dutiable as pearls or parts thereof, drilled or undrilled but not set or strung, and not under the provisions for pearls set or strung in the jewelry paragraph of the act of 1897, the court in its opinion using this significant language, which bears more directly upon the case under consideration than any of the decisions heretofore cited, or than do the facts under consideration therein by the court:

"The rule is well established that 'in order to produce uniformity in the imposition of duties, the dutiable classification of articles imported must be ascertained by an examination of the imported article itself, in the condition in which it is imported.' Worthington v. Robbins (139 U. S., 341); United States v. Irwin (C. C. A. 2d Cir.; 78 Fed. Rep., 799, 802). This, of course, does not mean that a prescribed rate of duty can be escaped by resort to disguise or artifice. When it is found that the article imported is in fact the article described in a particular paragraph of the tariff act, an effort to make it appear otherwise is simply a fraud on the revenue and can not be permitted to succeed. Falk v. Robertson (137 U. S., 225, 232). But when the article imported is not the article described as dutiable at a specified rate, it does not become dutiable under the description because it has been manufactured or prepared for the express purpose of being imported at a lower rate. Merritt v. Welsh (104 U. S., 694, 704); Seeberger v. Farwell (139 U. S., 608, 611). 'So long as no deception is practiced, so long as the goods are truly invoiced and freely and honestly exposed to the officers of customs for their examination, no fraud is committed, no penalty is incurred.' "

No fraud or deception was practiced in the case at bar. The importer doubtless thought to avail himself of the decision of the court in the Outerbridge case, supra, and imported the various parts of the engines separately, assembling them and making of them engines after their arrival in this country and when they were installed in the vessels. While it has been difficult to arrive at a conclusion drawn from the decisions above cited, we think United States v. Citroen, supra, and the rule there laid down, authorizes a decision of this case in favor of the importer.

The protests are therefore sustained and the collector will reliquidate the entries accordingly.

OTHER BOARD CASES.

Summary of Decisions of the Board of General Appraisers.

Treasury Department.

The following abstracts of decisions of the Board of United States General Appraisers at New York are published for the information and guidance of officers of the customs and others concerned. While the decisions are not of sufficient general interest to print in full, the summary herein given will be of assistance to customs officials in easily locating cases and tracing important facts.

L. S. ROWE,
Assistant Secretary.

Board 1—McClelland, Sullivan, and Brown.
Board 2—Fischer, Howell, and Weller.
Board 3—Waite, Hay, and Adamson.

Before Board 3.

No. 43327.—Protests 818674-61582, etc., of W. K. Jahn Co. (Chicago).

Gum Karaya.—Merchandise invoiced as gum karaya and classified at 10 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 385, tariff act of 1913, is claimed entitled to free entry as a crude drug gum under paragraph 477.

Opinion by Hay, G. A. On the authority of Abstract 42836 gum karaya was held free of duty under paragraph 477.

Before Board 3.

No. 43328.—Protest 930149 of Dayton, Ohio, Prod. Co. (Cleveland).

United States Army Ordnance Machinery.—It is claimed in this case that certain parts of a machine to be used in making projectiles for the United States Ordnance Department are entitled to free entry under the Army appropriation act of May 12, 1917.

Opinion by Hay, G. A. The only provision of the act claimed under which appears to provide for free entry of foreign merchandise reads as follows:

"That all material purchased under the appropriations for the Ordnance Department in this act shall be of American manufacture, except in cases when, in the judgment of the Secretary of War, it is to the manifest interest of the United States to make purchases in limited quantities abroad, which material shall be admitted free of duty."

The protest was overruled, as it did not appear from the testimony that the merchandise in question was such as was intended to be covered by the quoted provision.

No. 43329.—Protests 816436 and 815533, etc., of Henry Lund & Co. (San Francisco and Portland, Oreg.), and protests 811017, etc., of G. S. Bush & Co. (Seattle).

Ship's Equipment.—Certain marine engines are claimed entitled to free entry under subsections 5 and 6, paragraph J, of Section IV, tariff act of 1913.

Opinions by Hay, G. A. It was held that the evidence was not sufficient to take these cases out of the rule laid down in United States v. Outerbridge (7 Ct. Cust. Appls., 223; T. D. 36511). Protests overruled.

Before Board 1.

No. 43330.—Protest 29501-F of Leon Rheims (New York).

Ornamental Feathers.—Merchandise classified as ornamental feathers at 50 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 524, tariff act of 1897, is claimed free of duty as birds under paragraph 494.

Opinion by McClelland, G. A. On the record presented the classification of the merchandise in question as ornamental feathers under paragraph 425 was affirmed.

Before Board 3.

No. 4331.—Protest 931473 of C. J. Tower & Sons (Buffalo).

Ground Oat Hulls—American Goods Returned.—Waite, General Appraiser: The merchandise is invoiced as ground oat hulls. Several entries are covered by the protest, the goods being exported from Canada by the Quaker Oats Co., and entered by various people or companies in the United States. No evidence was taken at the hearing. The case seems to be submitted upon the record exclusive of any direct testimony. While there is no proof of the fact, it appeared to the Treasury Department, and it also appears to the board, that this commodity is shipped from the United States in the shape of oats to the Quaker Oats Co., by whom the commodity imported is produced and returned to the United States. It has been assessed as "oat hulls" under paragraph 192, tariff act of 1913. The only claim made in the protest is that it is free of duty under paragraph 404, as an article the growth, produce, or manufacture of the United States, returned after having been exported, without having been advanced in value or improved in condition by any process of manufacture or other means.

It is difficult to apply this statute to this commodity. If it was ever exported from the United States, admitting that it is the growth and product of the United States, it was never exported as oat hulls, either ground or otherwise, unless it may be considered that the exportation of oats was an exportation of oat hulls together with the balance of the oats, and it might just as consistently on the same ground be considered that an exportation of oats was an exportation of oatmeal. If it be considered that oats hulls were exported, then we must conclude that they have been advanced in value and improved in condition because they return as ground oat hulls. We construe this to mean that after the oats are ground and the hulls separated from the balance of the oats, the hulls in turn are ground and reduced to the condition in which they are imported. If it be considered that the exportation was oats, it might be contended that there was no improvement in the condition or advancement in the value on the return of the hulls, as the hulls would, we think, be necessarily of less value than the oats, but such a contention we think is untenable because it is not an importation of the same commodity that was exported. Aside from any other question, we are of the opinion that the law under which the claim is made is not applicable in this case. The question of law was discussed by us in the recent case of P. McGettrick, G. A. 8284 (T. D. 38108), where there was a presentation of facts.

It appears also in this case that there has been no attempt to comply with the regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury for the identification of goods shipped from the United States and returned under the purview of paragraph 404.

The protest is overruled.

Internal Revenue.

(T. D. 2915.)

Excise Tax.

So much of the provisions of article 14 of regulations 47, T. D. 2852, T. D. 2860, and T. D. 2893, relating to the sale of tires, inner tubes, parts, or accessories, to manufacturers or producers of automobile trucks, automobile wagons, other automobiles, mo-

GOVERNMENT DECISIONS AFFECTING BUSINESS

torcycles, tires, inner tubes, parts, and accessories, modified.

Treasury Department,
Office of Commissioner of Internal Revenue,
Washington, D. C.

To collectors of internal revenue and others concerned:

Article 14 of regulations 47, entitled "Tires, inner tubes, parts, and accessories sold to manufacturers," is hereby modified to read as follows:

Subdivision (3) of section 900 of the act exempts from tax, sales of tires, inner tubes, parts, or accessories to a manufacturer or producer of automobile trucks, automobile wagons, other automobiles, motorcycles, tires, inner tubes, parts, or accessories. In order for the sale to come within the exemption of the statute, the vendor must also at the time the goods are shipped or sold (whichever is prior) have in his possession an order or contract of sale, with certificate of the purchaser in writing, printed thereon or permanently attached thereto, to the effect that the purchaser is a manufacturer or producer of automobile trucks, automobile wagons, other automobiles, motorcycles, tires, inner tubes, parts, or accessories; that he is purchasing the articles in question as such manufacturer or producer for resale in some form or manner, or for free replacement under contract or guaranty; and that he will account to the internal-revenue collector and pay the tax on the sale of such articles, unless such sales by him are made to another manufacturer or producer of automobile trucks, automobile wagons, other automobiles, motorcycles, tires, inner tubes, parts, or accessories for resale by him in some form or manner or for free replacement, in which case he will require the same form of certificate from such manufacturer or producer; that when such tires, inner tubes, parts, or accessories are sold other than on or in connection with the sale of new automobile trucks, wagons, automobiles, or motorcycles he will pay the tax on such sales (unless made to a manufacturer or producer, or for free replacement under a contract or guaranty); that when such articles are sold on or in connection with the sale of such new vehicles he will pay the tax on the selling price of such vehicles, including such articles. Said manufacturers furnishing such certificate will be deemed manufacturers within the meaning of the law and subject to the tax imposed on sales of such articles by manufacturers, unless the sales are made to another manufacturer or producer of automobile trucks, automobile wagons, other automobiles, motorcycles, tires, inner tubes, parts, or accessories for resale by him in some form or manner or for free replacement under a contract or guaranty, and who furnishes a certificate so stating. Following is a form of the certificate or statement which will be accepted, and in substance must be strictly adhered to:

FORM OF CERTIFICATE.

The undersigned hereby certifies that he is a manufacturer or producer of automobile trucks, automobile wagons, other automobiles, motorcycles, tires, inner tubes, parts, or accessories, and that the tires, inner tubes, parts, or accessories purchased hereunder are purchased by him as such a manufacturer or producer for resale in some form or manner, or for free replacement under contract or guaranty, and agrees if any of the tires, inner tubes, parts, or accessories are sold by him exempt from tax to another manufacturer or producer of automobile trucks, automobile wagons, other automobiles, motorcycles, tires, inner tubes, parts, or accessories for like purposes, he will require a similar certificate from such manufacturer or producer. The undersigned further agrees that in respect to all tires, inner tubes, parts, or accessories sold by him, unless such sale is made to such a manufacturer or producer, he will pay the tax on such sale direct to the internal-revenue collector, including it in his tax return covering the month in which such sale is made; said tax to be paid on the basis of the taxpayer's selling price of such articles when sold other than on or in connection with the same of new automobile trucks, automobile wagons, other automobiles, motorcycles, tires, inner tubes, parts, or accessories, and on the selling price of such vehicles or articles when the same includes such articles.

If it is impracticable to furnish a certificate for each order, a certificate covering all orders between given dates (such period not to exceed a month) will be accepted. If in any case such an order and certificate can not be produced on demand of any authorized agent of the department, the tax in respect to the sale will be considered in default.

So much of the provisions of Regulations 47, Treasury Decisions 2852, 2860, and 2893, as relates to the sale of "tires, inner tubes, parts, or accessories" are, in so far as they conflict herewith, hereby revoked.

J. H. CALLAN,
Acting Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

CARTER GLASS,
Secretary of the Treasury.

(T. D. 2916.)

Market Value of Timber.

Providing for the addition of two new articles, regulations 45, in regard to the determination of the fair market value and quantity of timber.

Treasury Department,
Office of Commissioner of Internal Revenue,
Washington, D. C.

To collectors of internal revenue and others concerned:

The final edition of Regulations No. 45 is amended by the insertion of two new articles to be known as article 234 and article 235, as follows:

Art. 234. Determination of Fair Market Value of Timber.—Where the fair market value of the property at a specified date in lieu of the cost thereof is the basis for depletion and depreciation deductions, such value must be determined, subject to approval or revision by the commissioner, by the owner of the property in the light of the most reliable and accurate information with reference to the condition of the property as it existed at that date, regardless of all subsequent changes, such as changes in surrounding circumstances, in methods of exploitation, in degree of utilization, etc. The value sought should be that established, assuming a transfer between a willing seller and a willing buyer as of that particular date. No rule or method of determining the fair market value of timber property is prescribed, but the commissioner will give due weight and consideration to any and all facts and evidence having a bearing on the market value, such as cost, actual sales, and transfers of similar properties, market value of stock or shares, royalties and rentals, value fixed by the owner for purposes of the capital-stock tax, valuation for local or State taxation, partnership accountings, records of litigation in which the value of the property was in question, the amount at which the property may have been inventoried in probate court, disinterested appraisals by approved methods, and other factors. For depletion purposes the cost of the timber or its fair market value at a specified date shall not include any part of the cost or value of the land.

Art. 235. Determination of Quantity of Timber.—Each taxpayer claiming a deduction for depletion is required to estimate with respect to each separate timber account the total units (feet board measure, cords, or other units) of timber reasonably known or on good evidence believed to have existed on ground on March 1, 1913, or on the date of acquisition of the property, as the case may be. The taxpayer, according to his best knowledge and belief and in the light of the most accurate and reliable information, will estimate the number of units of timber actually present upon the specified date; this estimate will state the number of units which would have been found present by a careful estimate made on the specified date with the object of determining 100 per cent of the quantity of timber which the area would have produced on that date if all of the merchantable timber had been cut and utilized in accordance with the standards of utilization prevailing in that region at that time. If subsequently during the ownership of the taxpayer making the return additional units of timber are found to be available for utilization as the result of the growth of the timber, of closer utilization of the timber, of the utilization of species of trees not formerly utilized, of underestimates of the quantity of timber available on the specified date, etc., which were not taken into account in estimating the number of units for purposes of depletion, or if it shall be found in the course of operation that timber included in the estimate is not merchantable as the result of deterioration through rot or otherwise, or that the original estimate was too great, a new estimate of the recoverable units of timber (but not of the cost or the fair market value at a specified date) shall be made and when made shall thereafter constitute a basis for depletion. In the selection of the unit or units of estimate the custom applicable to the given type of timber in the given region should be considered.

DANIEL C. ROPER,
Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

CARTER GLASS,
Secretary of the Treasury.

(T. D. 2917.)

Transportation Tax.

In-transit privileges, export shipments—Modification and explanation of T. D. 2889.

Treasury Department,
Office of Commissioner of Internal Revenue,
Washington, D. C.

To collectors of internal revenue, carriers and others concerned:

Application of the provisions of T. D. 2889 has developed that slight changes in certain of its administrative features should be made, and that further instructions for its application be issued, in order that the different instrumentalities affected may more readily comply with it.

Article 13 of Regulations 49, as amended by T. D. 2889, is amended to read as follows:

"Art. 13. Taxable Charges.—In-transit Privileges.—It is the practice of some carriers in the collection of taxable charges in connection with in-transit privileges to collect the local rate to the transit point and at the time of reshipment from the in-transit point to assess the balance of the through rate, while it is the practice of other carriers to collect the local rate to the in-transit point and upon reshipment to refund such local rate, thereupon assessing the through rate from point of origin to final destination. Various other adjustments of charges are common in connection with in-transit privileges.

"In the case of shipments passing through in-transit points there are two distinct and severable movements, (1) from the point of origin to the in-transit point, and (2) from the in-transit point to the point of destination. The transportation tax is assessed upon the amount actually paid for the transportation of the property and the rules governing the collection of tax in three typical cases are as follows:

"First. When it is the practice of the carrier to charge the local rate on a shipment from the point of origin to the in-transit point and then on the movement from the in-transit point to destination to charge the balance of the through rate, there would be no adjustment of the tax on the first movement and, of course, no adjustment on the second movement, because the only charges paid for the second movement are the balance of the through rate. In case the second movement were in the course of exportation as defined in article 15 of T. D. 2889, charges paid for the transportation of the second shipment would be exempt from tax, but there would be no exemption or adjustment of the tax on any amount charged for the transportation of the shipment on the first movement—that is, from the point of origin to the in-transit point.

"Second. Where it is the practice of the carrier to charge the local rate from the point of origin to the in-transit point and also to charge the local rate from the in-transit point to destination, and subsequently on presentation of claim by the shipper to refund the balance between the sum of the locals and through rate, the taxes paid on the two movements should be adjusted at the same time refund is made to the shipper of part of the freight charges paid and credit in subsequent monthly returns taken therefor pursuant to the third paragraph of section 502 of the revenue act of 1918. In case the property in the second movement—that

GOVERNMENT DECISIONS AFFECTING BUSINESS

is, from the in-transit point—were in course of exportation, no tax on such movement would be collectible if the requirements of T. D. 2889 have been complied with. However, the tax on the amount paid for the first movement after adjustment should be collected as the movement from the point of origin to the in-transit point is not part of the exportation movement.

"Third. Where carriers charge the local rate on shipments from the point of origin to the in-transit point and then on the movement from the in-transit point to the point of destination charge the through rate and on claim make a refund to the shipper. Instances of this kind should be disposed of as in the second case."

Article 15 of T. D. 2889 remains in full force and effect except as herein modified.

Instructions.—Before any shipper intending to ship property into export attempts to avail himself of exemption he should, first, advise himself as to the law as provided in sections 500, 501, and 502 of the revenue act of 1918; second, as to the contents of Regulations 49 providing for the application of the transportation tax generally, and third, as to the requirements of T. D. 2889, as well as the provisions herein contained.

A condition precedent to anything which a shipper or consignee may do looking toward an exemption from the transportation tax is that the shipper or consignee must determine whether he is the one who may legally secure an exemption—the person entitled to the exemption in the case of the tax on freight charges on bona-fide exports is the person who pays the freight charges. He, then, is the person to file the foreign requirements certificate, when required, and the temporary exemption certificate and the certificate of exportation.

It is to be remarked that in the case of all shipments, whether through pools or similar arrangements, or otherwise, to gain even a temporary exemption each shipment must be covered with a temporary exemption certificate which must have reference to a particular contract, or to the foreign requirements certificate setting forth the different demands which the person paying the freight charges has for deliveries in foreign places, and unless such person has foreign requirements as described herein and in T. D. 2889 he can not avail himself of the temporary exemption certificate, and if he does he is violating the law.

This, however, does not preclude the person paying the freight charges, who has his place of business at a place other than the point of origin, from there executing the temporary exemption certificate and sending it to the shipper to file for him at the point of origin, or from authorizing an agent or the shipper to execute the temporary exemption certificate in his behalf and filing it with the agent of the carrier at the originating point.

It has come to the observation of the commissioner that in some cases persons exporting property from ports or places contiguous to the seaboard are filing foreign requirements certificates and temporary exemption certificates on shipments which are not in course of exportation. T. D. 2889 carefully defines when property is in course of exportation, and collectors, carriers, and shippers should fully inform themselves as to its provisions. Property shipped to a port and there held for sale is not in course of exportation. For instance, grain or flour consigned to the Grain Corporation, Food Administration, charges for the shipment of which are paid by the person consigning the grain, which grain or flour is accumulated by the Grain Corporation for subsequent disposition either in this country or in export, as evidenced by advertisements appearing in the newspapers by the Grain Corporation offering flour for sale, is not in course of exportation. The property is stopped at the port for a business purpose and can not be deemed to have been in the course of exportation prior to the time it actually leaves the port where it has been assembled by the Grain Corporation, therefore amounts paid for its transportation to the port are not exempt from tax either on the ground that the services are rendered to an agency of the United States or that the property is in course of exportation.

Another instance is that where grain is consigned to receivers at or near ports and the receivers upon receipt of the grain dry it, sort it, clean it, grade it by mixing with other grain, and accumulate it in large quantities for the purpose of subsequently selling it to exporters. This grain has come to rest. It has been held for a business purpose. The movement through the port to export will not have been continuous and the grain can not be said to be in the course of exportation. The very acts performed by the receivers describes a business, and the exporter purchasing grain from such a receiver, and the receivers, are not entitled to exemption from the transportation tax.

In T. D. 2889 a "break" is defined and it is clearly stated when property comes "to rest." It is said that when a shipment at the instance of the shipper or his agent is stopped or the property comes to rest for a business purpose which breaks the continuity of the movement, such as private sale, storage, grading, sacking, reshipment or manufacture and not in necessary delay or accommodation to the means of transportation, such shipment is not in the course of exportation. Therefore, shipments into the United States from Canada or Mexico under customs transportation bond are deemed to be in the course of exportation unless and until they are delivered to a warehouse for storage and subsequent disposition by the shipper, in which case the carriers should collect the tax on the amounts paid for its transportation, unless the person paying the freight charges files an affidavit that the shipments are delayed due to a lack of transportation beyond the shipper's control, as provided in T. D. 2889.

Although recourse to the act and the regulations will solve most of the questions presented, it is recognized that special questions will arise requiring submission to this office as in the case of the meaning of the word "grading" as used in T. D. 2889. "Grading" as therein used has reference to the mixing of different shipments of grain for the purpose of obtaining a new grade and does not have reference to inspection by Federal licenses or officials of the Department of Agriculture for ascertaining its character pursuant to the grain standards act.

Pools or Similar Arrangements.—Pools or similar arrangements as contemplated by T. D. 2889 include physical pools such as grain elevators used to transfer grain from cars to vessels, but not the assembling of grain for the purpose of filling orders acquired after the grain has arrived at the elevator; oil tanks which are used to conduct the oil or gasoline from tank cars to vessels; pools such as are conducted by the Tidewater Coal Exchange and the Lake exchanges where all the railroads running into a given harbor and all the piers in such harbor are a part of the pool from which the authorities in charge of the pool draw property without reference to its prior ownership or points of origin or where the lines of a given railroad constitute a pool; and pools where private shippers have a number of tracks each one of which is used for a certain grade of coal regardless of the point of origin of the shipments or the contracts on which they are to apply. These instances are cited to inform the taxpayer as to the nature of pools. Any arrangements similar in character to these come under the provisions of the Treasury decision.

In the case of property shipped through pools or similar arrangements where the weight of the property shipped and the freight charges thereon are not determined until after the shipment has reached its domestic destination or has been loaded aboard ship, the person paying the transportation charges may authorize his agent at the point of origin or the person who consigns the property to file the temporary exemption certificate complying with all its requirements except weight, freight charges, and the tax, provided it shows an estimated amount of the total tonnage contained in the lot of cars shown, and the carriers are authorized to accept it in such form.

Carriers in some cases do not provide for the waybilling of cars at the point of origin, but assemble the cars from numerous places to make up trains at a billing point where the waybills are prepared and the cars billed as of their points of origin. Where these circumstances obtain the person paying the freight charges may prepare the temporary exemption certificate at his office and from there mail it to the agent of the carrier, who collects the amounts charged for the transportation of such property or the designated agent of the carrier, as hereafter stated, provided the temporary exemption certificates bear even date with that of the waybills, and provided further that the temporary exemption certificate is received by the agent of the carrier before the shipment reaches the pool.

When property has been shipped into pools under temporary exemption certificates and an equivalent tonnage goes into export pursuant to the requirements of T. D. 2889, the certificate of exportation in proof of the exportation of the quantities covered by the temporary exemption certificate which referred to the foreign requirements certificate, may state, in lieu of car number so exported must be of the same grade or kind as that shipped into the pool under the temporary exemption certificates; that is, if the property shipped from the pool answers the requirements of the contract against which it is applied and property was shipped into the pool for application on such foreign requirements, the demands of T. D. 2889 have been complied with.

Carriers at some of the seaports in agreement with shippers have designated "exchanges," herein called "pools," to direct exporting operations and with full authority to control the accounting practice in the pool. Where there are such pools the shippers or transshippers may file their temporary exemption certificates with the agent of the pool, and such agent of the pool may execute the shipper's part of the certificate of exportation on behalf of such shipper. The agent of the pool may then certify to the carrier, if all the requirements of T. D. 2889 have been complied with, at the same time he informs the carrier he has a vessel for a cargo, that freight charges on the coal going into such cargo are tax exempt and such certification is authority for the carrier not to collect the tax.

Returns by carriers.—In lieu of the summary required of carriers by T. D. 2889, it will be sufficient for them or their designated agents to keep on file for ready reference temporary exemption certificates and the certificates of exportation. Should the certificate of exportation not be filed for shipments temporarily exempted within 30 days after such shipments are received at destination, the carrier shall collect the tax, unless the shipper shall submit proof by affidavit that the delay was occasioned through no fault on his part, but solely because of the lack of transportation facilities due to causes beyond his control, provided that in the case of shipments through pools where there are continuous shipments being received into the pool and shipments into export continuously being made, carriers or their designated agents will be required only to keep accounts of the tonnage received under temporary exemption certificates and shipments made into export under certificates of exportation, and they may carry forward at the end of the month to the next month any balance of shipments made under temporary exemption certificates which have not actually been exported (in equivalent tonnage), the tax to be collected on charges paid for the transportation of such balance if the shipper or transshipper has made no shipments under temporary exemption certificates into the pool and no shipments covered by certificates of exportation from the pool within a 30-day period. The shipper or transshipper, of course, may file an affidavit that the movement of the balance of the property is delayed at the point of export by reason of the lack of transportation due to no fault of the shipper.

Tax Collected Where No Certificates Filed.—In all cases where the movement of property has been continuous from the point of origin to the point of exportation and in due course exported, but such shipments have not been covered with the necessary temporary exemption certificates as provided in T. D. 2889, the carrier shall collect the tax and the party paying the freight charges may file a claim for refund of the tax collected with the Commissioner of Internal Revenue. Carriers or their designated agents in charge of pools must promptly deduct from shipments temporarily exempted cars wrecked or confiscated by the carriers.

Provisions Herein Retroactive.—The atten-

GOVERNMENT DECISIONS AFFECTING BUSINESS

tion of the bureau has been invited to the fact that the certificates required to be filed by T. D. 2889 were not immediately available, therefore collectors, carriers, and shippers are informed that practices prevailing prior to the promulgation of T. D. 2889 shall govern the tax liability of all shipments originating at the instance of the person paying the freight charges up to the time the certificates were available at the office of the collector of his district and for one week thereafter, and in cases arising under T. D. 2889 after the one-week period subsequent to the receipt of the certificates by the collector to a date one week subsequent to the promulgation of this Treasury decision where persons paying the freight charges had complied substantially with the provisions of T. D. 2889 but due to consideration of a practical nature, herein remedied, were not granted exemption, the carriers and their designated agents, such as the "Exchanges," may adjust such cases having regard to the provisions of T. D. 2889 and this Treasury decision, giving credit to the person paying such freight charges for bona fide export shipments made during such periods and the carrier in turn taking credit on its subsequent monthly return. Proof of the date of the receipt of the certificates should be made by the person paying the freight charges to the carrier by obtaining a certificate from the collector setting forth the date on which certificates were received by him and available for distribution. In no case should the carriers refund cash, even if demanded, but claims for cash should be made to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue on Form 46. Should the carriers be in doubt as to the validity of any claim so arising credit should not be given, but the person seeking the credit should make claim for refund on Form 46. Nothing herein contained, however, shall be construed to preclude the Commissioner of Internal Revenue from at any time inquiring into the character of previous shipments and determining that they were not in fact in the course of exportation and subsequently levying and collecting the tax which may be found to be due thereon.

Claims for refund.—In submitting claims for refund on Form 46 for taxes alleged to have been erroneously or illegally collected on amounts charged for the transportation of property the claimant should submit:

1. The original paid freight bills, or in case the original paid freight bills are in the hands of some other agency and not procurable, a certificate from the auditor of the carrier which received the freight charges and collected the tax as follows:

Serial No. .....

To the Commissioner of Internal Revenue:

This is to certify that .....

.....

(Name of person paying the freight charge.)

on ....., paid

(Date of payment.)

..... dollars for the transportation of property from ..... to

(Point of origin.)

....., and on which

(Point of destination.)

there was collected ..... dollars tax, and that there has been .....

(If no refund of all or any part state "No.")

refund of said freight charges and .....

..... refund of tax and that

(If no refund of all or any part state "No.")

no certificate has heretofore been given to said

.....

stating the amount of said freight charges and tax so paid for presentation to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and that there will not hereafter be given another certificate for the amount charged on this shipment for presentation to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and the number of this certificate will be entered in a record specially kept for the purpose and serially numbered and that another certificate will not be issued therefor except on authorization from the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

(Signed) .....

(Carrier.)

By .....

(Auditor.)

and in addition thereto a certificate from the person having the original paid freight bill stating that it is in his possession, the amount of the freight charges and tax appearing thereon, and the reason for its retention and that he has marked thereon, "Certificate No. ....., issued by .....,

(Name of carrier.)

on ....., to

(Date.)

.....

(Name of person paying freight charges.)

for presentation to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue in claim for refund," and in case the paid freight bill has been lost the certificate by the auditor of the carrier should be submitted with an affidavit by the claimant that he has made diligent search for such paid freight bill and that it is not to be found, that he has never before presented claim for refund for tax paid on such shipment and that in case the paid freight bill is found it will be forwarded promptly to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to be attached to the original papers.

2. The original contract, certified copy thereof, or certified extract therefrom pursuant to which the property in question was shipped from the point of origin to point of exportation destined to a foreign country.

3. An affidavit by the claimant that the freight moved continuously from point of origin to port or border and did not stop for business purposes, private sale, manufacture, or for any reason other than in accommodation to the means of transportation.

4. A certified copy of the ship's receipt or other evidence of delivery of the freight to a vessel clearing for the foreign port to which the property was destined, or, if destined to Canada or Mexico, a certificate of the customs official or the delivering agent of the transportation company that the property in question was delivered beyond the borders of the United States.

Instructions to collectors and carriers.—The revenue act of 1918 requires the carriers to collect the transportation tax. When they fail to collect the tax and make a return thereof on amounts charged for the transportation of property, the carrier is liable for the amount of the tax and a penalty of 50 per cent in addition, and collectors have no authority to authorize carriers to release property which the carriers are holding for unpaid taxes. Carriers should ascertain as soon as circumstances will permit amounts due for taxes on freight charges which have been improperly exempted. The carrier should then bill the shipper for the amount, and in case the shipper fails to pay it within 10 days the carrier should certify the amount to the collector of his district, the collector in turn should certify the amount to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, who will declare the taxes due and payable by special assessment, and in case the taxes are not paid within 10 days thereafter distraint proceedings will be taken according to law to collect the tax so found due and payable.

DANIEL C. ROPER,
Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

CARTER GLASS,
Secretary of the Treasury.

SALE OF ARSENAL PLANT.

The War Department authorizes publication of the following statement from the Office of the Director of Sales:

The Salvage and Sales Section, Chemical Warfare Service, is offering for sale under sealed proposals the buildings and equipment of the Edgewood Arsenal, located at Kingsport, Tenn., bids for which will be opened at 10 o'clock on the morning of November 3, 1919, by the commanding officer, Edgewood Arsenal, Edgewood, Md.

The property which the Government has for sale at Kingsport, Tenn., consists of a complete group of barrack buildings, planned to accommodate 300 men, including officers' heating and hot-water plants, two deep-well pumps, one 10,000-gallon storage water tank, electric light, wiring, and toilet fixtures.

In the group of buildings are four two-story barracks, 30 by 60 feet; one officers' quarters, 24 by 76 feet, with a 34-foot wing; two mess halls, 20 by 132 feet; two lavatories, 20 by 142 feet; one medical infirmary, 30 by 105 feet; one combined ice house and butcher shop, 15 by 58 feet; one post exchange, 32 by 60 feet; one regimental store house, 20 by 98 feet; two houses, 10 by 14 feet and 8 by 10 feet, respectively; one sentry box, 7 by 7 feet; two deep well houses, 12 by 14 feet, each equipped with a Keystone Drilling Company's two-stroke pump; one incinerator, of brick, 7 by 8 feet.

All the buildings are of frame construction, unpainted, and are in excellent condition. Only a few of the buildings were ever occupied, as the excavations for this group were not started until July 4, 1918. High-grade materials were used in the construction of the buildings and the equipment was of similar grade. The barracks, officers' quarters, mess halls and infirmary are lined with wood-pulp board.

The buildings are inclosed by a fence and must be removed by the purchaser within six months from the date sale is effected. The purchase of the buildings also will carry with it an obligation on the part of the purchaser to restore the site to its original condition. The Government has received a bid from a local contractor to restore the site for $1,500, which it will turn over to the purchaser if so desired.

In addition to the bids on the buildings and equipment described above, which must be for the property as a whole, separate proposals are asked on approximately 2,500 feet of cyclone fencing with barbed-wire top and on numerous gates and fixtures.

Further information regarding the sale may be obtained from the Material Disposal Section, Edgewood Arsenal, Edgewood, Md.

MUST ADVERTISE ALL CONTRACTS.

The War Department authorizes publication of the following from the office of the Chief of Staff:

The Secretary of War has rescinded the order issued April 28, 1917, which permitted Government contracts to be made until further notice, without advertising. Accordingly, in the future, all War Department contracts will, as prior to April 28, 1917, be made only after advertising.

Consul Cookingham reports under date of August 14 that, according to an estimate furnished by the Tunisian Government, the wine crop for 1919 will be 13,684,026 gallons, against 13,208,523 gallons for last year

RECENT DECREES OF THE U. S. SUPREME COURT

The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States in announcing the following orders of the court states that the court will take a recess from today until Monday, November 10 next:

No. 511. Guiseppe Cavallaro, petitioner, vs. Steamship Carlo Poma, her engines, &c., kingdom of Italy, claimant; petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States circuit court of appeals for the Second circuit granted.

No. 525. Worth Brothers Company, petitioner, vs. Ephraim Lederer, collector of internal revenue, &c.; petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States circuit court of appeals for the Third circuit granted.

No. 526. Forged Steel Wheel Company, petitioner, vs. C. G. Lewellen, collector of internal revenue, &c.; petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States circuit court of appeals for the Third circuit granted.

No. 535. Carbon Steel Company, petitioner, vs. C. G. Lewellen, collector of internal revenue, &c.; petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States circuit court of appeals for the Third circuit granted.

No. 536. Stark Bros., Nurseries & Orchards Company, petitioner, vs. William P. Stark and William H. Stark, trustees, &c.; petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States circuit court of appeals for the Eighth circuit granted.

No. 492. Federal Trade Commission, petitioner, vs. Anderson Gratz and Benjamin Gratz, copartners &c., et al.; petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States circuit court of appeals for the Second circuit granted.

No. 475. National Surety Company et al., petitioners, vs. The Commonwealth of Virginia at relation and for benefit of The Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company; petition for a writ of certiorari to the supreme court of appeals of the State of Virginia denied.

No. 477. Wysong & Miles Company et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. Planters' National Bank of Richmond, Va.; petition for a writ of certiorari herein denied.

No. 478. Wysong & Miles Company et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. Bank of North America, Philadelphia, Pa.; petition for a writ of certiorari herein denied.

No. 480. Keth Lumber Company, petitioners, vs. Houston Oil Company of Texas et al.; petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States circuit court of appeals for the Fifth circuit denied.

No. 481. Fieger-Austin Dredging Company, petitioner, vs. Otto Marmer Coal and Mining Company; petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States circuit court of appeals for the Sixth circuit denied.

No. 485. Erie Railroad Company, petitioner, vs. Jacob Schleenhaker; petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States circuit court of appeals for the Sixth circuit denied.

No. 490. Milton A. Miller, as collector of internal revenue, &c., petitioner, vs. Matilda M. Gearin; petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States circuit court of appeals for the Ninth circuit denied.

No. 495. The Antero and Lost Park Reservoir Company et al., petitioner, vs. Gas Securities Company et al.; petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States circuit court of appeals for the Eighth circuit denied.

No. 32. Oklahoma Gin Company, plaintiff in error, vs. The State of Oklahoma; in error to the supreme court of the State of Oklahoma; and

No. 129. The Oklahoma Operating Company, appellant, vs. J. E. Love et al., &c.; appeal from the district court of the United States for the western district of Oklahoma. These cases having been submitted at this term without argument and upon briefs filed at the last term are ordered restored to the docket for oral argument to the end that there may be a compliance with the order which was made at the last term restoring them to the docket for reargument.

No. 175. Armour & Co. et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company et al.; in error to the superior court of the State of Rhode Island. Per curiam: Dismissed for want of jurisdiction upon the authority of (1) Shultis vs. McDougal, 225 U. S. 561 and 569; Norton vs. Whiteside, 239 U. S. 144 and 147; Hull vs. Burr, 234 U. S. 712 and 720; (2) Thomas vs. Iowa, 209 U. S. 258 and 263; Bowe vs. Scott, 233 U. S. 658, 664 and 665, and see El Paso Sash and Door Company vs. Carraway, 245 U. S. 643; (3) Spies vs. Illinois, 123 U. S. 131 and 166; Chapin vs. Frye, 179 U. S. 127 and 130.

No. 20, October term, 1918. The Arizona Copper Company, Ltd., plaintiff in error, vs. Joseph B. Hummer; and

No. 21, October term, 1918. The Arizona Copper Company, plaintiff in error, vs. Richard Bray; motions to recall the mandates and amend the judgments denied.

No. 472. The New Orleans Land Company, appellant, vs. Leader Realty Company; motion to advance denied.

No. 132. The Seaboard Air Line Railway, appellant, vs. The United States;

No. 133. The New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, appellant, vs. The United States, and

No. 232. Kansas City, Mexico and Orient Railway Company of Texas, applicant vs. The United States; motion to advance for argument at the same time as case No. 109 granted.

No. 358. Silverthorne Lumber Company, Inc., et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. The United States of America; motion to advance granted and cause assigned for argument on Monday, December 8 next, after the cases heretofore assigned for that day.

No. 219. Producers Transportation Company, plaintiff in error, vs. The Railroad Commission of the State of California et al.; motion to advance granted and cause assigned for argument on Monday, December 8 next after the cases heretofore assigned for that day.

No. 401. Napa Valley Electric Company, appellant, vs. The Railroad Commission of the State of California et al.; motion to advance granted and cause assigned for argument on Monday, December 8 next, after the cases heretofore assigned for that day.

No. 357. The Eastern Extension, Australasia and China Telegraph Company, Ltd., appellant, vs. The United States; motion to advance granted and cause assigned for argument on Monday, December 8 next, after the cases heretofore assigned for that day.

No. 548. Eugene M. Travis, as comptroller of the State of New York, appellant, vs. The Yale and Towne Manufacturing Company; motion to advance granted and cause assigned for argument on Monday, December 8 next, after the cases heretofore assigned for that day.

No. 543. Knickerbocker Ice Company, plaintiff in error, vs. Lillian E. Stewart; motion to advance granted and cause assigned for argument on Monday, December 8 next, after the cases heretofore assigned for that day.

No. 166. International Bridge Company, plaintiff in error, vs. The People of the State of New York; motion to advance granted and cause assigned for argument on Monday, December 8 next, after the cases heretofore assigned for that day.

No. 489. Silver King Coalition Mines Company, petitioner, vs. Conkling Mining Company; petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States circuit court of appeals for the Eighth circuit granted.

No. 499. The Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company, petitioner, vs. Ephraim Lederer, collector of internal revenue, &c.; petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States circuit court of appeals for the Third circuit granted.

No. 498. The Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Railway, petitioner, vs. L. J. Austin; petition for a writ of certiorari to the supreme court of The State of Tennessee denied.

No. 507. Philadelphia and Reading Railway Company, petitioner, vs. Philadelphia, Germantown and Norristown Railroad Company; petition for a writ of certiorari to the supreme court of the State of Pennsylvania denied.

No. 509. Coleman & Co., petitioner, vs. Tawas Company, Inc.; petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States circuit court of appeals for the Second circuit denied.

No. 510. William A. Jamison et al., trading as Jay Street Terminal, petitioner, vs. Central Railroad Company of New Jersey et al.; petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States circuit court of appeals for the Second circuit denied.

No. 512. The Prudential Insurance Company of America, petitioner, vs. George W. Ragan, administrator, &c.; petition for a writ of certiorari to the court of appeals of the State of Kentucky denied.

No. 517. Crenshaw Bros. & Saffold, a copartnership, &c., petitioner, vs. Southern Pacific Company; petition for a writ of certiorari to the district court of appeals, Third appellate district of the State of California denied.

No. 518. The T. L. Smith Company et al., petitioners, vs. The Cement Tile Machinery Company; petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States circuit court of appeals for the Eighth circuit denied.

No. 527. Lewis A. Stebbins, petitioner, vs. A. F. Selig; petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States circuit court of appeals for the Eighth circuit dened.

No. 528. The Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Company, petitioner, vs. Industrial Commission of Illinois et al.; petition for a writ of certiorari to the supreme court of the State of Illnois denied.

No. 529. The Toledo and Ohio Central Railway Company, petitioner, vs. The Public Utilities Commission of Ohio; petiton for a writ of certiorari to the Supreme court of the State of Ohio denied.

No. 539. The New York, Chicago and St. Louis Railroad Company, petitioner, vs. Clinton F. Pugh; petition for a writ of certiorari of the court of appeals, Eighth judicial district, of the State of Ohio, denied.

No. 542. The City of New York, petitioner, vs. Consolidated Gas Company of New York et al.; petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States circuit court of appeals for the Second circuit denied.

No. 545. Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Company, petitioner, vs. Ellsworth G. Cole; petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States circuit court of appeals for the Sixth circuit denied.

No. 559. The Columbus Packing Company, petitioner, vs. The State of Ohio on the relation of Hugo N. Schlesinger, prosecuting attorney, &c., et al.; petition for a writ of certiorari to the supreme court of the State of Ohio denied.

No. 422. M. Hampton Todd et al., receivers, &c., petitioners, vs. Houlings Lippincott and Alfred J. Major, receivers, &c.; petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States circuit court of appeals for the Third circuit denied.

No. 483. American Distributing Company, petitioner, vs. Hayes Wheel Company; petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States circuit court of appeals for the Sixth circuit denied.

No. 556. Seaboard Air Line Railway Company, petitioner, vs. Baltimore Trust Company et al.; petition for a writ of certiorari to the supreme court of the State of Georgia denied.

No. 565. White Oak Fuel Company, petitioner, vs. Bertran U. Carter et al., copartners, &c.; petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States circuit court of appeals for the Eighth circuit denied.

No. 406. The Atherton Mills, appellant, vs. Eugene T. Johnston et al.; motion for leave to file brief as amicus curiae and for leave to take part in the oral argument submitted by Mr. Solicitor General King for the United States.

No. 541. The United States of America et al., appellants, vs. Alaska Steamship Company et al.; motion to advance submitted by Mr. Solicitor General King for the appellants.

No. 561. Oregon-Washington Railroad and Navigation Company, petitioner, vs. Grace F. Fuller, as administratrix, &c.; petition for a writ of certiorari to the supreme court of the State of Oregon submitted by Mr. Carl A. Mapes in behalf of Mr. Arthur C. Spencer for the petitioner.

No. 474. The United States, plaintiff in error, vs. The American Brewing Company; motion to advance to be heard with case No. 458; submitted by Mr. William L. Rawis in behalf of Mr. Elihu Root, Mr. William D Guthrie and Mr. William L. Marbury for the defendants in error.

No. 460. Rainter Brewing Company, plaintiff in error, vs. Great Northern Pacific Steamship Company; motion to dismiss submitted by Mr. Alexander Britton in behalf of Mr. Charles H. Carey, Mr. James B. Kerr and Mr. Charles H. Hart for the defendant in error in support of the motion and by Mr. S. J. Weltrick for the plaintiff in error in opposition thereto.

No. 328. Kansas City, plaintiff in error, vs. Public Service Commission of Missouri et al.; motion to dismiss or affirm or advance; submitted by Mr. James D. Lindsay, Mr. Frank Hagerman and Mr. Richard J. Higgins for the

(Continued on page 20.)

List of Government Contracts

War Department.

PAINTS BRANCH, RAW MATERIALS.

The following awards have been made by Paints Branch, Raw Materials Division, to satisfy requisitions as indicated:

Requisition No. 14-32090, Washington, D. C.—5 gals. white paint in 1-gal. cans, f. o. b. Washington, D. C., at $3 per gal., to J. W. Hunt Co., Washington, D. C.; order 2428. 1 gal. vermilion paint in 1-gal can., f. o. b. Washington, D. C., at $4 per gal., to J. W. Hunt Co., Washington, D. C.; order 2428. 1 gal. black paint in 1-gal. can, f. o. b. Washington, D. C., at $3 per gal., to J. W. Hunt Co., Washington, D. C.; order 2428.

Requisition 2-20821, Amatol Arsenal, N. J.—500 gals. acetone, in 5-gal cans, at $1.35 per gal., f. o. b. Amatol, N. J., to Shoemaker & Busch, Philadelphia, Pa.; order 2423.

Requisition 14-32067 and 14-13788-S, Washington, D. C.—720 cans roach powder, in 4-oz. containers, at 7c per can, f. o. b. Washington, D. C., to Herman Chemical Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.; order 2425.

Requisition Governor's Island No. 2-1589—200 gals. white shellac varnish, in 1-gal. cans, f. o. b. Governor's Island, N. Y., at $4.62 per gal., to Impervious Paint & Varnish Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; order 2424.

Requisition No. 24, Fort Williams, Me.—Blue gray paint, in 1-gal cans, f. o. b. Portland, Me., to Mamolith Carbon Paint Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, at $2.40 per gal.; order 2500. 36 gals. graphite paint, in 1-gal cans, f. o. b. Portland, Me., at $1.96 per gal., to Oxidite Manufacturing Co., Arlington, Mass; order 2501.

Requisition No. 5788, Bunnell, Colo.—2,700 lbs. floor wax, in 2-lb. cans, f. o. b. Bunnell, Colo., at 2.15c per lb., to Gold Medal Polish Co., Racine, Wis.; order 2502.

Requisition 20, Fort Wright, N. Y. (Ordnance)—15 gals. black projectile paint, in 1-gal. cans, at $1.24 per gal., f. o. b. Fort Wright, N. Y., to Oxidite Manufacturing Co., Arlington, Mass.; order 2426. 15 gals. projectile paint, in 1-gal. cans, at $1.80 per gal., f. o. b. Fort Wright, N. Y., to George D. Wetherill & Co., Philadelphia; order 2427. 10 gals. projectile paint, in 1-gal. cans, at $1.65 per gal., f. o. b. Fort Wright, N. Y., to George D. Wetherill & Co., Philadelphia; order 2427. 10 gals. projectile paint, in 1-gal. cans, at $1.65 per gal., f. o. b. Fort Wright, N. Y., to George D. Wetherill & Co., Philadelphia; order 2427. 20 gals. projectile paint, in 1-gal. cans, at $1.65 per gal., f. o. b. Fort Wright, N. Y., to George D. Wetherill & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; order 2427. 5 gals. projectile paint, in 1-gal. cans, at $1.65 per gal. f. o. b. Fort Wright, N. Y., to George D. Wetherill & Co., Philadelphia; order 2427.

Requisition 9-156, New Orleans, La.—150 gals. white enamel, in 1-gal. cans, at $2.23 per gal., f. o. b. New Orleans, La., to Impervious Paint & Varnish Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; order 2504. 250 gals. flat interior paint, in 1-gal. cans, at $1.64 per gal., f. o. b. New Orleans, La., to Tower Varnish & Dryer Co., Dayton, Ohio.; order 2503. 100 gals. flat interior paint, in 1-qt. cans, at $1.91 per gal., f. o. b. New Orleans, La., to The Foy Paint Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.; order 2505.

Requisition 8-14841, St. Louis, Mo.—4,000 gals. raw linseed oil, in 50-gal. wood barrels, at $1.59 per gal., f. o. b. St. Louis, Mo., to Midland Linseed Products Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; order 2508.

Requisitions 1-7972, Watertown Arsenal, Mass.; 16-9983, Newport News, Va.; 9-115, New Orleans, La.; 8-14841, St. Louis, Mo.—4,000 lbs. white lead in oil, in 100-lb. containers, at 10.66c per lb., f. o. b. Watertown Arsenal, Mass., to Chadwick-Boston Lead Co., Boston, Mass.; order 2509. 2,000 lbs. white lead in oil, in 50-lb. containers, at 10.866c per lb., f. o. b. Watertown Arsenal, Mass., to Chadwick-Boston Lead Co., Boston, Mass.; order 2509. 2,000 lbs. white lead in oil, in 100-lb. containers, at 10.88c per lb., f. o. b. Newport News, Va., to Hammar Bros. White Lead Co., East St. Louis, Ill.; order 2510. 1,000 lbs. white lead in oil, in 50-lb. containers, at 11.09c per lb., f. o. b. Newport News, Va., to Hammar Bros. White Lead Co., East St. Louis, Ill.; order 2510. 30,600 lbs. white lead in oil, in 100-lb. containers, at 10.65c per lb., f. o. b. New Orleans, La., to Hammar Bros. White Lead Co., East St. Louis, Ill.; order 2510. 8,000 lbs. white lead in oil, in 50-lb. contaners, at 10.86c per lb., f. o. b. New Orleans, La., to Hammar Bros. White Lead Co., East St. Louis, Ill.; order 2510. 2,000 lbs. white lead in oil, in 25-lb. containers, at 10.86c per lb., f. o. b. New Orleans, La., to Hammar Bros. White Lead Co., East St. Louis, Ill.; order 2510. 1,000 lbs. white lead in oil, in 100-lb. containers, at 10.46c per lb., f. o. b. St. Louis, Mo., to Hammar Bros. White Lead Co., East St. Louis, Ill.; order 2510. 5,000 lbs. white lead in oil, in 50-lb. containers, at 10.67c per lb., f. o. b. St. Louis, Mo., to Hammar Bros. White Lead Co., East St. Louis, Ill.; order 2510. 5,000 lbs. white lead in oil, in 25-lb. containers, at 10.67c per lb., f. o. b. St. Louis, Mo., to Hammar Bros. White Lead Co., East St. Louis, Ill.; order 2510.

Requisition 2-1609, Governor's Island, N. Y.—200 lbs. paint, cold water, white, in 5-lb. cans, f. o. b. New York City, at 8c per lb., to O'Hara Paint Co., Syracuse, N. Y.; order 2416. 60 gals. red enamel, in 1-gal. cans, f. o. b. New York City, at $1.65 per gal., to J. W. Mortell Co., Kankakee, Ill.; order 2409. 50 gals. green enamel, in 1-gal. cans, f. o. b. New York City, at $1.65 per gal., to J. W. Mortell Co., Kankakee, Ill.; order 2409. 50 lbs. gold bronze powder, in 1-lb. cans, f. o. b. New York City, at 75c per lb., to O'Hara Paint Co., Syracuse, N. Y.; order 2416. 50 gals. graphite paint, in 5-gal. cans, f. o. b. New York City, at $1.64 per gal., to Goheen Manufacturing Co., Warren, Ohio.; order 2415. 800 gals. gray paint, in 5-gal. cans, f. o. b. New York City, at $2.10 per gal., to C. H. Parker Co., Valparaiso, Ind.; order 2417. 500 gals. green paint (medium), in 5-gal cans, f. o. b. New York City, at $1.49 per gal., to Goheen Manufacturing Co., Warren, Ohio.; order 2415. 400 gals. green paint (dark), in 5-gal. cans, f. o. b. New York City, at $1.49 per gal., to Goheen Manufacturing Co., Warren, Ohio.; order 2415. 650 lbs. chrome green, dark, in oil, in 5-lb. cans, f. o. b. New York City, at 17.5c per lb., to Miller & Graham, Baltimore, Md.; order 2411. 600 lbs. chrome green, light, in oil, in 5-lb. cans, f. o. b. New York City, at 17.5c per lb., to Miller & Graham, Baltimore, Md.; order 2411. 500 lbs. ochre golden in oil, in 5-lb. cans, f. o. b. New York City, at 16c per lb., to Chas M. Childs Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.; order 2421. 100 lbs. Indian red in oil, in 5-lb. cans, f. o. b. New York City, at 21½c per lb., to T. H. Nevin Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.; order 2422. 100 lbs. Venetian red in Japan, in 5-lb. cans, f. o. b. New York City, at 15.87 per lb., to Oxidite Manufacturing Co., Arlington, Mass.; order 2420. 2,500 lbs. red lead, in 12½-lb. cans, f. o. b. New York City, at 11.1c per lb., to Eagle Picher Lead Co., Chicago, Ill.; order 2407. 2,000 lbs. red lead in oil, in 12½-lb. cans, f. o. b. New York Cty, at 12.25c per lb., to Eagle Picher Lead Co., Chicago, Ill.; order 2407. 150 gals. red oxide paint, in 5-gal. cans, f. o. b. New York City, at $1.35 per gal., to J. W. Mortell Co., Kankakee, Ill.; order 2409. 60 lbs. vermilion, medium, in oil, in 5-lb. cans, f. o. b. New York City, at 24c per lb., to Campbell Paint & Glass Co., St. Louis, Mo.; order 2406. 60 lbs. vermilion, light, in oil, in 5-lb. cans, f. o. b. New York City, at 24c per lb., to Campbell Paint & Glass Co., St. Louis, Mo.; order 2406. 70 lbs. vermilion, dark, in oil, in 5-lb. cans, f. o. b. New York City, at 24c per lb., to Campbell Paint & Glass Co., St. Louis, Mo.; order 2406. 50 gals. vermilion paint, in 5-gal. cans, f. o. b. New York City, at $2.57 per gal., to Impervious Paint & Varnish Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; order 2418. 300 lbs. Venetian red in oil, in 5-lb. cans, f. o. b. New York City, at 15c per lb., to Chas. Mc. Childs, Brooklyn, N. Y.; order 2421. 80 lbs. pink in oil, in 5-lb. cans, f. o. b. New York city, at 26c per lb., to Chas M. Childs Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.; order 2421. 250 lbs. dry sienna, burnt, in 5-lb. cans, f. o. b. New York City, at 16.375c per lb., to Oxidite Manufacturing Co., Arlington, Mass.; order 2420. 500 lbs. dry sienna, raw, in 5-lb. cans, f. o. b. New York City, at 16.375c per lb., to Oxidite Manufacturing Co., Arlington, Mass.; order 2420. 400 gals. dark oak stain, in 5-gal. cans, f. o. b. New York City, at 38c per gal., to Goheen Manufacturng Co., Warren, Ohio; order 2415. 100 lbs. burnt umber in Japan, in 5-lb. cans, f. o. b. New York City, at 15c per lb., to Chas. M. Childs Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.; order 2421. 500 lbs. burnt dry umber, in 5-lb. cans, f. o. b. New York City, at 16.125c per lb., to Oxidite Manufacturing Co., Arlington, Mass.; order 2420. 50 lbs. raw umber in Japan, in 5-lb. cans, f. o. b. New York City, at 15c per lb., to Chas M. Childs Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.; order 2421. 50 lbs. umber, raw, in oil, in 5-lb. cans, f. o. b. New York City, at 21c per lb., to Chas. M. Childs Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.; order 2421. 60 lbs. vermilion in oil, in 5-lb. cans, f. o. b. New York City, at 26c per lb., to Chas. M. Childs & Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.; order 2421. 60 lbs. vermilion in Japan, in 5-lb. cans, f. o. b. New York City, at 29c per lb., to Chas. M. Childs & Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.; order 2421. 600 gals. vermilion paint, in 5-gal. cans, f. o. b. New York City, at $2.57 per gal., to Impervious Paint & Varnish Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; order 2418. 800 gals. white paint, in 5-gal. cans, f. o. b. New York City, at $2.15 per gal., to C. H. Parker Co., Valparaiso, Ind.; order 2417. 600 gals. interior gloss white paint, in 5-gal. cans, f. o. b. New York Cty, at $1.75 per gal., to J. W. Mortell Co., Kankakee, Ill.; order 2409. 1,000 lbs. zinc oxide in oil, in 5-lb. cans, f. o. b. New York City, at 17.75c per lb., to Eberson Lindsley Paint Co., St. Louis, Mo.; order 2408. 1,000 lbs. whiting, in 5-lb. cans, f. o. b. New York City, at 4.5c per lb., to M. Ewing Fox Co., New York City.; order 2413. 70 lbs. dry chrome yellow, in 5-lb. cans, f. o. b. New York City, at 20c per lb., to Mott Haven Color Works, New York City.; order 2412. 500 gals. yellow paint, in 5-gal. cans, f. o. b. New York City, at $2.15 per gal., to C. H. Parker Co., Valparaiso, Ind.; order 2417. 100 gals. anti-corrosive paint, in 5-gal. cans, f. o. b. New York City, at $1.55 per gal., to Oxidite Manufacturing Co., Arlington, Mass.; order 2420. 950 gals. black paint, in 5-gal. cans, f. o. b. New York City, at $1.50 per gal., to O'Hara Paint Co., Syracuse, N. Y.; order 2416. 250 gals. yellow paint, in 5-gal. cans, f. o. b. New York City, at $2.15 per gal., to C. H. Parker Co., Valparaiso, Ind.; order 2417. 450 gals. black graphite paint, in 5-gal. cans, f. o. b. New York City, at $1.64 per gal., to Goheen Manufacturng Co., Warren, Ohio.; order 2415. 6 gals. stencil black, in 1-qt. cans, f. o. b. New York City, at $1.45 per gal., to Chas. M. Childs Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.; order 2421. 75 lbs. cobalt blue in oil, in 5-lb. cans, f. o. b. New York City, at 28c per lb., to Toch Bros., New York City; order 2419. 150 gals. blue paint, in 5-gal. cans, f. o. b. New York City, at $1.62 per gal., to Impervious Paint & Varnish Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; order 2418. 120 lbs. ultramarine blue in Japan, in 5-lb. cans, f. o. b. New York City, at 34c per lb., to Chas. M. Childs Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.; order 2421. 1,000 lbs. chrome green in oil, in 5-lb. cans, f. o. b. New York City, at 18c per lb., to Patton Paint Co., Newark, N. J.; order 2414. 800 lbs. aluminum bronze powder, in 5-lb. cane, f. o. b. New York City, at 64c per lb., to Impervious Paint & Varnish Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; order 2418. 50 lbs. lamp black in oil, in 5-lb. cans, f. o. b. New York City, at 27c per lb., to Chas. M. Childs Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.; order 2421. 100 gals. asphaltum varnish, in 5-gal. cans, f. o. b. New York City, at 58c per gal., to Tower Varnish & Dryer Co., Dayton, Ohio.; order 2410.

Requisitions 13-68206, San Francisco, Cal.; 4-2495, Baltimore, Md.; 1-601-181, Boston, Mass.—80,000 lbs. basic carbonate white lead in oil, in 100-lb. containers, f. o. b. San Francisco, Cal., at $11.29 per cwt., to Hammer Bros. White Lead Co., East St. Louis, Ill.; order 2402. 15,000 lbs. basic carbonate white lead in oil, in 50-lb. containers, f. o. b. San Francisco, Cal., at $11.50 per cwt., to Hammar Bros. White Lead Co., East St. Louis, Ill.; order 2402. 5,000 lbs. basic carbonate white lead in oil, in 25-lb. containers, f. o. b. San Francisco, Cal., at $11.50 per cwt., to Hammar Bros. White Lead Co., East St. Louis, Ill.; order 2402. 15,000 lbs. basic carbonate white lead in oil, in 100-lb. containers, f. o. b. Boston, Mass., at $10.65 per cwt., to Hammar Bros. White Lead Co., East St. Louis, Ill.; order 2402. 3,000 lbs. basic carbonate white lead in oil, in 50-lb. containers, f. o. b. Boston, Mass., at $10.86 per cwt., to Hammer Bros. White Lead Co., East St. Louis, Ill.; order 2402. 2,000 lbs. basic carbonate white lead in oil, in 25-lb. containers, f. o. b. Boston, Mass., at $10.86 per cwt., to Hammar Bros. White Lead Co., East St. Louis, Ill.; order 2402. 25,000 lbs. basic carbonate white lead in oil, in 100-lb. containers, f. o. b. Baltimore, Md., at $10.65 per cwt., to Hammar Bros. White Lead Co., East St. Louis, Ill.; order 2402. 3,000 lbs. basic carbonate white lead in oil, in 50-lb. containers, f. o. b. Baltimore, Md., at $10.86

(Continued on page 20.)

List of Government Contracts

(Continued from page 19.)

per cwt., to Hammar Bros. White Lead Co., East St. Louis, Ill.; order 2402. 2,000 lbs. basic carbonate white lead in oil, in 25-lb. containers, f. o. b. Baltimore, Md., at $10.86 per cwt., to Hammar Bros. White Lead Co., East St. Louis, Ill.; order 2402.

Requisition 0-6108, New Orleans, La.—3,900 lbs. drop black in oil, in 25-lb. cans at 22c per lb., f. o. b. New Orleans, La., to Toch Brothers, New York City; order 2507. 1,000 gals. asphaltum varnish, in 50-gal. wood barrels at 44c per gal., f. o. b. New Orleans, La., to Tower Varnisb & Dryer Co., Dayton, Ohio; order 2506. 1,000 gals. varnish, in 50-gal. wood barrels, at $1.05 per gal. f. o. b. New Orleans, La., to Tower Varnish & Dryer Co., Dayton, Ohio; order 2506.

Requisitions 13-320, San Francisco; 13-66092, San Francisco; 7-602-67, Chicago, Ill.—35,000 lbs. basic carbonate white lead in oil, in 100-lb. containers, at 11.29c per lb., f. o. b. San Francisco, Cal., to Hammar Bros. White Lead Co., East St. Louis, Ill.; order 2511. 4,000 lbs. basic carbonate white lead in oil, in 50-lb. containers, at 11.5c per lb., f. o. b. San Francisco, Cal., to Hammar Bros. Wbite Lead Co., East St. Louis, Ill.; order 2511. 1,000 lbs. basic carbonate white lead in oil, in 25-lb. containers, at 11.5c per lb., f. o. b. San Francisco, Cal., to Hammar Bros. White Lead Co., East St. Louis, Ill.; order 2511. 4,000 lbs. basic carbonate white lead in oil, in 100-lb. containers, at 10.65c per lb., f. o. b. Chicago, Ill., to Hammar Bros. White Lead Co., East St. Louis, Ill.; order 2511. 1,000 lbs. basic carbonate white lead in oil, in 25-lb. containers, at 10.63c per lb., f. o. b. Chicago, Ill., to Hammar Bros. White Lead Co., East St. Louis, Ill.; order 2511.

Requisition No. 6-603-2, Jeffersonville, Ind.—200 gals. rubbing varnish, in 5-gal containers, f. o. b. Jeffersonville, Ind., at $1.41 per gal., to Tower Varnish & Dryer Co., Dayton, Ohio.; order 2512.

Requisition 3-3340, Philadelphia, Pa.—500 gals. paint, spec. RM-436, color 502, in 5-gal. containers, f. o. b. Philadelphia, Pa., at $2.39 per gal., to The Tower Varnish & Dryer Co., Dayton, Ohio; order 2405.

Requisition 10-116, San Antonio, Texas—200 bbls. (180 lbs. each) lime, "run of kiln, lump, high calcium quick lime," f. o. b. San Antonio, Texas, at $1.73 per bbl., to Austin White Lime Co., Austin, Texas; order 2404.

Requisition 2-13-320, San Francisco, Calif.—700 gals. raw linseed oil, in 5-gal. cans, at $1.965 per gal. f. o. b. San Francisco, Calif., to Magner Brothers, San Francisco, Calif.; order 2516.

Requisition 6-603-30, Jeffersonville, Ind.—150 gals. paint and varnish remover, in 1-gal. cans, at $1.35 per gal., f. o. b. Jeffersonville, Ind., to The Sailors & Lamb Co., Cleveland, Ohio; order 2517. 1,000 lbs. putty, in wood bbls, at 6.5c per lb., f. o. b Jeffersonville, Ind., to The Martin-Senour Co., Chicago, Ill.; order 2522. 250 gals. orange shellac, in 1-gal. cans, at $4.15 per gal., f. o. b. Jeffersonville, Ind., to James B. Day & Co., Chicago, Ill.; order 2518. 250 lbs. ochre, in oil, in 5-lb. cans, at 14.5c per lb., f. o. b. Jeffersonville, Ind., to Cook Paint & Varnish Co., Kansas City, Mo.; order 2523. 200 lbs. whiting, in 10-lb. cans, at 5c per lb., f. o. b. Jeffersonville, Ind., to Peaslee-Gaulbert Co., Louisville, Ky.; order 2521. 500 lbs. red lead, in 100-lb. kegs, at 10.66c per lb., f. o. b., Jeffersonville, Ind., to Eagle-Picher Lead Co., Chicago, Ill.; order 2520. 500 gals. white paint, in 50-gal. bbls., at $1.34 per gal., f. o. b. Jeffersonville, Ind., to J. W. Mortell Co,, Kankakee, Ill.; order 2519. 150 gals. blue gray paint, in 5-gal. cans, at $2.24 per gal., f. o. b. Jeffersonville, Ind., to J. W. Mortell Co., Kankakee, Ill.; order 2519.

Requisition 4-55293, Baltimore, Md.—15 gals. acid proof black paint, in 1-gal. cans, at 80c per gal., f. o. b. Baltimore, Md., to Tower Varnish & Dryer Co., Dayton, Ohio; order 2515. 40 gals. dark gray paint, in 1-gal. cans, at $2.40 per gal., f. o. b., Baltimore, Md., to Hanline Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; order 2514.

Requisition 20786, Chicago, Ill., and 43, Frankford Arsenal, Pa.—800 lbs. orange gum shellac, in cloth bags, at 97.5c per lb., f. o. b. Chicago, Ill., to Impervious Paint & Varnish Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; order 2513. 200 lbs. orange gum shellac, in cloth bags, at 97c per lb., f. o. b., Chicago, Ill., to Impervious Paint & Varnish Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; order 2513.

MACHINERY DIVISION.

Champion Shoe Machinery Company, St. Louis, Mo. Parts for shoe machinery, $193.35.

Western Electric Company, New York, N. Y. Cable and reels, $762.05.

Habishaw Electric Cable Company, New York, N. Y. Cable, $1,968.

SUPPLIES O. P. U. O. HOBOKEN, N. J.

Doscher-Gardner, Jersey City, N. J. Lumber, $2,700.

John Egan, New York, N. Y. White wood, $350.

John Eagan, New York, N. Y. Whitewood, $200.

Union Paint Company, Brooklyn, N. Y. Paint, $1,250.

Advertising Leather Company, New York, N. Y. Cases, $700.

N. Simmons, New York, N. Y. Cases, $650.

O'Neill Supply Company, New York, N. Y. Union ground joints, $851.

Cornell Company, Underhill, New York, N. Y. Union ground joints, $10,387.50.

RAW MATERIALS DIVISION.

American Chain Company, New York, N. Y. Steering gear chains, $636.50.

Line-O-Time Manufacturing Company, New York, N. Y. Paper holders, $900.

Royal Eastern Electric Company, New York, N. Y. Conduit, $1,230.

Stanley and Patterson, New York, N. Y. Conduit, $1,227.40.

Royal Eastern Electric Company, New York, N. Y. Plug tips, $220.

Royal Eastern Electric Company, New York. N. Y. Battery mixture, $264.

Goheen Manufacturing Company, Warren, Ohio. Graphite paint, $82; green paint, $745; dark green paint, $596; dark oak stain, $152; black paint, $738.

C. H. Parker Company, Valparaise, Ind. Gray paint, $1,680; white paint, $1,720; yellow paint, $1,075; yellow paint, $537.50.

RAW MATERIALS AND PAINTS DIVISION.

Swan and Finch Company, New York, N. Y. 1,500 gals. motor oil, $411.

Sherwood Bros., Baltimore, Md. 1,200 gals. transmission oil, $324; 1,000 gals. motorcycle oil, $430; 3,500 gals. h. motor oil, $1,295; 1,200 gals. ex. h. motor oil, $516.

Swan and Finch Company, New York, N. Y. 3,400 gals. med. motor oil, $999.60.

Magner Bros., San Francisco, Calif. 700 gals. raw linseed oil. $1,375.50.

Impervious Paint and Varnish Company, Philadelphia, Pa. 800 lbs. orange gum shellac, $780.

Impervious Paint and Varnish Company, Philadelphia, Pa. 200 lbs. orange gum shellac $194.

ZONE 13, FORT MASON, CALIF.

Standard Oil Company, San Francisco, Calif. 2,000 gals. gasoline, $570.

Standard Oil Company, San Francisco, Calif. 1,300 gals. liberty aero oil, $624.

R. Brandelin Company, San Francisco, Calif. Coffine, $3,646.35.

R. Brandelin Company, San Francisco, Calif. Coffine, $7,670.50.

R. Brandelin Company, San Francisco, Calif. Coffine, $3,872.79.

J. H. Newbaner Company, San Francisco. Calif. Olives, 483.84.

J. H. Newbaner Company, San Francisco, Calif. Pumpkins, $167.40.

Haas Bros., San Francisco, Calif. Apricots, $1,128.

Pacific Coast Syrup Company, San Francisco, Calif. Mincemeat, $292.95.

New York Pac. Commercial Company, San Francisco, Calif. Peaches, $1,724.40.

ORDNANCE CORPS.

J. Richard Jackson, Philadelphia, Pa. Repair of packing chests of U. S. rifle, 1,000, $2,100.

Buffalo Forge Company, Buffalo, N. Y. Canvas covered pads, 100, $2,500.

Colt's Patent Fire Arms Mfg. Co., Hartford, Conn. Design, develop and produce (a) Browning aircraft 50-caliber machine gun, 1; (b) Browning water-cooled 50-caliber machine gun, 1, cost plus not to exceed $100,000.

Colt's Patent Fire Arms Mfg. Co., Hartford, Conn. Extra work on front sights for Browning tank guns, 1,306, $561.58.

NITRO POWDER PLANT BIDS.

The War Department authorides publication of the following from the Assistant Secretary of War:

Bids received by the Director of Sales for the purchase of the United States Government smokeless powder plant at Nitro, W. Va., and opened as of this date, were as follows.

John F. Gilmore, New York	$8,320,000
Hooker Electric Chemical Company, New York	8,200,000
Rignald W. Beall, Washington	8,000,000
Harris Bros. & Co., New York and Chicago	7,300,000
Charles Shongood, New York	7,000,000
Fred F. Blanchard, Boston, Mass	7,000,000
Charleston Industrial Corporation, Charleston, W. Va	6,300,000
Robert J. Showell, Ocean City, Md	6,300,000
John Eichleay, jr., & Co., Inc., Pittsburgh, Pa	6,192,233
Lake Railway Supply Co., Chicago, Ill	6,000,000

The above statement shows the total amount bid by each of the several bidders, but all of the bids contain conditions and stipulations on the part of the bidder which necessitate a careful analysis of same before it can be determined which one is most favorable to the United States or whether any of them can be accepted. The work of such analysis is now being carried out.

FREIGHT CARS COMPLETED.

As a result of continued efforts to get into service as promptly as possible new freight cars on order from the Railroad Administration, 78,181 new cars had been completed and placed in service on October 18, out of a total of 100,000 cars ordered. There remain only 1,652 cars in storage which have not been lettered and numbered, but these cars are being lettered and numbered and will be placed in service just as rapidly as possible. There remain 20,167 freight cars to be built, but the construction of them is continuing.

During the six days from October 11 to October 18, 196 new cars were completed and put in service per day, and 308 new cars in storage were lettered and numbered and put in service per day, making a total of 504 per day of the new cars placed in service during the six-day period.

Supreme Court Decisions.

(Continued from page 18.)

defendants in error in support of the motion, and by Mr. Matthew A. Fyke for the plaintiff in error in opposition thereto.

No. 557. The Kansas City Southern Railway Company, petitioner, vs. Robert W. Smith; petition for a writ of certiorari to the supreme court of the State of Missouri submitted to Mr. Samuel W. Moore and Mr. Cyrus Crane for the petitioner, and by Mr. Alfred N. Gossett for the respondent.

Requests For Sealed Proposals

War Department.

The Construction Division of the Army will receive bids on proposals as follows:

Lumber, common yellow pine, for Frankfort arsenal. Opening date October 30. Proposal 243.

Plumbing material, for coast defenses of Oahu, T. H. Opening date October 31. Proposal 244.

Solder, 1,000 lbs., for Springfield arsenal. Opening date October 31. Proposal 245.

The Paints Branch, Raw Materials Division, will receive bids for furnishing materials to satisfy requisitions as follows:

Requisitons 9-3778, 13-9-6023, 4311. 200 lbs. red lead paste, 10 gals. yellow projectile paint, 10 gals. blue gray paint, 200 lbs. drop black in oil. Circular 3967. Opening date October 28.

Requisition 13, American Forces in Germany, 5-7-602-69, 1-35. 24 qts. luminous paint, 200 gals. varnish, 100 lbs. floor wax, 500 lbs. putty, 26 gals. blue gray paint; 60 gals. graphite paint, 15 gals. varnish, 20 gals. black paint, 5 gals, yellow paint. Circular 4078. Opening date October 28.

Requisitions 5-P-20-236, 4-19228, 3-3331, 14-2689. 10 gals. black paint, 530 lbs. venetian red in oil, 50 lbs. chrome yellow in Japan, 15 lbs. raw umber in Japan, 15 lbs. para red in Japan, 50 gals. transparent lacquer, 10 gals. asphaltum varnish; 25 gals. orange shellac varnish. Circular 4110. Opening date October 29.

Requisition 13-68114 (P. I. 15), San Francisco. 8,000 lbs. dry marine glue. Circular 4172. Opening date October 30.

Requisition 14-32097, Washington, D. C. Polish, paints, etc., in varying quantities. Circular 4204. Opening date November 1.

Requisition C-135-1, Fort Armstrong, Honolulu, H. T., 13-125, San Francisco. Oils, varnishes, paints, etc., in varying quantities. Circular 4111. Opening date November 5.

The Clothing and Equipage Division will receive proposals as follows:

For furnishing 450,000 cravats. Circular 72. Opening date October 29.

For furnishing 317 pairs of leather puttees. Circular 74. Opening date October 29.

The Motors and Vehicles Division will receive proposals as follows:

For furnishing Dodge summer tops, 56. Circular 110. Opening date, Oct. 31.

Trucks, 150. Circular 107, as amended. Opening date November 21.

The Medical and Hospital Supplies Division will receive proposals until November 3 for furnishing 3,000 doz. flannel bandages. Circular 66.

The General Supplies Division will receive proposals as follows:

Commodity Branch No. 1, Buyer H. K. Ambler, room 1750, 11 a. m., November 6—Cloth, emery, No. 00, 120 quires; cloth, emery, No. ½, 120 quires; cloth, emery, No. 1½, 120 quires; sandpaper, No. 00, 300 quires; sandpaper, No. 1½, 300 quires; sandpaper, No. 2, 300 quires.

Commodity Branch No. 2, Buyer D. W. Jasper, room 1749, October 28—Brushes, nail, 320 each.

Commodity Branch No. 2, Buyer W. B. Mitchell, room 1747, October 28—½ barrels, 6 hoop, 15-inch heads, 50 each; barrels, 6 hoop, 19½-inch heads, 100 each; Tierce, 6 hoop, 24-inch head, 100 each; casks, 6 hoop, 32-inch head, 200 each; straw (cat) for packing, 5,000 lbs.

Navy Department.

The Bureau of Supplies and Accounts will receive bids for the sale of vessels until the following dates:

November 3—Orca, yacht, First Naval District; appraised value, $6,000. Galatea, yacht, First Naval District; appraised value, $116,000. Wanderer, steam yacht, Marine Base, Elmer Park, Brooklyn; appraised value, $57,000. Thetis, steam yacht, New London, Conn.; appraised value, $15,000. Shirin, motor yacht, New Orleans; appraised value, $12,000. Twenty-three sub-chasers, in Third Naval District; the appraised value of which range from $21,000 to $23,000. Wacondah, yacht, Third Naval District; appraised value, $15,000. Snapper, motor boat, Fifth Naval District; appraised value, $9,000. Kanised, motor boat, Norfolk, Va.; appraised value. $12,000. Margaret, motor boat, First Naval District; appraised value, $5,500. Ameera, motor patrol boat, Fourth Naval District; appraised value, $17,000. Ardent, trawler, Third Naval District; appraised value, $15,000. U. S. S. Anniston, cruiser, Charleston, S. C.; appraised value, $47,000.

November 10—U. S. S. Isla de Luzon, gunboat, First Naval District; appraised value, $40,000. U. S. S. Essex, gunboat, Ninth Naval District; appraised value, $35,000. U. S. S. Gopher, gunboat, Ninth Naval District; appraised value, $22,000. U. S. S. Hawk, converted yacht, Ninth Naval District; appraised value, $22,500. U. S. S. Eagle, converted yacht, First Naval District; appraised value, $22,500. U. S. S. Waban, tug, Eighth Naval District; appraised value, $18,000. U. S. S. Princeton, Thirteenth Naval District; appraised value, $50,000. U. S. S. Amphitrite, monitor, Fourth Naval District; appraised value, $65,000. U. S. S. Yantic, gunboat, Ninth Naval District; appraised value, $25,000.

November 17—Coal-burning destroyers Reid, Worden, Flusser, Lamson, Preston, Bainbridge, Decatur, Preble, Stewart, Truxton, Whipple, Barry, Dale, Hull, Paul Jones, Perry, all located in the Philadelphia Navy Yard; the appraised values of which range from $14,500 to $18,000. Sixteen sub-chasers, located in various naval districts; the appraised values of which range from $20,000 to $25,000. Akbar, motorboat, First Naval District; appraised value, $14,000. Althea, motor boat, Detroit, Mich.; appraised value, $3,000. Bay Ocean, motor boat, Mare Island; appraised value, $20,000. Genevieve, steam yacht, Third Naval District; appraised value, $3,000; Ionita, motor boat, Detroit, Mich.; appraised value, $4,000. Kemah, motor yacht, Third Naval District; appraised value, $60,000. Ono, motor boat, Detroit, Mich.; appraised value, $1,200. Tillamook, motor boat, Detroit Mich.; appraised value, $4,000. Valeda, motor boat, First Naval District; appraised value, $2,700.

Department of Interior.

GENERAL LAND OFFICE.

Sealed proposals in duplicate will be received in the General Land Office until 12 o'clock noon, Monday, Dec, 8, 1919, and then opened, for furnishing and delivering iron posts with brass caps, for public-land survey corners, for use during the fiscal year 1920, in accordance with plans and specifications for manufacture and delivery, copies of which may be obtained upon application to the chief clerk of the General Land Office, who will also furnish blank forms of proposals. The right is reserved to reject any and all bids or to accept or reject any part thereof in the discretion of the Commissioner of the General Land Office. Proposals should be securely enveloped, marked: "Proposals for Iron Posts," and addressed to the Chief Clerk of the General Land Office, Washington, D. C., Room 5334.

Sealed proposals will be received in this Department until 2 o'clock p. m., Thursday, Nov. 6, 1919, for furnishing 8,900 sets more or less, for rollers and hangers for use in mounting the General Land Office map of the United States for 1920. Form of proposal, including specifications for the work, will be supplied on application. All proposals must be securely enveloped, marked "Proposals for Map Rollers and Hangers," and be addressed to the Secretary of the Interior, Washington, D. C. The right to reserve and reject any and all bids, or to accept or reject any part thereof in the discretion of the Department.

S. G. HOPKINS,
Assistant Secretary.

The Panama Canal.

Proposals for steel, galvanized pipe, poultry netting, copper screening, car wheels, duplex pumps, equalizing trolleys, copper, brass, bronze, bearing metal, babbitt, bell metal, yellow metal, lead, files, nails, screws, chain, mule shoes, spades, shovels, wheelbarrows, water buckets, grindstones, hasps, hinges, locks, nozzles, wood handles, cuspidors, saddles, scales, leather gloves, lamp chimneys, caning, celluloid, cotton thread, canvas, manila rope, lanyard, oakum, wicking, pens, writing paper, pressboard, mimeograph paper, bristol board and crossties. Circular 1312. Opening date November 13.

Proposals for stay-bolt iron, slitting and cutting shear machine, wooden and mental office furniture, laundry machinery, chalk line, leather belting, boiler lagging, packing, hose, rubber boots, window glass, floor and paint brushes, supply and waste fixtures, railway bunting, canvas, cheesecloth, oilcloth, calcium carbide, soap, writing fluid, emery cloth, sandpaper, abestos paper, pad board, bond paper, and untreated cypress switch-ties. (Circular 1310.) Opening date Nov. 1.

Post Office Department.

The Purchasing Agent of the department has invited bidders to quote price they will allow for Ford touring car bodies, complete, painted olive drab, located at Relay, Md., in lots of 100 and over, in exchange for Ford parts and 25 per cent. discount from Ford list.

Treasury Department.

The Bureau of Engraving and Printing will receive proposals until October 28 for furnishing 12 sets heating elements of sealing wax melting pots in accordance with blue prints and specifications furnished by bureau.

Proposals for electrical hardware, equipment, cable, cord, etc. Circular 1311. Opening date November 10.

GOVERNMENT SUPPLIES FOR SALE.

The Director of Sales, War Department, announces the following sales of surplus ordinance materials, bids to be opened on the dates and at the places signified:

October 30, 1919, at Baltimore: 35,132 pieces of black walnut handguard and gunstock blanks, located at the plant of the Williamson Veneer Company, Baltimore and Eighth Street, Baltimore, Md., where it may be inspected before the date of sale by applying to the District Ordnance Office, Columbia Avenue at the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, Baltimore, Md. Bids on all or any part of this material will be considered.

October 30, 1919, at Cleveland, O.: 33.5 gross tons of 68 to 72 per cent. commercial ferro manganese in lamp form, located at the plant of the Marion Steam Shovel Company, Marion, O.; 38,788 pieces, 24,435 pounds of semi finished steel in various sizes, located at the plant of the Standard Equipment Company, Cleveland, O.; 645 75 millimeter shell forgings in various stages of completion, weighing 6,300 pounds, located at the plant of the Chicago Pneumatic Tool Company, Cleveland, O.; and 1,781 pieces, 12,467 pounds of armor plate for front trail used on French 75 millimeter gun carriages, located at the plant of the Willys-Overland Company, Toledo, O.

BRITISH EXPORT EMBARGO CHANGES.

A cablegram from Consul General Hollis states that the British Board of Trade has announced that the embargo has been lifted from the exportation of cottonseed oil, oleo, sesame oil, lard, imitation compound, and neutral lard. Export licenses will be granted freely for the export of venison to all destinations with which trading is permitted if the applications for the licenses are submitted to the Export License Department, 1 Queen Anne's Gate Buildings, London.

It is reported by the Polish authorities that all railway lines of Poland, comprising a total of 7,110 miles, are now under the control of the Government.

List of Recent Government Departmental Publications

* Document for sale by Superintendent of Documents.

† Distribution by office issuing document, free if unaccompanied by a price.

‡ Document not obtainable.

Navy Department.

Radio stations under control of Navy Department for commercial purposes, proposed bill authorizing use of radio stations under control of Navy Department for commercial purposes. July 23, 1919. 6 p. (H. doc. 159.) ‡

Tampa, Coast Guard cutter. Pay and allowances to legal heirs of certain officers, Coast Guard, tentative draft of joint resolution authorizing heirs of officers of Coast Guard who lost their lives when Coast Guard cutter Tampa was destroyed in Bristol Channel, Sept. 26, 1918, to receive pay and allowances that would have accrued to said officers. July 8, 1919. 2 p. (H. doc. 140.) ‡

MARINE CORPS.

Supplies. Proposal for stationery, quartermaster's department, Marine Corps, [fiscal year] 1920. [1919.] 13 p. narrow folio. †

MEDICINE AND SURGERY BUREAU.

Aeronautics. Nervous element in aviation; by G. U. Pillmore. 1919. 23 p. 1 pl. [From United States naval medical bulletin, v. 13, No. 3.] †

Bone grafts; by E. M. Foote. 1919. 12 p. il. 1 p pl. 16 p. of pl. [From United States naval medical bulletin, v. 13, No. 3.] †

Clinical notes. Clinical notes. 1919. 32 p. 1 pl. 4 p. of pl. [From United States naval medical bulletin, v. 13, No. 3.] †

Knee-joint. Internal derangements of knee joints; by C. F. Painter. 1919. 8 p. [From United States naval medical bulletin, v. 13, No. 3.] †

Marines. With marines in France; by F. E. Locy. 1919. 19 p. [From United States naval medical bulletin, v. 13, No. 3.] †

Naval medical bulletin. Supplement to United States naval medical bulletin published for information of Hospital Corps of Navy, July, 1919, No. 10; edited by H. H. Lane. 1919. 163 p. il. 5 pl. 14 p. of pl. * Paper, 20c.

— United States naval medical bulletin, July, 1919; v. 13, No. 3, 1919. vii+395–635 p. il. 7 pl. 20 p. of pl. [Quarterly.] * Paper, 25c single copy, $1 a yr.

Pfeiffer's bacillus. Methods of insolation and cultivation of Pfeiffer's bacillus, review [with bibliography]; by DeW. G. Richley. 1919. 7 p. [From United States naval medical bulletin, v. 13, No. 3.] †

Preventive medicine at training camps and stations, unusual opportunities in military services for study of epidemics, outline of working plan; by C. E. Riggs. 1919. 24 p. [From United States naval medical bulletin, v. 13, No. 3.] †

Solace, U. S. S. Administration of U. S. hospital ship Solace; by E. E. [H]. H. Old. 1919. 28 p. 1 pl. [From United States naval medical bulletin, v. 13, No. 3.] †

Sprue. Clinical manifestations of tropical sprue; by E. J. Wood. 1919. 7 p. [From United States naval medical bulletin, v. 13, No. 3.] †

NAVIGATION BUREAU.

Navy directory, officers of Navy, including officers of Naval Reserve Force, Marine Corps, Marine Corps Reserve, Coast Guard, Coast and Geodetic Survey, Jublic Health Service, and foreign officers serving with Navy, June 1, 1919. 1919. 669 p. [Monthly.] * Paper, 40c.

HYDROGRAPHIC OFFICE.

Note.—The charts, sailing directions, etc., of the Hydrographic Office are sold by the office in Washington and also by agents at the principal American and foreign seaports and American lake ports. The price of the General catalogue of mariners' charts and books is 50c. Copies of the Hydrographic bulletins, reprints, and Notice to mariners are supplied free on application at the Hydrographic Office in Washington and at the branch offices in Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Norfolk, Savannah, New Orleans, Galveston, San Francisco, Portland (Oreg.), Seattle, Chicago, Cleveland, Buffalo, Sault Ste. Marie, and Duluth.

Hydrographic bulletin, weekly, No. 1556–60; July 2–30, 1919. [1919.] Each 1 p. various sizes. †

Notice to mariners 27–30, 1919; July 5–26 [1919.] [xiv]+776–881 leaves. [Weekly.] †

Tide calendar [for Norfolk and Newport News, Va.], Aug. 1919. [1919.] 1 p. 4to. [Monthly.] †

CHARTS.

Burlington Bay, Lake Ontario, Canada, from Canadian government survey in 1915; chart 2769. Scale 3,000 yds. equals 6 in. Washington, Hydrographic Office, June, 1919. 19.9 by 32 in. † 30c.

Fort William and Port Arthur, Lake Superior, Canada, from Canadian government survey in 1917; chart 2823. Scale 3,000 yds. equals 5.5 in. Washington, Hydrographic Office, July, 1919. 2.9 by 24.1 in. † 30c.

Hongkong. Harbor of Hongkong and approaches, China, south coast, from latest British surveys; chart 929. Scale naut. m. equals 2.4 in. Washington, Hydrographic office, June, 1919. 24.6 by 27.2 in. † 40c.

Madryn, Argentina. Port Madryn, Nuevo Gulf, Argentina, from Argentine Government survey in 1917 [with insets]; chart 3914. Scale naut. m. equals 2.5 in. Washington, Hydrographic Office, July, 1919. 34.9 by 27.9 in. † 40c.

Cracker and Ninfas anchorages, Neuvo Gulf, from Argentine Government survey in 1917.

Piramide, Port, Neuvo Gulf, from Argentine Government survey in 1917.

Makassar Strait. Makassar Strait, Celebes, Eastern Archipelago, Tanjung Jonga to Tanjung Kasi, from latest Netherlands Government surveys; chart 3065. Scale naut. m. equals 0.7 in. Washington, Hydropraghis Office, June, 1919. 38.7 by 25.7 in. † 40c.

— Makassar Strait (northern portion), Eastern Archipelago, from Netherlands Government surveys, 1898-1903; chart 3044. Scale 1 deg. long. equals 5.9 in. Washington, Hydrographic Office, June, 1919. 33.7 by 25.9 in. † 30c.

Radio stations. Chart showing location of Army and Navy radio stations and Navy radio compass stations, and naval district boundaries with their terminal points [with insets]; chart 5172. Scale 5 deg. long. equals 3.9 in. Washington, Hydrographic Office, June, 1919. 28.1 by 44.8 in. † 20c.
Alaska; with inset, Aleutian Islands.
Guam.
Haiti, Island of.
Hawaiian Islands.
[Massachusetts, Southeastern, and entrance to Long Island Sound.]
[New York City, Vicinity of.]
Panama Canal.
Philippine Islands; with inset, Mnaila Bay.
Porto Rico and Virgin Islands.
[San Francisco, Vicinity of.]
Tutuila.

NAVAL ACADEMY.

Report of board of visitors to Naval Academy, 1919. 1919. 8 p. †

YARDS AND DOCKS BUREAU.

Furniture. Allowance of furniture for quarters of commandants, commissioned officers, and warrant officers at navy yards and stations, July 1, 1919. 1919. 15 p. 12mo. ‡

Pan American Union.

Note.—The Pan American Union sells its own monthly bulletins, handbooks, etc., at prices usually ranging from 5c to $2.50. The price of the English edition of the bulletin is 25c a single copy or $2.50 a year, the Spanish edition $2 a year, the Portuguese edition $1.50 a year, and the French edition 75c a year. Address the Director General of the Pan American Union.

Single copies of the English edition of the bulletin may be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents at 25c each.

Bulletin (French edition). Bulletin de l'Union Panamericaine, Mai, 1919, edition francaise; [v. 16, No. 5]. [National Capital Press, Inc., Washington, D. C., 1919.] iv+177–220 p. il. [Monthly.]

— (Portuguese edition). Boletim da Uniao Pan-American, Malo, 1919, edicao portuguesa; [v. 16, No. 5]. [Press of Gibson Brothers, Inc., Washington, D. C., 1919.] iv+305-380 p. il. 1 pl. [Monthly.]

— ([Spanish edition). Boletin de la Union Panamericana, Junio, 1919, seccion espanola; [v. 48, No. 6]. [1919.] iv+637–764 p. il. 1 por. [Monthly.]

Panama Canal.

Note.—Although The Panama Canal makes its reports to, and is under the supervsion of, the Secretary of War, it is not a part of the War Department.

Panama Canal record, v. 12, No. 46–50; July 2–30, 1919. Balboa Heights, C. Z. [1919]. p. 535-618. [Weekly.]

Note.—The Panama Canal record is furnished free to United States Government Departments, representatives of foreign governments, public libraries, operators of steamships, and certain employes of The Panama Canal and the Panama Railroad Company. Others desiring this publication may obtain it at the subscription price of $1 per year. Remittances for subscriptions may be forwarded to The Panama Canal, Washington, D. C., or to The Panama Canal Record, Balboa Heights, Canal Zone, Isthmus of Panama.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

Report of Health Department of The Panama Canal, Oct.–Dec. 1918. Panama Canal Press, Mount Hope, C. Z., 1919. 63 p. 12mo. [Quarterly.] †

PURCHASING DEPARTMENT.

Supplies. Circular [proposals for supplies] 1288–90; July 3–18, 1919. [1919.] various paging, folio. †

— Proposals [for supplies 1288–90, to accompany Circular proposals for supplies 1288-90]. [1919.] Each 1 p. 24mo. ‡

Post Office Department.

Postal bulletin, v. 40, No. 11995–12019; July 1–31, 1919. [1919.] Each 1 p. or [2] leaves, folio. [Daily except Sundays and holidays.] ‡

FOREIGN MAILS DIVISION.

Steamboats. Schedule of steamers appointed to convey mails to foreign countries during August, 1919. July 16, 1919. 1 p. folio. [Monthly.] * Paper, 10c single copy, $1 a yr.

RAILWAY MAIL SERVICE.

Georgia. Alphabetical scheme of Georgia, for use of publishers in distribution of 2d-class mail, 1919. 1919. 25 p. ‡

RURAL MAILS DIVISION.

Salaries. Rural delivery salary tables, in effect July 1, 1919. cover-title, 42 p. narrow 16mo. ‡

TYPOGRAPHY DIVISION.

Note.—Since February, 1918, the Topography Division has been preparing rural-delivery maps of counties in which rural delivery is completely established. They are published in two forms, one giving simply the rural free delivery routes, starting from a single given post office, sold at 10 cents each; the other, the rural free delivery routes in an entire county, sold at 35 cents each. A uniform scale of 1 inch to 1 mile is used. Editions are not issued, but sun-print copies are produced in response to special calls addressed to the Third Assistant Postmaster General, Finance Division, Washington, D. C. These maps should not be confused with the post route maps, for which see Monthly catalogue for January, 1919, page 372.

President of United States.

Addresses. Address of President of United States to Senate, July 10, 1919 [relating to treaty of peace with Germany]. 1919. 13 p. * Paper, 5c.

— Addresses of President Wilson on first trip to Europe, Dec. 3, 1918-Feb. 24, 1919.

List of Recent Government Departmental Publications

1919 [reprint, with additions]. 60 p. * Paper, 5c.

Alien property. Executive order rejecting bid of G. Vintschger for certain shares of capital stock of Emil Gebel Company, New York corporation, offered for sale at public auction on June 20, 1919, pursuant to trading with the enemy act and amendments thereof. July 18, 1919. 1 p. folio. (No. 3116.) ‡

— Executive order rejecting bid of G. Vintschger for certain shares of capital stock of Markt and Hammacher Company, New Jersey corporation, offered for sale at public auction on June 20, 1919, pursuant to trading with the enemy act and amendments thereof. July 18, 1919. 1 p. folio. (No. 2117.) ‡

— Executive order rejecting bid of G. Vintschger for certain shares of capital stock of Markt and Schaefer Company, New Jersey corporation, offered for sale at public auction on June 20, 1919, pursuant to trading with the enemy act and amendments thereof. July 18, 1919. 1 p. folio. (No. 3118.) ‡

— Executive order rejecting bid of Paul Wenzel for certain shares of capital stock of Chicago Carbonic Gas Company, Illinois corporation, offered for sale at public auction on June 23, 1919, pursuant to trading with the enemy act and amendments thereof. July 19, 1919. 1 p. folio. (No. 3124.) ‡

Arms. Exportation of arms or munitions of war to Mexico unlawful, proclamation. [July 12, 1919.] [2] p. folio. ([No. 1530.]) †

Brough, William E. Executive order [authorizing reinstatement of William E. Brough as assistant inspector of ordnance material in Ordnance Department at Large]. July 16, 1919. 1 p. folio. (No. 3114.) ‡

Czecho-Slovaks. Executive order [authorizing Secretary of State to discharge duties and activities heretofore discharged by special committee for rendering financial assistance to Czecho-Slovak military forces in Siberia]. July 18, 1919. 1 p. folio. (No. 3119.) ‡

Dethlefsen, James E. Executive order [authorizing appointment of James E. Dethlefsen to subclerical position]. July 19, 1919. 1 p. folio. (No. 3121.) ‡

Florida. Executive order [temporarily withdrawing certain public lands in Florida from settlement in aid of legislation proposed in pending S. 55 and H. R. 1709, to authorize Secretary of Interior to adjust disputes or claims by entrymen, selectors, grantees, and patentees of United States against United States and between each other, arising from faulty surveys in townships 36-38 south, ranges 29 and 30 east, Tallahassee meridian, in Florida]. June 30, 1919. 1 p. folio. (No. 3105.) ‡

Food. Cancelling license of certain food commodities, proclamation. [June 19, 1919.] 2 p. folio. ([No. 1526.]) †

Forest reserves (national forests). Executive order, addition to Bloody Dick administrative site, near Beaverhead national forest, Mont. [reserving additional land in Montana for use by Forest Service as ranger station in connection with administration of national forest]. July 10, 1919. 1 p. folio. (No. 3109.) ‡

— Executive order, Arizona [revoking Executive order of Sept. 16, 1918, temporarily withdrawing certain public lands in Arizona from settlement, etc., pending determination as to advisability of including such lands within adjoining national forests, in so far as it affects certain lands described in order]. June 19, 1919. 1 p. folio. (No. 3098.) ‡

— Executive order, Willow Creek administrative site, near White River national forest, Colo., [temporarily withdrawing from settlement, etc., certain lands in Colorado for use by Forest Service as ranger station in connection with administration of national forest]. June 27, 1919. 1 p. folio. (No. 3102.) ‡

— La Sal national forest, Utah and Colo., 3d proclamation. [June 19, 1919.] 2 p. map. folio. ([No. 1524.]) †

— Tahoe national forest, Cal. and Nev., 7th proclamation. [June 19, 1919.] 2 p. map, folio. ([No. 1525.]) †

— Wyoming national forest, Wyo., proclamation. July 10, 1919. 1 p. folio. (No. 1529.) †

German vessels. Executive order [transferring Rappahannock, formerly German vessel Pommern, from Shipping Board to Navy Department]. June 30, 1919. 1 p. folio. (No. 3106.) ‡

Glascott, Mrs. Josephine. Executive order [authorizing appointment of Mrs. Josephine Glasscott to clerical position in classified civil service of Treasury Department]. June 30, 1919. 1 p. folio. (No. 3107.) ‡

Grand Army of the Republic. Executive order [that veterans of Civil War in service of Government who desire to attend Grand Army encampment at Columbus, Ohio, Sept. 7-14, 1919, be granted leave of absence with pay in addition to annual leave provided for by statute]. July 12, 1919. 1 p. folio. (No. 3112.) ‡

Indians. Executive order [providing that trust period on allotments made to Indians of Omaha Reservation in Nebraska, which expires during calendar year 1919, be extended for period of 10 years, except those named in order]. July 10, 1919. 1 p. folio. (No. 3111.) ‡

— Executive order [providing that trust period on allotments made to Indians on Siletz Reservation in Oregon, which expires during calendar year 1919, be extended for period of 10 years]. July 10, 1919. 1 p. folio. (No. 3110.) ‡

Internal revenue districts. Executive order [amending Executive order of June 27, 1919, consolidating present internal revenue collection districts and creating new districts, so as to omit portions of certain paragraphs named in order]. July 19, 1919. 1 p. folio. (No. 3122.) ‡

— Executive order consolidating present [internal revenue] collection districts and creating new districts. [June 27, 1919.] 6 p. folio. ([No. 3104.]) ‡

Justice Department. Executive order [vesting in Attorney General all power and authority conferred upon the President by sec. 9 of trading with the enemy act]. July 15, 1919. 1 p. folio. (No. 3113.) ‡

Leopold, Aldo. Executive order [authorizing reinstatement of Aldo Leopold as assistant district forester, Forest Service, Albuquerque, N. Mex.]. June 27, 1919. 1 p. folio. (No. 3103.) ‡

McMahon, Richard R. Executive order [authorizing appointment of Richard R. McMahon as law clerk, Office of Comptroller of Treasury]. June 12, 1919. 1 p. folio. (No. 3096.) ‡

Mississippi County, Ark. Executive order withdrawing certain public lands in Mississippi and Poinsett counties, Ark. [in order to adjust disputes or claims of patentees against United States, and among themselves, arizing from alleged incomplete or erroneous surveys]. July 19, 1919. 1 p. folio. (No. 3123.) ‡

Pershing, John J. Permanent rank to certain officers of Army and Navy, message recommending granting to John J. Pershing and Peyton C. March permanent rank of general, and to William S. Benson and William S. Sims permanent rank of admiral. July 18, 1919. 1 p. (H. doc. 153.) ‡

Porto Rico. Acts of 9th Legislature of Porto Rico, message transmitting acts and resolutions enacted by 9th Legislature of Porto Rico at its 1st session [Aug. 13-Nov. 26, 1917]. July 14, 1919. 1 p. (S. doc. 53.) [Message of transmittal only.] ‡

Rogers, Mrs. Maud D. Executive order [authorizing appointments of Mrs. Maud D. Rogers and Lillian A. O'Neill to positions in classified service]. June 8, 1919. 1 p. folio. (No. 3095.) ‡

Sailors. Executive order [amending Regulations for consular service, 1896, paragraph 230, concerning payment of wages at ports]. June 17, 1919. 1 p. folio. (No. 3097.) ‡

Siberia. American troops in Siberia, message, in response to resolution, informing Senate of reasons for sending United States soldiers to and maintaining them in Siberia [with statement by State Department to press issued Aug. 5, 1918, relative to American-Japanese action in Siberia]. July 25, 1919. 5 p. (S. doc. 60.) ‡

Slentz, Samuel D. Executive order [authorizing retention of Samuel D. Slentz as employee of Employees' Compensation Commission]. July 19, 1919. 1 p. folio. No. 3120.) ‡

Stenographers. Executive order [authorizing Civil Service Commission to enter upon its register for stenographer, typewriter, or stenographer and typewriter at Washington, D. C., or elsewhere, name of person certified and appointed within 3 years from any of these registers who is found to be assigned to work not requiring proficiency in technical subjects upon which he was examined]. June 30, 1919. 1 p. folio. (No. 3108.) ‡

Versailles, Treaty of, 1919. Treaty of peace with Germany, address to Senate relative to treaty of peace with Germany delivered on July 10, 1919. 1919. 13 p. (S. doc. 50.) ‡

War Trade Board. Executive order [amending Executive order of May 12, 1919, relating to transfer to Department of State of personnel, duties, etc., of War Trade Board, by striking out word "degrees" and substituting words "definite command"]. June 23, 1919. 1 p. folio. (No. 3099.) ‡

— Executive order [authorizing chairman or vice-chairman of War Trade Board, when expedient, to transfer to Department of State, by degrees, all or any integral part of personnel, duties, etc., of War Trade Board and its records and public property in District of Columbia and elsewhere in United States]. May 12, 1919. 1 p. folio. (No. 3086 A.) ‡

Wheat. Executive order [designating Food Administration Grain Corporation as agency to purchase at guaranteed price named by the President wheat at terminal markets of Galveston and New Orleans]. June 25, 1919. 1 p. folio. (No. 3100.) ‡

— Import and export of wheat and wheat flour unlawful, proclamation. [June 24, 1919.] [2] p. folio. ([No. 1528.]) †

— Licensing storage and distribution of wheat and wheat flour, proclamation. June 23, 1919. 1 p. folio. (No. 1527.) †

National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics.

Aeronautics. Theory of airplane encountering gusts, 3; [by Edwin Bidwell Wilson]. 1919. 11 p. 4to. (Report 27.) [From 4th annual report.] †

BANKING AND SHIPPING SURVEY.

James J. Converse, of New York, formerly acting secretary of the United States Shipping Board, left recently for an extended tour throughout Poland and other parts of Europe to survey the opportunities for the use of American banking facilities there and to lay the foundation for ship transactions between American shipbuilders and foreign purchasers.

Mr. Converse accompanied Constantine Radkieweitz, one time general manager of the Vistula Navigation Company, who came to this country to buy boats for Poland.

WHEAT FLOUR PURCHASES.

The United States Grain Corporation announces that its purchase of wheat flour for the week ending September 16 amounted to 666,290 barrels, at prices ranging from $9.76 to $10.25.

The replacement of sugar cane by cotton in parts of Zululand is being considered by the sugar industry. A number of planters declare that they find cotton a more paying and a more promising crop than sugar.

PERSONAL CONTACT DEPARTMENT

MEN DOING BUSINESS IN WASHINGTON SHOULD LEARN WHO ARE THE FRIENDS OF THOSE WITH WHOM THEY DEAL. THIS PAGE CONTAINS VALUABLE SUGGESTIONS TO THOSE DESIRING TO MAKE BETTER PERSONAL CONTACTS.

Maj. and Mrs. Randolph Miner had Secretary of the Interior Lane and Mrs. Lane at dinner at the Shoreham, October 17. Miss Nancy Lane, the Secretary's daughter, who has recently returned from California, was also of the party.

Mrs. Raymond Roberts, president of the National Woman's Trade Union League, entertained at tea recently in the home of Mrs. Laura Williams. The tea was in honor of Mrs. H. D. Butler, of London, wife of the secretary of the organization committee of the International Labor Conference, which is about to be held in Washington. Miss Laura Williams' home is in the Ontario. She is a very progressive woman, interested in labor movements, and one who is doing considerable active work along these lines in Washington.

A list of guests present suggest the names of those women in Washington who are most active in labor matters: Mrs. Louis Brandeis, Mrs. William Hard, Mrs. Charles Thompson, Mrs. William Kent, Mrs. Avery Coonley, Mrs. R. R. Kane, Miss Agnes Wilson, Miss Julia Lathrop, Miss Mary Waggaman, Mrs. Charles B. Ward, Mrs. Ellen S. Mussey, Mrs. Cato Sells, Mrs. Louis Post, Mrs. Hiram Johnson, Mrs. Alice Barrows Fornandes, Mrs. John J. White, Mrs. Costigan, Mrs. Glen Swiggett, Miss Louise Endicott, Miss Lillian D. Wald, of New York City; Miss Pauline Goldmark, Miss Josephine Goldmark, Miss Melinda Scott, Miss Miriam Shepherd, Miss Vera Schaffer, Miss Ernestine Friedman and Miss Leila Brown, all of New York.

Mrs. Robert Lansing, wife of the Secretary of State, has again begun her series of informal at homes on Wednesday afternoons. These at homes are open to the public. At her first Wednesday afternoon, Mrs. John W. Foster, her mother, was here.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry B. Joy, of the Packard Motor Car Company, have been visiting Washington as the guests of Senator and Mrs. Newberry. Mrs. Joy is a sister of Senator Newberry and the mother of Mrs. Howard Lee, of New York.

Mrs. Marshall, Mrs. James W. Wadsworth, Jr., wife of the Senator from New York; Mrs. M. W. Ireland, wife of the Surgeon General, U. S. A., and Mrs. Delaney, wife of Col. Delaney, U. S. A., stood beside Mrs. William Hamilton Bayly, president of the Washington Y. W. C. A., at the reception recently, followed by a luncheon, in their new building, to the woman physicians assembled for the international conference, there being 17 foreign countries represented among them, including the Orient and South America. Others in the receiving line were Dr. Ada R. Thomas, Mrs. John S. Scully, Mrs. H. B. F. Macfarland, Mrs. Herbert L. Day, Mrs. Fred E. Wright, Mrs. John C. Letts, Mrs. Woodbury Pulsifer, Mrs. John L. Newbold, Miss Elizabeth Pierce, Miss Frances Chickering, Miss Mary Fox, Miss Estelle Foster and Miss Mabel N. Thurston. The luncheon was served in the reception room on the third floor of the building on F street.

Mrs. Frederick Henry Prince, Jr., of New York, has been in Washington spending the week end with her father, Mr. W. P. G. Harding, of the Federal Reserve Board. Mr. Harding lives at 1336 Nineteenth street, which house he has recently rented for the season.

Mr. Carl Vrooman, former Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, has returned to Washington and will stay at the Cosmos Club until Mrs. Vrooman joins him here. She has been in France for more than a year.

The Belgian Ambassador and Baroness de Cartier have leased for the season the former Brazilian embassy, corner Massachusetts avenue and 18th street.

Mr. and Mrs. Louis Hertle, of Gunston Hall, have recently had Secretary of the Interior Lane and Mrs. Lane and Mr. and Mrs. William Storey, of Chicago, at a week-end party.

Mr. and Mrs. Lars Anderson are in Washington again for the season at their home on Massachusetts avenue. Mrs. Anderson is very much interested in the Edith Cavell memorial fund, which is to be presented personally to Queen Elizabeth, of Belgium, while here in the city.

Mrs. Baker, wife of the Secretary of War, has recovered from her illness of last season and is again quite active in the city. She, with Mrs. Daniels, wife of the Secretary of the Navy, have recently been to High Point, N. C., where they attended the meeting of the North Carolina Division of the U. D. C. Mrs. Baker's daughter, Betty, is at the Friends' School in Washington.

The following is a list of those who attended the banquet given by the Secretary of the Interior and Mrs. Lane to the delegates to the Industrial Conference: Secretary of Labor and Miss Agnes Wilson, Mr. Bernard M. Baruch, Mr. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., Judge Elbert H. Gary, Mr. John Spargo, Mr. O. E. Bradfute, Mr. Ward M. Burgess, Mr. Henry S. Dennison, Mr. H. B. Endicott, Mr. Paul L. Feiss, Mr. George N. James, Mr. Thomas D. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Landon, Mr. and Mrs. Gavin McNab, Mr. L. D. Sweet, Mr. Louis Titus, Mr. Charles Edward Russell, Mr. and Mrs. Forrester, Miss Lillian D. Wald, Miss Gertrude Barnum, Miss Ida M. Tarbell, Mr. Ernest T. Trigg, Mr. Herbert F. Perkins, Mr. John J. Raskob, Mr. and Mrs. Homer L. Ferguson, Mr. H. N. Tittemore, Mr. C. S. Barrett, Mr. Edgar L. Marston, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Morrison, Mr. Daniel J. Tobin, Mr. T. A. Rickert, Mr. Jacob Fischer, Mr. Matthew Woll, Mr. M. F. Tighe, Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Lee, Mr. L. E. Sheppard, Mr. Frederick P. Fish, Mr. J. W. O'Leary, Mr. S. Pemberton Hutchinson, Mr. Edwin Farnham Green, Mr. Leonor Fresnell Loree, Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Aishton and Mr. Carl R. Gray.

STRIKE OF LONGSHOREMEN.

The United States Shipping Board authorizes the following:

The delay on the part of the longshoremen on the Atlantic coast in abandoning their unauthorized strike in violation of their agreement to abide by the awards of the National Adjustment Commission makes it necessary for the United States Shipping Board to give immediate consideration to the working of the ships under its control.

This delay is resulting in great inconvenience to the public, in a serious interruption in the operation of the merchant marine, and in an appalling economic waste. This is a condition which cannot be permitted to continue, and a remedy must be found at once to sustain these awards and carry on the business of the country.

UNSERVICEABLE AIRPLANES.

The War Department authorizes publication of the following information from the Office of the Chief of Staff:

The Director of Air Service has been informed that his request for authority to dispose, by sale, of unserviceable airplanes and engines to educational institutions is approved, provided:

The unserviceable material will be sold for not less than salvage value; an airplane or engine to be classed as unserviceable must be fit for only salvage purposes; due precaution must be taken by the Director of Air Service to insure that the unserviceable property will be sold under conditions prohibiting its use for flying purposes and its resale, in whole or in part, during the year following the Government's sale thereof, and clearances covering such sales must be secured from the Office of the Director of Sales.

PROPERTY OF THE
PENNA. STATE LIBRARY,
NOT TO BE TAKEN FROM
THE LIBRARY.

United States Bulletin

CONTINUING the Work of the OFFICIAL BULLETIN Established Under Order of THE PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES, May 10, 1917.
AUTHORITATIVE RECORD of GOVERNMENT ACTIVITIES Affecting Business. Issued EVERY MONDAY.
Under the Direction of ROGER W. BABSON, President and Publisher.

VOL. 1. No. 33. WASHINGTON, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1919. $12.00 A YEAR

WHAT'S HAPPENING IN WASHINGTON

The past week has witnessed considerable headway on the treaty in the Senate, but the progress is more apparent than real. All of the textual amendments reported from the Foreign Relations Committee were considered and rejected, and up to the end of the week a similar fate befell every amendment offered by individual Senators. Consideration still is to come on the 14 reservations reported from the committee and the debate over these is expected to take a wide range and, in many instances, to travel over much of the same ground. Several leaders on both sides of the chamber now expect to see the special session close without final action on the treaty, although Majority Leader Lodge, in charge of the fight against the treaty, says he is pressing for final disposition at the earliest possible day. It is impossible in the Senate, however, to force a vote until every Senator believes he has said all he desires to say. With only one month until this session must end, the possibilities for delay are great.

Labor Situation Discussed.

The labor situation has attracted the attention of public men in both houses. On Thursday the Senate devoted practically the entire afternoon to a resolution introduced by Senator Thomas, Democrat, of Colorado, affirming the support of Congress to the administration in its execution of the laws to prevent disorder and to protect those who are willing to work in the mines. The coal strike situation was discussed at great length and while there were many expressions of a desire that labor should and must receive better consideration and working conditions, hours and wages commensurate with the increased cost of living must be maintained, the proposed coal strike and the possibility of a strike on the part of railroad workmen was condemned with almost unanimous voice.

Strike Situation Up.

Two bills dealing with the strike situation and industrial unrest were introduced in the House during the latter part of the week. One by Representative Smith, of Michigan, chairman of the Labor Committee, prohibits the display of the red flag in any public assembly, parade or demonstration within the United States. The other, by Mr. Blanton, of Texas, is a drastic anti-strike measure aimed at coal miners and railroad brotherhoods. Striking workers in either industry would be guilty of a conspiracy under this bill and would be subject to a maximum penalty of $5,000, two years' imprisonment, or both. The bill states that it is not to be construted that employees have the right to quit work at their option, after giving 30 days' notice of such intention. The Blanton bill also would bar from the mails all literature advocating overthrow of government and penalizes by a fine of not to exceed $10,000 and imprisonment for not more than 20 years those convicted of circulating such literature or otherwise seeking to overthrow the Government. The Smith bill declares that the use of the red flag shall be prima facie evidence of its use as an emblem of anarchy. A violation of the proposed law would be punishable by a fine of not more than $1,000 and imprisonment for not more than five years, or both.

PROMINENT PRESIDENTIAL POSSIBILITIES.

Following is a list of distinguished men who are among those most commonly mentioned here in Washington as probable candidates at the next Presidential election:

REPUBLICANS.

Senator Hiram Johnson, California.
Governor Frank O. Lowden, Illinois.
William Howard Taft.
Maj. Gen. Leonard Wood.
Senator Miles Poindexter (has announced his candidacy).
Herbert Hoover.

DEMOCRATS.

W. G. McAdoo, New York.
Champ Clark, Missouri.
Governor James M. Cox, Ohio.

Anti-Trust Laws.

In the Senate, Mr. Edge, of New Jersey, introduced a bill to repeal those provisions of the anti-trust laws exempting labor organizations from prosecutions. The Senate Judiciary Committee reported favorably a bill to making it a penal offense, punishable by fine and imprisonment, to advocate overthrow of government by force or to display the red flag. Mr. Lanham, of Texas, introduced a bill declaring illegal all strikes that tie up interstate commerce or injure the public welfare.

Prohibition Bill Passes.

Both houses passed the prohibition enforcement bill over the veto of the President. In the House the vote was 176 to 55, and in the Senate 65 to 20. At the same time announcement was made from the White House that wartime prohibition would be annulled as soon as the treaty of peace was ratified by the Senate.

Mr. Williams' Nomination.

The Banking Committee by a strict party vote submitted a report recommending the rejection of the nomination of John Skelton Williams to succeed himself as Comptroller of the Currency.

The Interstate Commerce Committee reported out its railroad reorganization bill by a vote of 14 to 1, containing provision applicable to railroad employees.

Canadian Railroad Data.

Senator McCormick introduced a resolution calling upon the Interstate Commerce Commission for information as to what railroad lines in the United States are owned by the Canadian Government and what lines, if any, are proposed to be taken over under the management of Canadian corporations.

To Sell United States Merchant Fleet.

Responding to a Senate resolution, Chairman Payne, of the Shipping Board, informed the Senate that all reasonable efforts are being made to sell the Government's merchant fleet, but that the board is not inclined to dispose of it at a sacrifice, and delays, if any, have been due to the present condition of business.

Railroad Debts.

A favorable report was made by the Interstate Commerce Committee on a bill authorizing the creation of a funding corporation to take over the debts owed by the various railroad lines to the United States Railroad Administration for equipment supplied during the period of Federal control.

Lower Food Prices Coming.

Before the House Committee former Food Administrator Hoover predicted lower food prices must come within the next few months because of a large surplus of food supplies now accumulating. He also told the committee the Sugar Equalization Board will soon

(Continued on page 5.)

VESSELS MANIFEST RULES.

Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Rowe announces the following amended regulations governing examination of vessels' manifests:

(T. D. 38139.)

Reference is made to the department's circular letter of November 27, 1918, revoking its circular letter of March 12, 1917, and authorizing a return to the prewar practice of giving out shipping information and permitting the inspection of manifests.

Information before the department indicates a lack of uniformity in the practice at the several ports with respect to the inspection of inward and outward manifests. Such manifests contain much of a very confidential nature and it is incumbent upon collectors of customs to prevent such confidential information being obtained from manifests filed for customs purposes.

Hereafter accredited representatives of the press, including newspapers, commercial magazines, trade journals and similar publications may be permitted to examine manifests and to copy therefrom for publication information and data not of a confidential nature subject to the following rules.

(1) Of the information and data appearing on outward manifests, only the general character, destination and quantity (or value) of the commodity may be copied and published. Where the manifests show both quantity and value, either may be copied and published, but not both in any instance.

(2) Confidential information, such as the names of the shippers and consignees, marks and numbers, and both quantities and values of commodities shall not be copied from outward manifests.

(3) Of the information shown on inward manifests only the name of the consignee, the general character of the commodity, and the quantity (or value) shall be copied and published. Where an inward manifest shows both quantity and value of a commodity, either may be copied and published, but not both in any instance.

Importers and exporters or their duly authorized brokers, attorneys or agents may be permitted to examine manifests with respect to any consignment of goods in which they have a proper and legal interest as principal or agent, but shall not be permitted to make any general examination of manifests or to make any copies or notations from the same except with reference to the particular importation or exportation in which they have a proper and legal interest.

All copies and notations from inward and outward manifests shall be submitted for examination by the customs officers designated for that purpose.

Persons other than representatives of the press, who have no proper and legal interest in any of the merchandise covered by a manifest shall not be permitted access to the same.

Upon application of any importer or exporter the collector of customs shall refuse to sanction publication of any information or data concerning merchandise imported or exported by the applicant.

In case any individual shall abuse the privilege granted him of examining inward and outward manifests or shall make any improper use of any information or data obtained from such manifests filed in a customhouse, both he and the party or publication which he represents shall thereafter be denied access to such documents.

Article 1184 of the Customs Regulations of 1915 is amended accordingly.

EQUADOR'S CANNED GOODS.

Canned fruits are imported by Equador chiefly from Chile, the United States and Spain. Of a total amount of 73,833 pounds, 24,833 pounds, or about one-third, were imported from the United States in 1916, according to statistics furnished by the American Consul General at Quayaquil. Half of the imports of jellies, 11,215 pounds, came from this country. Spain furnished 42,743 pounds of olives, but the United States ranked second, with a total of 16,407 pounds. One-third of Equador's imports of tomato sauce, 6,634 pounds, came from this country. Practically all the grape juice, 10,115 pounds, was furnished by the United States.

According to the Consul General these goods are used generally, "it being rare to take a meal in which they are not served."

Fruit in tins should be packed in firm crates of wood, the ends of which should be strapped. When the containers are glass or crookery, they should be packed in excelsior or straw in barrels.

A list of the dealers in canned goods in Guayaquil, Quito, Manta, Bahia de Caraquez, and Esmeraldas may be obtained upon application to the Bureau of Markets by asking for report Equador 121167.

DEMAND FOR RABBIT SKINS.

In recent years several kinds of fur, formerly of so little value as to offer no inducement to the trapper, have been raised in price, and consequently collecting them has been made profitable. Rabbits pelts, which are extensively used by hat makers, are among these products. One eastern concern has announced that it will need 10,000,000 rabbits skins during 1919 and 1920, and it desires as far as possible to secure them from American sources. This is an indication of a market which should interest many a farmer boy. This fall and winter dried, cased rabbit skins will probably bring a reasonably good return. They are sold by the pound which will contain seven or eight skins. Many farm boys can readily acquire, in the course of the winter, large numbers of skins which will net them a tidy sum and, in addition, they will have the pleasure of trapping experience. The United States Department of Agriculture will supply any inquirer with the names and addresses of possible purchasers of rabbit skins and other pelts.

FEDERAL LAND BANK LOANS.

During the month of September, 1919, an aggregate of $8,400,360 was loaned to 2,841 farmers of the United States by the Federal Land Banks on long-time first mortgages, according to the monthly statements made to the Farm Loan Board. The Federal Land Bank of Spokane leads in the amount of loans closed, the same being $1,056,750, with the Federal Land Bank of St. Paul running next in amount, $1,044,200. The other banks closed loans in September as follows: Houston, $922,235; Wichita, $763,800; Louisville, $718,700; St. Louis, $705,875; Omaha, $669,400; Baltimore, $577,900; Springfield, $542,200; Berkeley, $489,300; New Orleans, $462,225; and Columbia, $447,775.

On September 30, 1919, there were operating in the United States 3,830 Farm Loan Associations. The total mortgage loans made by the Federal Land Banks through these associations, September 30, 1919, to 100,412 farmer-borrowers, amounted to $261,175,346. During September 7,485 applications were received asking for $25,491,081. During the same period 5,174 loans were approved, amounting to $15,816,179. Altogether 219,205 farmers have applied for loans under this system, in the aggregate amount of $605,575,801.

The grand total of loans closed is distributed by Federal Land Bank Districts as follows:

Omaha	$35,390,290
Spokane	34,880,860
St. Paul	33,605,900
Houston	28,666,561
Wichita	23,311,800
St. Louis	20,895,940
New Orleans	18,192,505
Louisville	17,959,900
Berkeley	14,065,400
Columbia	13,891,045
Baltimore	10,401,600
Springfield	9,913,345

Up to September 30, 1919, interest and amortization payments due by borrowers to the banks amounted to $12,666,313.61. Of this amount all but $172,456.72, or 1.4 per cent had been paid, and of this sum $86,816.60 represents installments which had only become due during the month.

U. S. WORK INTERESTS DANES.

One of the extension workers lent to the French Government by the United States Department of Agriculture for canning demonstration work, spent September in the Scandinavian countries. During his stay he addressed a meeting of the upper and lower houses of the Danish Legislature on the subject of extension work in the United States and how the work is administered. The privilege of speaking before the Danish Legislature is extended to few outsiders. Following this address, the Minister of Agriculture arranged for the American extension worker to give an address on home demonstration work before a large audience of representative people.

NEW UNIFORM REGULATIONS.

The War Department authorizes publication of the following information from the Office of the Chief of Staff:

The new Army uniorm regulations and specifications are now in course of preparation, but, pending issuance, the following changes in regulations concerning the wearing of medals and decorations is in force.

When dress and blue uniforms of the Army were abolished it became impossible for any officers or men to wear the medals awarded them, as these were only authorized to wear on full dress uniforms, the ribbons representing the medals only being worn on field and service uniforms. It is now the intention of the War Department to provide for the wearing of medals and decorations as follows:

In the field no medals will be worn. It is optional with the individual whether or not he shall wear his ribbons. On certain formal occasions the commanding officer may require the wearing of medals and decorations. On social occasions their wearing is optional with the individual. On evening clothes, military and civilian, these decorations and service medals are worn only on the left lapel.

Decorations, service medals, and badges, except aviation badges, will not be worn when equipped for the field, neither will they be prescribed for troops in the field. Officers suspended from rank and command and enlisted men serving sentence of confinement are prohibited from wearing any decorations, medals, badges, or substitutes therefor.

Decorations and service medals will be worn when in uniform on the following occasions, unless especially prescribed otherwise—on state occasions at home and abroad, when receiving or calling officially upon or acting as escort or aide to the President of the United States, the sovereign or chief executive of any foreign country, or any member of a reigning royal family, at all official and social functions at the White House, and at escort to the colors.

They may be prescribed by the commanding officer on the following occasions, when in uniform: For evening parades, formal reviews, and inspections and funerals; on ceremonial and social occasions of a general and formal nature. They may be worn when in uniform, at the option of the wearer, on social occasions of a private nature, and on holidays when not on duty with troops under arms.

When decorations and service medals are worn under provisions of the above paragraphs, all those to which the wearer is entitled will be worn by officers and enlisted men in formation; officers and enlisted men not in formation, including reviewing and inspecting officers and their staffs, may omit the wearing of same for purposes of specially emphasizing or giving special honor to those which they individually consider particularly appropriate to the occasion. On evening clothes, military or civilian, only one full size decoration or service medal may be worn on the lapel; any number of minatures may be worn, but full size and minatures must not be worn together on the lapel. Service ribbons may be worn on the white and service uniforms. When any decorations or service medals are worn, all service ribbons will be removed or hidden from view. They will not be worn on the white mess jacket nor on civilian clothes. Badges, not to exceed three in number, may be worn on white and service uniforms, but not on white mess jacket nor on civilian clothes. Badges of societies will not be worn with decorations, service medals or substitutes therefor except at meetings, ceremonies or functions of the society in question. Civilian clothes, lapel buttons may be worn. The wearing of decorations, service medals or miniatures should be limited to ceremonial occasions, then only when strictly appropriate to the occasion.

A foreign decoration or service medal will not be worn alone. At least one American decoration or service medal (or miniature in evening clothes) must always be worn with a foreign award.

Prohibition Enforcement Plans

Plans for the enforcement of Nation-wide prohibition have been announced by Commissioner of Internal Revenue Daniel C. Roper.

The National Prohibition Act makes the Bureau of Internal Revenue the directing agency in the enforcement of both war-time prohibition and prohibition under the Constitutional amendment. Responsibility for its enforcement, however, is not confined to the bureau, but is distributed among Federal, State, county, and municipal officers, every one of whom, Commissioner Roper said, is expected to do his full part.

Successful administration of the prohibition laws, Commissioner Roper declared, will be measured largely by the manner in which other than Federal agencies meet their requirements. In local communities local officers are expected to take the initiative. Not to do so, he said, will result in such action by Federal officers and it will be their duty to bring to the attention of the law-abiding citizens of such communities the failure or dereliction of local authorities to assume their responsibilities under the new law.

Pending the organization of an independent force provided for in the National Prohibition Act employes of the Internal Revenue Service qualified for the work and who can be spared from tax work have been directed to co-operate to the fullest possible extent with the public and with State, county, and municipal officers, and with officers of the Department of Justice in the enforcement of the act.

In a statement issued Oct. 27 appeal is made by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to "every law-abiding citizen in the United States" for support in the administration of the prohibition laws.

"The National Prohibition Act is now the law of the land," said Commissioner Roper. "It makes the Bureau of Internal Revenue the directing agency in the enforcement of both war-time prohibition and prohibition under the Constitutional amendment. The Secretary and the Commissioner of Internal Revenue urgently expressed to both committees of Congress the hope that this important responsibility would not be imposed on the Treasury Department, burdened as it is with fiscal and revenue matters. Congress decreed otherwise, and the department purposes to respond, in the fullest degree, to the duty placed upon it.

"Not to enforce prohibition thoroughy and effectively would reflect upon our form of Government and would bring into disrepute the reputation of the American people as law-abiding citizens. No law can be effectively enforced except with the assistance and co-operation of the law-abiding element. We have accordingly put into operation the necessary organization to cooperate with the public in the rigid enforcement of the prohibition law, and as chief enforcement officer I appeal to every law-abiding citizen to give me his or her support.

"Close cooperation between Federal and municipal officers is of the utmost importance. Collectors have been instructed to get in touch with governors and mayors in each State and request their cooperation in urging upon sheriffs and all other local officers the vital necessity of their immediately assuming their responsibilities under the new act.

"We expect unreserved cooperation from those moral agencies which are so vitally interested in the proper administration of this law. Such agencies include churches, civic organizations, educational societies, charitable, and philanthropic societies, and other welfare bodies."

Sample of Posters Supplied to Industrial Plants with View to Promoting Harmony and Increasing Production

NO AMERICAN WORKER WILL ESPOUSE BOLSHEVISM WHEN HE REALIZES WHAT IT MEANS.

W. B. WILSON,
Secretary of Labor.

Information in regard to prices of posters, 12x18 inches, issued weekly for use in factories, etc., may be obtained by addressing J. R. Colburn, Care United States Bulletin, 10 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C.

United States Bulletin

Continuing the Work of The Official U. S. Bulletin Established May 10, 1917, Under an Order of the President of the United States. Published by the U. S. Bulletin Co. A Current History of the United States. Issued Every Monday.

Office: No. 10 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C. Tel. Main 2913.

The United States Bulletin is dedicated to the faithful presentation of the official acts of the Government that the people may know and understand precisely and accurately just what the Government is doing day by day. The Bulletin expresses no opinions, indulges in no conjecture or speculation.

The Bulletin is in itself a complete record of all the important activities of the United States Government through its various departments, Legislative, Judicial, and Executive. Official Orders, Statements, and Rulings printed textually as issued by accredited Government officials, and, therefore, an authoritative guide to the business interests of the Nation; a virtual necessity to the Government itself in acquainting the various departments with the official acts of one another; to the Judiciary; to the Manufacturers; Miners and Traders; to Corporations, Railroads, Steamship, Telegraph and Cable Companies; Exporters and Importers; to Diplomats, Consular Agents, Statesmen, and men of affairs generally, who wish to keep accurately informed of what the Government is doing and to preserve for reference authentic copies of public announcements issued by the Government's own officials and agents. Entered at the post office at Washington, D. C., as second-class mail matter —Edward S. Rochester Editor.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES BY MAIL.

One year	$12.00
One year, postage prepaid to foreign countries	15.00

Make all checks, money orders, and drafts payable to United States Bulletin, 10 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C.—C. B. Hardegen, Business Manager.

RECORD-BREAKING IMPORTS.

A very decided jump in imports and a noticeable drop in exports were the outstanding features of the country's foreign trade in September, according to a statement just issued by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce.

Imports for September amounted to $435,000,000, which is $92,000,000 more than the previous high record, established in July of this year. The total for September last year was $262,000,000. During the nine months ended with September of this year the imports amounted to $2,697,000,000, against $2,323,000,000 for a similar period of 1918.

Exports during September were valued at $593,000,000, as compared with $646,000,000 in August of this year and $550,000,000 in September, 1918. In the nine months' period of this year exports amounted to $5,866,000,000, against $4,559,000,000 for the corresponding nine months of 1918.

The excess of exports over imports during September amounted to $158,000,000, the lowest figures for any month since July, 1917. During the nine months period ended with September of this year the excess amounted to $3,169,000,000, against $2,237,000,000 for a similar period last year.

IRON AND STEEL SALE.

The War Department held as surplus, as of October 16, approximately 402,122 tons of iron and steel. This aggregate embraced raw, semifinished and finished steel, also alloys, and iron and steel scrap. All of this surplus is now being offered for sale, either by negotiations, or under sealed bids. The greater part of the surplus, or 391,617 tons, is held by the Ordnance Department. The comparatively small balance is distributed between the Purchase and Storage Division, Air Service, Chemical Welfare Service and the Signal Corps.

The surplus stocks of iron and steel are widely scattered throughout the country, the larger tonnages being located east of the Mississippi at those plants which were engaged, during the period of the war, in the manufacture of munitions.

The War Department is now prepared to pass promptly on all offers made for these iron and steel stocks, and to expedite delivery. Inquiries relative to these stocks should give specifications of the materials desired, and should be addressed to Chairman, Ordnance Salvage Board, Ordnance Department, Munitions Building, Washington, D. C., or to the nearest of the District Ordnance Offices located throughout the country.

The raw material included in the reports of October 16 totaled 7,547 tons, consisting principally of ferrosilicon and speigeleison. The semifinished surplus totaled 127,540 tons and embraced billets, ingots, and blooms. The surplus of finished steel totaled 65,476 tons, and included sheets, plates, rods, pipe, hot and cold rolled bars, also tubing. The alloys, the surplus of which was 1,539 tons, included manganese steel, chrome steel, chrome nickel steel and nickel steel. The surplus of scrap consisted of 200,031 tons.

ELEVATOR LICENSE REVOKED.

The United States Wheat Director announces that he has revoked until further notice, effective October 25, 1919, the license granted to the Farmers' Elevator Association at Mound Ridge, Kan., as elevator operators and warehousemen.

Complaint was made that the company was not paying a fair reflecton of the guaranteed price to producers, also that the company failed to answer communications addressed to it, and further failed to appear when summoned to give explanation at a hearing before Mr. D. F. Pizzek, Second Vice President of the United States Grain Corporation at Kansas City, Mo. —although the summons was duly received and signed for by an authorized agent of the company on October 17.

A cablegram from Consul General Hollis, at London, says that the Vickers Company has contracted to supply aeroplanes, hangars and aeroplane works to the Chinese Government, for which they are floating a £9,000,000 ($43,798,500 at normal exchange) loan at 8 per cent.

FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS.

Gains in gold reserve through the transfer of gold from the European continent to the Bank of England vaults and a moderate reduction in loan account are indicated in the Federal Reserve Board's weekly bank statement issued at close of business on October 24, 1919. Deposit liabilities of the banks declined about 3.8 millions, and for the first time since September 19 Federal Reserve note circulation shows but a nominal increase. The result is seen in the rise of the reserve ratio from 48.3 to 48.7 per cent.

War paper on hand shows a decline for the week of 32.2 millions, while other discounts fell off 6.8 millions. Holdings of acceptances increased 25.9 millions, those of Treasury certificates 4.2 millions, while total earning assets show a decline of 9.5 millions. War paper holdings of the Chicago bank are inclusive of 43.1 millions of paper discounted for other Federal Reserve banks, while San Francisco's acceptance holdings include 12.7 millions of bills purchased from other Federal Reserve banks, as against 13.7 millions the week before.

All classes of deposits show decreases for the week; Government deposits being 49.7 millions less, member banks' reserve deposits 27.5 millions less, and all other deposits, including foreign Government credits, 2.6 millions less than the week before. On the other hand, substantial decreases are shown for the totals of gold in transit and in custody, also for the "float" carried by the Federal Reserve banks, both of which items are treated as deductions from gross deposits. Net deposits figure out 3.8 millions less, while Federal Reserve circulation is but 0.9 million larger than the week before.

Admission to membership of State banks and trust companies' accounts for an increase of $323,000 in capital account, the Federal Reserve banks at Chicago and San Francisco reporting most of the increase.

Parcel Post for Austria.

Parcels will be accepted for Austria, up to a weight limit of 11 pounds, at the postage rate of 12 cents a pound or fraction of a pound, under the conditions applicable to the international parcel-post service and subject to the limitations imposed in section 180 on page 174 of the annual Postal Guide for 1919. Pending further instructions from Vienna, parcels will be accepted for registration.

Postmasters at interior United States post offices will dispatch parcels for Austria to New York, for transmission therefrom by steamships sailing direct for Germany.

It is understood that Austria comprises the provinces of Upper Austria, Lower Austria, Syria, Carinthia, Salzburg, Northern Tyrol, Vorarlberg, and Liechtenstein.

What's Happening in Washington

(Continued from page 1.)

suggest the rationing of sugar to manufacturers of candy, soft drinks, etc.

Food Containers.

Before the Agricultural Committee Carl L. Alsberg, head of the Bureau of Chemistry, urged legislation to amend the pure food law to prevent the use of deceptive food containers and sale of partly filled packages.

The Interstate Commerce Committee of the House virtually decided not to include in the bill for the reorganization of the railroads it now has under consideration the Senate anti-strike provision.

Coal Strike Situation.

President Wilson sent an appeal to miners and operators who had been in conference with Secretary of Labor Wilson to reconvene in conference and prevent the coal strike. The President's proposal was, first, to negotiate; second, to submit matter to arbitration if negotiations failed, and, third, to keep the mines in operation.

Coal dealers represented in American Wholesale Coal Association, doing an annual business of 100,000,000 tons in principal cities of country, pledged their efforts to preevnt any increase in price of coal in event of a coal strike.

J. L. Lewis, president of United Mine Workers of America, announced that 500,000 miners are likely to quit work.

President Wilson later issued statement declaring proposed coal strike to be both "unjustifiable" and "unlawful." He called upon coal miners to rescind strike order, announced his willingness to appoint commission to investigate situation and to bring about an orderly settlement of controversy, with recognition of the rights of the miners, the operators, and the public. Offered to appoint the commission at the request of either the miners or operators, or both.

Industrial Conference Results.

With recommendation to President Wilson that he create a commission to carry on the work which National Industrial Conference was unable to accomplish, the public group, the last remaining element of the body, has adjourned finally. The report of public representatives, declining to assume task for which original gathering was called, was transmitted to White House through the Chairman, Bernard Baruch, in the form of a 1,000-word letter.

After meeting of Cabinet, the following statement relating to the conference was made by Secretary of Treasury Glass: "Responsive to a recommendation made by the public group of the Industrial Conference, the Cabinet considered the question of the continuance of the effort undertaken by the Conference, and it was unanimously agreed that such a new conference should be called representing the body of the public, and not divided into groups. This body will consist of approximately 15 of the most prominent Americans. Names now considered by the Cabinet will be recommended to the President.

Secretary of Interior Lane, who served as Chairman of National Industrial Conference, in statement said: "The Industrial Conference never really got started. It died at its birth because questions arose which it was not prepared to meet then, * * * I want to see a new conference of leading minds that will think in practical terms, a real council of national defense against the kind of civil war which some seem to think another irrepressible conflict."

Labor Chiefs To Confer.

Samuel Gompers, President, A. F. of L., announced that a conference of heads of 112 international unions affiliated with American Federation of Labor would be held in Washington in near future to discuss present and impending disputes. Mr. Gompers' announceemnt was made in reply to message in which Illinois organization asked that a special convention of American Federation of Labor be called to perfect an alliance of the international unions of the United States and Canada and the railroad brotherhoods, "more effectively to fight out the life and death struggle of the workers now in progress."

State Department announces that it has received information that there are approximately 20,000 people in Poland who would come to the United States in the near future if there were transportation facilities on American vessels available. Some of them are members of the families of Jewish Poles here. Among those in the United States whose families want to join them are many naturalized citizens.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATORS.

The War Department authorizes publication of the following information from the Office of the Chief of Staff:

The Secretary of War directs that the assignment of switchboard operators receiving extra-duty pay at switchboards owned by commercial companies is unauthorized, except in cases in which the switchboard is rented or leased to the Government and is under complete Government control. In such cases enlisted men not members of the Signal Corps, who are assigned to duty as switchboard operators may be paid extra-duty pay.

SPANISH RAILWAYS LACK SIGNAL SYSTEMS.

None of the Spanish railways is fitted with block signals, nor, in fact, with any signal system. Commercial Attache Chester Lloyd Jones writes from Madrid that there may be an opportunity for American signal companies to secure the adoption of some of their equipment.

ITALIAN FOREIGN TRADE.

United States Trade Commissioner H. C. MacLean, at Rome, cables that the further expansion of Italy's foreign trade is a matter of vital importance to the country at the present time, and the Government is devoting special attention to measures designed to facilitate imports. A commission headed by S. E. Ruini, Undersecretary of the Ministry of Industry, Commerce, and Labor, has been studying the situation in detail, and at an early date a definite plan based upon its findings will be presented to the Chamber of Deputies for approval.

Proposed Institute of Trade.

The conclusion has been reached that there are many functions which can not be performed as advantageously by the State as by a private body, and it is consequently proposed to establish an Institute of International Trade. This institute would systematically gather commercial information abroad, would facilitate the expansion of Italian trade in foreign markets, and would ascertain the most convenient sources of supplies for raw materials. In addition to its representatives abroad, specialists would be sent out by the institute to investigate the markets for particular commodities. The institute would also promote the establishment of Italian chambers of commerce and other organizations of Italans abroad, to which financial assistance would be given.

All the functions which the State is most favorably situated to carry on would continue to be exercised by the Government, which would still have its commercial representatives in the principal foreign centers. However, the duties of such delegates would be limited to the funtions retained by the State, and important modifications in the existing Government organization would be necessary.

Export Trade Important.

It is proposed that the Institute of National Trade should be administered by a council composed of delegates from the commercial, agricultural, and industrial classes, bankers, shipowners, etc. In addition, there would be a Government commissioner who would exercise a certain measure of supervision and control on behalf of the State, although actually he would not interfere with the freedom of action of the body.

Estimates which have been made place the financial requirements of this institute at about 4,000,000 lire. Part of this sum would be provided by the State and the balance by the Italian chambers of commerce through increased contributions on the part of their members.

The details of the project in question are not yet available, but it can be said that Italy does not propose to lag behind other nations in the matter of facilities for developing its export trade.

SOFT DRINKS FALSELY LABELED.

Prohibition has been followed by a flood of soft drinks of every conceivable type and variety, many of which are falsely labeled, the Government contends. Literally, hundreds of new beverages have been rushed to the soda fountains and "ade" stands by makers who have not informed themselves of the provisions of the food and drugs act directly concerning their industry.

The Bureau of Chemistry of the United States Department of Agriculture, which enforces this act, finds that a principal source of difficulty for numerous makers of soft drinks is their disregard for an opinion issued by the bureau several years ago, that "such terms as ade, punch, crush and smash, when used in conjunction with the name of a fruit, can be applied correctly only to beverages, either still or carbonated, which contain the fruit or juices of the fruit named. Such terms should not be applied to products favored only with essential oils or essences."

Labels which the bureau declares to be false have been resorted to by many soft drink manufacturers in an effort to explain the cloudy appearance of their products. With the use of extracts made with alcohol rendered unlawful or inadvisable, soft drink manufacturers have resorted to extracts which are in the form of emulsions.

Speaking generally, these are just as good as the alcoholic extracts, but when used in drinks give the latter a cloudy appearance. This characteristic of many of the new beverages has led manufacturers to attempt an explanation by employing wordings and illustrations in their labels which specifically state or imply that the beverage contains fruit juice or fruit pulp, whereas their product is really flavored only with essential oils or essences.

LONDON WOOL AUCTIONS END.

(Special Reports for Bureau of Markets from American Consul General at London.)

At the wool auctions on Oct. 2, 14,650 bales were offered. The best greasy merinos from Queensland brought 72d. (91,27), and the finest scoured merino combings from Sydney realized 100d. ($1.76). There were also offered 30,000 bales of South African free wools; greasy merinos bringing 37d. ($0.65) and scoured snow whites 70d. (1.23).

The sixth series of London wool auctions has just closed, with catalogs of 8,860 bales. During the series it is estimated that about 80,000 bales have been purchased for Continental consumption, 10,000 for America, and 45,000 for home centers. The sales closed with a very firm tone, and prices at best point of the series. Compared with August sales merino wools showed a raise of 10 to 15 per cent; medium to fine crossbreds 10 per cent above August prices; the best of the coarser grades 5 per cent higher. Inferior and shabby parcels showed no change.

NITRATE TRAFFIC THROUGH PANAMA CANAL.

That the sale of 500,000 tons of nitrate from Chilean fields for delivery in Great Britain was made in England in the early part of September, and that vessels will be sent from England to receive the shipments. This traffic will normally pass through the Canal, which effects a saving of about 3,000 miles in the voyage from ports of Great Britain to Iquique or Arica, or about 10 days for a 12-knot ship, with the advantage of cheaper coal by the Canal route.

During the current year the nitrate traffic through the Canal has declined very noticeably, which is ascribed to lack of transportation, the cessation of the war, development of the extraction of nitrogen from the air, and conditions of the market. During the time that the United States was in the war the shipments of nitrate through the Canal (from April 1, 1917, to November 1, 1918,) aggregated 3,644,443 tons, an average of 191,813 tons per month for the 19 months. In November, 1918, they amounted to 242,623 tons; in December they dropped to 176,288 tons, and the total shipments from January 1 to September 1, 1919, have been 192,799 tons, an average of 24,100 tons a month, slightly over an eighth of the war period average.

From the opening of the Canal to April 1, 1917, the nitrate shipments aggregated 3,208,700 tons, and from April 1, 1917, to September 1, 1919, they amounted to 4,256,163 tons, making the aggregate to the latter date, 7,464,863 tons, slightly over one-fourth of all the cargo which had passed through the Canal.

USE OF SACCHARIN.

The use of saccharin in place of sugar, which many housewives are being tempted to resort to in these days of sugar shortage, may involve menace to the health, and therefore is to be condemned, according to specialists in the Bureau of Chemistry of the United States Department of Agriculture. In most cases housewives have turned to this substance in their emergency, because they do not understand that saccharin is a harmful drug; to consider it a harmless healthful substitute for sugar is absolutely false, say the government's chemists.

The Department of Agriculture has received a number of inquiries from housewives in the last two days concerning the properties of saccharin, and in every case it has answered by condemning the use of the drug for cooking purposes. It calls attention to the fact that the Bureau of Chemistry is now aiding in the prosecution of a large St. Louis concern which makes saccharin for violation of the food and drugs act.

"The attempt to exploit the shortage of sugar and create a demand for saccharin for use in place of sugar endeavors to capitalize the public's lack of knowledge of the properties of this substance and the Bureau of Chemistry feels called upon to reiterate the warnings which it has given repeatedly in its publications," said Carl L. Alsberg, chief of the bureau, who cites his testimony before a subcommittee of the Senate's Committee on Agriculture a few days ago, on this same subject, as showing the extent of the present menace due to the public's not being properly informed.

"The department regards the use of saccharin in food as a menace to health," says Dr. Alsberg. "This is the position of the department today as it was in 1911, when official decisions were rendered. There has been no scientific evidence adduced on the basis of which the department would be justified in any manner in altering its position.

"The department regards food to which saccharin has been added as adulterated, since a substance has been added to the food which may render it deleterious to health. It also regards it as adulterated in that a substance of no food value whatever has been substituted for sugar, a very valuable food. The department has now pending a criminal prosecution against one concern for the shipment interstate of a parcel of saccharin labeled as harmless. Furthermore, a majority of the States prohibit the use of saccharin in food, either by statute or by regulation."

WARNING TO BEE KEEPERS.

In certain parts of the country, especially in the white clover region, there has been a lack of nectar during late summer and fall, and many colonies of bees are not provided with enough stores to last through the winter and enable them to build up properly next spring. This lack is especially deplorable just now, because of the bright outlook for good honey markets next year. Bee keepers whose bees are not adequately provided with good honey stores in abundance should do their utmost to get granulated sugar from which a thick syrup can be made to take the place of the honey stores. Nothing but granulated sugar can be used with safety for this purpose.

The shortage of sugar makes it difficult to get sugar in quantity for feeding bees. Bee keepers east of Buffalo and Pittsburgh will be compelled to buy cane sugar, while those west of that line must use beet sugar. Either sugar is suitable for the purpose. The Extension Division of New York and the State Department of Agriculture of Pennsylvania are making arrangements to provide bee keepers of those States with sugar. In other eastern States bee keepers will find it difficult to get sugar unless they can combine with others to buy in car lots. Bee keepers west of Buffalo should attempt to buy sugar direct from beet sugar refineries.

U. S. SHIP LAUNCHINGS.

The latest launching report of the Emergency Fleet Corporation to the United States Shipping Board, indicates that recently vessels are going overboard at a rate exceeding three a day. Fifteen steel steamships, built under contract to the Fleet Corporation, one requisitioned steel steamship, five wood vessels (including barges and tugs) and one concrete steamship were launched in one weed, a total of 22 vessels, aggregating 117,700 deadweight tons (78,467 gross tons.)

The total number of vessels launched is as follows:

Type.	No.	Dwt.	Tonnage Gross.
Steel Ships—Contract	868	5,400,223	3,600,149
Steel Ships—Requisitioned	360	2,463,596	1,642,398
Wood	548	1,800,300	1,200,200
Composite	18	63,000	42,000
Concrete	7	36,000	24,000
Total to Date	1,801	9,763,121	6,508,748

Among the contract steel ships was the 13,000 tons passenger and freight steamship American Legion, launched from the yards of New York Shipbuilding Company, and the 10,000 ton freighter Eastern Knight, launched from Hog Island ways. A 9,500 ton tank steamship and three cargo carriers of the same tonnage were among the large type launched during the week.

TRANSIT CHARGES ON INTERNATIONAL PARCEL-POST PACKAGES.

Parcel-post packages addressed to the foreign countries and colonies to which there is a parcel-post service are subject to a postage charge of 12 cents a pound or fraction of a pound; and to certain places there is a transit charge which must be prepaid in addition by means of postage stamps affixed to the parcels. Postmasters will give this matter of transit charges special attention, and for their guidance there has been prepared the following table of charges for ready reference thereto in case of need.

Destination.	Transit charge for parcels not exceeding— 3 lbs.	7 lbs.	11 lbs.
	Cents.	Cents.	
Algeria	20	20	20 cents.
Balearic Islands	5	5	5 cents.
Belgian Congo	20	20	20 cents.
British East Africa	36	72	$1.08.
Egypt	24	42	60 cents.
Canary Islands	10	10	10 cents.
Corsica	20	20	20 cents.
India (British and French)	24	48	72 cents.
Malta	24	48	72 cents.
Mesopotamia	24	48	72 cents.
Morocco (Spanish)	5	5	5 cents.
Palestine	46	62	78 cents.
Paraguay	30	30	30 cents.
Sudan (Egyptian)	24	42	60 cents.
Syria	56	72	88 cents.
Tunis	35	35	35 cents.
Uganda	36	72	$1.08.
Zanzibar and Pemba	36	72	$1.08.

Note.—Parcels for certain places in Tibit, Persia, and on the Persian Gulf are mailable at the same rates as parcels for India. See "British India" section, 164, of the July, 1919, Postal Guide.

RAILROAD RATE ADJUSTMENTS.

The Director General of Railroads has just concluded a meeting with representatives of the Association of Railway Executives at the request of the executives to discuss the announcement made by the Director General in a letter dated October 7 to Mr. T. De Witt Cuyler, Chairman of the Association, to the effect that after careful consideration he had concluded that the Railroad Administration should not establish any general readjustment of rates prior to January 1, 1920.

After some discussion of the position of the executives, which was reaffirmed by them, that the Government itself should initiate a revision in rates prior to January 1, 1920, and a reiteration by the Director General of his previously announced position, the executives advised the Director General that they would take advantage of his offer to place at their disposal all of the information in the possession of the Railroad Administration bearing on this subject and also the services of the traffic experts of the Railroad Administration and would proceed themselves to make a study of the question with a view to filing with the Interstate Commerce Commission requests for revision of existing railroad rates.

At a separate meeting following the conference with the Director General the executives agreed upon the following statement, a copy of which was left with the Director General:

"Following the recent correspondence between the Director General of Railroads and the Chairman of the Association of Railway Executives, a conference was held between the Director General and a committee of Railway Executives for the purpose of considering the request of the executives that the Director General reconsider his decision not to make a general readujstment of rates during Federal control. The Director General having, after discussion, announced that he felt obliged to adhere to the conclusion he had already reached, he reiterated his offer to place at the disposal of the railroad companies all the information in the possession of the Railroad Administration bearing on the subject and to provide the aid of the traffic experts employed by the Railroad Administration in studying the problem and bringing it to a conclusion.

It was thereupon resolved that the above mentioned offer of the Director General be accepted and immediate steps be taken by the railroad companies, with such aid, to ascertain the pertinent facts and to prepare their proposals for a readjustment of rates in such way and to such extent as will establish a proper relationship between the expenses and revenues of the railroad companies, in order that their financial needs may be adequately provided for and they be put in a position to perform efficiently their transportation duties after their properties are returned to them."

DEMURRAGE RULES RECODIFIED.

The Director General of Railroads explains that owing to questions arising as to the application and interpretation of demurrage rules it was determined sometime ago to recodify the rules with a view to improving their form so far as possible and avoiding any question. As a result this work was undertaken by the American Railroad Association in connection with committees of the National Industrial Traffic League and the results submitted to the Divisions of Traffic and of Public Service of the Railroad Administration, and finally to the Interstate Commerce Commission, which has given its tentative approval, subject to its right and duty to inquire into the legality or reasonableness of any rule or rules which may be the subject of any complaint.

The recodified rules do not involve any increase or decrease in the present rates. As a result the recodified rules have been embodid in General Order 7–A issued by the Director General, revoking General Order 7 together with supplements 1 and 2.

The recodified rules will be effective on December 1, 1919.

PHOSPHATE ROCK PRODUCTION.

The three minerals most needed to make our agricultural industry more productive and more prosperous are potash, nitrate and phosphate. Most of the potash and nitrate we use is imported, but our domestic supplies of phosphate are abundantly ample to meet all our requirements, and for years we have been heavy exporters to Europe. The total quantity of phosphate rock sold in the United States in 1918 was nearly 2,500,000 long tons, having a value of more than $8,000,000, over twice as much as was produced in that year in all the rest of the world. Florida alone produced more than 2,000,000 tons, having a value of about 6,000,000.

A report on the phosphate rock industry by R. W. Stone, which has just been published by the United States Geological Survey, Department of the Interior, gives the details of production in 1918 by States and by kinds of rocks, shows the world's production by countries and by years from 1910 to 1918, and includes tables showing exports by countries. The report also decsribes briefly the distribution, character and methods of mining the phosphate rock deposits in Florida, South Carolina, Tennessee, Kentucky, Arkansas and the western States, gives a resume of the foreign phosphate deposits and a bibliography. A copy of the report can be obtained on application to the Director, United States Geological Survey, Washington, D. C.

STEEL PRICE HEARING.

The Federal Trade Commission has set December 2 for a further hearing on the petition of steel consumers and of the United States Steel Corporation that it assume jurisdiction in the controversy over retention or abolition of the Pittsburgh steel price basing point system, it is announced.

Development of Business in Foreign Fields

British Gold Imports and Exports.

Consul General W. Stanley Hollis cables from London that during the week ending October 15 the British gold imports were £3,870,000 and exports £1,047,000 (practically all to India).

Financing Sales to Germany.

The following cablegram was received from Commercial Attache Paul M. Edwards at The Hague, Netherlands:

British exports to Germany are at present suffering a severe slump. Principal underlying reasons are: (1) The slump in German exchange; (2) the present uncertainty as to whether stocks now lying at Rotterdam, Cologne, and elsewhere will be subjected to German import control and gold duties; (3) the congestion at Rotterdam and Cologne making deliveries uncertain.

Most exports are now being sold cash on delivery at German ports. Under these circumstances British and other banks at present are financing practically no stocks or new shipments at full value. From best information obtainable here and at Cologne it appears that British exporters are now bearing the entire risk of practically all shipments to Germany.

American Committees of Russian Co-operative Unions.

It should be noted by Americans who are interested in trading with Russia that there are in New York two committees representing different Russian co-operative societies—the American Committee of Russian Co-operative Unions, at 136 Liberty Street, and the American Committee of Siberian Argicultural Co-operative Unions, at 280 Broadway. The former represents the All-Russian Central Union of Consumers' Societies, the Moscow Narodny Bank (the Union of Siberian Co-operative Unions (Zakoopsbit), and the Central Association of Flax Growers. The latter includes representatives of the United Credit Unions of Siberia and the Union of Siberian Creamery Associations.

Fur Skins Sold On Government Account.

The Bureau of Fisheries, Department of Commerce, announces that Funsten Bros. & Co., of St. Louis, have sold 9,055 dressed, dyed, and machined fur-seal skins and 665 blue and 30 white fox skins from the Pribilof Islands on Government account. The average received for the sealskins was $91.35, an advance of 30 per cent over the price obtained at the April sale; the blue foxes brought an average of $195.90, an increase of 135 per cent over the last sale of Government blue foxes, in October, 1918. The gross returns from the Government skins was approximately $960,000. The Department was represented at the sale by Assistant Secretary Sweet.

BALTIC TRADE AND FINANCIAL NOTES.

Swedish Loan to Esthonia.

It is reported that representatives in Sweden of the Esthonian Government have been endeavoring to arrange a loan amounting to 25,000,000 crowns, says the issue of the Copenhagen Borsen of September 12. Efforts are being made to obtain the Swedish Government's guarantee of the loan so that it can later be taken over by the Crown Credit Association or by the large Swedish banks.

Loans of Municipalities in Poland.

A large American company, with a capital of $100,000,000, says the Copenhagen Borsen, is being formed for the purpose of financing various municipal works in Poland, the money to be used principally for the extension and building of waterworks, sewerage systems, and municipal hospitals. It is reported that a committee of American financiers has recently arrived at Lodz to confer with the Polish municipal authorities concerning the loans to be made.

Trading Companies Extending Their Activities.

A|B Svensk Import (Swedish Import Co.) has decided to increase its capital stock from 2,000,000 to 5,000,000 crowns. The reason for this is the extended activities of the company, the turnover having increased to 40,000 to 50,000 crowns a day. The attention of this company is especially directed toward the Baltic States, and it was among the first to resume commercial connections with these countries. At present A|B Svensk Import has branches in Riga and Reval. The growth of the company has been very rapid, the initial capital in March of last year having been 557,500 crowns. The dividend the first year was 15 per cent, the turnover 3,330,000 crowns.

The two trading companies, Svenska Oceankompaniet and Axel Robert Bildt A|B, have united under the name of Svensk - Engelska Oceankompaniet (Swedish-English Ocean Corporation), with a minimum capital stock of 12,000,000 crowns. Axel Robert Bildt A|B has been very active in the transit trade to Finland.

Polish-Scandinavian Chamber of Commerce.

A Polish-Scandinavian Chamber of Commerce is being formed in Warsaw for the purpose of promoting trade with Sweden, Norway, and Denmark. The Chamber of Commerce is to have a branch in each of these countries and in Finland.

A new commercial and industrial bank will be founded in Esthonia in the near future. Several well-known industrial companies are at the head of the enterprise, first and foremost the Linen Industrial Union in Fellin. The capital stock is to be 5,000,000 marks, in 20,000 shares of 250 marks each. The bank will work with domestic capital only. In Fellin alone shares have been subscribed to the amount of 2,000,000 crowns. The head office of the bank is to be in Reval, and branches will be opened in all larger cities in Esthonia. According to Dorpater Zeitung the name of the new bank will be the Northern Bank.

RECENT BRITISH MERGERS AND EXPANSIONS.

National Factory Changes Hands.

It is announced that the British Government cartridge factory at Halesowen, Worcestershire, which, during the war employed 5,000 hands, has been acquired by Wrigleys & Co., a Birmingham engineering firm, who anticipate that in six months' time employment will be found for over 1,500 workers, which number will be considerably increased later.

New Margarine and Soap Factory.

Negotiations are in progress for the purchase by Lever Bros. (Ltd.), Port Sunlight, of the big works erected on the Pembrey Burrows during the war for the manufacture by Nobel (Ltd.) of explosives for munitions. The works employed, during the war, about about 7,000 people. They are of vast extent and would, it is stated, be utilized by Lord Leverhulme's Port Sunlight Company for the manufacture of soap and margarine.

Motor Trade Merger.

The approaching amalgamation of the Darracq Company, one of the oldest firms in the British motor industry, with the Clement-Talbot Company is reported. The Darracq Company is said to have already two large factories in France and one in Fulham, London. It is not anticipated that the amalgamation will mean any immediate alteration in personnel or design.

Engineering Amalgamation.

With the merging of the extensive Vickers' interest and those of the Metropolitan Carriage, Wagon & Finance Co. (Ltd.) the new company will be known as the Metropolitan-Vickers Electrical Co. (Ltd.). As a result of the amalgamation much additional strength is anticipated. Greater possibilities of competition in the markets of the world for foreign trade will be effected, and a greater standardization of engineering products, and consequently a larger and cheaper output, will become possible.

A Twenty-Million Dollar Deal.

The conclusion of the purchase of Price's Patent Candle Co. by Lord Leverhulme, of the Port Sunlight Soap Co., is announced. Lord Leverhulme's offer is $200 cash for each share and the allotment of thirty-three 15 per cent "A" cumulative preferred ordinary shares of $5 each in Lever Bros. (Ltd.). The current market price of Lever $5 shares is about $10, and on that basis the offer is worth $330 in shares plus $200 in cash, or $530 in all. As Price's capital consists of $3,000,000 fully paid ordinary shares of $80 each, Lord Leverhulme's offer involves a sum approaching $20,000,000.

COPPER COST PRODUCTION.

The Federal Trade Commission makes public a special report to congress on the cost of producing copper in the United States in 1918, and also in Canada, Mexico, Cuba and South America. The report covers 85 companies, producing approximately 2,250,000,000 pounds of copper—some 95.5 of the total United States production. The report is based on data accumulated by the commission during its inquiries for the war period.

The average cost of producing copper for the 85 companies in 1918, the report sets forth, was slightly more than 16 cents a pound; and more than 85 per cent. of the production cost less than 20 cents a pound. The profit realized for the year the report states, averaged 28 per cent. on the total investment of more than $672,000,000.

Of seven geographical groups, the Arizona and New Mexico group produced the greatest proportion; 30 companies there producing more than 38 per cent of the total reported to the commission. This group had the largest investment and the lowest cost of production; its profit average, however, coming forth in the seven groups.

Porphyry companies had the lowest average cost of production—less than 15 cents a pound. Their production was more than 34 per cent of the total.

Based on the commission's cost inquiry, the president fixed the price of copper at 23½ cents per pound, effecttive September 21, 1917, the report pointed out; this price prevailing until July 2, 1918, when it was raised to 26 cents. Those prices were lower than the market prices preceding government control; and the production was kept at nearly the same level as under the stimulus of the pre-war prices. Profits of the copper companies, generally speaking, the report states, were "very high" under the government schedule.

The commission during its cost investigation of the copper industry, established a uniform standard for determination of costs, some companies keeping books inadequate for a scientific ascertainment of costs.

TRAINS OPERATING "ON TIME."

During September an even higher percentage of passenger trains made on time runs than in August, although the results in August were adversely affected by various strikes of shopmen. Figures compiled by the Operating Statistics Section show for the month for all Regions that an average of 84.3 per cent of the passenger trains arrived at their terminals on time, compared with 83 per cent in August. Including trains leaving initial terminals late because of delay in connections, 88.1 per cent made their runs in schedule time or better, compared with 87.3 per cent in August.

In the Southern Region, comprising 33 roads, on which 48,905 passenger trains were operated in September, 43,216, or 88.4 per cent arrived on schedule time, while 44,940, or 91.9 per cent made their runs in schedule time or better.

Navy To Buy World's Biggest Airship

Negotiations are in progress and an early closing of the contract is expected for the purchase by the Navy department of the British Rigid Airship R-38, the largest airship in the world, now under construction in England. Realizing the necessity of a fleet of airships and knowing that we are far behind Great Britain and Germany in lighter-than-air craft, Congress appropriated sufficient funds to start the construction of one rigid in this country and to purchase a rigid from Great Britain. Two and a half million dollars were appropriated for the purchase of this airship and for the training of the pilots. Through the hearty cooperation of the British Air Ministry with the Navy Department, the final arrangements for this purchase are about to be settled.

The success of the British in building and operating rigid airships is proved by the trip of the R-34 to the United States and its return to England. While the Germans had many years start on the British, the latter have made a wonderful progress in the past few years. The R-38 to outward appearances will look like the R-34, but her dimensions, horsepower, speed and radius of action will be very much greater.

The new airship when full of gas will have a 2,724,000 cubic feet capacity, which by way of comparison is 15 times of that of the C-5, the U. S. Naval dirigible that blew to sea and was lost last spring at Newfoundland just after a record flight up from Cape May and on the eve of an attempt to cross the Atlantic.

The R-38 is 694 feet in length, 86 feet in diameter, 93 feet 6 inches high and carries a useful load of 45 tons. By comparison the C-5 is 195 feet in length and 54 feet high. It is expected that the R-38 will have a maximum speed of 60 knots.

The Air Ministry has offered to train personnel for the R-38, so that upon delivery this airship can be taken over immediately by an American crew and be flown to the United States. Officers and men in the Navy who have training in airships will probably be sent at the beginning of the year to British Rigid Airship Stations.

DISPOSAL OF CARTRIDGE CLOTH.

The War Department authorizes publication of the following statement from the office of the director of sales:

The Ordnance Department has entered into a contract with the Bush Terminal Company, 130 West 42nd street, New York, N. Y., and the McLane Silk Company, Turner's Falls, Mass., in accordance with which those companies are to convert to commercial uses and dispose of 10,923,558 yards of cartridge cloth, or ordnance silk, the present surplus of that textile now held by the War Department. The cartridge cloth is a pure silk fabric of heavy warp which was acquired by the War Department to incase propellent charges used in heavy artillery.

The Bush Terminal Company and the McLane Silk Company are to pay for the cartridge cloth the actual cost of the material to the government. They are to assume the cost of processing, finishing, and all other expenses incident to marketing the material. Deduction, within prescribed limitations, having been made for these expenses, the government, in addition to the original cost price, will receive one-half of the net proceeds of all sales of the cloth made by the contracting companies.

The Bush Terminal Company and the McLane Silk Company have obligated themselves to make expenditures adequate to properly introduce cartridge cloth as a commercial commodity, and are to furnish a substantial bond to assure performance of their contract obligations.

POSTAGE STAMPS FOR HOLIDAY MAILINGS.

The Postoffice Department has issued the following: Postmasters at central and direct-accounting postoffices are requested to give careful consideration to the probable needs of the public for postage stamps at their own and district offices for the anticipated heavy parcel post Christmas mailings, and to draw early requisitions on Form 3201 for ample supplies. This will give the department time to deliver the stamps before they are needed. It would seriously reflect upon the Postal Service if the public were embarrassed for want of sufficient stamps for holiday mailings. Care should be taken, however, not to procure larger stocks than can be protected against burglary.

Special care should be exercised on the part of central-accounting postmasters to see that their postage stamp supplies are adequate for the needs of district postmasters. If necessary, fixed credits of district postmasters may be temporarily increased and reduced after the holiday rush is over.

All requisitions for postage stamps or other stamped paper should be drawn in time to avoid shipment during the holiday congestion of the mails.

CONTRACT FOR 1,000,000 BARRELS OF FUEL OIL.

Contract has been made with the Panama Canal by the West India Oil Company for the delivery by the latter of 1,000,000 barrels of fuel oil to the tanks of the Canal, June 30, 1920. Three hundred thousand barrels are to be delivered at Cristobal, at $1.12 per barrel and 700,000 at Balboa at $1.29 per barrel. The oil is to be purchased on the basis of 42 gallons to the barrel at 60 F.

List of Recent Government Departmental Publications

Railroad Administration.

Circulars. Circular 86; June 6, 1919. 1919. 1 p.

— Circulars and bulletins issued by the several divisions and sections of Railroad Administration, Jan. 1-Dec. 31, 1918. 450 p. il (Bulletin 11.)

Orders. General order 7, supplement 2; June 21, 1919. (1919.) 4 p.

Railroad passes. Annual passes on railroads, letter in answer to resolution calling upon Director General for facts in connection with annual all-line railroad sleeping car, parlor car, and dining car passes issued during period of Federal control. July 23, 1919. 2 p. (S. doc. 57 [pt. 1].)

Railroads. Address of Walker D. Hines, Director General of railroads, before joint meeting of bankers' associations of New England, Swampscott, Mass., June 21, 1919. 1919. 19 p.

LABOR DIVISION.

Railway Board of Adjustment No. 1.

Note.—This board decides cases relating to locomotive engineers, railway conductors, trainmen, firemen, and enginemen.

Decisions. Case 27|3, 27|10, 27|62, 27|65, 27|67, 27|69, 383, 435-436, 453, 455, 458, 460, 585-592, 594, 604-605, 616, 623-634, 636, 655, 687-689, 696, 734, 782, 784, 786, 813, 819, 836, 874-875, 883-884, 901, 919-920, 927, 936, 947-949, 956, 979-980, 984-989, 993, 995-997, 1027-30, 1032, 1043, 1048-50 (decisions). (1919.) Various paging.

Railway Board of Adjustment No. 2.

Note.—This board decides cases relating to railroad machinists, boiler makers, blacksmiths, carmen, sheet-metal workers, and electrical workers.

Decisions. Docket AL 413 (decisions; June 13, 1919.) (1919.) 3 p.

— Docket MY 435, 484, 496, 501, 503, 514 (decisions); June 13-23, 1919. (1919.) Each 1 p. or 2 p.

— Docket JE 515, 526-527, 529-530, 533, 535-553, 556-562, 564-570, 574, 579 (decisions; June 13-July 9, 1919). (1919.) Various paging.

Railway Board of Adjustment No. 3.

Note.—This board decides cases relating to railway telegraphers, railway clerks, switchmen, maintenance-of-way employees, and railroad shop laborers.

Decisions. Docket T 22, 36, 43, 46, 52, 55-56, 63-A, 65-68, 70-73, 83, 88, 96, 102-103, 105-106, 115, 119, 123, 127, 134, 137-138, 146, 148-153, C 154, T 156-159, 163-164, 168, 171, C 173 (decisions; May 22-June 14, 1919). (1919.) Various paging.

Shipping Board.

PLANNING AND STATISTICS DIVISION.

Ocean rates and terminal charges, report by Emory R. Johnson. 1919. 84 p.

Terminal charges at United States ports, report prepared under direction of C. O. Ruggles, submitted Feb., 1919. 1919. 181 p. Paper, 15c.

Smithsonian Institution.

Note.—In its latest price-list the Smithsonian Institution publishes this notice: "Applicants for these publications are requested to state the grounds for their requests, as the Institution is able to supply papers only as an aid to the researches or studies in which applicants are especially interested. The papers included in this list are distributed gratis, except as otherwise indicated. Publications should be ordered by the publication number, and arranged in sequence. The serial publications of the Smithsonian Institution are as follows: 1, Smithsonian contributions to knowledge; 2, Smithsonian miscellaneous collections; 3, Smithsonian reports. No sets of these are for sale or distribution, as most of the volumes are out of print. The Contributions to knowledge and Miscellaneous collections are distributed without charge only to public libraries, learned societies, institutions, and specialists in this country and abroad. The Smithsonian reports are regularly distributed by the Institution to libraries throughout the world, and only a limited number of the volumes remain to supply other demands. No general mailing-list of individuals is maintained. The reports can be purchased from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. Remittances for publications not distributed gratuitously should be made payable to the 'Smithsonian Institution.' Applications from libraries should be accompanied by a statement of the number of volumes which they contain and the date of their establishment, and should have the endorsement of a Member of Congress."

The annual reports are the only Smithsonian publications that are regularly issued as public documents. All the others are paid for from the private funds of the Institution, but as they are usually regarded as public documents and have free transmission by mail they are listed in the monthly catalogue.

Paragonah, Utah. Archeological investigations at Paragonah, Utah; by Neil M. Judd. Washington, Smithsonian Institution, 1919. (2)+22 p. il. 15 p. of pl. (Publication 2536; Smithsonian miscellaneous collections, v. 70, no. 3.) Paper, 20c.

Scientific expeditions. Explorations and fieldwork of Smithsonian Institution, 1918. Washington, Smithsonian Institution, 1919. (2)+122 p. il. 1 pl. (Publication 2535; Smithsonian miscellaneous collections, v. 70, no. 2.) Paper, 25c.

NATIONAL MUSEUM.

Foraminifera. New foraminifer commensal on Cyclammina; by Joseph A. Cushman. 1919. (1)+101-102 p. 1 pl. (From Proceedings, v. 56; no. 2290.)

Panama Canal. Contributions to geology and paleontology of Canal Zone, Panama, and geologically related areas in Central America and West Indies: Biologic character and geologic correlation of sedimentary formations of Panama in their relation to geologic history of Central America and West Indies (with bibliography); by Thomas Wayland Vaughan. 1919. iv+547-612 p. 2 tab. (Bulletin 103 [pt. 11].)

— Same: Fossil corals from Central America, Cuba, and Porto Rico, with account of American Tertiary, Pleistocene, and recent coral reefs; by Thomas Wayland Vaughan. 1919. vi+189-524+xiv p. il. 3 pl. 82 p. of pl. (Bulletin 103 [pt. 9].

— Same: Sedimentary formations of Panama Canal Zone, with special reference to stratigraphic relations of fossiliferous beds; by Donald Francis MacDonald. 1919. iv+525-545 p. il. 2 maps. (Bulletin 103 [pt. 10].)

Turtles. New fossil turtles, with notes on 2 described species; by Charles W. Gilmore. 1919. (1)+113-132 p. il. 9 p. of pl. (From Proceedings, v. 56; no. 2292.)

State Department.

Crignier, Madame. Claims of Government of France, report in relation to claim presented by Government of France against this Government on account of losses sustained by French citizen (Madame Crignier) in connection with search for body of John Paul Jones. July 21, 1919. 13 p. (H. doc. 156.)

Diplomatic and consular service. Appropriation for salaries of ambassadors and ministers. July 24, 1919. 2 p. (H. doc. 161.)

— Diplomatic list, July, 1919. (1919.) Covertitle, 38 p. 24mo. (Monthly.)

Travel regulations. Regulations to govern transportation of diplomatic and consular officers and clerks in embassies, legations, and consulates, and their families and effects. 1919. iii+3-30 p. 16mo.

APPOINTMENTS BUREAU.

Diplomatic and consular service. Information regarding appointments and promotions in consular service of United States. (Reprint, 1919.)

Supreme Court.

Cases adjudged in Supreme Court at Oct. term, 1918, Oct. 7, 1918-Mar. 3, 1919; Ernest Knaebel, reporter. Banks Law Publishing Co., New York, 1919. L+686 p. (United States reports v. 248.) Cloth, $1.75.

Note.—Sold by the printers, Banks Law Publishing Company, New York City. The purchaser must pay the cost of delivery.

Treasury Department.

Appeals pending before United States courts in customs cases, no. 61; July, 1919. 1919. 10 p. (Quarterly.) Paper, 5c. single copy, 20c. a yr.

Baltimore, Md. Purchase of Baltimore quarantine station, estimate of appropriation for purchase of Baltimore quarantine station. July 25, 1919. 2 p. (H. doc. 162.)

Bonds of United States. Assignment of United States registered bonds and notes. 1919. 1 p. 4mo. (Dept. circular 147; Division of Loans and Currency.) (Supersedes Dept. circular 17, dated July 26, 1919.)

Boston, Mass. Appropriation for Boston quarantine station and New York appraisers' stores. July 25, 1919. 2 p. (H. doc. 163.)

Certificates of indebtedness. United States of America, 4½ per cent Treasury certificates of indebtedness, series A 1920. July 25, 1919. 1 p. 4mo. (Dept. circular 159; Loans and Currency [Division].)

— United States of America, 4½ per cent Treasury certificates of indebtedness, series T 8, dated and bearing interest from July 15, 1919, due Mar. 15, 1920. 1919. 1 p. 4 mo. (Dept. circular 155; Loans and Currency [Division].)

Coins. Values of foreign coins, July 1, 1919. (1919.) 1 p. 4mo. (Dept. circular 1; Director of Mint.) (Quarterly.)

Finance. Daily statement of Treasury compiled from latest proved reports from Treasury offices and depositary banks, July 1-31, 1919. (1919.) Each 3 p. or 4 p. fmo. (Daily except Sundays and holidays.)

— Letter (accompanying financial statements) from Secretary of Treasury to chairman of Committee on Ways and Means. (1919.) 4 p. 4mo.

Money. Emergency currency issued and retired, letter in regard to emergency currency issued and retired since Aug. 1, 1914, and amount of money in circulation in United States Aug. 1, 1914, and July 1, 1919. July 24, 1919. 4 p. (S. doc. 59.)

Pan American Financial Conference. Letter from Secretary of Treasury transmitting proceedings of Pan American Financial Conference. 1915 (reprint 1919). (1)+14 p. (From Proceedings, 1915.)

— Report of L. S. Rowe, secretary general of Pan American Financial Conference, to W. G. McAdoo, Secretary of Treasury. 1919. 13 p. (From Proceedings, 1915.)

Salaries. Increase of compensation, Treasury Department. (1919.) 3 p. 4 mo. (Dept. circular 84; Bookkeeping and Warrants [Division].)

Treasury decisions. Index to Treasury decisions under customs and other laws, v. 36, Jan.-June, 1919. 1919. 27 p. Paper, 5c. single copy, included in price of Treasury decisions for subscribers.

— Treasury decisions under customs, internal-revenue, and other laws, including decisions of Board of General Appraisers and Court of Customs Appeals, v. 37, no. 1-5; July 3-31, 1919. 1919. Various paging. (Weekly. Department decisions numbered 38069-94, general appraisers' decisions 8272-81, abstracts 43239-304, internal revenue decisions 2875-2901, and war risk insurance 47 W. R.) Paper, 5c. single copy, $1.75 a yr.

Treasury savings certificates. Treasury savings certificates. (1919.) 6 p. 4mo. (Dept. circular 143; Loans and Currency [Division].)

Victory liberty loan, 1919. Receipt of 4¾ per cent victory notes for estate or inheritance taxes. 1919. (Dept. circular 151; Loans and Currency [Division].) (Supplements Dept. circular 132, Jan. 30, 1919.)

Water for drinking or culinary purposes provided on cars and vessels by interstate carriers, amendment 8 to Interstate quarantine regulations, 1916. (1919.) 2 p. (Public Health Service.)

APPRAISERS.

Reappraisements. Index to Reappraisement circulars, showing reappraisements and reappraisements of merchandise made by general appraisers, Jan. 1-July 1, 1919. 1919. 10 p. Paper, 5c.

— Reappraisements of merchandise by general appraisers (on June 26-July 22, 1919); July 16-25, 1919. (1919.) Each 7 p. or 3 p. (Reappraisement circulars 3159-63.) (Weekly.) Paper, 5c. single copy, 60c a yr.

List of Recent Government Departmental Publications

ARCHITECT, SUPERVISING.

Galveston, Tex. Specification for construction of new boathouse and boat basin for quarantine station at Galveston, Tex. 1919. Cover-title, 16 p. f mo.

Kansas City, Mo. Specification for extension, remodeling, etc., of post office and courthouse at Kansas City, Mo. 1919. Cover-title, 62 p. f mo.

Mystic, Conn. Specification for labor required in construction of post office at Mystic, Conn. 1919. Cover-title, 38 p. f mo.

Providence, R. I. Specification for remodeling electric passenger elevator in post office, courthouse and customhouse at Providence, R. I. 1919. Cover-title, 17 p. f mo.

Salem, Va. Specification for labor required in construction of post office at Salem, Va. 1919. Cover-title, 37 p. f mo.

COMPTROLLER OF CURRENCY.

National bank notes. Monthly statement of national hank notes and Federal reserve bank notes outstanding, bonds on deposit, etc. (July 1, 1919.) July 1, 1919. 1 p. f mo.

National banks. Abstract of reports of condition of national banks, May 12, 1919; no. 118. (1919.) 12 p. narrow f mo.

FEDERAL FARM LOAN BUREAU.

Mortgages. Killing off mortgages, description of methods of amortization and their benefits to borrowers. Revised (edition). July, 1919. 16 p. (Circular 7.)

Rulings and regulations of Federal Farm Loan Board to June 30, 1919, in matters pertaining to Federal farm loan act. July, 1919. 14 p. (Circular 10.)

GENERAL SUPPLY COMMITTEE.

Government supplies. General schedule of supplies, containing awards for material, supplies, and equipment for use of Executive Departments and other establishments of Government in Washington, D. C., and such field services as are included in various classes, (fiscal year) 1920. 1919. 456 p. 4mo.

— Supplemental specifications and proposals for supplies for Executive Departments and other Government establishments (fiscal year 1920): class 1. Paper and paper articles (July 1, 1919-June 30, 1920.) (1919.) 4 p. 4mo.

— Same: class 10, Soap (July 1, 1919-June 30, 1920). (1919.) 4 p. 4mo.

GOVERNMENT ACTUARY.

Bonds of United States. Market prices and investment values of outstanding securities (of United States, June, 1919). July 1, 1919. 4 p. 4mo. (Treasury Dept. Dept. circular 2.) (Monthly.)

INTERNAL REVENUE COMMISSIONER.

Blank forms. Catalogue of hlanks and books and laws and regulations for use of officers of internal revenue. July, 1919. 23 p. ([Form] 155, revised 1919.) (interleaved.)

Distilled spirits and wines regulations under act of Nov. 21, 1918, relative to export of distilled spirits and wines, and use of wines or liquors for medicinal, sacramental, or nonbeverage purposes. (1919.) 4 p. ([Treasury decision] 2881.) (From Treasury decisions, v. 37, no. 2.)

Telegraph. Regulations 57 relating to tax on telegraph, telephone, radio, and cable facilities under revenue act of 1918. 1919. 26 p.

— Same. 1919. 26 p. ([Treasury decision] 2889 [2890].) (Supplement to Treasury decisions, v. 37, no. 3.)

Transportation tax, supersedes articles 13 and 15 of Regulations 49. (1919.) 8 p. ([Treasury decision] 2889.) (From Treasury decisions, v. 37, no. 3.)

Travel regulations, effective July 1, 1919. 16 p. 24mo.

CHILD LABOR TAX DIVISION.

Child labor. Instructions for persons authorized to make inspections in administration of child labor tax law, for information of inspectors only, July 1, 1919. 1919. 11 p.

INTERNATIONAL HIGH COMMISSION.

Imports and exports. Estadisticas de importacion y exportacion de los Estados Unidos de la America del Norte en 1917, conforme a la nomenclatura de Bruselas de 1913 y con los valores expresados en dolares y en panamericanos. 1919. 11 p. (Boletin estadistico, v. 1, 1917, no. 1, Estados Unidos de la America del Norte.)

LOANS AND CURRENCY DIVISION.

Bonds of United States. Caveat list of United States registered bonds, July 1, 1919. (1919.) 4 p. 4mo. (Monthly.)

Money. Circulation statement, July 1, 1919. (1919.) 1 p. oblong 8mo. (Monthly.)

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE.

Anthrax and sterilization of shaving brushes. 1919. 4 p. (Reprint 523.) (From Public Health reports, May 9, 1919.) Paper, 5c.

Cancer, facts which every adult should know. 1919. 30+(1) p. small 4mo. (Keep well series 6.)

Contagious diseases, their prevention and control in children's institutions; by James P. Leake. 2d edition. (Reprint) 1919. 7 p. (Supplement 6 to Public Health reports.) Paper, 5c.

Defectives. Some observations on mental defectiveness and mental retardation among children; by Walter L. Treadway. 1919. 7 p. (Reprint 514.) (From Public health reports, Apr. 11, 1919.) Paper, 5c.

Diphtheria. Schick test and active immunization against diphtheria. 1919. 7 p. (Reprint 525.) (From Public health reports, May 16, 1919.) Paper, 5c.

Exhaust systems. Standards for measuring efficiency of exhaust systems in polishing shops (with list of references); by C. E. A. Winslow, L. Greenburg, and H. C. Angermyer. 1919. 24 p. il. 1 pl. (Reprint 509.) (From Public health reports, Mar. 7, 1919.) Paper, 5c.

First aid in illness and injury. Safe vacation with first aid to injured. 1919. 32 p. il. small 4mo. (Keep well series 5.)

Hygiene, Public. Hygiene of rural schools; by Taliaferro Clark. (Reprint) 1919. 7 p. 1 pl. (Reprint 219.) (From Public health reports, Sept. 11, 1914.) Paper, 5c.

— Is your community fit? (Open letter to mayors, health officers, chambers of commerce, community councils, Red Cross chapters, and citizens interested in health and welfare of their community; hy Rupert Blue). 1919. 4 p. (Reprint 517.) (From Public health reports, Apr. 25, 1919.) Paper, 5c.

Note.—This publication is the same, with addition of an introductory paragraph, as the quarto publication of similar title, entered in Monthly catalogue for April, 1919, p. 575.

— Program of Public Health Service intended especially to meet after-the-war needs. 1919. 8 p. (Supplement 35 to Public health reports.) Paper, 5c.

Industrial hygiene, plan for education in avoidance of occupational diseases and injuries; by J. W. Schereschewsky. (Reprint) 1919. 8 p. (Reprint 302.) (From Public health reports, Oct. 1, 1915.) Paper, 5c.

Industrial physiology. New science of industrial physiology; by Frederic S. Lee. 1919. 7 p. (Reprint 513.) (From Public health reports, Apr. 11, 1919.) Paper, 5c.

Mental deficiency, some of its public health aspects, with special reference to diagnosis; by E. H. Mullan. (Reprint) 1919. 8 p. (Reprint 236.) (From Public health reports, Nov. 27, 1914.) Paper, 5c.

Mental hygiene leaflet for teachers. 1919. 7 p. (Reprint 518.) (From Public health reports, Apr. 25, 1919.) Paper, 5c.

Posters. U. S. Public Health Service gives free medical and surgical care and treatment to beneficiaries of War Risk Insurance Bureau, discharged soldiers, sailors, marines and nurses apply to nearest of following public health service stations; (poster). (1919.) 32 by 21.1 in.

Public health reports, v. 34, No. 27-30; July 4-25, 1919. 1919. (xvi)+1460-1671 p il. (Weekly.) Paper, 5c single copy, $2 a yr.

Publications. Monthly list of publications, May, 1919. (1919.) 2 p.

— Publications of Public Health Service, Apr. 1919. 1919. 94 p. (Miscellaneous publication 12.)

Rat, arguments for its elimination and methods for its destruction. June, 1919. 12 p. (Public health bulletin 103.) (Originally published by Women's Municipal League of Boston.) Paper, 5c.

Regulations. Amendments to Regulations (for government of) Public Health Service 1913), No. 7. 1919. 1 p.

Sailors. Contracts for care of seamen, etc. (1919.) 32 p. (Treasury decision 38051.) (From Treasury decisions, v. 36, No. 25.)

Typhoid fever. Relationship of milk supplies to typhoid fever; by W. H. Frost. (Reprint) 1919. 14 p. (Reprint 380.) (From Public health reports, Dec. 1, 1916.) Paper, 5c.

Vaccination. Vaccination, excellent form of health insurance. 1919. 8 p. 24mo. (Keep well series 7.)

— Same, with slight changes and with title, Attention! Shipyard workers, health insurance is safe investment (get vaccinated). 1919. (4) p. 16mo. (Keep Well series 7; Shipyard edition.)

VENEREAL DISEASES DIVISION.

Hygiene, Public. New war, fighting for health, to soldier with his face turned homeward. Washington (no publisher) 1919. 8 p. 16mo. (V. D. bulletin 44.)

Social hygiene. Lectures on social hygiene for nurses, 1919 (with list of authoritative books and pamphlets). Washington, D. C. (no publisher, 1919). 62 p. (V. D. bulletin 40.) (The first 4 of these lectures were written by Paul B. Johnson, the presentation of the Government plan to combat venereal disease by Katherine B. Davis.)

Venereal diseases. Percentage of venereal diseases among approximately the second million drafted men, by cities. n. p. (1919). (4) p. il. 4to. (V. D. 47.)

— Report of conference with medical colleges relative to venereal disease control: (Venereal problem in civil life; by George M. Kober). (1919.) 2 p. folio.

WORLD ORGANIZATION.

Savings Division.

Grenade banks. (Hand grenade banks for school children.) (1919.) 1 p. il. oblong 48mo.

— To editor (circular letter concerning hand-grenade banks for school children). (1919.) 1 p. il. 4to. (W. S. S. 63.)

Posters. Get what you really want! Don't buy what you don't need; (all lettered poster). (1919.) 17x11 in. (S. 104.)

— Resolution 171, adopted at national convention of American Federation of Labor, Atlantic City, June 18, 1919; (all lettered poster). (1919.) 17x11 in. (SL 1.)

— Size up your savings; (all lettered poster). Feb. 1919. 10.5x8 in. (Thrift sign 2; S 101.)

— You can't help it! When you have hought war savings stamps, your money is bound to grow; (all lettered poster). (1919.) 17x11 in. (S. 103.)

Press. Our friends, the newspapers, compilation of suggestions in response to queries from savings directors. 1919. 1 p. 4to. (W. S. S. 37.)

Saving and thrift. How other people get ahead; by Frederic J. Haskin. 1919. 16 p. (W. S. S. 49.)

— Prints and people pledged to cooperation in national thrift campaign. 1919. 1 p. narrow folio. (W. S. S. 56.)

— Share in victory (of peace, buy war savings stamps). Washington, D. C. (no publisher, 1919). (4) p.

— Thrift and savings movement, what it is and how it is conducted. (1919.) 4 p. narrow 12mo. (W. S. S. 62.)

Thrift, No. 4; July, 1919. (1919.) 4 p. il. 4to.

War-savings stamps and certificates. Double your resources by investing savings regularly (buy W. S. S., table showing amount accumulated by saving $1 a week if invested at 4 per cent interest compounded quarterly). (1919.) (2) p. oblong 48mo. (W. S. S. 48 R.)

WAR RISK INSURANCE BUREAU.

Appropriations. Salaries and expenses, Bureau of War Risk Insurance, supplemental estimates of appropriation required for salaries and expenses, fiscal year 1920. July 11, 1919. 4 p. (H. doc. 144.)

GOVERNMENT DECISIONS AFFECTING BUSINESS

The U. S. Shipping Board has just issued South African Tariff, No. 19-A, cancelling South Africa Tariff, No. 19, affecting dates of freight from the United States North Atlantic ports to South Africa and Madagascar, and Freight Classification and Tariff, No. 1, class and commodity rates from United States North Atlantic and Gulf ports to Pacific ports in Columbia, Ecuador, Peru, and Chili.

CUSTOMS.

(T. D. 38140.)—Persian silver kran—Appreciated value.

The value of the Persian silver kran for several quarters from January 1, 1917, to January 1, 1919, both inclusive, having been found to be at least 10 per cent more than the proclaimed value, collectors will forward a list of all entries covering merchandise invoiced in such currency the invoices of which were received in such quarters to the department for instructions looking to the reliquidation of the entries under section 25, tariff act of August 28, 1894.

The department has received from the American consul at Teheran, Persia, from which it appears that the value of the Persian silver kran in United States money was at least 10 per cent more than the value proclaimed for such kran for the several quarters in 1917 and 1918 and the quarter commencing January 1, 1919, as follows:

Quarter Commencing—	Value proclaimed.	Values in United States money.
July 1, 1917.....	$0.1002	$0.196
Apr. 1, 1917.....	.1079	.158
July, 1, 1917.....	.1109	.166
Oct. 1, 1917.....	.1308	.178
Jan. 1, 1918.....	.1274	.169
Apr. 1, 1918.....	.1271	.161
July 1, 1918.....	.1332	.185
Oct. 1, 1918.....	.1332	.178
Jan. 1, 1919.....	.1332	.186

As the department is satisfied that the value of the Persian silver kran for the said quarters was at least 10 per cent more than the value proclaimed, collectors of customs will forward to the department a list of all entries covering merchandise invoiced in such currency the invoices of which were certified in such quarters for its consideration and issuance of instructions directing their reliquidation under section 25 of the tariff act of August 28, 1894. The list should contain the names of the importers, date of the entries, date of the certification of the invoices, kind of currency, value in United States money at which the currency was reduced, and the amount of the duties due as shown upon the liquidation of the entries.

These instructions apply to entries which have entered into consumption, as well as to warehouse entries which have not yet entered into consumption. Entries made within one year only should be included in the list unless protests have been filed against the original liquidations.

(T. D. 38141.)—Quail from Mexico.

Brownsville, Tex., designated as a port for entry of quail from northeastern Mexico.

The following amendment to the regulations governing the importation of quail into the United States from northeastern Mexico is published for your information: Effective November 15, 1919, Brownsville, Tex., is hereby designated as a port of entry for quail from northeastern Mexico, in addition to the ports of Eagle Pass, Tex., Laredo, Tex., and New York, N. Y., designated by regulation 2 of the "Regulations governing the importation of quail into the United States from northeastern Mexico," and amendments, adopted and approved November 13, 1916, and issued as service and regulatory announcements, Biological Survey, 13, on November 20, 1916.

Quail from northeastern Mexico will be admitted at Brownsville, Tex., under and in conformity with all the provisions, conditions, and requirements of the aforesaid regulations of November 13, 1916.

CARTER GLASS,
Secretary of the Treasury.
D. F. HOUSTON,
Secretary of Agriculture.

(T. D. 38142.)—Prohibition of exportation of arms and munitions of war to Mexico.

Your attention is invited to the appended copy of the regulations issued by the Department of State governing the exportation to Mexico of arms and munitions of war under the President's proclamation dated July 12, 1919.

You are hereby instructed to refuse exportation of all shipments of arms and munitions of war to Mexico after September 30, 1919, unless accompanied by license issued by the Secretary of State; provided, however, that licenses issued prior to September 30, 1919, by the War Trade Board or the War Trade Board Section of the Department of State may be accepted.

State Department.

Regulations governing the exportation to Mexico of arms and munitions of war.

By virtue of the authority vested in the Secretary of State by the proclamation issued by the President on July 12, 1919, to prescribe exceptions and limitations to the application of the joint resolution of Congress approved March 4, 1912, I do hereby direct that any individual, firm, or corporation desiring to export from any place in the United States to Mexico any arms or munitions of war shall first file with the Secretary of State an application in such form as shall be prescribed by him; and

I do hereby further direct that all licenses issued prior to September 30, 1919, by the War Trade Board or the War Trade Board Section of the Department of State for the exportation to Mexico of arms or munitions of war shall be deemed to be of the same force and effect as the licenses contemplated to be issued under these regulations.

WILLIAM PHILLIPS,
Acting Secretary of State.

(T. D. 38143.)—Drawback.

(A) Brushes.—Manufactured by J. C. Pushee & Sons, of Boston, Mass., with the use of imported hogs' bristles.

A daily record shall be kept in the manner described in the sworn statement of the manufacturers, dated August 21, 1919, showing the identity of imported bristles, washed and dried, and the net weights thereof before and after treatment. A sworn copy of such record shall be filed at the expiration of each manufacturing period of six months. A manufacturing record shall also be kept, showing, in the case of each lot of brushes manufactured for export with benefit of drawback, the quantity and kind of brushes manufactured and the period in which the bristles appearing therein were washed and dried. A sworn abstract of this record shall be filed with the drawback entry.

The allowance shall not exceed the quantity of the imported bristles appearing in the exported brushes, as shown by the sworn statement of the manufacturers above referred to, plus an allowance for waste in washing and drying the bristles predicated on the lowest percentage of waste during the period as shown by the records described above.

Rate effective on and after July 10, 1919.

Sworn statement of the manufacturers, transmitted to the collector of customs, New York.

(B) Cigars.—Manufactured by Wertheimer Bros., of Baltimore, Md., with the use of imported Sumatra leaf tobacco.

The manufacturing record shall be kept, showing, in the case of each lot of cigars manufactured for exportation with benefit of drawback, the lot number and date of manufacture thereof, the number and kind of cigars manufactured, the quantity and identity of the imported Sumatra leaf tobacco actually used in the manufacture thereof, the quantity of Sumatra leaf tobacco appearing in the cigars, and the quantity and value of each kind of waste incurred in manufacture. A sworn abstract of such manufacturing records shall be filed with the drawback entry.

The allowance shall not exceed the quantity of imported Sumatra leaf tobacco used in the manufacture of the exported cigars, as shown by the sworn abstract of manufacturing records provided for above, the allowance to be reduced according to the quantity of imported tobacco which the value of the waste will replace.

Rate effective on and after June 25, 1919.

Sworn statements of the manufacturers, transmitted to the collector of customs, Baltimore, Md.

(C) Confectionery.—Manufactured by the Montclair Chocolate Co. (Inc.),

GOVERNMENT DECISIONS AFFECTING BUSINESS

of Brooklyn, N. Y., with the use of refined sugar produced from imported raw sugar.

A manufacturing record shall be kept in the manner described in the sworn statement of the manufacturers, dated August 14, 1919, showing, in the case of each lot of confectionery manufactured for exportation with benefit of drawback, the lot number and date of manufacture thereof, the quantity and identity of refined sugar and the uantity of other ingredients used, and the quantity and kind of confectionery produced. A sworn abstract of such manufacturing record shall be filed with the drawback entry.

The quantity of refined sugar which may be taken as a basis for the allowance of drawback shall not exceed the quantity used in the manufacture of the exported confectionery, as shown by the abstract of the manufacturing records.

Rate effective on and after April 26, 1919.

Sworn statement of the manufacturers, transmitted to the collector of customs, New York.

(D) Milk, condensed.—Manufactured by the Sturtevant-Wright & Wagner Dairy Co., of Beloit, Wis., with the use of refined sugar produced in whole or in part from imported raw sugar.

A manufacturing record shall be kept in the manner described in the sworn statement of the manufacturers, dated July 31, 1919, showing, in the case of each lot of condensed milk manufactured for exportation with benefit of drawback, the lot number and date of manufacture thereof, the quantity and brand of condensed milk produced, and the quantity and identity of the refined sugar used in the manufacture thereof. A sworn abstract of such manufacturing record shall be filed with the drawback entry.

The quantity of refined sugar which may be taken as a basis for the allowance of drawback shall not exceed the quantity used in the manufacture of the exported condensed milk, as shown by the sworn abstract of the manufacturing record provided for above.

Rate effective on and after June 5, 1919.

Sworn statement of the manufacturers, transmitted to the collector of customs, New York.

(E) Shields, dress; dress-shield plates; baby pants; rubberized silk piece goods.—Manufactured by the Brooklyn Shield & Rubber Co., of Brooklyn, N. Y., with the use of imported silk piece goods as imported or after being bleached and dyed for their account by bleachers and dyers operating under the drawback regulations.

A manufacturing record shall be kept in the manner described in the sworn statement of the manufacturers, dated August 14, 1919, showing, in the case of each lot of articles manufactured for exportation with benefit of drawback, the lot number and date of manufacture thereof, the quantity and kind of articles manufactured, the quantity and identity of imported silk piece goods used in the manufacture thereof, the quantity of waste and the value of such waste. A sworn abstract of such record shall be filled with the drawback entry.

The allowance shall not exceed the uantity of imported silk piece goods used in the manufacture of the exported articles, as shown by the abstract of the manufacturing record, the allowance to be reduced according to the quantity of imported silk piece goods which the value of the waste will replace.

Rate effective on and after July 16, 1917.

Sworn statement of the manufacturers, transmitted to the collector of customs, New York.

(F) Toilet preparations and flavoring extracts.—Manufactured by A. J. Hilbert & Co., of Milwaukee, Wis., with the use of domestic tax-paid alcohol.

A manufacturing record shall be kept in the manner described in the sworn statement of the manufacturers, dated July 18, 1919, showing, in the case of each lot of toilet preparations or flavoring extracts manufactured for exportation with benefit of drawback, the lot number and date of manufacture thereof, the quantity and identity of domestic tax-paid alcohol used, the quantity and kind of toilet preparation or flavoring extract obtained, and the number and size of containers in which packed. A sworn abstract from such manufacturing record shall be filed with the drawback entry.

The allowance shall not exceed the quantity of domestic tax-paid alcohol used in the manufacture of the exported articles as shown by the abstract from the manufacturing record.

Rate effective on and after June 13, 1919.

Sworn statement of the manufacturers, transmitted to the collector of customs, San Francisco, Cal.

(T. D. 38136.)—Regulations relating to information on surplus material, supplies, and equipment.

To all whom it may concern: Executive order.—Whereas section 5, of the act approved July 11, 1919, "Making appropriations to supply deficiencies, etc.," requires—

That the heads of the several executive departments and other responsible officials, in expending appropriations contained in this or any other act, so far as possible shall purchase material, supplpies, and equipment, when needed and funds are available, from other services of the Government possessing material, supplies, and equipment no longer required because of the cessation of war activities. It shall be the duty of the heads of the several executive departments and other officials, before purchasing any of the articles described herein, to ascertain from the other services of the Govrnment whether they have articles of the character described that are serviceable. And articles purchased by one service from another, if the same have not been used, shall be paid for at a reasonable price not to exceed actual cost, and if the same have been used, at a reasonable price based upon length of usage. The various services of the proceeds of such sales shall be covered into the Treasury as a miscellaneous receipt: Provided, That this section shall not be construed to amend, alter, or repeal the Executive order of December 3, 1918, concerning the transfer of office material, supplies, and equipment in the District of Columbia falling into disuse because of the cessation of war activities.

And whereas, in order to carry out properly the provisions of this act, it is necessary to establish a central agency where information relative to the surplus material, supplies, and equipment of the various services of the Government may be obtained, I hereby designate the General Supply Committee of the Treasury Department as the organization to maintain records of such surplus material, supplies, and equipment as may be reported to it by the heads of the various services of the Government. It shall further be the duty of the General Supply Committee to answer promptly inquiries from the head of any service of the Government, or his authorized representative, relative to the probable availability of any surplus material, and to inform the person making the inquiry what service, if any, has reported the material about which the inquiry is made as available.

It shall be the duty of the head of each of the several executive departments and independent establishments of the Government to designate a central agent for his particular service to whom all surplus supplies of his service, under the act, shall be reported; and it shall be the duty of this central agent to advise the General Supply Committee of the surplus material, supplies, and equipment available from his service, to answer inquiries from other services in regard to such material, supplies, and equipment, and to arrange with the other services the details of any purchase which may be made under the provisions of this act.

The provisions of this order shall be carried into effect in accordance with regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

WOODROW WILSON.

The White House,
August 27, 1919.

In pursuance of the foregoing, the following regulations are prescribed:

(1) By the terms of the above-quoted Executive order, all material, supplies, and equipment no longer required because of the cessation of war activities now in the possession of the various Government departments and independent establishments, not within the provisions of the Executive order of December 3, 1918, are to be reported to the General Supply Committee through the central agent of the establishment in interest. Such reports should give as full information as possible.

(2) The above-mentioned law and Executive order make it the duty of the various Government departments and independent establishments, before issuing an order to commercial dealers for material, supplies, and equipment for use of the field service of

GOVERNMENT DECISIONS AFFECTING BUSINESS

such establishments, to submit a list of articles desired to the General Supply Committee. Upon receipt of such list the General Supply Committee will indicate thereon, from the information available, whether any of the articles desired are procurable from other services of the Government.

(3) Details concerning the actual transfer of property will be arranged between the purchasing department or establishment and the central agent of the department possessing the material, supplies, or equipment, as the General Supply Committee will not function in the actual physical transfer of accounts, but will act as a central informative body only.

(4) In order that the information desired may be furnished with as little delay as possible, and to avoid confusion, it is requested that the following form (size 8 by 10½ inches) be used for the submission of lists of articles desired.

Field Service Inquiry.

Dept. No....

.....
(Department.)

.....
(Office.)

.....
(Date.)

General Supply Committee,
Auditors' Bldg., 14th and B Sts. SW.,
Washington, D. C.

Gentlemen: Please advise, from information furnished your office, whether the items listed below may be procured from other services of the Government in accordance with section 5, of the act approved July 11, 1919, and the Executive order dated August 27, 1919.

.....
(Title.)

Department reporting surplus.

Quantity. Articles.

(5) The disposition of surplus material, supplies, and equipment in the District of Columbia is provided for by the Executive order of December 3, 1918, and regulations prescribed by the Secretarv of the Treasury in department circular No. 129, dated December 10, 1918.

(6) All correspondence in connection with the foregoing should be addressed to the General Supply Committee, Auditors' Building, Fourteenth and B Streets SW., Washington, D. C.

CARTER GLASS,
Secretary of the Treasury.

(T. D. 38137.)—Tents, sea tangle.

Sea tangle tents to be classified for duty at 25 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 368 of the tariff, as a manufacture of weeds and not as a nonenumerated manufactured article at 15 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 385.

Sir: The department refers to your letter of July 26, inclosing a report of the appraiser in regard to a personal change of practice in the classification of certain sea-tangle tents.

The articles are from 1½ to 2 inches long, one-eighth to one-fourth of an inch in diameter, and are used by surgeons in the treatment of wounds, to keep them open. They are manufactured from a sea weed called "sea tangle," and have undergone an elaborate process of manufacture which appears to have destroyed the identity of the original weed.

It has been the practice to classify the merchandise as a nonenumerated manufactured article, dutiable at the rate of 15 per cent under paragraph 385, of the tariff, and it is now proposed to classify it under paragraph 368 as a manufacture of weeds at 25 per cent ad valorem.

The department concurs in the proposed change in classification, and you will assess duty upon sea-tangle tents imported 30 days after the date hereof at the rate of 25 per cent ad valorem as a manufacture of weeds under paragraph 368, of the tariff act of October 3, 1913.

Respectfully,

L. S. ROWE,
Assistant Secretary.

Collector of Customs, New York.

ABSTRACTS OF BOARD CASES.

The following abstracts of decisions of the Board of United States General Appraisers at New York, herein given, will be of assistance in easily locating cases and tracing important facts.

Board 1—McClelland, Sullivan, and Brown. Board 2—Fischer, Howell, and Weller. Board 3—Waite, Hay, and Adamson.

Before Board 3.—No. 43335.—Protest 931586 of O. G. Hempstead & Son (Philadelphia).

Shortage of Wine.—It is claimed in this case that there was a shortage of wine, which was not allowed by the collector.

Opinion by Adamson, G. A. From the report of the gauger it was found that the capacity of the cask in question was 164 gallons and that there was a loss of 71 gallons, which occurred in transit from a foreign port. The protest was sustained.

Before Board 1.—No. 43336.—Protest 807921-60047 of International Forwarding Co. (Chicago).

Rattan Reeds.—Rattan reeds from 8 to 12 feet long, classified at 10 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 173, tariff act of 1913, are claimed entitled to free entry under paragraph 648, 647, or 552.

Opinion by McClelland, G. A. On the authority of G. A. 8252 (T. D. 37988) the reeds in question, which were found to be adapted for use in the making of furniture as well as baskets, etc., were held properly classified under paragraph 173.

No. 43337.—Protests 807696, etc., of Hensel, Bruckmann & Lorbacher et al. (New York).

Swivels — Necklace Clasps. — Brass swivels and metal necklace clasps classified as jewelry at 60 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 356, tariff act of 1913, are claimed dutiable as materials of metal suitable for use in the manufacture of jewelry at 50 per cent under the same paragraph.

Opinion by Sullivan, G. A. The swivels and ncelkace clasps in question were held dutiable at 50 per cent under paragraph 356. United States v. American Bead Co. (9 Ct. Cust. Appls., —; T. D. 37873), affirming Abstract 42259, followed.

No. 43338.—Protest 801031 of H. Jevne Co. (Los Angeles).

Paper Crackers—Cosaques—Toys.—So-called paper crackers or cosaques, classified as toys at 35 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 342, tariff act of 1913, are claimed dutiable as manufactures of crape paper at 30 per cent under paragraph 323.

Opinion by Sullivan, G. A. On the authority of Abstract 40171 (31 Treas. Dec., 222) and Illfelder v. United States (1 Ct. Cust. Appls., 109; T. D. 31115) certain paper crackers were held dutiable at 30 per cent under paragraph 323. Protest overruled as to surface-coated paper articles.

No. 43339.—Protest 752222 of A. Lorsch & Co. (New York).

Imitation Pearls.—Imitation pearls on heavy wire, classified at 50 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 356, tariff act of 1913, are claimed dutiable at 20 per cent under paragraph 357.

Opinion by Sullivan, G. A. The merchandise in question was held dutiable as imitation pearls under paragraph 357. Abstract 41075 cited.

No. 43340.—Protest 809835 of D. Lisner & Co. (New York).

Imitation Pearl Beads Loosely Strung—Imitation Jet Necklaces.—Imitation pearl beads graduated on strings and necklaces composed of metal set with paste glass in imitation of jet, classified as jewelry at 60 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 356, tariff act of 1913, are claimed dutiable under paragraph 333.

Opinion by Sullivan, G. A. Imitation pearl beads strung loosely on thread for facility in transportation were held dutiable at 35 per cent under paragraph 333, and imitation jet bead necklaces at 50 per cent under the same paragraph. Lorsch v. United States (8 Ct. Cust Appls., 246. T. D. 3751) and Bloomingdale v. United States (8 Ct. Cust. Appls., 314; T. D. 37596) followed.

No. 43341.—Protest 801643 of Hensel, Bruckmann & Lorbacher (New York).

Gallilith Bead Necklaces.—Gallilith bead necklaces classified at 60 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 356, tariff act of 1913, are claimed dutiable as beaded articles at 50 per cent under paragraph 333.

Opinion by Sullivan, G. A. Gallilith bead necklaces were held dutiable at 50 per cent under paragraph 333. G. A. 8241 (T. D. 37954) followed.

No 43342.—Protest 851083 of R. F. Downing & Co. (Inc.) (New York).

Glass Bead Necklaces. — Necklaces composed of glass beads, classified as jewelry at 60 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 356, tariff act of 1913, are claimed dutiable as beaded articles under paragraph 333.

Opinion by Sullivan, G. A. Glass bead necklaces were held dutiable at 50 per cent under paragraph 333. G. A. 8241 (T. D. 37954) followed.

GOVERNMENT DECISIONS AFFECTING BUSINESS

No. 43343.—Protest 930182 of Bloomingdale Bros.; protest 787127 of Calhoun, Robbins & Co.; protests 779002, etc., of Cohn & Rosenberger; protests 793964, etc., of B. Illfelder & Co. et al.; protest 780053 of S. Katz & Co.; protest 776237 of Henry Kayser and Fils.; protest 930449 of D. Lisner & Co.; and protests 778654, etc., of Manhattan Bead Chain Co. et al. (New York).

Bead Necklaces.—The question here is whether bead necklaces are dutiable as jewelry at 60 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 356 or as beaded articles at 50 per cent under paragraph 333, tariff act of 1913.

Opinion by Sullivan, G. A.. On the authority of G. A. 8241 (T. D. 37954) the bead necklaces in question were held dutiable at 50 per cent under paragraph 333.

No. 43345.—Protest 929760 of W. A. Brown & Co (New York).

Musical Instruments.

McClelland, G. A. The merchandise involved was assessed with duty at the rate of 35 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 373, tariff act of 1913, and is claimed to be dutiable either at 20 per cent under paragraph 167 or at 15 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 385 of said act.

In this case the only testimony is that of the official examiner in the appraiser's office who passed the merchandise, and it is wholly valueless as a guide to proper classification. Faced with such a record the board has not even the benefit of samples of the articles in controversy. One of them, the brass cymbals, appears to have been similar to the cymbals passed upon by the court in United States v. Sears, Roebuck & Co. (7 Ct. Cust. Appls., 60; T. D. 36388), and, therefore, in harmony with the conclusion reached in that case, we hold that duty was properly assessed thereon.

As to the brass gongs, wooden beaters, and wooden fish, the testimony is wholly insufficient, especially in the absence of samples, to warrant a reversal of the collector's decision. That the burden rests on the importer to show not only that the collector's decision was wrong, but in addition that his own claim is right has been held both by the board and the courts so frequently that citation of authorities seems unnecessary. On the record as presented the protest must be in all things overruled.

Dissenting Opinion.

Sullivan, G. A. I wish to make a more extended statement of the facts than are found in the opinion of my brothers.

The merchandise marked "A" on the invoice consists of brass gongs; that marked "B", wooden beaters used for striking the gongs; that marked "D," brass cymbals; and that marked "E," merchandise described on the invoice as "wooden fish," consisting of a block of hardwood, about 7 inches long, 3 inches wide, and 2 inches thick, with two holes bored in it, and having a deep groove or cavity for intonation purposes.

All of these items were classified by the collector under paragraph 373 of the tariff act of 1913, which provides for musical instruments or parts thereof, and duty was levied thereon at 35 per cent ad valorem.

The claims in the protest are that they are dutiable either under the provision in paragraph 167 for manufactures of base metal not plated with gold or silver at 20 per cent ad valorem or as nonenumerated manufactured articles at 15 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 385 of said act.

At the hearing it was testified by the examiner who passed this merchandise that it is of the same character as that invoiced under protest 804386, W. A. Brown & Co. Counsel for the protestants then moved to incorporate the record in protest 804386, to which motion counsel for the United States objected, stating, however, that he did not dispute the identity of the merchandise. The record was admitted. On cross-examination the examiner testified that, on account of a decision handed down by the Court of Customs Appeals in which they held that triangles were musical instruments, and in their opinion cited, among other articles, gongs as musical instruments, he would hold to his original view that gongs were musical instruments. United States v. Sears, Roebuck & Co. (7 Ct. Cust. Appls., 60; T. D. 36388). He testified he would return them as musical instruments, and that the appraiser's report in protest 804386 does not represent his judgment at the present day. He does not state a single fact that caused him to reverse his former classification. He further testified that the merchandise in question was Chinese gongs, used in Chinese orchestras and Chinese theaters; that he had heard them once in a Chinese orchestra, and that they did not seem to produce much music—"just a sound." He testified, also, "I think I saw some of them in private houses for a sort of dinner call;" but that, as far as he knew, they are designed simply for Chinese orchestras, to produce what the Chinese call music.

We have examined the record in protest 804386. It related to brass cymbals and brass gongs. There was no reference therein to wooden beaters and wooden fish, such as are covered by the present record. Protest 804386 was submitted without other evidence than the appraiser's report, which was incorporated by consent of counsel, and as to the brass cymbals covered thereby, protest 804386 was abandoned. In that case the appraiser reported as to the other merchandise covered thereby, viz, the brass gongs to which the protestants limited their claim, marked "B," that in his opinion the return as musical instruments was erroneous, and that they should have been returned for duty at 20 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 167. In the board's decision in protest 804386 we said:

In view of the fact that this opinion has evidently been acquiesced in by the United States, without going into the merits of the case, we hold items "B" (gongs) dutiable as claimed in the protest, viz, as manufactures of metal at 20 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 167.

See In re protest 804386 of Wm. A. Brown & Co., Abstract 40219 (31 Treas. Dec., 365).

It would seem almost a travesty to say that these gongs and the wooden fish are musical instruments. Music is a charm—an art—and the instrument which produces it is not only valuable in a commercial sense, but it is an instrument artistically manufactured, which renders a succession of melodious sounds called music, and thus creates the most beloved and beautiful art in the world. We can not disassociate the instrument from the results obtained therefrom.

Pope, in one of his beautiful poems, declares:

Music the fiercest Greek can charm,
And Fate's severest rage disarm.
Music can soften pain to ease,
And make despair and malice please.
Our joys below it can improve,
And antedate the bliss above.

Can one, by any stretch of the imagination, say that the sounds emitted by these gongs, cymbals, or wooden fish could produce the effect expressed by Pope? A musical instrument in the hands of a musician emits a rythmic melody. The sounds produced by these gongs may have charm as a dinner bell, but can hardly inspire that divine art called music. As for the sounds produced by the wooden fish, we can not conceive they can be classed within the realm of music or musical instruments. The wooden beaters (B) used for striking these gongs are certainly not a musical instrument, nor a part of one, nor are they shown to be such by this record.

The examiner on the stand claims he classified these gongs as musical instruments by reason of expressions found in United State v. Sears, Roebuck & Co., supra. Mere expressions in an opinion do not establish a fact. If we are to decide cases on the conclusion of an examiner based on something he has read in an opinion or a newspaper, without any facts to sustain such judgment, we may as well abolish all rules of law so necessary to protect property and life.

The merchandise marked "A," the brass gongs, and the merchandise marked "D," the brass cymbals, is dutiable at 20 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 167 as manufactures of metal. As to the wooden beaters and the wooden fish, they would appear to be dutiable at 15 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 176 as manufactures of wood. This claim, however, is not made in the protest.

The collector's classification is entitled to great weight, but it can not overturn existing facts. The authorities do not go so far as to declare that a court must close its eyes and grope in the darkness to determine what is or what is not true in classification. If the collector should classify a piece of chalk as alabaster, shall the board

GOVERNMENT DECISIONS AFFECTING BUSINESS

follow such a holding, notwithstanding the error is evidently by inspection?

The record in the case of United States v. Sears, Roebuck & Co., supra, was not offered or received in evidence. The courts are unanimous that the mere citation of a case is not sufficient to establish the identity of merchandise. United States v. Lun Chong (3 Ct. Cust. Appls., 468; T. D. 33041); United States v. Eytinge (4 Id., 266; T. D. 33486); United States v. Tower (6 Id., 562, 564; T. D. 36199).

The case that was introduced in evidence (protest 804386 of W. A. Brown & Co.) has some weight.

It is not necessary to beatify the conclusion of the collector. It is entitled to weight, but can not close the eyes of an appellate tribunal to facts disclosed by ocular inspection showing what the merchandise is.

The protest should be sustained as to items "A" and "D" to the extent indicated. It should be overruled as to the wooden beaters and the wooden fish, without, however, acquiescing in the collector's decision in regard thereto, which, in my opinion, is erroneous.

No. 43346.—Protests 932133, etc., of J. T. McCulloch et al. (Seattle).

Tea Oil.—Tea oil, classified as oil not specially provided for at 15 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 45, tariff act of 1913, is claimed entitled to free entry as oil commonly used in soap making under paragraph 498.

Opinion by McClelland, G. A. On the authority of G. A. 8 761(T. D. 37622) the tea oil in question was held free of duty under paragraph 498.

No. 43347.—Protest 931943 of New York Merchandise Co. (New York).

Artificial Fruit—Emery.—Merchandise described by the appraiser as articles composed of silk filled with emory or sand in the form of artificial fruit was classified at 60 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 347, tariff act of 1913, and is claimed dutiable according to the component material of chief value.

Opinion by McClelland, G. A. The articles in question are invoiced as emery, apple, pumpkin, tomato, and peach. The apples and peaches appear to have been properly classified under paragraph 347 on the authority of United States v. American Bead Co. (9 Ct. Cust, Appls., —; T. D. 38044). The protest was overruled as to the so-called tomatoes and pumpkins, the importer's contention not being supported by evidence.

No. 43348.—Protest 800989 of Royal Jewelry Manufacturing Co. (New York).

Swivels—Parts of Chains.—Metal swivels classified as parts of chains at 60 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 356, tariff act of 1913, are claimed dutiable as materials of metal suitable for use in the manufacture of jewelry at 50 per cent under the same paragraph.

Opinion by Sullivan, G. A. On the authority of United States v. American Bead Co. (9 Ct. Cust. Appls.,—; T. D. 37873) the swivels in question were held dutiable at 50 per cent under paragraph 356.

No. 43349.—Protest 781150 of Calhoun, Robbins & Co., protests 930537, etc., of D. Lisner & Co., protests 773158, etc., of A. & H. Zeith, and protest 930178 of Wiener Bros. (New York).

Bead Necklaces.—Necklaces or neck chains composed in chief value of beads, classified as jewelry at 60 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 356, tariff act of 1913, are claimed dutiable as beaded articles at 50 per cent under paragraph 333.

Opinions by Sullivan, G. A. Certain bead necklaces and neck chains were held dutiable at 50 per cent under paragraph 333. G. A. 8241 (T. D. 37954) followed.

No. 43350.—Protest 792561 of Robert Keith Furniture & Carpet Co. (New York).

Wilton Rugs.—Seamless Wilton rugs classified under paragraph 300, tariff act of 1913, are claimed dutiable as Wilton carpeting at 30 per cent under paragraph 294.

Opinion by Brown, G. A. The Wilton rugs in question were held dutiable under paragraph 294. Buettell v. United States (8 Ct. Cust, Appls., 409; T. D. 37666) followed.

No. 43351.—Protest 811146 of Bollentin & Thompson (New York).

Axminster Carpeting. — Axminster chenille carpeting classified at 50 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 300, tariff act of 1913, is claimed dutiable at 35 per cent under paragraph 293.

Opinion by Brown, G. A. Axminster chenille carpeting was held dutiable at 35 per cent under paragraph 293. G. A. 7868 (T. D. 36216) followed.

Before Board 2, No. 43352.—Protests 850349, etc., of Snow's United States Sample Express Co. et al. (New York).

Books in Foreign Languages.—Pamphlets conceded to be war pictorials printed in languages other than English, classified as books not specially provided for at 15 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 329, tariff act of 1913, are claimed entitled to free entry under paragraph 426.

Opinion by Fischer, G. A. War pictorials printed in languages other than English were held free of duty under paragraph 426. Abstract 43033 followed.

MANIFESTS OF CARGO.

Circular No. 695–5, of December 13, 1918, requiring each vessel transiting the Panama Canal to furnish to the boarding officer a full manifest of the cargo on such vessel, and each vessel entering a Canal Zone port to furnish an additional copy of its manifest, for statistical purposes, is canceled.

Present requirements are that three copies of the manifest be submitted by each ship handling cargo in the terminal ports of the Canal, and that the cargo declaration form, No. 4363, be submitted by vessels making the transit of the Canal, but not handling cargo at the terminal ports. For the convenience of such vessels, however, a manifest will be accepted in place of the cargo declaration at the option of the ship's master.

Sale of Sugar to Navy Men.

The secretary of the Navy has decided that as the quantity of declared surplus of Navy sugar is so small as compared with the total consumption throughout the United States, it will be necessary to confine the sale of it to the mechanics and laborers and other civilian forces at all navy yards and stations and then only at the rate of two pounds per week for every person employed by the Navy until the surplus becomes exhausted.

This will result in reduced purchases by a large number of families and will increase the general supply of sugar to be sold to the public by the local stores.

In addition, sales in limited quantities will be made for cash to hospitals where it is actually needed until further notice.

SWISS NEED BUTTER.

According to a report from the American Consul at Berne "the Swiss Government has placed an order in the United States for 1,102,300 pounds of butter to be delivered at Rotterdam, to cost from 57.5c to 60c per pound c. i. f.

"An order has also been placed in Denmark for the delivery of 1,543,920 pounds of Danish butter. A similar order has been placed in Holland for the delivery of 661,380 pounds of Dutch butter."

Reference has been made in these Reports to large shipments of butter at various times since July 1 to the Netherlands, and to one shipment on August 18 of 88,006 pounds to Switzerland. Before the war very little butter was exported to Switzerland, as that land normally is a dairy country.

SUSPENSION OF MAIL ORDER BUSINESS WITH LUXEMBURG.

The Postoffice Department announces that it has reecived a cablegram dated October 24, from the Postal Administration of Luxemburg, announcing the suspension of the exchange of money orders between that country and the United States. Hereafter, therefore, until otherwise instructed, postmasters in the United States should decline to issue any international money orders drawn as for payment in Luxemburg, and also refuse payment of any orders issued in Luxemburg after October 24, 1919.

HOW OUR MILK IS USED.

Estimates made by the United States Department of Agriculture show how the 87,905,000,000 pounds of milk produced in the United States annually are utilized. Forty-four and one-half per cent is used as fresh milk for human food purposes, while 36 per cent of the gross supply is converted into butter, and 4.5 per cent is made into cheese; another 4.5 per cent is transformed into canned milk, 4 per cent is used in ice cream making, 4 per cent is used in feeding calves and hogs on the farms of origin, and 2.5 per cent is lost in shrinkage and other waste of the dairying industry.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE U. S. SUPREME COURT

The following cases have been heard recently by the United States Supreme Court:

No. 402. The Yazoo & Mississippi Valley Railroad Company et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. The City of Clarksdale. Motion to dismiss writ of error and motion to dismiss petition for writ of certiorari submitted by Mr. Frederick S. Tyler in behalf of Mr. Gerald FitzGerald for the defendant in error in support of the motions, and by Mr. H. D. Minor, Mr. Charles N. Burch, and Mr. Blewett Lee for the plaintiffs in error in opposition thereto.

No. 395. A. L. Bracht, petitioner, vs. San Antonio & Aransas Pass Railway Company. Petition for a writ of certiorari to the Kansas City Court of Appeals of the State of Missouri submitted by Mr. I. N. Watson for the petitioner.

No. 229. Louisiana Navigation Company, Limited, plaintiff in error, vs. Oyster Commission of Louisiana (now Department of Conservation of Louisiana) et al. Argued by Mr. Edward N. Pugh for the plaintiff in error, and submitted by Mr. L. E. Hall for the defendants in error.

No. 374. The New York Central Railroad Company, plaintiff in error, vs. Michael Bianc;

No. 375. American Knife Company et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. George Sweeting; and

No. 376. Clark Knitting Company, Inc., et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. Elizabeth Vaughn. Argument commenced by Mr. Robert E. Whalen for the plaintiff in error in No. 374, continued by Mr. William H. Foster for the plaintiffs in error in Nos. 375 and 376, and by Mr. E. C. Aiken for the State Industrial Commission of New York.

No. 57. Julius Wilbur, plaintiff in error, vs. The State of Oregon. In error to the Supreme Court of the State of Oregon. Dismissed, with costs, under Rule 16, on motion of Mr. Frederick S. Tyler in behalf of Mr. George M. Brown for the defendant in error.

No. 374. The New York Central Railroad Company, plaintiff in error, vs. Michael Bianc;

No. 375. American Knife Company et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. George Sweeting; and

No. 376. Clark Knitting Company, Inc., et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. Elizabeth Vaughn. Argument continued by Mr. E. C. Aiken for the State Industrial Commission of New York, and concluded by Mr. Robert E. Whalen for the plaintiff in error in No. 374.

No. 44. Hiram C. Himes et al., trustees, etc., et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. Argued by Mr. Edmund Bayly Seymour for the plaintiffs in error, and by Mr. William M. Hargest for the defendant in error.

No. 46. The Kentucky Heating Company et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. The City of Louisville. Argument commenced by Mr. Matt O'Doherty for the plaintiffs in error. The court declined to hear further argument.

No. 50. The City of Los Angeles et al., appellants, vs. Los Angeles Gas & Electric Corporation. Argued by Mr. W. B. Mathews for the appellants, and by Mr. Paul Overton for the appellee.

No. —. Arthur Crane, petitioner, vs. The United States. Motion for leave to proceed in forma pauperis, etc., submitted by Mr. Arthur Crane pro se.

No. 58. Edward B. Pryor et al., as receivers, etc., petitioners, vs. Allega Williams. Passed temporarily, per stipulation.

No. 60. Seaboard Air Line Railway Company et al., appellants, vs. The United States of America et al. Passed temporarily, per stipulation.

No. 51. City of Winchester et al., appellants, vs. Winchester Water Works Company. Argued by Mr. J. Smith Hays for the appellants, and by Mr. Beverly R. Jouett for the appellee.

No. 52. Charles S. Ashley, plaintiff in error, vs. William Cushing Wait et al. Argued by Mr. Charles R. Cummings for the plaintiff in error, and by Mr. William Harold Hitchcock for the defendant in error.

No. 53. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company, plaintiff in error, vs. The Public Service Commission of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. Argued by Mr. Frederic D. McKenney for the plaintiff in error, and by Mr. William N. Trinkle for the defendant in error.

No. 54. Christopher L. Williams, as receiver, etc., et al., appellants, vs. William D. Salter. Submitted by Mr. Stuart G. Gibboney for the appellants, and by Mr. Lindley M. Garrison for the appellee.

No. 238. Louis W. Hill, Administrator of the Estate of James J. Hill, deceased, plaintiff in error, vs. Newton A. K. Bugbee, Comptroller of the Treasury of the State of New Jersey, et al. In error to the Court of Errors and Appeals of the State of New Jersey. Judgments affirmed with costs. Opinion by Mr. Justice Day. Dissenting: Mr. Justice Holmes, Mr. Chief Justice White, Mr. Justice Van Devanter, and Mr. Justice McReynolds.

No. 30. Central of Georgia Railway Company, plaintiff in error, vs. William A. Wright, Comptroller General, etc. In error to the Supreme Court of the State of Georgia. Judgment of this court of February 3, 1919, ordered to stand. Opinion by Mr. Justice Holmes. Dissenting: Mr. Justice McKenna, Mr. Justice Pitney, Mr. Justice Brandeis, and Mr. Justice Clarke.

The Chief Justice announced the following orders of the court:

No. —. G. T. Bryant et al., petitioners, vs. The United States of America. Motion to direct clerk of the Circuit Court of Appeals to certify and forward the original transcript of record in this cause and that the clerk of this court be directed to file the petition for a writ of certiorari herein, denied.

No. 406. The Atherton Mills, appellant, vs. Eugene T. Johnston et al. Motion of counsel for The United States for leave to file printed brief herein and to make oral argument granted.

No. 541. The United States of America and Interstate Commerce Commission, appellants, vs. Alaska Steamship Company et al. Motion to advance granted, and cause assigned for argument on Monday, December 8 next, after the cases heretofore assigned for that day.

No. 474. The United States, plaintiff in error, vs. The American Brewing Company. Motion to advance for argument with case No. 458 granted.

No. 402. The Yazoo & Mississippi Valley Railroad Company et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. The City of Clarksdale. Further consideration of the motion to dismiss writ of error and the petition for a writ of certiorari postponed to the hearing on the merits.

No. 395. A. L. Bracht, petitioner, vs. San Antonio & Aransas Pass Railway Company. Petition for a writ of certiorari to the Kansas City Court of Appeals of the State of Missouri granted.

No. 487. The Cudahy Packing Company, petitioner, vs. Edward B. Pryor, receiver, etc. Petition for a writ of certiorari to the Kansas City Court of Appeals of the State of Missouri denied.

No. 567. The United States of America, plaintiff in error, vs. A. Schrader's Sons (Inc.). Motion to advance submitted by Mr. Solicitor General King for the plaintiff in error.

No. 521. O. O. Askren, Attorney General of the State of New Mexico, et al., appellants, vs. The Continental Oil Company;

No. 522. O. O. Askren, Attorney General of the State of New Mexico, et al., appellants, vs. Sinclair Refining Company; and

No. 523. O. O. Askren, Attorney General of the State of New Mexico, et al., appellants, vs. The Texas Company. Motions to advance submitted by Mr. M. T. Dulany in behalf of counsel for the appellants.

No. 382. National Brake & Electric Company, petitioner, vs. Neils A. Christensen et al. Motion for writ of prohibition or other proper remedy submitted by Mr. John S. Miller, Mr. Thomas B. Kerr, Mr. Charles A. Brown, and Mr. Edward Osgood Brown for the petitioner in support of the motion, and by Mr. Joseph B. Cotton, Mr. Willet M. Spooner, Mr. William R. Rummler, and Mr. Louis Quarles for the respondents in opposition thereto.

No. 415. Philadelphia & Reading Railway Company, plaintiff in error, vs. Margaret L. Hancock. Motion to dismiss submitted by Mr. Hannis Taylor for the defendant in error in support of the motion, and by Mr. George Gowen Parry for the plaintiff in error in opposition thereto.

No. 446. The Baldwin Company and The Valley Gem Piano Company, appellants, vs. R. S. Howard Company; and

No. 387. The Baldwin Company, petitioner, vs. R. S. Howard Company. Motion as to printing of the record submitted by Mr. Lawrence Maxwell and Mr. John E. Cross for the appellants and petitioner, and by Mr. Samuel S. Watson for the appellee and respondent.

No. 552. The Standard Fashion Company, petitioner, vs. Magrane-Houston Company. Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the First Circuit submitted by Mr. Robert G. Dodge, Mr. C. E. Hughes, Mr. Herbert Noble, and Mr. James B. Sheehan for the petitioners.

No. 496. Hartford Life Insurance Company, plaintiff in error, vs. Cecelia Blinco, Administratrix of Rosa Barber, deceased. Petition for a writ of certiorari herein submitted by Mr. Frederick W. Lehmann, Mr. James C. Jones, and Mr. George F. Haid for the plaintiff in error in support of the petition.

PRODUCTION OF COAL.

The weekly report on the production of bituminous coal, anthracite, and beehive coke compiled by the Geological Survey, Department of the Interior, contains the following:

Approaching, if not fully maintaining, the record set during the week before, the curve of bituminous production has passed the line of 1918 for the first time in the present coal year. The total output during the week ended October 19 (including lignite and coal made into coke) is estimated at 11,784,000 net tons. Compared with the preceding week this was a decrease of 97,000 tons, or 0.8 per cent. Compared with any other week this year it would have been a substantial increase. The week's production stands as the second highest of the present season and higher by 268,000 tons than that of the corresponding week of 1918, when the influenza epidemic began seriously to restrict production.

The good record for the week is attributable to the joint efforts of labor, the operators and the railroads working to make the most of the brief time remaining before the threatened strike. Demand was everywhere active. A decline in the number of cars loaded with coal—212,973, compared with 217,175—was largely offset by the decided recovery in the coke market. Stiffening demand from the steel industry resulted in a 25 per cent increase in the production of beehive coke, an increase of 120,000 tons measured in terms of equivalent coal.

The production of anthracite like that of bituminous coal fell off slightly during the week ended October 18. The total output is estimated at 1,916,000 net tons, a decrease of 2 per cent, when compared with the week before, but larger by 200,000 tons than that of the corresponding period a year ago.

A sharp rise in the production of beehive coke occurred during the seven days, October 12-18, the fourth week of the steel strike. The total output is estimated at 382,146 net tons, an increase over the preceding week of 77,093 tons, or 25 per cent. The increase was shared by all districts except Alabama, Tennessee, and Georgia.

The week's production was by far the largest since the steel strike began to cut into the demand for coke.

INCOME TAX DECISIONS AND RULINGS

The office of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue issues the following information:

Insurance Issued Abroad; Amendment to Article 6, Regulations 58, relating to tax on the issuance of insurance policies.

Article 6 of Regulations 58 is hereby amended to read as follows:

"Any policy or other instrument whereby insurance is made or renewed upon property within the United States, issued by any foreign corporation or partnership or any individual not a resident of the United States, if not signed or countersigned by an officer or agent of the insurer in the State, Territory, or district of the United States within which such insurer is authorized to do business, is liable to the stamp tax imposed by subdivision 15 of Schedule A, of Title XI. (See Art. 2.) It should be noted that the stamp tax applies only to policies of insurance upon property within the United States, issued to or for or in the name of a domestic corporation or partnership or an individual resident of the United States by any foreign corporation or partnership or any individual not a resident of the United States, and that any policy in the nature of life or other nonproperty insurance is taxable under the provisions of section 503 of the act."

Income Tax.

Amending article 307, final edition of regulations 45, dealing with nonresident alien individuals entitled to personal exemption and credit for dependents.

To collectors of internal revenue and others concerned:

The final edition of regulations 45 is amended by changing article 307 to read as follows:

Article 307. When nonresident alien individual entitled to personal exemption.—(a) The following is an incomplete list of countries which either impose no income tax or in imposing an income tax allow both a personal exemption and a credit for dependents which satisfy the similar credit requirement of the statute: Argentina, Belgium, Bohemia, Bolivia, Bosnia, Brazil, Bukowina, Canada, Carinthia, Carniola, China, Chile, Cuba, Dalmatia, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, France, Galicia, Goritz, Gradisoa, Herzegovina, Istria, Lower Austria, Mexico, Montenegro, Moravia, Morocco, Newfoundland, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Persia, Peru, Portugal, Roumania, Russia, (including Poles owing allegiance to Russia,) Salzburg, Santo Domingo, Serbia, Siam, Silesia, Styria, Spain, Trieste, Tyrol, Upper Austria, Union of South Africa, Venezuela. (b) The following is an incomplete list of countries which in imposing an income tax allow a personal exemption which satisfy the similar credit requirement of the statute, but do not allow a credit for dependents: Bachka, Banat of Tecesvar, Croatia, Salvador, India, Italy, Slavonia, Slovakia, Transylvania. (c) The following is an incomplete list of countries which in imposing an income tax do not allow the citizens of the United States not residing in such country either a personal exemption or a credit for dependents and, therefore, fail entirely to satisfy the similar credit requirement of the statute: Austria, Costa Rica, Great Britain and Ireland, Japan, The Netherlands, New Zealand, Sweden. The former names of certain of those territories are here used for convenience, in spite of an actual or possible change in name or sovereignty. A nonresident alien individual who is a citizen or subject of any country in the first list is entitled for the purpose of the normal tax to such credit for a personal exemption and for dependents as his family status may warrant. If he is citizen or subject of any country in the second list, he is entitled to a credit for personal exemption, but to none for dependents. If he is a citizen or subject of any country in the third list, he is not entitled to credit for either a personal exemption or for dependents. If he is a citizen or subject of a country which is in none of the lists, then to secure credit for either a personal exemption or for dependents he must prove to the satisfaction of the commissioner that his country does not impose an income tax, or that in imposing an income tax it grants the similar credit required by the statute.

Revised Forms of Ownership Certificates.

Authorizing debtor corporations and withholding agents to accept old forms of owenrship certificates with respect to interest due on and prior to November 1, 1919, when received from continental United States and with respect to interest due on and prior to December 1, 1919, when received from abroad.

To collectors of internal revenue and others concerned:

(1.) In view of the fact that the revised forms of ownership certificates were placed at the disposal of the public over three months ago, this office is of the opinion that a reasonable period of time has elapsed in which to permit the public to have become familiar with them. In order, however, to prevent inconvenience to individuals and organizations required to use such forms, old forms of ownership certificates will be accepted with respect to interest due on and prior to November 1, 1919, when received from continental United States, and with respect to interest due on and prior to Decemmer 1, 1919, when received from abroad.

(2.) Banks and collecting agents, debtor corporations, and withholding agents shall refuse to accept the old forms, in connection with interest due, after the respective dates named herein, and collectors of internal revenue receiving monthly returns accompanied by certificates on the old forms, when it shall appear that such certificates were filed with debtor corporations or withholding agents, with respect to interest due subsequent to such dates, shall require the debtor corporation or withholding agent concerned to secure certificates on the revised forms.

(3.) In order that the fulfillment of the requirements herein provided may cause as little hardship as possible to individuals, banks, collecting agents, debtor corporations, etc., collectors should satisfy themselves that they have a sufficient supply of the revised forms on hand to meet anticipated demands, and where the supply is not deemed sufficient a requisition should be made without delay for such additional quantity as may be necessary. Collectors are requested to disseminate this information throughout their districts as quickly as possible.

(T. D. 2924.). Income and excess-profits taxes.

Revenue act of 1914—Modification of articles 1566 and 1567 of regulations 45.

To collectors of internal revenue and others concerned:

(1) Article 1566 of regulations 45, first authorized April 17, 1919, is considered as not being warranted in law, and is hereby modified to read:

Art. 1566. Exchange of property and stock.—Where property is transferred to a corporation in exchange for its stock, the exchange constitutes a closed transaction and the former owner of the property realizes a gain or loss if the stock has a market value, and such market value is greater or less than the cost of the fair market value as of March 1, 1913 (if acquired prior thereto), of the property given in exchange. For the rule applicable where a corporation, in connection with a reorganization, merger, or consolidation, exchange property for stock, see article 1567.

(2) Article 1567 of regulations 45, as amended by T. D. 2780, is amended to read as follows:

Art. 1567. Exchange of stock for other stock of no greater par value.—In general, where two (or more) corporations unite their properties, by either (a) the dissolution of corporation B and the sale of its assets to corporation A, or (b) the sale of its property by B to A and the dissolution of B, or (c) the sale of the stocn of B to A and the dissolution of B, or (d) the merger of B into A, or (e) the consolidation of the corporations, no taxable income is received from the transaction by A or B or the stockholders of either, provided the sole consideration received by B and its stockholders in (a), (b), (c), and (d) is stock or securities of A, and by A and B and their stockholders in (e) is stock or securities of the consolidated corporation, in any case of no greater aggregate par or face value than the old stock and securities surrendered. The term "reorganization," as used in section 202 of the statute, includes cases of corporate readjustment where stockholders exchange their stock for the stock of a holding corporation,

INCOME TAX DECISIONS AND RULINGS

provided the holding corporation and the original corporation, in which it holds stock, are so closely related that the two corporations are affiliated as defined in section 240(b) of the statute and article 633, and are thus required to file consolidated returns. So-called "no-par-value stock" issued under a statute or statutes which require the corporation fix in a certificate or on its books of account or otherwise an amount of capital or an amount of stock issued which may not be impaired by the distribution of dividends, will for the purpose of this section be deemed to have a par value representing an aliquot part of such amount, proper account being taken of any preferred stock issued with a preference as to principal. In the case (if any) in which no such amount of capital or issued stock is so required, "no-par-value stock" received in exchange will be regarded for purposes of this section as having "no greater aggregate par or face value" than the stock or securities exchanged therefor.

(T. D. 2925.) Income and profits taxes.

Bonds under sections 214 (a) (12), 234 (a) (14), and 1320 of the revenue act of 1918.

To collectors of internal revenue and others concerned:

Sections 214 (a) (12) and 234 (a) (14) of the revenue act of 1918 provide in part as follows:

At the time of filing return for the taxable year 1918 a taxpayer may file a claim in abatement based on the fact that he has sustained a substantial loss (whether or not actually realized by sale or other disposition) resulting from any material reduction (not due to temporary fluctuation) of the value of the inventory for such taxable year, or from the actual payment after the close of such taxable year of rebates in pursuance of contracts entered into during such year upon sales made during such year. In such case payment of the amount of the tax covered by such claim shall not be required until the claim is decided, but the taxpayer shall accompany his claim with a bond in double the amount of the tax covered by the claim, with sureties satisfactory to the commissioner, conditioned for the payment of any part of such tax found to be due, with interest.

Section 1320 of the same act provides, in part:

That wherever the laws of the United States or regulations made pursuant thereto, any person is required to furnish any recognizance, stipulation, bond, guaranty, or undertaking, hereinafter called "penal bond," with surety or sureties, such person may, in lieu of such surety or sureties, deposit as security with the official having authority to approve such penal bond, United States Liberty bonds or other bonds of the United States in a sum equal at their par value to the amount of such penal bond required to be furnished, together with an agreement authorizing such official to collect or sell such bonds so deposited in case of any default in the performance of any of the conditions or stipulations of such penal bond. The acceptance of such United States bonds in lieu of surety or sureties required by law shall have the same force and effect as individual or corporate sureties, or certified checks, bank drafts, post-office money orders, or cash, for the penalty or amount of such penal bond. The bonds deposited hereunder and such other United States bonds as may be substituted therefor from time to time as such security may be deposited with the Treasurer * * * of the United States, * * * which shall issue receipt therefor describing such bonds so deposited. As soon as security for the performance of such penal bond is no longer necessary, such bonds so deposited shall be returned to the depositor.

Article 268 of regulations No. 45 provides in part as follows relative to claims for losses in inventory and from rebates:

In the case of a claim in abatement filed with a return payment of the amount of the tax covered thereby shall not be required until the claim is decided, provided the taxpayer files therewith a bond on Form 1124 in double the amount of the tax covered by the claim, conditions for the payment of any part of such tax found to be due, with interest at the rate of 12 per cent per annum. The bond shall be executed by a surety company holding a certificate of authority from the Secretary of the Treasury as an acceptable surety on Federal bonds and shall be subject to the approval of the commissioner.

The bond executed on Form 1124, pursuant to article 260 of regulations No. 45, together with the abatement claim, should be forwarded by the collector to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue. When it is received by the commissioner, it will be detached from the abatement claim and forwarded to the Surety Bond Section of the Treasury Department for certification as to the sufficiency of the sureties. The Surety Bond Section will, after certification, return the bond to the commissioner for his approval. When he has approved the bond he will cause it to be attached to the abatement claim.

In case the claimant, in accordance with the provisions contained in section 1320 of the revenue act of 1918, elects to offer in lieu of the surety or sureties provided for on Form 1124 United States Liberty bonds, or other bonds of the United States, as security, he should execute in duplicate a bond and agreement on Form 1124a, prescribed below. The original should accompany the United States bonds offered as security; the duplicates should be forwarded by the collector with the abatement claim to the commissioner. If such bond and agreement executed by a corporation, a duly certified copy of the resolution of the board of directors authorizing the execution should be attached. The United States Liberty bonds or other bonds of the United States offered as security shall at their par value be not less than the amount of the penal sum of the bond executed on Form 1124a, which shall be in double the amount of the tax covered by the abatement claim. The bonds so offered as security must be delivered to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue at the obligor's risk and expense. Coupon bonds can not safely be forwarded by registered mail undess insured by the obligor against risk of loss in transit. Registered bonds so offered as security must be registered in the name of the obligor and duly assigned to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue at or before the date of deposit with the commissioner and need not be insured when forwarded by registered mail unless the obligor so elects. In connection with effecting insurance of bonds shipped, reference is made to article 187 (a) of regulations No. 2, revised.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue will issue a receipt in duplicate for United States bonds deposited with him as security, the original of the receipt to be given to the obligor and the duplicate to be retained by the commissioner for his files. Upon receipt by the commissioner of the United States bonds so offered as security and upon satisfying himself as to their ownership and as to the sufficiency of the agreement for him to collect or sell, and in case of registered bonds as to the regularity of the assignments, he will approve the bond executed on Form 1124a, and deposit the United States bonds offered as security with the Treasurer of the United States, as provided in paragraph 7 of department circular No. 154 (1919), dated June 30, 1919, and the Treasurer of the United States will, as provided in said circular, give receipt therefor in duplicate, describing the bonds so deposted, the original to be delivered to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue and the duplicate to be retained by the Treasurer for his files.

Bonds of the United States shall be returned to the obligor as soon as the security for the performance of such penal bond is no longer necessary. Registered bonds shall be reassigned to the owner when the lability is canceled.

These special instructions are prescribed for the guidance of collectors of internal revenue pursuant to the provisions of Treasury Department circular No. 154 as to the acceptance of United States bonds in lieu of surety or sureties on penal bonds.

QUITS TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Secretary Glass has accepted the resignation of Hon. L. S. Rowe as Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, to take effect upon the qualification of his successor. Dr. Rowe has resigned to accept the position of Chief of the Division of Latin America Affairs in the Department of State.

LIST OF GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS

War Department.

PAINTS BRANCH, RAW MATERIALS DIVISION.

The following awards have been made by Paints Branch, Raw Materials Division:

150 gals. red oxide paint, in 50-gal. wood barrels, at $1.60 per gal. f. o. b. Fort Robinson, Neb., to Harland & Little, Inc., New York City; order 2528.

150 gals. red oxide paint, in 5-gal. cans, at $1.75 per gal. f. o. b. Fort Robinson, Neb., to Harland & Little, Inc., New York City; order 2528.

500 gals. tinted paint (warm gray), in 5-gal. cans, f. o. b. Philadelphia, Pa., at $2.21 per gal., to C. H. Parker Co., Valparaiso, Ind.; order 2541.

200 gals. varnish, in 5-gal. cans, f. o. b. St. Louis, Mo., at $1.17 per gal., to Cook Paint & Varnish Co., Kansas City, Mo.; order 2542.

1,500 lbs. borax lump, in paper-lined wood barrels, at 9 cents per pound, f. o. b. San Antonio, Tex., to Thorkildson-Mather Co., Chicago, Ill.; order 2527.

350 gals. white enamel, in 1-gal. cans, f. o. b. Chicago, Ill., at $2.05 per gal., to C. H. Parker Co., Valparaiso, Ind.; order 2543.

500 lbs. putty, in 25-lb. cans, f. o. b. Chicago, Ill., at 6.45 cents per lb., to The A. Burdsal Co., Indianapolis, Ind.; order 2544.

12 gals. floor polish, in 1-gal. cans, f. o. b. Fort Crook, Neb., at $1 per gal., to Gold Medal Polish Co., Racine, Wis.; order 2545.

500 lbs. putty, in 25-lb. cans, f. o. b. San Francisco, Cal., at 8⅞ cents per lb., to Yates & Co., San Francisco, Cal.; order 2530.

500 lbs. putty in 10-lb. cans, f. o. b. San Francisco, Cal., at 9 2-5 cents per lb., to Yates & Co., San Francisco, Cal.; order 2530.

152 gals. orange shellac varnish, in 1-gal. cans, f. o. b. San Francisco, Cal., at $4.22 per gal., to Impervious Paint & Varnish Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; order 2529.

200 gals. white shellac varnish, in 1-gal. cans, f. o. b. San Francisco, Cal., at $4.58 per gal., to Impervious Paint & Varnish Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; order 2529.

66 gals. drier, in 1-gal. cans, at $1.25 per gal., f. o. b. San Francisco, to Chase, Roberts & Co., Long Island City, N. Y.; order 2526.

450 gals. turpentine, in 1-gal. cans, at $1.99 per gal., f. o. b. San Francisco, Cal., to Yates & Co., San Francisco, Cal.; order 2524.

50 gals. varnish, rubbing, in 1-gal. cans, at $1.74 per gal., f. o. b. San Francisco, Cal., to Tower Varnish & Dryer Co., Dayton, Ohio; order 2525.

3,000 lbs. borax, in paper-lined wood barrels, at 8.88 cents per lb., f. o. b. St. Louis, to Eastern Drug Co., Boston, Mass.; order 2533.

144 qts. dressing, leather, in 1-qt. containers, at 53¾ cents per qt., f. o. b. St. Louis, Mo., to Northwestern Chemical Co., Marietta, Ohio; order 2540.

1,000 gals. shoe disinfectant, in 5-gal. cans, at 85 cents per gal., f. o. b. St. Louis, to Sherwin-Williams Co., Washington, D. C.; order 2534.

100 lbs. aluminum bronze powder, in 5-lb. containers, at 66 cents per lb., f. o. b. St. Louis, to Impervious Paint & Varnish Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; order 2532.

250 gals. orange shellac varnish, in 5-gal. cans, at $3.50 per gal., f. o. b. St. Louis, to Hugh Reilly Co., Washington, D. C.; order 2537.

250 gals. orange shellac varnish, in 1-gal. cans, at $3.65 per gal., f. o. b. St. Louis, to Hugh Reilly Co., Washington, D. C.; order 2537.

500 lbs. orange gum shellac, in 125-lb. bags, at $1.13 per lb., f. o. b. St. Louis, to Impervious Paint & Varnish Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; order 2532.

21 gals. walnut oil stain, in 1-qt. cans, at $1.50 per gal., f. o. b. St. Louis, to Peaslee-Gaulbert Co., Louisville, Ky.; order 2536.

1,000 lbs. burnt umber in oil, in 25-lb. cans, at 22¼ cents per lb., f. o. b. St. Louis, to Oxidite Manufacturing Co., Arlington, Mass.; order 2531.

3,000 lbs. raw umber in oil, in 25-lb. cans, at 21 cents per lb., f. o. b., St. Louis, Mo., to Martin-Senour Co., Chicago, Ill.; order 2538.

2,400 lbs. floor wax, in 2-lb. cans, at 20.5 cents per lb., f. o. b. St. Louis, to Gold Medal Polish Co., Racine, Wis.; order 2539.

500 lbs. whiting, in 25-lb. containers, at 5¾ cents per lb., f. o. b. St. Louis, to Oxidite Manufacturing Co., Arlington, Mass.; order 2531.

500 lbs. beeswax, in 1-lb. cakes, at 47 cents per lb., f. o. b. St. Louis, to E. A. Bromund Co., New York City; order 2535.

2,500 bottles Liquor Cresolis Comp. U. S. P., in 16-oz. bottles, at 34.9 cents per bottle, to West Disinfecting Co., New York City, f. o. b. St. Louis; order 3009.

150 gals. disinfectant, for washing and preserving shoes, in 5-gal. cans, at 95c per gal., f. o. b. San Antonio, Tex., to Sherwin-Williams Co., Cleveland, Ohio; order 3010.

50 gals. blue gray paint, in 1-gal. cans, f o. b. New London, Conn., at $2.35 per gal., to Cook Paint & Varnish Co., Kansas City, Mo.; order 3014.

100 gals. graphite paint, in 5-gal. cans, f. o. b. New London, Conn., at $1.88 per gal., to Cheesman & Elliot, New York City; order 3015.

72 gals. graphite paint, in 1-gal. cans, f. o. b. New London, Conn., at $1.98 per gal., to Cheesman & Elliot, New York, N. Y.; order 3015.

42 gals. varnish, in 1-gal. cans, f. o. b. New London, Conn., at $1.27½ per gal., to Geo. D. Wetherill Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; order 3016.

100 lbs. red lead paste (Local purchase authorized November 21, 1919).

50 gals. white shellac varnish, in 1-gal. cans, at $4.49 per gal., f. o. b. Fort Hancock, N. J., to Impervious Paint & Varnish Co., Philadelphia; order 3006.

50 lbs. aluminum bronze powder, in 1-lb. cans, at 74 cents per lb., f. o. b. Fort Hancock, N. J., to Impervious Paint & Varnish Co., Philadelphia; order 3006.

2,000 lbs. calcimine white, in 5-lb. containers, at 4¾ cents per lb., f. o. b. Fort Hancock, N. J., to M. Ewing Fox Co., New York City; order 3002.

100 lbs. burnt umber in oil, in 1-lb. cans, at 24 cents per lb., f. o. b. Fort Hancock, N. J., to Mott Haven Color Works, New York City; order 3004.

300 lbs. raw sienna in oil, in 3-lb. cans, at 26 cents per lb., f. o. b. Fort Hancock, N. J., to Mott Haven Color Works, New York City; order 3004.

200 lbs. chrome green, light, in oil, in 5-lb. cans, at 25 cents per pound, f. o. b. Fort Hancock, N. J., to Peaslee-Caulbert Co., Louisville, Ky.; order 3003.

12 lbs. vermilion red in oil, in 1-lb. cans, at 22 cents per lb., f. o. b. Fort Hancock, N. J., to Mott Haven Color Works, New York City; order 3004.

150 lbs. dry ochre (Local purchase authorized October 21, 1919).

150 lbs. dry ochre, golden (Local purchase authorized October 21, 1919).

50 lbs. dry chrome yellow, medium, in 1-lb. cans, at 22 cents per lb., f. o. b. Fort Hancock, N. J., to Mott Haven Color Works, New York City.

200 lbs. dry, raw sienna (Local purchase authorized October 21, 1919).

15 barrels lime, unsinked, in barrels of 280 lbs. capacity, at $4.18 per barrels, f. o. b. Fort Hancock, N. J., to Tomkins Bros., Newark, N. J.; order 3005.

3 gals. aluminum paint, in 1-gal. cans, at $2.65 per gal., f. o. b. Fort Hancock, N. J., to Impervious Paint & Varnish Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; Order 3006.

150 lbs. aluminum bronze powder, in 5-lb. cans, at 73 cents per lb., f. o. b. Jeffersonville, to Impervious Paint & Varnish Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; order 3006.

100 qts. furniture polish, in 1-qt. cans, at 30 cents per qt., f. o. b. Fort Jay, N. Y., to Baum's Castorine Co., Rome, N. Y.; order 3011.

60 gals. furniture polish wax, in 1-gal. cans, at $1 per gal., f. o. b. Fort Jay, N. Y., to Baum's Castorine Co., Rome, N. Y.; order 3011.

100 gals. floor polish, in 1-gal. cans, at 90 cents per gal., f. o. b. Washington, D. C., to E. B. Moore & Co., Chicago, Ill.; order 3012.

50 lbs. shellac, dry white, in 5-lb. containers, at $1.49 per lb., f. o. b. Washington, D. C., to Impervious Paint & Varnish Co., Philadelphia; order 2541.

2,000 lbs. floor wax, in 2-lb. containers, at 21¼ cents per lb., f. o. b. Washington, D. C., to A. S. Boyle Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; order 3013.

49 gals. blue gray paint, in 5-gal. cans, at $2.34 per gal., f. o. b. New London, Conn., to Impervious Paint & Varnish Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; order 3017.

100 gals. graphite paint, in 5-gal. cans, at $1.84 per gal., f. o. b. New London, Conn., to Cheesman & Elliot, New York City; order 3019.

69 gals. graphite paint, in 1-gal. cans, at $1.94 per gal., f. o. b., New London, Conn., to Cheesman & Elliot, New York City; order 3019.

35 gals. varnish, in 1-gal. cans, at $1.275 per gal., f. o. b. New London, Conn., to George D. Wetherill & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; order 3018.

130 gals. lacquer, in 5-gal. cans, f. o. b. New Orleans, La., at $3.30 per gal., to Mass & Waldstein Co., New York City; order 2548.

45 gals. acid-proof black, in 1-gal. cans, f. o. b. New Orleans, La., at 85 cents per gal., to Tower Varnish & Dryer Co., Dayton, Ohio; order 2549.

250 gals. blue gray paint, in 5-gal. cans, f. o. b. New Orleans, La., at $2.05 per gal., to J. W. Mortell Co., Kankakee, Ill.; order 3000.

250 gals. dark gray paint, in 5-gal. cans, f. o. b. New Orleans, La., at $2.10 per gal., to J. W. Mortell Co., Kankakee, Ill.; order 3001.

250 gals. graphite paint, in 5-gal. cans, f. o. b. New Orleans, La., at $1.69 per gal., to the Goheen Corporation, Warren, Ohio; order 3001.

175 gals. varnish, in 1-gal. cans, f. o. b. New Orleans, La., at $1.34 per gal., to Tower Varnish & Dryer Co., Dayton, Ohio; order 2549.

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

Manning, Maxwell and Moore, New York, N. Y. Locomotive Gauges, $2,205.

Dayton Manufacturing Company, New York, N. Y. Nickline Wash-stands, $3,190.

Dayton Manufacturing Company, New York, N. Y. American Sleeping Car Hoppers, $6,375.

SUPPLIES DIVISION.

W. L. Fullerton, New York, N. Y. Fittings, $945.

W. L. Fullerton, New York, N. Y. Fittings, $953.75.

Benjamin Electric Manufacturing Company, New York, N. Y. Fittings, $537.50.

Benjamin Electric Manufacturing Company, New York, N. Y. Fittings, $552.50.

Crannell, Nugent and Kranzer, New York, N. Y. Fittings, $925.

Crannell, Nugent and Kranzer, New York, N. Y. Fittings, $937.50.

Alpha Electric Company, New York, N. Y. Fittings, $1,176.

Benjamin Electric Manufacturing Company, New York, N. Y. Fittings, $663.

Crannell, Nugent and Kranzer, New York, N. Y. Fittings, $1,150.

Royal Eastern Electric Supply Company, New York, N. Y. Fittings, $1,925.

Royal Eastern Electric Supply Company, New York, N. Y. Fittings, $1,925.

Royal Eastern Electric Supply Company, New York, N. Y. Fittings, $980.

Royal Eastern Electric Supply Company, New York, N. Y. Fittings, $1,995.

Royal Eastern Electric Company, New York, N. Y. Fittings, $320.

Parr Electric Manufacturing Company, New York, N. Y. Fittings, $1,960.

Parr Electric Manufacturing Company, New York, N. Y. Fittings, $1,096.25.

Doscher, Gardner, Lumber Company, Jersey City, 5,000 feet lumber, $350.

Block and Yates, New York, N. Y. 1,500 feet lumber, $225.

Block and Yates, New York, N. Y. 3,000 feet lumber, $960.

The Froment Company, New York, N. Y. Plates, $943.49.

Kalt Lumber Company, New York, N. Y. 3,000 feet lumber, $666.

David H. Smith, and Sons and Company, Brooklyn, N. Y. Plates, $1,182.99.

Western Electric Company, Newark, N. J. Wire, $1,113.

Western Electric Company, Newark, N. J. Wire, $2,479.50.

Western Electric Company, Newark, N. J. Wire, $4,980.50.

Western Electric Company, Newark, N. J. Wire, $2,317.80.

LIST OF GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS.

Western Electric Company, Newark, N. J. Wire, $2,819.25.

Western Electric Company, Newark, N. J. Fittings, $1,032.50.

ZONE NO. 4, BALTIMORE, M. D.

H. B. Walker, Newport News, Va. 63,840 lbs. potatoes, $2,106.72.

Emerson, Morgan Coal Company, Baltimore, Md. 90 tons coal, $39,200.

Emerson, Morgan Coal Company, Baltimore, Md. 90 tons coal, $504.

Emerson, Morgan Coal Company, Baltimore, Md. 180 tons coal, $1,008.

ZONE NO. 8, ST. LOUIS, MO.

Lewis Bunn, Gifford, Ark., 490 cords hard wood, $2,817.50.

CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER.

Case Research Laboratory Auburn, N. Y. Service Material, $1,800.

MOTOR VEHICLES.

Dodge Brothers, Detroit, Mich. Spare parts, $46,976.36.

Fisk Rubber Company, Chicopee Falls, Mass. 40-8 Cord Cassing, 150, $14,667.

Firestone Tire Rubber Company, Akron, Ohio. 200 40-8 Red Tubes, $2,030.

Miller Rubber Company, Akron, Ohio. Tire Repair Material $1,581.

ZONE NO. 13, FORT MASON.

Makins Produce Company, San Francisco, Cal. 1,200 doz. eggs, $882.

ZONE NO. 3, NEW YORK,

B. Wasserman Company, 40 Boxes Cigars, $221.20.

B. Wasserman Company, New York, N. Y. 240 Boxes Cigars, $1,171.92.

G. W. Faber, New York, N. Y. 40 Boxes Cigars, $390.80; 120 Boxes, $648; 75 Boxes, $591; 190 Boxes, $1,436.40; 35 Boxes, $289.80; 196 Boxes, $1,191.68; 64 Boxes, $390.40.

Park and Tillford, New York, N. Y. 568 Boxes Cigars, $5,628.75; 568 Boxes, $3,197.13; 240 Boxes, $5,628.75; 240 Boxes, $1,350.90.

Rich and Company New York, N. Y. 120 Boxes Cigars, $1,095; 60 Boxes, $592.50.

Baunn Castrine Company, Rome, N. Y. 5,000 Lbs. Auto Soap, $550.

Baunn Castrine Company, Rome, N. Y. 5,000 Lbs. Auto Soap, $512.50.

Ford Company, Brooklyn, N. Y. 55,658 Lbs. Re-Cooking Jam, $15,339.48.

Samuel E. Hunter, New York, N. Y. 45,000 Lbs. Potatoes, $1.143.

RAW MATERIALS DIVISION.

A. S. Boyle Cincinnati, Ohio. 2,000 Lbs. Floor Wax, $425.

E. B. Moore and Company, Chicago, Ill. 1,000 Gallons Floor Polish, $900.

Cheesman and Elliott, New York, N. Y. 100 Gallons Graphite Paint, 184.

Cheesman and Elliott, New York, N. Y. 69 Gallons Graphite Paint, 233.86.

ZONE NO. 13, SAN FRANCISCO,

New York Pacific Commercial Company, San Francisco, Cal. 480 Bottles Ammonia, $159.84.

J. H. Newbauer Company, 12,000 Cans Asparagus Tips, $4,400.

The Quaker Oats Company San Francisco, Cal. 10,000 Pkgs. Cornflakes, $960.

John Rothschild Company, San Francisco, Cal. 1,200 Cartoons, Shredded Wheat, $136.55.

John Rothschild Company, San Francisco, Cal. 6,000 Bottles Gingerale, $534.

Willard Brothers San Francisco, Cal. 1,200 Cans Lobster $564.

Los Angeles Soap Company, San Francisco, Cal. 9,600 Cakes Soap, $576.

John Gutradt Company, San Francisco, Cal. 15,000 Pounds Salt Soap, $1,012.50.

J. W. Newbauer, Company San Francisco, Cal. 5,000 Packages Soap Powder, $370.

McCullough Provision Company San Francisco, Cal. 5,943 Pounds Turkey, $3,328.

The Texas Company, San Francisco, Cal. 5,000 Gallons Marine Oil, $3,130.

H. J. Heinz Corp., San Francisco, Cal. 1,200 Bottles Pickles, $285.60.

Haas Bros., San Francisco, Cal. 2,400 Cans Damson Preserves, $600.

Haas Bros., San Francisco, Cal. 2,760 Cans Raspberry Preserves, $1,462.80.

Cal. Conserving Company, San Francisco, Cal. 7,200 Bottles Tomato Sauce, $1,200.

N. Y. Pac. Commercial Company, San Francisco, Cal., 9,600 Cans Squash, $1,007.04.

Spery Flour Company, San Francisco, Cal. 100,000 Lbs. Wheat Flour, $7,790.

Western Meat Company, San Francisco, Cal. 6,000 Lbs. Oleomargarine, $2,220.

William Cluff Company, San Francisco, Cal. 1,200 Cans Oysters, $468.

RAW MATERIALS DIVISION.

Atlantic Ref. Company Philadelphia, Pa. 150,000 Gallons Motor Gas, $3,450.

The Goheen Corp., Warren, Ohio. 250 Gallons Paint, $422.50.

Gulf Refg. Company, Pittsburg, Pa. 5,000 Gallons Recuporator Oil, $1,850.

Eggleston Oil and Ref. Company, San Antonio, Tex. 100,000 Gallons Motor Gas, $19,450.

Requests For Sealed Proposals

War Department.

The Paints Branch, Raw Materials Division, will receive bids to satisfy requisitions as follows:

Requisition 3019, American forces in Germany. 200 gals. white paint, 100 gals. varnish. Opening date, November 6.

Requisition 7-1400, Camp Grant, Ill. Oils, paints, varnishes, etc., in varying quantities. Opening date, November 5.

Requisition 3018, Coblenz, Germany. Paint, glue, varnish, etc. Opening date, November 7.

Requisition 7-1400, Camp Grant, Ill. Oils, etc. Opening date. November 15.

Requisition 13-68206, San Francisco. 5,000 gals. raw linseed oil. Opening date, November 10.

Requisition 2-3-3317, Philadelphia, Pa. 500 lbs. ochre in oil. Opening date, November 5.

Requisition 4252, Germany, 2-8132, 7-9-6023. Paints, varnishes, etc. Opening date, November 10.

Requisition 34127, 2-10281. Liquor cresolis, ammonia, sealing wax. Opening date, November 13.

The Medical and Hospital Supplies Division has issued Circular Proposal No. 68, for miscellaneous supplies. Date of opening, November 10.

The Machinery and Engineering Materials Division has issued Circular Proposal M. E. 65, for blocks, clamps, and wire, opening date, November 10, and Circular Proposal M. E. 66, for knobs, sockets, and switches, opening date, November 12. Circular M. E. 64 has been cancelled.

The Construction Division has issued Proposals 246, for furnishing 14,319 rough wire glass lights, for storage depot at Jeffersonville, Ind., opening date November 3, and 247, for ground joint unions, plugs, couplings, soil pipe, bends, traps, tees, etc., for Schofield Barracks, Honolulu, opening date November 4.

The Motors and Vehicles Division has issued Circular Proposal 111 calling for 10,900 lbs. of copper brake rivets, and 2,600 lbs. of split brass brake lining rivets. Opening date November 21.

The office of the Camp Supply Officer, Camp A. A. Humphreys, Va., will receive proposals until November 5 for the sale of salvaged barrels and kegs, and until November 8 for the sale of salvaged brass cartridge clips, empty light cartridge shells, and brass spigots.

Navy Department.

Proposals will be received at the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., until 10 o'clock a. m., November 11, 1919, for delivering electrical equipment and automatic compensators at the navy yard, Washington, D. C., and until 10 o'clock a. m., November 14, 1919, for delivering parallel rulers, pipe threading and cutting machines, and spotting telescopes at the navy yard, Washington, D. C. Apply for proposals to the navy yard, Washington, D. C., or to the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts.

SAMUEL McGOWAN,
10-22-19. Paymaster General of the Navy.

Department of Interior.

GENERAL LAND OFFICE.

Sealed proposals in duplicate will be received in the General Land Office until 12 o'clock noon, Monday, Dec. 8, 1919, and then opened, for furnishing and delivering iron posts with brass caps, for public-land survey corners, for use during the fiscal year 1920, in accordance with plans and specifications for manufacture and delivery, copies of which may be obtained upon application to the chief clerk of the General Land Office, who will also furnish blank forms of proposals. The right is reserved to reject any and all bids or to accept or reject any part thereof in the discretion of the Commissioner of the General Land Office. Proposals should be securely enveloped, marked: "Proposals for Iron Posts," and addressed to the Chief Clerk of the General Land Office, Washington, D. C., Room 5334.

The Panama Canal.

Proposals for steel, galvanized pipe, poultry netting, copper screening, car wheels, duplex pumps, equalizing trolleys, copper, brass, bronze, bearing metal, babbitt, bell metal, yellow metal, lead, files, nails, screws, chain, mule shoes, spades, shovels, wheelbarrows, water buckets, grindstones, hasps, hinges, locks, nozzles, wood handles, cuspidors, saddles, scales, leather gloves, lamp chimneys, caning, celluloid, cotton thread, canvas, manila rope, lanyard, oakum, wicking, pens, writing paper, pressboard, mimeograph paper, bristol board, and crossties.—Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the General Purchasing Officer, The Panama Canal, Washington, D. C., until 10.30 o'clock a. m., November 15, 1919, at which time they will be opened in public for furnishing the above-mentioned articles. Blanks and information relating to this circular (1312) may be obtained from this office or the offices of the Assistant Purchasing Agents, 24 State Street, New York, N. Y.; 606 Common Street, New Orleans, La.; and Fort Mason, San Francisco, Cal.; also from the United States Engineer Offices in the principal cities throughout the United States.

Proposals for galvanized pipe and fittings, cast-iron soil pipe and fittings, lead bends and traps, brass cleanouts and ferrules, hangers and plates, and gate valves.—Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the General Purchasing Officer, The Panama Canal, Washington, D. C., until 10.30 o'clock a. m., November 8, 1919, at which time they will be opened in public, for furnishing the above-mentioned articles.

222 Motor Cars Sold.

All previous records were smashed at the seventh weekly sale at Camp Holabird, Baltimore, Md., October 23, when 222 unserviceable army motor vehicles were sold for $122,000.

Despite the rain, the sale was largely attended, the presence of many out of town buyers, some of whom had come from as far west as Iowa, making the bidding more than unusually lively. A White truck brought the highest price, $2,200. The offerings included Dodge touring cars and Hurlburt, White, Seldon, Heavy Aviation, Peerless and Gramm-Bernstein trucks.

SHIPPING BOARD SECRETARY.

The Shipping Board announces that John J. Flaherty, who has been acting secretary to the board, has been appointed secretary of both the Shipping Board and the Emergency Fleet Corporation.

WAR TRADE BOARD CHIEF.

The Secretary of State has designated St. John Perret as Chief of the War Trade Board Section of the Department of State, to succeed Lawrence Bennett, whose resignation becomes effective November 14.

WAR INCREASED DAIRY EXPORTS.

During 1914 the United States exported only 700,000,000 pounds of milk in the form of butter and cheese and no condensed milk. The war worked wonders, however, in developing our foreign trade because of the curtailment in domestic supplies of the Allies and importations from prewar sources. During 1919 the United States shipped abroad 620,000,000 pounds of milk in the form of butter, 160,000,000 pounds of milk in the form of cheese, and 1,770,000,000 pounds of milk as condensed milk, a total of 2,550,000,000 pounds of milk as dairy products used for foreign shipment. For comparison's sake these amounts have all been reduced to pounds of milk. Previously such exports were generally expressed in pounds of butter or cheese and cans of condensed milk.

Indicative of the fact that the United States did not supply foreign countries with all the dairy products it produced during the war, the factory production of butter during 1918 amounted to 793,289,301 pounds, while the output of cheese was 352,621,615 pounds, and the condensed milk total amounted to 1,675,477,360, enough of these dairy products being kept in the United States to provide for the domestic needs.

THE OIL INDUSTRY.

The close contact of the U. S. Geological Survey of the Department of the Interior with the economic situation in the United States and its recognition of the need for the discovery of new oil fields in the immediate future is shown by the emphasis placed on geologic field investigations aimed at the discovery of new oil and gas reserves. Of the 14 papers or short reports published in the annual volume of Contributions to Economic Geology, 11 relate to the possibilities of discovering new oil fields or of developing oil shales, whereas three are concerned with descriptions of coal fields. Three of the papers describe regions of favorable structure, with oil and gas possibilities, in Montana, one in North Dakota, two in California, one in Oklahoma, one in Arkansas, and one in portions of the Central Great Plains of Wyoming, Nebraska, Colorado, New Mexico and Kansas.

Advance editions of these papers, distributed separately, have been issued as promptly as printed in order to place the information as soon as possible in the possession of the oil companies. The complete volume is now available.

REMOVAL IMPORT RESTRICTIONS IN GERMANY.

The following goods may now be imported into Germany free from import license requirements: Raw, bleached, dyed, and carded cotton, and cotton linters and waste; hemp and ramie fiber; jute, sisal, and coir yarn; esparto; raw wool, including bleached, dyed, and waste; hair and bristles; raw and spun silk; and all waste textile materials for paper manufacture, including old ropes and cords.

TO REGULATE SALE OF BORAX-POTASH FOR FERTILIZER.

The Department of Agriculture has investigated the damage to crops attributed to the use of fertilizer containing high borax-potash, and has traced in important instances this potash to the product of Searles Lake. In order to permit the safe use of this product in future, the department has, under authority of the Control Act of August 10, 1917, decided to place such restrictions on the use of potash salts containing borax as will guarantee the use of an application of not more than two pounds of anhydrous borax per acre.

In order to effect this measure of safety, the department has issued instructions to the producers of potash salts at Searles Lake and to all brokers, fertilizer manufacturers and mixers not to sell potash salts direct to farmers as straight goods when they ocntain more than five-tenths of 1 per cent of borax, and not to sell mixed fertilizers containing more than two pounds of borax per ton unless the amount of borax is plainly shown upon the container.

This regulation is issued to insure that in no case shall a fertilizer application be made by farmers without their knowledge, which would add more than two pounds of borax to the acre. The department feels that such restrictions will make the use of potash salts from Searles Lake as safe under all conditions of agriculture as is the use of nitrate of soda, acid phosphate and other fertilizer constituents.

FOREIGN MAIL SITUATION.

The strike of the longshoremen in New York city is not seriously embarrasing the sending or receiving of the mails to or from foreign countries, according to announcement of the Post Office Department.

Since October 16 the Post Office Department has shipped 21,033 bags of mail for Europe from the foreign mails station at New York city. Out of this, 1,600 bags were sent via Montreal for Great Britain and points served by Breat Britain; 3,800 bags were sent via Boston to Great Britain and countries served by Great Britain; 5,633 were sent on the transport Northern Pacific from New York to Brest, for France and countries served through France, and 10,000 bags were sent to Germany October 24 on the steamer Buttonwood sailing for Hamburg from New York.

Incoming mails to New York from European points are handled through Halifax and thence by train to New York.

The foreign mail station at New York is practically cleared up of all foreign mail.

ORDER AFEECTING GASOLINE PUMPS.

Allowing the companies four months in which to make new contracts in harmony with its orders, the Federal Trade Commission has ordered three gasoline distributing concerns to cease and desist from leasing gasoline pumps and tanks to retail dealers which will not yield them a reasonable return on their investment, or to enter into agreements with dealers providing that they shall not dispense from tanks and pumps, so leased, gasoline of competing companies. The concerns are: Iowa Oil Company, Dubuque, Iowa; C. L. Smith Oil and Gasoline Co., St. Louis, and Sinclair Refining Company, Chicago.

Each company also was directed to file with the commission 20 days after expiration of the four months period a statement explaining the changes in contract it had effected with its dealers.

GRADED BUTTER PRICES HIGHER.

The United States Department of Agriculture provides a butter-inspection service on the New York, Chicago, Boston, Philadelphia, and Minneapolis markets. This service is not compulsory, but it is valuable to producers or dealers who market butter of superior quality as the "official once over" guarantees the quality of the product and correlates it to its selling price. One day recently a 63-pound tub of butter at one of the markets scored 87 and sold for 50 cents a pound, or a total of $31.50, as compared with another similar weight tub of butter which scored 93 and sold at 63 cents a pound, or for $39.69. The higher-scoring butter commanded a gross price $8.79 higher than that of its lower scoring mate. It pays creamery men to make the best grade of butter possible and then to market it on the scored basis in order to realize its full worth.

DON'T WASTE FUEL IN DAIRY.

Many factory operations of the dairy industry require the use of heat, although they demand little power. As exhaust steam contains about 90 per cent of its original heat, it can be advantageously used in pasteurizing milk and cream, and in sterilizing dairy equipment in the average commercial plant, according to specialists of the United States Department of Agriculture. They advise that all dairy factory men utilize this waste steam during the current winter, when fuel may be scarce and high in price. Information on how to use steam effectively will be furnished free of charge when request is made to the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

REMOVAL OF EXTRA TAX ON COTTON AND COTTON MANUFACTURES IN SPAIN.

A cablegram from Commercial Attache Jones, Madrid, states that the special tax on cotton and cotton manufactures imported into Spain, imposed by Royal Order of May 30, 1918, will not be in effect after December 4, 1919.

Government Supplies For Sale

Unserviceable Motor Equipment.

The Director of Sales announces the dates and locations at which the Motor Transport Corps will hold, in the immediate future, auction sales of used passenger cars, trucks, ambulances, motorcycles, and side cars. These vehicles in their present condition are unserviceable for Government use, but many of them can, with proper repairing, be made perfectly usable. The appended list contains the dates of the auctions which have been arranged already; the camp, storage yard or city at which each will be held; and general classification of vehicles which will be offered at each auction.

The Motor Transport Corps has sold to date through public auctions approximately 1,800 motor vehicles which were unserviceable for further Government use. It will announce, from time to time through the press, further offering of unserviceable equipment.

Inquiries relative to the sales embraced in the appended list should be directed to the Motor Transport officers detailed to the camps or posts at which these sales are to be held.

NOVEMBER 4.

Little Rock, Ark.—Trucks, busses, trailers (Numbers not given).

NOVEMBER 10.

Chapman Field, Fla.—Touring cars, trucks (Numbers not given).

Fort Bayard, N. Mex.—Touring cars, trucks (Numbers not given).

Camp Dodge, Iowa.—Ambulance, 1; truck, 1; motorcycle and side car.

Railroad Pick Handles.

The Director of Sales announces that the Surplus Property Division of the Office of Quartermaster General of the Army is offering for sale, under sealed proposals, 310,920 railroad pick handles, stored at Washington, D. C., and at Jeffersonville, Ind., bids for which will be opened in the Office of the Surplus Property Division, Munitions Building, Washington, D. C., at 10 o'clock on the morning of November 17, 1919.

These handles are 36 inches long and are made of straight-grained hickory, oak and ash woods. They are offered for sale with the understanding that the Government may deliver any or all classes of these woods.

There are 185,920 handles stored in Washington, D. C., on which bids for 60 or more will be considered. They may be inspected before bids are submitted by applying to the Surplus Property Officer, Zone Supply Office, 17th and F Streets, Washington, D. C.

The remaining 125,000 handles are stored at Jeffersonville, Ind., and bids for 72 or more of this lot will be considered. Inspection of them may be made by applying to the Surplus Property Officer, Zone Supply Office, Jeffersonville, Ind.

Further information regarding the terms of sale may be obtained from the Surplus Property Officer, Zone Supply Office, in any of the following cities, in addition to Washington and Jeffersonville: Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Newport News, Atlanta, New Orleans, San Antonio, El Paso, Chicago, St. Louis, Omaha and San Francisco.

Nails.

The Ordnance Department Salvage Board, through the district office at the Old Hickory Powder Plant, Jacksonville, Tenn., is offering for sale, under sealed proposals, approximately 422,000 pounds of nails, bids for which will be opened by the Commanding Officer, Old Hickory Powder Plant, Jacksonville, Tenn., at 11 o'clock Tuesday morning, November 4, 1919.

These nails are of various sizes and kinds and have been divided for the convenience of bidders into 350 lots, ranging in quantity from single kegs, of approximately 100 pounds, to 50 kegs. Some of the nails are described as being in good condition and are classed as "First New." Others are termed "Second New," and are in serviceable condition, though showing damage by exposure to the weather.

Bids for all lots or any single lot will be considered. Proposals must be accompanied by bond or certified check amounting to 10 per cent of the total bid, and should be made payable to the Commanding Officer, Old Hickory Powder Plant, Jacksonville, Tenn.

Anvils.

The Director of Sales announces that the Surplus Property Division of the Office of the Quartermaster General of the Army is offering for sale two lots of blacksmiths' anvils. One lot, consisting of 333 anvils, located at Washington, D. C., is offered for sale under sealed proposals which will be opened at 10 o'clock on the morning of November 19, 1919, in the Office of the Surplus Property Division, Munitions Building, Washington, D. C. The other lot, embracing 340 anvils stored at Governor's Island, will be sold by negotiation. Bids for one or more of either lot will be considered.

The stock at Washington consists of 100-pound anvils. These may be inspected before bids are submitted by applying to the Surplus Property Officer, Zone Supply Office, 17th and F Streets, Washington, D. C. Further information relative to these anvils and forms on which bids must be submitted may be obtained from the Surplus Property Division, Munitions Building, Washington, D. C., or from the Surplus Property Officer, Zone Supply Office, in any of the following cities: Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Newport News, Atlanta, New Orleans, El Paso, San Antonio, Chicago, Jeffersonville, Ind., St. Louis, Omaha, and San Francisco.

The anvils at Governor's Island, none of which have been packed, weigh approximately 73 pounds each. They may be inspected at point of storage by applying to the Surplus Property Officer, Zone Supply Office, 461 Eighth Avenue, New York. That office will furnish, on application, full information relative to methods of negotiation.

Ordnance Brass and Steel.

The Director of Sales announces that the Ordnance Department Salvage Board, through the district offices of the Ordnance Department at Boston, Philadelphia, Bridgeport, Conn., and Cleveland, is offering for sale, under sealed proposals, large quantities of brass and steel in miscellaneous lots and grades, bids for which will be opened on the following dates:

November 3, 1919, by the District Ordnance Office, 19 Portland Street, Boston, Mass.: Approximately, 13,417 pounds of brass rod and brass scrap.

November 3, 1919, by the District Ordnance Office, 1710 Market Street, Philadelphia, Pa.: Approximately, 118,000 cold rolled, dead soft steel in coils; approximately, 225,000 pounds of sheet steel; and 50,000 pounds of strip steel.

November 4, 1919, by the District Ordnance Office, 1710 Market Street, Philadelphia, Pa.: 3,700 pounds of sheet iron; 500 pounds of ribbon brass and 450 pounds of sheet copper.

November 4, 1919, by the District Ordnance Office, 945 Main Street, Bridgeport, Conn.: 370,248 pounds of brass; 1,536,943 pounds of brass in coils, in four lots; 33,018 pounds of brass rods in two lots; 61,918 pounds of brass cups in two lots; 83,332 pounds of brass bars, 867,516 pounds of hot-rolled steel; 2,395,838 pounds of bar-stock steel; 464,628 pounds of special shape steel; 502,468 pounds of hot-drawn steel; and 150,000 pounds of spring steel.

November 6, 1919, by the District Ordnance Office, 2036 East 22d Street, Cleveland, Ohio: 300 tons of iron ore; 380,524 pounds of brass discs.

November 11, 1919, by the District Ordnance Office, 1710 Market Street, Philadelphia, Pa.: 10,201 pounds of one-pass cold-rolled black sheet steel.

Information regarding the grade of material, the quantities available, the location and the details of sale may be obtained from the District Ordnance Offices at the addresses given above. Permission to inspect the materials also may be obtained from the district offices before bids are submitted.

In addition to the above offerings, which are for sale by sealed bids, the District Ordnance Offices mentioned have quantities of various materials and equipment which are for sale by negotiation. The offerings include iron and steel, brass, bronze and copper, chemicals and lubricants and such factory and shop equipment as planers, presses, millers, tapping machines, etc.

SUGAR CANE CROPS MENACED.

The mosaic disease of sugar cane, the presence of which has recently been discovered in Louisiana and other Southern States, presents a menace which calls for immediate concerted action on the part of the cane growers, according to the Bureau of Plant Industry of the United States Department of Agriculture, which has just completed an extensive survey of infected areas and has investigated the various methods of controlling the disease.

Cuttings taken from diseased stalks invariably produce diseased plants and careless importation of diseased seed cane is practically sure to increase the spread of the disease, investigations show. Consequently, indifference in the matter of seed-cane selection, the department scientists declare, may result in very severe losses to sugarcane growers.

The greatest importance, therefore, is attached to the recommendations of the department with regard to securing proper seed cane. The first and essential step at this time is the complete elimination of diseased plants. In the spring of the year the malady frequently can be checked by roguing in fields where it has not obtained a strong foothold. Roguing consists of pulling out infected plants, root, stem, and branch. These diseased plants usually wilt, and so are no longer a source of infection. But in wet weather they should be burned or otherwise destroyed, else they may sprout. Where the disease is very abundant roguing is out of the question, and all plants, therefore, should be allowed to mature, after which they should be ground and the stubble plowed up and killed.

Such treatment means that seed for replanting must be imported. Here the growers are urged to exercise the greatest care. Fortunately there is still an abundance of healthy stock in Louisiana and other cane sections of the United States. The United States Department of Agriculture will furnish information as to the nearest and most accessible source of clean seed for any region. Data have also been secured on the prevalence of other diseases and insect pests so that reasonable security against the spread of other maladies is assured.

The immediate problem confronting the scientists in this fight is how to help the cane growers identify the disease. While the general appearance of diseased plants suggests a mottling of the leaves resembling tobacco mosaic, it is difficult to indicate verbally the characteristics which distinguished this disease from others attacking the cane. As soon as the lithographing of a series of colored illustrations is completed, the United States Department of Agriculture will distribute in the affected regions an illustrated bulletin, with the aid of which one can readily ascertain whether or not an unnatural appearance of plants indicates the presence of the mosaic disease. This bulletin, which will be ready within a few days, tells in detail how to check the spread of mosaic disease.

PERSONAL CONTACT DEPARTMENT

MEN DOING BUSINESS IN WASHINGTON SHOULD LEARN WHO ARE THE FRIENDS OF THOSE WITH WHOM THEY DEAL. THIS PAGE CONTAINS VALUABLE SUGGESTIONS TO THOSE DESIRING TO MAKE BETTER PERSONAL CONTACTS.

The Secretary of State and Mrs. Lansing will entertain in their home on Eighteenth Street, which is the home built by the parents of this hostess, with a seating capacity of 40 covers.

The Vice President and Mrs. Marshall have returned, for the winter, to the Willard, where they have spent the past several seasons.

Mrs. Redfield, wife of the retiring Secretary of Commerce, was at home last Wednesday for the last time in Washington, having reserved the other Wednesdays of this month to give her friends an opportunity to say good-bye. She and Mr. Redfield are returning next week to their home in Brooklyn.

The retiring Secretary of Commerce and Mrs. Redfield were guests of honor at dinner recently of Judge Martin A. Knapp. Covers were laid for 12. Last Sunday Secretary and Mrs. Redfield were the guests of honor at dinner of Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Wilson at Hollin Hall Farm, Va. The other guests were former Governor and Mrs. Merriam, Gen. and Mrs. Arthur Murray, and Mr. and Mrs. Loree, of New York. Mr. and Mrs. Wilson are living in the old "spinning house" of the estate while their new home, a modern Hollin Hall, is being completed.

Mrs. Marshall, wife of the Vice President, occupied a box at a recent concert of the Philadelphia Orchestra and had, among her guests, Mrs. W. W. McChord, Mrs. Thomas F. Walsh, Mrs. J. A. Dougherty, Mrs. Frank S. Hight, and Miss Laura Harlan. Miss Margaret Wilson occupied the presidential box, and had with her Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Newman.

Mrs. Daniels, wife of the Secretary of the Navy, last week sent out invitations for a reception and tea on Thursday afternoon, October 30, in honor of the delegates to the International Congress of Working Women.

Dr. and Mrs. Charles W. Eliot have been the guests of Col. and Mrs. William Cary Sanger at their home on R Street. Dr. Eliot came to Washington for the recent industrial conference, to which he was a delegate.

Mr. Stephen T. Mather entertained the Secretary of the Interior. Mr. Lane, and Mr. John C. Shaffer, of Chicago, at luncheon recently at the Garden Tea House.

The Secretary of War and Mrs. Baker went to New York recently to attend a recital there of Mr. Ralph Leopold, brother of Mrs. Baker. He will appear here in November at an evening concert.

Mrs. Gard, wife of the representative from Ohio, entertained a small company at luncheon last week in her apartment at the Willard.

Mrs. William Gibbs McAdoo, youngest daughter of the President, who has been at the White House for a week, returned last week to her home in New York.

Mrs. Wilson entertained at tea the King and Queen of Belgium, very quietly, at the White House last week.

Senator James D. Phelan entertained a dinner party on the evening of October 23 in compliment to a number of his California friends, including Mrs. de Latour, of San Francisco, who is here for a visit of several days.

For the evening of October 24 Mr. and Mrs. Louis Titus entertained a small party at dinner in honor of Mrs. de Latour.

The French Ambassador went to New York last Monday to attend the memorial exercises to be held in New York in honor of the sixty-first anniversary of the birth of Theodore Roosevelt.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles L. Sturtevant entertained at dinner, on the evening of October 23, in honor of the former's daughter, Miss Ruth Sturtevant and Mr. Curtis Ripley Smith, whose marriage took place Saturday, October 25.

Mr. and Mrs. John H. Hewson had as their guests recently Gen. and Mrs. Avery D. Andrews, of New York. Gen. Andrews served on Gen. Pershing's staff during the war, and while he was abroad last winter Mrs. Andrews made her home here. Mrs. Andrews was the daughter of Gen. Schofield.

Commander and Mrs. Emory Winship entertained a small company at dinner on the evening of October 25 for Capt. Knox Maddox, who recently returned from Europe and is en route to the West. Other guests included Col. and Mrs. Pratt, Maj. and Mrs. Scott, Mr. and Mrs Effingham Townsend, Mr. and Mrs. Biddle, and Miss O'Connor.

Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Adams, of Dallas, Tex., who came to Washington recently to spend the winter, have taken the residence, 1710 Twenty-first Street, which was formerly occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Richard Crane.

Mr. and Mrs. David Pelton Moore, formerly of Washington, now of Arcturus, Fairfax County, Va., were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. James Bernard Regan, of New York, at a dinner recently, given by Mr. and Mrs. Regan, prior to their departure for Europe. Mr. Moore will accompany Mr. Regan to Great Britain, Belgium, France, and Italy in a legal and confidential position and expects to return to this country on or before the first of the new year.

Vice Admiral William H. G. Bullard. director of naval communications, and Mrs. Bullard have returned to the city after an absence of several months in Europe, where the admiral has been on a special mission.

Senator and Mrs. Miles Poindexter have, as their guests, their son and nephew, Lieut. Gale A. Poindexter, U. S. N., and Lieut. L. E. Kelly, U. S. N., who is stationed in Boston.

Lieut. Poindexter returned a few days ago from Constantinople and is visiting his parents while awaiting orders.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph E. Davies recently had as their guest Mr. Paul S. Reinsch, former United States Minister to China.

Mr. Archibald Rayner, son of Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Rayner, left Washington recently for Liverpool, England, where he will be connected with the United States consular office.

Mr. and Mrs. Bernard Baruch entertained a small company at dinner recently at the Shoreham Hotel. Among the guests were Admiral and Mrs. Grayson and Mr. Raymond T. Baker.

Col. Edward T. Brown, accompanied by his daughter, Miss Marjorie Brown, has returned to Washington after spending some time in Virginia with his family.

Following is a list of delegates from various countries to the International Congress of Working Women, which was convened here last week:

France—Mlle. Georgette Bouillott, Mme. Jeanne Bouvier.

Japan—Dr. Tomo Inonye.

Poland—M. Constantia Olschsoska, Mlle. Felixa Konopska, M. Sophie Dobrzanka, M. Yadwaga Lukasenk, Dr. Melina Bornstein.

Switzerland—Frau Huni.

Sweden—Dr. Alma Sundquist.

Belgium—Berthe Delalieux, Victorie Cappe.

British Empire—Margaret Bondfield, Mary MacArthur.

Czecho-Slovakia—M. Marie Majerova, M. Louisa Landova-Stychova.

Italy—Mrs. Casartelli Cabini.

Argentine—Dr. Alicia Moreau.

Canada—Miss Katherine Derry.

United States—Mrs. Raymond Robins, Mary Anderson, Agnes Nestor, Henrietta Christman, Fannie O'Cohen, Julia O'Connor, Leonora O'Reilly, Maud Schwartz, Rose Schneiderman, Mrs. Lois B. Rantoul.

PROPERTY OF PENNA. STATE LIBRARY, NOT TO BE TAKEN FROM THE LIBRARY

United States Bulletin

CONTINUING the Work of the OFFICIAL BULLETIN Established Under Order of THE PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES, May 10, 1917, With Additional Data Concerning Government Activities and the Officials Controlling the Same. Issued EVERY MONDAY, Under the Direction of ROGER W. BABSON, President and Publisher.

VOL. 1. No. 34. WASHINGTON, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1919. $12.00 A YEAR

WHAT'S HAPPENING IN WASHINGTON

The end of the protracted debate on the peace treaty and the league covenant that has been going on in the Senate for months at last seems to be approaching. Action on all proposed amendments was obtained last week, and this week the Senate starts in upon the discussion of the reservations that have been reported from the committee. As these cover much of the ground gone over during consideration of amendments, it is not thought much time will be required for debate. Pressure is being brought to bear upon the leaders in the treaty fight from within both parties for final action.

Railroad Bill.

The railroad reorganization bill reported by Chairman Cummins awaits action, and Senator Cummins is pressing it as imperative necessity before the adjournment of the present session. Railroad Director Hines has told Congress that it will require several weeks even after legislation is enacted to arrange for turning the roads back to private management and control. Senator Cummins, urging in the Senate last week that the treaty be disposed of and railroad legislation taken up, declared he had good reason to believe the President had not changed his mind about turning the roads back on January 1 of the coming year. What that meant for the roads without legislation was the picture Senator Cummins drew as an argument for immediate action.

Railroad Reorganization.

The House Interstate Commerce Committee has practically completed its measure for railroad reorganization, but in that body some of the more drastic features of the Senate measure have been either eliminated entirely—like the anti-strike provisions — or modified. Chairman Esch announced that the bill would be reported to the House this week. The Interstate Commerce Committee by a margin of one vote struck from the sub-committee draft of the reorganization bill the section giving to the Interstate Commerce Commission authority over coastwise and international water carriers.

Would Check Coal Strike.

Chairman Kenyon, of the Labor Committee, introduced a resolution under which a special presidential commission would be appointed to attempt to bring about arbitration of the present coal strike.

Labor Situation.

The labor situation continued to be the subject of discussion in both Houses, and in almost every instance the coal strike was condemned.

Explosive Regulation Act.

Secretary Lane asked Congress for an appropriation of $160,000 for the enforcement of the explosive regulation act. In his letter to Congress he called attention to the fact that a rigid enforcement of the law was necessary "in view of the present industrial unrest."

Resolutions on Strike Trouble.

A number of resolutions bearing upon the strike and labor situation have been introduced in both Houses. In the Senate, Senator Hoke Smith, of Georgia, in a speech advocated legislation that would be designed to protect the public against strikes which produce general disturbance and hardship and which involve the general public welfare. He drew a distinction between strikes of this character and strikes growing out of disputes merely between employers and employees.

LATEST COAL FIGURES.

Secretary Lane furnishes the United States Bulletin the latest coal production figures reported to him by the Geological Survey. In the week ended October 25 the bituminous mines of the country shipped 13,117,500 tons or a daily output of 2,136,250 tons. These preliminary figures indicate that the last full week before the strike was probably the best on record, not even excepting the high mark set in July, 1918. Indeed such a weekly output if continued for a full year would give our annual production of 685,000,000 tons as compared with 576,000,000 actually mined in 1918.

This fortunate addition of 13,000,000 tons to the coal supply fulfills the promise of an adequate car supply made by the Railroad Administration in view of the fuel crisis. Again the coal industry has shown what it can do with a good supply of cars and the mine workers doing their part of the world's work.

Would Operate Coal Mines.

In the House, Mr. Baer, of North Dakota, introduced a resolution authorizing the President to take over and operate the coal mines under a wage agreement with the miners until the dispute between the miners and the coal operators is adjusted. A similar resolution was submitted by Mr. Burke, of Pennsylvania, which provides for government of the mines for one year, as as long as in the judgment of the President may be necessary.

Assures of Support.

By a unanimous vote in both Houses the resolution of Senator Thomas, of Colorado, assuring the administration of support in maintaining order during the "present industrial emergency" was agreed to. In the discussion, Senator Pomerene, of Ohio, in which State 40,000 went out on strike, declared that the issue really is whether the miners were to control the Government in this matter or the Government control the miners and their leaders.

Treaty Labor Section.

Another aspect of the labor question arose in connection with the treaty, Senator La Follette moving to strike out the labor sections. The discussion indicated a belief that these sections constituted a menace to American labor and to American industry. At the request of the Attorney General the Senate Labor Committee made a favorable report on the bill, already passed in the House, providing for the deportation and permanent exclusion from the United States of alien anarchists.

Shipping Situation.

The shipping situation and the outlook for the future is attracting the attention of the Senate Committee on Commerce. Chairman Jones, of Washington, addressed the Senate at length on the subject last Tuesday, advocating a huge shipping program for the United States in order that it may be assured the ability to compete with other great nations in the contest for foreign trade. Two bills dealing with the general subject were introduced and are now under consideration by the Senate committee, and similar measures have been submitted to House committees.

Sugar Bill.

The McNary bill, which would continue Federal control over sugar during 1920, and with authority granted to buy the crops of that year, was reported to the Senate and placed on the calendar with a view to early action.

Regulation of Rates.

The conference report was agreed to on the bill to restore to the Interstate Commerce Commission its prewar power to regulate rates. The measure is now in the hands of the President.

The sentiment in the Senate about taking from the President at present any of the war powers granted him was shown in the reporting adversely

by a unanimous vote of two bills designed to repeal or to modify the espionage act.

Government Refund.

Without debate the Senate passed the administration bill authorizing the creation of a ocrporation to refund to the Government the $225,000,000 advanced to the railroads for new equipment and other betterments during the period of Federal control.

Ask Shipping Report.

The Senate Commerce Committee, by resolution, asked the Shipping Board for a full and detailed report of its activities since it was created.

Levees in Louisiana.

The Mississippi River Commission recommended to Congress the construction of about 100 miles of levees in Louisiana as the most feasible plan for the protection of 900,000 acres of land.

The House finally disposed of the oil-land leasing bill and sent it to conference.

To Complete Nitrate Plant.

The Secretary of War asked Congress for an additional appropriation of $12,000,000 for the completion of the nitrate plant at Muscle Shoals, Ala., upon which the Government has spent upwards of $70,000,000. This plant would be used in war time to produce chemicals for the manufacture of explosives, but would be adapted to the production in peace times of large quantities of nitrates for use as fertilizers for agricultural lands.

Food-Control Act.

Attorney General Palmer, in a letter to the Speaker, urged legislation to extend the provisions of the food-control act for a period of six months after proclamation of peace "because present conditions in the country make it important that war-time legislation should be continued in force."

Deceptive Containers.

The House Agricultural Committee reported favorably on an amendment to the pure-food act prohibiting the use of deceptive packages and containers for food and requiring that all must be completely filled.

International Labor Conference.

The International Labor Conference, authorized under the peace treaty, convened in the Hall of Americas, Pan American Building. The Secretary of the United States Department of Labor presided. Thirty-six nations were represented. In his address of welcome, Secretary Wilson said, in part: "The questions with which this organization as a continuing body will have to deal constitute the great unsolved, but not unsolvable, problem of spiritual and material development. From the days when Moses acted as the spokesman, the agent, the walking delegate for the brickmakers of Israel until the present time the relationship that should exist between the workers and their employers, the best means of securing the acme of production while safeguarding those who toil and the equitable distribution of that which has been produced have been ever-present questions. Upon the proper solution of these questions depends the future progress of the world. * * * No one can expect that we can build over night the machinery that will move us from the chaos of today to the universal justice, harmony and happiness contained in our ideals. We must proceed by the slow process of experiment; of building one thought upon another; of discarding that which is found to be bad and retaining that which is good. * * * To you is intrusted the scientific analysis of the labor question. On the accuracy with which you consider all of the elements will depend the value of the results. * * * This institution represents the first concerted effort on the part of the nations of the earth to deal with the problems of labor in a comprehensive manner."

Director General Barrett, of the Pan American Union, welcomed the delegates to the building and outlined the functions of union as, in effect, a successful League of Nations.

The Italian delegation offered a resolution thanking the Government of the United States for its hospitality to the first conference of the kind in world history. Seconded and carried unanimously.

The Italian delegation moved that Secretary Wilson be asked to appoint delegates representing American employers and workers to sit with the conference. Seconded by the Canadian delegation and carried unanimously.

The question of admission of German and Austrian delegations was discussed. Louis Guerin, France, stated that he understood the Germans were to be seated after the close of the labor conference, and that action by the conference was unnecessary. Leon, Jouhaux, representing French workers, stated that M. Guerin had misunderstood the attitude of the Supreme Council of the Peace Conference. By a vote of 71 to 1 the conference decided to admit German and Austrian delegations to full membership. The negative vote was cast by M. Guerin.

Following the decision to admit German and Austrian delegations, R. H. Elizalde, of Ecuador, moved to invite Mexico to participate in the conference. Johan Castberg, of Norway, then asked whether Finland was to be admitted. Under the rules of the conference, both questions were deferred.

Vice presidents chosen by the conference are G. N. Darnes, member of British Parliament, who will represent the Government group; Jules Carlier, of Belgium, Employers' group; and M. Jouhaux, of France, Labor group.

Selection of Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, as unofficial labor delegate of the United States to the conference was announced.

The following permanent officers were elected: Chairman, Secretary W. B. Wilson, nominated by Arthur Fontaine, of France, seconded by G. H. Stuart Bunning, of England; vice presidents, George N. Barnes, of England, Government group; Jules Cartier, of Belgium, Employers' group; and Leon Jouhaux, of France, Labor group. H. D. Butler, of England, was elected secretary general.

International Congress of Working Women.

The first International Congress of Working Women convened in an auditorium of the New National Museum. Mrs. Raymond Robins, chairman, in an address of welcome, stated that it was fitting that women of the world should choose the present time to accept and resume responsibilities, inasmuch as they are builders of the race, and there can be no compromise with their exploitation, with long hours, low wages unemployment, no poverty arising out of social conditions. A simple legislative program prepared by the Labor Commission of the Peace Conference is to come before the Congress for consideration.

Miss Mary Anderson, secretary of the Congress and chief of the Women's Bureau of the Departmment of Labor, read messages from organizations of women in Sweden, Belgium, Norway, England, Denmark, Montevideo, and the State of Missouri.

Greetings from 10 Nations in addition to the United States represented in the Congress were presented by delegates from France, Blegium, the British Empire, Argentina, Japan, Poland, Canada, Italy, Sweden, and Czechoslovakia.

Miss Mary Van Kleeck, of the Russell Sage Foundation, condemned both radicals and conservatives who are extremists. advocating a middle course in meeting social and industrial problems.

M. Loska, of Italy, ountlined provisions of the Italian eight-hour day law, effective February, 1919, which regulates the labor of 600,000 agricultural workers, 200,000 of whom are women, as well as industrials. Mlle. Georgette Bouillot, speaking of conditions in France, said that although the eight-hour law for certain industries did not come into operation until October 1, 1919, it had been in effect practically since its passage in April, 1919.

Miss Jane Addams, who has recently returned from the International Conference in Switzerland, reported discussion of women's and children's labor and said it was high time to consider these problems. Mrs. Raymond Robins was elected permanent chairman of the Congress; Mme, Jeanne Bouvier, of France; Mrs. Katherine Derry, of Canada, and Mme. Lukasenka, of Poland, vice presidents. Miss Maud Swartz was elected secretary. The committee on credentials reported the seating of delegates.

Coal Strike Situation.

Announced from Indianapolis that the strike of bituminous miners went into effect October 31, with national headquarters of United Mine Workers of America silenced by restraining order issued by Judge A. B. Anderson, of Federal district court.

Samuel Gompers, president of the

(Continued on page 3.)

MARKETS OF THE FAR EAST

There is an increasing demand for milking machines in Australia, and a large number of those in use are manufactured locally and in New Zealand. All local factories send out mechanics to keep the machines in operating order. The most popular machines are those that milk two, three, four, or five cows at one time, and capable of milking about 18, 25, 35, and 45 cows per hour, respectively. A 10 per cent ad valorem duty is collected on milking machines shipped into Australia.

Tractors in Philippines.

The Bureau of Agriculture of the Philippine Islands is planning a demonstration of tractors, which are now on the Manila market, to show that these machines can be economically employed for the preparation of uplands for food crops, including upland rice. It is proposed to plow, disk, and harrow 500 acres of land at the Alabang agricultural station. The land, after being prepared, is to be rented to persons living in the vicinity of the agricultural station, who are to plant, cultivate, and harvest the crops.

Except for the formality of a license, there are at present no restrictions on the exportation of tapioca from the Dutch East Indies. It is possible, however, that some restrictions may be placed on shipments of foodstuffs during the period from December to April, in order to avoid a food shortage at home.

First Chinese Coal to America.

What is said to be the first shipment of Chinese coal to the American Continent was made in June, when 1,600 tons were shipped from Chinwangtao to Alaska. The price of the coal was reported to be $7 per ton f. o. b. Chingwangtao, and was bought by a canning plant at Bristol Bay, Alaska.

The Tientsin licorice trade, which seemed to be thriving during 1917 and 1918 has ceased. The Mesopotamia, Turkey and South Russia sources of supply have recaptured the market, because the licorice produced there can be sold at a much cheaper price, according to a report from Consul General P. S. Heintzleman, Tientsin.

Argentine Flour.

Flour milling is one of the best organized and most highly deevloped industries in Argentina, the total production of flour reaching nearly 1,000,000 tons per year. There are in existence about 370 mills, of which practically 70 are in the Provinces of Santa Fe and Cordoba. Argentina is now an exporter of flour to Brazil and other countries. One of the large mills, the name of which may be obtained by referring to file No. L. A. 5, is advertising in a prominent North American trade journal in the hope of being able to export flour to the United States.

Canvas Shoes in Mexico.

On account of the high prices of leather shoes, imported or made locally, a demand has arisen in Mazatland and other town in that consular district for canvas shoes with rubber soles. Both white and colored styles are popular, although the latter, such as tan and gray, seem to be the better sellers. Leather shoes of fair quality made locally for adults cost about $10 United States currency, while children's shoes are correspondingly high. Imported shoes are, of course, much more expensive because of transportation charges and customs duties. In addition to the lower price of the canvas shoes, the fact that they are very comfortable on the feet and sufficiently warm in the semitropical climate, even in the winter months, should contribute materially toward their coming into general use, particularly among the thousands of people who are too poor to buy leather shoes.

Large Bean Orders in Dairen.

Europe, which has been so long without its usual supply of fats, has placed large bean orders in the markets of Dairen, especially since March of this year, states Consul A. A. Williamson, Dairen, Manchuria. It is understood that the large shipments to Europe have not all gone forward on order, but some of them seem to have been placed on speculation in the belief that the European markets would pay good prices for a scarce commodity. It is reported, however, that several of the European Governments have placed maximum price regulations in force and the speculation cargoes, at least, are expected to result in losses. From January 1 to August 13, 1919, there were shipped from Dairen to Europe 62,093 short tons of bean oil and 96,039 short tons of beans.

Market in India for Candies.

There is a good market in British India for imported candies, especially such as caramels, if they can be packed so as to stand the warm and damp climate.

Sample of Posters Supplied to Industrial Plants with View to Promoting Harmony and Increasing Production

NO AMERICAN WORKER WILL ESPOUSE BOLSHEVISM WHEN HE REALIZES WHAT IT MEANS.

W. B. WILSON,
Secretary of Labor.

Information in regard to prices of posters, 12x18 inches, issued weekly for use in factories, etc., may be obtained by addressing J. R. Colburn, Care United States Bulletin, 10 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C.

What's Happening in Washington.

(Continued from page 2.)

American Federation of Labor, speaking for organized labor, declared the injunction in the coal strike case "can only result in creating new and more disturbing issues, which may not be confined solely to the miners."

Announced that the first stop toward a possible arbitration of differences between soft coal operators and approximately half a million miners in the coal strike was taken at a conference of the executive committee of Central Competitive Coal Field by adoption of a resolution welcoming investigation of the strike by a tribunal which President Wilson may appoint.

Mr. Redfield Resigns.

William C. Redfield retired November 1 as Secretary of Commerce, after serving six and one-half years as a member of President Wilson's Cabinet. Until appointment by the President of a successor to Mr. Redfield, Assistant Secretary of Commerce Edwin F. Sweet will be Acting Secretary of the Department.

Senate Gets Sugar Facts.

According to a cable message addressed to Senator Gronna, Chairman of the Agriculture Committee, by A. A. Carreno, president of the Cuban Sugar Manufacturers' and Planters' Association, nearly 400,000 tons of sugar now lies in Cuban warehouses contracted for but not paid for until it is removed. The committee now has before it a bill providing for the continuance of the United States Sugar Equalization Board, with authority again to purchase, as it did during the war, the Cuban sugar crop.

John H. Rosseter Resigns.

J. H. Rosseter, who since September of last year has been Director of Operations of the United States Shipping Board, has resigned his post, and in doing so relinquishes an office whose magnitude may be appreciated by the statement that it directly controls the greatest fleet ever operated by a single head. The British Navy is the most numerous of any that floats, but Great Britain's Sea Lord commands less than half the tonnage that is comprised in America's new merchant marine, whose operations Mr. Rosseter has been directing.

John E. Cushing, the Assistant Director of Operations, will succeed Mr. Rosseter as Director of the Division.

La Rue Brown has been appointed General Solicitor of the Railroad Administration to fill the position made vacant by the appointment of E. Marvin Underwood as General Counsel of the Railroad Administration.

Mexican Review estimates total British investments in Mexico at $1,000,000,000, Mexican gold, or $500,000,000 American gold. These includes $123,899,000 in oil, $150,695,000 in public utilities and $96,265,000 in mines.

United States Bulletin

Continuing the Work of The Official U. S. Bulletin Established May 10, 1917, Under an Order of the President of the United States. Published by the U. S. Bulletin Co. A Current History of the United States. Issued Every Monday.

Office: No. 10 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C. Tel. Main 2913.

The United States Bulletin is dedicated to the faithful presentation of the official acts of the Government that the people may know and understand precisely and accurately just what the Government is doing day by day. The Bulletin expresses no opinions, indulges in no conjecture or speculation.

The Bulletin is in itself a complete record of all the important activities of the United States Government through its various departments, Legislative, Judicial, and Executive. Official Orders, Statements, and Rulings printed textually as issued by accredited Government officials, and, therefore, an authoritative guide to the business interests of the Nation; a virtual necessity to the Government itself in acquainting the various departments with the official acts of one another; to the Judiciary; to the Manufacturers; Miners and Traders; to Corporations, Railroads, Steamship, Telegraph and Cable Companies; Exporters and Importers; to Diplomats, Consular Agents, Statesmen, and men of affairs generally, who wish to keep accurately informed of what the Government is doing and to preserve for reference authentic copies of public announcements issued by the Government's own officials and agents. Entered at the post office at Washington, D. C., as second-class mail matter —Edward S. Rochester Editor.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES BY MAIL.

One year	$12.00
One year, postage prepaid to foreign countries	15.00

Make all checks, money orders, and drafts payable to United States Bulletin, 10 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C.—C. B. Hardegen, Business Manager.

MOTOR TRANSPORT CORPS.

Announcement is made from Motor Transport Corps Headquarters of the appointment of William Tully Norton, late of the engineering force of the Republic Motor Truck Co., as Assistant Chief of the Engineering Branch.

The appointment of Mr. Norton is in line with the fixed policy of the Motor Transportation Corps from its organization, of drawing upon the automotive industry for expert technical personnel and of maintaining the closest possible relations with the manufacturing industry.

Mr. Norton's appointment completes the organization of the technical force of the Motor Transport Corps. The Engineering Branch, of which Capt. G. R. Young is chief, will now take up an extensive program of research and experimental work, one object of which is the development of standard Government specifications and tests for commercial parts and accessories of motor vehicles. The co-operation of the Bureau of Standards and the Society of Automotive Engineers is being invited in this important work, and the aid of manufacturers will be enlisted also, especially as to suggestions of improvements in the parts of standardized vehicles.

Latin American Business Conference

Broader and better trade arrangements with Latin American countries are expected to result from the Second Pan American Financial Conference, which will convene in Washington on January 12, 1920. The meeting will last one week, and the 21 republics of America will be represented by from 50 to 60 delegates.

This will be the second international financial conference called by the Secretary of the Treasury for the purpose of conferring with the financial authorities of the American Republics. The first was held in 1915. It will not deal with loans from one government to another, nor directly with loans obtained in the markets of the United States by the governments of Central and South America. The conference will be concerned solely with the establishing of a favorable basis for the coming together of financiers. It involves no official commitment for any of the governments represented.

Financial Requirements.

The financial requirements of the Latin American Republics at the present time and during the next few years will constitute the chief subject for discussion.

Means of permitting closer commercial and financial relations such as the removal of administrative and fiscal obstacles of a mere substantial harmony, or even uniformity of commercial law, will constitute an important, although secondary, part of the program. Finally, as in all Pan American conferences, the urgent question of better ocean and land transportation facilities and improved postal, wireless and cable facilities will come up for discussion. In this connection, the work of the International High Commission, the permanent standing committee which was established in 1915 to carry out the recommendations of the Financial Conference will take a leading part. It consists of national sections, each under the chairmanship of the Minister of Finance and all directed by a central executive council at Washington, consisting of the Secretary of the Treasury, John Bassett Moore and Dr. L. S. Rowe.

Seeking Loans Here.

The immediate future financial requirements of the American Republics are very extensive. In view of the enormous demands now being made for credit facilities in the United States from Europe and other quarters of the world, it is impossible for the Republics of Latin America to find all their requirements readily and economically met in the markets of the United States. With the joint application of the French and British Governments selling in United States markets at a rate equivalent to a 7½ per cent yield to the investor, the less rich and newer nations such as will be represented in the conference cannot obtain more reasonable terms than the old countries. Several Latin American Governments are seeking loans in the markets of the United States, while a great number of their public utility enterprises and major private undertakings are actively soliciting financial support, either for the purpose of legitimate expansion or for much-needed rehabilitation after four years' deprivation of necessary supplies. This is particularly the case with the railroads and power companies, as well as with the companies engaged in handling the great staple products.

Improved Banking Methods.

The problem of improved banking facilities for the representatives of the United States in Latin America also will come up for detailed discussion. At the present one bank has, either directly or through affiliated institutions, more than 20 branches in Latin America, while another is in control of at least six local financial institutions in Latin America. Other banks are opening branches or securing financial interest in existing institutions or establishing agencies suitable for the work which they carry on. An extension of United States facilities through a greater use of acceptances and other less widely known means of expanding credit without upsetting the equilibrium of exchange will naturally come in for discussion.

Exchange Conditions.

The present exchange situation in Latin America, which requires careful examination, will be one of the topics of primary importance at the conference. Agreements, whether unofficial as between banks or official as between governments in the form of guaranty of international clearings operation, will be studied and formulated or sanctioned by the conference before its adjournment. The hope is entertained that the conclusion of the International Gold Clearance Convention between the United States and a number of the other Republics will be brought to an advanced stage before the close of the conference. Exchange conditions have been improving rapidly during the past year, and it is not thought that much time would elapse before they will be entirely restored to normal, to the benefit of all concerned.

November 5, 1919.

Hon. Calvin Coolidge, Boston, Mass.

I congratulate you upon your election as a victory for law and order. When that is the issue all Americans stand together.

WOODROW WILSON.

Trade Commissioner Grady, at London, states that annual report of Port of London authority gives total net tonnage of vessels arriving and departing with cargoes and in ballast from and to foreign countries, British possessions, and coastwise during 1918 at 14,564,008 tons, compared with 40,082,282 tons in 1913 and 18,053,000 tons in 1917.

How Government is Handling Coal

The following is an outline for information of the procedure being followed in the handling of commercial coal diverted in accordance with instructions of the Director General under the authority conferred by the Fuel Administrator.

Bituminous coal, including lignite, taken and held in accordance with the instructions of the Director General of October 29 and 31, 1919, or thereafter, will be handled by the Director General and the Regional Directors through the agency of a Central Coal Committee at Washington and Regional Coal Committee, which will be established jointly by the Regional Directors and the Fuel Administration. Such Regional Coal Committee will comprise the following representatives: One appointed by the United States Fuel Administrator and such others as the Regional Director may select to handle in matters of purchase, distribution and accounting.

The bituminous coal held must be distributed only to those consumers who have no reserve supply and must have coal to meet their emergency needs.

The following order of preference shall govern the Regional Coal Committee in such distribution as they may make within their jurisdiction for emergency consumption in the United States and Canada: (a) Railroads. (b) Army and Navy, together with other Departments of the Federal Government. (c) State and County Departments and institutions. (d) Public utilities. (e) Retail dealers. (f) Manufacturing plants on War Industries Board's preference list. (g) Manufacturing plants not on War Industries Board's preference list. (h) Jobbers. (i) Lake. (j) Tidewater.

When commercial coal is diverted to other than original consignee promptly notify shipper and original consignee of each car and keep adequate record for later settlement.

Originating coal roads should hold a considerable portion of the commercial coal near coal waybilling points, available for prompt distribution.

Intermediate and terminal carriers should, as far as practicable, move commercial coal to, and hold it in the vicinity of, points most convenient for prompt rehandling and distribution.

Coal must not be delivered to commercial consumers either in accordance with the priority list (established in rule 2) or otherwise, except with specific authority from the Coal Committee having jurisdiction.

Regional Directors will immediately notify each railroad under Federal control of the Regional Coal Committee with which it shall deal.

Each railroad shall report at once to the Central Coal Committee and to the Regional Coal Committee the name, title, location and telephone address of the representative in whom this whole matter will be centered for that railroad.

In order that the Central Coal Committee may be informed of the requirements for coal in each region and of the necessity for transferring coal from one region to another, each Regional Coal Committee will make such daily reports to the Central Coal Committee as are provided for herein and may be called for from time to time. Each railroad (or each grand division of a railroad) shall report daily by wire to the Regional Coal Committee, to be received not later than 9 a. m., information as to its coal situation for the 24 hours ending at 1 a. m. that day.

Each Regional Coal Committee will report daily by wire to the Central Coal Committee, as promptly as information is available, a summary of the coal situation for the 24 hours ending at 1 a. m. that day.

Applications to Regional Coal Committees for delivery of coal to commercial consumers must be made through the railroad which will make delivery of the coal; such applications must show complete and accurate information with respect to the preferred nature of the requirements, the amount of coal which the applicant has on hand, and the amount which the applicant requires for the preferred use, together with the rate of consumption and the kind and size of the coal desired, all as set forth in Form C attached hereto.

Each Regional Coal Committee will apply a consecutive number to all orders authorizing the delivery of coal and compliance with such orders must be reported promptly by the railroad to the Regional Coal Committee.

Coal diverted for commercial uses shall be paid for in accordance with the Fuel Administrator's order dated January 14, 1918. In order to insure payments coal shall be diverted for commercial use to such applicants only who shall satisfy the Federal or General Manager of their financial responsibility or who shall deposit a certified check or other satisfactory security in such sum that will insure full payment for any coal furnished. The applicant shall make definite written obligation to pay the shipper for the coal promptly upon presentation of bill. The legal transportation charges, including war taxes, from mines to point of delivery to the applicant, will be collected on delivery in the usual way.

WOOL USED IN SEPTEMBER.

Manufacturers used about 60,000,000 pounds of wool, grease equivalent, in September, 1919, which represents the second largest monthly consumption during 1919, the figures for July, 1919, being 63,000,000 pounds, grease equivalent. The September, 1919, total exceeds that for the same month in 1918, by 2,000,000 pounds, and it is pointed out that in September last year the mills were busy with war contracts.

Totals by condition in pounds for September, 1919, as given by the Bureau of Markets, United States Department of Agriculture, were: Grease, 14,531,330; scoured, 6,692,371; and pulled, 1,762,260.

LIQUOR PERMITS.

During the duration of War Time Prohibition permits to use for manufacturing purposes or to sell for nonbeverage purposes distilled spirits and wines will not be issued except with the approval of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue. Applications for such permits must be filed on amended form 737 with the prohibition enforcement officer of the state in which the business is to be conducted. Unless the product in which the spirits or wines are to be used is a United States Pharmacopoeia or National Formulary Preparation sworn statements must accompany the application affirming that the product will neither be used nor sold for beverage purposes. The Prohibition enforcement officer will note his recommendation in the appropriate space and the application will be sent to the commissioner. A bond sufficient to insure compliance with the terms of the permit must accompany each application.

Officers To Be Chosen.

Federal Prohibition Enforcement Officers will be appointed by the commissioner under authority granted him in the National Prohibition Act. Col. lectors will act until such officers qualify and enter upon their duties.

Holders of permits issued prior to November 1, 1919, must give a new bond not later than December 1, 1919. Unless bonds are furnished the permits expire at that time. Permits issued prior to November 1, 1919, must be renewed when directed by the commissioner and cease to be effective if the holder fails to file an application on amended form 737 when called upon by the Prohibition Enforcement Officer. Holders of these permits when so called upon, may continue to operate until their application for a new permit is approved. Permits are non-transferable; may be revoked or canceled in whole or part at any time; and must be conspicuously posted in the place of business.

Only On Physician's Order.

Pharmacists holding permits may retail alcohol medicated according to standards of the Internal Revenue Bureau in quantities not exceeding one pint, and sell spirits and wines on physicians' prescriptions. Duly licensed physicians may obtain permits without giving bond for the purchase of not more than two quarts of alcohol or alcoholic preparations during a period of one year, by filing form 737 and executing a sworn statement that such alcohol or alcoholic preparation is to be used in the course of their professional practice, but if more than two quarts are purchased bond will be required. Physicians and pharmacists must keep records.

The War Department authorizes publication of the following information from the Office of the Chief of Staff: The Secretary of War directs that the gratuitous issue of decorations, medals, etc., as provided by law, shall include buttons for civilian wear and service ribbons.

BUSINESS ITEMS CONCERNING FOREIGN TRADE

IMPORTATION OF CITRUS FRUITS INTO AUSTRALIA.

The Government of the Commonwealth of Australia has announced that approval has been given for the importation of lemons and oranges from the United States to the extent of 33 1-3 per cent of the average quantity imported by each importer during the period from July 1, 1915, to June 30, 1918, or, at the option of the importer 33 1-3 per cent of the quantity imported during the year, July 1, 1917, to June 30, 1918. Importations will be subject to quarantine restrictions imposed as follows by proclamation:

Provided that citrus fruits may be imported from the States of Arizona and California subject to the condition that each consignment is accompanied by an official certificate dated and signed by a responsible officer of a government department of country or origin, giving name of State wherein grown, identifying the fruit, stating the quantity and certifying: (a) That the fruit was grown in the specified State; (b) that in the said State citrus canker does not exist; (c) that the consignment is free from citrus canker and from all other diseases. All plants belonging to a sub-family or tribe citratae shall be understood to be included by the term citrus. The citation of this proclamation may be given as Quarantine Proclamation No. 43.

COAL SORTAGE IN CZECHO-SLOVAKIA.

A cablegram from Vice Consul O'Hara, Trieste, states that local newspapers have published a telegram from the Austro-Italian frontier reporting a lack of coal in Bohemia. A meeting of representatives of Prague municipalities has requested an exchange on coal. This causes apprehension in Trieste among industrial enterprises which hope to get coal from Bohemia.

RECENT FRENCH LEGISLATION.

Recent French legislation includes a law extending for two years the privilege granted to foreign vessels of participating in commerce between France and Algeria. (Until May, 1915, all commerce between France and Algeria was under Government monopoly, no merchandise being transported except under the French flag. This law was suspended during the duration of the war, and is now further suspended.)

It is also provided that the law authorizing the use of saccharine and other artificial and chemical products for sweetening shall be prolonged. Since 1902, and until April, 1917, the importation and use of saccharine has been prohibited. The law of April 7, 1917, was for the duration of the war.

A law has been enacted authorizing Government aid for the French National Bank of Foreign Commerce.

The Journal Officiel recently published a note denouncing the French-British commercial arrangement of August 24, 1917, as modified May 15, 1919. These agreements, which cease operating October 27, 1919, provide for special concessions as regards import prohibitions.

GERMAN EXCHANGE REQUIREMENTS.

The requirement that imports into Germany be paid in marks unless a credit of two years is granted, or a similar requirement, is frequently used by the German Government as a condition precedent to the issue of an import license, especially for articles less urgently required. However, in consequence of the cancellation of the exchange ordinance, the German Government has no means of imposing such requirements as regards the importation of articles on the list of goods free from import restrictions.

FOREIGN INVESTMENTS IN ROUMANIA

Mr. St. Emilian, of the Roumanian Ministry of Industry and Commerce, in a recent publication pointed out that despite the size and wealth of the country, as well as the protectionist policy of the State and special laws for the development of national industries, Roumanian capital is relatively unimportant in industry. The great industrial enterprises which have been developed in Roumania and which are based upon the natural resources of the country belong almost exclusively to foreign capital. After calling attention to the probable cause of this state of affairs, which he ascribes mainly to the preference of Roumanian capital for the immediate returns which may be had from investment in purely commercial lines and real property, the author gives a table setting forth the relative importance of foreign investments in Roumania by nationalities. Of a total of more than 500,000,000 lei ($96,500,000 at normal exchange) invested by foreigners in Roumania, he shows that the Germans controlled 23.7 per cent; the Dutch 19.5 per cent; Great Britain, 18.8 per cent; Austria-Hungary, 12.9 per cent; Belgium, 11.3 per cent; France, 7.3 per cent; the United States, 4.8 per cent; Italy, 1.4 per cent; Bulgaria, 0.4 per cent. By far the greater part of this capital is invested in the petroleum industry, the only exception being in the case of Austria-Hungary, which had most of its capital invested in the exploitation of Roumanian forests; Belgium, which controls the sugar industry; and Bulgaria, which controls three small mechanical factories.

The author further calls attention to the fact that foreign capital represents 80.2 per cent of the total paid-up capital, both Roumanian and foreign, invested in industry in this country, and that Germany and Austria-Hungary were represented by 36.4 per cent of the total foreign capital so invested.

Mr. St. Emilian concludes by reminding Roumanian capitalists of their duty to place their money in Roumanian industries, thereby contributing to the creation of numerous industries which are lacking in Roumania, as well as to their "nationalization." He is careful to explain that by "nationalization of industry" he does not mean the complete exclusion of foreign capital, which is the conception of the phrase in certain quarters in Roumania.

CHANGES IN SWISS FOOD CONTROL.

Swiss newspapers announced that butter cards will be discontinued in Switzerland. It is estimated that the present butter production of the country, supplemented by the various large shipments already received of Danish butter, will render the butter ration card unnecessary for the coming winter.

Bread cards were discontinued September 1, 1919.

The suppression of the cheese ration card has been considered by the Federal office in charge of milk and milk distribution and a decision reached to continue the present system of cheese rationing as the recent period of dry weather has greatly reduced the production of cheese.

BRITISH IMITATION HAT VELOUR.

American visitors to England—especially women—have remarked upon the high prices of British millinery. Hats in the United Kingdom are very much higher priced than in the United States. This season the velour hat is again very popular, but, as velours are rather expensive, they are beyond the reach of women with little money to spend on dress. To meet this condition, an English hat manufacturer is placing on the market an imitation velour made of stiffened cotton flannelette.

The material for the manufacture of this particular style of hat is being turned out by a large textile firm in Manchester in great quantities. One of the directors of this firm said that thousands of yards of it are being ordered and the demand for it can barely be met. He exhibited several pieces of this flannelette, which, when brushed, has the appearance of a good grade of velour. He now has a man in the United States investigating the market to see what women's styles are going to be, and hopes to supply this material in large quantities to American hat manufacturers.

GOODS IN TRANSIT THROUGH ITALY.

Consul O'Hara has cabled from Triest that the official journal of the Venezia Galicia Government announces new changes in the decree concerning certificates or origin. Customhouses are authorized to permit free transit of all foreign goods except for Bolshevik Russia without requesting the exhibit of a certificate of origin. Goods subject to embargo still require export licenses, however, unless the bill of lading indicates the country of ultimate destination.

U. S. SHIPPING BOARD'S FUEL STATIONS

American steamships can soon make a circuit of the world without the need of taking fuel at other than American owned fuel stations. This applies to vessels steaming east from the Atlantic Coast or west from the Pacific seaboard.

The as yet unwritten history of this accomplishment dates from the time when war conditions developed an accute situation in the world's coal supply. During the early stages of the war, Great Britain put into effect a system of bunker license as a necessary military measure. The United States Shipping Board realized that after-war conditions might develop a situation with respect to coal supplies that would dictate the necessity of a modified application of bunker license at British stations. In that event we would have been at a serious disadvantage unless immediate steps were taken to assure unrestricted operation of our ships in the world's trade. To accomplish this it was necessary to have oil burning steamships, instead of coal burners, with a large steaming radius, and so far as practicable this to be fixed at a minimum of 10,000 miles. The British order of September 29, 1919, justified these apprehensions. But at that time we were ready.

Establishing Oil Stations.

The next task was to find suitable places for the establishment of fuel stations alone the trade lanes or adjacent to them. At the Panama Canal, the turn at the world's cross-road, facilities already existed and only required to be amplified. To take care of the east coast trade of South Africa, a station was erected at St. Thomas. This station, which had an initial capacity of 15,000 tons of storage, was opened on October 2.

Arrangements have been made for establishing a station at the Azores and another at Bizerta, a small French island off Tunis and located on the ocean highway to the Indies. Material has been assembled at Manila, where another large storage tank is to be located.

Looking to the Future.

"Despite what has been done," said J. H. Rosseter, Director of the Shipping Board's Division of Operations, "we feel we are still at the threshold of the major part of the question, this involving an increase in storage capacity of fuel stations and additional tank steamships for transporting oil to them. We must also take into account the fact that we must now carry oil to our Atlantic seaports, not only from Mexico, but from Texas and the Louisiana fields as well.

"Finally we must awake to the importance of encouraging the establishment of national interest in other known and probable oil regions of the world. For two years our British friends have been admirably directing their attention to new oil regions, notably those of Colombia, Venezuela and Ecuador, and also to the fields of the Levant in which it is surmised that the fields of Turkey promise results exceeding the output of the great fields of California, which the Turkish fields are said to resemble. It has become necessary for us to look far afield, to safeguard the future. The value of this great mineral wealth can fairly be stated as three to one for sea use as compared with use on land."

Oil Burning Ships.

The picture of what America accomplished during the war became familiar to all. But what America has been doing to convert to the needs of peace the great fleet it built for war has not been in the spotlight. The conversion of coal burning steamships into oil burners has attracted no more attention than has the quiet establishment of these stations for supplying them with fuel.

Today this Nation possesses a fleet of 486 oil burning steel steamships representing 3,798,733 deadweight tons of new construction. In addition there are 49 freighters of the oil burning type which have been reconveyed by the Shipping Board to their American owners, and still another group of 18 which have been sold by the Board and which are under the American flag. Of the 720 steel vessels under construction and contracted for, 636 are oil burners, these aggregating 4,691,659 deadweight tons. When the steel program has been completed there will be a total of 1,731 of the oil burning type under the American flag.

Imports of Great Britain.

Our new merchant marine was a by-product of the war and its creation brought with it this problem of bunker facilities, one that demanded immediate consideration, for upon its solution depended the success or failure of our re-entry upon the seas. Great Britain's control of the supplies of bunker coal along the main trade routes of the world has been one of the chief factors in the maintenance of her maritime supremacy. The other lies in the fact that the imports of Great Britain consist largely of produce and raw materials requiring a large amount of tonnage and that the British use coal for the outward voyage.

Coal does not command a high freight rate, but by carrying this product on their outward voyages, British ships are able to bring back raw materials at a rate that shows a profit for the round trip. After being worked into finished products by British labor, these imports are exported in British bottoms at rates remunerative to the ship operators, and so the cycle goes.

With the United States, shipping conditions are practically the reverse. The bulk of this Nation's trade comprises exports rather than imports; moreover, the goods moving in the export trade have been of a greater value than coal, and have borne a higher rate of freight. This American coal has not had a ballast value comparable to that of the British product.

With Shipping Board fuel stations established on the important trade routes, the enormous advantages which this fleet of oil burners will possess, may be summarized as follows:

Oil requires less bunker space than coal for a given steaming radius. It can be carried between double bottoms and in other places where neither coal nor cargo can be stored. The space usually given to coal can be occupied by freight-paying cargo. Bunkering can be effected with greater dispatch, and is not interfered with by darkness or the state of the weather. It is not attended with the dirt and other discomforts incident to coal bunkering. Labor and machinery are not required for handling ashes. Oil fuel eliminates stoking, thus reducing the size of the crew and labor costs. It possesses greater thermal efficiency than coal and reduces fuel costs. Uniform steam pressure easily maintained, thus insuring a steady rate of speed and reducing the deterioration of furnaces and boilers resulting from uneven temperature.

The total requirements for the United States merchant marine in 1919 have been estimated at 31,000,000 barrels.

FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS.

Aggregate increases of 71.9 millions in bill holdings and of 58.1 millions in net deposits and resulting decline of the reserve ratio from 48.7 to 47.9 per cent are indicated by the Federal Reserve Board's weekly bank statement just issued.

All classes of bills show higher totals than the week before, war-paper holdings by about 15 millions, other discounts by 31.4 millions, and bills purchased in the open market by about 25.5 millions. War-paper holdings of the Chicago bank include 28.9 millions of paper held under rediscount for other Federal reserve banks as against 43.1 millions the week before, while acceptance holdings of the Cleveland, Chicago, St. Louis, and San Francisco banks are inclusive of bills acquired from other Federal reserve banks. Treasury certificate holdings increased 0.7 million, though the circulation of Federal reserve bank notes, which are largely secured by these certificates, shows an increase for the week of 3.3 millions.

Government deposits went up 16.5 millions, members' reserve deposits 19.9 millions, other deposits, including foreign Government credits, fell off 1 million, while the "float" carried by the reserve banks shows a diminution of 22.8 millions. As a result, net deposits work out 58.1 millions in excess of the previous week's total. Federal reserve note circulation for the first time since July 25 shows a decline for the week. Gold reserves fell off 8.6 millions, of which 3.1 millions represents a reduction in the amount held at the Bank of England, while total cash reserves declined about 9 millions.

TRADE COMMISSION ORDERS.

The Federal Trade Commission today issued formal complaints charging unfair competition against 13 interstate road-machinery and street-paving companies. Alleged bribery of public officials is one of the charges of unfair competition which will be heard when the case goes to trial.

Ten of the concerns are cited in the complaints for alleged giving of gratuities such as meals, cigars, entertainment and the like, and for alleged secret paying of sums of money to public officials and employes of customers, and also for alleged payment of the expense of public officials for visits to the concerns' palnts for the inspection of road machinery. These gifts and payments, the complaints allege, were for the purpose of influencing public officials and the employes of their customers to recommend, purchase or contract to purchase road machinery, street-cleaning machinery or like products. The ten companies are:

The Good Roads Machinery Co., Kennett Square, Pa.; Acme Road Machinery Co., Village of Frankfort, N. Y.; Buffalo Steam Roller Co., Buffalo; Russell Grader Manufacturing Co., Minneapolis; the Austin-Western Road Machinery Co., Chicago; Charles Hvass & Co., Inc., New York city; J. D. Adams & Co., Indianapolis; Stockland Road Machinery Co., Minneapolis; The Barr Sales Co., Chicago, and Galion Iron Works and Manufacturing Co., Galion, Ohio.

Two other companies were cited for giving of gratuities and paying the traveling expenses of public officials.

They are: The Chamberlain Road Machine Co., Hutchinson, Minn., and the Barber Asphalt Paving Co., Philadelphia.

The Dyar Supply Co., Cambridge, Mass., was cited for giving of gratuities and the secret payment of sums of money to public officials and employes of customers.

The 13 concerns were directed to file answer with the Commission at Washington, December 22.

Declaring it has reason to believe that the United Typothetae of America, an association of 2,000 members, mostly employing printers, is coercing manufacturers into payment of bonuses and attempting to annul free price competition in the printing trade by setting up "standard" prices for its membership, the Federal Trade Commission has issued a formal complaint of unfair competition against the organization and seven of its officers.

The complaint sets forth that the United Typothetae of America has inaugurated a campaign known as the "Three-Year Plan," the object of which is to collect assessments from manufacturers and merchants selling paper, printing presses, type, ink and other supplies purchased by employing printers. This money, the complaint sets forth, was "to be applied to alleged educational purposes, but mainly to induce employing printers to use a uniform system of cost accounting and a standard price list compiled by the United Typothetae with the view of teaching the printer how to charge adequate prices for his work so that the alleged 'evils of ignorant and ruinous competition' might be eliminated, as stated in bulletins published by the organization."

Coercive methods, the complaint charges, have been used to obtain subscriptions to the "Three-Year Plan" fund, "in that the organization published and circulated monthly bulletins containing names and addresses of subscribers, in order that the employing printers could discriminate in the purchase of supplies in favor of those who had subscribed and against those who had not." Publication of this list, the complaint alleges, "has intimidated manufacturers and dealers in printers supplies and has caused them to contribute to the fund against their will, in order to avoid being discriminated against."

The "Standard Cost System" and "Standard Price List," which the organization urges employing printers to adopt, the complaint states, "are largely devices calculated to establish a uniform scale of prices throughout the printing industry and are not merely a system of cost finding."

The organization and its seven officers named, Benjamin P. Moulton, Arthur E. Southworth, Charles L. Kinsley, George H. Gardner, E. H. James, Fred W. Gage and Joseph A. Borden, were directed to file answer with the Commission at Washington, December 15.

Delegates to International Conference

Argentina—Dr. Felipe Espil.

Belgium—Mr. Michel Levic, Mr. Ernest Mahaim, Mr. Jules Carlier, Mr. Corneille Mertens.

Canada—Mr. A. F. Acland, substitute for Hon. Gideon D. Robertson; Hon. Newton W. Rowell, M. P. D. C.; Mr. S. R. Parsons, Mr. P. M. Draper.

Chile—Mr. Felix Nieto del Rio, Mr. G. Nunizaga Varela.

China—Yung Kwai, Longoh Wang.

Cuba—M. Levis Rosainz de la Reyes, Mr. Carlos Armenteios, Dr. L. Carrera Tuster.

Czechoslovakia—M. J. Sousek, Mr. C. Spinka, Mr. R. Tayerle.

Ecuador—Mr. Rafael H. Elizalde, Mr. J. Cueva Garcial.

France—Mr. Arthur Fontaine, Mr. Max Lazard, Mr. Louis Guerin, Mr. Leon Jouhaux.

Great Britain—Mr. J. F. G. Price, substitute for Right Hon. G. N. Barnes, M. P.; Sir Malcolm Delevingue, Mr. D. S. Majoribanks, Mr. G. H. Stuart Bunning

Greece—Mr. John Sofianopoulos, Mr. Angel Skianopoulos, Mr. Timeleon Lambrinopoulos.

Holland—Dr. W. H. Nolens, C. J. Van Thienen, Mr. Verkade, Mr. J. Oudegest

India—Mr. Louis James Kershaw, C. S. I. C. I. E.; Atul Chandra Chatterjee, C. I. E. I. S. S.; Mr. Alexander Robertson Murray, C B. F.; Mr. Narayan Malhar Joshi.

Italy—Baron Mayor des Planches, Sig. G. E. de Palina Castigline, substitute for Senator Angiolo Cabrini; Mr. Gino Baldesi.

Japan—Dr. M. Oka, Mr. Sanji Muto, Mr. E. Kichi Kamada, Mr. U. Masumoto.

Guatemala—Mr F. Sanchez Latour, Dr. Ramin Bengoechea, Mr. A. Palomo Rodriguez, Mr. Manuel Morino.

Nicaragua—Senor Don Ramon Enriguez.

Norway—Judge Johan Castberg, Judge I. M. Lund, Mr. G. Paus, Mr. F. Tergen, substitute for Mr. Ole-liam.

Paraguay—Dr. Manuel Gondra.

Peru—Mr. V. Gonzales, Mr. Victor A. Pujason Mr. Carlos Prevost.

Portugal—Mr. Jose Barbosa.

Poland—Francisk Sokal, Joseph Rymer, Jan Lagleniczny, Edmund Bernatowicz.

Roumania—Mr. C. Orghidan, Mr. Gregory Michaesco.

San Domingo—Mr. J. E. Kunhardt.

Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes, Kingdom of the—Slavko Y. Grouitch.

Siam—Mr. Phya Prabba Karavongse, Mr. Phya Chanindr Bhakdi.

Spain—Viscount de Eza, Mr. Adelfor Gonzales Posada, Alfonso Salas, Francisco Largo Caballero.

South Africa—H. Harrington Smyth, C. M. G.

Sweden—Mr. E. Sjobog, Mr. G. H. von Koch, Mr. H. Von Sydow, Mr. H. Lindquist.

Switzerland—Dr. Hans Sulzer, Dr. Hermann Ruffenacht, Conrad Ilg.

Uruguay—Mr. Jacobo Varela.

Venezuela—Mr. Nicolas Veloz, Dr. Santos A. Dominici.

COAL FOR ARMY.

The War Department authorizes publication of the following facts from the Office, Division of Purchase, Storage and Traffic:

Coal Distribution.

In order that proper agencies may be immediately instituted to effect prompt adjustments covering the confiscation of coal by the United States Railroad Administration, the following arrangements have been made by the War Department:

Officers in charge of all military organizations within the continental limits of the United States have been directed to telegraph the Quartermaster General, Director of Purchase and Storage, when any coal en route has been commandeered by the United States Railroad Administration. The Quartermaster General, Director of Purchase and Storage, will report these seizures to the Chief of the Transportation Service who has been directed to present the needs of the Army to the United States Railroad Administration and secure from it the coal needed in any emergency. These instructions in no way interfere with the functioning of the Fuel Administration in its allocation of coal for Army uses.

All questions with reference to priorities in the supply of coal for the Army will be decided by the General Staff, with the approval of the Secretary of War, as was done during the war.

TURBINE PLANT FOR SALE.

The Secretary of the Navy announces that the Victory Turbine Plant, at Buffalo, New York, built by the Navy for the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation, will be sold November 17, 1919.

This plant consists of one large machine shop 700 feet long by 250 feet wide, of concrete and steel sash, the most modern type of factory contsruction. This main building contains 12 electric cranes, which will be included in the sale. There are also a number of smaller buildings, including office buildings, adjacent shops, boiler house, restaurant, garage and other buildings, which go to make up the entire plant. This property and the buildings cost over $1,500,000, not including the cranes, electric and boiler equipment. It is believed that it could not be duplicated at the present time for a sum very much in excess of the original cost.

It is ready for immediate occupany and the purchaser will also have the privilege of bidding on 3,600 tons of soft coal at the plant.

This plant is located in Towawanda, across the street from the Buffalo city line. It is an ideal location for a machine shop, automobile manufacturing or assembling plant, structural steel plant or other manufacturing purposes. From inquiries received, it is known that manufacturers seeking new locations are anxious to bid on this property.

The terms of sale under which it is offered provide for divided payments over a number of years at low interest rates. The sale will be made by sealed proposals to be received by Commodore G. R. Saulsbury, U. S. N., Inspector of Engineering Material, Federal Building, Buffalo, N. Y. Bidding forms, containing full information and description of the property, buildings and equipment to be sold can be obtained upon application to the above officer or to the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D. C.

MEAT CONSUMPTION COMPARED.

That the farmers are the chief pork and poultry consumers, when a comparison is made on a per capita basis, while the city dwellers eat a greater proportion of beef, veal and mutton is shown by the estimates of the per capita consumption of each kind of meat and poultry by the urban and rural population, which have just been completed by the Bureau of Crop Estimates. This is the first adequate information concerning the meat consumption of various sections of the country and of the city and country population that has ever been obtained.

The total meat consumption per capita is 9 per cent greater in the country than in the city, and excess in varying degrees is found in every one of the customary geographic divisions. Beef consumption is nearly two-thirds greater in the city than in the country.

FIX MINIMUM PRICE FOR BITUMINOUS COAL.

The President has signed an execu- bituminous coal. Prices of anthracite are not affected. The maximum prices are fixed by States and for prepared sizes range from $4.60 a net ton at mine mouth to $2.60.

Rules set up during the war governing the margins of profits of middlemen and wholesale and retail dealers were re-established and Fuel Administrator Garfield was given all the authority to regulate production, sale, shipment, distribution, apportionment and storage or use of bituminous coal that he had during the war.

The executive order reads:

Whereas the United States Fuel Administration acting under the authority of an Executive order issued by me dated the 23rd of August, 1917, appointing the said Fuel Administrator and of subsequent Executive orders, and in furtherance of the purpose of said orders and of the act of Congress therein referred to and approved August 10, 1917, did on January 31, 1919, and on February 20, 1919, execute and issue orders suspending until further order by the President certain rules, regulations, orders and proclamation theretofore promulgated relating to the fixing of prices, the production, sale, shipment, distribution, apportionment, storage and use of coal, and whereas it is necessary to restore and maintain during the war certain of said rules, regulations, orders, and proclamations:

"Now, therefore, I, Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States of America, acting under authority of the aforesaid act of Congress approved August 10, 1917, do hereby revoke and annul said orders of January 31, 1919, and February 20, 1919, to the extent necessary to restore all of the said rules, regulations, orders and proclamations therein suspended concerning:

"(a) Fixing prices of bituminous and lignite coal at the mines;

"(b) Fixing or regulating commissions of persons and agencies performing the functions of middlemen dealing in bituminous and lignite coal;

"(c) Fixing or regulating gross margins or prices of wholesale and retail dealers of bituminous and lignite coal; and do hereby restore all of said rules, regulations and proclamations to the extent herein provided, to full force and effect, as if they had not been suspended.

"Iniasmuch as it is contemplated that it may be necessary from time to time to revoke other portions of said orders of January 31, 1919, and February 20, 1919, and to restore to full force and effect rules, regulations, orders and proclamations or portions thereof, regulating the production, sale, shipment, distribution, apportionment, storage or use of bituminous and lignite coal, the Fuel Administration shall, as occasions arise, restore, change or make such rules or regulations relating to the production, sale, shipment, distribution, apportionment, storage or use of bituminous and lignite coal as in his judgment may be necessary.

"WOODROW WILSON.

"The White House, October 30, 1919."

The lowest and highest prices by States are announced as follows: Alabama, $2.45 to $4.35; Colorado, $1.60 to $4.00; Illinois, $2.05 (lowest); Kentucky, $2.30 to $4.50; Ohio, $2.65 to $3.65; Pennsylvania, $3.25 to $3.65; Tennessee, $2.75 to $4.50; West Virginia, $2.45 to $3.00; and Virginia, $2.10 to $3.90.

STATUS OF WAR DEPARTMENT PLANES AND ENGINES.

The Air Service reports 9,586 planes and 32,033 engines of all types on hand; 54 per cent of the planes and 57 per cent of the engines are of the active class.

Airplanes and engines are classified as "Active," "Obsolescent," and "Obsolete." Obsolescent types will be used until the supply is exhausted, but no extensive repairs are to be made or additional spare parts manufactured. Obsolete types are those no longer used. They will be held until final disposal has been authorized.

Planes.

Class.	In Com.	In Reserve.	Out of Com.	Total.	Per Cent. In Com.	Per Cent. In Reserve.	Per Cent. Out Com.
Active	337	4,091	739	5,167	7	79	14
Obsolescent ..	177	2,057	266	2,500	7	82	11
Obsolete	3	677	699	1,379		49	51
Experimental .	15	242	283	540	3	45	52
Total	532	7,067	1,987	9,586	5	74	21

Engines.

Class.	In Com.	In Reserve.	Out of Com.	Total.	Per Cent. In Com.	Per Cent. In Reserve.	Per Cent. Out Com.
Active	414	15,833	2,100	18,347	2	86	12
Obsolescent ..	114	6,481	1,244	7,839	2	82	16
Obsolete	1	353	2,400	2,754		13	87
Experimental .	8	1,562	1,509	3,079		51	49
School		14		14		100	
Total	547	24,243	7,253	32,033	2	75	23

GOVERNMENT DECISIONS AFFECTING BUSINESS

The Assistant Secretary of the Treasury L. S. Rowe has sent the following letter to the collectors of customs at New York concerning depreciated currency:

Sir: Attention is invited to a letter addressed to you under date of October 21, 1918 (T. D. 37796), requesting that in the case of entries covering merchandise invoiced in appreciated currencies, lists of the entries be submitted to the department before reliquidating under section 25 of the tariff act of 1894.

In order to make uniform the practice in both appreciated and depriciated currency cases, you are requested, instead of forwarding the entry papers to the department in depreciated currency cases, to report in your letter submitting such cases all facts which the department must have before it in order to direct or refuse reliquidation under the proviso of section 25 of the tariff act of August 28, 1894. Your reports should include a statement as to whether evidence has been submitted to satisfy you that actual payment of the invoices has been made and in currency depreciated in value at the time of payment at least 10 per cent less than the proclaimed value for the quarter which included the date of certification of the invoice. You should require the importers to submit in duplicate all applications in such cases.

You should however, submit the papers in all cases where, in your opinion, there is anything so unusual or irregular as to require examination of the papers by the department.

Release of Property Taken From German or Austrian Vessels.

In accordance with the advice of the Attorney General, the Secretary of War, and the Alien Property Custodian, collectors of customs are authorized, so far as any enemy status is concerned, to release any personal property they may be holding which was taken from officers or crews of German or Austrian vessels, either merchant or war vessels, provided such property has not already been demanded by the Alien Property Custodian.

Forced-draft Units—Fans and Engines.—Appeal directed from decision of the Board of United States General Appraisers of September 8, 1919, G. A. 8287 (T. D. 38135), involving the classification of fans and engines used in connection with forced draft on vessels. The following communication has been forwarded to the Assistant Attorney General of New York:

The department is in receipt of your letter of the 6th instant inviting attention to the decision of the Board of United States General Appraisers, dated September 8, 1919, G A. 8287 (T. D. 38135), involving the classification of a fan or blower and two engines.

The merchandise consisted of a fan or blower and twin engines for operating the fan in connection with the so-called forced draft on vessels. Duty was assessed at the rate of 20 per cent ad volorem under the provisions of paragraph 167 of the tariff act, but the board held the importations to be free of duty under the provisions of subsection 5 of paragraph J of section 4 of the tariff act as materials for the building of vessels or materials for the building of their machinery.

In accordance with your recommendations, you are hereby requested to file, in the name of the Secretary of the Treasury, an application with the United States Court of Customs Appeals for a review of said decision, in accordance with the provisions of subsection 29 of section 28 of the tariff act of August 5, 1909.

The Board of General Appraisers, Has Rendered the Following Decisions:

Fusel Oil.—Merchandise returned by the appraiser as butyl alcohol, classified as a chemical compound under paragraph 5 or as an unenumerated manufactured article under paragraph 385, tariff act of 1913, and shown to consist mainly of amyl and butyl alcohol, held to be dutiable as fusel oil under paragraph 33, the evidence showing that fusel oil is a varying mixture containing both amyl and butyl alcohols as its principal ingredients.

United States General Appraisers, New York, In the matter of protests 819383-61575, etc., of American Shipping Co. against the assessment of duty by the collector of customs at the port of Chicago.

[Reversed.]

Gerry & Wakefield (Edwin R. Wakefield of counsel) and George W. Wallace for the importer.

Bert Hanson, Assistant Attorney General (Charles D. Lawrence and Harry M. Farrell, special attorneys), for the United States.

Before Board 1 (McClelland, Sullivan and Brown, General Appraisers).

Brown, General Appraiser: This case involves the question of fact as to whether the importation, the taxation of which is in controversy, is fusel oil or not.

It was invoiced as "butyl alcohol" and the collector of customs at the port of Chicago classified it in one protest as a chemical compound at 15 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 5, act of 1913, and in the other protest as an unenumerated manufactured article at the same rate under paragraph 385.

The protesting importer claims refund, alleging that it should be classified as fusel oil under paragraph 33 at one-fourth of 1 cent per pound.

The case was tried partly at Chicago and partly at New York. Two witnesses for the importer, who were both chemists of considerable experience, and who were thoroughly informed as to fusel oil, testified as to the characteristics of fusel oil and amyl and butyl alcohol, and described in detail the process of distillation. Their testimony is not disputed in this record, but is corroborated by the authorities on the subject. See Principles of Organic Chemistry, by James F. Norris, Professor of Chemistry, Massachusetts Institute of Technology (pp. 71 and 82); Manual of Industrial Chemistry, by Allen Rogers (p. 397); Dictionary of Applied Chemistry, by Sir Edward Thorpe (vol. 1, p. 152); and the Encyclopaedia Britannica (11th edition, vol. 1, p. 900). In general their testimony shows that both amyl alcohol and butyl alcohol are definite chemical compounds, while fusel oil is a mixture containing varying percentages of both amyl and butyl alcohols, which are its principal ingredients, and that the substance in question is fusel oil.

A member of the importing firm also testified that his company used fusel oil in their manufacturing operations; that they never used butyl alcohol except as found in fusel oil; that they had used fusel oil for the last 25 years; that the material in question had been bought as fusel oil and was used in the same manner and for the same purposes that fusel oil is used in the factory.

The chemist in the appraiser's laboratory at the port of New York also testified that he had made an analysis of the sample, and his analysis and that of the importer's chemist were practically the same, both noting the presence of butyl and amyl alcohols.

The evidence therefore clearly supports the conclusion that the merchandise in controversy is fusel oil, and we so find, and hold it dutiable under paragraph 33.

Judgement order will issue sustaining the protests.

Models of Women's Wearing Apparel.—Models of women's wearing apparel, as to which there was no definite intention on the part of the importer at the time of importation to export, but rather an intention to rent to his customers such of the gowns as they desired, sell such as he found sale for, and use as models in his own establishment such as he chose to use, or did not rent out or sell, are not entitled to free entry under subsection 4 of paragraph J of section 4, tariff act of 1913.

In the matter of protests 931983, etc., of United States General Appraisers, New York, Max Grab Fashion Co. et al. against the assessment of duty by the collector of customs at the port of New York.

[Affirmed.]

Brooks & Brooks (Frederick W. Brooks, jr., of counsel) for the importers.

Bert Hanson, Assistant Attorney General (John J. Mulvaney, special attorney), for the United States.

Before Board 3 (Waite, Hay, and Adamson, General Appraisers).

Protest 931983 of Max Fashion Co.

Hay, General Appraiser: The protestant in this case is a manufacturer of ladies' gowns and other wearing apparel and an importer of model gowns. Of the model gowns imported by him some are used as models in his own establishment, some are rented out, and others are sold. On the 8th day of May, 1918, he imported into the United States 61 model gowns, and entered the same under the provisions of subsection 4 of paragraph J of section 4 of the tariff act of 1913. The collector of the port did not admit the gowns free under this subsection of the law, but assessed duty upon them in accordance with the appropriate paragraphs of the dutiable list of the law of 1913. Against this action of the collector the protest herein is filed, the claim being that certain of the gowns therein specified should be admitted free of duty under the provisions of subsection 4, supra. This provision of the law, so far as the same pertains to the issue here involved, reads as follows:

Subsection 4. * * * Models of women's wearing apparel imported by manufacturers for use as models in their own establishments, and not for sale, * * *, may be admitted without the payment of duty under bond for their exportation within six months from the date of importation and under such regulations and subject to such conditions as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe: Provided, That no article shall be entitled to entry under this section that is intended for sale or which is imported for sale on approval.

The facts in the case, as disclosed by the testimony and the documentary evidence, are as follows: A very few days after the importation of the gowns the protestant sent out to some of his customers written notices that he had returned from Paris with a representative collection and invited them to come in and see them; to other customers, he, or some one in his employ, telephoned and invited them to come in and see the gowns. The customers came and were shown the gowns, and a number of them were rented to them to take to their own establishments to be copied; the remainder were sold through a broker in New York to a firm in Canada and exported to that country. This renting was done under a printed form of contract, which was offered in evidence in this case, and which reads as follows (leaving out the name of the party with whom the contract was made and the articles relative thereto):

Max Grab Fashion Co.,
392 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.
Model Department.

In consideration of your having shown me (us) this day your collection of imported garments I (we) agree to pay the amount of $100 (one hundred) payable net cash.

It is understood and agreed that for this amount I am (we are) entitled to rent the following four models from the above collection:

No. .... No. .... No. .... No.....

You will deliver one or more of these numbers at your earliest convenience any afternoon between 5 and 6 p. m., and the garments delivered to me (us) will be at your call the following day at 10 a. m. It is understood and agreed that even if I (we) do not desire to copy any of the above four models the amount of $100 is to be paid by me (us) for the privilege of renting the following additional models, Nos. ..... I (we) hereby agree to pay the sum of $25 each. Total amount of contract, $....., payable net cash.

Copy of this contract has been handed to me (us)

Name.....
Address.....
Accepted.....
Date.....

Several witnesses testified that they examined gowns purporting to be the imported gowns, in the protestant's establishment, within a comparatively few days after this importation, but as the gowns in this case were referred to at the hearing only by number none of them could identify them. From the testimony of Max Grab, however, who is a member of the importing firm, we think the facts are clearly established; that the importer upon the arrival of the gowns sent notices to his customers; that the gowns were on exhibition at his place and offered for rent, and, that a number of them were rented out, eleven in all, upon which no claim of fee entry is

GOVERNMENT DECISIONS AFFECTING BUSINESS

made in this case. Mr. Grab testified under cross-examination that, when he made the importation of the gowns in question, he did not know which of the gowns he would use in his own establishment and which he would not use that he did not know until his customers made their selections which of the gowns would be rented out.

David Crystal Co.'s case, G. A. 8088 (T. D 37318), in which we considered the construction to be placed upon the paragraph of the law under consideration in this case, and the rule of construction to be adopted in construing the same, is authority for the rule that the privilege of free entry accorded by subsection 4 does not extend to cases wherein the importer of the model gown rents them cut to be copied by others.

In La Mode Model Importing Co. et al., G. A. 8151 (T. D. 37590), wherein we also considered and construed the law in question, it was said:

It must, in order to entitle the importer to the admission of such gowns free of duty, have been his intention not to sell the same. (Under the rule laid down in David Crystal Co.'s case, supra, the rule applies to renting the same as selling.) To safeguard the carrying out of that intention the law requires him to give a bond. The obligation of that bond is that he will export the merchandise. A provision is therein contained which would unquestionably give him permission to sell the same upon the payment of duty. The intention of a party is not to be determined solely by his statements made either at the time or afterwards, but rather by his acts and the circumstances which attend the transaction under consideration. The fact that the gowns were kept in the importer's establishment for almost the period allowed by law, and then, as stated by the witnesses, an employee of the company, they were sold "so we did not need to pay duty," indicates, we think, that upon importation of the gowns the intention of the company was at least an alternative one. But whatever may have been the importer's intention, we think, under the law, he had a right to change his mind and sell the gowns, but the penalty for thus changing his mind is the payment of regular duty upon the gowns.

This case was reversed by the Court of Customs Appeals in Louise & Co. et al. v. United States (8 Ct. Cust. Appls., 430; T. D. 37669), but we do not understand from its decision that the principles just stated were disapproved.

The experience of all judicial tribunals has been that no tribunal from reading the evidence in cold type can reach as correct a conclusion as to the facts of a case as the judge who presides at the trial, who hears the words as they come from the lips of the witness, sees him as he testifies, and observes his manner upon the witness stand. We are convinced from hearing the testimony in this case that the protestant, at the time he imported the gowns in question, had no definite purpose; had settled upon no particular gown that he intended to export; had settled upon no particular gown that he would use as a model in his own establishment; but that it was his purpose and intention at the time the gowns were imported, to rent to his customers such of the gowns as they desired upon his terms, sell such as he found good sale for, and use as models in his own establishment such as he chose to use or did not sell or rent.

From all the evidence in this case it is quite clear to our minds that the importer at the time he imported the gowns here under consideration did not have a definite intention to export them, but that he intended to export them only in the event that they were not available for sale or renting out to others. This we think does not satisfy the law.

The protest is overruled.

Protest 931982 of B. Sirotta.

The rule laid down in the case above applies with equal force to the facts and issues of this case. Having reached this conclusion, we think it unnecessary to set forth here all of the facts and issues raised by this protest.

The protest is overruled.

Cotton Cloth, Colored—Cotton Cloth, Not Colored.—Unbleached cotton duck or canvas having a single blue warp thread running lengthwise of the fabric 1 inch from each side was asserted for duty as cotton cloth, colored, under paragraph 252, tariff act of 1913. It is shown that the two colored threads are not introduced as an embellishment or to give character or color effect to the fabric, but solely as a helpful marginal guide line for operators in overlapping and sewing the widths together in making sails, tents, etc. Held, the colored threads are too insignificant in quality, character, and value to be considered a necessary and substantial part of the fabric, and may be disregarded for tariff purposes under the legal maxim "de minimus non curat lex." The merchandise is therefore dutiable under the same paragraph as cotton cloth, not colored, as claimed.

United States General Appraisers, New York.

In the matter of protests 849398, etc., of C. E. Riley Co. et al. against the assignment of duty by the collectors of customs at the ports of St. Albans and Los Angeles.

[Reversed.]

Frank A. Page and Frank L. Lawrence for the importers.

Bert Hanson, Assistant Attorney General (Martin T. Baldwin and Harry M. Farrell, special attorneys), for the United States.

Before Board 2 (Fischer, Howell, and Weller, General Appraisers).

Weller, General Appraiser: These protests come before us on two seperate records by two different importers at two different ports. As they cover merchandise identical in character and raise one and the same issue, we have thought it advisable to consider both records together.

The subject of the controversy is unbleached cotton duck or canvas of a width of about 28½ inches to 30½ inches, having a single blue warp thread running lengthwise of the fabric about 1 inch from each side, which blue thread is equally visible on both sides. The collector assessed duty on the merchandise as cotton cloth, colored, under paragraph 252 of the tariff act of 1913, at the appropriate rates according to the yarn number, and the importers claim it dutiable under the provisions of the same paragraph as cotton cloth, not colored.

The sole question here presented for our determination is whether the presence of the two colored threads in the material is sufficient to bring it within the classification of "cotton cloth when * * * colored," under said paragraph 252, or whether the colored threads may be disregarded as too negligible in quantity and character to constitute the merchandise colored cotton cloth.

The evidence, which is undisputed, is to the effect that the two colored warp threads are not introduced into the fabric for the purpose of embellishment or ornamentation, but solely and merely as a helpful marginal guide line for operators in overlapping and sewing the widths together in making sails, tents, wagon covers, tarpaulins, etc., for which duck with such colored lines is used almost exclusively; that the threads are not necessarily apparent in the canvas after being sewn together, as they may be obliterated by the stitching; that they are not a necessary part of the fabric, as they could be removed without appreciably impairing the integrity of it; that the colored threads are trivial in character and value, the cost of the duck being the same with or without them; and that they represent and cover an insignificant part of the surface area of the fabric.

The case mainly relied on by the Government in support of the collector's classification is G. A. 5795 (8 Treas. Dec., 319), wherein merchandise described as cotton cloth 16 to 20 inches in width, containing a single colored yarn running near the edge of two sides of the fabric, was held dutiable as colored cotton cloth under the provisions of paragraphs 304 and 305 of the tariff act of 1897, which, taken together, correspond to paragraph 252 of the present act. The board there stated that the word "colored" as used in paragraphs 304 to 309, inclusive, of said act, is used in a descriptive and not in a commercial sense, and embraces any substantial coloring of the fabric, citing Seeberger v. Schlesinger (152 U. S., 581, 587); Seeberger v. Farwell (139 U. S., 608); Magone v. Luckemeyer (139 U. S., 612; 11 Sup. Ct. Rep., 651); G. A. 5278 (6 Treas. Dec., 110); G. A. 4997 (4 Treas. Dec., 787); G. A. 5000 (4 Treas. Dec., 812); and G. A. 3517 (9 Syn. of Dec., 526).

At first sight said G. A. 5795 might seem controlling in the present instances, but we think a careful reading of the reasoning and the language of the authorities on which it was based will show that the present cases may be distinguished in more than one respect. The official sample in that case is no longer available, so that we are unable to make a comparison of it with the goods at bar. But notwithstanding that the board in that case held two single colored threads in cotton cloth 16 to 20 inches wide to constitute a substantial coloring of the fabric, it does not necessarily follow that two colored threads in cotton duck 28½ to 30½ inches wide would constitute the same thing.

We think the general rule governing the situation is reiterated and aptly set forth by General Appraiser De Vries in G. A. 4997, cited supra, where the board had before it bags of single jute yarns, each side having two stripes (not threads) of colored yarns constituting 7½ per cent of the warp, and the issue was between the classification of the merchandise under paragraph 347 of the tariff act of 1897, as "manufactures of * * * vegetable fibre * * * not specially provided for," as assessed, or under paragraph 343 as "bags or sacks made from plain woven fabrics of single jute yarns, not dyed, colored," etc. We quote from the opinion as follows:

A fabric of comparatively considerable area or composed of a number of parts of the same or different quality need not be and is not always, or even customarily, either "dyed" or "not dyed," "colored" or "not colored." It may be, and frequently is, partly "dyed" and partly "not dyed." The statute, it will be observed (p. 344), is negative in language, extending its provisions only to those jute fabrics "not dyed," etc. This inhibiting language clearly bars from the paragraph equally the partly dyed goods with those wholly so, for partly dyed goods can not be said to be not dyed. The Supreme Court and this board, have declared, however, where these fractional elements or parts exist and become controlling fabrics in determining the proper rates of duties upon merchandise that they must be "necessary and substantial" parts. Seeberger v. Schlesinger (152 U. S., 587, supra).

What would amount to a necessary and substantial element or part of merchandise must depend largely upon the facts of each case, commercial usage, the use to which an article may be put, etc. From the record and samples in this case we find, as above stated, that the colored or dyed yarns constitute a necessary and subtantial part of the fabric, and accordingly the protest is overruled and the decision of the collector is affirmed.

It will be seen from the foregoing that the test laid down as to what will amount to a necessary and substantial element or part of merchandise must depend largely upon the facts of each case, commercial usage, the use to which an article may be put, etc. This same principle was applied in a later case, G. A. 5105 (5 Treas. Dec., 261), wherein some merchandise consisted of jute sugar bags containing a colored stripe down the center of each side of the bag composed of a single jute yarn of the warp. The board found the colored thread to be trivial in value and character, and held the merchandise dutiable under paragraph 343 of the tariff act of 1897 as bags of the kind there described, not colored.

In the case at bar the two blue warp yarns in the cotton duck are also shown to be trivial in value and character, which is a circumstance which may properly be taken into account. Furthermore, as near as we can judge from the official samples before us, the warp yarns average about 34 to the inch, making, roughly, about 1,000 in the entire width, so that the two colored threads together constitute about one-fifth of 1 per cent against the 7½ per cent held to be substantial in G. A. 4997, cited supra.

Counsel for the importers in their briefs seem to attach great importance to the fact that the colored threads in the cotton duck here in issue serve only a utilitarian purpose, and not as an embellishment or to give the fabric a color effect or to make it more attractive, as may have been the case in said G. A. 4997, supra. That factor alone, however, can not be controlling, for, as argued by counsel for the Government, if that were so, then a cotton cloth wholly colored or dyed, or which had a very large portion of its surface colored or dyed, might for the same

GOVERNMENT DECISIONS AFFECTING BUSINESS

reason be claimed not colored or dyed under paragraph 252 of the present act of 1913. As to such proposition we do not think it needs any argument to show that it would be untenable on its face.

It should be borne in mind, however, that the use to which an article or thing may be put is one of the factors which may be taken into consideration with other factors as laid down in G. A. 4997, supra, for determining what will constitute a necessary and substantial element or part of merchandise, and that a utilitarian purpose or use may be considered in this connection has already been decided by this board in G. A. 7098 (19 Treas. Dec., 954), holding the stenciling of a single name or word on pieces of jute bagging for covering cotton, 30 by 54 inches in dimensions, solely for the purpose of identification of the cotton on shipment to foreign ports, did not constitute a "printing" within the meaning of paragraph 344 of the act of 1897 or paragraph 355 of the act of 1909. Again, in G. A. 7705 (28 Treas. Dec., 502), certain secondhand bags made from plain woven jute fabrics containing identification marks consisting of two or three letters stenciled thereon and covering an insignificant amount of the surface of the bags, were likewise held not "dyed, colored, stained, painted, or printed" under paragraph 281 of the tariff act of 1913, reading as follows:

281. Bags or sacks made from plain woven fabrics, of single jute yarns, not dyed, colored, stained, painted, printed, or bleached, 10 per centum ad valorem.

Another case that might be referred to is that of G. A. 8143 (34 Treas. Dec., 206), wherein cotton corsets reinforced or stiffened with the usual strips of steel and whalebone, and having at the bottom of each strip of whalebone a few stitches which have the appearance of embroidery stitches, the purpose of the stitches being solely utilitarian to give strength to the foundation fabric at the bottom of the strips of whalebone to prevent the whalebone from cutting through the foundation fabric at that point in the corset, were held dutiable as cotton wearing apparel, not embroidered, at 30 per cent under paragraph 256 of the act of 1913, it appearing that the stitching was not of such a character as would constitute the articles embroidered articles. Here also note United States v. Auffmordt (3 Cust. Appls., 236; T. D. 32561).

From the testimony and official samples in the cases at bar it is quite apparent that the two blue threads in the cotton duck are negligible and insignificant in quantity, character, and value, and do not and are not intended to give character or color effect to the fabric in the piece or in its make-up into tents, etc., and are incorporated in an incidental way solely to serve a utilitarian purpose. Under the circumstances we are satisfied that the authorities favor the contention of the importers, and, further, that these are proper cases for the application of the legal maxim "de minimus non curat lex"—the law does not notice or concern itself with trifling matters.

The protests claiming the cotton duck to be dutiable as cotton cloth, not colored, under said paragraph 252 at the appropriate rates according to the yarn number, are sustained, and the collectors are instructed to reliquidate the entries accordingly.

Decisions of Board of General Appraisers.

Board 1—McClelland, Sullivan, and Brown. Board 2—Fischer, Howell, and Weller. Board 3—Waite, Hay, and Adamson.

No. 43353.—Protests 800685, etc., of American Express Co. et al. (New York).

Currency.—In this case there was a motion to dismiss as to the currency claim under section 25, act of August 27, 1894.

Opinion by McClelland, G. A. The motion to dismiss was denied and the protests were overruled on the authority of G. A. 8153 (T. D. 37592). Brown, G. A., dissents.

No. 43354.—Protest 931675 of Lord & Taylor (New York).

Bead Necklaces.—Certain bead necklaces classified as jewelry at 60 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 356, tariff act of 1913, are claimed dutiable as beaded articles at 50 per cent under paragraph 333.

Opinion by Sullivan, G. A. Necklaces or neck chains in chief value of beads were held dutiable as beaded articles under paragraph 333. G. A. 8241 (T. D. 37954) followed.

No. 43355.—Protest 738588 of F. J. Frericbs (New York).

Jacquard Figured Upholstery Goods—Laces and Nettings—Sufficiency of Protest.

Howell, General Appraiser: This was an importation consisting of one case of cotton lace and netting in the piece assessed for duty at 60 per cent ad valorem under the provision for laces and nettings in paragraph 358, tariff act of 1913. The evidence shows that the goods are used in the making of window curtains, and the Government concedes that they are Jacquard figured and are of the same dutiable character as the goods involved in the case of United States v. Mills & Gibb (8 Ct. Cust. Appls. 422; T. D. 37667), and which were held to be dutiable as Jacquard figured upholstery goods at the rate of 35 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 258 of said act. But a question has arisen in this case as to the sufficiency of the protest to cover all the goods in the importation.

The protest is directed against the assessment of duty at "60 per cent ad valorem on curtains." As above stated, the goods are in one case, and the contents of the case are set forth in 12 items in the invoice. Of these 12 items 2 of them describe the goods as "cotton lace curtains," and the Assistant Attorney General contends that as the protest only mentions curtains it should be limited to these goods. It appears, however, from the special report of the appraiser on the protest that the merchandise so described "is in fact cotton lace in the piece not made up, 48 and 53 inches wide, made on the Nottingham lace-curtain machine. It was returned for duty as cotton lace * * *. The balance of the merchandise consists of cotton lace and cotton netting made on the same machine, returned in like manner."

The goods were described in the entry as "one case Nottingham lace curtains," and yet strictly speaking, there were no curtains in the importation. They were all goods in the piece, and all belonged to one general class, namely, materials for making curtains. They were all classified under one paragraph of the tariff, and all assessed at 60 per cent ad valorem. The protest was lodged against this assessment, and the failure to correctly describe the goods could not mislead the collector. We think it would be too narrow a construction of the protest to limit it to the two items in the invoice to which the Assistant Attorney General refers.

We accordingly hold the protest sufficient to cover all the goods in the case. Note Dieckerhoff, Raffloer & Co. v. United States (4 Ct. Cust. Appls., 230; T. D. 33440).

The claim that the goods are dutiable as Jacquard figured upholstery goods at 35 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 258 is sustained.

No. 43356.—Protests 751914, etc., of Bloomingdale Bros. et al. (New York).

Jacquard Figured Manufactures of Cotton.—Merchandise classified as Jacquard figured manufactures of cotton at 30 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 258, tariff act of 1913, is claimed dutiable as cotton cloth at the appropriate rate under paragraph 252.

Opinion by Weller, G. A. On the authority of Lord v. United States (8 Ct. Cust. Appls., 345; T. D. 37610) the claim in the protest under paragraph 252, tariff act of 1913, was sustained as to certain item numbers and was overruled as to the items wherein the yarn number was not shown by the record.

No. 43357.—Protest 930192 of Madeira Embroidery Co. (New York).

Shortage.—Adamson, General Appraiser: The merchandise the subject of the protest in this case arrived on November 18, 1917, by the steamship Alicante, and the case of goods from which the shortage is claimed to have occurred was carried to the appraiser's stores in Government custody and the record contains no entry of the discharging officer of that date. On December 15, 1917, the appraisers made the following report:

Goods not in case as noted. Case not full and in bad order. Not corded and sealed.

This was followed in lead pencil in the lower left-hand corner by the words, "empty carton on side."

We find that on May 27, 1918, a request was made on the discharging inspector as follows:

Alicante, 11–18–17, Madeira Embroidery Co. 254909. Please report condition of case when landed. 73—1 case. D. O. Palmer.

On the bottom of the same paper appears the following: "Del'd to G. O. carman in good order. FJF, 6–7–18"

On September 17, 1918, the collector, having liquidated without allowing the shortage, referred the protest to the board with the following statement:

Case No. 73 in which the shortage is alleged to have existed at time of arrival was sent to the public stores for examination. The discharging inspector stated the case was landed in good order and was so delivered to the general-order carman. The appraiser, however, returned the invoice with the indorsement, "Case not full and in bad order, not corded and sealed. Goods not in case as noted." As it appeared that the case was tampered with after arrival and the missing goods apparently stolen no allowance was made in liquidation because of shortage. Duty was assessed on the entered quantities and values. Note Revised Statutes, 2983, T. D. 27129, and T. D. 34252; also Abstract 42080.

There was no evidence introduced but the case was submitted on the reports already quoted. On the authority of Madeira Embroidery Co. v. United States (9 Ct. Cust. Appls.,—; T. D. 37990), we think the burden was on the Government to show that the shortage occurred after the merchandise was landed. The protest is therefore sustained.

No. 43358.—Protest 931707 of Joaquin Menendez & Co. (New York).

Shortage.—It is claimed here that two dozen straw hats were missing and that allowance therefor should have been made in the assessment of duty.

Opinion by Adamson, G. A. There is a discrepancy between the report of the discharging inspector and the report of the appraiser. The appraiser found a shortage in the goods in question, as claimed by the importer. On the authority of Madeira Embroidery Co. v. United States (9 Ct. Cust. Appls.,—; T. D. 37990) the protest was sustained.

No. 43359.—Protest 815181 of Sing Fat Co. (Inc.) (San Francisco).

Glass Bracelets—Beads, Unstrung.—Glass bracelets classified as jewelry at 60 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 356, tariff act of 1913, and glass beads, unstrung, classified at 35 per cent under paragraph 333, are claimed dutiable at 30 per cent under paragraph 95, at 45 per cent under paragraph 84, or at 35 per cent under paragraph 333.

Opinion by Sullivan, G. A. On the authority of Abstracts 42935 and 43122 glass bracelets were held dutiable at 45 per cent under paragraph 84. Protest overruled as to the glass beads.

No. 43360.—Protests 785601-57263, etc., of Marshall Field & Co. (Chicago).

Wilton Rugs—Titles of Schedules.—Brown, General Appraiser: The evidence submitted shows that the merchandise covered by these protests, with the exception of protest 818505, consists of machine-made Wilton rugs of the same character as the rugs which were the subject of the case of Beuttel v. United States (8 Ct. Cust. Appls., 409; 34 Treas. Dec., 490).

Following the decision of the court in that case, the claim that said merchandise is dutiable at 30 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 294, act of 1913, is sustained and the decision of the collector classifying the same under paragraph 300 at 50 per cent is reversed.

In protest 818505 it is claimed that certain rugs, admitted to be Oriental, composed in chief value of silk, classified under paragraph 300, act of 1913, at 50 per cent as Oriental rugs, are dutiable at 45 per cent under paragraph 318 as manufactures in chief value of silk, the contention being that Schedule K applies to goods in which wool is chief value, and paragraph 300 of that schedule would not include Oriental rugs composed of silk. This claim seems to be without merit because, while Schedule K is headed "Wool and manufactures of," some of its provisions, including paragraph 300, are not limited to wool, and paragraph 302 of that schedule specifically provides for carpets and carpeting of wool or cotton, and mats, matting, and rugs of cotton.

The titles of schedules are only intended as a general suggestion as to the character

GOVERNMENT DECISIONS AFFECTING BUSINESS

of the articles within the particular schedule, and not as a technically accurate definition of them. See Hollander v. Magone (149 U. S., 586). Protest 818505 is therefore overruled. Judgment orders will be issued accordingly.

No. 43361.—Protest 852130 of Ashi & Co. (Ltd.) (Honolulu.)

Fish In Tins.—Merchandise classified as fish in tins at 15 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 216, tariff act of 1913, is claimed to be "salt fish in plain wooden cases," free of duty under paragraph 483.

Opinion by Brown, G. A. It was held that the fish in question is packed in "tin packages" within the meaning of paragraph 216, the outer case of wood being a protection for the tin package. Protest overruled.

No. 43362.—Protest 931722-62130 of Great Western Smelting & Refining Co. (Chicago.)

Metals Unwrought—Solder Dross.—Fischer, General Appraiser: The merchandise here under protest is described on the invoice as "solder dross." Duty was levied thereon at the rate of 10 per cent ad valorem under the provision in paragraph 154 of the act of 1913 for "metals unwrought, whether capable of being wrought or not." In the protest it is alleged that the importation is properly dutiable under the provision in paragraph 153 of said act for "old scrap lead fit only to be remanufactured, * * * 25 per centum ad valorem on the lead contained therein."

The only oral proof in the case is that introduced by the importing corporation in the form of testimony of its assistant manager, Leopold J. Messinger. The latter was interrogated as follows, and it will at once be seen that the witness was not competent to testify concerning the character of the merchandise under consideration:

Q. Please state what the merchandise is.—A. Well, this merchandise is solder dross. Solder metal is metal used in the sealing of cans, and this solder dross is an oxide, which comes off the top of the pot. This solder dross is a residue, and only fit for resmelting, and we refine it and turn it back into solder metal again.

Q. As imported, is the merchandise fit for any use?

Mr. Baldwin. Objected to. It has not been shown really that this witness ever saw it, and he has not been qualified to go into question of that sort. * * *

Q. What knowledge have you of what the merchandise is? —A. Well, our receiving department reports that they received solder dross. I didn't see the material.

The only competent evidence, therefore, in the present record, regarding the nature of the merchandise here involved, is that contained in the report of the local appraiser, which report was duly offered and admitted in evidence herein. The latter official reports that an "analysis of a representative sample of the merchandise shows that it consists of 30 per cent lead, 37.40 per cent tin," and that "the balance is waste material."

Now, the price of the merchandise, as set forth in the consular invoice, is 28 cents per pound, whereas it is established by the record that the quotation for lead on August 20, 1918—the date of the importation in question—as published in the New York press of that date, was 11 cents per pound. Manifestly, then, the importation consists of something more than "old scrap lead," as claimed by the importer.

The protest, which is addressed to the collector of customs at Chicago, Ill., reads in part as follows:

We are dissatisfied with your classification of the goods in question as metal, unwrought, at the rate of 10 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 154 for the following reasons: We claim that the goods in question are specially provided for and dutiable under act of October 3, 1913, paragraph 153, as old scrap lead, fit only to be remanufactured, at the rate of 25 per cent ad valorem on the lead contained therein.

Apparently the single witness who appeared on behalf of the importing corporation does not take the alleged claim seriously, as his following testimony will show:

Q. At any rate you paid for it a price that was considerably more than double the price of pure lead?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And yet you claim that it is dutiable as old scrap lead; how do you reconcile that?—A. We do not claim that. We claim that paragraph 154, I believe it is—only the lead content of this solder dross is dutiable at 25 per cent of its value.

* * * * * * *

Q. Tin is very much more valuable than lead, isn't it?—A. Yes, sir.

Precisely similar merchandise to that here involved was passed upon by this board in Abstract 23116 (T. D. 30547.) In that case, which arose under the tariff act of 1897, the merchandise was described by the board as consisting of "a solder ash or a dross composed of tin and lead." The board in that case said:

The testimony in this case shows that the dross contained about half and half tin and lead, with a possible trace of copper or antimony. It shows that the merchandise is refined and made over into new metal, either solder, type metal, babbitt metal, or other kinds of white metal.

There the collector classified the metal as lead dross and collected duty thereon accordingly. The importers, by protest, contended that it should have been held dutiable "either directly or by similitude to lead-bearing ores at the rate of 1½ cents per pound on the lead content under paragraph 181 or at the same rate under paragraph 190, either directly or by similitude, as type metal."

For the reasons fully set forth in said decision the board followed a previous ruling on similar merchandise (G. A. 6746; T. D. 28909), holding it to be properly classifiable as metals unwrought, and accordingly overruled the protest without affirming the decision of the collector.

Inasmuch, then, as there has been no change in the applicable provision of law in either the act of 1909 or in the present act, and in view of the fact that the present merchandise is similar to that heretofore passed upon, we hereby follow our previous rulings and hold the importation in question to be properly dutiable under the provision in paragraph 154 of the act of 1913 for "metals unwrought," as classified by the collector. The protest is therefore in all respects overruled and the decision of the collector affirmed.

No. 43363.—Protest 930959 of F. F. G. Harper & Co. (San Francisco).

Copper Plates, Silver Plated.—The appraiser reports that the merchandise consists of rolled copper plates, plated with silver. It was classified at 50 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 167, tariff act of 1913, and is claimed dutiable at 15 per cent under paragraph 109, at 5 per cent under paragraph 147, or free of duty under paragraph 460.

Opinion by Fischer, G. A. On the record presented the silver-plated copper plates in question were held properly classified at 50 per cent under paragraph 167.

No. 43364.—Protest 931511 of W. & J. Sloane (New York).

Commissions.—In this case it is claimed that an item of commission which was included in the entered value was erroneously subjected to duty by the collector on liquidation.

Opinion by Waite, G. A. It was found that the liquidation in this case was required by the law to be made on the entered value and the protest was overruled. Vandiver v. United States (6 Ct. Cust. Appls., 80; T. D. 35327) distinguished.

No. 43365.—Protest 851739 of Baldwin Shipping Co. (New York).

Marble Statuary—Works of Art.

Waite, General Appraiser: This case arises over the importation of marble statuary. It was assessed as works of art at 15 per cent under the provisions of paragraph 376 of the law of 1913, and claimed to be free of duty as original sculpture or statuary under paragraph 652 of the same law. Claims are made in the protest under various paragraphs of the law, but all were abandoned at the hearing except on two items of the invoice, and the claims confined to case 3601 mentioned in the third line on the invoice and case 3670 mentioned on the second page of the invoice, one being the full statue of a man and the other the head, shoulders, and arms of a child.

They were designed for cemetery purposes and made in Italy. They were assessed under paragraph 376 as stated above and the method of their production as stated by the witness for the importer at the hearing was substantially as follows:

The order was taken by an agent in the United States and forwarded by him with photographs to the firm or individual in Italy for execution. Models were made in Italy and photographs of the models were sent to America and submitted to the purchaser for approval. In the case of the man changes were suggested and the photographs returned, after which the statues were completed and imported into this country.

There seems to be no dispute but that they are the only ones produced. The only question before us therefore seems to be as to whether they are originals.

We have held that an original work of art within the meaning of the statute must be the result of a translation of the vision or concept of the artist into the material object or thing imported. We do not think an original can be produced from a photograph wherein the minute details must follow accurately and faithfully the lines of the photograph without which the production would be valueless to the purchaser.

We are of the opinion that the importations are not original works of art. As they have been assessed under paragraph 376, we think the classification is as favorable to the importer as the case will warrant. See G. A. 8220 (T. D. 37863) and cases there cited.

The protest is overruled.

No. 43366.—Protest 931708 of Campbell, Metzger & Jacobson (New York).

Shortage.

Adamson, General Appraiser: The protest claims a shortage in two cases of embroidered linen and cotton articles, liquidated August 10, 1918. The collector of customs, in referring the case to the board on March 10, 1919, made the following statement:

The goods referred to herein were invoiced and entered as being contained in cases that according to the reports made by the discharging inspectors were landed in good condition. The appraiser, however, reported the cases were received in bad order and that certain items invoiced as being contained therein were missing. In view of the discrepancy between the official reports, this office assumed the cases were tampered with and the goods removed after arrival.

There was no evidence, but the case was submitted on the reports of the appraiser and the collector. This shipment arrived in October, 1917, and came across the country in bond on the train from San Francisco, consigned to the collector at the port of New York. We fail to find in the record a statement by the discharging inspector as of the date of delivery, but on July 19, 1918, there was a call for a report of the condition of cases 1188 and 1189 when landed and the reply was, "Landed in apparent good condition and so delivered to P. S. cartman, Jan. 18, 1918," presumably a transcript from the dock book.

The appraiser on January 11, 1918, reported the storage in the two cases, stating: "Goods not in cases as noted. Case not full and in bad order. Not corded and sealed." Under that in a different colored ink there is this entry: 'No allowance. Case landed in good order. 8|6|18. E. J. A."

There is in the record, dated November 15, 1918, the following report, or letter, addressed to the surveyor of the port, signed by J. E. Moore, inspector, station 22a:

Replying to reference 1357, I have to report that C M J 1188|89, two cases, were landed from car No. 30503 December 29, 1917, in good condition as per check sheet of car. No damage to either case was noted or noticed except what might occur from handling on pier, such as any number of cases are subjected to. Case No. 1188 was refused by cartman and sent P. S. for appraisement and examination by request of the importer and as a matter of safety to the revenue. Both cases were taken by the P. S. cartman and signed for by him without exception.

There is also an affidavit sworn to on the 18th day of September, 1918, by W. S. Cole, as follows:

W. S. Cole, being duly sworn, desposes and says that he is a licensed truckman at 107 Barrow street, New York City. That on January 4, 1918, his truck called at the Lehigh Valley Railroad Co. Pier 34, North River, foot of Canal street, New York City, for delivery of Case C M J, No. 1188. That when this case was offered for delivery the driver

(Continued on page 17.)

List of Recent Government Departmental Publications

PUBLICATIONS PERTAINING TO FERTILIZERS.

Note.—The following publications were all issued by the United States Department of Agriculture unless otherwise indicated.

GENERAL.

Agricultural production for 1919. Secretary Circ. 125. 27 p. 1919. "Fertilizers," p. 23.

Beavers, J. C. Farm practice in use of commercial fertilizers in South Atlantic States. Farmers' Bul. 398. 24 p. 1910.

Commercial stocks of fertilizer and fertilizer materials in the United States as reported for October 1, 1917, Secretary Circ. 104. 12 p. 1918.

Farm fertilizers. Plant Industry. B. P. I. 631. No. "A"-72. 8 p. 1911.

Farm fertilizers. Plant Industry. B. P. I. 692. No. "A"-77. 14 p. 1911.

Fertilizer. War Industries Board. Price fixing bulletin, no. 8. Mimeographed. 33 p. November, 1918.

Fry, William H. Identification of commercial fertilizer materials. Dept. Bul. 97. 13 p. 1914.

Gardner, F. D. Fertility of soils as affected by manures. Soils Bul. 48. 50 p. 1908.

Gardner, F. D. Manurial requirements of Leonardtown loam soil of St. Mary County, Maryland. Soils Circ. 15. 13 p. 1905.

Gardner, F. D., and Bonsteel, F. E. Manurial requirements of the Cecil silt loam of Lancaster County, South Carolina. Soils Circ. 16. 7 p. 1905.

Gardner, F. D., and Bonsteel, F. E. Manurial requirements of the Portsmouth sandy loam of the Darlington Area, South Carolina. Soils Circ. 17. 10 p. 1905.

Loew, Oscar. The physiological role of mineral nutrients in plants. Plant Industry Bul. 45. 70 p. 1903.

McBryde, J. M. Fertilizers for cotton. Farmers' Bul. 14. 31 p. 1894.

Mercier, W. B., and Savely, H. E. Farm manures and fertilizers. States Relations Service. S. R. S. Doc. 30. 14 p. 1916.

Pogue, Joseph E. The mineral industries of the United States: fertilizers: an interpretation of the situation in the United States. Smithsonian Institution, Bul. 102, pt. 2. 22 p. 1917.

Report on fertilizer industry, 1916. Federal Trade Commission. xx+269 p., 10 pl. 1916. (Same issued as S. Doc. 551, 64th Cong., 1st sess.)

Ross, William H. Fertilizers from industrial wastes. Yearbook 1917, p. 253-263. Sep. 728.

Ross, William H. The use of radioactive substances as fertilizers. Dept. Bul. 149. 14 p. 1914.

Schroeder, J. P. Fertilizer value of city waste. Part II, Utilization of garbage waste. Reprint from the Journal of industrial and engineering chemistry, v. 9, no. 5, p. 513. May, 1917.

Skinner, J. J., and Beattie, J. H. City street sweepings as a fertilizer. Soils Circ. 66. 8 p. 1912.

Turrentine, J. W. Preparation of fertilizer from municipal waste. Yearbook 1914, p. 295-310. 2 fig. Sep. 643.

Voorhees, Edward B. Commercial fertilizers, composition and use. Farmers' Bul. 44. rev. ed. 37 p. 1906.

White, H. C. Manuring of cotton. Farmers' Bul. 48. 16 p. 1897.

Whitney, Milton. Fertilizers for corn soils. Soils Bul. 64. 31 p. 1910.

Whitney, Milton. Fertilizers for cotton soils. Soils Bul. 62. 24 p. 1909.

Whitney, Milton. Fertilizers for potato soils. Soils Bul. 65. 19 p. 1910.

Whitney, Milton. Fertilizers for wheat soils. Soils Bul. 66. 48 p. 1910.

Whitney, Milton. Fertilizers on soils used for oats, hay, and miscellaneous crops. Soils Bul. 67. 73 p. 1910.

Woods, A. F. Fertilizers for special crops. Yearbook 1902, p. 553-572.

Woods, A. F. The relation of nutrition to the health of plants. Yearbook 1901, p. 155-176. pl. II-VIII. Sep. 225.

Ammonia.

Boykin, E. B. Comparative value of whole cotton seed and cottonseed meal in fertilizing cotton. Farmers' Bul. 286. 14 p. 1907.

Brown, Frederick W. The sources of our nitrogenous fertilizers. Yearbook 1917. p. 139-146. Sep. 729.

Gale, H. S. Our mineral supplies—nitrates. U. S. Geol. Surv. Bul. 666-Z. 4 p. (1917.)

Gilbert, Chester G. Sources of nitrogen compounds in the United States. Smithsonian Institution, Pub. 2421. (2)+12 p. 1916.

Lathrop, Elbert C. The nitrogen of processed fertilizers. Dept. Bul. 158. 14 p. 1914.

Method of sale of nitrate of soda to farmers by the United States Government. Sec. Circ. 78. 11 p. 1918.

Schreiner, Oswald, and Skinner, J. J. Nitrogenous soil constituents and their bearing on soil fertility. Soils Bul. 87. 84 p. 1912.

Scott, Ernest Kilburn. The manufacture of nitrates from the atmosphere. Smithsonian Institution Pub. 2291. (1)+359-384 p., il., 1 pl., 2 p. of pl. 1914. (From Report, 1913.)

Stuntz, S. C., comp. Reference list of electric fixation of atmospheric nitrogen and use of calcium cyanamid and nitrate on soils. Soils Bul. 63. 89 p. 1910.

Turrentine, J. W. Nitrogenous fertilizers obtainable in the United States. Dept. Bul. 37. 12 p. 1913.

Turrentine, J. W. The fish-scrap fertilizer industry of the Atlantic Coast. Dept. Bul. 2. 50 p. 6 pl. 1913.

Turrentine, J. W. Utilization of fish waste of the Pacific Coast for fertilizer. Dept. Bul. 150. 71 p. 6 pl. 1915.

Lime.

Loew, Oscar, and May, D. W. The relation of lime and magnesia to plant growth. Plant Industry Bul. 1. 53 p. 3 pl. 1901.

Loughlin, G. F. Lime in 1916. U. S. Geol. Surv., Mineral resources of the United States, 1916, pt., 2:4, p. 433-462.

Loughlin, G. H. Our mineral supplies—limestone and lime. U. S. Geol. Surv. Bul. 666-R. 6 p. (1917.)

Shorey, Edmund C. The principles of the liming of soils. Farmers' Bul. 921. 30 p. 5 fig. 1918.

Stone, R. W. Our mineral supplies—gypsum. U. S. Geol. Surv. Bul. 666-E. (1917.) 3 p.

Wheeler, H. J. The liming of soils. Farmers' Bul. 77. Rev. ed. 23 p. 1905.

Manganese.

Hewett, D. F. Our mineral supplies—manganese. U. S. Geol. Surv. Bul. 666-C. (1917.) 12 p.

Skinner, J. J., and Reid, F. R. The action of manganese under acid and neutral soil conditions. Dept. Bul. 441. 12 p. 1916.

Sullivan, M. X., and Robinson, W. O. Manganese as a fertilizer. Soils Circ. 75. 3 p. 1913.

Peat.

Turp, James S. Peat in 1915. U. S. Geol. Surv., Mineral resources of the United States, 1915, pt. 2:34. 4 p.

Phosphorus.

Stone, Ralph W. Phosphate rock in 1917 with notes on phosphorus. U. S. Geol. Surv., Mineral resources of the United States, 1917, pt. 2:3, p. 7-18.

Stone, R. W. Our mineral supplies—phosphate rock. U. S. Geol. Surv. Bul. 666-J. (1917.) 4 p.

Waggaman, W. H., and Wagner, C. R. Analysis of experimental work with ground raw rock phosphate as a fertilizer. Dept. Bul. 699. 119 p. 1918.

Waggaman, William H. The manufacture of acid phosphate. Dept. Bul. 144. 28 p., 5 pl. 1914.

Waggaman, William H., and Fry, William H. Phosphate rock and methods proposed for its utilization as a fertilizer. Dept. Bul. 312. 37 p. 1915.

Waggaman, William H. Phosphate rock our greatest fertilizer asset. Yearbook 1917, p. 177-183. Sep. 730.

Waggaman, William H. The production and fertilizer value of citric-soluble phosphoric acid and potash. Dept. Bul. 143. 12 p. 1914.

Waggaman, William H. A report of the natural phosphates of Tennessee, Kentucky, and Arkansas. Soils Bul. 81. 36 p. 4 pl. 1912.

Waggaman, William H. Report on phosphate fields of South Carolina. Dept. Bul. 18. 12 p., 3 pl., 1 fig. 1914.

Waggaman, W. H. Review of phosphate fields of Florida. Soils Bul. 76. 23 p. 1911.

Waggaman, W. H. A review of phosphate fields of Idaho, Utah, and Wyoming. Soils Bul. 69. 48 p. 1910.

Waggaman, William H. The utilization of acid and basic slags in the manufacture of fertilizer. Soils Bul. 95. 18 p. 1913.

Potash.

Brown, Frederick W. Importance of developing our natural resources of potash. Yearbook 1916, p. 301-310. 3 fig. Sep. 717.

Cameron, Frank K. Possible sources of potash in United States. Yearbook 1912, p. 523-536. Sep. 611.

Cameron, Frank K. Potash from kelp. U. S. Dept. Agr. Rpt. 100. 122 p., xl pl. 1915. Atlas of 69 maps. 1914.

Cushman, Allerton S. The use of feldspathic rocks as fertilizers. Plant Industry Bul. 104. 32 p. 1907.

Free, E. E. An investigation of the Otero Basin, New Mexico, for potash salts. Soils Circ. 61. 7 p. 1912.

Gale, Hoyt S. Our mineral supplies—potash. U. S. Geol. Surv. Bul. 666-N (1917) 4 p.

Mid-year statistics on production of potash. U. S. Geol. Surv., Press Bul. 379, p. 4. Sept. 1918.

Phalen, W. C. Potash salts 1915 with bibliography by W. C. Phalen, with simple tests for potash by W. B. Hicks. U. S. Geol. Surv., Mineral resources of the United States, 1915, pt. 2, p. 95-133.

Potash from kelp and alunite, sugar manufacture, cement, etc. U. S. Geol. Surv., Press Bul. 366, p. 3-4. May, 1918.

Potash, Domestic Production of, in 1918. U. S. Geol. Surv., Press Bul. 399, p. 1, February, 1919.

Ross, W. H. The extraction of potash from silicate rocks. Soils Circ. 71. 10 p. 1912.

Ross, William H., Merz, Albert R., and Wagner, C. R. The recovery of potash as a by-product from the cement industry. Dept. Bul. 572. 23 p. 1917.

Skinner, J. J., and Jackson, A. M. Alunite and kelp as potash fertilizers. Soils Circ. 76. 5 p. 1913.

Stockett, A. W. The potash situation, Bureau of Mines, War Minerals Investigations Series No. 2. 13 p. 1918.

Turrentine, J. W. The occurrence of potassium salts in the salines of the United States. Soils Bul. 94. 96 p. 1913.

Waggaman William H. Alunite as a source of potash. Soils Circ. 70. 4 p. 1912.

Waggaman, William H. The production and fertilizer value of citric-soluble phosphoric acid and potash. Dept. Bul. 143. 12 p. 1914.

Waggaman, W. H., and Cullen, J. A. The recovery of potash from alunite. Dept. Bul. 415. 14 p. 1 fig. 1916.

Young, G. J. Potash salts and other salines in the Great Basin region. Dept. Bul. 61. 96 p. 8 fig. 1914.

Sulphur.

Smith, Philip S. Our mineral supplies—sulphur. U. S. Geol. Surv. Bul. 666-B. (1917) p. 7-10.

Smith, Philip S. Sulphur, pyrite and sulphuric acid in 1916. U. S. Geol. Surv., Mineral resources of the United States, 1916, pt. 2:28 p. 403-432; 1917, pt. 2:4, p. 19-62.

Stone, R. W. Our mineral supplies—gypsum. U. S. Geol. Surv. Bul. 666-E. (1917) 3 p.

Waggaman, William H. The production of sulphuric acid and the proposed new method of manufacture. Dept. Bul. 283. 39 p. 1 fig. 1915.

List of Recent Government Departmental Publications

Farmers' Bulletins.

Controlling Important Fungous and Insect Enemies of the Pear in the Humid Sections of the Pacific Northwest. By D. F. Fisher, Assistant Pathologist, Fruit-Disease Investigations, and E. J. Newcomer, Scientific Assistant, Deciduous-Fruit Insect Investigations. Pp. 34, figs. 18. Joint Contribution from the Bureau of Plant Industry and the Bureau of Entomology. (Farmers' Bulletin 1056.)

Take-All and Flag Smut. Two Wheat Diseases New to the United States. By Harry B. Humphrey, Pathologist in Charge of Cereal Investigations, and Aaron G. Johnson, Pathologist in Cereal-Disease Investigations. Pp. 8, figs. 3. Contribution from the Bureau of Plant Industry. (Farmers' Bulletin 1063.)

Determining the Age of Cattle by the Teeth. By George W. Pope, Quarantine Division. PP. 4, figs. 6. Contribution from the Bureau of Animal Industry. (Farmers' Bulletin 1066.)

Laws Relating to Fur-Bearing Animals. A Summary of Laws in the United States, Canada, and Newfoundland Relating to Trapping. Open Seasons, Propagation, and Bounties. By George A. Lawyer, Chief U. S. Game Warden; Frank L. Earnshaw, Assistant, Interstate Commerce in Game; and Ned Dearborn, Assistant Biologist. Pp. 32. Contribution from the Bureau of Biological Survey. (Farmers' Bulletin 1079.)

Australian Saltbush. By Roland McKee, Assistant Agrostologist, Office of Forage Crop Investigations. Pp. 12, figs. 4. Contribution from the Bureau of Plant Industry. (Professional Paper.) September 23, 1919. (Department Bulletin 617.) Price, 5 cents.

Miscellaneous.

Suggestions Regarding Fall-Sown Crops, with Notes on the Live-Stock Situation. September, 1919. Pp. 27. (Circular 142, Office of the Secretary.) Price, 5 cents.

Inventory of Seeds and Plants Imported by the Office of Foreign Seed and Plant Introduction during the period from Jan. 1 to Mar. 31, 1916. Pp. 97, pls. 6. September 6, 1919. (Inventory No. 46; Nos. 41685 to 42383. Bureau of Plant Industry.) Price, 15 cents.

Milk and Cream Contests. By Ernest Kelly and George B. Taylor, Dairy Division. Pp. 24, figs. 5. Contribution from the Bureau of Animal Industry. (Department Circular 53.)
Description of the method of conducting milk and cream contests, and is a revision of Department Bulletin 356.

Tuberculosis Eradication Under the Accredited-Herd Plan. Herd List No. 2. (Revised to Apr. 1, 1919.) By J. A. Kiernan, Chief. Tuberculosis Eradication Division. Pp. 96, fig. 1. Contribution from the Bureau of Animal Industry. (Department Circular 54.)
List of herds officially accredited as free from tuberculosis, and of herds that have passed successfully one test with a view to certification.

Points for Egg Shippers. No. 1. (Revised.) How to Load Cars of Eggs. Pp. 16. Contribution from the Bureau of Chemistry. 1919. (Department Circular 55.)
Of interest to dealers who ship in carload lots.

Sources of American Potash. By R. O. E. Davis, Scientist, Soil Laboratory Investigations. Pp. 7. Contribution from the Bureau of Soils. September, 1919. (Department Circular 61.) Price, 5 cents.
Contains statistics of imports and domestic production, 1913 to 1918, inclusive.

Better Sires—Better Stock. Plan of Nation-Wide Crusade to Improve Quality of Live Stock Through Use of Good Pure-Bred Sires. 1919. Pp. 16. (Bureau of Animal Industry.)

Serials.

Experiment Station Record. Vol. 40, No. 8, June, 1919. E. W. Allen, Ph. D., Editor. Pp. 701-800. Price, 15 cents.

Same, Vol. 40, No. 9, Abstract Number. September 8, 1919. Pp. 801-900. Price, 15 cents.

Same, Vol. 41, No. 1. July, 1919. Pp. 1-100. Price, 15 cents.
Note.—The Record is a technical review of the world's scientific literature pertaining to agriculture. It is not intended for general distribution and its free distribution is restricted to persons connected with the agricultural colleges, experiment stations, and similar institutions, and to libraries and exchanges. It can not be sent free to individuals having no official connection with public institutions. The Superintendent of Documents will receive subscriptions for this publication, which is issued in two volumes a year, 10 numbers each, at $1 a volume.

The Monthly Crop Reporter. Vol. 5, No. 9, September, 1919. Pp. 85-96. (Bureau of Crop Estimates.)

Seed Reporter. Vol. 3, No. 3, September 6, 1919. Pp. 8. (Bureau of Markets.) For free distribution.
Contains data relative to stocks, receipts, movement, prices, qualities, outlook, etc., for field and vegetable seeds. Issued monthly.

Bureau of Chemistry. Supplement No. 58. (N. J. 6351-6400.) Pp. 405-465. September 8, 1919. Price, 10 cents.

Federal Horticultural Board. No. 64, June-July, 1919. Pp. 77-92. September 13, 1919. Price, 5 cents.

Soil Surveys.

Soil Survey of Mercer County, Pennsylvania. By E. B. Deeter and R. A. Winston, of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, and W. Irvin Galt, of the Pennsylvania State College. Pp. 40, pl. 1, fig. 1, map. (From F. O. Soils. 1917.) Price, 15 cents.

STATE DEPARTMENT.

Constitutions of states at war, 1914-18 (with bibliography); edited by Herbert F. Wright. 1919. vii+679 p.

Costa Rica. Invasion of Costa Rica, report, in response to resolution, in regard to invasion of Costa Rica by Nicaraguan armed forced and reason why Costa Rica was not permitted to sign peace treaty at Versailles. Aug. 21, 1919. 7 p. (S. doc. 77.)

Great War, 1914—. Congratulations of Spanish and national Brazilian congresses, congratulations of Spanish and national Brazilian congresses to United States Congress on peace. July 28, 1919. 2 p.

— Congratulations on ending of war, letter communicating congratulations addressed to Senate of United States by Senate of Spain, Senate of Chile, Senate of Paraguay, and by president of Brazilian National Congress. Aug. 4, 1919. 2 p.

Mexico. Claims against Mexico, report, in response to resolution, in respect to claims against Mexico for destruction of life and property of American citizens in that country. Aug. 1, 1919. 29 p.

— Protection of landed estates of American citizens in Mexico, in response to resolution, report in respect to action taken by United States with relation to protection of landed estates of American citizens in Mexico. Aug. 11, 1919. 2 p. (S. doc. 71.)

Santiago, Chile. American embassy, Santiago, Chile, communication submitting supplemental estimate of appropriation required for purchase and repair of premises now occupied by American embassy, Santiago, Chile. Aug. 9, 1919. 2 p. (H. doc. 179.)

Diplomatic and consular service. Information regarding appointments and promotions in diplomatic service of United States. (1919.) 14 p.

Report of receivership of customs, Aug. 29-Sept. 30, 1916, and fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1917. 1919. 40 p.

TARIFF COMMISSION.

Dyes and dyeing. Census of dyes and coal-tar chemicals, 1918. 1919. 103 p. (Tariff information series 11.)

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Bonds of officers, etc. Companies holding certificates of authority from Secretary of Treasury, under acts of Aug. 13, 1894, and Mar. 23, 1910, as acceptable sureties on Federal bonds, also acceptable reinsuring companies under Department circular of Sept. 21, 1910; revised to Aug. 20, 1919. Aug. 29, 1919. 1 p. oblong large 8vo. (Quarterly.)

Certificates of indebtedness. United States of America, 4½ per cent Treasury certificates of indebtedness, series B 1920, dated and bearing interest from Aug. 15, 1919, due Jan. 15, 1920. (1919.) 1 p. 4to. (Dept. circular 160; Loans and Currency (Division).)

— United States of America, 4½ per cent Treasury certificates of indebtedness, series C 1920, dated and bearing interest from Sept. 2, 1919, due Feb. 2, 1920. (1919.) 1 p. 4to. (Dept. circular 161; Loans and Currency (Division).)

Finance. Daily statement of Treasury compiled from latest proved reports from Treasury offices and depositary banks, Aug. 1-30, 1919. (1919.) Each 3 p. or 4 p. folio. (Daily except Sundays and holidays.)

Financial statement of United States Government, Mar. 31, 1919. (1919.) 1 p. narrow folio. (Monthly.)

National Archives Building. Construction of National Archives Building, letter transmitting estimate of appropriation for and urging necessity of construction of National Archives Building (in District of Columbia). Aug. 25, 1919. 2 p. (H. doc. 200.)

Papers. Disposition of useless papers in Treasury Department, schedules and lists of papers, documents, etc., on files of Treasury Department which are not needed in transaction of public business and which have no permanent value or historical interest. Aug. 21, 1919. 22 p. (H. doc. 194.)

Public buildings. Supplies for public buildings, estimate of appropriation for operating supplies for public buildings. Aug. 25, 1919. 2 p. (H. doc. 199.)

Secret Service Division. Suppressing counterfeiting and other crimes, estimate of deficiency in appropriation for "suppressing counterfeiting and other crimes," sundry civil act, fiscal year 1920, and suggesting amendatory clause (to permit employment of Secret Service agents in campaign against food hoarders and profiteers). Aug. 12, 1919. 2 p. (H. doc. 182.)

Treasury savings certificates. United States of America, Treasury savings certificates, (regulations issued) to holders of Treasury savings certificates and other concerned. (1919.) 4 p. 4to. (Dept. circular 149; Loans and Currency (Division).)

Architect Supervising.

Boston, Mass. Specification for remodeling main building, marine hospital, at Boston, Mass. 1919. Cover-title, 31 p. folio.

Carroll, Iowa. Specification for labor required in construction of post office at Carroll, Iowa. 1919. Cover-title, 36 p. folio.

Charles Town, W. Va. Specification for labor required in construction of post office at Charles Town, W. Va. 1919. Cover-title, 36 p. folio.

Douglas, Ga. Specification for labor required in construction of post office at Douglas, Ga. 1919. Cover-title, 38 p. folio.

Fayette, Mo. Specification for construction of post office at Fayette, Mo. 1919. Cover-title, 64 p. folio.

Honolulu, Hawaii. Specification for construction of post office, custom and courthouse at Honolulu, T. H. 1919. Cover-title, 69 p. folio.

North Topeka, Kans. Specification for construction of post office at North Topeka, Kans. 1919. Cover-title, 65 p. folio.

St. Johnsbury, Vt. Specification for construction of post office at St. Johnsbury, Vt. 1919. Cover-title, 74 p. folio.

Comptroller of Currency.

National bank notes. Monthly statement of national bank notes and Federal reserve bank notes outstanding, bonds on deposit, etc. (Aug. 1, 1919). Aug. 1, 1919. 1 p. folio.

List of Recent Government Departmental Publications

Comptroller of Treasury.

Decisions of comptroller of Treasury, v. 26, pt. 1, July, 1919; Walter W. Warwick, comptroller, Charles M. Foree, assistant comptroller. 1919. (1)+1-89 p. (Monthly.)

Engraving and Printing Bureau.

Paper money. Liquidation of delivered sheets of United States currency by Bureau of Engraving and Printing, proposed paragraph of legislation for Bureau of Engraving and Printing (to increase number of delivered sheets of United States currency, national bank notes, and Federal reserve currency). July 28, 1919. 2 p. (H. doc. 169.)

Federal Farm Loan Bureau.

Agricultural credit. Federal farm loan act, with amendment approved Jan. 18, 1918. Aug. 1919. ii+29 p. (Circular 4, revised.)

Borrowers' bulletin, v. 1, no. 12; Aug.-Sept. 1919. (1919.) 8 p. il. 4to.

Internal Revenue Commissioner.

Child labor. Rulings of commissioner of internal revenue relating to tax on child labor under revenue act of 1918. 1919. 17 p.

Estate tax. Regulations 37, revised 1919, relating to estate tax under revenue act of 1918, approved Feb. 24, 1919. 1919. iv+3-77 p.

Liquors. Nonbeverage distilled spirits and wines, instructions relative to sale and use of distilled spirits and wines for other than beverage purposes under food control act of Aug. 10, 1917, and acts of Nov. 21, 1918, and Oct. 3, 1917, modifying T. D. 2559, 2593, and 2699. (1919.) 23 p.

Narcotics, decision of (circuit court of appeals, 8th circuit, No. 4985, Bascom C. Thompson v. United States). (1919.) 7 p.

Stamp tax, additional regulations relating to stamp tax on foreign insurance policies under subdivision 15 of schedule A, title xi, revenue act of 1918, supplementing regulations No. 55. (1919.) 5 p.

International High Commission.

Commercial travelers. Convention concerning commercial travelers (proposed form). 1919. 5 p.

— Same, Spanish.

Imports and exports. Estadisticas de importacion y exportacion de la Republica de Guatemala en 1917, conforme a la nomenclatura de Bruselas de 1913 y con los valores expresados en panamericanos. 1919. 8 p. (Boletin estadistico, v. 1, 1917, No. 2, Guatemala.)

— Estadisticas de importacion y exportacion de la Republica de Guatemala en 1918, conforme a la nomenclatura de Bruselas de 1913 y con los valores expresados en panamericanos. 1919. 8 p. (Boletin estadistico, v. 2, 1918, No. 1, Guatemala.)

Loans and Currency Division.

Bonds of United States. Caveat list of United States registered bonds, Aug. 1, 1919. (1919.) 4 p. 4to. (Monthly.)

Money. Circulation statement, Aug. 1, 1919. (1919.) 1 p. oblong 8vo. (Monthly.)

Public Health Service.

Arsenic. Determination and distribution of arsenic in certain body fluids after injection of arsenobenzol, salvarsan, and neosolvarsan (with bibliography); by C. N. Myers. 1919. 12 p. 1 pl. (Reprint 520.)

Contagious diseases. Notifiable diseases, diseases and conditions required to be reported in the several States. Revised June, 1919. 1919. 8 p. (Reprint 501.)

Hygienic Laboratory.

Drugs. Digest of comments on Pharmacopoeia of United States of America (8th decennial revision), and National formulary (3d edition), calendar year 1915; by A. G. DuMez. May, 1919. 455 p. (Bulletin 118.) Paper, 35c.

Secret Service Division.

Appropriation for suppressing counterfeiting and other crimes, supplemental estimate of appropriation required by Secret Service Division of Treasury for suppressing counterfeiting and other crimes, fiscal year 1920. July 29, 1919. 3 p.

Treasurer of United States.

Engraving and Printing Bureau. Estimate of appropriation, Office of Treasurer, supplemental estimate of appropriation required by Office of Treasurer of United States, national currency, reimbursable, this amount to be reimbursed by national and Federal reserve banks (for pay of employees detailed from Engraving and Printing Bureau). Aug. 18, 1919. 2 p. (H. doc. 192.)

War Loan Organization.

Europe. New Europe (map); prepared by Geological Survey. Scale 100 m. equals 0.5 in. (Washington) Geological Survey, June, 1919. 13.6 by 17 in.

Note.—Contains on reverse: Map makers for the people.

Saving and thrift. Church and national thrift (with Reading list of books on thrift and savings). 1919. 8 p. (W. S. S. 75.)

— Fifteen lessons in thrift (for use in secondary schools). Aug. 1919. 32 p. (W. S. S. 73.)

— Outline of lessons to teach thrift in normal and training schools for teachers. Aug. 1919. 32 p. (W. S. S. 78.)

— Outline suggested for teaching thrift in elementary schools (with bibliography). Aug. 1919. 23 p. (W. S. S. 79.)

— Thrift, No. 5; Sept. 1919. (1919.) 4 p. il. 4to.

War Risk Insurance Bureau.

Premium rates and policy values for United States Government life insurance, 1919. (1919.) vii+102 p. narrow 16mo.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

Abbreviations. Authorized abbreviations, 1919. 1919. 16 p. (Special regulations 56.)

Air Medical Service. Bulletin of Air Medical Service, request that authority be granted to director of Air Service to publish and circulate at Government expense bulletin to be issued quarterly entitled Bulletin of Air Medical Service. Aug. 21, 1919. 2 p.

Appropriations. Supplemental estimate of appropriation for contingent expenses of War Department. July 29, 1919. 2 p.

Army supplies. Purchase of military supplies, in response to resolution, names of all Army officers and of all other persons who, since declaration of war, have been authorized to purchase supplies for military establishment. Aug. 7, 1919. 126 p.

Chinese. Appropriation for transportation to China of certain Chinese refugees from Mexico. Aug. 12, 1919. 2 p.

Courts-martial. Proceedings and report of special War Department board on courts-martial and their procedure. 1919. 40 p.

Employment. That job, your rights, if you haven't a job (advise to soldiers leaving service). (1919.) 1 p. 26mo.

Panama Canal. Appropriation for civil government Panama Canal and Canal Zone, communication submitting supplemental estimate of appropriation required for civil government Panama Canal and Canal Zone, fiscal year 1920, additional to appropriation for this object contained in sundry civil act of 1919. July 26, 1919. 4 p. (H. doc. 164.)

Sabine-Neches Canal. Regulations for use, administration of, and navigation through, guard lock of Sabine-Nechez Canal, Tex. 1919. 6 p. 12mo. District Engineer, U. S. Engineer Office, Trust Company Building, Galveston, Tex.

Soldier settlements. The rube's day is done, forward to the farm, why not? (by Arthur Woods). 1919. Cover-title, 16 p. il. narrow 16mo.

Staff Corps. General. General Staff Corps and medals of honor, in response to resolution, documents in relation to interpretation and execution of Sec. 5 and 122 of national defense act (relative to organization of General Staff Corps, and investigation of awards of medals of honor). July 23, 1919. 478 p. 2 pl. (S. doc. 58.)

Adjutant General's Department.

Army. Army list and directory, Aug. 1, 1919. 1919. 194 p. large 8vo. (Monthly.)

Paper, 15c single copy, $1.50 a year.

— Extracts from General orders and Bulletins, War Department, June, 1919. 1919. 15 p. il. (Monthly.)

— Index to monthly extracts, General orders and Bulletins, War Department, Jan. 1-June 30, 1919, and list of paragraphs of Army regulations and other regulations and manuals of War Department that have been changed since Jan. 1, 1919. June, 1919. 18 p.

Air Service.

Photographic supplies of Air Service, in response to resolution, list of photographic supplies, motion-picture cameras, etc., in possession of Air Service. Aug. 8, 1919. 19 p. (S. doc. 54, pt. 3.) (For pt. 2 see Signal Office, Photographic equipment, p. 114. Pt. 1 appeared in Monthly catalogue for July, 1919, under War Department, Photographic equipment, p. 49.)

Engineer Equipment.

Broadkill River, Del. Appoquinimink, Smyrna, Leipsic, Little, Saint Jones, Murderkill, Mispillion, and Broadkill rivers, Delaware (for Broadkill River): Repairs to jetty, Broadkill River, Del., advertisement. (1919.) 8 p. folio.

Officers. Statement showing rank, duties, and addresses of officers of Corps of Engineers, Army, July 1, 1919. 1919. 24 p. 4to. (Quarterly.)

Judge Advocate General's Department.

Opinions. Cumulative index of monthly Digest of opinions of judge advocate general of Army, Jan. 1-Mar. 31 1919. p. 1-60.

— Digest of opinions of judge advocate general of the Army, June, 1919, with notes on administration of military justice, decisions of comptroller of Treasury, recent publications and decisions of courts, regulations of Bureau of War Risk Insurance. 1919. v+237-261 p.

Ordnance Department.

Ordnance. Price list of ordnance and ordnance stores used by 2 or more branches of service. Revised Jan. 28, 1918. (Reprint, with addition) 1919. 122 p. ((Form) No. 1879.) (This publication includes Changes 1.) Paper, 10c.

Purchase, Storage and Traffic Division.

Supply circular 46 (1919); July 11, 1919. (1919.) 3 p. 12mo.

Shiloh National Military Park Commission.

Reports. Annual report of Shiloh National Military Park Commission, (fiscal year) 1919. 1919. 8 p.

Signal Office.

Photographic equipment of chief signal officer, in response to resolution, report of photographic equipment under control of chief signal officer. Aug. 7, 1919. 15 p. (S. doc. 54, pt. 2.) (For pt. 3 see Air Service, Photographic supplies, p. 113. Pt. 1 appeared in Monthly catalogue for July, 1919, under War Department. Photographic equipment, p. 49.)

Staff Corps, General.

Army. Changes 90 and 91 (for) Army regulations (1913); July 9 and 29, 1919. (1919.) 4 leaves and 3 leaves. (Regulations issued by War Department.)

Shooting. Changes 25 (for) Small arms firing manual (1913); July 11, 1919. (1919.) 2 leaves, small 4to.

Special regulations. Changes 11 (for) Special regulations 42 (Specifications for uniform of Army, 1917); July 26, 1919. (1919.) 2 leaves, 12mo. (Special regulations issued by War Department.)

Stoppage circular, Aug. 15, 1919. (1919.) 70 p. (Monthly.)

WAR INDUSTRIES BOARD.

Prices. History of prices during the war: Prices of drugs and pharmaceuticals; by W. Lee Lewis and F. W. Cassebeer. 1919. 24 p. il. (W. I. B. price bulletin 54.) Paper, 5c.

— Same: Prices of essential oils, flavoring and perfumery materials; by W. B.

(Continued on page 17.)

GRAIN FREIGHT RATES.

The Railroad Administration is about to file with the Interstate Commerce Commission, effective upon five days' notice, supplements to tariffs providing for the establishment of minimum weights on grain and grain products designed to secure heavier loading and to make available additional freight cars for the transportation of grain and grain products.

The amended tariffs will provide that the new minima are made effective purely as an emergency matter. When the emergency has passed, the tariffs will be withdrawn.

This step has been made necessary by the extremely heavy demands which are being made upon the Railroad Administration for the transportation of grain and grain products and by the fact that in many markets cars are being ordered loaded only to the existing minimum weights even though these are considerably less than the capacity of the cars. These minima are not being established for the purpose of securing revenue as a permanent policy, but solely to assist in providing more freight cars during the present emergency.

The minimum weights will be as follows:

On grain, all kinds, the minimum weight will be the marked capacity of the car except that where the marked capacity is less than 40,000 pounds, the minimum weight will be 40,000 pounds per car. The actual weight will apply when grain is loaded to within 24 inches of the roof at the side walls of the car for the purpose of Federal or State inspection by the Grain Exchange at points where Federal inspection is maintained (notation to that effect being inserted in the bill of lading by shippers) or when grain is loaded to proper grain line of cars so marked.

On grain products, the minimum weight will be 60,000 pounds per car, provided that when the marked capacity of the car is less, the marked capacity, but not less than 40,000 pounds per car, will apply, and provided further, that when a car is loaded to full space capacity the actual weight will apply.

VICTORY FLAG TO CONNECTICUT.

Final official returns on the Victory Liberty Loan having shown that Connecticut made the largest over-subscription of its quota of any State or Territory, it has been awarded by the Treasury Department a historic United States flag, which floated over the Capitol during the greater part of the European War.

Secretary Glass has dispatched the flag of Gov. Holcomb, at Hartford, by a special messenger, who also carried a letter giving the complete history of the flag.

A bill has been introduced by the minister of commerce of Portugal to establish a credit of 8,000,000 escudos for the improvement of the telephone and telegraph lines of the state.

SWEET SUBSTITUTE FOR SUGAR.

Malt sugar sirup is a brand new sweet which has arrived on a commercial scale at the psychological moment to relieve the sugar shortage, say the specialists of the Bureau of Chemistry, United States Department of Agriculture, who have investigated various substitutes for sugar. In addition to being a sweet, malt sugar sirup has a delicious flavor somewhat resembling that of honey, which adds much to its palatability and value as a sugar substitute.

While malt sugar has long been known to chemists, its production on a commercial scale is only beginning. Two factors have stimulated its production recently. The shortage of sugar has developed a market for it, and the recent prohibition law has made available both the raw material and the machinery needed for its manufacture. Malt sugar sirup is made from the same grains as beer and may be made from corn or potatoes or any plant containing starch. Barley, which was used until recently in the manufacture of beer, can now be used to produce malt sugar sirup.

GOVERNMENT DECISIONS.

(Continued from page 13.)

refused it because it bore unmistakable evidence of having been tampered with. That the driver reported these facts to him.

Application was made by the importers to the Treasury Department for relief, which was denied with the statement that as a protest had already been filed the case should be referred to this board for adjudication.

It appears that the appraiser has indicated on the invoice the articles that were found to be short. There can be no question, under the ruling of the Court of Customs Appeals in the case of Madeira Embroidery Co. v. United States (9 Ct. Cust. Appls.—; T. D. 7990) that, as to the case ordered to the appraiser's stores for examination, the protest must be sustained, because the Government has not cast the burden nor undertaken to do so, thus leaving the report of the appraiser undisputed as to the missing articles from a case that had remained in the custody of the Government until examined and reported.

In the matter of the other case, the evidence of the cartman, supported by the letter of the inspector, is, that it was in such bad order that he refused to accept it. As an inspector, long after the transaction, made the same report as to both cases being in good order, and it appearing conclusively to our minds that the case rejected by the cartman was in bad order, because it was subsequently sent along to the appraiser's stores with the package ordered there and found in bad order, the statement of the inspector as to good order loses force, in so far as applied to the other package which had been ordered to the appraiser's stores. There is ground to believe that he was mistaken; that he did not give the minute attention to the cases necessary for accurate and positive statement about them. When the cartman rejected the package because it was in bad order, it went along in the custody of the public stores' cartman, together with the package ordered up by the appraiser, and both were found in the same bad condition, with articles missing from both as noted.

In the absence of any evidence to rebut the report of the appraiser, and the circumstances already mentioned, to carry to our minds conviction that the articles bad disappeared after landing, we feel constrained to sustain the protest as to both cases, and it is so ordered.

Reherings Granted.

No. 43367.—Candy Pails.—Protest 930735 of Frank P. Dow Co. Abstract 43260.

LIST OF PUBLICATIONS.

(Continued from page 16.)

Meldrum. 1919. 21 p. il. (W. I. B. price bulletin 50.) Paper, 5c.

— Same: Prices of fibers and fiber products; by Jane Coates. 1919. 29 p. il. (W. I. B. price bulletin 32.) Paper, 5c.

— Same: Prices of fish and oysters; by Irma H. Hotchkiss. 1919. 20 p. il. (W. I. B. price bulletin 22.) Paper, 5c.

— Same: Prices of glass; by Viva B. Boothe in consultation with Carroll W. Doten. 1919. 11 p. il. (W. I. B. price bulletin 42.) Paper, 5c.

— Same: Prices of mineral acids; by H. L. Lewenberg. 1919. 18 p. il. (W. I. B. price bulletin 45.) Paper, 5c.

— Same: Prices of miscellaneous inorganic chemicals; by W. B. Meldrum. 1919. 24 p. il. (W. I. B. price bulletin 47.) Paper, 5c.

— Same: Prices of miscellaneous organic chemicals; by Arthur Minnick. 1919. 18 p. il. (W. I. B. price bulletin 57.) Paper, 5c.

— Same: Prices of natural dyestuffs and tanning chemicals; by P. W. Carleton. 1919. 15 p. il. (W. I. B. price bulletin 52.) Paper, 5c.

— Same: Prices of oats, rice, buckwheat, and their products; by Harley R. Willard. 1919. 23 p. il. (W. I. B. price bulletin 11.) Paper, 5c.

— Same: Prices of paints and varnisbes; by Arthur Minnick. 1919. 25 p. il. (W. I. B. price bulletin 44.) Paper, 5c.

— Same: Prices of petroleum and its products; by Joseph E. Pogue, assisted by Isidor Lubin. 1919. 55 p. il. 7 pl. (W. I. B. price bulletin 36.) (Prepared in cooperation with Fuel Administration publication for which see in this catalogue, p. 28.) Paper, 5c.

— Same: Prices of soaps and glycerin; by H. L. Trumbull. 1919. 20 p. il. (W. I. B. price bulletin 49.) Paper, 5c.

— Same: Prices of sugar and related products (with bibliograpby); by Frank P. Anderson. 1919. 23 p. il. (W. I. B. price bulletin 13.) Paper, 5c.

— Same: Prices of tea, coffee, and cocoa; by Lloyd L. Shaulis. 1919. 18 p. il. (W. I. B. price bulletin 18.) Paper, 5c.

— Same: Prices of wheat and wbeat products; by Paul E. Peltason. 1919. 22 p. il. (W. I. B. price bulletin 9.) Paper, 5c.

WHEAT AND FLOUR.

United States Grain Corporation.

The United States Grain Corporation issued Oct 28 its twenty-fourth weekly bulletin covering the wheat and wheat flour movement throughout the United States. The figures given out were as follows:

Wheat receipts from farms, bu...	19,398,000
Wheat receipts from farms, bu., previous week.....	19,445,000
Wheat receipts from farms, bu., June 27 to October 17.....	514,229,000
Flour produced during week, bbls.	3,394,000
Flour produced previous week, bbls.	3,503,000
Flour produced June 27 to October 17, bbls.....	42,534,000
Total stocks, wheat, all elevators and mills, bu.....	288,504,000
Total stocks, wheat, all elevators and mills, previous week, bu...	288,320,000
Change for week, bu., inc.....	184,000

EXPORTS OF WHEAT AND FLOUR.

Exports of wheat and flour, July 1 to October 17, amount to 52,234,000 bushels of wheat and 5,475,000 barrels of flour, making a total equal to 76,872,000 bushels, compared with 53,881,000 bushels of wheat and 5,271,000 barrels of flour last year, October figures last year being prorated to October 17, making a total equal to 77,609,000 bushels.

A dispatch from LaPaz, Bolivia, says that the Bolivian government will probably ratify the peace treaty with Germany soon, the treaty having been already favorably reported by the congressional committee on foreign relations.

Government Supplies For Sale

WATER AND LOGGING CARTS.

The Surplus Property Division of the Office of the Quartermaster General of the Army is offering for sale by negotiation 94 drinking-water carts located at Chicago, Illinois. It is also offering 50 logging carts, located at Chicago, at a fixed price of $70 each.

The water carts consist of a 160-gallon steel water tank, mounted on two wheels and equipped with a hand lever force pump used in filling the tank. Water carts of this kind were used in France for hauling drinking water to the troops. Around the platform at the rear end of the tank is a pipe fitted with a number of small faucets which were used to fill canteens. These carts are very strongly built and could be readily converted into sprinklers or plant spraying apparatus. They are made with shafts with side hitch attachment so that two horses can be used to baul them if necessary.

The carts may be inspected at the point of storage by applying to the Surplus Property Officer, Zone Supply Office, 1819 W. Thirty-Ninth Street, Chicago, Illinois. Offers may be submitted to the Surplus Property Officer, Zone Supply Office, in any of the following cities: Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Newport News, Atlanta, New Orleans, San Antonio, El Paso, St. Louis, Chicago, Jeffersonville, Ind.; Omaha, and San Francisco.

The logging carts, offered for sale at $70 each, are especially designed for their designated purpose. They are built with wheels 9 feet high to permit the load to be carried beneath the axles. They are equipped with bickory tongues, chains and trip hook, double trees and neck yoke. They may be inspected by applying to tbe Surplus Property Officer, Zone Supply Office, 1819 W. Thirty-Ninth Street, Chicago, Illinois, and may be purchased through any of the Zone Supply Offices.

IRON AND STEEL.

The Director of Sales announces that the War Department held as surplus, as of October 16, approximately 402,122 tons of iron and steel. This aggregate embraced raw, semi-finished and finished steel, also alloys, and iron and steel scrap. All of this surplus is now being offered for sale, either by negotiations, or under sealed bids. The greater part of the surplus, or 391,617 tons, is held by the Ordnance Department. The comparatively small balance is distributed between Purchase and Storage Division, Air Service, Chemical Warfare Service and the Signal Corps.

The surplus stocks of iron and steel are widely scattered throughout the country, the larger tonnages being located east of the Mississippi at those plants which were engaged, during the period of the war, in the manufacture of munitions.

The War Department is now prepared to pass promptly on all offers made for these iron and steel stocks, and to expedite delivery. Inquiries relative to these surplus stocks should give specifications of the materials desired, and should be addressed to Chairman, Ordnance Salvage Board, Ordnance Department, Munitions Building, Washington, D. C., or to the nearest of the District Ordnance Offices located throughout the country.

The raw material included in the reports of October 16 totalled 7,547 tons, consisting principally of Ferro-Silicon and Speigeleison. The semi-finished surplus totalled 127,530 tons, and embraced hillets, ingots, and blooms. The surplus of finished steel totalled 65,476 tons, and included sheets, plates, rods, pipe, hot and cold rolled bars, also tubing. The alloys, the surplus of which was 1,539 tons, included manganese steel, chrome steel, chrome nickel steel and nickel steel. The surplus of scrap consisted of 200,031 tons.

FIRE BRICK AND TILE.

The Director of Sales announces that the Ordnance Salvage Board, through the District Ordnance Office at the Old Hickory Powder Plant, Jacksonville, Tenn., is offering for sale under sealed proposals a large quantity of fire brick and tile, bids for which will be opened by the Commanding Officer, Old Hickory Powder Plant, Jacksonville, Tenn., at 11 o'clock Friday morning, November 7, 1919.

This brick and tile is new. For the convenience of bidders, the material is divided into 350 lots on which bids will be considered as a whole or for separate lots. A number of different sizes of brick and tile are included in this offering. The greater part of the material, however, consists of brick 9x4½x2½ inches, which is offered in lots ranging from 1,000 to 50,000 brick, each. There are substantial quantities of other sizes.

Inspection of this material may be made at the point of storage at any time before bids are submitted. Further information regarding the sale and a complete inventory of the material offered may be obtained from the Commanding Officer, Old Hickory Powder Plant, Jacksonville, Tenn.

TEXTILES.

The Surplus Property Division of the Office of the Quartermaster General of the Army is offering for sale by negotiation approximately 2,000,000 yards of textiles, informal bids on which will be accepted by the Zone Supply Officer in any of the following cities: Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Atlanta, Newport News, New Orleans, Chicago, St. Louis, Jeffersonville, Ind.; San Antonio, El Paso, Omaha, and San Francisco. Every offer received for these textiles will be either accepted or rejected, immediately, and successful bidders will be advised of the acceptance of their respective offers on Tuesday, November 4.

The textiles on which negotiations will be concluded on November 3, including Duck, Canvas Jute, Olive Drab Cotton Cloth, Sateen, Silesia, Meade Cloth, Chambrey, Denim, Drill, Osnaburg and Shirting Flannel. These fabrics are the products of numerous mills and are listed in various weights, widths and colors.

The Surplus Property Division of the Office of the Quartermaster General of the Army will continue to offer, from time to time, blocks of textiles in similar manner. The list of fabrics offered will be made public through the press and on a definite date subsequent to the publication of the offering which will not exceed 10 days, all offers will be formally accepted or rejected, and each bidder will be promptly advised of the action taken by the War Department on his bid.

Specifications of this material are available at the War Department News Bureau, Room 290, State, War and Navy Building.

ACID.

The Director of Sales announces that the Ordnance Department Salvage Board, through the District Ordnance Office at St. Louis, is offering for sale by negotiation large quantities of spent, weak-charging and charging acids, located at the plant of the Western Cartridge Company, Springfield, Ill., bids on which will be received until November 12, 1919, by the District Ordnance Office, Missouri State Life Building, St. Louis, Mo.

The acids offered are described as follows: 650,072.5 pounds of spent acid, stored in tanks containing 424,302.3 pounds of 100 per cent Sulphuric and 119,548.3 pounds of 100 per cent Nitric Acid; 107,688 pounds of weak-charging acid, stored in tanks containing 76,781.6 pounds of 100 per cent Sulphuric and 5,309 pounds of 100 per cent Nitric Acid; and 171,956.4 pounds of charging acid, stored in tanks containing 147,602 pounds of 100 per cent Sulphuric and 10,313.9 pounds of 100 per cent Nitric Acid.

These acids are in good condition and may be inspected before bids are submitted by applying to the St. Louis District Ordnance Office.

20,000 TONS STEEL SCRAP SOLD.

The Ordnance Department has sold to Briggs & Turivas, Inc., of Chicago and New York, 20,000 gross tons of forgings and slug steel scrap at $24.05 per gross ton f. o. b. Pittsburgh. The Lake Railway Supply Company, of Chicago, is associated with Briggs & Turivas, Inc., in the transaction.

The War Department offered this steel scrap for sale by negotiation, and numerous offers were received from large dealers of the country. The price obtained by the Government is materially higher than the quotations on heavy melting steel scrap which prevailed today in the steel market.

The War Department has a large tonnage of raw, semi-finished and finished steel, also alloys, and iron and steel scrap which it is offering for sale by negotiation. It is prepared to pass promptly on all offers made for these iron and steel stocks, and expedite delivery. Inquries relative to these surplus stocks should give specifications of the materials desired, and should be addressed to Chairman, Ordnance Salvage Board, Ordnance Department, Munitions Building, Washington, D. C., or to the nearest of the district ordnance offices located throughout the country.

SUPPLIES NEEDED BY WAR DEPARTMENT.

The General Supplies Branch, Office of the Director of Purchase, Munitions Bldg., Potomac Park, Washington, D. C., will make the following purchases:

Commodity Branch No. 2—Buyer, W. B. Mitchell, Room 1747—Mops, Oil, floor polish, 50 each.

Commodity Branch No. 3—Buyer, C. F. Stopford, Room 1746—Ribbons, Typewriter, Black, Remington, 1,000 each. Ribbons, Typewriter, Black, Record, Underwood, 2,500 each.

Commodity Branch No. 3—Buyer, A. E. Kessler, Room 1744 — Paper, Waterproof, kraft, Duplex, for baling purposes, size 32x48 inches, 100 Reams to equal 48,000 sheets.

Commodity Branch No. 3—Buyer, A. E. Kessler, Room 1744—Books, ledger ruling, 300 pages, indexed front, 45 each. Books, record ruling, 200 pages, plain, 500 each. Books, blank, record ruling, 200 pages, indexed front, 375 each. Books, blank, record ruling, 300 pages, indexed front, 88 each. Books, Memorandum, record ruling, indexed, 4¾x7½, 96 leaves, 250 each. Books, cash ruling, 200 pages, indexed front, 100 each. Books, blank, ledger ruling, 200 pages, indexed front, 100 each. Books, record ruling, 200 pages, indexcr front, 50 each. Books, journal ruling, 200 pages, indexed, 48 each. Books, day ruling, 200 pages, indexed front, 100 each. Books, cash ruling, 300 pages, indexed front, 200 each. Books, journal ruling, 300 pages, indexed front, 100 each. Books, day ruling, 400 pages, indexed front, 100 each. Books, journal ruling, 400 pages, indexed front, 125 each. Books, ledger ruling, 400 pages, indexed front, 100 each. Books, record ruling, 400 pages, indexed front, 100 each. Books, cash ruling, 200 pages, no index, 100 each. Books, day ruling, 200 pages, no index, 100 each. Books, ledger ruling, 200 pages, no index, 50 each. Books, day ruling, 300 pages, no indexing, 50 each. Books, ledger ruling, 300 pages, no indexing, 50 each. Books, blank, day ruling, 400 pages, no indexing, 50 each. Books, journal ruling, 400 pages, no indexing, 50 each. Books, record ruling, 400 pages, no indexing, 24 each. Books, Memo., journal ruling, 4⅛x6⅞, 96 leaves, indexed, 1,000 each. Books, journal ruling, no index, memo., 4¾x7½, 96 leaves, 1,000 each. Books, record ruling, 4¾x7½, memo., no index, 96 leaves, 1,500 each. Books, time, monthly, 4⅛x6¾, sheep cover, heavy boards, stiff covers, cut flush, 56 leaves not paged, 500 each. Books, Memo., index, 4⅛x6⅞, side opening, 48 leaves, record ruling, 48 each. Books, Memo., indexed, record ruling, 4⅛x6⅞, side opening, 96 leaves, 48 each. Books, Memo., indexed, approximately 5⅝x8⅝, side opening, 48 leaves, record ruling, 60 each. Books, Time, daily size 4⅛x6¾, sheep cover, 60 each. Books, Memo., record ruling, 96 leaves, size approximately 5½x8½, no indexing, 350 each. Books, Memo., record ruling, size approximately 8x10½, 100 pages to a book, 250 each.

CRAFT FOR SALE BY NAVY DEPARTMENT

Bids for the purchase of the U. S. S. Coast Torpedo Boat No. 16 (ex-Thornton), will be received by the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., until 12 o'clock noon, 24th November, 1919, at which time and place they will be publicly opened. Vessel will be sold for cash to highest bidder.

The U. S. S. Coast Torpedo Boat No. 16 (ex-Thornton), is an old Navy torpedo boat, launched in 1900, length 175 feet, breadth 17 feet 6 inches, draft 5 feet 2 inches, speed 24.88 knots, has a Vert. 3-exp. engine, 3 Thornycroft boilers, has 3 funnels and 1 mast. Location, Norfolk, Va. Exact location and permission to examine may be obtained from the Commandant, Fifth Naval District, Naval Operating Base, Hampton Roads, Va. Appraised value, $15,000.

Bids for the purchase of the yachts and motorboats, Rainier, Nerita, Vega, Jessamine, Jeanette and Parthenia, will be received by the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Wasbington, D. C., until 12 o'clock noon, 1st December, 1919, at which time and place they will be publicly opened. The vessels will be sold for cash to highest bidders.

The Rainier is a motorboat, built in 1917, length 115 feet 3 inches, beam 26 feet, draft 8 feet 6 inches, 340 tons gross, 200 I. H. P., bas a 4-cyl. Union engine. The vessel is now at San Francisco, Cal. Exact location and permission to examine may be obtained from tbe Commandant, Twelftb Naval District, 417 Sheldon Building, San Francisco, Cal. Appraised value, $60,000.

The Nerita, S. P. 3028, is a motorboat, built in 1918, length 60 feet 6 inches, beam 12 feet 8 inches, draft 4 feet 6 inches, 27 tons gross, has 1 Speedway engine. Present location, Fifth District. Exact location and permission to examine may be obtained from the Commandant, Fifth Naval District, Naval Operating Base, Hampton Roads, Va. Appraised value, $12,000.

The Vega, S. P. 734, is a steam yacht, built in 1907, length 161 feet 3 inches, beam 20 feet 4 inches, draft 9 feet 6 inches, speed 12-15 knots, 276 tons gross, 1,200 h. p., has a Vert. 3-exp. engine and 2 Seabury boilers. Present location, Fourth Naval District. Exact location and permission to examine may be obtained from the Commandant, Fourth Naval District, Navy Yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Appraised value $102,000.

The Jessamine, S. P. 438, is a motor yacht, built in 1907, length 81 feet 6 inches, beam 14 feet, draft 3 feet 9 inches, speed 11 miles, 120 h. p., 57 tons gross, has a Craig 4-cyc. engine. Location, Detroit, Mich. Exact location and permission to examine may be obtained from the Commandant, Ninth Naval District, Naval Training Station, Great Lakes, Ill. Appraised value, $8,000.

The Jeanette, S. P. 149, is a motor patrol, built in 1905, length 44 feet, beam 13 feet 3 inches, draft 3 feet 6 inches, 17 tons gross, 40 i. h. p., has a 4-cyl., 4-cyc. Lamb engine. She is now in the Sixth District. Exact location and permission to examine may be obtained from the Commandant, Sixth Naval District, Peoples Office Building, Charleston, S. C. Appraised value, $1,600.

The Parthena, S. P. 671, is a motor yacht, built in 1903, length 114 feet, beam 18 feet, draft 8 feet 5 inches, speed 13.5 knots, 300 h. p., 144 tons gross, has a Vert. 3-exp. engine, and 1 Almy boiler. Location, Marine Basin, Ulmer Park, Brooklyn, N. Y. Exact location and permission to examine may be obtained from the Commandant, Third Naval District, Fleet Supply Base, 29th Street and Third Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y. Appraised value, $15,000. Also one spare set of boiler tubes for the Almy boiler, at a value of $1,200. Also a radio equipment consisting of ½ kw. trunk set, Cutting & Washington, C. P. 104, No. 7. Excellent condition. Appraised value, $1,000.

Bids for purchase of the scows, S. P. 3262, Ash Lighter No. 53; S. P. 3258, Ash Lighter No. 55; S. P. 3257, Ash Lighter No. 56; and S. P. 1239, Barge W. F. Babcock, will be received by the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., until 12 o'clock noon, 17th November, 1919, at which time and place they will be publicly opened. The vessels will be sold for cash to highest bidders.

The Ash Lighter No. 53, S. P. 3262, is a scow. Length 118 feet, width 36 feet 9 inches, draft 13 feet. Present location Fifth Naval District. Exact location and permission to examine may be obtained from the Commandant, Fifth Naval District, Naval Operating Base, Hampton Roads, Va. Appraised value, $250.

The Ash Lighter No. 55, S. P. 3258, is a scow. Length 139 feet 6 inches, breadth 41 feet 2 inches, draft 13 feet 4 inches. Present location, Fifth Naval District. Exact location and permission to examine may be obtained from the Commandant, Fifth Naval District, Naval Operating Base, Hampton Roads, Va. Appraised value, $2,500.

The Ash Lighter No. 56, S. P. 3257, is a scow. Length 139 feet 2 inches, breadth 41 feet 4 inches, draft 13 feet 3 inches. Present location, Fifth Naval District. Exact location and permission to examine may be obtained from the Commandant, Fifth Naval District, Naval Operating Base, Hampton Roads, Va. Appraised value, $2,500.

The W. F. Babcock, S. P. 1239, is a Luckenback Barge, built in 1882, length 240 feet 8 inches, beam 43 feet 8 inches, draft 25 feet 8 inches, cargo capacity 3,350. 2,128 tons gross. She is now at Melville, R. I. Exact location and permission to examine may be obtained from the Commandant, First Naval District, Navy Yard, Boston, Mass. Appraised value, $33,000.

Bids for the purchase of the tug Fearless, freight boats Vester and Eugene F. Price, and fish boat Sussex, will be received by the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., until 12 o'clock noon, 1st December, 1919, at which time and place they will be publicly opened. These vessels will be sold for cash to highest bidders.

The Fearless, S. P. 724, is a tug, fish boat type, built in 1877, length 101 feet, breadth 16 feet 8 inches, draft 8 feet 11 inches, speed 7.8 knots, 121 tons gross, 175 h. p., has a Vert. compound engine and 1 S. E. boiler. Location, Cape May, N. J. Exact location and permission to examine may be obtained from the Commandant, Fourth Naval District, Navy Yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Appraised value, $17,000.

The Vester, S. P. 686, is a freight boat built in 1876, length 96 feet 4 inches, beam 18 feet 4 inches, draft 5 feet 9 inches, 117 tons gross, has a single Cond. engine, speed 7.6 knots. She is now in the Fourth Naval District. Exact location and permission to examine may be obtained from the Commandant, Fourth Naval District, Navy Yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Appraised value, $20,000.

The Eugene F. Price, S. P. 839, is a freight boat, built in 1874, and rebuilt in 1911, length 125 feet 5 inches, beam 18 feet 9 inches, draft 6 feet 8 inches, speed 12 knots, 300 h. p., 108 tons gross, has a Vert. Compound engine and one Marine leg boiler. She is now in the First Naval District. Exact location and permission to examine may be obtained from the Commandant, First Naval District, Navy Yard, Boston, Mass. Appraised value, $27,000.

The Sussex, S. P. 685, is a Menhadon fish boat, built in 1913, length 74 feet 2 inches, beam 17 feet 6 inches, draft 6 feet 9 inches, 67 tons gross, speed 8 knots, has a Harris engine. She is now at Pier 19, North Wharves, Philadelphia, Pa. Exact location and permission to examine may be obtained from the Commandant, Fourth Naval District, Navy Yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Appraised value, $16,000.

Bids for purchase of the mine sweeper, Long Island, the motor boats, Sea Otter, Magnet, Patrol No. 6, and Me Too, the yatcht, Pawnee, and the fish boat, Albert Brown, and barge, Bessie J., will be received by the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., until 12 o'clock noon, November 24, 1919, at which time and place they will be publicly opened. The vessels will be sold for cash to highest bidders.

The Long Island, S. P. 572, is a mine sweeper, built in 1912. Length, 151 feet 7 inches; beam, 24 feet 1 inch; draft, 6 feet 9 inches; 390 tons gross; speed, 11.5 knots; 700 H. P.; has a vertical 3-exp. engine and one S. E. boiler. The vessel is now in the First Naval District. Exact location and permission to examine may be obtained from the commandant, First Naval District, Navy Yard, Boston, Mass. Appraised value, $80,000.

The Bessie, J. S. P. 1919, is a wooden coal barge. Length, 144 feet 10 inches; beam, 30 feet 2 inches; draft, 11.6 feet; 390 tons gross; 600 coal cargo capacity. The barge is now in the First Naval District. Exact location and permission to examine may be obtained from the commandant, First Naval District, Navy Yard, Boston, Mass. Appraised value, $3,500.

The Sea Otter, S. P. 781, is a motor boat, built in 1913. Length, 35 feet 11 inches; beam, 10 feet 1 inch; draft, 3 feet 4 inches; 6 tons gross; speed, 10 knots; 50 H. P.; has a four-cylinder Sterling engine. The vessel is now in the First Naval District. Exact location and permission to examine may be obtained from the commandant, First Naval District, Navy Yard, Boston, Mass. Appraised value, $3,000.

The Magnet, S. P. 563, is a motor boat, built in 1910. Length, 95 feet 3 inches; beam, 14 feet 10 inches; draft, 4 feet 3 inches; 76 tons gross; speed, 14 knots; 300 H. P.; has a four-cylinder Speedway engine. The vessel is now in the First Naval District. Exact location and permission to examine may be obtained from the commandant, First Naval District, Navy Yard, Boston. Appraised value, $18,000.

The Patrol No. 6, S. P. 54, is a motor boat, built in 1916. Length, 61 feet; beam, 12 feet; draft, 4 feet; 34 tons gross; speed, 32.1 knots; 834 H. P.; has a four-cylinder Van Blerk engine. The vessel is now in the First Naval District. Exact location and permission to examine may be obtained from the commandant. First Naval District, Navy Yard, Boston, Mass. Appraised value, $22,500.

The Pawnee, S. P. 699, is a steam yacht, built in 1904. Length, 91 feet 6 inches; beam, 14 feet; draft, 6 feet 3 inches; 300 H. P.; 75 tons gross; speed, 13 knots; has a vertical 3-exp. engine and one Roberts boiler. The vessel is now in the First Naval District. Exact location and permission to examine may be obtained from the commandant, First Naval District, Navy Yard, Boston, Mass. Appraised value, $15,000.

The Albert Brown, S. P. 1050, is a Menhaden fiish boat, built in 1875, rebuilt in 1897. Length, 103 feet; beam, 18 feet; draft, 10 feet; cargo capacity, 1,250 bbls. fish; 108 tons gross; speed, 8.5 knots; 100 H. P.; has a vertical engine and a vertical boiler. The vessel is now in the Fourth Naval District. Exact location and permission to examine may be obtained from the commandant, Fourth Naval District, Navy Yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Appraised value, $13,000.

The Me Too, S. P. 155, is a motor boat, built in 1913. Length, 50 feet; beam, 11 feet 4 inches; draft, 3 feet 1 inch; 18 tons gross; speed, 8 knots; 40 H. P.; has a Clifton engine. The vessel is now in the Sixth Naval District. Exact location and permission to examine may be obtained from the commandant, Sixth Naval District, People's Office Building, Charleston, S. C. Appraised value, $1,000.

Bids for the purchase of the U. S. destroyers Lawrence and Hopkins, and the yachts Gloucester, Aileen, and Dorothea will be received by the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., until 12 o'clock noon, November 17, 1919, at which time and place they will be publicly opened. Vessels will be sold for cash to highest bidders above the appraised value.

The U. S. destroyer Lawrence is an old Navy torpedo boat, launched in 1900, length 240 feet 7 inches, breadth 22 feet 2½ inches, draft 6 feet 2 inches, normal displacement 400 tons, speed 28.41 knots, I. H. P. 8,400, has a Vert, 3-exp. engine and 4 Normand modified boilers. The vessel is now at Philadelphia, Pa. Exact location and permission to examine may be obtained from the Commandant, Fourth Naval District, Navy Yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Appraised value $13,500.

The U. S. destroyer Hopkins is an old Navy torpedo boat, launched in 1902. Length 238 feet 9 inches, breadth 23 feet 1½ inches, draft 6 feet, normal displacement 408 tons, speed 29.02 knots, I. H. P. 8,456, has a Vert. 3-exp. engine and 4 Thornycroft boilers. The vessel is now at Philadelphia, Pa. Exact location and permission to examine may be obtained from the Commandant, Fourth Naval

(Continued on page 20.)

Navy Department Supplies For Sale

The Secretary of the Navy announces that since the signing of the armistice a continued effort has been made to dispose of excess war stocks of provisions, clothing and miscellaneous naval supplies, the results to date being that:

Provisions, woolen goods, textiles and wearing apparel have been sold aggregating	$ 28,000,000
Contracts for naval supplies and materials entered into before the signing of the armistice and required to prosecute the war have been cancelled aggregating	$ 48,000,000
Requisitions from yards and stations have been cancelled approximating	$ 71,000,000
Making a total of	$147,000,000

Special Boards were appointed at Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Norfolk for the sole purpose of conducting this business. Sales have been regularly held and made under various conditions: By sealed proposals to the highest bidder; by auction; by cash sales to mechanics and laborers at all navy yards and stations, to municipalities and county or State and charitable institutions.

While sufficient stocks for about six months must be maintained for the needs of the Navy, the following articles are to be sold:

PROVISIONS.

Apple butter, 1,680,000 lbs.; Apples, evaporated, 750,000 lbs.; Apples, tinned, 1,200,000 lbs.; Apricots, tinned, 1,480,000 lbs.; Asparagus tinned, 1,300,000 lbs.; Bacon, tinned, 300,000 lbs.; Baking powder, 300,000 lbs.; Baking soda, 40,000 lbs.; Barley, 262,000 lbs.; Beans, lima, dried, 2,181,000 lbs.; Beans, Navy, 1,000,000 lbs.; Beans, string, tinned, 2,250,000 lbs.; Beef, corned, tinned, 7,800,000 lbs.; Biscuit, 320,000 lbs.; Beans, kidney (Kintoki) 1,761,000 lbs.; Catsup, tinned, 542,500 gals.; Cocoa, 128,000 lbs.; Cornstarch, 30,000 lbs.; Corn, tinned, 4,991,000 lbs.; Emergency Rations, 200,000 each; Jams, assorted, 2,837,000 lbs.; Mackerel, 120,000 lbs.; Milk, evaporated, 6,500,000 lbs.; Peaches, evaporated, 466,000 lbs.; Peaches, tinned, 1,410,000 lbs.; Pears, tinned, 805,000 lbs.; Peas, tinned, 5,000,000 lbs.; Pickles, 1,327,000 lbs.; Pork, salt, 80,000 lbs.; Prunes, tinned, 1,920,000 lbs.; Pumpkin, tinned, 1,507,000 lbs.; Pineapple, tinned, 2,300,000 lbs.; Raisins, 283,000 lbs.; Rice, 500,000 lbs.; Salad Oil, 31,000 gals.; Salmon, tinned, 1,198,000 lbs.; Salt, 3,361,000 lbs.; Sardines, American tinned, 1,800,000 lbs.; Sauce, Worcestershire, 25,000 gals.; Sauerkraut, tinned, 1,780,000 lbs.; Spinach, tinned, 1,507,000 lbs.; Sugar, brown, 300,000 lbs.; Tapioca, 90,000 lbs.; Tea, 230,000 lbs.; Tomatoes, tinned, 9,505,000 lbs.; Vinegar, 50,000 gals.

The surplus provisions now on hand will be sold at prices to be had on application, to States, counties or municipalities for re-sale by them to their citizens at not more than cost—this cost to include the necessary transportation and handling charges under the following conditions:

(a) States, counties, or municipalities may designate civic bodies, groups of citizens or individuals to purchase and distribute provisions at cost, provided the Governor, Mayor, or other proper authority furnishes them with proper credentials and guarantee both strict supervision and prompt remittance under terms of sale.

(b) States, counties or municipalities, or state, county, municipal and strict charitable institutions will be allowed ten days after receipt of goods in which to make remittance.

(c) If municipalities or other local governments are prohibited by their charters or laws from buying or selling, provisions will be sent them upon consignment, same to be paid for or returned within thirty days from their receipt. Shipments of this kind to be made only when the Mayor of the city or head of the local government either acts as that government's agent and supervises the distribution of the provisions or appoints some one to so act. The municipality to pay freight from point of shipment, and also on any provisions returned.

(d) Sales will be made to employees of the Navy Department or other Government Departments in not less than case lots, through a committee or committees to act for employees of each Department or branches of Departments.

CLOTHING AND CLOTH.

Jerseys, 561,943; Watch Caps, 168,025; Flannel Shirts, 36,263; Undershirts, Heavy 1,040,315, Light 1,135,640; Drawers, Heavy 1,120,360, Nainsook 1,108,898; Leggings, 384,656; Gloves, 476,353; Socks, Cotton 2,032,705, Woolen 2,003,839; Shoes, 250,000 pr.; Towels, 661,672; 11-oz. Blue flannel, 240,498 yds.; 30-oz. Blue cloth, 438,645 yds.; Blue denim, 1,065,177 yds.; 18-oz. Blue cloth, 440,704 yds.; Drill, 7,609,844 yds.; Nainsook, 590,953 yds.; Twill, 129,086 yds.; Boots, rubber, 100,000 pr.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

480,000 yards Bunting, Wool and cotton, all colors; 549 No. Anchors, boat, 30 pounds; 430 No. Anchors, boat, 40 pounds; 239 No. Anchors, boat, 75 pounds; 550 No. Anchors, boat, 90 pounds; 75 No. Anchors, boat, 100 pounds; 150 No. Anchors, boat, 125 pounds; 1,000 No. Grapnels, boat; 425 Grapnels, buoy, 15 pounds; 440 Grapnels, anchor, 50 pounds; 50 No. Grapnels, anchor, 100 pounds; 250 No. Chains, boat, 1-4 inch; 365 No. Chains, boat, 5-16 inch; 872,000 No. Chain Studs, all sizes; 520 No. Pumps, Handy Billy; 10,000 No. Sister Hooks; 8,000 No. Single Hooks; 250,000 No. Thimbles, Wire Rope; 550,000 No. Thimbles, Manila Rope; 126,000 No. Deck Plugs, Yellow Pine; 1,000 No. Rowlocks; 25,000 No. Gauge Glasses; 3,000 No. Oil Cans; 300 No. Oil Syringes; 33,000 lbs. Tallow; 300,000 gals. Lubricating Oil; 90,000 lbs. Petrolatum; 200,000 ft. Cable, BX1, 2 condr. $14; 80,000 ft. Cable, BXI, 4 condr. $14; 60,000 ft. Cable, PX, 2 condr. $14; 300,000 ft. Lamp Cord, Armored; 300,000 ft. Telephone Cord, Oil Proof; 1,500,000 ft. Wire, L&P, Rubber Ins., Lead Cov., No. 14, 600-v.; 300,000 ft. Wire, L&P, Twin Cond., 4,000 CM.; 450,000 ft. Wire, L&P, L&A, Twin Cond., 4,000 CM.; 78,000 No. Lamps, Carbon, Electrical; 20,000 No. Lamps, Mazda, Electrical; 1,400 No. Bells, vibrating, 3, Electrical; 900 No. Bells, vibrating, 6, Electrical; 100,000 Shackles, Anchors, Screw; 5,000 Hinges, pad; 500 Switches, Knife; 364 Sheets Ebony Board; 140,000 Fuses, plug type; 30,000 lbs. Backalite, Class F; 10,000 No. Lines, trailing; 12,000 lbs. Twine, Seine; 90,000 lbs. Line, cotton; 100,000 Tiller Rope, Steel; 32,000 lbs. Wire, Iron, soft; 5,000 lbs. Copper wire, soft; 4,000 lbs. Brass wire, soft; 770 No. Bells, Motor Boat; 2,700 No. Buoys, Life Ring; 3,000 No. Water Coolers; 300,000 No. Buckets, galvanized; 2,500 No. Life preservers, pillow type; 100,000 No. Hammocks; 10,000 No. Cots, canvas; 400,000 No. Blankets; 50,000 No. Ticking, mattress; 40,000 No. Toweling, crash; 800,000 No. Kapok; 50,000 yds. Jap Army duck, 30¼ inches wide; 45,000 yds. Canvas, 60-inch, No. 6; 1,000 No. Nets, mosquito; 600 No. Refrigerators, No. 1; 1,000 No. Refrigerators, No. 2; 20,000 yds. Mosquito netting; 3,000 No. Mattresses, wire spring; 7,000 lbs. Curles hair; 1,500 lbs. Worsted Zepher; 13,000 yds. Table Oilcloth; 360,000 yds. Drills, slate color; 1,000 No. Mattresses, splinter; 350,000 yds. Muslin, bleached, 36-inch; 115,000 yds. Sheeting, 40-inch; 10,000 No. Burners, lantern, Oil, ½-inch wick; 10,000 No. Burners, lantern, oil, ⅞-inch wick; 10,000 No. Burners, lantern, oil, ⅝-inch wick; 6,000 No. Chimneys, bracket light; 5,000 No. Chimneys, standing light; 5,000 No. Lanterns, hand; 6,000 No. Lanterns, "Dietz"; 10,000 No. Lamps, bunker, wax; 5,000 sq. ft. Asbestos Felt, sheet; 10,000 sq. ft. Magnesia Blocks, 2x6x36 inches; 6,000 lbs. Millboard, ⅛; 25,000 lbs. Millboard, ¼; 40,000 lbs. Millboard, ⅜; 33,000 lbs. Packing, asbestos fiber, sheet; 10,000 lbs. Packing, Flax, square; 30,000 lbs. Asbestos, Metallic, sheet; 20,000 yds. Wick, flat; 2,000 lbs. Rubber, Gasket, sheet; 8,500 lbs. Rubber, Gasket, strip; 5,000 ft. Hose, fire, linen, unlined, 1½-inch; 2,000 ft. Hose, steam, ¾-inch; 400 ft. Hose, Fuel Oil, 1-inch; 1,000 ft. Hose, Suction, 1¼-inch; 7,000 ft. Hose, Air, Rubber, 1¼-inch; 4,000 lbs. Leather, rigging; 19,000 No. Washers, hose, 1 9-16-inch; 10,000 No. Goggles, sun, Lookout, Orange Glass; 10,000 lbs. renovated Gray Curled Hair from ex-German ships; 3,000 No. Feather dusters; 1,600 No. Brushes, file; 14,000 No. Squillagees; 55,000 No. Brooms, Whisk; 1,000 No. Brushes, Cleaning; 1,500 No. Brushes, Casting; 3,500 No. Brooms, Rattan, Rect.; 59,000 No. Bolts, Brass, Stud, without Nuts; 150,000 No. Bolts, Steel, Standard, Class B, without Nuts; 640,000 No. Bolts, Steel, Standard, Class C, without Nuts; 1,221,000 No. Bolts and Nuts, Steel, Class C; 587,000 No. Bolts and Nuts, Stove; 144,000 No. Bolts and Nuts, Standard, Brass; 118,000 lbs. Pipe, Copper; 336,000 lbs. Pipe, Brass; 43,000 ft. Pipe, Steel; 37,000 lbs. Tubing, Brass; 20,000 lbs. Tubing, Copper; 500,000 lbs. Tubing, Voice, Brass; 5,000 tons Pig Iron; 1,000 tons Steel, Billets, 4 inches sq.; 400,000 lbs. Brass Scrap; 28,000 lbs. Solder; 80,000 lbs. Ferro-Manganese; 500 lbs. Silver, Sterling; 30,000 lbs. Spring Steel; 968,000 lbs. Rolled Sheet Zinc; 18,000 lbs. Angles, Muntz Metal; 240,000 lbs. Ammonium Chloride; 60,000 lbs. Sodium Silicate; 700,000 lbs. Metal Polish; 125,000 lbs. Sulphuric Acid; 6,000 gals. Glycerine; 85,000 lbs. Muriatic Acid; 25,000 lbs. Nitric Acid; 15,000 lbs. Alum; 7,200 books Gold Leaf; 6,000 lbs. Beeswax; 10,000 pts. Glue, Liquid; 49,000 lbs. Glue, Flake, Brown; 39,000 lbs. Glue, Flake, White; 25,000 qrs. Wrapping Paper; 12,000 No. Receptacles, Waste Paper; 30,000 sht. Blotting Paper; 6,000 bxs. Carbon Paper; 600,000 No. Envelopes; 510,000 No. Shipping Tags; 60,000 lbs. Plaster, Wall, Hard; 75,000 No. Tile Porcelain, 2x2x2; 1,200,000 lbs. Boiler Zinc; 500 No. Coffee Urns, 20 gals.; 20 No. Coffee Urns, 40 gals.; 190 No. Coffee Urns, 80 gals.; 60,000 sq. ft. Cork Sheet, 2x12x36; 30,000 sq. ft. Mattresses, Kapok.

Detail arrangements are being made for the sale of clothing and miscellaneous items, the lists above given being subject to change. Public announcement will be made when arrangements are perfected. Persons desiring individual notice of such sales should make application to Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department.

CRAFT FOR SALE BY NAVY DEPARTMENT.

(Continued from page 19.)

District, Navy Yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Appraised value $14,500.

The Dorothea is a converted yacht, built in 1897. Length 182 feet 4 inches, beam 23 feet 5 inches, draft 11 feet 5 inches, displacement 594 tons, speed 14 knots, 1,558 H. P., has a Vert. 3-exp. engine and 2 Yarrow boilers. The vessel is now at New Orleans, La. Exact location and permission to examine may be obtained from the Commandant, Eighth Naval District, Hibernia Bk. Bldg., New Orleans, La. Appraised value $25,000.

The Gloucester is a converted yacht, built in 1891. Length 204 feet, beam 27 feet 2 inches, draft 12 feet, displacement 786 tons, 2,000 H. P., speed 17 knots, has a Vert. 3-exp. engine and 2 B. & W. boilers. The vessel is now in the Third Naval Dstrict. Exact location and permission to examine may be obtained from the Commandant, Third Naval District, Brooklyn, N. Y. Appraised value $54,000.

The Aileen is a converted yacht, built in 1896. Length 120 feet, beam 20 feet, draft 8 feet, displacement 192 tons, speed 14 knots, 500 H. P., has a Triple exp. Vert. engine and 2 Roberts boilers. The vessel is now in the Third Naval District. Exact location and permission to examine may be obtained from the Commandant, Third Naval District, Brooklyn, N. Y. Appraised value $19,000.

CHANGES IN ITALIAN CUSTOMS DUTIES ON NEWS PRINT PAPER.

A cablegram from Commercial Attache Dennis, Rome, states that, on account of the high prices and the acute shortage of raw materials, a royal decree, issued October 21, permits the importation into Italy of news print paper in rolls free from customs duties until January 1, 1920. Import permits are still required, but will be granted freely to meet legitimate needs of newspapers. The regular duty on enws print paper is 12.50 lire (gold) per kilos, or about $0.01 per pound.

Announced from Tokio October 30 that Japan has ratified German Peace Treaty.

Request For Sealed Proposals

War Department.

Chief, Motors and Vehicles Division, War Department, invites bids on the following material:

Tongues, Army Wagon, Six Mule, 1882, U. S. Specifications, 46.

Cushions, back seat, Part No. L-2162, 42.

Cushions, front seat, Part No. L-1939, 38.

Rollers, Bevel, 2x1½ inches, 68.

1. Flat Chisel Paint brush for applying cement, 12.

2. Blade, Fabric, Knife, 12.

Rims, steering wheel, Part No. C-671, 40.

Camp Supply Officer at Camp A. A. Humphries, Va., is in the market for 2,472 salvaged tents, shelter halves.

Medical and Hospital Supplies Division, Washington, D. C., invites proposals for:

1,000 dozen Needles, hypodermic, slip joint for Luer Syringes, 13 gauge, 3½ inch.

1,000 dozen Needles, hypodermic, slip joint for Luer Syringes, 15 gauge, 3 inch.

1,000 dozen Needles, hypodermic, slip joint for Luer Syringes, 23 gauge, ¼ inch.

Sample of each size must be submitted with each bid.

Chief of Construction Division, War Department, invites proposals for:

2,000 ft. Cable No. 14—75 Mil. Copper covered rubber, stranded 7 wires, double braid.

5,000 ft. Cable No. 14—75 Mil. Dia. Copper rubber covered, stranded 7 wire, double braid.

5,000 ft. Wire, rubber covered solid copper No. 10, double braided and waxed, black core.

5,000 ft. Cable, Rubber insulated, 600 volt N. E. C., lead covered, No. 12.

5,000 ft. Cable, Rubber covered copper No. 8, stranded 600 volt, double braid.

13,000 ft. Cable, Rubber covered copper, No. 6, stranded.

100 lbs. Wire, double cotton covered armature No. 20, B. & S. gauge.

150 ft. Cable, lead covered, No. 14, 7 strands, .025 dia., approx. dia. over insulation, 3-16 inch; approx. dia. over lead, 9-32 inch.

1,200 ft. Wire, rubber covered solid copper, No. 10, double braided and waxed, black core.

4,200 ft. Cable, rubber covered copper, No. 6, stranded double braid, white core, 162 mils dia.

600 ft. No. 10 Lead covered single conductor.

190,000 Hard Burned Common Brick.

F.O.B. Cars, Rock Island, Ill.

Office of the Quartermaster General, Director of Purchase and Storage, Clothing and Equipage Division, will receive sealed proposals in duplicate until November 10, 1919, for 381 Pairs of Officers' Boots, dress and semi-dress.

Until December 1, for 85,000 lbs. white cotton, yarn, waste.

General Supplies Branch, Office of the Director of Purchase, Munitions Bldg., Washington, D. C., invites quotations on the following supplies:—

Commodity Branch No. 3—Buyer, H. A. Clemetsen—Checks, Brass, Plain, 1 inch diameter, with ⅛ inch hole near edge, to be used for cable tags, 5,000 each. Checks, Aluminum, Plain, 1 inch diameter, ⅛ inch hole near edge, to be used for cable tags, 5,000 each. Cases, Brief, 16 inches, smooth brown cowhide with lock, 12 each.

Commodity Branch No. 2—Buyer, D. W. Jasper—Daubers, Shoe, 160 each. Polish, Shoe, Combination, light Russet, containing cleaner and paste, 50,000 crtns. Polish, Shoe, Combination, red, containing cleaner and paste, 200 crtns.

Commodity Branch No. 3—Buyer, A. E. Kessler—Boards, Baling, 10x26 inches, 15,000 each. Boards, Baling, 10x26 inches, 20,000 each. Boards, Baling, 10x26 inches, 160,000 each.

Commodity Branch No. 3—Buyer, A. E. Kessler—Bristol Board, white, size 22½x28½, 10,000 sheets. Cards index, ruled one side, 3x5 inches, white, 450,000 each. Cards, index, plain, 3x5 inches, white, 325,000 each. Cards, index, plain, 5x8 inches, white, 50,000 each. Cards, index, ruled one side, white, 150,000 each. Bristol Board, white, size 22½x28½, 1,000 sbeets. Bristol Board, white, 2-ply, size 22½x28½, 500 sheets. Railroad Cardboard, white, size 6x9 inches, 4-ply, 5,000 sheets. Cards, index, white, ruled one side, 3x5 inches, 20,000 each. Cards, index, plain, 3x5 inches, 100,000 each. Sheets, Bristol, Railroad, Board, 6-ply, size 22½x28½, white, size 22½x22½, 500 sheets. White, index, size 25½x30½, 500 sheets. Buff, index, size 25½x30½, 500 sheets. Postcard Bristol, cream color, size 22½x28½, 500 sheets. Cardboard Bristol, white plain, 22½x28½, 7,500 sheets. Folders, 9x11½, letter size, 800,000 sheets. Folders, 9x14¾ inches, cap size, 1,000,000 sheets. Bristol Board, 22½x28½, 500 sheets. Folders, Manila, letter size, 5,000 sheets. Folders, Manila, cap size, 75,000 sheets. Bristol Board, nonfilled: White, 22½x14, 1,000 sheets; White, 22½x14, 500 sheets; Purple, 22½x14, 500 sheets; Green, 22½x14, 500 sheets; White, 22½x14, 500 sheets; Manila, 22½x14, 500 sheets; Blue, 22½x14, 500 sheets; Gray, 22½x14, 500 sheets; Yellow, 22½x14, 500 sheets. Bristol Board, white, No. 1, 22½x28½, 90-lb., 2,500 sheets. Bristol Board, white, No. 1, 22½x28½, 120-lb., 5,000 sheets. Bristol Board, white, No. 1, 20½x24¾, 140-lb., 5,000 sheets. Bristol Board, white, No. 1, 20½x24¾, 160-lb., 2,500 sheets. Bristol Board, white, No. 1, 22½x28½, 180-lb., 2,500 sheets. Cards, Index, white, ruled both sides, horizontal, 5x8 inches, 20,000 each. Cards, Plain, Cherry, 3x5 inches, 20,000 each. Cards, Guide, Buff, 5x8 inches, 150 sets. Bristol Board, 20½x24¾, 10,000 sheets. Bristol Board, 22½x28½, 10,000 sheets. Bristol Board, 22½x28½, 10,000 sheets. Bristol Board, 22½x28½, 500 sheets. Bristol Board, 22½x28½, 2,000 sheets. Bristol Board, 22½x28½, 3,000 sheets. Bristol Cardboard, 22½x28½, 40,000 sheets. Cards, Bristol, Post Card, Cream color, size 22x28, 1,000 quires. Bristol Board, 22½x28½, 2,000 each. Bristol Board, 22½x28½, 3,000 each. Cards, Blue, plain, 3x5 inches, 50,000 each. Cards, Salmon, plain, 3x5 inches, 50,000 each. Cards, white, plain, 5x8 inches, 50,000 each. Cards, white, ruled one side, 5x8 inches, 50,000 each. Cards, buff, ruled one side, 5x8 inches, 50,000 each. Cards, blue, ruled one side, 5x8 inches, 25,000 each. Drop Handles, G. I., for cans G. I., with clips complete, 300 each.

Blacksmith Anvils, 100 lbs. each, stored at Washington, D. C.

Sealed bids will be opened 10 A. M., November 19, 1919, at Surplus Property Division, Munitions Building, Washington, D. C. Particulars and special bid forms may be obtained upon application to above office or the Zone Supply Office in the following cities: Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Newport News, Atlanta, Jeffersonville, Ind.; St. Louis, Chicago, New Orleans, San Antonio, Omaha, San Francisco. Refer to S. P. D. No. 1829 G. S.

Commerce Department.

Wooden Cases Desired.

Sealed proposals for building 98 wooden cases of different lengths 2 feet 10 inches deep and 7 feet 10 inches high, addressed to the Director, Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C., will be received. For blank proposals, specifications, plans, and particulars, address the Chief Clerk, Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C.

Department of Interior.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Interior Service for:

(1) One gasoline engine, 15 h.p., not less than 2 cylinder, equipped with a standard carburetor, a standard magneto with an impulse starter, face of fly wheel 6 inch, engine complete ready assembled for installation.

(Note)—The above engine must be suitable to run a 115 volts, 7¼ h.p. electric generator operating at 1700 R.P.M.

300 pounds seed, Alfalfa, Turkestan, Grade 1.

100 Chairs, wood, bowback, 4 spindles to back, wrapped in heavy paper.

1 Car (36,000 lbs., more or less) of good mercantable potatoes. Bidder please state variety offered.

Proposals for Dredging and Rock Removal.—United States Engineer Office, Room 710, Army Building, 39 Whitehall Street, New York, N. Y.—Sealed proposals for dredging and rock removal in East River, N. Y., will be received here until 12 m., December 3, 1919, and then opened. Further information on application.

Panama Canal.

Proposals are invited for wrought iron pipe, brass tubing, steel desks, metal polish, leather belting, canvas steam packing, white lead, tuscan red, twine, cargo check books, linen tags, tagboard, and cover paper.

Proposals for Water Closets.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Office of the General Purchasing Officer, The Panama Canal, Washington, D. C., until 10:30 o'clock a. m., November 11, 1919, at which time they will be opened in public, for furnishing the above-mentioned articles. Blanks and information relating to this Circular (1315) may be obtained from this office or the offices of the Assistant Purchasing Agents, 24 State Street, New York City; 608 Common Street, New Orleans, La., and Fort Mason, San Francisco, Calif.; also from the United States Engineer Offices in the principal cities throughout the United States.—A. L. Flint, General Purchasing Officer.

PROHIBITION ENFORCEMENT.

The following statement was issued today by Commissioner of Internal Revenue Daniel C. Roper:

"Public attention has been drawn by the press to sensational incidents alleged to have taken place within the last day or two in New York city in connection with the enforcement of war-time prohibition. The statements are to the effect that guns were used by revenue officers and that persons were actually shot.

"I have only had time to make superficial inquiry regarding the occurrence to which the press refers, but shall immediately and thoroughly investigate the same.

"The public has also been led to believe that Col. Porter, the supervising agent in charge of the district, was sent to New York for the purpose of enforcing prohibition. Such is not the case. Col. Porter is the agent in charge of our revenue organization, and he has been in New York for several months.

Much Work Ahead.

"It is my conviction that the prohibition enforcement law can only be successfully administered through local support, and it will be our policy to encourage each State to function for itself. Our permanent organization or prohibition enforcement contemplates the appointment of a supervisor of prohibition for the State, to be selected from among the citizens of the State, and does not contemplate the employment for this work of persons from outside the State. We are now endeavoring to locate efficient supervisory officers in the several States, who will be made responsible for proper enforcement of the law through the cooperative efforts of State, county and municipal officers.

"I have great faith in the desire of law-abiding American citizens to enforce the laws of their country. The present internal revenue force will carry on this enforcement work in a temperate but fearless and vigorous manner until the permanent organization, as above indicated, shall have been perfected."

LIST OF GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS

War Department.

The following awards have been made by Paints Branch, Raw Materials Division:

150 lbs. paste wood filler, oak, in 5-lb. cans, f. o. b. Chillicothe, Ohio, at 12c per lb., to C. R. Cook Paint Co., Kansas City, Mo.

50 gals. drier, in 1-gal. cans, f. o. b. Chillicothe, Ohio, at $1.22 per gal., to Oxidite Manufacturing Co., Arlington, Mass.

100 lbs. drop black in Japan, in 3-lb. cans, f. o. b. Chillicothe, Ohio, at 24c per lb., to Oxidite Manufacturing Co., Arlington, Mass.

25 gals. white shellac varnish, in 1-gal. cans, f. o. b. Chillicothe, Ohio, at $4.50 per gal., to Peaslee-Coalbert Co., Louisville, Ky.

25 gals. orange shellac varnish, in 1-gal. cans, f. o. b. Chillicothe, Ohio, at $4.25 per gal., to Peaslee-Gaulbert Co., Louisville, Ky.

50 gals. oil stain, light oak, in 1-gal. cans, f. o. b. Chillicothe, Ohio, at 89c per gal., to Oxidite Manufacturing Co., Arlington, Mass.

50 gals. oil stain, golden oak, in 1-gal. cans, f. o. b. Chillicothe, Ohio, at 89c per gal., to Oxidite Manufacturing Co., Arlington, Mass.

200 gals. varnish, in 5-gal. cans, f. o. b. Chillicothe, Ohio, at $1.28 per gal., to Tower Varnish & Dryer Co., Dayton, Ohio.

750 gals. Volatile Mineral Spirits, in 50-gal. wood barrels, at 44c per gal., f. o. b. El Paso, Tex., to Impervious Paint & Varnish Co., Philadelphia.

3,000 gals. Volatile Mineral Spirits, in 50-gal. wood barrels, at 36c per gal., f. o. b. Boston, Mass., to Oxidite Manufacturing Co., Arlington, Mass.

1,100 gals. Volatile Mineral Spirits, in 50-gal. wood barrels, at 36c per gal., f. o. b. Baltimore, Md., to Impervious Paint & Varnish Co., Philadelphia.

1,150 gals. Volatile Mineral Spirits, in 5-gal. cans, at 45c per gal., f. o. b. Baltimore, Md., to Peaslee-Gaulbert Co., Louisville, Ky.

800 gals. Volatile Mineral Spirits, in 50-gal. wood barrels, at 40c per gal., f. o. b. Newport News, Va., to Peaslee-Gaulbert Co., Louisville, Ky.

2,000 gals. Volatile Mineral Spirits in 50-gal. wood barrels, at 39c per gal., f. o. b. New Orleans, La., to Cook Paint & Varnish Co., Kansas City, Mo.

500 gals. Volatile Mineral Spirits, in 5-gal. cans, at 41c per gal., f. o. b. St. Louis, Mo., to Peaslee-Gaulbert Co., Louisville, Ky.

2,500 gals. Volatile Mineral Spirits, in 50-gal. wood barrels, at 39c per gal., f. o. b. Chicago, Ill., to Cook Paint and Varnish Co., Kansas City, Mo.

24 gals. blue gray paint, in 1-gal. cans, at $2.37 per gal., f. o. b. New London, Conn., to Impervious Paint & Varnish Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

74 gals. graphite paint, in 1-gal. cans, at $1.89 per gal., f. o. b. New London, Conn., to Tower Varnish & Dryer Company, Dayton, Ohio.

14 gals. varnish, in 1-gal. cans, at $1.27½ per gal., f. o. b. New London, Conn., to George D. Wetherill & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

500 lbs. metallic brown in oil, in 25-lb. cans, at 11 9-10c per lb., f. o. b. Philadelphia, Pa., to Impervious Paint & Varnish Co., Philadelphia.

200 lbs. burnt sienna in oil, in 25-lb. cans, at 17c per lb., f. o. b. Philadelphia, Pa., to C. R. Cook Paint Co., Kansas City, Mo.

200 lbs. burnt umber in oil, in 25-lb. cans, at 17¼c per lb., f. o. b. Philadelphia, Pa., to C. R. Cook Paint Co., Kansas City, Mo.

500 lbs. chrome yellow in oil, in 25-lb. cans, at 26c per lb., f. o. b. Philadelphia, Pa., to Mott Haven Color Works, New York City.

300 gals. drier, in 5-gal. cans, at $1.19 per gal., f. o. b. Philadelphia, Pa., to Tower Varnish & Dryer Co., Dayton, Ohio.

300 gals. floor polish, in 1-gal. cans, at 97c per gal., f. o. b. Philadelphia, Pa., to Gold Medal Polish Co., Racine, Wis.

600 lbs. putty, in 25-lb. cans, at 7.5c per lb., f. o. b. Philadelphia, Pa., to Samuel H. French & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

250 gals. varnish, in 5-gal. cans, at $1.24 per gal., f. o. b. Philadelphia, Pa., to Impervious Paint & Varnish Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

500 lbs. drop black in oil, in 25-lb. cans, at 18c per lb., f. o. b., Philadelphia, Pa., to C. R. Cook Paint Co., Kansas City, Mo.

10 barrels Whiting, in serviceable wood barrels, at $1.90 cwt., f. o. b. Philadelphia, Pa., to M. Ewing Fox Co., Inc., New York City.

200 lbs. red lead paste, in 25-lb. containers, at 17c per lb., f. o. b. New Orleans, La., to Oxidite Manufacturing Co., Arlington, Mass.

10 gals. yellow projectile paint, in 1-gal. cans, at $1.93 per gal., f. o. b. New Orleans, La., to Impervious Paint & Varnish Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

10 gals. blue gray paint, in 1-gal. cans, at $1.85 per gal., f. o. b. New Orleans, La., to Peaslee-Gaulbert Co., Louisville, Ky.

200 lbs. drop black in oil, in 1-lb. cans, at 25c per lb., f. o. b. Omaha, Neb., to Apex Color Works, New York City, N. Y.

1,200 lbs. Venetian red in oil, in 25-lb. containers, at 12 9-10c per lb., f. o. b. Philadelphia, Pa., to Impervious Paint & Varnish Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

175 lbs. drop black in Japan, in 1-lb. cans, f. o. b. San Francisco, Cal., at 28c per lb., to Cook Paint & Varnish Co., Kansas City, Mo.

520 lbs. vermillion or para red in oil, in 5-lb. cans, f. o. b. San Francisco, Cal., at 27c per lb., to Cook Paint & Varnish Co., Kansas City, Mo.

500 gals. white paint, in 5-gal. cans, f. o. b. San Francisco, Cal., at $2.23 per gal., to Impervious Paint & Varnish Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

2,000 lbs. Venetian red in oil, in 25-lb. cans, f. o. b. San Francisco, Cal., at 17.15c per lb., to The Paraffine Companies, Inc., San Francisco, Cal.

5,000 lbs. putty, in 25-lb. cans, f. o. b. San Francisco, Cal., at 8⅞c per lb., to Yates & Co., San Francisco, Cal.

8,000 lbs. dry marine glue, in 112-lb. boxes, f. o. b. San Francisco, Cal., at 8.24c per lb., to L. W. Ferdinand & Co., Boston, Mass.

20 gals. warm gray projectile paint, in 1-gal. cans, at $1.55 per gal., f. o. b. Newport News, Va., to J. W. Mortell Co., Kankakee, Ill. S

80 gals. warm gray projectile paint, in 5-gal. cans, at $1.45 per gal., f. o. b. Newport News, Va., to J. W. Mortell Co., Kankakee, Ill.

20 gals. yellow projectile paint, in 1-gal. cans, at $1.55 per gal., f. o. b. Newport News, Va., to J. W. Mortell Co., Kankakee, Ill.

80 gals. yellow projectile paint, in 5-gal. cans, at $1.45 per gal., f. o. b. Newport News, Va., to J. W. Mortell Co., Kankakee, Ill.

250 lbs. red lead, in 5-lb. cans, at 17.25c per lb., f. o. b. Newport News, Va., to Oxidite Manufacturing Co., Arlington, Mass.

500 lbs. red lead, in 10-lb. cans, at 16.85c per lb., f. o. b. Newport News, Va., to Oxidite Manufacturing Co., Arlington, Mass.

50 lbs. vermilion in Japan, in 5-lb. cans, at 22c per lb., f. o. b. Newport News, Va., to Mott Haven Color Works, New York City.

50 lbs. vermilion in Japan, in 10-lb. cans, at 22c per lb., f. o. b. Newport News, Va., to Mott Haven Color Works, New York City.

1,000 lbs. paraffine, in 1-lb. cartons, at 14c per lb., f. o. b. Newport News, Va., to Oxidite Manufacturing Co., Arlington, Mass.

20 gals. white shellac varnish, in 1-gal. cans, at $4.50 per gal., f. o. b. Newport News, Va., to Peaslee-Gaulbert Co., Louisville, Ky.

10 gals. orange shellac varnish, in 1-gal. cans, at $4.22 jer gal., f. o. b. Newport News, Va., to Impervious Paint & Varnish Co., Philadelphia.

40 gals. orange shellac varnish, in 5-gal. cans, at $4.19 per gal., f. o. b. Newport News, Va., to Impervious Paint & Varnish Co., Philadelphia.

150 gals. varnish, in half barrels, at $1.10 per gal., f. o. b. Newport News, Va., to Tower Varnish & Dryer Co., Dayton, Ohio.

50 lbs. zinc oxide in oil, in 10-lb. cans, at 18c per lb., f. o. b. Newport News, Va., to Peaslee-Gaulhert Co., Louisville, Ky.

100 lbs. zinc oxide in oil, in 10-lb. cans, at 18c per lb., f. o. b. Newport News, Va., to Patton Paint Co., Newark, N. J.

10 gals. acid-proof black paint, in 1-gal. cans, at $1.02 per gal., f. o. b. Newport News, Va., to Duristo Paint Co., Newport, Va.

40 gals. acid-proof black paint, in 5-gal. cans, at 92c per gal., f. o. b. Newport News, Va., to Duristo Paint Co., Newport News, Va.

25 gals. buff smokestack paint, in 1-gal. cans, at $2.52 per gal., f. o. b. Newport News, Va., to Duristo Paint Co., Newport News, Va.

50 lbs. bronze green in oil, in 5-lb. cans, at 17c per lb., f. o. b. Newport News, Va., to Mott Haven Color Works, New York City.

50 lbs. bronze green in oil, in 10-lb. cans, at 17c per lb., f. o. b. Newport News, Va., to Mott Haven Color Works, New York City.

200 gals. blue gray paint, in wood barrels, at $2.05 per gal., f. o. b. Newport News, Va., to J. W. Martell Co., Kankakee, Ill.

10 gals. white enamel, in 1-gal. cans, at $2.20 per gal., f. o. b. Newport News, Va., to J. W. Mortell Co., Kankakee, Ill.

40 gals. white enamel, in 5-gal. cans, at $2.19 per gal., f. o. b. Newport News, Va., to Impervious Paint & Varnish Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

10 gals., green enamel, in 1-gal. cans, at $2.19 per gal., f. o. b. Newport News, Va., to Oxidite Manufacturing Co., Arlington, Mass.

300 gals. black projectile paint, in 1-gal. cans, at $1.55 per gal., f. o. b. Newport News, Va., to Tower Varnish & Dryer Co., Dayton, Ohio.

20 gals. blue gray projectile paint, in 1-gal. cans, at $1.65 per gal., f. o. b. Newport News, Va., to J. W. Mortell Co., Kankakee, Ill.

80 gals. blue gray projectile paint, in 5-gal. cans, at $1.45 per gal., f. o. b. Newport News, Va., to J. W. Mortell Co., Kankakee, Ill.

20 gals. green projectile paint, in 1-gal. cans, at $1.55 per gal., f. o. b. Newport News, Va., to J. W. Mortell Co., Kankakee, Ill.

80 gals. green projectile paint, in 1-gal. cans, at $1.45 per gal., f. o. b. Newport News, Va., to J. W. Mortell Co., Kankakee, Ill.

24 qts. luminous paint, in 1-qt. cans, f. o. b. New York City, at $2.75 per gal., to Emil Calman & Co., New York City.

200 gals. varnish, in 5-gal. cans, f. o. b. New York City, at $1.24 per gal., to Impervious Paint & Varnish Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

100 lbs. floor wax, in 2-lb. cans, f. o. b. Chicago, Ill., at 22.5c per lb., to Gold Medal Polish Co., Racine, Wis.

500 lbs. putty, in 5-lb. cans, f. o. b. Chicago, Ill., at 10½c per lb., to John Lucas & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

26 gals. blue gray paint, in 1-gal. cans, f. o. b. Portland, Me., at $2.18 per gal., to J. W. Mortell Co., Kankakee, Ill.

60 gals. graphite paint, in 1-gal. cans, f. o. b. Portland, Me., at $1.91 per gal., to Oxidite Manufacturing Co., Arlington, Mass.

15 gals. varnish, in 1-gal. cans, f. o. b. Portland, Me., at $1.34 per gal., to Tower Varnish & Dryer Co., Dayton, Ohio.

20 gals. black paint, in 1-gal. cans, f. o. b. Portland, Me., at $1.94 per gal., to Impervious Paint & Varnish Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

5 gals. Yellow paint, in 1-gal. cans, f. o. b. Portland, Me., at $2.50 per gal., to J. W. Mortell Co., Kankakee, Ill.

10 gals. black paint, in 1-gal. cans, at $1.94 per gal., f. o. b. Washington, D. C., to Oxidite Manufacturing Co., Arlington, Mass.

530 lbs. Venetian red in oil, in 5-lb. cans, at 15.6c per lb., f. o. b. Philadelphia, Pa., to T. H. Nevin Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.

50 lbs. chrome yellow in Japan, in 5-lb. cans, at 31.5c per lb., f. o. b. Baltimore, Md., to Oxidite Manufacturing Co., Arlington, Mass.

15 lbs. raw umber in Japan, in 5-lb. cans, at 19c per lb., f. o. b. Baltimore, Md., to Oxidite Manufacturing Co., Arlington, Mass.

15 lbs. para red in Japan, in 5-lb. cans, at 28c per lb., f. o. b. Baltimore, Md., to Oxidite Manufacturing Co., Arlington, Mass.

50 gals. transparent lacquer, in 1-gal. cans, at $2.55 per gal., f. o. b. Atlanta, Ga., to F. J. Cooledge & Sons, Atlanta, Ga.

10 gals. asphaltum varnish, in 1-gal. cans, at 85c per gal., f. o. b. Atlanta, Ga., to Oxidite Manufacturing Co., Arlington, Mass.

25 gals. orange shellac varnish, in 1-gal. cans, at $4.34 per gal., f. o. b. Atlanta, Ga., to Impervious Paint & Varnish Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

200 gals. graphite paint, in 1-gal. cans, at $1.99 per gal., to The Coheen Corporation, Warren, Ohio.

175 gals. copper paint, in 1-gal. cans, at $1.53 per gal., to Harland and Little, Inc., New York City.

20 pts. aluminum paint, in ½-pt. cans, at 22c per pt., to W. P. Fuller & Co., San Francisco, Cal.

5 gals. enamel, maroon, in 1-qt. cans, at $2.20 per gal., to The Glidden Co., San Francisco, Cal.

75 gals. enamel, maroon, in 1-gal. cans, at $2 per gal., to The Glidden Co., San Francisco, Cal.

List of Government Contracts

70 gals. acid-proof black, in 1-gal. cans, at 85c per gal., to The Glidden Co., San Francisco, Cal.

100 gals. blue paint, in 1-gal. cans, at $2.05 per gal., to J. W. Mortell Co., Kankakee, Ill.

15 gals. enamel, red, in 1-gal. cans, at $2.06 per gal., to The Coheen Corporation, Warren, Ohio.

100 gals. enamel, red, in 1-gal. cans, at $2 per gal., to Bass-Hueter Paint Co., San Francisco, Cal.

50 gals. red enamel, in 1-gal. cans, at $2.01 per gal., to The Coheen Corporation, Warren, Ohio.

25 gals. enamel, white, in 1-pt. cans, at $2.50 per gal., to J. W. Mortell Co., Kankakee, Ill.

150 gals. white enamel, in 1-gal. cans, at $2.01 per gal., to The Coheen Corporation, Warren, Ohio.

50 gals. floor paint, in 1-gal. cans, at $1.65 per gal., to J. W. Mortell Co., Kankakee, Ill.

200 gals. red oxide paint, in 5-gal. cans, at $1.50 per gal., to J. W. Mortell Co., Kankakee, Ill.

520 gals. tinted paint, in 5-gal. cans, at $2.20 per gal., to J. W. Mortell Co., Kankakee, Ill.

100 gals. vermilion paint, in 1-gal. cans, at $2.70 per gal., to J. W. Mortell Co., Kankakee, Ill.

75 gals. interior gloss paint (white), in 1-gal. cans, at $2 per gal., to J. W. Mortell Co., Kankakee, Ill.

10 gals. white paint, in 1-gal. cans, at $2.35 per gal., to J. W. Mortell Co., Kankakee, Ill.

50 gals. white paint, in 5-gal. cans, at $2.25 per gal., to J. W. Mortell Co., Kankakee, Ill.

20 gals. blue smokestack paint, in 1-gal. cans, at $2.75 per gal., to The Glidden Co., San Francisco, Cal.

40 gals. buff smokestack, in 1-gal. cans, at $2.75 per gal., to The Glidden Co., San Francisco, Cal.

4,000 lbs., red lead, in 50-lb. kegs, at 11.27c per lb., to Eagle-Picher Lead Co., Chicago, Ill.

1,000 lbs. red lead, in 25-lb. kegs, at 11.27c per lb., to Eagle-Picher Lead Co., Chicago, Ill.

150 lbs. dry Indian red, in 5-lh. cans, at 26.5c per lb., to Oxidite Manufacturing Co., Arlington, Mass.

110 lbs. dry vermilion, in 5-lb. cans, at 37.6c per lb., to Oxidite Manufacturing Co., Arlington, Mass.

50 lbs. dry ochre in hulk, at 7c per lb., to W. P. Fuller & Co., San Francisco, Cal.

100 lbs. dry umber burnt in hulk, at 10c per lb., to W. P. Fuller & Co., San Francisco, Cal.

20 lbs. chrome green in Japan, in 1-lb cans, at 29.5c per lb., to Oxidite Manufacturing Co., Arlington, Mass.

50 lbs. ultramarine hlue in oil, in 1-lb. cans, at 34.25c per lb., to Oxidite Manufacturing Co., Arlington, Mass.

400 lbs. drop black in oil, in 1-lb. cans, at 25c per lb., to W. P. Fuller & Co., San Francisco, Cal.

100 lbs. chrome green, in oil, in 5-lb. cans, at 25c per lb, to W. P. Fuller & Co., San Francisco, Cal.

400 lbs. ochre in oil, in 25-lb. cans, at 14c per lb., to Bass-Rueter Paint Co., San Francisco, Cal.

100 lbs. rose lake in oil, in 1-lb. cans, at 33c per lb., to W. P. Fuller & Co., San Francisco, Cal.

200 lbs. sienna, burnt in oil, in 5-lb. cans, at 23c per lb., to W. P. Fuller & Co., San Francisco, Cal.

400 lbs. sienna, burnt, in oil, in 12½-lb. cans, at 22.5c per lb., to W. P. Fuller & Co., San Francisco, Cal.

100 lbs. sienna, raw in oil, in 1-lh. cans, at 21.5c per lb., to W. P. Fuller & Co., San Francisco, Cal.

200 lbs. umber, burnt in oil, in 5-lb. cans, at 23c per lb., to W. P. Fuller & Co., San Francisco, Cal.

150 lbs. umber, raw in oil, in 5-lb. cans, at 23c per lb., to W. P. Fuller & Co., San Francisco, Cal.

250 lbs. vermilion in oil, in 5-lb. cans, at 26.5c per lb., to Patton Paint Co., Newark, N. J.

15 lbs. chrome yellow in oil (medium) in 1-lb. cans, at 36.7c per lb., to Oxidite Manufacturing Co., Arlington, Mass.

300 lbs. chrome yellow in oil (medium), in 5-lb. cans, at 36c per lb., to The Apex Color Works, New York City.

500 lbs. chrome yellow in oil (dark), in 5-lb. cans, at 36c per lb., to The Apex Color Works, New York City.

700 lbs. Indian red in oil, in 25-lb. cans, at 19.5c per lb., to The Apex Color Works, New York City.

4,000 lbs. zinc oxide in oil, in 25-lb. cans, at 17.5c per lb., to Bass-Rueter Paint Co., San Francisco, Cal.

100 lbs. drop black in oil, in 1-lb. cans, at 25c per lb., to W. P. Fuller & Co., San Francisco, Cal.

300 lbs. dry sienna, burnt in 5-lb. packages, at 10c per lb., to W. P. Fuller & Co., San Francisco, Cal.

200 lbs. Chinese blue in oil, in 1-lb. cans, at 53c per lb., to The Apex Color Works, New York City.

50 lbs. Venetian red in oil, in 1-lb. cans, at 19c per lb., to The Apex Color Works, New York City.

100 lbs. ochre in oil, in 5-lb. cans, at 17c per lb., to Bass-Rueter Paint Co., San Francisco, Cal.

RAW MATERIALS DIVISION.

J. W. Mortell & Co., Kankakee, Ill., 100 gals. vermilion paint, $270.

Dearborn Chemical Co., Chicago, Ill., 7,200 lbs. rust preventative, $1.080.

Dearborn Chemical Co., Chicago, Ill., 11,550 lbs. rust preventative, $1,501.50.

Oxidite Manufacturing Co., Arlington, Mass., 400 lbs. dry vermilion, $513.60.

J. W. Mortell & Co., Kankakee, Ill., 520 gals. tinted paint, $1,144.

The Texas Co., Philadelphia, Pa., 2186 gals. M. motor, $841.61.

ZONE 7, CHICAGO, ILL.

Morris & Co., Chicago, Ill., 1,800 cans asparagus tips, $675.

Libby, McNeill, Chicago, Ill., 2,688 bottles salad dressing, $626.34.

Lippincott & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, 3,600 bottles rhubarb, $504.

Lippincott & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, 11,000 battles T. C. sauce, $1,540.

Sprague, Warner Co., Chicago, Ill., 1,200 cans marmalade, $696.

Steele & Wedeles, Chicago, Ill., 2,484 cans blackberries, $2,434.32.

Steele & Wedeles, Chicago, Ill., 9,600 cans blackberries, $9,408.

Steele & Wedeles, Chicago, Ill., 6,000 cans vegetables, $684.

Reid Mordock & Co., Chicago, Ill., 7,200 cans clams, $1,710.

Reid Mordock & Co., Chicago, Ill, 2,400 gals. Dill pickles, $1,104.

J. G. Neumeister & Co., Chicago, Ill., 1,960 cans loganberries, $2,134.08.

J. G. Neumeister & Co., Chicago, Ill., 9,600 cans loganberries, $11,232.

Lippincott & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, 50,000 bottles sauce, $7,000.

Lippincott & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, 20,000 bottles sauce, $2,800.

MOTOR AND VEHICLE DIVISION.

General Motor Truck Co., Pontiac, Mich., spare parts for 800 trucks, $13,426.99.

General Motor Truck Co., Pontiac, Mich., spare parts for 700 trucks, $12,647.15.

General Motor Truck Co., Pontiac, Mich., spare parts for 500 trucks, $21,801.54.

Harley-Davidson Motor Co., Milwaukee, Wis., spare parts for motorcycles, $8,723.75.

CONSTRUCTION DIVISION, U. S. ARMY.

John Maneely, Philadelphia, Pa., plumbing material, $14,984.23.

L. Wolff Manufacturing Co., Washington, D. C., plumbing material, $1,755.28.

G. Elias and Bro., Buffalo, N. Y., lumber, $1,100.

Northland Pine Co., Minneapolis, Minn., lumber, $27,037.50.

Weyerhaewser Sales Co., St. Paul, Minn., lumber, $24,225.

Crookston Lumber Co., Minneapolis, Minn., lumber, $47,800.

ZONE 13, FORT MASON, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Standard Box Company, San Francisco, Cal., shock boxes, $1,020.

ZONE 7, CHICAGO, ILL.

Pillsbury Flour Mill Co., Chicago, Ill., 53,000 lbs. Family Flour, $3,519.20.

Quaker Oats Co., Chicago, Ill., 2,400 ctns. Puffed Wheat, $2,566.56.

Postum Cereal Co., Chicago, Ill., 30,000 pkgs. Grape-Nuts, $3,125.

Postum Cereal Company, Chicago, Ill., 150,000 pkgs. Cornflakes, $2,625.

Postum Cereal Co., Chicago, Ill., 10,000 pkgs. Cornflakes, $1,069.46.

Charles S. Hardy, San Diego, Cal., 4,000 lbs. butter, $2,468.

Swift & Co., Portland, Ore., 10,000 lbs. lard, $3,625.

Mutual Creamery Co., Seattle, Wash., 7,200 lbs. butter, $4,140.60.

Morris & Co., Chicago, Ill., 2,500 lbs. butter, $1,533.75.

FREIGHT CAR MOVEMENT.

Comment has been made, from time to time, upon the fact that the average miles per freight car per day made by the railroads during the early part of this year was relatively low. The Railroad Administration has explained that the low average per car per day in the early part of the year was due in part to the fact that the freight business was exceedingly low and that many cars were, on that account, entirely out of service for the time being, and yet these cars out of service were figured with the divisor which is used to determine car miles per car per day and thus diminish the resulting average. The fact that this explanation was correct and also the fact that increased efficiency is being attained is shown by the figures for September, when the increased business was reflected and when the average miles per freight car per day made by the railroads exceeded the record of September, 1917, and has equaled the splendid record of September, 1918, two months prior to the signing of the armistice, when business was unsually heavy and when the entire Nation was straining to win the war.

The statistics compiled by the Division of Operation for the month of September, 1919, show the average miles per freight car per day for that month as compared with September of 1917 and 1918 to be as follows:

September, 1917	26.4
September, 1918	26.5
September, 1919	26.55

The method of making the foregoing computation is somewhat misleading as an indication of relative car performance for the reason that the divisor used to determine car miles per day includes all cars entirely out of service for the time being. Subtracting the latter figure and confining the computation to the efficiency of the cars in service, the average miles per freight car per day are as follows:

September, 1917	28.3
September, 1918	29.1
September, 1919	29.1

In other words, the freight cars in service were operated a greater number of miles per freight car per day in September, 1918, than in September, 1917, and as great a number in September, 1919, as during the strenuous month of September, 1918.

The Emergency Fleet Corporation issues rates of freight from United States North Atlantic ports to St. Nazaire, Dunkirk, Bordeaux, Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam.

PERSONAL CONTACT DEPARTMENT

MEN DOING BUSINESS IN WASHINGTON SHOULD LEARN WHO ARE THE FRIENDS OF THOSE WITH WHOM THEY DEAL. THIS PAGE CONTAINS VALUABLE SUGGESTIONS TO THOSE DESIRING TO MAKE BETTER PERSONAL CONTACTS.

Admiral and Mrs. Albert P. Niblack were dinner hosts recently, entertaining in honor of Lord and Lady Swaythling, of England. Their other guests were Admiral and Mrs. Sims, Gen. Barnett, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Billings Ruddock, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Harlow and Miss Benham.

Mrs. James Bailey entertained at tea at her apartment at Wardman Park Hotel in compliment to Lady Swaythling, who is the house guest of the Serbian minister and Mme. Grouitch. The guests included many from the diplomatic corps, Miss Barrine Drake, the debutante daughter of Gen. and Mrs. Drake, who has a charming voice, rendered a group of songs.

Joseph Tumulty, secretary to the President, and Mrs. Tumulty entertained a small party informally at dinner recently at the Cafe St. Marks.

For the first time in the social annals of this country, a reigning king and queen were entertained at a formal dinner party, both royal and official, in the home of a private citizen, when the king and queen of the Belgians were the guests at a dinner given by the Vice President and Mrs. Marshall at the home of Mrs. Thomas F. Walsh, 2020 Massachusetts avenue.

The United States Ambassador to Belgium and Mrs. Brand Whitlock, who arrived with the King and Queen of the Belgians, are staying at the Shoreham, where they are accompanied by the Ambassador's mother's Mrs. E. D. Whitlock. Other members of the royal party who are staying at the Shoreham are Maj. Gen. William M. Wright, U. S. A.; Rear Admiral Andrew T. Long, U. S. N.; Col. Patterson, U. S. A., aide to Gen. Wright; secretary to the United States embassy at Belgium, Mr. S. Cornell Tarler; Maj. W. W. Hoffman, detailed as aide for the Duke of Brabant; Mrs. John M. Palmer and Mrs. Gideon R. Brainerd, of Springfield, Mass.; the third secertary of the United States embassy in Belgium, Mr. Myron A. Hofer; Prince de Croy, M. Pole Tellier and Mr. H. A. Sartorius, of the State Department.

The Secretary of Commerce, Mr. William C. Redfield, retired, and Mrs. Redfield have left Washington for Brooklyn, N. Y., where they will again take up their residence. They will be at the Hotel Boffert until November 10 and will then take up residence in their new home, 37 Monroe place, Brooklyn.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Lindren have returned to their home in Washington after spending the summer in Bar Harbor.

Former Governor of Missouri Joseph W. Folk, who is now United States counsel for the Egyptian government, entertained at dinner at the New Willard. Covers were laid for 15.

Mrs. Daniels, wife of the Secretary of the Navy, entertained at her residence on Wyoming avenue in honor of the delegates to the international congress of working women, which is now in session here.

The Third Assistant Secretary of State and Mrs. Long occupied the home of Maj. and Mrs. Gist Blair during the stay of the King and Queen of Belgium, who occupied the Long house on Sixteenth street. Maj. and Mrs. Blair, who have been living in Boston for some time, are now in New York for a short visit.

Mrs. H. P. Butler, wife of the secretary of the international labor conference, was the guest of honor at luncheon recently of Mrs. Edward Burling. Mr. and Mrs. Butler have taken an apartment at Wardman Park Inn for the several weeks they will spend in Washington.

Miss Nancy Lane, daughter of the Secretary of the Interior and Mrs. Lane, was hostess at dinner on Thursday evening preceding the ball for the benefit of Trinity Community House at the Willard. Miss Lane is chairman of the young ladies' committee, and has among her assistants Miss Frances Hampson, Miss Marcia Chapin, Miss Leta Adams and Miss Lindsay Wood, all of whom will be among the debutantes of the season. Mrs. James Carroll Fraser is chairman of the ball committee and Col. William Eric Fowler is chairman of the men's floor committee, assisted by Mr. William Bowie Clark.

Senator and Mrs. Miles Poindexter have their son, Lieut. Gale A. Poindexter, U. S. N., with them and also their nephew, Lieut. L. E. Kelly, U. S. N. Lieut. Poindexter has just returned from Constantinople.

Senator and Mrs. Key Pittman have taken an apartment at the Willard for the season. Mrs. Pittman returned to Washington last week after several months' absence.

Mr. and Mrs. Bernard Baruch entertained a small company at dinner at the Shoreham recently. Among their guests were Admiral and Mrs. Grayson and Mr. Raymond T. Baker.

Senator and Mrs. Francis E. Warren had as their house guest Mrs. Leeds Waters, of New York, who was here for the festivities attending the visit of the King and the Queen of the Belgians.

Col. William Eric Fowler entertained at dinner preceding the Trinity ball in honor of Mrs. MaCaulay of San Francisco, who is visiting her sister, Mrs. Ira Copley. Other guests were: Assistant Secretary of the Treasury and Mrs. Jouet Shouse, Commander and Mrs. Mayo, Mrs. Hampson Gary, United States Minister to Cuba Mr. Boaz Long, Mrs. Wright, Gov. Joseph W. Folk and others.

Mrs. Wilson made a call upon Elizabeth, the Queen of the Belgians, during her stay in Washington, and took her for a motor ride through Rock Creek Park. She made a short visit with the queen before they went out together. Mrs. Sayre, second daughter of the President, has arrived at the White House from her home in Cambridge, Mass., for a short visit.

The Minister from the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes and Mme. Grouitch and their houses guests, Lord and Lady Swaythling, were guests of Admiral and Mrs. Albert P. Niblack on a motor trip to Annapolis, where the party were guests of the Superintendent of the Naval Academy and Mrs. Scales.

Gen. Pershing arrived in Washington a few days ago and has taken possession of the home of Mrs. H. C. Corbin, near the Chevy Chase Club, which he has leased and will occupy with the members of his staff. He has been for several weeks in the Adirondacks and made visits to Mrs. Robert Bacon and Mrs. Willard Straight, widows of officers who served on his staff in France.

The Speaker of the House and Mrs. Gillette entertained Lord and Lady Swaythling, of England, at luncheon recently at the Capitol, the minister of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes also being a guest.

Mr. and Mrs. Perry S. Heath have returned to Washington after a trip of several months through the Far East, including visits to China, Japan, Korea, and the Philippines.

Lord and Lady Swaythling, of England, who are visitors in the city, have been entertained recently by Admiral and Mrs. Albert P. Niblack, Mr. and Mrs. John B. Henderson, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Tuckerman, Senator and Mrs. Calder, and others. During their visit to the city Lord and Lady Swaythling are the guests of the Minister of the Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes and Mme. Grouitch.

Representative and Mrs. Edgar R. Kiess, of Williamsport, Pa., have arrived in Washington and will spend the month of November at the Hotel La Fayette.

PROPERTY OF THE PENNA. STATE LIBRARY NOT TO BE TAKEN FROM THE LIBRARY

United States Bulletin

CONTINUING the Work of the OFFICIAL BULLETIN Established Under Order of THE PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES, May 10, 1917, With Additional Data Concerning Government Activities and the Officials Controlling the Same. Issued EVERY MONDAY, Under the Direction of ROGER W. BABSON, President and Publisher.

VOL. 1. No. 35. WASHINGTON, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1919. $12.00 A YEAR

WHAT'S HAPPENING IN WASHINGTON

So far as domestic questions are concerned, interest last week centered in the House, where the railroad reorganization bill as reported by the Interstate Commerce Committee was under consideration. In opening the discussion Chairman Esch, of the committee, declared that return of the carriers to private owners without proper legislation would throw practically all of the lines into the hands of receivers and result in untold losses to the investments of thousands of people. Various railway organizations presented to the House a memorial in which it was contended that the bill as reported from the committee was a "consciousless betrayal" of the public interests. The House bill differs radically from that reported to the Senate from the Interstate Commerce Committee.

Omit Anti-Strike Clause.

By a practically unanimous vote the committee omitted an anti-strike provision which was inserted in the Senate measure by practically a unanimous vote in the Senate committee. No provision is made in the House bill for the creation of a transportation board which, under the Senate bill, would advise the Interstate Commerce Commission on railroad matters. The House bill lodges increased powers in the commission over rail carriers, but the committee rejected all proposals giving the commission authority over water carriers and telegraph and telephone companies.

Arbitration Provided For.

Voluntary arbitration through the boards similar to those created during the war is provided for. The only penalties provided for are assessment of damages against a railroad for a lockout of employees in violation of a contract, or against a union authorizing a strike that would violate a contract. Under this provision the carrier would be liable to double the damages suffered by an employee for loss of employment. The union would be liable for the full damages suffered by a carrier because of breach of an employment contract. These damages would be collectable through a court action.

Boards for Adjustment.

The bill sets up two boards for adjusting disputes, with headquarters in Chicago. The railway adjustment board would be composed of 20 union appointees and 20 representatives of the railway executives and would function through a "conference committee" chosen from the general membership of the board to represent each union directly interested in the dispute and an equal number of employer members. Decisions would require concurrence of two-thirds of the committee membership. Failure to agree would refer the dispute automatically to the railroad board of labor appeals, composed of nine members appointed by the President, with equal representation being given employers, employees, and the public.

Regarding Decisions.

Decisions of this appeal board would be made by the labor and employer representatives and five of the six such representatives would be required to agree to reach a decision. This appeal board also would be charged with the duty of studying relations between carriers and employees. The House bill contains a new rule of rate making, requiring the Interstate Commerce Commission to "consider the interest of the public, the shippers, the reasonable cost of maintanance and operation, including the wages of labor, depreciation and taxes, and a fair return upon the value of the property used or held for the service of transportation," in reaching this conclusion. Rates fixed by the railroad administration under government control would remain in force until "otherwise changed by or pursuant to authority of law." The membership of the Interstate Commerce Commission is increased from nine to 11 members, and salaries of members are increased from $10,000 a year to $12.000.

IMPORTANT CONFERENCE.

During the week beginning December 1 a series of conferences will be held between Internal Revenue Bureau officials and manufacturers of certain alcoholic preparations now on the market, analyses of which have led to the conclusion that a considerable number are fit for beverage purposes. The purpose of the hearings is to devise ways and means to medicate or decrease the potability of such preparations, which after January 16, the date the National Prohibition Act becomes effective, cannot be legally manufactured or sold if fit for beverage purposes.

Following is the schedule:

Barbers' supplies and perfumes, Monday, December 1, 10 a. m. to 1 p. m.

Liquid medicinal compounds, Wednesday, December 3, 10 a. m. to 1 p. m.

Flavoring extracts, Friday, December 5, 10 a. m. to 1 p. m.

Collectors of internal reevnue have been requested to notify all manufacturers interested that opportunity will be given them to present, either in writing or through personal discussion, their views in regard to the matter.

The Peace Treaty.

In the Senate considerable headway is being made with the consideration of the peace treaty. The preamble and first reservation reported from the committee were adopted by decisive votes after a reasonably short discussion but the reservation relating to Article X, under which the United States agree to engage with the other signatories to guarantee the territorial integrity of states caused protracted debate, continuing to such a point that a petition for the application of the modified cloture rule now possible under the revised rules of the Senate, was circulated on Wednesday and signed by the requisite number of Senators. That motion for cloture may be put two days after submission of the petition is laid before the Senate and if adopted no Senator thereafter, may occupy more than one hour of the time of the Senate in debate after which the final vote must be taken.

Dyestuffs Restrictions.

From the Finance Committee a favorable report was made on a resolution offered by Senator Penrose, of Pennsylvania, continuing the wartime restrictions in importations of dyestuffs until January 15, 1920.

Investigate Coal Strike.

Senator Jones, Republican, of Washington, introduced a resolution for an investigation of the coal strike.

From the Committee on Interstate Commerce of the Senate Chairman Cummins reported the railroad reorganization bill.

Sale of Merchant Fleet.

The House passed a bill providing for the sale of the Government-owned merchant fleet to American citizens and for the continuance of the Shipping Board, with regulatory powers. After giving hearings on the subject, the Military Committee left to a subcommittee for further consideration the decision whether the War Department shall be authorized to purchase

the Curtis aeroplane factory at Buffalo for $1,840,000, and the Dayton-Wright factory at Dayton, Ohio, for $2,740,000. Before the Agricultural Committee of the House Attorney General Palmer advocated an extension, for a period of six months after peace is declared, of the food-control act as a necessary means for checking profiteers during that period following peace.

Railroad Bill.

Before the House Committee on Naval Affairs Secretary Daniel urged increases for officers and men of the Navy aggregating $53,000,000. Housing experts and social welfare workers before the House committee urged adoption of the Tinkham Bill to create, in the Department of Labor, a bureau of housing and living conditions.

Coal Situation.

The great coal strike that threatened chaos to the country is at an end, and an effort is now being made to adjust the differences between the mine workers and the mine owners. Acting upon Judge Anderson's mandate, Acting President John L. Lewis, of the miners' union, directed the 500,000 miners to return to their work. The miners' officials then promptly accepted the invitation of Secretary of Labor Wilson to meet in Washington for conference.

Attorney General Palmer said: "I have been assuming at all times that the miners' organization would obey the law when it was called to their attention in the way it has been, and I am glad they justified that assumption.

"The way is now open to a settlement by the peaceful processes which should always be employed in settlement of such disputes without injury to the general public."

Walker D. Hines, Director General of Railroads, said:

"The Railroad Administration, under authority from the fuel administrator, having on October 31 begun to make diversions in accordance with priority list set up by the fuel administrator of bituminous coal which the railroads had in their possession, since that time has been supplying coal to the railroads, public utilities, retail dealers and other consumers on the fuel administrator's priority list. The strike order having been rescinded, the Railroad Administration has now completed plans which will be made effective immediately for releasing coal held under authority of the fuel adminstrator just as rapidly as additional coal is produced. There is some shortage of coal in the southwest, and these needs will be cared for at once, coal now being in movement to that region.

"The object of diverting the coal in the possession of the railroads was to continue the operation of the railroads which were first on the fuel administrator's priority list and at the same time to supply needed coal to other domestic consumers. The need for coal by consumers other than the railroads began to be felt on November 6, although before that time some coal had been released on a showng that it was needed. In the period from November 6 to November 9, inclusive, a total of 2,655,300 tons of bituminous coal, or an average of 663,575 tons per day, was released by the railroads to consumers other than railroads while during the same period a total of 1,442,100 tons of bituminous coal was loaded, or an average of 360,525 tons per day. The coal released to domestic consumers other than railroads in that period being an excess of 1,213,200 tons, or an average excess of 303,050 tons per day above the amount of bituminous coal loaded in the same period."

Labor Conference.

Right Hon. G. N. Barnes, Great Britain, addressed conference concerning a convention to establish 8-hour day or 48-hour week. He noted fact that any such convention should be framed with regard for climatic conditions of various countries, including oriental and tropical nations. Mr. Barnes recalled that labor was promised a shorter working day after the war, and the conference was expected to fulfill bargain. The British Government, for one, has every desire to comply with the obligation and has a bill to establish the 8-hour day already in preparation. If the 8-hour day is awarded labor, there will be expected in return from labor hearty co-operation in producing the largest possible production of goods to replace the wreckage of war. Mr. Barnes made several propositions to be considered with reference to the question.

The secretary of the conference announced the personnel of the following commissions: (1) Commission to consider employment of women and children in unhealthy processes; (2) commission to consider employment of women before and after childbirth and at night; (3) commission to consider the minimum age at which children shall be employed and employment of children at night. All woman advisers to State commissions are to be regarded as advisory to these commissions.

Capture of Russian "Reds."

More than 200 Russian "Reds," one of them with all the materials for making a bomb in his possession, were taken into custody during the week by agents of the Department of Justice in a raid that covered more than 15 of the largest industrial centers of this country. The raids were made at the direction of the Attorney General. Anthony Caminetti, commissioner of immigration, co-operated.

Raiders captured a complete counterfeiting plant at Newark, N. J. This included plates, presses, and bank notes ready for circulation. Red flags, guns, revolvers, and thousands of pieces of literature were also taken by the Department of Justice agents.

The "Reds" taken into custody were all leaders of the Union of Russian workers in this country, an anarchistic organization that does not believe in any form of organized government, and teaches the overthrow of government by force and violence. This organization has more than 7,000 members throughout the country and has been engaged in active propaganda against the present form of government for many months. It has many locals scattered throughout the country. In the raids were caught leaders of the organization in New York, Chicago, Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, Cleveland, Detroit, Buffalo, Akron and Youngstown, Ohio; Baltimore, Newark and Elizabeth, N. J., Hartford, Waterbury, Ansonia, Bridgeport, New Haven and Seymour, Conn.

Agents of the Department of Justice have been collecting evidence in these particular cases for the last two months. All of the prisoners are aliens, and the evidence collected will be presented to the Commissioner of Immigration and their deportation asked for.

The Union of Russian Workers is even more radical than the Bolsheviki. It was organized in New York in 1907 by a group of 11 men lead by one William Szatow, at present the chief of police of Petrograd. The purpose of the society was to amalgamate all of the Russian groups in the United States into one organization.

International Congress of Working Women.

At the closing session, on motion of Agnes Nestor, of the American delegation, it was agreed that for the purpose of calling the next International Congress of Working Women, a provisional executive committee should be elected by this congress, cosisting of the president, five vice presidents, a secretary-treasurer and a corresponding secretary for each nation. It was also agreed that the basis of representation in the next International Congress of Working Women should be the same as in this. A motion providing that temporary headquarters should be in the United States was also passed.

With understanding that the next International Congress of Working Women will be called within a year, at the time and place of the next meeting of the International Labor Conference, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President, Mrs. Raymond Robins.

Vice presidents, Miss Mary MacArthur, of England, representing the Anglo-Saxon peoples; Mrs. Betsey Kjerlsberg, of Norway, for Scandinavia and Finland; Mme. Louisa Landova-Stychova, of Czecho-Slovakia, for Slavic nations, including Russia, and Mlle. Jeanne Bouvier, of France, for Latin races.

Secretary-treasurer, Mrs. Maude Swartz.

A fifth vice presidency was left open to be filled by a delegate appointed by the Central Powers to represent the Teutonic peoples. This action was urged by the English delegates as indispensable in uniting with nations represented at this congress the strength of German women's industrial organizations and enlisting their efforts toward establishing universal working standards.

ORDER ROAD MATERIALS EARLY.

While the expenditures during 1919, for hard-surface highways, according to estimates of the Bureau of Public Roads of the United States Department of Agriculture, will set a new record with a total of $138,000,000, this figure is small in comparison with the computed available total for 1920, of $633,000,000, the spending of which promises to be dependent chiefly on the quantity of materials the present limited railway facilities can transport.

The items entering into next year's estimate are: Brought forward from unfinished work, 1919 contracts, $165,000,000; funds available from State and county taxes and Federal aid, $273,000,000; one-fifth State and county bond issues not before available, $50,000,000; one-third unexpended balance of State and county bond issues previously available, $45,000,000; available from new bond issues to be voted on in the Fall of 1919 and Spring of 1920, $100,000,000.

Unless the available open-top cars, many of which normally lie idle in the late winter, are utilized in that slack season the work which can be done will necessarily be curtailed for lack of materials. The total for 1920 is more than four times the amount that has been expended during any previous year for like purposes. Therefore, there must be tremendous increase not only in the material supplies and shiping facilities but also in the labor supply, and an enlargement of contracts' organizations. First of all, according to Thomas H. MacDonld, Chief of the Bureau of Public Roads, the attention of all State, county, and city road-building interests should be directed toward overcoming this car shortage. To this end it is recommended that the shipping of materials begin earlier than usual. The first step in accomplishing this, Mr. MacDonald points out, is to place under contract during December and January, as great a mileage of roads as possible.

It has been customary to wait until contractors' organizations were ready to begin work before starting the shipment of material. Under these conditions many thousands of open-top cars lie idle during the latter part of February, all of March and the earlier part of April. During the past Spring the number of open-top cars that were idle totaled more than 250,000. This, of course, was partly unavoidable owing to the late date at which work got under way, following the signing of the armistice. By awarding contracts as early as possible, contractors will be able to ascertain their material requirements at different points, and so will be in position to place orders dependent on rail transportation a considerable time in advance.

While the placing of material in storage, which may result from such a course, involves some expense, it will be small compared to the loss that will result if contractors are not in a position to go ahead with the work because of lack of materials. In view of the experience of 1919, and the greatly increased program for next year, it seems probable, according to the Bureau of Public Roads, that contracts which are not awarded during the winter months will have little opportunity for being supplied with materials which require rail transportation.

FEDERAL PROHIBITION COMMITTEE.

Commissioner of Internal Revenue Daniel C. Roper, announces the appointment of the following committee to work out and assist in inaugurating a plan of organization for the enforcement of National Prohibition throughout the country.

Deputy Commissioner H. M. Gaylord, Chairman; Revenue Agents David A. Gates, of Arkansas; Thomas E. Stone, of Ohio; S. R. Brame, of Virginia; Daniel J. Gantt, of Georgia; Daniel L. Porter, of New York; and John L. Conside, of California.

Judge Charles J. Orbison, of Indianapolis, is associated with the Committee in an advisory capacity.

The members of this committee are among the best qualified men in the revenue service, thoroughly experienced in the enforcement of the laws with respect to distilled spirits and fermented liquors, and especially qualified in the organization and direction of law enforcement machinery.

Not only will they study the problem of prohibition enforcement for the country as a whole, but a detailed investigation will be made of the special needs of several states and localities. They have been instructed to submit a comprehensive program for the enforcement of the prohibition law through active co-operation with local agencies, as it will be the policy of the Bureau to reenforce local efforts only to the extent necessary to insure proper enforcement of the law. In this enforcement program no State, county or municipal officer will be relieved of responsibility. Every such officer throughout the country will be surcharged with the full responsibilities of an enforcement officer.

The Committee is expected to complete its work within the next ten days. The program as finally approved will promptly be made public.

RECLAMATION SERVICE CONTRACTS.

Under authority of the Secretary of the Interior the United Reclamation service has awarded the following contracts for equipment in connection with the Pathfinder Dam, North Platte Irrigation Project, Nebraska-Wyoming:

To the Joshua Hendy Iron Works, San Francisco, Calif, for the installation of a sluice gate, contract price $7,967.07, and two balanced needle valves, contract price $45,720.31, delivery by January 15 and March 30, 1920, respectively.

To the Rock Island Arsenal, Rock Island, Ill., two high pressure emergency gates, contract price $31,144.62, delivery by April 1, 1920.

PARCEL-POST FOR GERMANY.

Postmasetrs are informed that newspapers, periodicals, and books may be imported by mail into Germany without an import license from the imperial commissioner of exportation and importation. Furthermore, that samples and foodstuffs may be imported without license as follows:

Up to a weight of 12 ounces, samples (sample cards of merchandise), without value, intended for use in procuring orders for goods, except samples of food and table luxuries, but including samples of coffee, cocoa, sugar, raw tobacco, and dried fruits.

Up to a weight of 11 pounds, foodstuffs destined for the personal use of the importer, except that no package shall contain more than 2 pounds each of the following articles:

Margarine, fats (lard), bakers' articles (biscuits, crackers, etc.), macaroni, coffee, tea, cocoa, chocolate, sweetmeats (confectionery), and other articles coming under tariff duty No. 202.

Each package may contain soap, candles, and starch, not to exceed a total weight of 5 pounds.

The following articles are absolutely prohibited:

Butter, meats and meat articles, bacon, flour, sugar, pineapples, ginger, vanilla, caviar, caviar substitutes, caviar pickle, crabs, lobsters, oysters.

FARM CENSUS.

In an advisory capacity, the United States Department of Agriculture is assisting the Bureau of the Census in preparations for taking the 1920 census. Because the farmer usually is busy in the early spring and also because the farm herds and flocks are not as replete at this period as at some other season, the date of the census has been changed to January 1, 1920, instead of April 1. Hence, on January 1, in all sections of the country, enumerators will begin the work of visiting the 7,000,000 farms peopled by 35,000,000 rural citizens who comprise practically one-third of the total population of the United States.

Sample of Posters Supplied to Industrial Plants with View to Promoting Harmony and Increasing Production

NO AMERICAN WORKER WILL ESPOUSE BOLSHEVISM WHEN HE REALIZES WHAT IT MEANS.

W. B. WILSON,
Secretary of Labor.

Information in regard to prices of posters, 12x18 inches, issued weekly for use in factories, etc., may be obtained by addressing J. R. Colburn, Care United States Bulletin, 10 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C.

United States Bulletin

Continuing the Work of The Official U. S. Bulletin Established May 10, 1917, Under an Order of the President of the United States. Published by the U. S. Bulletin Co. A Current History of the United States. Issued Every Monday.

Office: No. 10 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C. Tel. Main 2913.

The United States Bulletin is dedicated to the faithful presentation of the official acts of the Government that the people may know and understand precisely and accurately just what the Government is doing day by day.

The Bulletin is in itself a complete record of all the important activities of the United States Government through its various departments, Legislative, Judicial, and Executive. Official Orders, Statements, and Rulings printed textually as issued by accredited Government officials, and, therefore, an authoritative guide to the business interests of the Nation; a virtual necessity to the Government itself in acquainting the various departments with the official acts of one another; to the Judiciary; to the Manufacturers; Miners and Traders; to Corporations, Railroads, Steamship, Telegraph and Cable Companies; Exporters and Importers; to Diplomats, Consular Agents, Statesmen, and men of affairs generally, who wish to keep accurately informed of what the Government is doing and to preserve for reference authentic copies of public announcements issued by the Government's own officials and agents. Entered at the post office at Washington, D. C., as second-class mail matter —Edward S. Rochester Editor.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES BY MAIL.

One year	$12.00
One year, postage prepaid to foreign countries	15.00

Make all checks, money orders, and drafts payable to United States Bulletin, 10 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C.—C. B. Hardegen, Business Manager.

FOREIGN LIVING PROBLEMS.

The State Department announces that, according to dispatches received, the high cost of living problem is awakening considerable interest in a number of countries. An arrangement between the nations of Latin-America, with a view to doing away with import duties on unmanufactured food products so as to cut cost of living, has been suggested by Argentine Government and discussed in that and other countries. In Brazil, tariff is being revised, with view to reducing cost of living. In Uruguay, percentage of increase of present cost of living over cost in June, 1914, is estimated at: Food, 52 per cent; fuel, 48 per cent; light, 75 per cent; rent, no increase. In Portugal, government has placed part of its gold reserves into banks of Lisbon. In England, cost of living above pre-war level is figured at 115 per cent for September and 120 per cent for October, as to actual necessities of life, and based upon average living conditions of labor. In Sweden, figures furnished by Swedish Government, indicate that cost of living has increased 157 per cent over cost in June, 1914.

FILING INCOME TAX FORMS.

Plans for the issuance, early in December of forms for filing income and excess profits tax returns are being made by the Bureau of Internal Revenue. Taxpayers will thus be given the opportunity of making out their returns immediately upon the closing of their books for the year 1919, when accurate knowledge of their accounts is fresh in their minds.

As a convenience to themselves and as a means of expediting the work of the Government, taxpayers are uregd by the Bureau, in a statement issued Nov. 10, to avail themselves of this opportunity. The period for filing is from January 1 to March 15, 1920.

If the tax is paid in quarterly installments, one-fourth of the amount must accompany the filing of the return.

Form 1040 A will be used for filing individual income tax returns of $5,000 and less, and Form 1040 for filing returns of income in excess of that amount.

The normal rate of tax for 1919, provided for in the revenue act of 1918, is 4 per cent on the first $4,000 above the exemptions, and 8 per cent on the remaining net income. The tax for 1918 was 6 and 12 per cent respectively. The surtax rates, which range from 1 per cent on the amount of net income between $5,000 and $6,000 to 65 per cent of the amount by which the net income exceeds $1,000,000, are the same as for the year 1918. The exemptions of $1,000 for single persons and $2,000 for married persons and heads of families remain unchanged.

These rates apply to every citizen and resident of the United States. Alien non-residents receiving income from sources within the United States are subject to the full tax of 8 per cent on such income in excess of the exemptions.

Form 1041 will be used for filing returns of fiduciaries, Form 1065 for partnerships and personal service corporations, and Form 1120 for corporations.

Announcement will be made of the date on which the forms will be available a the offices of Collectors of Internal Revenue and branch offices.

PRODUCTION AND CONSERVATION OF FATS AND OILS IN THE UNITED STATES.

Since Department of Agriculture Bulletin 769 was issued new statistics on the production, importation, and exportation of fats and oils in the United States have become available. Tables, which contain the most recent figures on the fat and oil situation, have been prepared to supersede the tables originally printed. They have been compiled from data collected by the Fats and Oils Division of the United States Food Administration, and turned over by that division to the United States Department of Agriculture. This publication completes the report of the fats and oils survey conducted by the Government during 1917 and 1918.

FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS.

Further addition of over 100 millions to the Federal reserve banks' total bill holdings, also substantial increases in reserve deposits and Federal reserve-note circulation, are indicated by the Federal Reserve Board's weekly bank statement.

War paper on hand went up 89.9 millions, the increase being even larger at the New York reserve bank. The rise is attributed chiefly to the demand for funds in connection with payments on British bond subscriptions. Other discounts fell off about 29 millions, while acceptances on hand show a gain of 39.2 millions. Considerable interbank shifting of acceptances is noted, the Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis banks reporting large increases in their acceptance holdings as a result of purchases from other Federal reserve banks, while the acceptance holdings of the New York bank declined about 31 millions. On the other hand, the amount of paper held under rediscount for other Federal reserve banks (all held by the Chicago bank) shows a decline from 28.9 to 17.8 millions. Treasury certificates on hand declined 1.1 millions, though the circulation of Federal reserve bank notes, which are largely secured by these certificates, went up about 2.6 millions.

As against a decrease of 36.8 millions in Government deposits the statement indicates increases of 73.4 millions in reserve deposits and of 16.5 millions in the "float" carried by the reserve banks. As a result net deposits show an increase of about 20 millions.

The week saw a further decline of 18.4 millions in gold reserves, of 18.2 millions in total cash reserves, and an increase of 53.9 millions in Federal reserve note circulation. The banks' reserve ratio shows a decline from 47.9 to 46.8 per cent.

BANKING BY MAIL.

Banking by mail is becoming increasingly popular because of the desire of investors to put money into Treasury Savings Certificates, according to reports received today by the Savings Division of the Treasury Department.

While the $100 denomination of the Savings Certificate is now obtainable at nearly all first and second-class post offices throughout the country, the $100 certificates are at present obtainable only at the larger banks, although practically any bank will order a certificate for a depositor.

Learning the Federal Reserve Banks and Government Savings Directors of the various Federal Reserve Districts were filling orders by mail for both large and small savings certificates, investors have been sending in checks lately in increasing numbers. One day's mail orders received October 30 by the Government Savings Director for the Seventh Federal Reserve District, in Chicago, amounted to $87,000.

Treasury Savings Certificates are proportionate in cost and similar in redemption features and interest returns to War Savings Stamps.

BIDS RECEIVED FOR ARMY CAMPS

The War Department authorizes publication of the following information from the office of the Chief of Construction Division:

The following bids were received on the Army camps as indicated:

ABSTRACT OF PROPOSALS.

Name of Bidder and address.	Proposal No. 1. Water System.	Proposal No. 2. Sewer System.	Proposal No. 3. Electric System.	Proposal No. 4. All property for sale not covered by Nos. 1, 2, and 3.	Proposal No. 5. All property for sale.	Proposal No. 6. Combination bid. If granted Proposal No.	Add a bonus of
Harris Bros.' Co. of New York.							
Camp Shelby, Hattiesburg, Miss.							
Harris Bros.' Co. of New York, New York, N. Y.	.....	.....	.....	.....	$155,000.00	(See Remarks.)	$39,000.00
Lewis Wrecking Co., Rock Island, Ill.	.....	.....	.....	.....	80,100.00	.....	.....
Orleans Demolishing & Supply Co., New Orleans, La.	.....	.....	.....	.....	97,000.00	(See Remarks.)	3,000.00
C. O. Eure, Hattiesburg, Miss.	.....	.....	.....	.....	67,000.00	.....	.....
Hattiesburg Chamber of Commerce, Hattiesburg, Miss.	.....	.....	.....	.....	55,000.00	.....	.....
Brawn & Malone, Houston, Tex.	.....	.....	.....	.....	108,580.00	.....	.....
A. Marx & Sons, New Orleans, La.	.....	.....	.....	.....	115,309.00	.....	.....
Frank B. Cole, Newnan, Ga.	$35,954.00	$1,500.00	$11,080.00	$73,700.00	122,234.00	No. 5.	5,186.00
Remman & Co., Little Rock, Ark.	.....	.....	.....	15,000.00	35,000.00	.....	.....
New Wrecking Co., Indianapolis, Ind.	.....	.....	.....	38,000.00	56,000.00	.....	.....
General Engineering Co., Indianapolis, Ind.	.....	.....	.....	.....	116,200.00	.....	.....
Cantonments in Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Parks.							
Harris Bros.' Co. of New York, New York, N. Y.	.....	.....	.....	.....	80,000.00	(See Remarks.)	39,000.00
Lewis Wrecking Co., Rock Island, Ill.	.....	.....	.....	.....	80,100.00	.....	.....
W. H. Harris, Fort Valley, Ga.	.....	.....	.....	.....	76,650.00	.....	.....
R. A. Goldman, Chicago, Ill.	.....	.....	.....	.....	176,000.00	.....	.....
Sanihorn Salvage Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.	.....	.....	.....	.....	20,500.00	.....	.....
Ruel Wrecking Co., Chicago, Ill.	.....	.....	.....	.....	139,500.00	.....	.....
Chickamauga Wrecking Co., Chickamauga, Ga.	.....	.....	.....	.....	64,340.00	.....	.....
Brown & Malone, Houston, Tex.	.....	.....	.....	.....	66,560.00	.....	.....
McDevitt-Fleming Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.	.....	.....	.....	.....	46,000.00	.....	.....
New Wrecking Co., Indianapolis, Ind.	.....	.....	.....	.....	42,000.00	.....	.....

Name of bidder and address.	Proposal No. 1. Water System.	Proposal No. 2. Sewer System.	Proposal No. 3. Electric System.	Proposal No. 4. Transmission line.	Proposal No. 5. All property for sale not covered by Proposals Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4.	Proposal No. 5-A. Base hospital.	Proposal No. 6. All property included in Proposals 1 to 5, inclusive.	
Camp Mills, Mineola, L. I.								
R. A. Goldman, Chicago, Ill.	.....	.....	.....	.....	$210,000.00	$70,000.00	.....	.....
A. L. Norton & Co., Inc., Cobleskill, N. Y.	$50.00	$25.00	$100.00	$200.00	1,000.00	10,375.00	$13,250.00	(a)
Buffalo Housewrecking & Salvage Co., Buffalo, N. Y.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	231,000.00	.....
Brown & Malone, Houston, Tex.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	103,567.00	.....
New Wrecking Co., Indianapolis, Ind.	.....	.....	.....	.....	41,000.00	8,200.00	81,200.00	.....
Harris Bros.' Co. of New York, New York	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	(See Remarks.)
Lewis Wrecking Co., Rock Island, Ill.	.....	.....	.....	.....	131,000.00	30,100.00	.....	.....
Meyer Augenblack & Joseph Fisch, Newark, N. J.	10,041.00	6,662.40	7,224.00	10,261.00	107,918.59	.....	.....	.....
R. C. Hoffman & Co., Inc., Baltimore, Md.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	121,945.00	.....
General Engineering Co., Indianapolis, Ind.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	186,110.00	.....
Julius Hamner, New York	.....	.....	.....	.....	106,501.00	21,501.00	.....	(b)
Benj. Freedman & Bainet Siegal, New York	1,500.00	500.00	5,000.00	4,500.00	67,000.00	28,000.00	.....	(c)
Gordan & Freedman, New York	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40,125.00	.....	.....

(a) A. L. Norton & Co. bid $1,000 additional if granted Proposale Nos. 1, 2, 5, and 5-A.
(b) Julius Hamner, New York, bids $800 additional if granted Proposals Nos. 5 and 5-A.
(c) Benj. Freedman & Bainet Siegal, New York, bid $15,000 additional if granted Proposals Nos. 1 to 5-A, inclusive.

Remarks.—Harris Bros.' Co. of New York bid a lump sum of $155,000 for Proposals Nos. 3, 4, 5, and 5-A on Camp Mills, and if awarded all three camps they propose to give $39,000 more than the sum bid on each separate camp.

The Orleans Demolishing & Supply Co., Inc., of New Orleans, propose to pay $3,000 additional for Camp Shelby for possession prior to December 5.

LIST OF REGIONAL COAL COMMITTEES.

As information, to save loss of time and otherwise facilitate the handling of applications from consumers who require coal, it should be noted that the arrangements for such handling provide that applicants for coal make their requests through the local authorities of the railroad from which they regularly received their supply, or preferably the Federal Manager of the road.

The list of Regional and District Coal Committees established is given herewith:

Southwest Region—St. Louis, Mo., Railway Exchange; P. H. Greenlaw, chairman; C. A. How, Z. W. Brice, J G Livengood.

Southern Region—Atlanta, Ga., Healey Building; A. M. Smith, chairman, J. J. King, Horace Epes, F. H. Fechtig, S. L. Yerkes, G. W. Lamb.

Northwest Region—Chicago, Ill., 226 West Jackson Boulevard; T. W. Proctor, chairman; George W. Reed.

Central Western Union—Chicago, Ill., 547 West Jackson Boulevard; B. J. Rowe, chairman; P. Hunter, F. C. Honnold.

Eastern Region—New York City, Grand Central Station; G. N. Snider, chairman; A. K. Morris, R. D. Starbuck, A. E. Russell, E. B. Wight, H. L. Ingersoll, J. W. Searles.

Allegheny Region — Philadelphia, Pa., Broad Street Station; J. B. Fisher, chairman; E. H. Bankard, W. S. Yeatts, J. W. Laurel, C. C. Froedisch.

Pocahontas Region—Roanoke, Va.; D. E. Spangler, chairman; E. J. Howe, F. L. Poindexter, E. T. Burnett, J. W. Coxe, T. D. Hobart

List of District Coal Committees.

New York—Grand Central; G. N. Snider, chairman, Coal Traffic Manager N. Y. C.

New England—Boston; P. R. Todd, chairman; President B. & A. R. R.

Cincinnati—H. A. Worcester, chairman, District Director.

Detroit—P. G. Findlay, G. F. A., M. C.

Lake-Cleveland—H. M. Griggs, Manager Ore and Coal Exchange.

Kansas City—W. M. Corbett, chairman, General Manager Kansas City Terminal Railroad.

Omaha—Council Bluffs; C. W. Jones, chairman; Assistant General Manager Rock Island Railroad.

Peoria—H. D. Page, chairman.

Duluth—W. H. Groverman, chairman.

Pittsburgh—E. A. Peck, chairman; Chairman Pittsburgh Operating Committee.

Imported Foods and Drugs Inspected

Larger quantities and a greater variety of foods are being imported from foreign countries each month, although prewar volumes have not yet been reached. This statement is made by officials of the Bureau of Chemistry, United States Department of Agriculture, who are charged with the enforcement of the Federal Food and Drugs Act.

The importation of both foods and drugs was affected greatly by the war, but the interruption to the importation of crude drugs was less marked than in the case of pharmaceuticals and foods, according to the officials. An inspection of all imported food and drug products is maintained by the Bureau of Chemistry, in order to insure that such products coming from foreign countries are not misbranded or adulterated under the terms of the Federal Food and Drugs Act.

Analysis Often Necessary.

Laboratories for the examination of samples from shipments of imported food and drugs are maintained by the Bureau of Chemistry at its branch stations in Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Savannah, New Orleans, San Francisco, Seattle, San Juan, Porto Rico, and at some other cities where the importations are smaller in volume. Invoices of all food and drug shipments coming into the United States are scrutinized by food and drug officials, and all shipments which there is reason to believe may be misbranded or adulterated are examined. In many instances chemical analysis of samples is necessary to determine whether or not a given shipment is in accordance with the provisions of the law. In other instances a physical examination by a specialist is sufficient.

The Federal Food and Drug Acts provides that if any article of food or drugs offered to be imported into the United States is adulterated or misbranded within the meaning of that act, or is otherwise dangerous to the health of the people of the United States, or is of a kind forbidden entry into, or forbidden to be sold, or restricted for sale in the country in which it is made or from which it is exported, or it otherwise falsely labeled in any respect, such article shall be refused admission. The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized by the act to refuse delivery to the consignee of such articles and to cause the destruction of any goods refused delivery which shall not be exported. However, when importers, through no apparent fault of their own, receive shipments of foods or drugs which are adulterated or misbranded, but not grossly, it is customary to release the goods after relabeling, sorting or cleaning, if a product which complies with the law can thus be obtained.

Many Foods Now Coming in.

Certain crude drugs and some foods, such as coffee, tea, spices, olive oil, figs, etc., are either not produced at all in the United States or are produced in too small quantities to meet the demand. Other foods are imported to meet the demands of that portion of the population born in foreign countries who desire to obtain the same kind of food to which they were accustomed before coming to this country. There are some foods produced or manufactured in other countries, which have established a worldwide reputation for excellence or some peculiarity of flavor. Although domestic articles of the same kind may be available in abundance, some prefer to buy the foreign article because of an assumed or actual superiority of appearance, flavor or quality. The cognacs and champagnes of France are articles of this class which can no longer be imported, but certain foreign ginger ales, mineral waters, jellies, sardines, cheeses, etc., continue to be in demand.

Practically all the different classes of foods imported previous to the war, with the exception of alcoholic beverages, are now coming in, say the officials, although in the case of some foods in not as large quantities. War embargoes on some foods are still in effect in a few countries. For instance, olive oil can not as yet be shipped from Italy. Olive oil, however, is being imported from France and Spain.

The officials of the Treasury Department cooperate with those of the Bureau of Chemistry, United States Department of Agriculture, in enforcing the provisions of the Federal Food and Drugs Act relating to imported foods and drugs.

MUCH DRIED FRUIT TO AUSTRALIA.

The United States has built up an increasingly large trade in dried fruits with Australia, especially with New Zealand, where the exports from the United States have increased from 3,325,214 pounds in 1914, to 9,205,-028 pounds in 1918, or 177 per cent. A table in a recent report on foreign markets made by the Bureau of Markets of the United States Department of Agriculture shows that raisins are the largest item in this total, prunes second, and apricot third.

NATIONAL THRIFT WEEK.

Keen interest on the part of the public in the projected plans for a National Thrift Week, beginning January 17, 1920, has been evidenced in many ways already, the Savings' Division of the Treasury Department announces. The purpose of the week will be the endeavor to start the country off in the new year with a sound financial program for every individual and household. Two ends are sought. First, that the condition of the individual be improved; and second, that the financial and industrial strength of the Nation be increased by the great sums of capital which will accrue through the practice of steady saving and safe investment on the part of citizens.

"The importance to the country of the practice of thrift and saving by the individual is not readily appreciable," said William Mather Lewis, director of the Savings Division, "until its results in the aggregate are summed up. While the country was buying $20,000,000,000 worth of Liberty Bonds, it also put away more than $1,000,000,000 in war savings stamps, and savings bank deposits in this country also have increased some $8,000,-000,000 during the years the world has been at war.

"The absorption of the Liberty Loans was due somewhat to extension of our national credit, but purchases of Savings Stamps and increases in bank deposits were almost wholly due to the wise preference of the individual for increasing his own and the country's capital account instead of using his funds in unnecessary spending.

"It is to bring to the attention of the country that it can, without sacrificing its pleasures or curtailing its comforts, add several billion dollars more to its capital account next year that plans for a National Thrift Week early in the year have been promulgated."

United States Vice Consul Pisar, at Capetown, states that total imports into Union of South Africa during first quarter of 1919 were valued at $71,-931,045, compared with $50,481,343 for similar period of 1918.

HOW RAILROADS ARE HANDLING COAL.

The Director General of Railroads Nov. 6, authorized the following: "The mintsration to distribute the coal held in transit by the railroads in accordance with the directions of the Fuel Administrator is in full operation and, as a result, wherever possible coal is being distributed in accordance with the priority list established by the Fuel Administrator where such coal is absolutely needed. Therefore, where there is real need for coal, the problem should be taken up imemdiately with the railroad ordinarily supplying the coal and every effort will be made by such railroad to meet the demand.

"It is, of course, essential both because of the present bituminous coal strike and in order that the needs for the coming winter may be looked after, that fuel be used as economically as possible. It should also be remembered that the railroads did not interfere with the delivery of coal to designated consignees until the day before the present strike began. In order to conserve coal as much as possible, Regional Directors of Railroads have been given authority wherever it seems absolutely necessary to eliminate for the time being train service, but in order to provide for the essential business needs of the country no general curtailment of train service is contemplated. The maintenance of the public transportation service is of paramount importance in order to secure the countless needs of the general public and the interruption of that service should be minimized as far as possible."

BUSINESS ITEMS CONCERNING FOREIGN TRADE

Trade Items From Trieste.

The following cablegram has been received from the American consul at Trieste:

Reported great efforts from German exporters to introduce their machinery here.

Representatives of German factories offer on local market large linotype machines from 19,000 to 39,000 German marks, C. I. F. Trieste.

Understand that local commercial organization will undertake permanent samples exposition and that they require also foreign aid. Suggested persons send catalogues, samples, designs, quoting prices C. I. F. Trieste, if possible. Presence of American representatives of factories urged.

Wool Auction Sales at London.

At recent wool auctions in London, offerings of about 9,500 bales met increasing animation with firmer tendency for both merino and crossbred descriptions, former now ruling fully 5 per cent above closing level at last series and crossbeds 5 to 10 per cent higher, latter advance most pronounced on medium qualities. Best parcels of choice clips of Sydney greasy merino secured chiefly for America and Continent realized record price of 74 pence; scoured portion of Sydney merino ranged 48 to 81 pence, with pieces at 60 to 78½ pence. Correspondingly high values received for similar qualities from Queensland. Home buyers active among medium grades of greasy merino and prices frequently exceeded advance mentioned.

British Prices for Motor Spirit.

Prices fixed by the British (government) Board of Trade for motor spirit in the United Kingdom are announced through the press as follows:

Wholesale.—Spirit in can (per gallon)—Aviation, 3s ($0.73); special boiling points, 2s 11½d ($0.61). For delivery to commercial consumers (not for resale) in steel barrels, 1d ($0.92) per gallon less than can price; and for delivery in bulk to commercial consumers (not for resale), 1½d ($0.03) per gallon less than can price. When sold for delivery in Scotland or Ireland 1d ($0.02) per gallon to be added to all above prices.

Retail.—The maximum prices at which motor spirit may be sold by retail shall be the delivered price per gallon to the retailer, with an addition of 4½d. ($0.09) a gallon. Quantities less than a gallon shall be sold at a price proportionate to that charged per gallon. When motor spirit is delivered by a retailer to a purchaser at any place other than the retailer's place of business an extra charge at the rate of 1d ($0.02) for a gallon or any part of a gallon may be added.

British Columbia Coal Output.

Operations at the coal mines in British Columbia are rapidly becoming normal following resumption after the long strike this last summer. The output of coal now averages 1,717 tons per day from the mines at Coal Creek and Michel, or about 80 per cent of the amount produced under ordinary conditions, and the tonnage is gradually increasing. All of this output is finding a market in the States of Montana, Idaho, and Washington.

The coke ovens at Fernie are still idle and are likely to remain so for some little time. The Michel ovens are operating on a very limited scale (output averages 110 tons per day), and the company is making all shipments of coke from that colliery, as the demand for this product is exceptionally low at the present time.

A British Industrial Clearing House.

A scheme of considerable importance to the industries of the United Kingdom has been recently inaugurated by the Federation of British Industries, with a view to limiting unemployment at all periods, but especially during strikes.

The object of this scheme is to keep industries going by getting firms to pool their resources so that manufacturers may be supplied with the materials they need. The federation is stated to have 21 branches throughout the country, and the idea is that the headquarters in London should act as a clearing house for the various industrial districts. The co-operation of the British government has been assured. During the railway strike which has just terminated, the federation, after consulting with the government, concentrated on keeping industry running as long as possible so as to reduce unemployment, or, where this was inevitable, to assist in administering the State scheme for unemployment, and to use other means of alleviating industrial distress.

To carry out these objects the federation telegraphed to all its members requesting them to keep their works going as long as possible, if necessary economizing material and fuel by adopting half time; to inform the headquarters of the federation of their present position in regard to fuel; to assist in the administration of the out-of-work donation; wherever practicable to preserve a sufficient stock of fuel to supply the domestic needs of their workmen; and if it became necessary to discharge any of their employes, to inform them that this fuel was available, and to urge them to place their services at the disposal of the government for necessary national work.

Liverpool Leads in Trade.

The returns for 1918, although not yet published in the government publication, show that Liverpool is again the leading port of the United Kingdom. The values of the total imports and exports, excluding coastwise goods, of the six principal ports for the year ended December 31, 1918, were approximately as follows:

		Increase per cent.
United Kingdom	$9,242,747,410	11.3
Liverpool	3,415,037,700	14.4
London	2,709,526,510	7.1
Hull	451,993,610	8.1
Manchester	535,413,795	20.9
Southampton	198,579,060	63.3
Glasgow	482,826,740	25.3

Last year the total for Liverpool was approximately $2,984,887,755, and for London $2,529,002,625.

Unauthorized Trade Mark Warning.

According to reports received by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce, there has recently been a systematic registration of American trade-marks and trade names in Brazil without the authorization of the owners in the United States. Among the marks so registered have been included also several genric terms not registered in the United States and various geographic names, such as "Syracuse." One firm in Rio de Janeiro is reported to have registered since July, 1919, more than 50 American trade-marks, including several widely used in the United States and in the export trade. The Bureau has already sent notices to the owners of these marks in order that they might take steps to have the registrations cancelled. As trade-mark applications are not published in Brazil until the marks have been registered, however, it is usually impossible to enter opposition in time to prevent registration being granted. In addition the Brazilian law permits the first applicant to register any mark, and cancellation of registrations once granted is difficult and expensive. American firms exporting trade-marked good to Brazil are urged to protect themselves against such fraudulent registration by securing registration of valuable marks in their own names.

Spanish Committee on Leather.

A royal order recently published creates a committee to study the leather question in Spain. Inquiries have been received at the Ministry of Supplies regarding the export supplies imposed on sheep and goat skins, hides, and footwear, by the royal order of August 16, last. It is claimed that the restrictions of the order necessitates readjustment of prices in domestic leather and shoe factories. At the same time the Government desires to find a means of keeping down the price of leather goods and footwear in the home market.

Catalogues Wanted for Consulate.

Catalogues of all American manufactured goods, and especially automatic canning machinery and other appliances used in fruit and vegetable canning establishments, are wanted by the American consulate at Malaga, Spain. Catalogues in Spanish would be preferred to those in English.

List of Recent Government Departmental Publications

WAR INDUSTRIES BOARD.

Planning and Statistics Division.

Prices. History of prices during the war: Prices of clay products; by Homer Hoyt. 1919. 20 p. il. (W. I. B. price bulletin 38.) * Paper, 5c.

—Same: Prices of coal and coke; by C. E. Lesher. 1919. iv+15-115 p. il. 1 pl. (W. I. B. price bulletin 35.) (Prepared in co-operation with Geological Survey. Also issued without series title as a Geological Survey. publication for which see in this catalogue, p. 87.) * Paper, 5c.

—Same: Prices of coal-tar crudes, intermediates, and dyes; by Webster N. Jones and F. W. Cassebeer. 1919. 32 p. il. (W. I. B. price bulletin 53.) * Paper, 5c.

—Same: Prices of explosives; by C. L. Fry. 1919. 26 p. il. (W. I. B. price bulletin 56.) * Paper, 5c.

—Same: Prices of fertilizers; by H. L. Trumbull. 1919. 21 p. il. (W. I. B. price bulletin 48.) * Paper, 5c.

—Same: Prices of live stock, meats, and fats; by William A. Barber. 1919. 44 p. il. (W. I. B. price bulletin 20.) * Paper, 5c.

—Same: Prices of lumber; by R. C. Bryant. 1919. 112 p. il. (W. I. B. price bulletin 43.) (Prepared in co-operation with Forest Service.) * Paper, 5c.

—Same: Prices of paper; by W. A. Averill. 1919. 25 p. il. (W. I. B. price bulletin 31.) * Paper, 5c.

—Same: Prices of poultry and dairy products; by William A. Barber. 1919. 35 p. il. (W. I. B. price bulletin 21.) * Paper, 5c.

WAR TRADE BOARD.

Journal. War Trade Board journal, official rulings and announcements of board and its bureaus, no. 23; July, 1919. 1919. 41 p. (Monthly. Discontinued with this issue.)

LAND OFFICE, GENERAL.

Public lands. Vacant public lands on July 1, 1919. (1919.) 23 p. (Circular 649.)

Swamp lands. United States swamp land laws, regulations and decisions thereunder. Mar. 17, 1896 (reprint, with slight changes) 1919. 20 p.

MINES BUREAU.

Breathing-apparatus. Procedure for establishing list of permissible self-contained mine rescue breathing apparatus, fees, character of tests, and conditions under which mine rescue breathing apparatus will be tested. (1st edition.) (Aug.) 1919. 13 p. (Schedule 13.) * Paper, 5c.

Explosives and miscellaneous investigations, explosives research, regulation of explosives and platinum, marine-boiler tests, underground sound ranging, training in first aid and rescue work, census of mining engineers and chemists, preparation of alloy steels, lighting aviation fields, co-operation with Capital Issues Committee. (1st edition.) (Aug.) 1919. iii+89-107 p. (Bulletin 178 D.) * Paper, 5c.

Gas masks. Procedure for establishing list of permissibe gas masks, fees, character of tests, and conditions under which gas masks will be tested. (1st edition.) (Aug.) 1919. 13 p. (Schedule 14.) * Paper, 5c.

Mine accidents. Monthly statement of coal-mine fatalities in United States, June, 1919, compiled by Albert H. Fay; (with Accidents resulting from transportation of explosives underground, by George S. Rice). (1st edition.) (Aug.) 1919. 19 p. * Paper, 5c.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE.

Glacier National Park. Estimate for National Park Service, supplemental estimate of appropriations required to reimburse appropriations for Glacier and Yellowstone national parks for money expended in fighting forest fires, including construction of bridge over Flathead River at Belton, Mont. Aug. 27, 1919. 3 p.

PATENT OFFICE.

Decisions. Decisions of commissioner of patents and of United States courts in patent and trade-mark and copyright cases; compiled from Official gazette of Patent Office, (calendar) year 1918. 1919. xxxvi+415 p il. * Cloth, $1.

—Same. (H. doc. 1402, 65th Cong. 3d sess.)

Official gazette. Official gazette, Aug. 5-26, 1919; v. 265, no. 1-4. 1919. cover-titles, 638+(cviii) p. il. large 8mo. (Weekly.) * Paper, 10c. single copy, $5 a yr.

PENSION BUREAU.

Facts and figures furnished by Bureau of Pensions. (1919.) 3 p. narrow 16mo.

RECLAMATION SERVICE.

Reclamation record, v. 10, no. 8; Aug. 1919. (1919.) p. 345-392, il. large 8mo. (Monthly.)

Note.—The Reclamation record is published in the interest of the settlers on the reclamation projects, its aim being to raise the general average of success on these projects. It contains much valuable matter of interest to farmers. The Record is sold for 50 cents a year, payable in advance. Subscriptions may be forwarded to the Chief Clerk, U. S. Reclamation Service, Washington, D. C., and remittances (postal money order or New York draft) should be made payable to the Special Fiscal Agent, U. S. Reclamation Service. Postage stamps will not be accepted.

INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION.

Ammonia. No. 10170, American Cyanamid Company v. Central Railroad Company of New Jersey, director general, et al.; decided June 11, 1919; report (and order) of commission. (1919.) 637-640+(1) p. ([Opinion] 5816.) (Report from Interstate Commerce Commission reports, v. 53.) * Paper, 5c.

Boilers. No. 10280, Weissbaum & Company v. director general, Oregon-Washington Railroad & Navigation Company, et al.; decided June 27, 1919; report (and order) of commission. (1919.) 681-683+(1) p. ([Opinion] 5824.) (Report from Interstate Commerce Commission reports, v. 53.) * Paper, 5c.

Bottles. No. 10285, Illinois Glass Company v. St. Louis-San Francisco Railway Company, director general, et al.; (decided June 25, 1919; report and order of commission). 1919. (1)+8-10+(1) p. ([Opinion] 5848.) (Report from Interstate Commerce Commission reports, v. 55.) * Paper, 5c.

Bran. No. 10257, Orange Rice Mill Company v. director general, Texas & New Orleans Railroad Company, et al.; decided June 21, 1919; report (and order) of commission. (1919.) 19-20+ii p. ([Opinion] 5852.) (Report from Interstate Commerce Commission reports, v. 55.) * Paper, 5c.

Cast-iron. No. 10359, Inland Steel Company v. Indiana Harbor Belt Railroad Company, director general, et al.; decided June 11, 1919; report of commission. (1919.) p. 531-532. ([Opinion] 5794.) (From Interstate Commerce Commission reports, v. 53.) * Paper, 5c.

Clay. No. 10385, Refinite Company (successor to Des Moines Refining Company) v. director general and Chicago & North Western Railway Company; decided June 25, 1919; report (and order) of commission. (1919.) 31-32+(1) p. ([Opinion] 5856.) (Report from Interstate Commerce Commission reports, v. 55.) * Paper, 5c.

Coal. No. 5504, Cotton Manufacturers' Association of South Carolina v. Carolina, Clinchfield & Ohio Railway of South Carolina, director general, et al.; decided July 5, 1919; supplemental report of commission. (1919.) p. 741-744. ([Opinion] 5842.) (From Interstate Commerce Commission reports, v. 53.) * Paper, 5c.

—No. 9883, Dewey Portland Cement Company v. Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Company, director general, et al.; decided July 5, 1919; report (and order) of commission. (1919.) 1-7+ii p. ([Opinion] 5847.) (Report from Interstate Commerce Commission reports, v. 55.) * Paper, 5c.

—No. 9969, Springfield, Tenn., et al., v. Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company; decided June 27, 1919; report of commission. (1919.) p. 603-606 ([Opinion] 5810.) (From Interstate Commerce Commission reports, v. 53.) * Paper, 5c.

—No. 10210, Fort Smith Spelter Company v. Arkansas Central Railroad Company et al.; (decided June 21, 1919; report and order of commission). 1919. (1)+694-695+(1) p. ([Opinion] 5827.) (Report from Interstate Commerce Commission reports, v. 53.) * Paper, 5c.

—No. 10354, United Paperboard Company v. Director General, Pennsylvania Railroad Company, et al.; decided June 11, 1919; report (and order) of commission. (1919.) 525-526+(1) p. ([Opinion] 5791.) (Report from Interstate Commerce Commission reports, v. 53.) * Paper, 5c.

Cotton. No. 10265, Edwin H. Henderson v. Director General, Yazoo & Mississippi Valley Railroad Company, et al.; decided June 21, 1919; report of commission. (1919.) p. 713-714. ([Opinion] 5835.) (From Interstate Commerce Commission reports, v. 53.) * Paper, 5c.

Cotton-seed. No. 10249, Cotton-seed Products Company v. St. Louis-San Francisco Railway Company et al.; (decided June 11, 1919; report and order of commission). 1919. (1)+574-578+(1) p. ([Opinion] 5805.) (Report from Interstate Commerce Commission reports, v. 53.) * Paper, 5c.

Cotton-seed meal. No. 9856, Texas Cotton-seed Crushers' Association v. Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe Railway Company, Director General, et al.; decided June 19, 1919; report (and order) of commission. (1919.) 627-632+ii p. ([Opinion] 5814.) (Report from Interstate Commerce Commission reports, v. 53.) * Paper, 5c.

Demurrage. No. 10175, Northport Smelting & Refining Company v. Great Northern Railway Company; decided June 20, 1919; report (and order) of commission. (1919.) 641-642+(1) p. ([Opinion] 5817.) (Report from Interstate Commerce Commission reports, v. 53.) * Paper, 5c.

Employees of Interstate Commerce Commission, letter transmitting report in response to resolution. Aug. 18, 1919. 12 p. (H. doc. 190.) ‡

Explosives. Supplement 1 to Regulations for transportation of explosives and other dangerous articles by freight and express and specifications for shipping containers prescribed under act of March 4, 1909, and sec. 15 of act to regulate commerce as amended. 1919. 28 p. * Paper, 5c.

Fire-brick. No. 8483, A. P. Green Fire Brick Company v. Chicago & Alton Railroad Company et al.; decided June 30, 1919; supplemental report of commission. (1919.) p. 715-716. ([Opinion] 5836.) (From Interstate Commerce Commission reports, v. 53.) * Paper, 5c.

—No. 10176, Quinton Spelter Company v. Fort Smith & Western Railroad Company, Director General, et al.; (sub-no. 1, same v. same; and sub-no. 2, same v. same); decided June 5, 1919; report (and order) of commission. (1919.) 529-531+(1) p. ([Opinion] 5793.) (Report from Interstate Commerce Commission reports, v. 53.) * Paper, 5c.

Fish. No. 8848, Booth Fisheries Company v. American Express Company et al. (portion of 4th section application no. 4306); decided July 5, 1919; report (and orders) of commission. (1919.) 735-737+ii p. ([Opinion] 5840.) (Report from Interstate Commerce Commission reports, v. 53.) * Paper, 5c.

—No. 10107, Charles Lyons Company v. Adams Express Company, Director General, et al.; decided June 20, 1919; report of commission. (1919.) p. 633-636. ([Opinion] 5815.) (From Interstate Commerce Commission reports, v. 53.) * Paper, 5c.

Flavoring extracts. No. 9954, C. F. Sauer Company v. Alabama & Vicksburg Railway Company, Director General, et al.; decided July 7, 1919; report (and order) of commission. (1919.) 11-14+(1) p. ([Opinion] 5849.) (Report from Interstate Commerce Commission reports, v. 55.) * Paper, 5c.

Freight rates. No. 7714, Frank Hagenburg v. Belt Railway Company of Chicago, Director General, et al.; decided June 11, 1919; (report and order of commission). (1919.) 717-726+iv p. ([Opinion] 5837.) (Report from Interstate Commerce Commission reports, v. 53.) * Paper, 5c.

—No. 9163, Iten Biscuit Company v. Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company et al.; decided July 1, 1919; report (and order) of commission on reopening. (1919.) 729-734+(1) p. ([Opinion] 5839.) (Report from Interstate Commerce Commission reports, v. 53.) * Paper, 5c.

NITRATE PLANT BILL.

The War Department authorizes the publication of the following letter sent to Senator Wadsworth and Congressman Kahn by the Secretary of War:

"I enclose a proposel bill providing a method of conducting operations at the United States Nitrate Plant, No. 2, at Muscle Shoals, Alabama, and authorizing the expenditure of such additional sums as are necessary to equip the plant to turn out fixed-nitrogen in available form for agricultural uses. I shall be grateful if you will introduce the bill into the House, where a discussion can be had upon it from both points of view—namely, first, the importance of maintaining this great enterprise as a military asset for the production of nitrogen for explosives, independently of importations, and, second, the contribution which can be made to the farmers of the country by increasing the available supply of nitrogen for fertilizer.

"The investment of the Government in this great plant approximates $70,000,000. In addition to that, under authority already granted by the Congress and by direction of the President, a dam is being constructed at Muscle Shoals which will, incidentally, improve navigation of the Tennessee River, but the primary purpose of which is the development of an immense waterpower, to be used in connection with the fixation of nitrogen, should the electrical process remain the most economical for that purpose. This investment can only be salvaged by continuing the operation of the enterprise and by improving the processes with a view to further economies and consequent reduction in prices for available nitrogen for agricultural purposes. If we allow the plant to stand idle it will not only deteriorate, but will become obsolescent, while, if it can be continued in operation, the forward steps in the development of the process can be currently installed and, should any emergency need arise, the plant will be up-to-date and ready for immediate use.

"Because this property now belongs to the War Department, it seems wise that legislation affecting it should be introduced by the Chairman of the Military Affairs Committee; but the major usefulness of the plant—practically its entire usefulness in peace-times—will be to the agricultural interests of the Nation, and it is my hope that, from both points of view, the suggestion can receive sympathetic study.

"It will be observed that the bill proposes operation by a corporation in which the Government will be the sole stockholder, rather than through one of the established bureaus of the War Department. The choice of such an instrument is dictated by the greater freedom with which the commercial and scientific undertakings of the plant can be carried on under such circumstances, and the operation of the Panama Canal Railroad is appealed to as illustrating the advantage of that form of operation in a somewhat analogous, though it seems to me more persuasive, instance.

"When the bill has been introduced and referred, it will give me great pleasure to lay all the details of the present situation and such accurate forecasts as our engineers have been able to make before the committee for their consideration. The Department believes that it will be possible, with the outlay suggested in the bill, to produce, on a commercial basis, recognized chemical products of high value and ready sale even prior to the completion of the dam and the installation of hydro-electric power. When that end of the project is completed an even more favorable result will be obtained and the value of the plant, particularly to the farmers, will be greater and constantly growing.

"NEWTON D. BAKER,
"Secretary of War."

REPORT ON COTTON GINNING

Number of bales of cotton ginned, from the growth of 1919, prior to October 18, 1919, and comparative statistics to the corresponding date in 1918 and 1917.

State.	Running Bales (Counting Round as Half Bales and Excluding Linters). 1919.	1918.	1917.
United States	4,879,483	6,811,351	5,573,606
Alabama	382,565	492,047	225,668
Arizona	14,055	6,082	1,421
Arkansas	272,271	448,544	347,149
California	13,294	10,241	6,119
Florida	10,425	12,148	27,492
Georgia	1,108,852	1,278,896	1,044,480
Louisiana	143,231	320,150	352,121
Mississippi	402,928	591,657	375,106
Missouri	14,440	19,967	10,608
North Carolina	354,132	297,910	151,160
Oklahoma	265,951	349,946	341,804
South Carolina	835,954	794,729	582,361
Tennessee	80,554	130,922	39,596
Texas	973,935	2,054,250	2,066,004
Virginia	5,955	2,659	1,368
All other States	941	1,203	1,149

The statistics in this report include 55,575 round bales for 1919; 111,605 for 1918; and 108,298 for 1917. Included in the above are 8,858 bales American Egyptian for 1919, and 2,746 for 1918. The number of sea-island bales included is 1,791 for 1919; 10,583 for 1918; and 43,815 for 1917. The distribution of sea-island for 1919, by States, is: Florida, 1,103; Georgia, 350; and South Carolina, 338.

Statistics for 1919 in this report are subject to slight corrections when checked against the individual returns of the ginners being transmitted by mail. The corrected statistics of the quantity of cotton ginned this season prior to September 25 are 1,837,708 bales.

Consumption, Stocks, Imports and Exports—United States.

Cotton consumed during the month of September, 1919, amounted to 491,313 bales. Cotton on hand in consuming establishments on September 30 was 1,074,457 bales, and in public storage and at compresses, 2,492,220 bales. The number of active consuming cotton spindles for the month was 34,216,662. The total imports for the month of September, 1919, were 54,176 bales, and the exports of domestic cotton, including linters,, were 236,694 bales.

World Statistics.

The world's production of commercial cotton, exclusive of linters, grown in 1918, as compiled from published reports, documents, and correspondence, was approximately 17,769,000 bales of 500 pounds net, while the consumption of cotton (exclusive of linters in the United States) for the year ending July 31, 1919, was approximately 15,970,000 bales of 500 pounds net. The total number of producing cotton spindles both active and idle is about 150,000,000.

IMPORTATION OF SUGAR.

The War Trade section of the Department of State announces that general import license PBF 37 (War Trade Board ruling 825, issued August 15, 1919) has been revised and extended, effective November 10, 1919, so as to permit the free importation thereunder, without individual import licenses, of sugar from all countries excepting Cuba and those parts of Russia under the control of the bolshevik authorities.

THEFTS OF MONEY ORDERS.

Of late months there has been an alarming increase in the number of thefts of money order forms and in the negotiations of forged orders. The attention of postmasters and money order clerks has been directed to the provisions of sections 1143 and 1149 of the Postal Laws and Regulations in regard to the precautions to be observed in protecting the blank forms against loss, and in avoiding payment of orders presented by strangers, without proper identification.

Cases of theft and collection of forged orders have been particularly numerous at stations in the larger cities. Postmasters at all such offices have been urgently requested to exercise greater vigilance, and to issue special instructions to clerks in charge of stations with the view of preventing losses. When forms are stolen, immediate report of the fact should be telegraphed to the Third Assistant Postmaster General, Division of Money Orders, with a statement of the first and last numbers of the orders taken. Any neglect of duty in this respect may result in personal loss to the official at fault.

DECISIONS OF THE U. S. SUPREME COURT

Present: The Chief Justice, Mr. Justice McKenna, Mr. Justice Holmes, Mr. Justice Day, Mr. Justice Van Deventer, Mr. Justice Pitney, Mr. Justice McReynolds, Mr. Justice Brandeis and Mr. Justice Clarke.

Fred D. Crane, of Coeur D'Alene, Idaho; Charles A. Walls, of Lonoke, Ark.; Ralph E. Robertson, of Juneau, Alaska; Lawrence J. Heller, of Washington, D. C.; Hugh C. Smith, of Kansas City, Mo.; Dougal Herr, of Hoboken, N. J.; George P. Whitsett, of Kansas City, Mo.; Daniel O. N. Hoffman, of Washington, D. C.; Elmer Westlake, of San Francisco, Calif.; Lewis A. Bell, of Chicago, Ill.; Fay McCall Delaney, of Norfolk, Va.; John B. Campbell, of Muskegee, Okla.; Fleming D. Tucker, of Savannah, Ga., and Francis Stewart, of Muskogee, Okla., were admitted to practice.

No. 316. Jacob Abrams et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. The United States; in error to the District court of the United States for the Souhern district of New York. Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Mr. Justice Clarke. Dissenting: Mr. Justice Holmes and Mr. Justice Brandeis.

No. 254. Alex J. Groesbeck et al., appellants, vs. Duluth, South Shore and Atlantic Railway Company; appeal from the District court of the United States for the Eastern district of Michigan. Decree affirmed with costs. Opinion by Mr. Justice Brandeis.

No. 9. The Bank of Oxford and Edward Mayes and Robert B. Mays, plaintiffs in error, vs. J. S. Love, E. F. Anderson and S. S. Harris, bank examiners of the State of Mississippi; in error to the supreme court of the State of Mississippi. Judgment affirmed with costs. Opinion by Mr. Justice McReynolds.

No. 25. J. S. Mullen et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. Malinda Pickens et al.; and

No. 26. L. V. Mullen et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. Anderson Gardner et al.; in error to the supreme court of the State of Oklahoma. Judgments affirmed with costs. Opinion by Mr. Justice Pitney.

No. 374. The New York Central Railway Company, plaintiff in error, vs. Michael Bianc;

No. 375. American Knife Company et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. George Sweeting; and

No. 376. Clark Knitting Company, Inc., et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. Elizabeth Vaughn; in error to the supreme court, appellate division, Third judicial department of the State of New York. Judgments affirmed with costs. Opinion by Mr. Justice Pitney. Dissentiag: Mr. Justice McReynolds.

No. 2. The Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Company, plaintiff in error, vs. Alvin J. Fink; in error to the court of appeals of Montgomery county, State of Ohio; judgment reversed with costs; and cause remanded for further proceedings not inconsistent with the opinion of this court. Opinion by Mr. Justice Day.

No. 264. Joseph Stilson, plaintiff in error, vs. The United States of America; and

No. 265. Joseph Sukys, plaintiff in error, vs. The United States of America; in error to the district court of the United States for the Eastern district of Pennsylvania; judgment affirmed. Opinion by Mr. Justice Day. Dissenting, Mr. Justice Holmes and Mr. Justice Brandeis.

No. 53. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company, plaintiff in error, vs. The Public Service Commission of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania et al.; in error to the superior court of the State of Pennsylvania; judgment reversed, with costs, and cause remanded for further proceedings not inconsistent with the opinion of this court. Opinion by Mr. Justice Holmes. Dissenting, Mr. Justice Clarke.

No. 341. Stephen H. P. Pell et al., petitioners, vs. W. Gordon McCabe, jr., et al.; on writ of certiorari to the United States circuit court of appeals for the Second circuit; decree affirmed, with costs, and cause remanded to the district court of the United States for the Southern district of New York. Opinion by Mr. Justice Holmes.

No. 335. Stephen H. P. Pell et al. appellants, vs. W. Gordon McCabe, jr., et al.; appeal from the United States circuit court of appeals for the second circuit; dismissed for the want of jurisdiction. Opinion by Mr. Justice Holmes.

No. 182. William J. Geary, plaintiff in error, vs. Alice Geary; motion to dismiss submitted by Mr. R. E. Evans for the defendant in error in support of the motion, and by Mr. T M. Zink for the plaintiff in error in opposition thereto.

No. 382. National Brake and Electric Company, petitioner, vs. Neils A. Christensen et al.; motion to dismiss submitted by Mr. Joseph B. Cotton, Mr. Willet M. Spooner, Mr. William R. Rummler and Mr. Lewis Quarles for the respondents in support of the motion, and by Mr. Thomas B. Kerr, Mr. Charles A. Brown, Mr. John S. Miller and Mr. Edward Osgood Brown for the petitioner in opposition thereto.

No. 438. Rudolph Ernest Tiedemann, plaintiff in error, vs. Gertrude Eleanor Tiedemann; motion to dismiss or affirm submitted by Mr. Elijah N. Zoline and Mr. Louis J. Vorhaus for the defendant in error in support of the motion, and by Mr. Homer S. Cummings and Mr. Nash Rockwood for the plaintiff in error in opposition thereto.

No. 544. Missouri Pacific Railroad Company, plaintiff in error, vs. G. W. Bollis; motion to dismiss submitted by Mr. Julian C. Wilson and Mr. Walter P. Armstrong for the defendant in error in support of the motion and by Mr. J. W. Canada and Mr. Edward J. White for the plaintiff in error in opposition thereto. Petition for a writ of certiorari, herein submitted by Mr. J. W. Canada and Mr. Edward J. White for the plaintiff in error, and by Mr. Julian C. Wilson and Mr. Walter P. Armstrong for the defendant in error.

No. 410. Birmingham Trust and Savings Company, as trustee, &c., petitioner, vs. The United States of America; petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States circuit court of appeals for the Fifth circuit submitted by Mr. John P. Tillman for the petitioner, and by Mr. Assistant Attorney General Brown for the respondent.

No. 427. Michael Tomasco, petitioner, vs. Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company; petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States circuit court of appeals for the Second circuit submitted by Mr. George Clinton for the petitioner, and by Mr. Maurice C. Spratt for the respondent.

No. 466. Armour & Co. et al., petitioners, vs. Texas and Pacific Railway Company et al.; petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States circuit court of appeals for the Fifth circuit submitted by Mr. James Manson McCormick and Mr. Francis Marion Etheridge for the petitioners, and by Mr. Thomas J. Freeman for the respondents.

No. 568. Union Pacific Railroad Company, petitioner, vs. James J. E. Burke; petition for a writ of certiorari to the supreme court of the State of New York submitted by Mr. Oscar R. Houston and Mr. D. Roger Englar for the petitioner, and by Mr. Arthur W. Clement and Mr. Wilson E. Tipple for the respondent.

No. 572. Frey & Son, Inc., petitioner, vs. Welch Grape Juice Company; petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States circuit court of appeals for the Fourth circuit submitted by Mr. Horace T. Smith for the petitioner.

No. 217. The Barber Asphalt Paving Company, petitioner, vs. William H. Woerheide et al.; on writ of certiorari to the United States circuit court of appeals for the Eighth circuit. Dismissed with costs, on motion of counsel for the petitioner.

No. 65. Franklin Shaw et al., appellants, vs. Franklin K. Lane, Secretary of the Interior; passed, to be restored to the call pursuant to section 9, rule 26, on motion of Mr. Solicitor General King for the appellee.

No. 68. South Coast Steamship Company, petitioner, vs. J. C. Rudbach; submitted by Mr. Oliver Dibble for the petitioner and by vs. J. C. Rudback; submitted by Mr. Oliver Dibble for the petitioner, and by Mr. S. Hasket Derby for the respondent.

No. ——. Original. Ex parte: In the matter of J. Raymond Tiffany as receiver, &c. petitioner; motion for leave to file petition for a writ of mandamus submitted by Mr. Dougal Herr for the petitioner.

No. 55. The Milwaukee Electric Railway and Light Company, plaintiff in error, vs. The State of Wisconsin ex rel. City of Milwaukee; argued by Mr. Edward S. Mack for the plaintiff in error, and by Mr. Clifton Williams for the defendant in error.

No. 59. Bert Rucker, plaintiff in error, vs. Marion A. Tatlow; submitted by Mr. Joseph G. Waters and Mr. Joseph M. Stark for the plaintiff in error and by Mr. Lee Monroe for the defendant in error.

No. 61. William T. Wagner et al., &c., plaintiff in error, vs. The City of Covington; argument commenced by Mr. Harry Brent Mackey for the plaintiffs in error.

No. 44. Hiram C. Himes et al., trustees, plaintiffs in error, vs. The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania; in error to the supreme court of the State of Pennsylvania. Per curiam: Dismissed for want of jurisdiction upon the authority of section 237 of the judicial code, as amended by the act of September 6, 1916, c. 448, sec. 2, 39 Stats. L. 726.

No. 46. Kentucky Heating Company et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. The City of Louisville; in error to the court of appeals of the State of Kentucky. Per curiam: Dismissed for want of jurisdiction upon the authority of section 6 of the act of September 6, 1916, c. 448, 39 Stats. L. 727.

No. 54. Christopher L. Williams et al., appellants, vs. William D. Salter; appeal from the United States circuit court of appeals for the Third circuit. Per curiam: Dismissed for want of jurisdiction upon the authority of section 237 of the judicial code as amended by the act of September 6, 1916, c. 448, sec. 2, 39 Stats. L. 726.

No. 229. Louisiana Navigation Company, Limited, plaintiff in error, vs. Oyster Commission of Louisiana (now department of conservation of Louisiana) et al.; in error to the supreme court of the State of Louisiana. Per curiam: Dismissed for want of jurisdiction upon the authority of section 237 of the judicial code, as amended by the act of September 6, 1916, c. 448, sec. 2, 39 Stats. L. 726.

No. 5. City of Birmingham, plaintiff in error, vs. D. J. O'Connell; in error to the supreme court of the State of Alabama. Per curiam: Dismissed without costs for want of jurisdiction upon the authority of Johnson vs. State of Tennessee, 214 U. S. 485; California vs. San Pablo & Tulare R. R. Co., 149 U. S. 308, 314; Richardson vs. McChesney, 218 U. S. 487, 492; Stearns vs. Wood, 236 U. S. 75, 78; United States vs. Hamburg-American Co., 239 U. S. 466, 475.

No. 599, October term, 1918. Minerals Separation. Limited, et al., petitioners, vs. Butte and Superior Mining Company et al.; motion to recall mandate and disallow costs denied.

No. ——, original. The State of Oklahoma, complainant, vs. The State of Texas; motion for leave to file bill of complaint herein granted and process ordered to issue, returnable on Monday, March 1 next.

No. 387. The Baldwin Company, petitioner, vs. R. S. Howard Company; and

No. 445. The Baldwin Company et al., appellants, vs. R. S. Howard Company; motion to relieve the appellants and petitioner from printing the entire record in these cases granted on the understanding that they will furnish for the use of the court and counsel at the hearing printed copies of the record as filed in the Court of Appeals in the District of Columbia (including the testimony), certified by the clerk of that court.

No. 382. National Brake and Electric Company, petitioner, vs. Neils & Christensen et al.; motion for a writ of prohibition herein denied.

No. 521. O. O. Askren, attorney general of the State of New Mexico, et al., appellants, vs. The Continental Oil Company;

No. 522. O. O. Askren, attorney general of the State of New Mexico, et al., appellants, vs. Sinclair Refining Company; and

No. 523. O. O. Askren, attorney general of the State of New Mexico, et al., appellants, vs. The Texas Company; motions to advance granted and cases assigned for argument on Monday, January 5 next.

No. 567. The United States of America, plaintiff in error, vs. A. Schrader's Son, Inc.; motion to advance granted and cause assigned for argument on Monday, January 5 next, after the cases heretofore assigned for that day.

No. 415. Philadelphia and Reading Railway Company, plaintiff in error, vs. Margaret L. Hancock; petition for a writ of certiorari herein granted; further consideration of the motion to dismiss herein postponed to the hearing of the case on the merits.

No. 496. Hartford Life Insurance Company, plaintiff in error, vs. Cecelia Blinco, administratrix of Rosa Barber, deceased; further

(Continued on page 11.)

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF RECENT TRADE-MARKS

Balls, Golf. Worthington Ball Company. No. 127,303; Nov. 4.

Biscuit. National Biscuit Company. No. 127,291; Nov. 4.

Bicycles. The Davis Sewing Machine Company. No. 127,272; Nov. 4.

Bicycles. Mead Cycle Company. Nos. 127,289-90; Nov. 4.

Boots and shoes, Leather. F. Mayer Boot & Shoe Co. No. 127,288; Nov. 4.

Boots and shoes, Leather. King Bros. Shoe Co. No. 127,285; Nov. 4.

Boots and shoes, Men's and boys' leather. A. A. Williams. No. 127,301; Nov. 4.

Bread and cake. E. Graf. No. 127,279; Nov. 4.

Brooms. Kansas City Broom Company. No. 127,283; Nov. 4.

Brushes, Tooth, nail, hair. Irvin Brush Company. No. 127,281; Nov. 4.

Brushes, Tooth. Williams Brush. Company. No. 127,302; Nov. 4.

Canned salmon. Anacortes Fisheries Co. No. 127,261; Nov. 4.

Capes, dresses, etc., Ladies'. Freedman Bros. Corp. No. 127,276; Nov. 4.

Cheese. Standard Cheese Company. No. 127,298; Nov. 4.

Coats, vests, trousers. Goldenberg's. No. 127,278; Nov. 4.

Crackers and biscuits. Independent Cracker & Biscuit Co. No. 127,280; Nov. 4.

Dresses. John Wanamaker, Philadelphia. No. 127,300; Nov. 4.

Dresses. Girls'. Cohn, Goldwater Company. No. 127,268; Nov. 4.

Feed, Chicken. Rockfield Products Company. No. 127,295; Nov. 4.

Feeds, Poultry and stock. Wm. T. Reynolds & Co. No. 127,294; Nov. 4.

Flour, Wheat. American Flour Corporation. Nos. 127,259-60; Nov. 4.

Flour, Wheat. Commander Mill Company. No. 127,269; Nov. 4.

Flour, Wheat. J. Rosenstein. No. 127,296; Nov. 4.

Flour, Wheat. Marshall Milling Company. No. 127,287; Nov. 4.

Flour, Wheat. Southern Sales Corporation. No. 127,297; Nov. 4.

Flours, Self-rising pancake and mixed. Ekenberg Company. No. 127,273; Nov. 4.

Food, Stock. Maritime Trading Corporation. No. 127,286; Nov. 4.

Fruits, Fresh citrus. Anaheim Orange & Lemon Association. No. 127,262; Nov. 4.

Ice-cream cones. Federal Biscuit Company. No. 127,275; Nov. 4.

Knitted underwear. The Campe Corporation. No. 127,266; Nov. 4.

Leather, gloves, shirts, etc. Joel Baily Davis Company. No. 127,282; Nov. 4.

Middy-blouses and middy-suits for women and children. Crippen & Reid. No. 127,270; Nov. 4.

Mirrors, Rear-view. L. Cammen. No. 127,265; Nov. 4.

Oil, Olive. Crisi & Cerchione. No. 127,271; Nov. 4.

Oil, Olive. S. K. Assanakis. No. 127,263; Nov. 4.

Oleomargarin. The Erie Cold Storage Company. No. 127,274; Nov. 4.

Radiators. James B. Clow & Sons. No. 127,267; Nov. 4.

Remedies for colds, influenza, headaches, neuralgia, etc. Genatosan, Limited. No. 127,277; Nov. 4.

Shoes. United States Rubber Company. No. 127,299; Nov. 4.

Shoes, Leather. S. J. Brouwer Shoe Company. No. 127,264; Nov. 4.

Soy (Japanese sauce). M. Kawamori. No. 127,284; Nov. 4.

Vehicles, Motor. The Pierce-Arrow Motor Car Company. Nos. 127,292-3; Nov. 4.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF LABELS.

"Cordova." (For canned sardines.) Neptune Sea Food Company. No. 21,581; Nov. 4.

"Dead-Shot Non-Poisonous Insecticide." (For insect-powder.) Dead-Shot Chemical Company. No. 21,574; Nov. 4.

"Gale Cleanser." (For a cleanser.) Gale-Evans Company, Inc. No. 21,575; Nov. 4.

"Golden State." (For appleade.) Milwaukee Brewery of San Francisco. No. 21,578; Nov. 4.

"Golden State." (For coffee-beer.) Milwaukee Brewery of San Francisco. No. 21,579; Nov. 4.

"Johns-Manville Akousto-Lite Fabric Coating." (For fabric coating.) H. W. Johns-Manville Company. No. 21,577; Nov. 4.

"Tiger Toilet Tissue." (For toilet-paper.) National Paper Products Company. No. 21,580; Nov. 4.

"Tommy Tucker." (For canned peaches.) H. G. Prince & Co. No. 21,582; Nov. 4.

"Save The Surface." (For paints and varnishes.) H. A. Gardner. No. 21,576; Nov. 4.

"3 C Coal Saver." (For a substance for treating coal.) Coal Conservation Company. No. 21,573; Nov. 4.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF PRINTS.

"Cheney." (For phonographs.) Cheney Talking Machine Company. No. 5,175; Nov. 4.

"Creamettes." (For macaroni.) The Creamette Company. No. 5,177; Nov. 4.

"No use arguing about it, or making chin-music." (For smoking tobacco.) R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company. No. 5,179; Nov. 4.

"Peace for jimmy pipe and." (For smoking tobacco.) R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company. No. 5,180; Nov. 4.

"Putting It Down, In Black and White." (For breakfast food.) Cream of Wheat Company. No. 5,176; Nov. 4.

"Rip a couple of planks off your smoke platform when you." (For smoking tobacco.) R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company. No. 5,178; Nov. 4.

CONDENSED MILK FOR EUROPE.

Three shipments of condensed milk addressed to the babies of eight countries in Central Europe will leave the port of New York this month for Rotterdam and Hamburg. The shipments amount to 1,500 tons and are being sent by the United States Grain Corporation for the American Administration European Children's Relief, recently organized by Herbert Hoover to continue the feeding of the children of Europe, begun early in the year by the American Government, until they have been restored to normal health.

The vessels that will carry the cargoes are the Keresan, the Noordam and the Rotterdam. The total content of milk shipped will equal about one and one-quarter million quarts.

Milk is only one of the staple foods of which European babies and young children have been desperately in need since the beginning of the war. It cannot be secured for them in sufficient quantities in their own countries, but Mr. Hoover has assured them that sufficient commodities for a supplementary daily meal will be forthcoming from America until the children of Europe are no longer in need of outside assistance.

SUPREME COURT DECISIONS.

(Continued from page 10.)

consideration of the petition for a writ of certiorari herein postponed to the hearing of the case on the writ of error.

No. 36. The United States of America, on the relation of Alaska Smokeless Coal Company, plaintiff in error, vs. Franklin K. Lane, as Secretary of the Interior, and Clay Tallman, as Commissioner of the General Land Office; in error to the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia; judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Mr. Justice McKenna.

No. 38. Lehigh Coal & Navigation Company vs. the United States; on a certificate from the United States circuit court of appeals for the Third circuit; first question certified answered in the affirmative; not necessary to answer second question certified.

No. 122. Ricardo Cartas, appellant, vs. The United States; appeal from the Court of Claims; judgment affirmed. Opinion by Mr. Chief Justice White.

CONTRACTS AWARDED.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

Purchase, Storage and Traffic Division.

2 gals. furniture polish; local purchase authorized November 1, 1919.

10 qts. brown enamel, in 1-qt. cans, at $1.25 per qt.

10 lbs. burnt sienna in Japan, in 5-lb. cans, at 36c per lb.

10 lbs. burnt umber in Japan, in 5-lb. cans, at 34c per lb.

1 lb. carmine in Japan, for striping, in 1-lb. cans, at $5 per lb.

10 lbs. chrome yellow in oil, in 5-lb. cans, at 33c per lb.

10 lbs. para red in Japan, in 5-lb. cans, at 75c per lb.

10 lbs. chrome green in Japan, light, in 5-lb. cans, at 30c per lb.

10 lbs. vermilion in Japan, in 5-lb. cans, at 54c per lb.

5 gals. orange shellac varnish, in 1-gal. cans, at $4 per gal.

2 gals. varnish, in 1-qt. cans, at $1.25 per gal.

Above items on Order 3081, to Hugh Reilly Co., Washington, D. C.

50 lbs. Putz Pomade; local purchase authorized November 1, 1919.

5 gals. Varnish, in 5-gal. cans, at $1.95 per gal., to Tower Varnish & Dryer Co., Dayton, Ohio. Order 3080.

200 lbs. drop black in oil, in 5-lb. cans, at 18.75c per lb., f. o. b. Camp Grant, Ill., to Cook Paint & Varnish Co., Kansas City, Mo. Order 3086.

50 gals. varnish remover, in 5-gal. cans, at $1.35 per gal., f. o. b. Camp Grant, Ill., to Sailors & Lamb Co., Cleveland, Ohio. Order 3084.

50 gals. Damar varnish, in 5-gal. cans, at $1.86 per gal., f. o. b. Camp Grant, Ill., to E. I. DuPont de Nemours Co., Wilmington, Del. Order 3089.

125 lbs. tuscan red in oil, in 5-lb. cans, at 22c per lb., f. o. b. Camp Grant, Ill., to Mott Haven Color Works, New York City. Order 3088.

200 gals. drier, in 50-gal. wood barrels, at 91c per gal., f. o. b. Camp Grant, Ill., to The Globe Manufacturing Co., Peoria, Ill. Order 3087.

400 lbs. chrome yellow in oil, in 5-lb. cans, at 28.5c per lb., f. o. b. Camp Grant, Ill., to Cook Paint & Varnish Co., Kansas City, Mo. Order 3086.

200 lbs. burnt sienna in oil, in 5-lb. cans, at 17.25c per lb., f. o. b. Camp Grant, Ill., to Cook Paint & Varnish Co., Kansas City, Mo. Order 3086.

200 gals. varnish, in 30-gal. half barrels, at $1.18 per gal., f. o. b. Camp Grant, Ill., to Impervious Paint & Varnish Co., Philadelphia, Pa. Order 3085.

150 lbs. vermilion paint; bids rejected, local purchase authorized.

50 gals. white enamel, in 5-gal. cans, at $1.80 per gal., f. o. b. Camp Grant, Ill., to C. H. Parker Co., Valparaiso, Ind. Order 3090.

50 lbs. Chinese blue in oil, in 5-lb. cans, at 46.5c per lb., f. o. b. Camp Grant, Ill., to Cook Paint & Varnish Co., Kansas City, Mo. Order 3086.

500 lbs. ochre in oil, in 5-lb. containers, at 14.1c per lb., f. o. b. Philadelphia, Pa., to Cook Paint & Varnish Co., Kansas City, Mo. Order 3083.

2664 bottles commercial glycerine, in 8-oz. bottles, at 22.4c per bottle, f. o. b. New York City, to Southern Chemical Co., Petersburg, Va. Order 2956.

504 cans roach powder, in 7-oz. containers, at 14.75c per can, f. o. b. Washington, D. C., to California Exterminating Co., New York City. Order 2957.

480 cans chloride of lime, in 12-oz. cans, at 11c per can, f. o. b. Washington, D. C., to Cooper & Cooper, New York City. Order 2958.

576 bars stove polish, in 6-oz. bars, at 2.98c, f. o. b. Washington, D. C., to Joseph Dixon Crucible Co., Jersey City, N. J. Order 2959.

Information has reached the Department that three large shipbuilding concerns are expected to be located in Peru. One of these is expected to be an American enterprise, another one English and the other Italian.

GOVERNMENT DECISIONS AFFECTING BUSINESS

CUSTOMS.

Common Carrier—Approving bond of Washington Tug & Barge Co. for the transportation of merchandise in customs custody and the lading and unlading of merchandise under the act of February 13, 1911.

Sir: The department refers to your letter of the 4th instant, transmitting a bond executed by the Washington Tug & Barge Co. for the bonding of said company for the transportation of dutiable merchandise in customs custody under the provisions of sections 3000, 3001, 3005, and 3006, Revised Statutes, and the act of June 19, 1880, for the lading and unlading of merchandise under the act of February 13, 1911.

The bond is approved and a copy thereof is inclosed herewith for the files of your office.

L. S. ROWE,
Assistant Secretary.
Collector of Customs, Seattle, Wash.

Drawback.

(A) Braids, Hat—T. D. 37835-C of December 4, 1918, providing for the payment of drawback on hemp and chip chenille hat braids exported by Joseph Brandt & Bro., of New York, N. Y., after having been bleached or dyed and woven into patterns, extended to provide for drawback on hat braids when manufactured by the said firm in part with the use of imported "visca" (artificial silk) and artificial horsehair.

Extension effective on and after August 26, 1919.

Supplemental sworn statement of Joseph Brandt & Bro. transmitted to the collector of customs, New York.

(B) Frames, Spectacle—Manufactured by the Central Optical Co., of Southbridge, Mass., with the use of imported placquettes or guards.

The allowance shall not exceed two imported plaquettes or guards for each spectacle frame exported.

Rate effective on and after August 29, 1919.

Sworn statement of the manufacturers transmitted to the collector of customs, Boston, Mass.

(C) Medicinal and Toilet Preparations and Flavoring Extracts—T. D. 34634 of July 15, 1914, T. D. 35202 of March 10, 1915, and T. D. 37963-E of April 4, 1919, providing for the payment of drawback on medicinal and toilet preparations and flavoring extracts manufactured by McKesson & Robbins, of New York, N. Y., with the use of wholly imported alcohol or wholly domestic tax-paid alcohol and in some cases imported opium, amended to provide for the filing of abstracts from manufacturing records.

The manufacturing record shall show, in the case of each lot of medicinal and toilet preparations and flavoring extracts manufactured for export benefit or drawback, the lot number and date of manufacture thereof, the quantity and identity of the alcohol and imported opium used, and the quantity of finished product obtained.

The allowance shall not exceed the quantity of alcohol and opium used in the manufacture of the exported preparations as shown by the abstract from the manufacturing record.

Supplemental sworn statement of the manufacturers transmitted to the collector of customs, New York.

(D) Oil Paint—T. D. 36286 of April 5, 1916, providing for the payment of drawback on paint oil manufactured by the Petroleum Products Co., of New York, N. Y., with the use of linseed oil produced from imported linseed, amended to provide for drawback on such paint oil manufactured by the Kuhne-Libby Co., of New York, N. Y., instead of the Petroleum Products Co.

Sworn statement of Kuhne-Libby Co. transmitted to the collector of customs, New York.

(E) Rice, Polished—Produced by the Natoma Rice Milling Co., of San Francisco, Calif., from imported clean rice.

A record shall be kept in the manner described in the sworn statement of the producers, dated September 4, 1919, showing, in the case of each lot of polished rice produced for exportation with benefit drawback, the lot number and date of production thereof, the quantity, value, and identity of imported cleaned rice used, the quantities and values of polished rice, brewer's rice, chicken feed, and "polish," together with the quantity of waste resulting. A sworn abstract from such record shall be filed with the drawback entry.

The quantity of imported cleaned rice which may be taken as a basis for the allowance of drawback shall not exceed the quantity used in the production of the exported polished rice as shown by the abstract from the record provided for above, the drawback accruing to be distributed between the principal product (polished rice and brewer's rice) and the by-products (chicken feed and "polish"), according to their relative values, provided that the drawback distributed to the by-products shall not exceed the maximum prescribed by the drawback law as interpreted by T. D. 33809 of October 25, 1913.

Rate effective on and after August 24, 1919.

Sworn statement of the producers transmitted to the collector of customs, San Francisco, Calif.

(F) Toilet Preparations—Manufactured by D'Ormo (Inc.), of New Haven, Conn., with the use of domestic tax-paid alcohol.

A manufacturing records shall be kept in the manner described in the sworn statement of the manufacturers, dated September 15, 1919, showing, in the case of each lot of toilet preparations manufactured for exportation with benefit of drawback, the lot number and date of manufacture thereof, the quantity and identity of the domestic tax-paid alcohol used, and the quantity of finished product obtained. A sworn abstract from such manufacturing record shall be filed with the drawback entry.

The allowance shall not exceed the quantity of domestic tax-paid alcohol used in the manufacture of the exported toilet preparations, as shown by the abstract from the manufacturing record.

Rate effective on and after May 3, 1919.

Supplemental sworn schedules may be filed covering additional kinds of toilet preparations of changes in formula or style of containers, and upon verification of such schedules drawback may be allowed on the articles covered therby.

Sworn statement of the manufacturers transmitted to the collector of customs, New York.

(G) Watches, Military Wrist—T. D. 38079-L of June 30, 1919, providing for the payment of drawback on wrist watches manufactured by Goldsmith, Stern & Co., of New York, N. Y., with the use of imported watch movements in combination with domestic watch cases and leather straps, extended to provide for the payment of drawback on military wrist watches manufactured by Rosenthal & Stark, of New York, N. Y., for the account of Goldsmith, Stern & Co., with the use of imported complete watches and leather straps permanently fastened thereto by sewing and pasting.

Extension effective on and after August 1, 1919.

Sworn statements of Rosenthal & Stark, and Goldsmith, Stern & Co. transmitted to the collector of customs, New York.

TREASURY DECISIONS.

The following instructions are published for the information and guidance of customs officers and other concerned:

1. Decisions of the Board of United States General Appraisers adverse to the Government will, if not appealed from, take effect 60 days after their respective dates, except that decisions based on protests filed in Alaska and in the insular and other outside possessions of the United States will take effect 90 days after their respective dates, in accordance with subsection 29 of section 28 of the act of August 5, 1909. Entries covering the merchandise the subject of such decisions will be reliquidated in harmony therewith at the expiration of the period mentioned, except that entries covering merchandise the subject of decisions of the board which follow a given decision of the Court of Customs Appeals involving the same issue will be reliquidated immediately upon receipt of orders from the board.

2. Entries the subject of protests which have not been forwarded to the board, and which are covered in principle by a given decision of the Court of Customs Appeals, will be reliquidated in harmony with the said decision after 30 days have elapsed from the date thereof.

3. Unliquidated entries which involve issues covered by a given decision of the Court of Customs Appeals, and which would in ordinary course be liquidated within 30 days after the rendering of such decision, will be suspended until 30 days have elapsed from the date of such decision, and will then be liquidated in accordance with the principle laid down by the court.

4. In the absence of specific instructions from the department to the contrary, decisions of the Board of United States General Appraisers adverse to the Government, if appealed from by the department, will not result in any change of practice prior to the decision of the appeal by the Court of Customs Appeals.

5. Decisions of the Court of Customs Appeals adverse to the Government will become effective upon the issuing of orders by the Board of United States General Appraisers pursuant to the mandates of the said court. Entries covering the merchandise the subject of such decisions will be reliquidated only upon receipt of such orders.

(T. D. 31564.) L. S. ROWE,
Assistant Secretary.

Cotton Duck or Canvas—Appeal directed from decision of the Board of United States General Appraisers of September 25, 1919, G. A. 8290 (T. D. 38146), involving the classification of cotton cloth having a colored thread.

Sir: The department is in receipt of your letter of the 4th instant, inviting attention to the decision of the Board of United States General Appraisers, dated September 25, 1919, G. A. 8290 (T. D. 38146), wherein the board holds that certain cotton cloth having on each side near the edge a blue thread running lengthwise of the fabric is dutiable under paragraph 252 of the act of 1913 as cotton cloth, "not colored," rather than as cotton cloth, "colored," under the same paragraph, as assssed.

In accordance with your recommendation, you are hereby requested to file, in the name of the Secretary of the Treasury, an application with the United States Court of Customs Appeals for a review of the said decision, in accordance with the provisions of subsection 29 of section 28 of the tariff act of August 5, 1909.

L. S. ROWE,
Assistant Secretary.
Assistant Attorney General, New York.

(A) Candy—Manufactured by the Miller Candy Co., of Boston, Mass., with the use of sugar refined wholly or in part from imported raw sugar and imported nuts.

A manufacturing record shall be kept in accordance with the sworn statement of the manufacturers showing, in the case of each lot of candy manufactured for exportation with benefit of drawback, the lot number and date of manufacture thereof, the quantity and identity of refined sugar used, the quantity, identity, and kind of imported nuts used, if any, and the quantity of finished candy obtained therefrom. A sworn abstract from such manufacturing record shall be filed with the drawback entry.

The allowance shall not exceed the quantity of refined sugar and imported nuts used in the manufacture of exported candy, as shown by the abstract from the manufacturing records.

Rate effective on and after May 23, 1919.

Supplemental sworn schedules may be filed covering additional kinds of candies and upon verification of such schedules drawback may be allowed on the candy covered thereby.

Sworn statement of the manufacturers transmitted to the collector of customs, Boston, Mass.

(B) Cheese, Reprocessed, Canned, and Sterilized—Produced by the Phenix Cheese Co., of New York, N. Y., at its factory at Sidney, N. Y., wholly or in part with the use of imported cheddar cheese.

A record shall be kept by the Phenix Cheese Co., showing, in the case of each lot of reprocessed, canned, and sterilized cheese produced for exportation with benefit of drawback, the lot number and date of production thereof, the quanity and identity of imported cheese used, the quantity and kind of cheese obtained therefrom, and the number and size of containers in which packed. A sworn ab-

GOVERNMENT DECISIONS AFFECTING BUSINESS

stract from such record shall be filed with the drawback entry.

The allowance shall not exceed the quantity of imported cheddar cheese, as shown by the abstract from the record provided for above.

Rate effective on and after May 17, 1919.

Sworn statement of the producers transmitted to the collector of customs, New York.

(C) Extracts, Flavoring—Manufactured by the National Fruit Flavor Co., of New Orleans, La., with the use of domestic tax-paid alcohol.

A manufacturing record shall be kept in the manner described in the sworn statement of the manufacturers, showing, in the case of each lot of flavoring extract manufactured for exportation with benefit of drawback, the lot number and date of manufacture thereof, the quantity and identity of domestic tax-paid alcohol used, the quantity and kind of extract obtained, and the number and size of containers in each package. A sworn abstract from such manufacturing record shall be filed with the drawback entry.

The allowance shall not exceed the quantity of domestic tax-paid alcohol used in the manufacture of the exported flavoring extracts, as shown by the abstract from the manufacturing record.

Rate effective on and after April 17, 1919.

Sworn statement of the manufacturers transmitted to the collector of customs, New Orleans, La.

(D) Jewelry—Manufactured by the Dorst Co., of Cincinnati, Ohio, with the use of imported cut diamonds and other precious stones.

A manufacturing record shall be kept in the manner described in the sworn statement of the manufacturers, showing, in the case of each lot of jewelry manufactured for exportation with benefit of drawback, the lot number and date of manufacture thereof, the number and value of each kind of imported precious stones used, the import lot or lots from which the same were taken, and the number of pieces of each kind of jewelry manufactured therefrom. A sworn abstract from such manufacturing record shall be filed with the drawback entry.

The allowance shall not exceed one imported precious stone for each stone of the same kind, size, and value used in the manufacture of the exported jewelry.

Rate effective on and after August 6, 1919.

Precious stones such as are used in the manufacture of jewelry covered by these regulations being dutiable at an ad valorem rate, drawback on the exported jewelry shall not be allowed unless the invoice covering the imported precious stones shall show the number of stones of each weight or quality embraced in the lot and the respective values thereof.

Sworn statement of the manufacturers transmitted to the collector of customs, Cleveland, Ohio.

(E) Oil, Linseed, Raw or Processed (boiled)—Manufactured by the William O. Goodrich Co., of Milwaukee, Wis., entirely with the use of imported flaxseed.

A manufacturing record shall be kept in the manner described in the sworn statement of the manufacturers, showing, in the case of each lot of raw linseed oil manufactured for exportation with benefit of drawback, the lot or run number and date of manufacture thereof, the quantity, identity, and value of imported flaxseed used, the quantity of raw linseed oil obtained, the quantity of each kind of waste together with the quantity of oil cake resulting, and the value of the waste, if any. In the case of boiled oil the manufacturing record shall show as to each lot the quantity and identity of raw linseed oil used, the quantity of boiled oil obtained, and the quantity of each kind of waste resulting, together with the value of such waste, if any. A sworn abstract from such manufacturing record shall be filed with the drawback entry.

The quantity of imported flaxseed which may be taken as a basis for the allowance of drawback shall not exceed the quantity used in the manufacture of the exported linseed oil as shown by the abstract from the manufacturing record, less the quantity of imported material which the value of the waste will replace.

Rate effective on and after June 26, 1919.

Sworn statement of the manufacturers transmitted to the collector of customs, New York.

(F) Oil Paint—T. D. 33445 of May 21, 1913, providing for the payment of drawback on paint oil manufactured by the Anchor Refining Co., of Jersey City, N. J., for the account of S. E. Heymann & Co., of New York, N. Y., with the use of linseed oil manufactured by the Midland Products Co., of Edgewater, N. J., from imported linseed are hereby extended to provide for payment of drawback on paint oil manufactured by the Anchor Refining Co. for the account of S. E. Heymann & Co., with the use of imported linseed oil.

Supplemental statement of S. E. Heymann & Co. transmitted to the collector of customs, New York.

(G) Oil, Peanut, Refined, and Lard Substitute—T. D. 37265-G of July 12, 1917, providing for the payment of drawback on refined peanut oil and lard substitute manufactured by the Southern Cotton Oil Co., of New York, N. Y., in part with the use of imported articles when manufactured by the said company at its factory at Gretna, La.

Extension effective on and after May 11, 1919.

Supplemental sworn statement of the manufacturers transmitted to the collector of customs, New York.

(H) Reamers, "Taper Bridge"—Manufactured by H. Boker & Co. (Inc.), of New York, N. Y., with the use of imported high-speed steel in bars.

A manufacturing record shall be kept in the manner described in the sworn statement of the manufacturers, showing, in the case of each lot of Taper Bridge reamers manufactured for exportation with benefit of drawback, the lot number and date of manufacture thereof, the quantity, value, and identity of the imported high-speed steel used, the number and size of the finished reamers obtained, and the quantity and value of the waste resulting. A sworn abstract from such manufacturing record shall be filed with the drawback entry.

The quantity of imported high-speed steel which may be taken as a basis for the allowance of drawback shall not exceed the quantity used, less the quantity of imported material which the value of the waste will replace.

Rate effective on and after April 4, 1919.

Supplemental sworn statements may be filed covering other tools manufactured from imported steel and upon verification of such schedules drawback may be allowed on the articles covered thereby.

Sworn statement of the manufacturers transmitted to the collector of customs, New York.

(I) Toilet Preparation; "Sozodont"—Manufactured by the Lightfoot-Schultz Co., of Hoboken, N. J., for the account of Hall & Ruckel (Inc.), of New York, N. Y., with the use of domestic tax-paid alcohol.

A manufacturing record shall be kept in the manner described in the sworn statement of the manufacturers, showing, in the case of each batch of Sozodont manufactured for exportation with benefit of drawback, the batch number and date of manufacture thereof, the quantity and identity of domestic tax-paid alcohol used, the quantity of finished product obtained, and the number and size of containers in which packed. A sworn abstract from such manufacturing record shall be filed with the drawback entry.

The allowance shall not exceed the quantity of domestic tax-paid alcohol used in the manufacture of the exported toilet preparation, as shown by the abstract from the manufacturing record.

Rate effective on and After July 9, 1919.

T. D. 36287 of April 5, 1916, revoked.

Sworn statement of the manufacturers transmitted to the collector of customs, New York.

The following abstracts of decisions of the Board of United States General Appraisers at New York are published for the information and guidance of officers of the customs and others concerned. While the decisions are not of sufficient general interest to print in full, the summary herein given will be of assistance in easily locating cases and tracing important facts:

Board 1—McClelland, Sullivan, and Brown.
Board 2—Fischer, Howell, and Weller.
Board 3—Waite, Hay, and Adamson.

No. 430408.—Protests 849659, etc., of Pacific Importing Co. (Seattle).

Glass Trays—Decorated Glass.—Trays with rims of bamboo and bottoms composed of two pieces of glass, between which are laid butterflies with wings spread and leaves in what appear to be filaments of white natural silk in spray form, classified as articles in chief value of glass, decorated, at 45 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 84, tariff act of 1913, are claimed dutiable as manufactures of glass at 30 per cent under paragraph 95.

Opinion by Sullivan, G. A. On the authority of the United States v. Bush (9 Ct. Cust. Appls., —; T. D. 37996), affirming Abstract 42339, the trays in question were held dutiable as manufactures in chief value of glass under paragraph 95.

No. 43409.—Protests 781281, etc., of Saks & Co. (New York).

Gallilith Bead Necklaces.—Gallilith bead necklaces classified as jewelry at 60 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 36, tariff act of 1913, are claimed dutiable as articles in chief value of beads at 50 per cent under paragraph 333.

Opinion by Sullivan, G. A. Gallilith bead necklaces were held dutiable at 50 per cent under paragraph 333. G. A. 8241 (T. D. 37954) followed.

No. 43410.—Protests 812201, etc., of W. A. Brown & Co. (New York).

Ginger.—These protests relate to ginger in various forms, classified either as pickles or prepared vegetables under paragraph 200 and 201 of the tariff act of 1913.

Opinion by Waite, G. A. Salt, salted or pickled ginger or red ginger was held dutiable at 1 cent per pound under paragraph 235. Abstracts 37289 and 38568 followed.

No. 43411.—Protest 931176 of F. W. Myers & Co. (Ogdensburg).

Clerical Error.—It is claimed in this case that, through clerical error, a consumption entry was made instead of an entry for transportation and exportation.

Opinion by Hay, G. A. The error in question was held not to be manifest within the meaning of that term as defined in United States v. Swedish Produce Co. (4 Ct. Cust. Appls, 223; T. D. 33437) and United States v. Wyman (4 Cust. Appls., 264; T. D. 33485). Protest overruled.

No. 43412.—Protest 932278 of A. Klipstein & Co. (New York).

Gum Ghatty.—Gum ghatty classified at 10 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 385, tariff act of 1913, is claimed free of duty under paragraph 477.

Opinion by Hay, G. A. On the authority of abstract 43297 the gum ghatty was held free of duty under paragraph 477.

No. 43413.—Protest 932448 of George Borgfeldt & Co. (Boston).

Kewpies—Toy Paints.—Kewpie dolls, classified at 55 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 80, tariff act of 1913, are claimed dutiable at 35 per cent under paragraph 342. Paints in metal boxes classified at 35 per cent under paragraph 342 are claimed dutiable at 20 per cent under paragraph 63.

Opinion by Hay, G. A. Kewpie dolls were held dutiable at 35 per cent under paragraph 342. Abstract 41346 followed. On the authority of Illfelder v. United States (7 Ct. Cust. Appls. 53; T. D. 36311) paints in metal boxes were held dutiable at 20 per cent under paragraph 63.

No. 43414.—Protests 815659, etc., of F. Bredt & Co. et al. (New York).

Cutch.—Acacia catechu cutch, classified at three-eights of 1 cent per pound under paragraph 30, tariff act of 1913, is claimed free of duty or undutiable under paragraph 385.

Opinion by McClelland, G. A. On the authority of G. A. 8265 (T. D. 38055) the classification af acacia catechu cutch under paragraph 30 was affimed.

No. 43415.—Protest 932555 of T. D. Downing & Co. (New York).

Scientific Textbooks.—Books described on the invoice as "Schnieden's Operative Surgery," classified at 15 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 329, tariff act of 1913, are claimed entitled to free entry as books under paragraph 426.

Opinion by Fischer, G. A. On the authority of Abstract 42765 the books in question were held free of duty as textbooks under paragraph 426.

GOVERNMENT DECISIONS AFFECTING BUSINESS

No. 43416.—Protest 932129 of M. J. Frank & Co. and protest 932233 of Rodgers Co. (New York).

Bullion Trimmings.—Fringes and millinery trimmings and ornaments composed in chief value of bullion, classified at 60 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 358, tariff act of 1913, are claimed dutiable under paragraph 167.

Opinions by Fischer, G. A. Bullion fringes and millinery trimmings and ornaments were held dutiable at the appropriate rate under paragraph 167. G. A. 8064 (T. D. 37188), affirmed in United States v. Veit (8 Ct. Cust. Appls., 290; T. D. 37540), followed.

No. 43417.—Protests 930524, etc., of E. S. Hough (San Francisco).

Wire Springs.—Springs composed of bronze wire, classified at 20 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 167, tariff act of 1913, are claimed dutiable at 15 per cent under paragraph 114.

Opinion by Fischer, A. G. It was found that the springs in question are made of square bronze wire. They were therefore held dutiable as manufactured articles composed of wire under paragraph 114.

No. 53418.—Protest 929935 of W. J. Byrnes & Co. (San Francisco).

Wool Presses—Agricultural Implements.—Wool presses, classified as manufactures in chief value of wood under paragraph 176, tariff act of 1913, are claimed entitled to free entry as agricultural implements under paragraph 391.

Opinion by Fischer, G. A. On the authority of G. A. 8246 (T. D. 39764) the wool presses in question were held entitled to free entry under paragraph 391.

No. 43419.—Protest 851596 of Dunham, Carrigan & Hayden Co. (San Francisco).

Polished Shovels—Agricultural Implements.—Shovels with polished blades, classified as manufactures in chief value of metal under paragraph 167, tariff act of 1913, are claimed to be agricultural implements, free of duty under paragraph 391.

Opinion by Fischer, G. A. On the authority of Tower v. United States (7 Ct. Cust. Appls., 408; T. D. 36981) shovels with polished blades were held entitled to free entry under paragraph 391.

No. 43420.—Protests 778644, etc., of Snow's United States Sample Express Co. (Ltd.) et al. (New York).

Jacquard Figured and Upholstery Goods.—Madras and madras muslin curtains, classified as Jacquard figured upholstery goods at 35 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 258, tariff act of 1913, are claimed dutiable as cotton cloth, woven figured, under paragraph 252, or as Jacquard figured manufactures of cotton at 30 per cent under paragraph 258.

Opinion by Weller, G. A. Madras and madras muslin curtains were held properly classified as Jacquard figured upholstery goods under paragraph 258. United States v. Snow's United States Sample Express Co. (6 Ct. Cust. Appls., 477; T. D. 36120) followed.

No. 43421.—Protest 819751 of Teikoku Co. Portland, Oreg.).

Sweet Cakes—Biscuits.—Sweet biscuits or small cakes containing neither chocolate, nuts, fruit, nor confectionery, classified as nonenumerated manufactured articles at 15 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 385, tariff act of 1913, are claimed entitled to free entry as biscuits under paragraph 417.

Opinion by Waite, G. A. On the authority of Abstracts 40820 and 43163, the commodity in question was held free of duty as biscuits under paragraph 417.

No. 43422.—Protests 804951 etc., of Brunswig Drug Co. et al. (Los Angeles), and protests 804949, etc., of H. E. Gourd et al., and protests 801870, etc., of Williams & Humbert et al. (New York.

Charges on Nonrefillable Bottles.—It is claimed in these protests that duty should not have been assessed at 30 per cent under paragraph 83, tariff act of 1913, on the nonrefillable fitments of certain bottles as parts of the bottles.

Opinions by Adamson, G. A. On the authority of Draz v. United States (8 Ct. Cust. Appls., 382; T. D. 37641), labels, wooden tops, outer foil, and insert corks of nonrefillable devices were held not parts of the bottles. Protests sustained where the record shows the separate value of the items in question.

No. 43382.—Protests 773320, etc., of Mark Cross Co. (New York).

Needlecases.—Merchandise classified as fitted leather cases at 35 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 360, tariff act of 1913, is claimed dutiable as needlecases at 20 per cent under paragraph 135.

Opinion by McClelland, G. A. On the authority of United States v. Poirier (6 Ct. Cust. Appls., 239; T. D. 35470) certain items were held dutiable as needlecases under paragraph 135. Abstract 42445 cited.

No. 43383.—Protest 807008 of D. Lisner & Co. (New York).

Jewelry Clasps.—Jewelry clasps, classified at 60 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 356, tariff act of 1913, are claimed dutiable under the same paragraph at 50 per cent.

Opinion by Sullivan, G. A. On the authority of United States v. American Bead Co. (9 Ct. Cust. Appls., —; T. D. 37873) jewelry clasps or snaps were held dutiable at 60 per cent under paragraph 356. The protest was sustained in part.

No. 43384.—Protests 813347, etc., of Duveneck & Luth (San Francisco).

Contents of Lead in Ore.—Duty was assessed upon the lead content of certain ore at three-fourths of 1 cent per pound under paragraph 152, tariff act of 1913, and upon the zinc content at 10 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 162. It is claimed that the liquidation was based upon an erroneous assay.

Opinion by Fischer, G. A. The claim as to the quantity of lead contained in the ore was sustained, and it was found that the zinc content in each instance was nil.

No. 43385.—Protest 850324-61870 of Butler Bros. (Chicago).

Baskets.—Merchandise invoiced as "hemp braid baskets" and classified as manufactures of braid at 60 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 358, tariff act of 1913, is claimed dutiable under paragraph 175, 173, or 318.

Opinion by Howell, G. A. From the evidence it was found that the baskets in question are not composed in chief value of one of the materials specified in the claims of the protest. The protest was therefore overruled.

No. 43386.—Protests 848388, etc., of Frank P. Dow Co. (Inc.) (Seattle).

Silk-Lined Baskets.—Silk-lined baskets, classified at 45 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 318, and at 60 per cent under paragraph 358, tariff act of 1913, are claimed dutiable as baskets composed in chief value of hamboo, wood, straw, or compositions of wood at 25 per cent under paragraph 175.

Opinion by Howell, G. A. Baskets classified as manufactures in chief value of silk and found to be composed in chief value of materials specified in paragraph 175 were held dutiable under that paragraph at 25 per cent.

No. 43387.—Protest 931071 of Dohrmann Commercial Co. (San Francisco).

Currency Value.

Waite, General Appraiser: The goods imported in this case were purchased in Italy and the purchase was made in paper lira. The collector's report shows that the merchandise was appraised in paper lira.

There was attached to the invoice at the time of entry a consular certificate of depreciation made out on Form 144. The consular certificate shows the true value of the paper lira to be 71.48 per cent as compared with the corresponding standard coin currency. The collector declined to liquidate in accordance with the certificate, because as he states in his report:

"The importer failed at the time of entry to indicate to the collector of customs on Form 6417 that he desired to take advantage of the depreciation shown by consular certificate."

Against this action of the collector protest was filed.

The regulations promulgated by the Secretary of the Treasury for the guidance of collectors in the premises in article 621, Customs Regulations of 1915, provide as follows:

When invoices are made out in a currency which has become depreciated, and the consul certifies thereon the relative value of said currency as compared with the standard coin of the country of exportation (consular Form 144), the values in the invoice will be reduced in accordance with the consular certification.

These instructions, as we understand, are in keeping with the law, and the collector should have been guided thereby. It does not lie with him to say that he will disregard the law and the regulations because the importer did not indicate to him that he wanted to take advantage of the depreciation and avail himself of the advantage the law grants him.

The protest is sustained.

No. 43388.—Protest 931897 of Geo. Borgfeldt & Co. (New York).

Kewpies.—Bisque figures known as kewpies, classified at 55 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 80, tariff act of 1913, are claimed dutiable as dolls at 35 per cent under paragraph 342.

Opinion by Hay, G. A. On the authority of Abstract 39570 kewpies were held dutiable as dolls under paragraph 342.

No. 43389.—Protest 931976 of Voss & Stern (New York).

Shortage.—This protest is against the assessment of duty on certain laces found short by the appraiser.

Opinion by Adamson, G. A. On the authority of Madeira v. United States (9 Ct. Cust Appls., —; T. D. 37990) the protest was sustained.

No. 43390.—Protest 932047 of Cusenier Co. (New York).

Breakage.—An allowance for broken bottles of liquor is claimed in this case under the proviso of paragraph 244, tariff act of 1913.

Opinion by Adamson, G. A. From the collector's report it was found that no allowance was made for 10 missing bottles. The protest was sustained to this extent.

No. 43391.—Protests 852149, etc., of J. G. Neidinger et al. (Philadelphia).

Immortelles — Similitude Clause. — Immortelles, classified at 60 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 347, tariff act of 1913, are claimed entitled to free entry under paragraph 452 or 497, or dutiable under paragraph 210, 368, or 385.

Opinion by McClelland, G. A. On the authority of Bayersdorfer v. United States (7 Ct. Cust. Appls., 66; T. D. 36390) the immortelles in question were held dutiable by similitude at 25 per cent under paragraph 210, but the protests were overruled for the reason that they did not invoke the similitude clause (par. 386). G. A. 7849 (T. D. 36117), Benjamin Iron & Steel Co. v. United States (2 Ct. Cust. Appls., 169; T. D. 31677), and G. A. 8062 (T. D. 37177) followed. United States v. Snellenberg (9 Ct. Cust. Appls., —; T. D. 37939) distinguished.

Dissenting Opinion.

Brown, General Appraiser: It was held where a protestant has claimed the correct paragraph that is sufficient, whether his proof shows that his goods come thereunder by the common meaning of the words of the statute, by their commercial meaning, by chief value, by similitude, or any other rule of fact or law which will so classify them. Herrman v. Robertson (152 U. S., 521), distinguished. G. A. 5171 (T. D. 23852), G. A. 6327 (T. D. 27252), In re Guggenheim Smelting Co. (112 Fed., 517), United States v. Snellenberg (9 Ct. Cust. Appls., —; T. D. 37939), Michelin Tire Co. v. United States (6 Ct. Cust. Appls., 283; T. D. 35507), United States v. McCoy (5 Ct. Cust. Appls., 264; T. D. 34445), Cohen v. Phelps (6 Fed. Cas., 17), Morlot v. Lawrence (17 Fed. Cas., 770), Stuart v. Maxwell (16 How., 150), etc., cited.

No. 43392.—Protests 931077, etc., of Naugle Pole & Tie Co. et al. (Duluth).

Cedar Poles.—Cedar poles, classified at 10 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 170, tariff act of 1913, are claimed entitled to free entry under paragraph 647 or 648.

Opinion by McClelland, G. A. On the authority of United States v. Baxter (9 Ct. Cust. Appls., —; T. D. 37975) the cedar poles in question were held properly classified under paragraph 170.

No. 43393.—Protest 813372 of Henry Keyser & Fils (Inc.) (New York).

Embroidered Articles—Beaded Articles—Silk Hand Bags.—Cotton tapestry with designs thereon to be embroidered, with wool and silk yarn accompanying for the purpose of completing the embroidered design, classified

GOVERNMENT DECISIONS AFFECTING BUSINESS

as entireties at 60 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 358, tariff act of 1913, are claimed dutiable separately. Imitation pearl beads, classified as jewelry at 60 per cent under paragraph 356, are claimed dutiable as beads loosely strung at 35 per cent under paragraph 333. Silk hand bags ornamented with a beaded design, classified as embroidered articles at 60 per cent under paragraph 358, are claimed dutiable as manufactures in chief value of silk at 45 per cent under paragraph 318.

Opinion by Weller, G. A. On the authority of G. A. 8105 (T. D. 37402) wool yarn and silk yarn imported with cotton tapestry were held dutiable under paragraphs 287 and 312, respectively. On the authority of Abstract 39579 certain imitation pearl beads were held dutiable as beads loosely strung under paragraph 333. Women's hand bags composed in chief value of silk were held dutiable under paragraph 318. Abstract 40271 followed.

No. 43394.—Protests 734006, etc., of Frame & Co. et al. (New York and Cleveland).

Paprika.—These protests are against the classification of Spanish paprika as pepper, ground, at 1 cent per pound and 20 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 235, tariff act of 1913.

Opinion by Waite, G. A. On the authority of Littlejohn v. United States (9 Ct. Cust. Appls., —; T. D. 38045) Spanish paprika was held properly classified at 20 per cent under paragraph 235.

No. 43395.—Protests 786122, etc., of George Borgfeldt & Co. (New York, etc.).

Kewpies — Happifats — Bead Necklaces. — Kewpies and happifats, classified under paragraph 80, tariff act of 1913, are claimed dutiable as dolls under paragraph 342. Bead necklaces classified as jewelry at 60 per cent under paragraph 356 are claimed dutiable as articles composed of beads at 50 per cent under paragraph 333.

Opinion by Hay G. A. On the authority of Abstract 41346 kewpies and happifats were held dutiable as dolls at 35 per cent under paragraph 342. The bead necklaces in question were held dutiable at 50 per cent under paragraph 333. G. A. 8241 (T. D. 37954) and American Bead Co. v. United States (7 Ct. Cust. Appls., 18; T. D. 36259) followed.

No. 43396.—Protest 930279 of Maine Central Railroad Co. (Portland, Me.).

Waste Bagging.—Bagging classified as waste at 10 per cent ad valorem under paragrapr 384, tariff act of 1913, is claimed free of duty as bagging for cotton under paragraph 408.

Opinion by Adamson, G. A. The collector reported that the bagging in question consisted chiefly of secondhand sugar bags, twilled woven, and fit for various secondhand uses. No testimony was offered tending to support the contention that the merchandise is bagging for cotton. Protest overruled.

No. 43397.—Protest 931514 of C. B. Richard & Co. (New York).

Shortage.—An allowance is claimed in this case for certain shortages reported by the appraiser.

Opinion by Adamson, G. A. The inspector reported that the package was landed and delivered in good order and the appraiser reported that the bale was received in bad order, not corded and sealed, not full, and apparently robbed. As the robbery must have occurred after landing the protest was overruled. Madeira v. United States (9 Ct. Cust. Appls., —; T. D. 37990) distinguished.

No. 43398.—Protests 931618, etc., of S. Caplan & Co. et al. (Seattle).

Human Hair.—Human hair, classified as drawn at 20 per ad valorem under paragraph 351, tariff act of 1913, is claimed dutiable under the same paragraph at only 10 per cent as human hair, raw.

Opinion by Adamson, G. A. It was found from the evidence that the merchandise in question was not human hair commercially known as drawn, but raw human hair. It was therefore held dutiable at 10 per cent under paragraph 351.

No. 43399.—Protest 931685 of Frank P. Dow Co. (Inc.) (Seattle).

Parts of Buttons.—Merchandise invoiced as "trocas shell part of buttons" and classified at 45 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 339, tariff act of 1913, is claimed dutiable at 40 per cent under the same paragraph as "parts of buttons."

Opinion by Adamson, G. A. The commodity in question was found to be parts of buttons and held dutiable at 40 per cent under paragraph 339.

No. 43400.—Protest 932003 of O. Pagani & Bro. (New York).

Shortage.—In this case it is claimed that there was a shortage of certain musical instruments.

Opinion by Adamson, G. A. The appraiser reported that the outside of the case in question bore evidence of having been tampered with and the inside of having been robbed. This, taken together with the report of the inspector that the case was landed in apparent good order, was held to indicate that the shortage occurred after landing. Protest overruled.

No. 43401.—Protest 930734 of Frank P. Dow Co. (Inc.) (Seattle).

Bead Necklaces.—Glass bead necklaces, classified at 60 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 356, tariff act of 1913, are claimed dutiable at 50 per cent under paragraph 333.

Opinion by Sullivan, G. A. On the authority of G. A. 8241 (T. D. 37954) glass bead necklaces were held dutiable as beaded articles under paragraph 333.

No. 43402.—Protests 932395, etc., of Wire Dies Selling Co. et al. (New York.)

Bort.—Bort, classified at 20 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 81, tariff act of 1913, as earthy or mineral substances, is claimed dutiable under the specific provision for bort in paragraph 357 at 10 per cent.

Opinion by Hay, G. A. Bort was held dutiable at 10 per cent under paragraph 357, Abstract 42946 followed.

No. 43403.—Protest 931857 of George Borgfeldt & Co. (Boston.)

Kewpies—Paints—Sewing Machines—Sufficiency of Protest.—Sewing machines, classified as toys at 35 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 342, tariff act of 1913, are claimed free of duty under paragraph 411. Kewpies, classified at 55 per cent under paragraph 80, are claimed dutiable at 35 per cent under paragraph 342. Paints in metal boxes, classified at 35 per cent under paragraph 342, are claimed dutiable at 20 per cent under paragraph 63.

Opinion by Hay, G. A. The sewing machines in question were held free of duty under paragraph 441, the claim for free entry as sewing machines under paragraph 411 being held sufficient on the authority of Abstracts 43050 and 36481 and Shaw v. Prior (68 Fed., 421). The paints were held dutiable at 20 per cent under paragraph 63, and the kewpies as dolls at 35 per cent under paragraph 342. Abstracts 39397 and 41346 and Illfelder v. United States (7 Ct. Cust. Appls., 53; T. D. 36311) followed.

No. 43404.—Protest 931524 of Wm. McAtee. (Portland. Me.)

Wagons—American Goods Returned.—Two secondhand single wagons are claimed entitled to free entry as American goods returned, under paragraph 404, tariff act of 1913.

Opinion by Hay, G. A. The regulations of the Secretary of the Treasury not having been complied with the claim for free entry under paragraph 404 was overruled. G. A. 7713 (T. D. 35330) cited.

No. 43405.—Protests 850945, etc., of National Aniline & Chemical Co. et al. (New York and Boston.)

Japan Gum—Extra Super Gum—Crude Gum—Gum Ghatti—Japanese Crude Gum.—Certain gums, classified as nonenumerated articles under paragraph 385, tariff act of 1913, are claimed free of duty as crude drug gums under paragraph 477.

Opinion by Hay, G. A. On the authority of Abstracts 40968, 42058, 42836, and 43118 gum tragacanth, karaya gum, Indian gum, Japan crude gum, gum kadaya, gum karaya, extra super gum, crude gum, gum ghatti, and Japanese crude gum were held free of duty under paragraph 477.

No. 43406.—Protests 809627, etc., of F. B. Vandegrift & Co. et al. (New York).

Gum Shiraz—Gum Mamra, etc.—Certain gums, classified under paragraph 385, tariff act of 1913, are claimed free of duty under paragraph 477.

Opinion by Hay, G. A. Merchandise invoiced as gum tragacanth, gum shiraz, gum kadaya, gum karaya, gum ghatti, and gum mamra was held entitled to free entry under paragraph 477. Abstracts 42058, 43118, 43281, and 43297 followed.

No. 43407.—Protest 795333 of Geo. Borgfeldt & Co. (New York).

Bead Necklaces—Kewpies.—Necklaces classified at 60 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 356, tariff act of 1913, are claimed dutiable at 50 per cent under paragraph 333. Kewpies classified at 55 per cent under paragraph 80 are claimed dutiable at 35 per cent under paragraph 342.

Opinion by Hay, G. A. Bead necklaces were held dutiable as beaded articles under paragraph 333. The claim that kewpies are dutiable as dolls under paragraph 342 was sustained.

WAR RISK INSURANCE.

Insurance—Allotment From the Insured's Pay For Converted Premiums.—Regulation relative to allotment from the insured's pay in respect of converted insurance premiums while the insured is in the active military or naval service.

By virtue of the authority conferred in section 13 of the war risk insurance act the following regulation is issued relative to allotment from the insured's pay in respect of premiums on converted insurance granted under the provisions of the war risk insurance act and applicable while the insured is in the active military or naval service:

When any person in the active military or naval service shall execute an allotment from his pay for premiums on converted insurance, such allotment will be considered equivalent to payment, provided the insured has sufficient pay accruing at the end of the month to liquidate the allotment. However, if the insured has not sufficient pay accruing at the end of the month to liquidate the allotment, the allotment will not be considered equivalent to payment, and the insurance will lapse for nonpayment of premium unless the premium is otherwise paid.

Insurance—After Separation From the Active Military or Naval Service.—Regulation relative to the reinstatement of yearly renewable term insurance granted under the provisions of the war risk insurance act, and applicable after separation from the active military or naval service.

By virtue of the authority conferred in section 13 of the war risk insurance act the following regulation is issued relative to the reinstatement of yearly renewable term insurance granted under the provisions of the war risk insurance act and applicable after separation from the active military or naval service:

When any insured whose insurance has been terminated by lapse or cancellation, excepting that portion of the insurance which is converted, shall, within his lifetime and within three calendar months succeeding the month of discharge, tender to the Bureau of War Risk Insurance the premiums required to be paid under T. D. 47 W. R., as a condition to reinstatement, such insurance shall be deemed to be reinstated and a written application and statement of good health required by T. D. 47 W. R., shall not be required.

Insurance—Premiums Paid On Reinstatement.—Regulations relative to the premiums paid on reinstatements of yearly renewable term insurance granted under the provisions of the war risk insurance act, effected under the provisions of T. D. 32, T. D. 33, T. D. 39, T. D. 44, T. D. 45 W. R., and applicable while the insured is in the active military or naval service and after the insured has left the active military or naval service.

By virtue of the authority conferred in section 13 of the war risk insurance act, the following regulation is issued relative to the premiums paid on reinstatements of yearly renewable term insurance granted under the provisions of the war risk insurance act, effected under the provisions of T. D. 32, T. D. 33, T. D. 39, T. D. 44, T. D. 45 W. R., and applicable while the insured is in the active military or naval service and after the insured has left the active military or naval service.

(1) While the insured is in the active

(Continued on page 18.)

INCOME TAX DECREES FOR BUSINESS GUIDANCE

Income and Excess-Profits Taxes.—Depreciation of intangible property—Modification of article 163, regulations No. 45.

Article 163, regulations No. 45, is modified to read as follows by eliminating therefrom the last sentence, reading, "there can be no such allowance in respect of good will, trade names, trade-marks, trade brands, secret formulas, or processes":

Art. 163. Depreciation of intangible property.—Intangibles, the use of which in the trade or business is definitely limited in duration, may be the subject of a depreciation allowance. Examples are patents and copyrights, licenses and franchises. Intangibles, the use of which in the business or trade is not so limited, will not usually be a proper subject of such an allowance. If, however, an intangible asset acquired through capital outlay is known from experience to be of value in the business for only a limited period, the length of which can be estimated from experience with reasonable certainty, such intangible asset may be the subject of a depreciation allowance, provided the facts are fully shown in the return or prior thereto to the satisfaction of the commissioner.

Excise Tax.—Fire engines not subject of tax under section 900 of the revenue act of 1918.

Article 11 of regulations 47 is hereby amended to read as follows:

Art. 11. Automobiles; scope of tax.—An automobile (as well as an automobile truck or automobile wagon) is a self-propelling vehicle designed primarily for the transportation in or upon it of persons or property. Motor-driven machines for pulling a vehicle around factories and railway stations and motor-driven machine gun carriages are not taxable. An automobile hearse and a pall-bearers' coach are taxable under subdivision 2. A self-propelled fire engine, if designed to carry only such persons as are necessary to drive it and to operate the pumping engine, is not taxable. If, however, it is especially designed to carry firemen, not employed in or about the driving of the machine or in operating the pumping engine, it is taxable as an automobile. Automobile trucks equipped as hook and ladder trucks, and hose carts for the use of firemen, are likewise taxable. A usable substantially completed automobile or automobile truck produced by assembling new parts of trucks or cars is subject to tax, but a rebuilt car is not subject to tax as such, although the new parts thereof are subject to tax when sold by the manufacturer, even though assembled into a car. Automobiles which have been sold by the manufacturer are not taxable when sold again. Where, however, a manufacturer sells again an automobile which he has once sold and which has been returned to him and the first sale rescinded, the tax attaches on the second sale. A tractor is not taxable.

Excess-profits Tax.—Amendment of article 845, regulations 45.

The final edition of regulations 45 is amended by inserting immediately after article 845 a paragraph to be known as article 845 (a), as follows:

Art. 845(a). Surplus and undivided profits; reserve for 1918 income and excess profits taxes of corporations having a fiscal year.—In the case of corporations having a fiscal year, the Federal income and profits taxes for the taxable year 1918 shall, for the purpose of computing invested capital for the taxable year 1919 be deemed to become due and payable as follows: (a) As to such amounts as became due and payable prior to February 25, 1919, under the provisions of section 14(a), revenue act of 1916, such law shall govern; (b) in all other respects the provisions of section 250 of the revenue act of 1918 shall govern except that the instalments which would become due prior to February 25, 1919, shall be deemed to become due and payable on that date; (c) any amounts which became due and payable under said section 14(a) prior to February 25 shall, so far as possible, be deemed to cancel the earlier instalments payable under said section 250. For example, a corporation whose fiscal year ended August 31, 1918, is assessed a total income and profits tax under the 1917 law of $250,000 and an additional tax under the 1918 law of $110,000. The total tax of $360,000 would, for the purpose of computing invested capital, be deemed to become due and pyaable as follows: February 15, 1919, $250,000; May 15, 1919, $20,000; August 15, 1919, $90,000. If, assuming the same taxes, the fiscal year ended September 30, 1918, the total tax would, for the purpose of computing invested capital, be deemed to become due and payable as follows: February 25, 1919, $90,000; March 15, 1919, $90,000; June 15, 1919, $90,000; September 15, 1919, $90,000. The provisions of this article apply solely for the purpose of computing capital and do not affect the provisions of T. D. 2797 in regard to the time and manner of paying taxes where corporations have filed returns for fiscal years ending in 1918.

Tax on Beverages.—The liability of a manufacturer to tax upon sales of bottled fruit juices under section 313 of the act of October 3, 1917, and section 628 of the act of February 24, 1919.

Under date of August 21, 1919, the Attorney General rendered an opinion upon the question of the scope, meaning, and application of section 313 of the act of October 3, 1917, and section 628 of the act of February 24, 1919.

Section 313 of the act of October 3, 1917, provides—

That there shall be levied, assessed, collected, and paid—

(a.) Upon all prepared sirups or extracts (intended for use in the manufacture or production of beverages, commonly known as soft drinks, by soda fountains, bottling establishments, and other similar places) sold by the manufacturer, producer, or importer thereof, if so sold for not more than $1.30 per gallon, a tax of 5 cents per gallon; if so sold for more than $1.30 and not more than $2 per gallon, a tax of 8 cents per gallon; if sold for more than $2 and not more than $3 per gallon, a tax of 10 cents per gallon; if sold for more than $3 and not more than $4 per gallon, a tax of 15 cents per gallon; and if sold for more than $4 per gallon, a tax of 20 cents per gallon; and

(b.) Upon all unfermented grape juice, soft drinks, or artificial mineral waters (not carbonated), and fermented liquors containing less than one-half per centum of alcohol, sold by the manufacturer, producer, or imported thereof, in bottles or other closed containers and upon all ginger ale, root beer, sarsaparilla, pop, and other carbonated waters or beverages, manufactured and sold by the manufacturer, producer, or importer of the carbonic acid gas used in carbonating the same, a tax of 1 cent per gallon; and

(c.) Upon all natural mineral waters or table waters, sold by the producer, bottler, or importer thereof, in bottles or other closed containers at over 10 cents per gallon, a tax of 1 cent per gallon.

Section 628 of the act of February 24, 1919, provides—

That there shall be levied, assessed, collected, and paid in lieu of the taxes imposed by sections 313 and 315 of the revenue act of 1917—

(a.) Upon all beverages derived wholly or in part from cereals or substitutes therefor, and containing less than one-half of 1 per centum of alcohol, sold by the manufacturer, producer, or importer, in bottles or other closed containers, a tax equivalent to 15 per centum of the price for which so sold; and upon all unfermented grape juice, ginger ale, root beer, sarsaparilla, pop, artificial mineral waters (carbonated or not carbonated), other carbonated waters or beverages, and other soft drinks, sold by the manufacturer, producer or importer, in bottles or other closed containers, a tax equivalent to 10 per centum of the price for which so sold; and

(b.) Upon all natural mineral waters, sold by the producer, bottler, or importer thereof, in bottles or other closed containers, at over 10 cents per gallon, a tax of 2 cents per gallon.

The questions asked of the Attorney General were:

(1.) Does the tax imposed by these sections apply to bottled noncarbonated fruit juices, somewhat concentrated, recommended by the manufacturer for beverage use without addition of water?

(2.) Does the tax imposed by these sections include bottled noncarbonated fruit juices, other than grape juice, recommended by the manufacturer for beverage use in a diluted form?

In the course of his opinion the Attorney General states that it would scarcely be denied that the term "soft drink" as used in the taxing acts "would include any beverage, such as is commonly sold at soda fountains, into which fruit juices enter as an ingredient for the purpose of giving either flavoring or color, and I can entertain no doubt that a beverage whose chief or even sole ingredient is fruit juice is equally included within the term. * * * I do not mean to be understood as saying that the fact that the manufacturer recommends or does not recommend his bottled product for use undiluted, as a beverage, is necessarily controlling. I think the real question is whether it is in that form fit for use as a beverage, and is so used. If it is commonly used as a beverage, either diluted or undiluted, according to the taste of the drinker, it is, in my judgment, subject to the tax." His conclusions were as follows:

(1.) The tax imposed by both the act of 1917 and that of 1918 applies to bottled noncarbonated fruit juices, although somewhat concentrated, if as bottled they are reasonably suitable for use as beverages and are so used without the addition of water.

(2. Such bottled fruit juices, when reasonably suitable for beverage purposes and so used only in a diluted form, are not of themselves soft drinks and are not subject to the tax imposed on such drinks, either by the act of 1917 or that of 1918.

(3.) A preparation of fruit juice and sugar, which is not reasonably suitable for beverage purposes and is not so used, but which is used to produce a palatable beverage by being mixed or diluted with water by soda fountains, bottling establishments, and other similar places, is a prepared sirup within the meaning of section 313 (a), and was, while that act was in force, subject to the tax levied upon such sirup.

(4.) Such a preparation is not subject to tax under the act of February 24, 1919, since that act ommitted the tax upon prepared sirups.

Article 4 of regulations 52 is hereby amended to read as follows:

Art. 4. Who is a manufacturer.—The person who prepares or produces a liquid in a form suitable for consumption as a beverage is a manufacturer. If an article is sold before it has assumed such form or reached such stage of manufacture the vendor is not considered a manufacturer. Thus, sirups and extracts which require further process of manufacture before becoming suitable for use as a beverage are not taxable, but the tax is on the sale by the person subjecting them to the process of manufacture which results in the production of a liquid suitable for consumption as a beverage. Unfermented fruit juices other than grape juice put up in bottles or other closed containers in a form which is fit for use as a beverage and which is commonly so used, whether diluted or undiluted, according to the taste of the drinker, are subject to the tax. All unfermented grape juice sold in bottles or other closed containers is subject to the tax. A person who is employed to make a beverage and receives for it the cost of materials and labor plus a specified profit shall be considered a manufacturing agent and the person who procures the preparation of the beverage for purposes of sale will be considered the manufacturer.

Income tax—Decision of court.

(1.) The tax imposed by the laws of New York upon the transfer of property by will or under the intestate laws is not deductible in ascertaining the taxable net income of the legatee or distributee under the act of October 3, 1913. It is not a "tax" within the meaning of the provision permitting the deduction of "all national, State, county, school, and municipal taxes paid within the year." (Sec. II, par. B.)

(2.) A tax upon the right to receive an interest in the estate of a decedent is not a charge either against the person receiving the interest of the property or right accruing to him. The legatee or distributee merely receives the balance due after payment of the tax. He does not receive the entire interest and then pay the tax and he is consequently not entitled to deduct the amount as a tax paid by him.

The appending decision of the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York in the case of Elizabeth S. Prentiss v. Mark Eisner, collector of internal revenue, is published for the information of internal-

INCOME TAX DECREES FOR BUSINESS GUIDANCE

revenue officers and others concerned. The decision confirms and supports the ruling contained in article 134 of regulations No. 45.

United States District Court. No. 501. Elizabeth S. Prentiss v. Mark Eisner, collector of internal revenue.

Augustus N. Hand, District Judge: This is a demurrer to a complaint whereby the plaintiff seeks to recover income taxes for the year 1913, paid under protest. The objection urged is that the commissioner refused to allow as a deduction transfer taxes which were paid to the State of New York on December 12, 1913, upon an inheritance which vested June 25, 1913.

Paragraph B, Section II, of the act of October 3, 1913, provides—

That in computing net income for the purpose of the normal tax there shall be allowed as deductions. * * * Third, all national, State, county, school, and municipal taxes paid within the year, not including those assessed against local benefits; * * *

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has ruled that —

A collateral inheritance tax levied under the laws of the State of New York being as it is, a charge against the corpus of the estate, does not constitute such an item as can be allowed as a deduction in computing income tax liability to either the estate or a beneficiary thereof.

The plaintiff contends that the New York transfer taxes are excise taxes imposed by the State upon the right to receive an interest in a decedent's estate, and as such are within the deductions allowed by statute. The Government, on the other hand, says that these taxes are an appropriation by the State of a portion of the decedent's estate before the remainder vests in the legatee. This latter contention is in accordance with the decision in United States v. Perkins (163 U. S., 625), where the court said (at p. 630):

The legacy becomes the property of the United States only after it has suffered a diminution to the amount of the tax and it is only upon this condition that the legislature consents to a bequest of it.

This decision, which, so far as I know, has not been questioned, can not be reconciled with any theory that the tax is refused a right of succession already vested in the legatee.

At the outset we have the important fact that the property inherited or transmitted by will is not treated as income in the income tax act, but, on the contrary, is not only not included but specifically exempted. In other words, in the hand of a legatee, devisee, heir, or distributee, such property is capital and not income. Under these circumstances it would seem inconsistent with charges against this capital which accrued prior to or simultaneously with the devolution of it could be deducted from income tax returns. Notwithstanding this, the language of the act would apparently make the transfer taxes a necessary deduction if they are charges against the person receiving he property or against either the property or the right accruing to him.

The cases arc extremely confused and their reasoning is unsatisfactory. It is admitted by them all that the tax is not upon the property itself which is transmitted. To avoid the unconstitutionality of a direct tax upon the property itself which was not apportioned among the States, the Court of Appeals of New York said as to the Federal tax of 1898, in Matter of Gihon (169 N. Y., 443):

* * * The full amount of the legacy is in law paid to the legatee and the deduction made from it and paid to the State or Federal Government is paid on account of the legatee from the legacy which he receives.

It is argued that the personal liability of the executor or administrator under the New York law for the payment of the tax makes the view taken by the foregoing case erroneous, but, as Judge Cullen there said, the obligation of the executor or administrator to pay the tax is a mere rule of administration to insure its payment and not proof that the tax is either on the right to transmit or upon the property itself.

I do not think it follows because the right to transmit or the right to receive the property of a decedent is a privilege granted by the State, and not a common right, that the tax is imposed upon either right. Judge Gray's statement in the Matter of Swift (137 N. Y., 77) is an accurate description of what occurs:

What has the State done, in effect, by the enactment of this tax law? It reaches out and appropriates for its use a portion of the property at the moment of its owner's decease, allowing only the balance to pass in the way directed by the testator, or permitted by its intestate law.

To say that the legatee, devisee, heir, or distributee receives the property without any deduction and then pays the tax is really a most artificial way of viewing the transaction. In the case of personal property he really only gets the balance with a credit as a matter of convenient bookkeeping to the amount of the tax. In the case of real estate he receives, properly speaking, an equity. He can pay the tax and get the land unencumbered, or the State can foreclose the lien and he will receive the balance. In either case the only natural way to treat him is as recipient of a net amount. The condition of the devolution of the property is the receipt of the transfer tax by the State.

In United States v. Perkins (163 U. S., 625) the testator bequeathed his property to the United States. The Supreme Court held that the New York transfer tax was upon the testator's right to dispose of his property, and thus sustained the tax, for, if it had been treated as upon any right of succession of the United States, the tax could not have been lawfully imposed. This case has been cited with approval in New York decisions both under the old and new transfer tax acts.

I have carefully examined the interesting briefs submitted by counsel and am convinced that the tax can not properly be regarded as an imposition upon either the property or the right to receive a gross amount of the property of a decedent represented by a legacy, devise, or distributive share, but that the property and the right to receive it passed, reduced by the amount of the tax measured by a percentage of the value of the gross share. It is impossible to reconcile the conflicting expressions in judicial opinions, but this treatment of the situation will, I think, accord with the results reached by the various cases. I can see no substantial difference between the New York transfer tax act in operation in 1913 and the earlier act, and I do not regard any of the acts as imposing a tax upon the plaintiff's right of succession which is deducible in her income tax return.

The demurrer is sustained.

Distilled spirits for medical purposes—Modification of T. D. 2881.

Inasmuch as the bona fide medicinal use of distilled spirits is considered to be a non-beverage use thereof, paragraph (h) under heading II, "Medical uses of wines and spirits," in T. D. 2881, approved July 3, 1919, is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

(h.) Nonbeverage alcohol.—Nonbeverage distilled spirits or alcohol tax paid at the rate of $2.20 per gallon may be used in filling physicians' prescriptions in accordance herewith whether the spirits or alcohol is medicated or denatured so as to render it unfit for beverage use or whether it is not so medicated or denatured. Any regulations or instructions inconsisetnt herewith are hereby revoked.

Income tax.—Failure to file final returns where tentative returns have been filed—Article 443 of regulations amended.

Section 1309 of the revenue act of 1918 (approved Feb. 24, 1919) provides in part as follows:

That the commissioner, with the approval of the Secretary, is hereby authorized to make all needful rules and regulations for the enforcement of the provisions of this act.

In pursuance of the foregoing provision of law, article 443 of regulations 45 is hereby amended to read as follows:

Art. 443. Extension of time by collector.—It is important that the taxpayer render before the return due date a return as complete and final as it is possible for him to prepare. However, in cases of sickness or absence collectors are authorized to grant an extension of not exceeding 30 days where, in their judgment, such further time is actually required for the making of an accurate return. (See article 1002.) The application for such extension must be made prior to the expiration of the period for which the extension is desired. The absence or sickness of one or more officers of a corporation at the time the return is required to be filed will not bc accepted as a reasonable cause for failure to file the return within the prescribed time unless it is satisfactorily shown that there were no other principal officers available and sufficiently informed as to the affairs of the corporation to make and verify the return. As a condition of granting an extension of time for filing a return, the collector may require the submission of a tentative return and estimate of the tax on Form 1040-T in the case of individuals, or on Form 1021-T in the case of corporations, and the payment of one-fourth of the estimated amount of tax. Where a taxpayer has filed a tentative return and has failed to file a complete return within the period of the extension requested by him, the complete return when filed is subject to penalties prescribed for delinquency. Where a tentative return has been filed and no time has been fixed within which a complete return must be filed, the collector may at any time send notice to the taxpayer to file a complete return within a period of time therein specified by him, and the taxpayer who fails to comply with such request will incur the penalties prescribed by statute for delinquency in filing a return.

Excise tax.—Articles taxable within the language of section 905 of the revenue act of 1918 are not taxable under this section if they are also subject to tax under another section of this act containing a more specific description of such articles.

Article 19 of regulations 48 which reads as follows:

Art. 19. Articles taxpaid under other acts. (a) The tax is on the sale by or for a dealer or his estate when any of the enumerated articles are sold for consumption or use, regardless of whether or not the tax under any other law, or any other tax under this act, has been previously paid on such articles. (b) Articles in respect to which the manufacturer's excise tax imposed by section 600 of the revenue act of 1917 has been paid are taxable under section 905 when sold for consumption or use by or for a dealer or his estate. (c) The tax imposed upon the manufacturer's sale of jewelry, under section 600 of the revenue act of 1917, is not a "corresponding tax" to the tax imposed by section 905 for the purpose of section 1312 of the act, is hereby amended to read as follows:

Art. 19. Articles tax paid under other acts. —(a) The tax is on the sale by or for a dealer or his estate when any of the enumerated articles are sold for consumption or use, whether or not a tax under any other law has been previously paid on such articles. (b) Articles in respect to which the manufacturer's excise tax imposed by section 600 of the revenue act of 1917 has been paid are taxable under section 905 when sold for consumption or use by or for a dealer or his estate. (c) The tax imposed upon the manufacturer's sale of jewelry, under section 600 of the revenue act of 1917, is not a "corresponding tax" to the tax imposed by section 905 for the purpose of section 1312 of the act.

Income tax.—Assessments for drainage.

Article 133 of regulations 45 is hereby amended to read as follows:

Art. 133. Taxes for local benefits.—So-called taxes, more properly assessments, paid for local benefits, such as street, sidewalk, and other like improvements, imposed because of and measured by some benefit inuring directly to the property against which the assessment is levied, do not constitute an allowable deduction from gross income. A tax is considered assessed against local benefits when the property subject to the tax is limited to the property benefited. Special assessments are not deductible, even though an incidental benefit may inure to the public welfare. The taxes deductible are those levied for the general public welfare by the proper taxing authorities at a like rate against all property in the territory over which such authorities have jurisdiction. Assesments under the statutes of California relating to irrigation and of Iowa relating to drainage, and under certain statutes of Tennessee relating to levies, are limited to property benefited, and when it is clear that the assessments are so limited, the amounts paid thereunder are not deductible as taxes. When assessments are made for the purpose of maintenance or repair of local benefits, the taxpayer may deduct the assessments paid as an expense incurred in business, if the payment of such assessments is necessary to the conduct of the business. When the assessments are made for the purpose of construing local benefits, the payments by the taxpayer are in the nature of capital expenditures and are not deductible. Where assessments are made for the purpose of both construction and maintenance or repairs, the burden is on the taxpayer to show the allocation of the amounts assessed to the different purposes. If the allocation can not be made, none of the amounts so paid is deductible.

GOVERNMENT DECISIONS.

(Continued from page 15.)

military or naval service.—If on reinstatement of insurance prior to the date of T. D. 48 W. R., while the insured is in the active military or naval service, any insured has paid an amount greater than that required by T. D. 48 W. R., to reinstate such insurance, on written application by the insured or a beneficiary, the excess of premiums paid shall be applied toward the payment of future premiums.

(2) After the insured has left the active military or naval service.—If on reinstatement of insurance prior to the date of T. D. 47 W. R., after the insured has left the active military or naval service, any insured has paid an amount greater than that required by T. D. 47 W. R., to reinstate such insurance, on written application by the insured or a beneficiary, the excess of premiums paid shall be applied toward the payment of future premiums.

Insurance—Effective Date of United States Government Life Insurance—Conversion and Cancellation or Reduction of Yearly Renewable Term Insurance for the Purpose of Conversion.—Regulation relative to the effective date of converted insurance and the effective date of the cancellation or reduction of amount of yearly renewable term insurance when converted, and applicable while the insured is in the active military or naval service.

By virtue of the authority conferred in section 13 of the war risk insurance act the following regulation is issued relative to the effective date of converted insurance and the effective date of the cancellation or reduction of amount of yearly renewable term insurance when converted and applicable while the insured is in the active military or naval service.

(1) Converted insurance (United States Government life insurance) granted under the provision of Article IV of the war risk insurance act may be applied for within 120 days after enlistment or after entrance into or employment in the active service and before discharge or resignation, without first making application for yearly renewable term insurance. Such converted insurance shall take effect as of the first day of the month following that in which application is made, provided premiums therefor are paid or alloted from the insured's pay and such allotments are effective the month in which the application for conversion is made; and in the case of death or total and permanent disability subsequent to the day such application is made and the allotment made effective and prior to the day on which the converted insurance takes effect, the insured shall be deemed to have applied for an equal amount of yearly renewable term insurance.

(2) When any person to whom yearly renewable term insurance has been granted shall, while the term insurance is in force, file with the Bureau of War Risk Insurance through military channels a written application to cancel and convert such yearly renewable term insurance, in whole or in part, and shall allot through military channels the first premium on the converted insurance, such converted insurance shall take effect as of the first day of the succeeding calendar month and the term insurance canceled and converted shall be deemed to be terminated on the day the equal amount of convrted insurance takes effect.

(3) If the premium on the amount of yearly renewable term insurance canceled and converted which would have been payable on the last day of the calendar month in which such application for cancellation and conversion is made has been paid, such premium shall be refunded to the insured by the Bureau of War Risk Insurance.

(4) The provisions of all other regulations heretofore made which conflict with the foregoing are hereby revoked.

Insurance—Reinstatement Prior To December 31, 1919.—Regulation issued relative to the reinstatement of yearly renewable term insurance granted under the provisions of the war risk insurance act, and applicable after separation from the active military or naval service.

By virtue of the authority conferred in section 13 of the war risk insurance act the following regulation is issued relative to the reinstatement of yearly renewable term insurance granted under the provisions of the war risk insurance act, and applicable after separation from the active military or naval service.

Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph 3 of T. D. 47 W. R., yearly renewable term insurance may be reinstated at any time before December 31, 1919, provided the insured is in as good heath as at the date of his discharge, or at the expiration of the grace period, whichever is the later date, and so states in his application.

Sale of Navy Department Vessels

The Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, is offering for sale the following mtorboats and yachts: Halcyon II, Margaret, Coyote, Nightingale, Sister, Maggie, and Actus. Bidding closes December 1, 1919. Offered for sale under the provisions of the acts of Congress approved March 3, 1883, and August 5, 1882; as modified by Executive Order 3021, January 7, 1919.

The Halcyon II S. P. 582, is a steam yacht, built in 1907, length 118 feet, beam 18 feet 3 inches, draft 6 feet 6 inches, 161 T gross, speed 15 knots, 500 H. P., has a Vert., 3-exp. engine and one Seabury boiler. She is now in the First Naval District. Exact location and permission to examine may be obtained from the Commandant, First Naval District, Navy Yard, Boston, Mass. Appraised value $22,000.

The Margaret S. P. 527, is a steam yacht, built in 1899, length 146 feet, beam 21 feet, draft 11 feet, speed 12 knots, 283 T gross, 728 I. H. P., has a vertical 3-exp. engine. She is now in the Third Naval District. Exact location and permission to examine may be obtained from the Commandant, Third District, Fleet Supply Base, Twenty-ninth Street and Third Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y. Appraised value $60,000. Also radio equipment consisting of ½ KW Simon, Contract 670, No. 143, 1 audion control box CF 122 No. 50, 1 receiver type SE 143, No. 177s, 1 receiver type CN 113, 2 Telephones CW 834, 1 telephone Baldwin, 1 storage battery CU 119, 12 cells storage battery, Willard 80 AH. Good condition. Appraised value $1,900.

The Coyote S. P. 84, is a motorboat, built in 1897, length 89 feet, 14 feet beam, draft 4 feet, speed 16 knots, 44 T gross, has two Lamb engines. She is now at Grant Park Naval Station, Chicago, Ill. Exact location and permission to examine may be obtained from the Commandant, Ninth Naval District, Naval Training Station, Great Lakes, Ill. Appraised value $1,500.

The Nightingale S. P. 523, is a motor boat, built in 1917, length 45 feet 2 inches, beam 9 feet 11 inches, draft 2 feet, speed 10-14 knots, 120 H. P. 14 tons, has a 6-cylinder engine. She is now at. Bakers Yacht Basin, Quincy, Mass. Exact location and permission to examine may be obtained from the Commandant, First Naval District, Navy Yard, Boston, Mass. Appraised value $4,000.

The Sister S. P. 622, is a steam yacht, built in 1882, rebuilt in 1916, length 72 feet, beam 14 feet 6 inches, draft 6 feet 6 inches, speed 12 knots, 49 T gross, has a vertical inverted engine. She is now at New Orleans. Exact location and permission to examine may be obtained from the Commandant, Eighth Naval District, 905 Hibernia Bank Building, New Orleans, La. Appraised value $3,500.

The Maggie S. P. 1202, is a motorboat (houseboat), built in 1869, length 164 feet, beam 29 feet, 606 T gross. She is now at Norfolk, Va. Exact location and permission to examine may be ohtained from the Commandant, Fifth Naval District, Naval Operating Base, Hampton Roads, Va. Appraised value $9,500.

The Actus S. P. 516, is a steam yacht, built in 1907, length 120 feet, beam 15 feet speed 16 knots, 99 T gross, 450 H. P., has two 3-exp. 3-cyl. engines. She is now in the First District. Exact location and permission to examine may be obtained from the Commandant, First Naval District, Navy Yard, Boston, Mass. Appraised value $25,000.

Sale of freight lighter, motorboats and yachts Success, Kwasind, Sea Gull, and Shur. Bidding closes December 1, 1919.

The Kwasind (ex-Nokomis I) S. P. 1233, is a steam yacht, built in 1914, length 154 feet 5 inches, beam 23.6 feet, draft 9 feet 3 inches, speed 14.7 to 16 knots, 303 T gross, 1,000 H. P. She is now at New York. Exact location and permission to examine may be obtained from the Commandant, Third Naval District, Fleet Supply Base, Twenty-ninth and Third Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y. Appraised value $87,000. Also radio equipment consisting of ½ KW Marconi Commercial, 120 cycle, E-2 No. 114, 1 receiver CN 113, No. 122-Y, 1 receiver Marconi 107, 1 storage battery CU 119, 2 telephones CW 834, 1 audion control box CF 78 No. 175. Fair condition. Appraised value $1,700.

The Success S. P. 2912, is a freight lighter, built in 1909, length 64 feet, beam 16 feet, draft 5.6 feet, speed 8 miles, radius 288 miles, 30 T gross. She is now in the Third Naval District. Exact location and permission to examine may be obtained from the Commandant, Third Naval District, Fleet Supply Base, Twenty-ninth Street and Third Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y. Appraised value $7,000.

The Shur S. P. 782, is a motor patrol, built in 1906, length 70 feet, beam 12 feet 6 inches, draft 4 feet, 48 T gross, speed 12.7 knots, 160 I. H. P., has a 4-cycle, 4-cylinder Murray & Trogurtha engine. She is now in the First District. Exact location and permission to examine may be obtained from the Commandant, First Naval District, Navy Yard, Boston, Mass. Appraised value $7,000.

The Sea Gull S. P. 223, is a motorboat, built in 1910, length 78 feet, beam 10 feet 6 inches, draft 5 feet 3 inches, 38 T gross, speed 13 knots, 150 I. H. P., has a Twentieth Century engine, 4-cycle. She is now in the Fifth District. Exact location and permission to examine may be obtained from the Commandant, Fifth Naval District, Naval Operating Base, Hampton Roads, Va. Appraised value $6,000.

Sale of motorboats and yachts Hetman, Russ, Daiquiri, Estella, Admiral II, and Naushon.

The Hetman S. P. 1150, is a motorboat, built in 1917, length 60 feet, beam 10 feet, draft 1 foot 9 inches, speed 30 knots, 550-800 H. P., has two 8-cyl., 4-cyc. engines. She is now at Miami, Fla. Exact location and permission to examine may be obtained from the Commandant, Seventh Naval District, Naval Station, Key West, Fla. Appraised value $14,500.

The Russ S. P. 1151, is a motorboat, built in 1917, length 60 feet, beam 10 feet, draft 6 feet 6 inches, speed 30 knots, 550-800 H. P., has two 8-cyl., 4-cyc. engines. She is now at Miami, Fla. Exact location and perpermission to examine may be obtained from the Commandant, Seventh Naval District, Naval Station, Key West, Fla. Appraised value $14,500.

The Daiquiri S. P. 1285, is a motorboat, built in 1917, length 61 feet 4 inches, beam 10 feet 11 inches, draft 3 feet 9 inches, speed 21-25 knots, 400 I. H. P., 28 T gross, has two 8-cyl. Sterling engines. location, East Boston, Mass. Exact location and permission to examine may be obtained from the Commandant, First Naval District, Navy Yard, Boston, Mass. Appraised value $14,500.

The Estella S. P. 537, is a motorboat, built in 1912, length 52 feet, beam 8 feet 9 inches, draft 3 feet 6 inches, speed 13 knots, 60 H. P., has a 6-cyl., 4-cyc. engine. Location Bumpkin Island. Exact location and permission to examine may be obtained from the Commandant, First Naval District, Navy Yard, Boston, Mass. Appraised value $4,000.

The Admiral II S. P. 967, is a steam yacht, built in 1892, length 115 feet, beam 20 feet, draft 5 feet 5 inches, speed 12 knots, 123 T gross, 350 I. H. P., has a Compound engine. Location Boston, Mass. Exact location and permission to examine may be obtained from the Commandant, First Naval District, Navy Yard, Boston, Mass. Appraised value $18,000.

The Naushon S. P. 517, is a steam yacht, built in 1895, length 130 feet, beam 18 feet 5 inches, draft 7 feet 6 inches, speed 13 knots, 135 T gross, 500 H. P., has a 3-exp. 3-cyl. engine. Location Bensonhurst, N. Y. Exact location and permission to examine may be obtained from the Commandant, Third Naval District, Fleet Supply Base, Twenty-ninth Street and Third Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y. Appraised value $22,000.

Government Supplies For Sale

Water and Logging Carts.

The Director of Sales announces that the Surplus Property Division of the Office of the Quartermaster General of the Army is offering for sale by negotiation 94 drinking-water carts located at Chicago, Ill. It is also offering 50 logging carts, located at Chicago, at a fixed price of $70.00 each.

The water carts consist of a 160-gallon steel water tank, mounted on two wheels and equipped with a hand lever force pump used in filling the tank. Water carts of this kind were used in France for hauling drinking water to the troops. Around the platform at the rear end of the tank is a pipe fitted with a number of small faucets which were used to fill canteens. These carts are very strongly built and could be readily converted into sprinklers or plant spraying apparatus. They are made with shafts with side hitch attachment so that two horses can be used to haul them if necessary.

The carts may be inspected at the point of storage by applying to the Surplus Property Officer, Zone Supply Office, 1819 West 39th Street, Chicago, Ill. Offers may be submitted to the Surplus Property Officer, Zone Supply Office, in any of the following cities: Boston New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Newport News, Atlanta, New Orleans, San Antonio, El Paso, St. Louis, Chicago, Jeffersonville, Ind., Omaha and San Francisco.

The logging carts, offered for sale at $70.00 each, are specially designed for their designated purpose. They are built with wheels 9 feet high to permit the load to be carried beneath the axles. They are equipped with hickory tongues, chains and trip hook, double trees and neck yoke. They may be inspected by applying to the Surplus Property Officer, Zone Supply Office, 1819 West 39th Street, Chicago, Ill., and may be purchased through any of the Zone Supply Offices.

Textiles.

The Director of Sales announces that the Surplus Property Division of the Office of the Quartermaster General of the Army is offering for sale by negotiation approximately 1,700,000 yards of textiles, informal bids on which will be accepted until 12 o'clock noon on Monday, November 10, 1919, by the Zone Supply Officer in any of the following cities: Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Newport News, Atlanta, New Orleans, Chicago, Jeffersonville, Ind., St. Louis, San Antonio, El Paso, Omaha and San Francisco.

This offering is one of a number which the Surplus Property Division has planned to present to the trade in the near future, a similar offering of approximately 2,000,000 yards recently having been announced. Every offer received for these textiles will receive careful consideration, and successful bidders advised of their purchases on the day following the close of the bidding.

Future offerings will be announced from time to time and persons desiring to purchase stocks of textiles held by the Surplus Property Division are requested to communicate with the Zone Supply Officer in the nearest of the cities enumerated above and ask that their names be placed on the mailing list to receive the catalogued list of each textile offering.

The textiles on which bids will be received until noon, November 10, 1919, include Sateen, Rubberized Sateen, Duck, Convalescent Cloth, Melton Seconds, Jerkin Lining, Gauze, Jeans and Drill. Complete information relative to the yardage, manufacturer, width, weight and location of the textiles may be obtained from any of the Zone Supply Offices or from the Surplus Property Division, Munitions Building, Washington, D. C.

Steel Scrap.

The Director of Sales announces that the Ordinance Department has sold to Briggs & Turivas, Inc., of Chicago and New York, 20,000 gross tons of forgings and slug steel scrap at $24.05 per gross ton f. o. b. Pittsburgh. The Lake Railway Supply Company, of Chicago, is associated with Briggs & Turivas, Inc., in the transaction.

The War Department offered this steel scrap for sale by negotiation, and numerous offers were received from large scrap iron dealers of the country. The price obtained by the government is materially higher than the quotations on heavy melting steel scrap which prevail today in the steel market.

The War Department has a large tonnage of raw, semi-finished and finished steel, also alloys, and iron and steel scrap which it is offering for sale by negotiation. It is prepared to pass promptly on all offers made for these iron and steel stocks, and expedite delivery. Inquiries relative to these surplus stocks should give specifications of the materials desired, and should be addressed to Chairman, Ordnance Salvage Board, Ordnance Department, Munitions Building, Washington, D. C., or to the nearest of the District Ordnance Offices located throughout the counry.

Leather.

The Director of Sales announces that the quantities and grades of leather to be offered for sale at public auction by the Surplus Property Division of the Office of the Quartermaster General of the Army on November 14, 1919, at Chicago, Ill., have been changed to conform to a more recent inventory.

The revised list of offerings is as follows: Russett Harness Backs, 342,571 pounds; Russet Harness Sides, 48,758 pounds; Russet, Strap Backs, 1,361,332¼ square feet; Russet Strap Sides, 201,529 square feet; Russet Bag Sides, 105,778¼ square feet; Russet Sheepskins, 21,069¼ square feet; Russet Calfskins, 88,745 square feet; Smoked Elk Sides, 12,979¾ square feet; Latigo Backs, 18,116¾ square feet; Rawhide Calfskins, hides, 144,520¾ square feet, and Shearlings, 150,663 square feet.

None of the conditions of sale has been changed. This auction will be conducted in a manner similar to previous leather auctions held by the War Department. The sale will be begun at 10 o'clock on the morning of November 14, 1919, and will continue until the entire stock of leather offered shall have been sold. It will be held at the Zone Surplus Property Office, 1819 West 29th Street, Chicago, Ill., where samples of the leather will be on display before the opening of the sale.

The leather will be offered by tannage. The minimum quantity on which bids will be received has been fixed at 500 pieces, unless the quantity the government has to dispose of is less than that amount. Each accepted bid on a 500 piece lot will carry with it an option for the entire tannage, provided it is exercised immediately.

Cotton Linters.

The War Department authorizes publication of the following statement from the Office of the Director of Sales.

The Director of Sales announces that the War Department has entered into a contract with Ellis P. Earle, 165 Broadway, New York, N. Y., in accordance with which Mr. Earle will offer the entire surplus of cotton linters held by the War Department, approximating 700,000 bales. Mr. Earle is to offer the linters in the best market that prevails, whether it be domestic or foreign, and is to complete the disposal of the surplus within a period of 12 months, if possible.

Guided by market conditions, the War Department will, from time to time, fix prices at which the several grades of linters embraced in the surplus stock shall be sold. Mr. Earle's compensation is to be a commission of 2½ per cent of the net prices at which linters are sold at points of Government storage.

The linters embraced in the contract made with Mr. Earle consist of the following approximate quantities: 49,734 bales of bleached cotton linters; 423,441 bales of munition cotton linters; and 197,543 bales of mattress cotton linters.

These linters are now located in powder plants and approximately 500 oil mills throughout the south. The War Department has issued orders for the concentration of approximately 325,000 bales of linters at Charleston, S. C. The removal of the linters to Government storage will relieve the mills in which they are now stored and enable these mills to handle the cotton crop of the current year.

U. S. SHIPPING BOARD.

Coaling Machines and Spare Parts.

The Division of Operations, United States Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation, invites bids for the sale of coaling machines and spare parts now in storage at the Engineers' Depot, Lambert's Point, Norfolk, Va. Prospective bidders will be permitted to inspect same upon application to Mr. L. L. Leger, Purchasing Agent, Division of Operations, Flatiron Building, Norfolk, Va.

Machines and spare parts have not been put into use since their purchase by the Division of Operations and should, therefore, be in first class mechanical condition, however, their condition is not guaranteed.

Closing of Bids.

Quotations will be received until 12 o'clock noon, November 18, 1919, and will then be opened publicly in the office of the Manager, Supply Department, Washington, D. C.

Description.

Five De Mayo 40-ft. New Coaling Machines, manufactured by American Car & Foundry Co., Berwick, Pa.

One De Mayo 40-ft. New Coaling Machine, manufactured by Hirschorn, Schoenberger & Kreiger, New York City.

Two De Mayo 45-ft. Secondhand Coaling Machines, manufacturer unknown.

One De Mayo 50-ft. Secondhand Coaling Machine, manufacturer unknown.

Spare Parts For De Mayo Coaling Machine.

Twenty saw-tooth buckets, dwg., 31,030,958.
Two adjusting screws, 11,010,492.
Two adjusting screws, bronze, 21,021,027.
Two adjusting screws, c. steel, 21,021,025.
One head shaft drum, c. steel, 21,021,017.
One bott. shaft drum, c. steel, 21,021,018.
Six Hyatt R. bear. housing, c. steel, 21,021,019.
Four bot. shaft bearings, c. steel, 21,021,024.
Four head shaft bearings and caps, c. steel, 21,021,026.
Three bot. shaft bearings and gland, brass, 21,021,028.
Six motor pinions, rawhide, 21,021,033.
Six Hyatt roller brgs. Series 17,184.
One pinion shaft 2-¼ in. O, C. R. S., 11,010,392.
One head shaft, 3-¼ in. O, 11,010,394.

GRAIN-GRADE CERTIFICATES.

Offices of Federal grain supervision began on November 1, to issue "Federal Appeal Grade Certificates," in lieu of the old form of "'Grade Memorandum" in cases where appeals are taken from the determination of licensed grain inspectors. The Federal Appeal Grade Certificates are issued by grain supervisors as soon as the appeal is filed by any interested party who contests the grade assigned the grain by the licensed inspector. This certificate is ordinarily used in setting controversy as to grade between the buyer and seller. Copies are furnished by the supervisor to all interested parties. Coincident with the change in the form of the Appeal Grade Certificate, the formal findings of the Secretary of Agriculture in appeal cases will be retained with the appeal record and furnished to interested parties only upon request instead of being forwarded to the parties in all cases. The findings of the Secretary of Agriculture reciting the grade determined in the appeal are issued from Washington, and have the value of prima facie evidence as to the true grade of the grain in all United States courts.

The above-mentioned changes in connection with appeal cases are provided for in Amendment No. 12 to the Rules and Regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture under the United States Grain Standards Act. The same changes are made effective with regard to the handling of dispute cases as in connection with appeal cases, but in other respects the procedure with regard to appeals and disputes filed under this act remain as heretofore.

ARMY SUPPLIES NEEDED.

Additional, 1919, requirements of subsistence supplies for domestic consumption by the Army:

St. Louis, Mo., Zone.—4,800 cans Apple Butter, No. 3. Refer to RD 4212 Sub. 768.

Washington, D. C., Zone.—792 cans Apples, Robin Hood, small.

Atlanta, Ga., Zone.—2,900 lbs. Pears, dried; 500 cans Preserves, orange; 500 cans Preserves, quince; 4,076 cans Preserves, strawberry.

Chicago, Ill., Zone.—1,400 cans Apple Butter, small; 240 cans Preserves, cherries, No. 3; 600 cans Preserves, quince.

Boston, Mass., Zone.—240 cans *Jelly, assorted.

Baltimore, Md., Zone.—258 lbs. *Tea, orange pekoe, ½-lb. Refer to RD 4238 Sub. 775.

San Francisco, Calif., Zone.—6,000 cans Apples, No. 3; 6,000 cans Beans, lima, No. 2; 1,200 cans Clams, No. 2 cans; 6,000 cans *Coffee, Sales, 2-lb. cans; 2,400 cans Crabs, deviled, No. 2 cans; 1,200 bots. Dressing, salad, pint bottles; 600 cans Fish, finnan haddie, 2-lb.; 12,000 cans *Jelly, assorted, No. 2; 1,200 cans Loganberries, No. 10; 1,200 cans *Mincemeat, No. 2; 600 cans Paprika, 4-oz.; 600 cans Pepper, Pimento, No. 2; 600 cans Rhubarb, No. 10 cans; 600 bots. Sauce, mushrooms, 5½-oz.; 24,000 bots. Sauce, tomato catsup, pints; 4,800 cans Soap, shaving, powder; 2,400 cans Succotash, No. 2; 3,000 lbs. Sugar, brown, in sacks; 120 lbs. *Tea, Pekoe, ½-lb. packages. Note—Refer to RD 4152 Sub. 747.

San Antonio, Tex., Zone.—5,400 cans Apple Butter, small; 9,000 cans Apples, small cans; 4,800 cans Asparagus Tips; 144 pkgs. Celery Seed, 4-oz.; 1,200 cans Chicken, boneless; 4,800 jars Jelly, crab apple; 2,400 jars Jelly, quince; 2,400 cans *Mincemeat; 400 lbs. Pears, dried; 960 cans Veal Loaf, 7-oz.

Washington, D. C., Zone.—2,400 cans *Cherries, No. 3 special extra; 720 cakes Soap, Cashmere Bouquet.

Baltimore, Md., Zone.—60 cans *Coffee, Mocha and Java, 3-lb. cans.

Omaha, Nebr., Zone.—1,867 cans Apples, No. 3; 1,036 pkgs. Cocoanut, shredded. Note—Refer to RD 4210 Sub. 766.

*Samples required by Washington Office.

General Supplies Branch, Office of the Director of Purchase, Munitions Building, Potomac Park. Purchases to be made:

Commodity Branch No. 3; buyer, C. F. Stopford—100 lbs. Rubber Bands, No. 17; 63 lbs. Rubber Bands, No. 19; 5 lbs. Rubber Bands, No. 84; 15,000 boxes Fasteners, O.K., No. 1-B; 1,500 boxes Staples, Hotchkiss, No. 1; 50 boxes Staples, Hotchkiss, No. 2; 750 each Ribbons, T. W. black record, Remington; 750 each Ribbons, T. W. black record, Underwood; 25 each Ribbons, T. W. bichrome, Royal ½-inch, No. 6; 25 each Ribbons, T. W., Royal, No. 10; 216 each Ribbons, Underwood; 500 boxes Clamps, Ideal paper, No. 1; 500 boxes Clamps, Ideal paper, No. 2; 500 boxes Cloth Patches, No. 23; 500 boxes Cloth Patches, No. 24; 500 boxes Cloth Patches, No. 25; 250 boxes Crayons, lumber, blue marking; 360 boxes Fasteners, paper, O.K., No. 0; 360 boxes Fasteners, paper, O.K., No. 2; 2,500 boxes Fasteners, Hotchkiss staples, No. 1; 72 each Machines, Hotchkiss fastener, No. 2; 8,000 each Pencils, lead, black, rubber tip, No. 3; 144 each Ribbons, T. W. noiseless; 432 each Ribbons, T. W. Oliver, black record; 720 each Ribbons, T. W. Remington, red and black record; 288 each Ribbons, T. W. Royal, red and black record; 720 each Ribbons, T. W. Underwood, red and black record; 216 sets Tabs, index, Prudens, No. 64; 216 bots. Varnish, Mimeograph, black, 2-oz. bottles; 200 boxes Clips, paper, Ideal, No. 2; 1,500 boxes Clips, paper, "Modern", No. 1; 1,500 boxes Clips, paper, "Modern", No. 2; 100 boxes Clips, paper, "Ring", No. 2; 600 bots. Erasing Fluid; 200 each Desk Pads, 19x24 inches, stiff backs, leather corners; 72 each Ribbons, T. W. Monarch, black record; 1,200 each Ribbons, T. W. Remington, black record; 500 each Ribbons, T. W. Remington, black and red record; 400 each Ribbons, T. W. Underwood, black record; 600 each Ribbons, T. W. Underwood, red and black record; 1,000 bots. Dermax, stencil, 1-pt. bottles; 150 gross Pens, steel, 048 or equal; 100 gross Pens, steel, 531 or equal; 100 gross Pens, steel, 128 or equal.

Commodity Branch No. 2; buyer, W. B. Mitchell—2,472 each Mops, oil, floor, polish.

Commodity Branch No. 3; buyer, A. E. Kessler—1,000 quires Paper, Kraft, wrapping, 24 x36; 1,000 quires Paper, stencil, size 16; 50 quires Paper, stencil, dermatype No. 760, A. B. Dick or equal; 50 quires Paper, stenciling, 18x36.

Commodity Branch No. 2; buyer, D. W. Jasper—12 each Ladders, extension, single, 22 ft.

Commodity Branch No. 2; buyer, W. B. Mitchell—200 each Baskets, coal.

Commodity Branch No. 3; buyer, Lieut. H. A. Clemetsen—610,000 each Tags, metal, with washer, for marking web equipment.

Commodity Branch No. 3; buyer, W. C. Darby—72 cans Ink, Hectograph, black, lb. cans; 288 each Silk, Mimeograph, perforating, No. 226, size 8½x14.

Production of Lead and Zinc Pigments

The accompanying table shows the quantity and value of lead and zinc pigments of domestic manufacture sold in the United States in 1917 and 1918, according to figures compiled by the United States Geological Survey, Department of the Interior.

The pigments manufactured from pig lead, which are white lead, red lead, orange mineral, and litharge, show a decrease in average price per ton in 1918, with the exception of white lead in oil, which shows an increase of 3 per cent, or $6.40 per ton, in 1918. This increase is doubtless due to the advance in price of linseed oil.

Though the quantity of lithopone sold in 1918 decreased 2 per cent, its value increased almost 7 per cent.

The total quantity of pigments sold and their total value varied but little during the two years. The difference, however, between the years 1916 and 1917 was more marked, the increase in quantity in 1917 having been 12,479 tons, and the increase in value $10,666,637 over that for the preceding year.

Lead and Zinc Pigments Marketed in the United States, 1917-18.

Pigment.	1917. Quantity (short tons).	1917. Value.	1918. Quantity (short tons).	1918. Value.
White lead:				
In oil	87,331	$17,608,967	82,799	$17,224,480
Dry	27,869	4,920,864	20,089	3,542,368
Red lead and orange mineral	25,478	5,523,018	30,069	5,928,597
Litharge	44,102	8,611,074	48,874	8,825,724
Zinx oxide, Leaded zinc, Sublimated lead	140,636	26,972,137	135,746	26,608,850
Lithopone	63,713	7,406,896	62,403	7,464,596
	389,129	$71,042,956	379,980	$69,594,615

LOADING OF GRAIN IN WEST.

The Railroad Administration states that progress is being made in connection with grain loading in Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas, Nebraska and Colorado, where conditions have necessitated extra attention because of some of the wheat being on the ground.

Reports as of the 3d of November, indicate that 127 more cars of grain and grain products were loaded in that week in the territory mentioned than the average for the week ended October 28, there having been a steady increase in the loading of grain each day since that time. This increase is divided—Kansas 71 cars, Nebraska 27 cars, Oklahoma 22 cars and Texas 11 cars—with just enough decrease in other States to make the net gain 127 cars. In the five states mentioned the amount of grain on the ground decreased 359,000 bushels between October 28 and November 3.

Arrangements have been made as a result of special attention paid to this situation whereby 125 cars suitable for grain loading will be turned over to the railroads at Kansas City within 24 hours to be sent out for grain loading, this performance to be continued tomorrow and suitable grain box cars to be delivered thereafter whenever available. This process does not have any effect on the loading at Kansas City.

In addition to the efforts being put forward on the Santa Fe Railroad, the Rock Island and Missouri Pacific Realroads are specializing on forwarding grain cars west from Kansas City.

All the railroads in the territory are being checked closely for misuse of grain cars at freight houses and railroads are co-operating by fixing all cars which can be made fit for grain with light repairs and ordering them forwarded to the Kansas, Texas and Oklahoma territory instead of using them promiscuously.

With particular reference to the Plains Division of the Santa Fe Railroad in Texas where there has been particular difficulty, there were 42 cars of grain loaded on November 4, 44 cars on November 5, and 75 cars placed on the Division for future use. This loading compares with an average of 10 cars daily for the period October 20 to 30. This loading is expected to be increased from now on.

GRAIN LICENSES REVOKED.

The United States Wheat Director announced that the licenses of the following are revoked until further notice for failure to file reports, as required, with the United States Grain Corporation and for disregarding official communications from the office of the Wheat Director in Washington, D. C., as well as from the zone agent, Mr. D. F. Piazzek, Kansas City, Mo.:

Oktaha & Company, Oktaha, Okla.

C. F. Lair, Watova, Okla.

H. A. Wolkkuhl, Lenexa, Kans.

American Coal and Grain Company, Amarillo, Tex.

Blackstock, Allen & Clark, Temple, Okla.

DIRECTOR OF STORAGE.

Col. O. G. Collins, Q. M. C., is designated as director of storage, vice Col. Williams Grove, Q. M. C., hereby relieved.

REQUESTS FOR SEALED PROPOSALS

War Department.

Construction Division.

Bids will be received for lumber as per attached schedule: 7,000 ft. 1 x 8, 12 to 16, No. 3 N. C. pine, S2S and T&G; 8,000 ft. 1 x 10, 12 to 16, No. 3 N. C. pine, S2S and T&G; 15,000 ft. 1 x 12, 12 to 16, No. 3 N. C. pine, S2S and T&G; 10,000 ft. ½ x 8, 12 to 16, No. 3 N. C. pine, S1S and T&G; 15,000 ft. ½ x 10, 12 to 16, No. 3 N. C. pine, S1S and T&G; 25,000 ft. ½ x 12, 12 to 16, No. 3 N. C. pine, S1S and T&G; 60,000 ft. 1 x 12, 14 and 16, white pine, No. 3 common, S4S, 75 per cent to be 16 ft. long.

1,500 ft. 4-conductor, rubber-insulated, lead-covered cable. To be No. 14 solid conductor copper wire, each strand insulated with N. E. C. thickness of rubber containing 30 per cent pure rubber in the matrix. Strands to be carefully taped together in circular form and covered with 1-16 in. lead sheath containing 1 per cent tin. Cable shall be tested with 1,000 volts A. C. applied between conductors and from each conductor to lead sheath; to be shipped in one piece.

Wire: 5,000 ft. No. 16 B. & S. reinforced drop cord; 2,000 ft. No. 10 B. & S. R. C. S. B. stranded single cond. wire; 5,000 ft. No. 12 B. & S. R. C. S. B. solid single cond. wire; 2,000 ft. No. 19 B. & S. braided and twisted-pair telephone wire. The above in accordance with N. E. Code Standards. Quote net price per 1,000 ft.

6,215 pieces lumber, Douglas fir, caulking edges S4S, full size, viz: 1,672 pieces 3½ ft. x 5 ft. x 16 in.; 1,440 pieces 3½ ft. x 5 ft. x 18 in.; 2,352 pieces 3½ ft. x 5 ft. x 22 in.; 360 pieces 3½ ft. x 5 ft. x 24 in.; 8 pieces 3½ ft. x 18 ft. x 12 in.; 28 pieces 3½ ft. x 16 ft. x 18 in.; 33 pieces 3½ ft. x 14 ft. x 18 in.; 14 pieces 3½ ft. x 12 ft. x 22 in.; 4 pieces 4 ft. x 12 ft. x 14 in.; 3 pieces 4 ft. x 16 ft. x 16 in.; 48 pieces 3½ ft. x 8 ft. x 18 in.

Office of the Construction Division of the Army.

Bids will be received for furnishing lumber: 16,500 pieces 2 x 10, 20 rgh. No. 1 common yellow pine. Alternate bids: 33,000 pieces 2 x 10, 12 rgh. No. 1 common yellow pine, or 16,500 pieces 2 x 10, 10 rgh. No. 1 common yellow pine; 16,500 pieces 2 x 10, 14 rgh. No. 1 common yellow pine.

Transformers: 37½ K. V. A. 60-cycle, 2,200-volt primary, 110-220-volt secondary transformers, complete with oil, hanger irons and primary fuses.

Motor: 30 H. P., 3 phase, 60 cycle, 220 volt, 850 R. P. M., squirrel cage vertical induction motor, rated on 50 degree C full load temperature rise, complete with automatic float control and auto starter.

White pine lumber, dry: 150,000 ft. 1 x 8, 12 to 16 "D" stock rgh.; 150,000 ft. 1 x 10, 12 to 16 "D" stock rgh. Must be cut to surface 13-16.

General Supplies Branch.

Bids will be received for: Commodity Branch No. 3. Buyer, A. E. Kessler.

Index cards, white, plain, size 3 x 5 in., 225,000 each.

Index cards, salmon, plain, size 3 x 5 in., 50,000 each.

Index cards, blue, plain, size 5 x 8 in., 50,000 each.

Cardboard, railroad, white, size 8⅞ x 8⅞ in., 4 ply, 5,000 sheets.

Cardboard, bristol, manila color, size 22½ x 28½ in., 500 sheets.

Cardboard, red, size 22½ x 28½ in., 500 sheets.

Binders, L. L., 9½ x 6 in., 3 1-in. rings, 18 each.

Binders, L. L., 11 x 8½ in., 3 1-in. rings, 24 each.

Fillers, L. L., 8½ in. x 6 in., 4,500 sheets.

Fillers, L. L., 11 x 8½ in., 6,000 sheets.

Binders, L. L., "Common Sense" No. 126, 48 each.

Binders, L. L., "Common Sense" No. 129, 48 each.

Binders, L. L., "Common Sense" No. 133½, 48 each.

Binders, memo. pocket, L. L., 3¼-in. rings, 250 binders. 250 sets fillers, 48 leaves to the filler, size 3 x 5 in.; 250 indexes, 3 x 5 in. to fit binder above; complete.

Binders, 11 x 8½ in., 25 each.

Binders, L. L., 3 x 5 in., 3 ¼-in. rings, 250 each.

Binders, L. L., 11 x 8½ in., 250 each.

Refills for L. L. binders, 3 x 5 in., 288 sets.

Refills, 3 hold, 8½ in. x 5½ in., L. L., side opening, 288 sets.

Binders, L. L., 11 x 8½ in., 3 1-in. rings, 120 each.

Binders, Style A. Kalamazoo 4½ in. x 9 in., 52 each.

Fillers, 3 x 5 in., 48 leaves to set, 3-hole, 400 sets.

Fillers, triplicating, for pencil, size 5¾ x 8⅜ in. sheets approx., 288 each.

Binders, L. L., sheet size 9½ x 6 in., 3 1-in. rings, 300 each.

Binders, post, 26 in. long, wide 16 in., 4 in. thick, 8 each.

Binders, L. L., letter size, 11 x 8½, 3 1-in. rings, 500 each.

Fillers, plain, 11 x 8½ in., 1,000 each.

Fillers, 11 x 8½ in., 675 each.

Indexes, A-Z, 11 x 8½ in., 500 sets.

Binders, L. L., 8½ in. x 11 in., 3 1-in. rings, 200 each.

Fillers, plain, size 8½ x 11 in., 400 sets.

Fillers, 8½ x 11 in., 325 sets.

Indexes, A-Z, canvas, 200 sets.

Binders, L. L., legal size, side opening, 14 x 8½ in., 4 1-in. rings, 150 each.

Fillers, plain, 14 x 8½ in., 150 sets.

Fillers, 14 x 8½ in., 150 sets.

Binders, L. L., 8½ x 14 in., 3 1-in. rings, 100 each.

Fillers, plain, 8½ x 14 in., 100 sets.

Fillers, legal size, end opening, 8½ x 14 in., 100 sets.

Indexes, A-Z, to fit No. 1703, I. P. binder, 100 sets.

Indexes, 9½ x 6 in., 3 1-in. rings, 250 sets.

Commodity Branch No. 1. Buyer, C. P. Abdill. Boards, stove, 36 x 36 in., 150 each.

Commodity Branch No. 2. Buyer, W. B. Mitchell. Baskets, wire, for washing dishes, 24 each.

Commodity Branch No. 2. Buyer, D. W. Jasper. Brooms, steel, wire, 36 each.

Commodity Branch No. 3. Buyer, A. E. Kessler. Paper, waterproof, kraft, 32 x 48 in., 32 quires; paper, baling, heavy, 32 x 48 in., 50 reams.

Commodity Branch No. 2. Buyer, W. B. Mitchell. Butcher saw blades, 2,790 each.

Commodity Branch No. 1. Buyer, C. P. Abdill. Stovepipe joints, 6 in., 12,000 each.

Commodity Branch No. 2. Buyer, D. W. Jasper. Brushes, nail.

Medical and Hospital Supplies Division.

Bids will be received for: Sterilizer, for dressings; high pressure; sterilizing chamber 20 x 48 in., equipped for gas heating. Similar to Scanlan-Morris Co.'s No. 9. Catalog No. A420.

Sterilizers, Freas electric, for temperatures up to 175 deg. C., heating plates wound for 600 watts, inside dimensions 14 x 17 x 18 in.; mounted on heavy iron base with legs; total height about 5 ft.; for use on 110 volts, alternating or direct current.

Office of Chief of Engineers.

Bids will be received for the following surveying supplies:

Twelve books, "Azimuth," by Hosner; published by John Wiley & Sons, New York.

Six indicators, frameless, glass with one hair line for duplex slide rules No. 4087 T, as described on page No. 307, A., K. & E. Co.'s catalog, 35th edition.

Twelve indicators, frameless, glass with one hair line for stadia slide rules No. 4100, as described on page No. 307, A., K. & E. Co.'s catalog, 35th edition.

Six curves, irregular, Xylonite type, Alteneder No. 2,918, No. 1.

Six curves, irregular, Xylonite type, Alteneder No. 2,918, No. 16.

Three dividers, hair spring, 5-in. type, Alteneder No. 1,423.

Three pens, railroad, center adjustment, 5-in. type, Alteneder No. 1,625.

Six pens, ruling 4¼-in. type, Alteneder No. 1,600.

Six pens, ruling 5-in. type, Alteneder No. 1,602.

Six pens, ruling 5½-in. type, Alteneder No. 1,604.

Six pens, swivel curve, 4¾-in. type, Alteneder No. 1,645.

Twelve tables, Traverse (Gurden) Book 43, page 545, K. & E. Co.'s catalog, 35th edition.

Twenty vials, front plate, level.

Twenty vials, side level.

Note.—The type and make of article shall be specified.

Twenty-four brushes, red sable, No. 00; No. 3.121 K. & E. Co.'s catalog, 35th edition, or equal.

Twelve brushes, red sable, No. 16; No. 3,121, K. & E. Co.'s catalog, 35th edition, or equal.

Mapping Supplies.

Twelve brushes, red sable, No. 8; No. 3,121, K. & E. Co.'s catalog, 35th edition, or equal.

Twelve pans, full color water, burnt Sienna, Winsor & Newtons, No. 2,920, K. & E. Co.'s catalog, 35th edition, or equal.

Six pans, full, color water, emerald green, Winsor & Newtons, No. 2,920, K. & E. Co.'s catalog, 35th edition, or equal.

Six pans, full, color water, Chinese white, Winsor & Newtons, No. 2,920, K. & E. Co.'s catalog, or equal.

Six water color, liquid, Chinese white, Winsor & Newtons, K. & E. Co.'s catalog, No. 2,960, 35th edition, or equal.

Twelve Lanterns, "Quick-Lite," No. Q.-L. 327 of The Coleman Lamp Co., Toledo, Ohio, or equal.

One liner, section, Booth patent, No. 1,160, K. & E. Co.'s catalog, 35th edition, or equal.

One hundred forty-four mantels, "Coleman Junior Mantel," of The Coleman Lamp Co., Toledo, Ohio, or equal.

One roll paper, smooth manilla XXX 54 in. wide, No. 40, K. & E. Co.'s catalog, 35th edition, or equal.

Twelve cards pens, Crowquill, "Gillotts" No. 659, No. 3,210, K. & E. Co.'s catalog, 35th edition, or equal.

Twelve cards pens, Crowquill, "Gillotts" No. 850, No. 3,211, K. & E. Co.'s catalog, 35th edition, or equal.

Twenty-four cards pens, drawing and lettering, "Dietzgens" No. 3,441, or equal.

Twelve cards pens, lithographic, "Gillotts" No. 290, No. 3,212, K. & E. Co.'s catalog, 35th edition, or equal.

Twelve cards pens, mapping, "Gillotts" No. 291, No. 3,218, K. & E. Co.'s catalog, 35th edition, or equal.

Two rules, parallel, hard rubber, No. 1,922, K. & E. Co.'s catalog, 35th edition, or equal.

Twelve rules, stadia, slide 10-in., No. 4,100, K. & E. Co.'s catalog, 35th edition, or equal.

Two scales, 2 bevel, flat, white edge, 12-in. graduated on one edge so that when laid on 3-in.-to-a-mile map the distance can be read in meters, the other edge graduated to read in meters for a 6-in.-to-mile map. Sketch will be furnished the successful bidder.

Thirty-six scales, chain, flat, 2 bevel, white edge, 12-in. graduated on edge to read distance in feet when laid on a 6-in.-to-mile map, the other edge graduated to read in feet when laid on a 3-in.-to-mile map. Sketch will be furnished the successful bidder.

Sixty scales, same as above, 6 in. long.

Fifty straight edges, 42 in., No. 2,250, K. & E. Co.'s catalog, 35th edition, or equal.

Note.—The type and make of article shall be specified.

Switchboard feeder panels.

Rubber insulated cable, lead covered and armored.

Clothing and Equipage Division.

Bids will be received for furnishing:

Two thousand four hundred union suits, sizes 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46.

Seven hundred and fifty pairs officers' cordovan dress shoes, sizes 6, 6½, 7, 7½, 8, 8½, 9, 9½, 10, 10½.

Fifty brief cases—tan or russet, soft cowhide.

Fifty brief cases—tan calf—two pockets.

Seven hundred and ninty-two collars, white, military, linen.

One thousand five hundred collars, stocks, military, white.

Four hundred and eighty collars, stocks, military, khaki.

Sixty white felt, wool sheets, ½ x 36 x 26 in.

Six hundred yds. black wiggin, 33 to 34 in. wide.

One thousand six hundred and eighty yds. suiting, men's woolen.

Five hundred and twenty-seven officers' service caps, sizes 6¾, 6⅞, 7, 7⅛, 7¼, 7⅜, 7½, 7⅝, 7¾.

One thousand four hundred and forty-five 1-lb. cones cotton thread, O. D., size 0.

REQUESTS FOR SEALED PROPOSALS

One thousand two hundred pajamas, cotton sizes A-180, B-420, C-420, D-180.

One hundred thousand mattresses.

Motor and Vehicles Division.

Bids will be received for:

Six thousand 33 x 4-in. skid chains.

One thousand 36 x 6-in. skid chains.

Five hundred 38 x 7-in. skid chains.

Nine thousand four hundred 4-in. cross chains.

Eight thousand 5-in. cross chains.

Three thousand one hundred 6-in. cross chains.

One thousand seven hundred 7-in. cross chains.

34 x 4½-in. S. S. rims and parts for G. M. C. as follows: Felloe bolts, 24,920; rim bases, 3,560; Felloe bands, 448; split side rings, 7,120; endless side rings, 1,262; clamping rings, 3,560; clamping nuts, 21,360; driving studs, 49,840.

Ordnance 3-ton Militor, model 1918, 4-wheel drive, 2-wheel steer, truck chassis; quantity, 75.

Bus, school of form 20 to 25 capacity, steel tires; quantity, 1.

Wheels for Wagonette Sarven patent, No. 33 "A" grade, F-10 flange, 3 ft. 2 in. for fronts and 4 ft. 2 in. high for rears. Rims 1⅝ in., tread 1⅞ in. deep, riveted, tire 1⅝ x ½ in. round edge steel. Fronts, 15; rears, 15.

The following delivery wagon parts to be furnished according to specifications J-92. All wood parts to be given one good coat of linseed oil: Bed axle, front, 2; bed axle, hind, 2; brake, complete, 1; cushion seat, 2.

Fifty thousand 28 x 3-in. N. S. fabric clincher casings.

Approximately 51,500 33 x 4-in. cord casings, N. S. S. S.

Two hundred 34 x 3½-in. solid P. O. tires.

One thousand three hundred 36 x 4-in. solid P. O. tires.

Three thousand five hundred 36 x 5-in. solid P. O. tires.

Twelve thousand 40 x 6-in. solid P. O. tires.

Twenty thousand 3-A-15 amperes glass automobile fuses.

Eighty-three thousand three hundred and thirty-five 28 x 3-in. grey tubes, butt end.

Rims and parts for 1-ton model White truck: Felloe bolts, 3,900; rim bases, 760; Felloe bands, 120; split side rings, 1,600; endless side rings, 260; clamping rings, 760; clamping nuts, 4,380; driving studs, 6,600.

Bulbs for auto electric light as follows: Mazda, 175-12-16 V. 16 CP. SC. G. 16, ½ clear, 11,940; Mazda, 67-12-16 V. 2 CP. SC. G. 6, clear, 11,940; Mazda, 178-12-16 V. 24 CP. DC. G. 16, ½ clear, 500; Mazda, 90-12-16 V. 6 CP. DC. G. 8, clear, 500; Mazda, 68-12-16 V. 3 CP. DC. G. 6, clear, 500; Mazda, 167-6-8 V. 18 CP. SC. G. 16, ½ clear, 1,855; Mazda, 81-6-8 V. 5 CP. SC. G. 8, clear, 3,830; Mazda, 61-3-4 V. 2 CP. SC. G. 6, clear, 1,855; Mazda, 63-6-8 V. 2 CP. SC. G. 6, clear, 3,750; Mazda, 83-6-8 V. 7 CP. SC. G. 8, clear, 940; Mazda, 129-6-8 V. 21 CP. SC. G. 12, clear, 2,000.

Asbestos brake lining for Harley-Davidson motorcycles, ⅞ x 7-32-in., 15,000.

33 x 4-in. grey tubes, 75,500.

M. and E. M. Branch, Regular Supplies Division.

Bids will be received for:

Item 1.—8 floor grinders, electric driven, direct connected motor (110 volt, direct current, 2 H. P., 1,800 R. P. M.). This grinder to be complete, similar and equal to No. 5. F. W. D., page 9, catalog of the Hisey-Wolf Machine Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.

To be equipped as follows: 2 12 x 1½ x 1 grinding wheels; 2 adjustable steel wheel guards; detachable water pot; detachable tool tray.

Item 1.—6 staffs, balance, Waltham U grade, No. 1364.

Item 2.—6 staffs, balance, Waltham U grade, No. 1365.

Item 3.—6 staffs, balance, Waltham A grade, No. 1703.

Item 4.—6 staffs, balance, Waltham A grade, No. 1708-A.

Item 76.—6 jewels, Illinois, Os foot.

Item 77.—2 cabinets, material, 50 bottle.

Automatic motor starter reinforced electrical table, 8 ft. long with suitable attaching ends.

Enclosed fuse block, fitted with fuses.

Two extra cartridge fuses.

Item 2.—3 floor grinders, same as Item 1, except that motor is to be 110 volt, alternating current, 60 cycle, single phase, 2 H. P., 1,750 R. P. M.

Item 3.—1 floor grinder, same as Item 1, except that motor is to be 110 volt, alternating current, 60 cycle, three phase, 2 H. P., 1,750 R. P. M.

Item 1.—Battery, Ironclad, complete 24 cell MVY, assembled in four 6-cell trays.

Item 1.—75 blocks, connecting, W. E. Co., 6D, 21 pr., or equal.

Item 2.—200 blocks, connecting, W. E. Co., 12B, 3 pr. w. cover, or equal.

Item 3.—2,000 blocks, protector, carbon, W. E. Co., No. 1, or equal.

Item 4.—20 blocks, connecting, W. E., 6B, 10 pr., or equal.

Item 72.—100 tips, cord, W. E. Co., No. 71, or equal.

Item 73.—1,000 tubes, porcelain, ⅜ in. x 6 in.

Item 74.—750 ft. cable S. & C. covered, lead, sheath, 10 pr., No. 22 gauge.

Item 75.—1,000 ft. cable, S. & C. covered, lead sheath, 100 pr., No. 22 gauge.

Item 6.—100 bolts, guy, rock, G. I., Hubbard, 7545, or equal.

Item 7.—100 braces, back, G. I. 1¾ in. x ⅝ in., ⅛ in. x 9 ft. 2 in. Hubbard, 745, or equal.

Item 8.—1,000 brackets, house, Hubbard, 9200, or equal.

Item 9.—500 brackets, iron, for lance poles.

Item 10.—500 Brackets, transportation, 3 point, Hubbard, 437, or equal.

Item 12.—200 bushings, metal molding, wire mold.

Item 16.—1,000 ft. cable, lead covered, paper insulated, 300 pr.

Item 17.—2,500 ft. cable, power, S. C. type 601.

Item 18.—1,000 ft. cable, power, S. C. type 604.

Item 19.—1,500 ft. cable, power, S. C. type 613.

Item 20.—100 ft. cable, switchboard, W. E. Co. 74, 10 pr., 22 gauge, or equal.

Item 21.—500 ft. clamps, cable, long saut, No. 000.

Item 22.—1,000 ft. clamps, cable, long saut, 00.

Item 23.—500 ft. clamps, cable, combination, No. 1.

Item 24.—500 ft. clamps, cable, combination, No. 2 A.

Item 25.—500 ft. clamps, cable, combination, No. 3 A.

Item 26.—500 ft. clamps, ground, Blackburn A 1, or equal.

Item 27.—500 ft. clamps, suspension, 1 bolt, Hubbard, 8901, or equal.

Item 28.—5,000 ft. clips, metal moulding, Wiremold.

Item 29.—5,000 conduit, creosoted, pump log, wood 4½x4½ inches.

Item 32.—1250 cross-arms, 2 pin, standard telephone fir, for 1¼-inch pins.

Item 35.—500 fasteners, cord, W. E. Co., No. 9, or equal.

Item 38.—1,000 insulators, glass, No. 50, 2-piece transposition.

Item 39.—5,000 ft. loom, circular, ⅜ inch.

Item 40.—2,500 ft. moulding, metal, wiremold.

Item 46.—1,000 rings, bridle, G. I., 1¼-inch machine screw threads, W. E. Co., size M, or equal.

Item 48a.—25 rollers, cable.

Item 50.—2,500 sleeves, copper, splicing, for No. 14 B. & S. wire.

Item 51.—5,000 sleeves, iron, splicing, for No. 9 BWG wire.

Item 52.—1,000 sleeves, iron, splicing, for No. 12 BWG wire.

Item 53.—4,000 sleeves, iron, splicing, for No. 14 BWG wire.

1,500 ft. cable, lead covered (pure lead sheath), Type F, 15-pair, conductors No. 22 B. & S., double silk and single cotton insulation covering on pair colored white and red white. Mean outside diameter ½ inch, thickness of sheath 3-64 inch.

15 ft. cable, lead covered (pure lead sheath), Type F, 75-pair, conductors No. 22 B. & S., double silk and single cotton insulation covering on pair colored white and red white. Mean outside diameter 15-16 inch, thickness of sheath 1-16 inch.

100 ft. conduit, 1-inch loricated.

6 each condulet unions, 1-inch; Crouse-Hinds Cat. UN33, or equal.

Office Chief Signal Office.

Bids will be received for:

4 frames, distributing, 400 pair each, equipped with heat coils, fuses and carbon block arresters.

1 frame, distributing, 1,000 pair, equipped with heat coils, fuses and carbon block arresters.

1,500 balloons, pilot, rubber, red, 9-inch.

2 towers, 100 ft., for radio station, as per Spec. No. 598. Note—Spec. No. 598 was originally prepared for 200 and 300-ft. towers. This proposal calls for 100-ft. towers, and in this proposal Spec. No. 598 is amended so that height of towers shall be 100 ft.

1 antenna equipment, consisting of the following material (indicated on RL-D-3141, RL-D-3142 and Spec. 416: 700 ft. flexible cable, galv. iron, ½-inch diam.; 36 thimbles, score, galv. iron, ¼-inch size; 4 blocks, steel, 4-inch, with two eyes, steel pulley for ½-inch rope; 200 ft. rope, wire, ¼-inch diam., bronze; 500 ft. guy line, tarred hemp, 18 thd., well tarred; 1 lb. seizing wire, copper, No. 14 B. & S. gauge; 3,000 ft. wire, silicon bronze, Type W-27, Spec. 416; 48 shackles, galv. iron, ¼-inch size; 50 connectors, McIntyre, copper, RL-D-3142; 12 bolt and nut, wrought iron, ⅜x1¼ inch, std.; 20 eye bolts, steel, drop forged, RL-D-3142; 10 safety strain insulators, electrose, RL-D-3142; 8 column insulator, electrose, RL-D-3142; 4 connector strips, copper, RL-D-3142; 4 bands, 2-inch diam., steel (5), RL-D-3142; 8 bands, 2½-inch diam., steel (4), RL-D-3142; 1 spreader, spruce (3), RL-D-3142; 1 spreader, spruce, (2), RL-D-3142; 2 spreader, spruce (1), RL-D-3142.

Paints Section, Raw Materials Branch.

Bids invited until November 20 for:

1,750 lbs. Aluminum Bronze Powder—Spec. RM 417. In 5-lb. containers. Price F.O.B. Port Clinton, Ohio.

10 gals. Asphaltum Varnish—Spec. RM 462 x1. In 1-gal. cans.

60 gals. Red Lead Asbestine Paint—Spec. RM 443. In 1-gal. cans.

150 gals. Olive Drab Paint—W. D. Spec. 28 of May 7, 1918. In 1-gal. cans.

100 gals. Asphaltum Varnish—Spec. RM 462x1. In 5-gal. cans. Price F.O.B. San Francisco, Calif.

50 gals. Asphaltum Varnish—Spec. RM 462 x1. In 1-gal. cans.

15 gals. Orange Shellac Varnish—Spec. No. RM 462x4. In 1-gal. cans. Price F.O.B. Stithton, Ky.

75 gals. Varnish—Spec. No. RM 462. In 5-gal. cans.

500 lbs. Chrome Yellow in Oil—Spec No. RM 429. In 25-lb. cans. Price F.O.B. Philadelphia, Pa.

1,500 lbs. Ochre in Oil—Spec. No. RM 430. In 25-lb. cans.

5 bbls. White Calcimine—Spec. No. RM 454. In 350-lbs. wood barrels.

2,500 lbs. Putty—Spec. No. RM 476. In 100-lb. containers.

2,000 gals. Volatile Mineral Spirits—Spec. No. RM 408. In 50-gal. wood barrels. Price F.O.B. San Antonio, Texas.

500 gals. Turpentine—Spec. No. RM 409. In 50-gal. wood barrels.

200 gals. Dressing, Auto Top—In 5-gal. cans. Bidders to submit two one-pint samples of material offered. Price F.O.B. Baltimore, Md.

200 gals. Burnt Umber in Oil—Spec. No. RM 431. In 5-lb. cans.

500 lbs. Ochre in Oil—Spec. No. RM 430. In 5-lb. cans. Price F.O.B. Camp Grant, Ill.

50 gals. Black Camouflage Paint—Spec. No. RM 455x1. In 1-gal. cans. Price F.O.B. San Francisco, Calif.

100 gals. Cream Camouflage Paint—Spec. No. RM 455, shade 501. In 1-gal. cans.

100 gals. Green Camouflage Paint—Spec. No. RM 455, shade 505. In 1-gal. cans.

100 gals. Yellow Camouflage Paint—Spec. No. RM 455, shade 503. In 1-gal. cans.

100 gals. Vermilion Projectile Paint—Spec. No. RM 456, shade 511. In 1-gal. cans.

100 gals. Yellow Projectile Paint—Spec. No. RM 456, shade 504. In 1-gal. cans.

100 gals. Blue Projectile Paint—Spec. No. RM 456, shade 516. In 1-gal. cans.

100 gals. Green Projectile Paint—Spec. No. RM 456, shade 505. In 1-gal. cans.

100 gals. Light Olive Green Projectile Paint

REQUESTS FOR SEALED PROPOSALS

—Spec. No. RM 456, shade 507. In 1-gal. cans.

100 gals. Blue Gray Projectile Paint—Spec. No. RM 456, shade 510. In 1-gal. cans.

100 gals. Warm Gray Projectile Paint—Spec. No. RM 456, shade 502. In 1-gal. cans.

100 gals. White Projectile Paint—Spec. No. RM 456. In 1-gal. cans.

100 gals. Black Projectile Paint—Spec. No. RM 456x1. In 1-gal. cans.

2,000 cans Concentrated Lye—Specification: To be a white caustic soda, in coarse powder, and show on analysis not less than 90 per cent of sodium hydroxide (NaOH), and be put up in new, strong, and well-sealed metal cans, containing 16 ounces each, net, 100 cans to the box.

9,800 qts. Furniture Polish—In 1-qt. cans. Price F.O.B. New York City.

600 bots. Furniture Polish—In 16-ounce bottles. Price F.O.B. St. Louis, Mo.

156 bots. Furniture Polish—In 16-ounce bottles. Price F.O.B. Omaha, Nebr.

5,000 cans Concentrated Lye—Specification: To be a white caustic soda, in coarse powder, and show on analysis, not less than 90 per cent of sodium hydroxide (NaOH). In No. 2 (approx. 16-oz.) well-sealed metal cans.

Zone General Supply Depot, Fort Mason, San Francisco, Calif.

Bids will be received until November 13 for furnishing:

67108 (Ex. E) Schofield Barracks, H. T.

11 carboys Electrolyte, 1210 degrees specific gravity. In 10-gal. carboy; approximately 120 lbs. to carboy; price to include carboy; securely packed for ocean shipment.

2 gals. Acetone, in 2-gal. boxed demijohn, securely packed for ocean shipment. Price to include demijohn.

100 lbs. Paraffine, wax, refined, hard, in 1-lb. cakes.

10 lbs. Solder, resin core, wire, on 1-lb. spools. Bidder to state brand.

13-ROTC-738 Ext. "A", Palo Alto, Cal.

100 lbs. Grease, cup, No. 3506 B, in tin containers holding not less than 25 lbs. Price delivered F.O.B. Fort Mason, Cal.

100 lbs. Gear Chain and Wire Rope Lubricant, Spec. 3508, in tin containers, holding approx. 25 lbs. Price delivered F.O.B. Fort Mason, Cal.

50 gals. Motor Oil, for gasoline engines, medium, Spec. 3502B, in wooden barrels. Price delivered F.O.B. Fort Mason, Cal.

50 gals. Mineral Cylinder Oil, Spec. 3509, in wooden barrel. Price delivered F.O.B. Fort Mason, Cal.

50 gals. Motor Gasoline, Spec. 3529, in steel drum. Drum to remain property of contractor and be returned to him at contract delivery point, when empty. Price F.O.B. Standard University, Palo Alto, Cal.

400 lbs. Transmission Lubricant, Spec. 3504, in wooden barrel. Price F.O.B. Fort Mason, Cal.

90047, Recruiting Office, L. A., Cal.

100 lbs. Paste, dry, bill posters, for mixing with cold water; in 25-lb. bags. Bidder to state brand he proposes to furnish.

2038, Benicia Arsenal, Cal.

300 Rings, "D", 2-inch, japanned, heavy. Bidder state make and catalog he proposes to furnish.

5½ gross Grommets, spur, brass, No. 0, with washer, 3-16-inch.

12 Binders, 3-ring, loose leaf, capacity 1 inch, stiff covers, full canvas bound, side opening, rings to be spaced 4¼ inches on centers; viz.: 6 for 11x8½-inch sheets; 6 for 14x8½-inch sheets. Bidder to state make and number.

1 Cutter, paper, 18-inch blade, about 18x12-inch board. Bidder to furnish cut and description.

Zone Supply Officer, Fort Mason, San Francisco, Calif.

Bids will be received for:

500,000 lbs. Sugar, granulated, 100-lb. double sacks.

1,254 lbs. Leather, scrap leather, misc.

58 Crates, subsistence.

259 lbs. New Cotton Clippings, drill, unbleached.

800 lbs. Apricots, evap., 25-lb. boxes.

288 ½-lb. crtns. Cocoanut, shredded.

120 No. 1 crtns. Crackers, assorted (3 varieties).

48 No. 1 crtns. Cracker Jack.

300 lbs. Jam, assorted, 30-lb. pails.

200 lbs. Macaroni, in bulk.

72 1-lb. pkgs. Noodles, plain.

1,000 lbs. Oats, rolled, 100-lb. sacks.

Iron—13,230 lbs. cast, heavy; 24,500 lbs. stove plates and grates; 20,000 lbs. steel and wrought; 16,875 lbs. pipe, steel or wrought.

Rubber—10 lbs. Arctics, untrimmed; 237 lbs black, scrap, mixed; 220 lbs. hose, fire, cotton-covered; 3,382 lbs. hose; 18 lbs. inner tubes, auto, No. 1; 75 lbs. inner tubes, auto, No. 2; 91 lbs. inner tubes, auto, red; 520 lbs. matting and packing; 83 lbs. red; 21 lbs. tennis shoes, trimmed; 90 lbs. tire peelings; 1,740 lbs. tires, solid, motor truck; 7,957 lbs. tires, auto, misc; 19 lbs. white scrap, mixed.

Old Cotton Rags—1,887 lbs. canvas, khaki; 2,280 lbs. canvas, white; 162 lbs. canvas, leggins, with metal; 5,595 lbs. khaki, cotton; 1,040 lbs. comforters and quilts; 4,633 lbs. denim coats, overalls and bar. bags; 259 lbs. mattress sacks; 579 lbs. roofing; 272 lbs. socks, cotton, col. including gray; 589 lbs. denim, brown, without metal; 2,126 lbs. roofing, rubber; 1,282 lbs. canvas, duck, white.

Old Woolen Bags—23,223 lbs. coats and breeches, O. D.; 1,902 lbs. hats, felt; 486 lbs. socks, gray, light weight; 11,600 lbs. shirts, O. D. (cotton warp); 3,512 lbs. underwear; 11532 lbs. mixed rags, colored; 1,472 lbs. blankets, O. D.; 200 lbs. blankets, gray; 263 lbs. blankets, other colors.

Panama Canal.

Bids will be received for:

50,000 lbs. Sodium Nitrate Dynamite, 45 per cent nitroglycerin, packed in moisture-proof cases of satisfactory size cartons, 50-lb. wooden boxes; size of cartridges 1¼ inches diameter by 8 inches long; cartridges to be wrapped in a distinctive color of paper and stamped "P.C." in prominent red letters.

300 Closets, low-down, water, complete, bowls to be poured or molded (bidder to state which) of first quality, full heights, syphon jet, and flush connection, to be 2-inch L connection (top connection not wanted), L's to be at least 6x9 inches; closet to rough in at 14 inches; to be complete with brass floor flange and bolts, screws, washers, and rubber gaskets; bowls to have holes for 2 bolts and 2 screws; tanks to be white vitreous china, approximately 8 gallons capacity, fitted with glass or copper floats, high-pressure ball cock, high-grade flush valve, and china lever handles; seats not to be furnished; equal to J. L. Mott Iron Works Co.'s "Lombard," plate 5472-A.

10,000 ft. Pipe, wrought iron only, black, extra heavy.

500 ft. ¼-inch tubing, brass, iron-pipe size, standard, 12-foot lengths.

50 ft. 2½-inch Tubing, brass, iron-pipe size, standard, 12-foot lengths.

1 Desk, steel, flat top, doubled faced, 66x60 inches wide by 30 inches high.

6,000 lbs. Polish, metal.

300 ft. 4-inch leather Belting, single ply.

150 ft. 5-inch leather Belting, double ply.

5,000 yds. Cotton Canvas, medium, No. 3, 44 inches wide.

200 lbs. ¼-inch Packing, steam, square spiral, in graphite.

200 lbs. ⅜-inch Packing, steam, square spiral, in graphite.

225,000 lbs. White Lead in oil.

300 lbs. red Tuscan Paint.

1,000 lbs. Twine, jute, soft, 3 ply.

6,000,000 Tags, linen, No. 8, 6 5-16x3 1-8 inches.

60 reams Tagboard Manila, 22½x28½ inches.

20 reams Paper Cover, cadet blue, 24x33 inches.

20 reams Paper Cover, shamrock green, 24 x33 inches.

Interior Department.

United States Indian Service.

Bids will be received at Cherokee Indian School, Cherokee, N. C., for furnishing 20,000 lbs. Cotton Seed Meal, 7 per cent ammonia.

1 Asbestos Joint Runner, No. 2, square style.

1 Pipe Die Stock, No. 6, for ¼-inch to ¾-inch pipe.

1 Pipe Die Stock, No. 25, for 1-inch to 2-inch pipe.

1 Pipe Die Stock, No. 2½, for ½-inch to 1¼-inch pipe.

1 Chain Fitting Wrench, No. 24.

1 Screw Thread Set, No. E 400.

1 Planer Tool, ⅝x1¼-inch shank, equipped with six ground cutters, assorted.

6 Cutter Wheels for No. 5 Barnes three-wheel pipe cutter.

9 Cutter Wheels for No. 4 Barnes three-wheel pipe cutter.

18 Cutter Wheels for No. 2 Barnes three-wheel pipe cutter.

18 Cutter Wheels for No. 1 Barnes three-wheel pipe cutter.

6 Cutter Pins for No. 5 Barnes three-wheel pipe cutter.

9 Cutter Pins for No. 4 Barnes three-wheel pipe cutter.

18 Cutter Pins for No. 2 Barnes three-wheel pipe cutter.

18 Cutter Pins for No. 1 Barnes three-wheel pipe cutter.

1 Pipe Cutter, three-wheel, No. 6, for 6-inch to 8-inch pipe.

2 Pipe Wrenches, 36-inch, wood handle.

2 Pipe Wrenches, 48-inch, wood handle.

12 Pipe Wrenches, 14-inch, iron handles.

12 Combination Pipe Pliers, 8-inch.

2 Plumbers' Bending Springs, 1¼-inch.

2 Plumbers' Bending Springs, 1½-inch.

1 Plumbers' Bending Springs, 2-inch.

3 Monkey Wrenches, 6-inch, knife handle.

3 Monkey Wrenches, 8-inch, knife handle.

3 Monkey Wrenches, 10-inch, knife handle.

1 Asbestos Joint Runner, No. 1, square style.

Post Office Department.

Bids will be received for:

1,000 lbs. Soap, chip, white.

100 lbs. pure Turkish Emery, No. 30.

25 lbs. pure Turkish Emery, No. 40.

1 Blue Print Case with six drawers, approximately 36x48 inches inside dimension. Four of the drawers to be approximately 2½ inches high inside, and the other two approximately 6 inches high inside. The case to be made of quartered oak with top 1 inch thick and low sanitary base. If you are unable to furnish a case with drawers of dimensions specified, submit a bid for one that will come nearest to meeting the above specifications.

Machinists' Hand Taps—3 sets ⅜-inch, 16 threads to inch, U. S. Std. threads. 3 sets No. 6, 32 threads to inch, U. S. Std. threads. 3 sets No. 8, 32 threads to inch, U. S. Std. threads. 3 sets No. 5, 40 threads to inch, U. S. Std. threads. 3 sets 11-64-inch, 40 threads to inch, U. S. Std. threads. Each set to consist of one each plug, tapering and bottoming tap.

AUTOMOBILE MECHANIC.—Wanted, first-class automobile mechanic who is thoroughly familiar with the care and maintenance of ignition and lighting systems, storage batteries, and electrical wiring of automobiles. Apply to Supt. of Government Fuel Yards, Garage, 58 B Street, S.W.

MUCH ARGENTINE WOOL BOUGHT HERE.

The United States is Argentina's best customer for wool, according to the Bureau of Markets, United States Department of Agriculture. For the wool season of 1915-16 Argentina exported 152,598 bales to this country, or 51 per cent of Argentina's entire exports of wool. For 1916-17 the United States took 225,467 bales, or 64 per cent. For the 1917-18 season 209,528 bales, or 73 per cent, were shipped to this country.

Maj. F. B. De Gress, Ordnance Department, U. S. Army, has been appointed chief of the New York ordnance district and chairman of the New York District Claims Board, vice Col. C. S. Reed, Ordnance, Department, U. S. Army, discharged; effective November 1, 1919.

PERSONAL CONTACT DEPARTMENT

MEN DOING BUSINESS IN WASHINGTON SHOULD LEARN WHO ARE THE FRIENDS OF THOSE WITH WHOM THEY DEAL. THIS PAGE CONTAINS VALUABLE SUGGESTIONS TO THOSE DESIRING TO MAKE BETTER PERSONAL CONTACTS.

The following are the personnel of the suite of his royal highness, the Prince of Wales, on his visit to Washington.

Rear Admiral Sir Lionel Halsey, K. C. B., K. C. M. G., chief of staff.

Maj. Gen. Sir Henry Burstall, K. C. B., K. C. M. G.

Lieut. Col. E. W. M. Grigg, C. M. G., D. S. O., M. C., military secretary.

Sir Godfrey Thomas, baronet, private secretary.

Commander Dudley North, C. M. G., R. N.

Capt. Lord Claud Hamilton, D. S. O., equerry.

Capt. The Hon. Piers Legh, equerry.

Retinue of 19 persons attached to the suite.

The following are the American officials attached to the Prince of Wales party.

Maj. Gen. Biddle, military aide to his royal highness the Prince of Wales.

Rear Admiral Niblack, naval aide to his royal highness the Prince of Wales.

Jefferson Caffery, first secretary of embassy, special representative of the State Department.

L. Lanier Winslow, second secretary of embassy.

Myron A. Hofer, third secretary of embassy.

Maj. R. A. Sharpe, special aide to the Secretary of State.

Lieut. Commander A. B. Legare, U. S. N. R. F., aide to Rear Admiral Niblack.

Capt. John N. Potter, aide to Maj. Gen. Biddle.

J. M. Nye, special agent of the Department of State.

The Prince of Wales entertained the members of his suite and the American officials attached to the party at an informal luncheon at the Belmont house at 1:15 o'clock Tuesday afternoon. During the afternoon, Tuesday, the Prince received and returned calls. He called on Mrs. Wilson, at the White House, during the day.

The United States Ambassador to Brazil, Mr. Edwin V. Morgan, has left Rio de Janeiro for a visit to the United States via the Pacific Coast. During his absence Mr. Craig W. Wadsworth, secretary of embassy, will be in charge of the embassy.

Vice President Marshall was host at dinner to his royal highness, the Prince of Wales, in the home of Mr. and Mrs. Perry Belmont, where the nation's guest and the members of his suite are staying during their visit in Washington. Mrs. Marshall was too ill with a cold to take her place as hostess.

Mrs. Lansing acted as hostess in the absence of Mrs. Marshall, and she sat at the right of his royal highness, who was at the right of the Vice President. Mme. Jusserand, wife of the French Ambassador, who is dean of the diplomatic corps, sat at the left of the Vice President, and the Ambassador at the right of Mrs. Lansing. The Belgian Ambassador sat at the right of Mme. Jusserand. The Chief Justice and Mrs. White with Secretary Lansing, Baroness de Cartier and the British Ambassador, Viscount Grey, were opposite the Vice President and the prince on the inside of the curve of the table.

The other guests were the members of the prince's suite, including Rear Admiral Sir Lionel Halsey, chief of staff; Maj. Gen. Sir Henry Burstall, Lieut. Col. F. W. M. Grigg, military secretary; Sir Godfrey Thomas, private secretary; Commander Dudley North, Capt. Lord Claud Hamilton and Capt. the Hon. Piers Leigh; the Japanese Ambassador, Mr. Kijuro Shidehara, Secretary of the Treasury and Mrs. Glass, Secretary of War and Mrs. Baker, Attorney General and Mrs. Palmer, Postmaster General and Mrs. Burleson, Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Daniels, Secretary of the Interior and Mrs. Lane, Secretary of Agriculture and Mrs. Houston, Secretary of Labor and Miss Wilson, the President pro tempore of the Senate, Senator Cummins; the Speaker of the House and Mrs. Gillett, Mrs. Francis Bowes Sayre, Miss Wilson, the Acting Secretary of Commerce and Mrs. Sweet, Senator Lodge, Senator and Mrs. Hitchcock, Representative and Mrs. John Jacob Rogers, Gen. Pershing, Sir William Tyrrell, the Hon. Ronald C. Lindsey, Gen. Peyton C. March, the Chief of Naval Operations and Mrs. Coontz, Maj. Gen. George Barnett and Mrs. Barnett, Maj. Gen. John Biddle, Rear Admiral Albert P. Niblack, Rear Admiral Carey T. Grayson and Mrs. Grayson, Col. Clarence S. Ridley and Mrs. Ridley, Capt. Perry Belmont and Mrs. Belmont, and Commander Newport, U. S. N.

Former United States Ambassador to Russia and Mrs. George T. Marye have returned to their Washington home.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Kirke Porter and Miss Hegeman have returned to Washington for the winter.

The Director-General of the Pan-American Union, Mr. John Barrett, was host at luncheon recently at the Shorcham in honor of Senor Jose Fidel and Senora de Lagos of Argentina. Senor Lagos is on a special mission to the United States and Europe.

Col. and Mrs. Frank Merrill Caldwell and Miss Dorothy Caldwell are at Stoneleigh Court.

Viscount Grey of Fallodon, the British ambassador, was the honor guest at a dinner given recently by Mrs. Henry F. Dimock. The guests included the minister of the Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes and Mme. Grouitch, with their guests, Lord and Lady Swaythling of England, and Mr. Robert Bliss, an attache at the United State embassy in Paris. Bridge followed the dinner.

Mrs. Lane, wife of the Secretary of the Interior, was the guest of honor at a beautiful luncheon given at Rauscher's by Mrs. Randolph H. Miner, of Los Angeles. The guests included a number of Californians, who spent the summer in Washington.

Colonel Clarence B. Ridley, military aid to President Wilson, and Mrs. Ridley went to Baltimore for a week end, where they were the guests of honor at an informal dinner given by their hosts, Mr. and Mrs. J. Macy Willis, at their home on Greenway, in Guilford. Among the guests were Count and Countess de Renould and Mr. de Gerard, of Washington, and Mr. William Campion, of New York.

The acting Secretary of Commerce and Mrs. Edwin F. Sweet were the hosts at a dinner party recently in honor of Mr. Ray Stannard Baker. Dr. S. W. Stratton, head of the Bureau of Standards, was among the guests.

Mr. and Mrs. Sweet, with their daughters, Miss Sophie Sweet and Mrs. Cornelia Van R. Campbell, entertained at a luncheon aboard the yacht Isis, when their guests included the members of the International Labor Conference. The party visited Mount Vernon, and luncheon was served en route.

Mrs. William Gibbs McAdoo has arrived at the White House from New York and will remain for a short visit. The President is now entertaining his three daughters, Miss Wilson, Mrs. Francis Bowes Sayre, who arrived in time to be presented to the King and Queen of the Belgians, and Mrs. McAdoo.

Mrs. James Gustavus Whiteley, wife of the Belgian consul in Baltimore, was hostess at an informal tea recently in honor of Lady Lethbridge, of England, who has been spending a few days at the Hotel Stafford.

Representative and Mrs. James S. Parker, of New York, have taken the former home of Mr. and Mrs. J. Callan O'Laughlin, 1775 Massachusetts Avenue, for the season.

PROPERTY OF THE
PENNA. STATE LIBRARY,
NOT TO BE TAKEN FROM
THE LIBRARY.

United States Bulletin

CONTINUING the Work of the OFFICIAL BULLETIN Established Under Order of THE PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES, May 10, 1917, With Additional Data Concerning Government Activities and the Officials Controlling the Same. Issued EVERY MONDAY, Under the Direction of ROGER W. BABSON, President and Publisher.

VOL. 1. No. 36. WASHINGTON, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1919. $12.00 A YEAR

WHAT'S HAPPENING IN WASHINGTON

Both Houses of Congress made energetic efforts last week to wind up the pending business and adjourn so that Members might have a short vacation before reconvening for the Regular session on December 1.

Having passed the railroad reorganization bill and a number of minor measures, Majority Leader Mondell notified members there would be nothing further beyond merest routine matters, and that they might leave the city. The Senate, which may remain in session some days longer, passed a resolution authorizing the House to adjourn finally at its pleasure and the House adopted a corresponding resolution authorizing the Senate to adjourn sine die whenever it so decided.

Railroad Bill Amended.

The railroad reorganization bill, as passed by the House, was amended in some substantial particulars against the protest of the Interstate Commerce Committee, which had it under consideration and reported it. As finally adopted it received a vote of 203 to 159. Democratic Members of the House registered their determined opposition to that provision of the bill for a Government guarantee of railroad revenues during the first six months of renewed private operation. The claim was made that such a guarantee was in the nature of a subsidy, but the minority opposition to the guarantee was unsuccessful, the committee provision being retained by a vote of 200 to 165.

Labor Disputes.

The House reaffirmed, by a vote of 253 to 112, its stand on the labor sections providing only for voluntary conciliation of labor disputes. As adopted the bill puts the Interstate Commerce Commission in control of all capital issues of the roads. The House wrote into the bill in effect the famous "Shreveport decision," the commission being given power to control intrastate rates. As finally passed, the bill provides capital and insures the financial future of the carriers during the period immediately after private operation is resumed, creates machinery for the voluntary conciliation of labor disputes, and extends Federal authority over rail transportation by increasing the power of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Federal control would end with the month in which the bill is enacted, and existing rates would remain in effect unless otherwise changed by the commission. The roads are authorized to ask the commission for a general advance in rates within 60 days, and Government guaranty is denied those carriers failing to do so.

Government Loans.

Government 5-year loans at 6 per cent may be obtained by the lines within 26 months after the end of Federal control and to carry out this provision the sum of $250,000,000 is provided.

The funding plan for settlement of $775,000,000 the roads will owe the Government at the close of this year provides for a set off of approximately $400,000,000, the amount of Government rental. Payment of this unliquidated indebtedness would be in 10 annual installments. The bill gives the Interstate Commerce Commission jurisdiction to use, control movement, distribution and exchange of locomotives and cars, and supply movement and operation of trains and extension or abandonment of rail lines.

Rate Power Given.

Authority also is given the commission to prescribe minimum as well as maximum rates, to order the division of joint rates, to reroute shipments, and limit suspension of rate schedules. The anti-trust law may be set aside by the commission to permit the consolidation of railroads or to permit them to pool earnings or equipment. To insure freight movement as directed by a bill of lading a road suffering the loss must be paid as though it had carried the freight. Railroads, on approval of the commission, may own and operate boats on the Great Lakes and Long Island Sound, and the commission is given authority to order connections to be made between rail and water lines. No effort will be made to consider the bill in the Senate until the next session, but Chairman Cummins had said he will call it up immediately upon the reassembling of the Senate.

GERMAN TRADE NOTICE.

Under recent relaxation of the restrictions imposed by the Department of State upon the granting of the consular visa to German citizens to permit them to come to the United States on commercial business, the State Department will, in such cases, instruct the appropriate diplomatic or consular officer to grant the necessary permits, provided, after strict examination and investigation, it is believed by the department that their visits will be beneficial to this country and that the persons in question are not objectionable.

Application for such visa must be made to an American diplomatic or consular officer in some convenient neutral or allied country, and the applicant must disclose the precise nature of the business to be transacted and the names of the persons or firms to be visited.

The early arrival in the United States is expected of an unofficial mission, composed of reputable business men representing various manufacturing interests, who are coming from Germany to purchase, in large quantities, raw materials for their respective industries.

Dyestuffs Restrictions.

Both the Senate and House passed a resolution continuing the war trade board restrictions on imports of dyestuffs until Jan. 15 next, for the purpose of keeping out a flood of German dyestuffs in the event of a declaration of peace before Congress has time to act on this subject.

Sugar Price Query.

In the House Mr. Tickham, of Mass., introduced a resolution asking the Attorney General by what authority he had fixed the price of Louisiana cane sugar.

Aim to Check Radicals.

Various bills and resolutions were introduced in both Houses of Congress providing fines and imprisonment penalties for those convicted of circulating radical literature, and also making certain acts of radicals not now punishable under general federal statute an offense and providing proper penalties.

Sale of Merchant Fleet.

The House passed a bill providing for the sale of the government owned merchant fleet to American citizens and the continuance of the shipping board with certain regulatory powers.

Report on Wire Cost.

Postmaster General Burleson in a report to Congress showed that it cost the government $14,418,237 more than the net earnings to operate the telephone and telegraph systems during the war under federal control.

President's Veto.

President Wilson sent to the Senate his veto of the bill restoring to the Interstate Commerce Commission its authority over railroad rates, on the

ground that so long as the roads are under federal control and operation that power must be vested in the railroad administration which is responsible for the operation of the roads and their income. The veto stands as leaders decided not to attempt to repass the measure over the veto.

Railroad Operation.

Director of Railroad Hines, in response to a resolution informed. the Senate it was costing more to operate the railroads under federal control than under private management, but pointed out that more men were employed and with higher wages and shorter hours.

Foreign Trade.

Conferees agreed upon the final form of the Edge bill authorizing the creation of banking and financial corporations to promote American foreign trade.

Coal Conference.

Conference of coal opperators and miners representing United Mine Workers meeting in auditorium of Interior Department. United States Secretary of Labor, opening conference detailed present situation in bituminous coal industry, closing with suggestions which may form basis for agreement between operators and miners. Secretary Wilson said that conference had been called, not because of disputes in coal fields, but because world was still passing through great crisis. He continued that United Mine Workers, at convention in September. adopted wage scale later presented in form of demands to operators of central coal fields. If, as result of these demands, agreement had been reached between miners and operators of this group of fields, it is probable that no strike would have taken place in this district or in outlying fields, inasmuch as previous wage scale adopted by operators in central competitive coal fields had been taken as basis in outlying fields. As result of failure of miners to secure their demands upon operators in central fields, strikes occurred not only in these fields but in outlying fields where no demand had been made upon operators nor any rejection of demand followed. Since such great mass of people were dependent for support upon industries in wh ch coal was factor, operators and miners had been asked to meet to negotiate agreement.

P. H. Penna, representing operators of central competitive coal fields, replied that coal operators had not at any stage of dispute "stood pat," but had determined that demands of miners presented at Buffalo and again at Philadelphia were impossible to fulfil. Operators are, however, still desirous of settling dispute and effecting agreement. Mr. Penna said that if he had had his way, President Lewis and Secretary Green of United Mine Workers would have been invited into join conference with operators before present conference was called.

John L. Lewis. acting president of United Mine Workers, asked number of questions of Secretary Wilson, to guide him in meeting of miners' representatives which was to follow.

Mr. Green, Secretary of United Mine Workers, reviewed previous conferences of operators and miners from central competitive coal fields, stating that though workers were ready to negotiate, operators declined to do so unless strike order were withdawn. He continued that it was unfair to compel one party in dispute to make concessions without requiring anything from the other side. Miners wish wage that will guarantee "decent American standard of living," and if it takes 60 per cent increase to assure it the Government of the United States should see that they secure it. He concluded that any industry taking toll of 3,000 lives annually deserves special consideration.

Mr. Clark, representing operators of central Pennsylvania fields, explained why his district could not accede to the Wilson plan of settlement. He said that operators there had always negotiated their own contracts with United Mine Workers of District No. 2, affecting some 40,000 workers. National office of workers had no part in determining these contracts. Operators of this district had never received any demands or complaints from miners, yet workers in every union field walked out Nov. 1. Conditions, including increased days of work, are so different in the district it would be impossible for operators to accede to the Wilson plan.

After operatiors notified conference that they were unwilling to accept a suggestion of Secretary Wilson, that wage scale committee of operators and miners representing all coal fields should be formed to work out basic wage scale, to be adapted to districts themselves later, operators declared themselves as willing to consider opening negotiations under old the plan. Representatives of miners declared themselves ready to enter into any negotiations looking toward prompt settlement of the dispute. Secretary Wilson adjourned general conference to allow group meetings.

John L. Lewis, asked for Government intervention in Alabama, Colorado, Kentucky, New Mexico, and Pennsylvania.

Prohibition Situation.

In answer to the inquiry as to how he is satisfied with the first two weeks' record under the Prohibition Enforcement Act Commissioner of Internal Revenue Daniel C. Roper, said: My confidence in the desire of the American people to observe the law is being fully justified. The lawbreaking element is small and growing less. A collector in one of our most important districts reports as follows:

" 'On October 29, I issued a statement appealing to all moral agencies of this district to co-operate with us in the proper administration of the laws. The statement appeared in the press of October 30. A number of saloon-keepers of the district immediately surrendered their state licenses and discontinued entirely their retail liquor dealers' business. For a few days after the National Prohibition Act became effective, there were, as usual, a number of arrests on account of public intoxication. The Chief of Police and myself were in agreement that these intoxications were not the result of public sales, but came from private supplies.

" 'For a great many years this city has maintained what has been commonly known as "Sunrise Court," and sometimes "Morning Court." The offenders principally tried in this court were persons charged with public intoxication. The business of this court has greatly dwindled since the prohibition act became effective. Heretofore, Sunday was the court's busiest day. Last Sunday there were but five persons arraigned before the Court charged with intoxication. The number of such delinquents has become so small that the court has made announcement that this "Morning" or "Sunrise" session will be discontinued.

" 'Rumors reached this office that several illicit stills are operating in this county. We located one, the owner of which was arrested, arraigned and held to await the action of the Grand Jury.

" 'The situation in this district may be summarized as follows: The law generally is being obeyed and respected. The press, which has always supported me, is again rendering me every assistance.' "

Labor Conference.

The International Labor Conference continues it sessions, with United States Secretary of Labor presiding. Hon. N. W. Rowell, Canadian Government delegate, presented report of Commission on Applications for Admission. He announced that commission was unable to agree unanimously on admission of Finland to membership in international labor organization, but that majority and minority reports would be submitted to conference. Commission, by unanimous agreement, presented resolution concerning admission of Luxembourg, San Domingo, and Mexico to conference. This resolution stated conference has already voted upon admission of Germany and Austria, which are not members of league. G. H. Stuart Bunning, Great Britain, stated that no amount of word juggling would do away with the fact that Germany and Austria had been admitted to conference, and that, if Finland were excluded from membership in international labor organization conference would be open to criticism that it had admitted Central Powers, which were large and influential, and left out Finland, which was small and had little power in world affairs. After some further debate, conference at length, by compromise resolution, voted to invite Finnish delegates to take part in conference on same conditions as obtain in case of other countries which have not adhered to covenant of league. Further provision was made that decision of conference should not be accepted as ruling on question of principle involved.

Announced that Austrian delegation will not attend present session of conference.

MR. GLASS NOW SENATOR.

The following correspondence is made public by the Treasury Department:

The Secretary of the Treasury.
Washington, Nov. 16, 1919.

My Dear Mr. President:

The Governor of Virginia has tendered me an ad interim appointment to the Senate of the United States pending the election of a successor to the late Senator Martin in November of next year. It is a high distinction and a mark of confidence which I deeply appreciate. But, dearly as I love my own State, I cannot fail to realize that my immediate obligation is to you and to the country in your hour of illness.

Hence, if it is your judgment that I would better remain at my post in the Treasury, you may be sure I am quite prepared cheerfully to accept that view. Conversely, if it should seem to you advisable, in all the circumstances, for me to take service again in the legislative branch of the Government, I would desire to accept the honor which Gov. Davis has been pleased to offer me.

With assurances of unabated devotion and great anxiety for your complete restoration to health, I am, Mr. President, Sincerely yours,

CARTER GLASS.

The President, The White House.

The White House.
Washington, Nov. 17, 1919.

My Dear Mr. Secretary:

It was most thoughtful and generous of you to consult my desires in the matter of your selection by Gov. Davis for the senatorship from Virginia, left vacant by the death of Senator Martin. Of course you must accept the appointment. While your withdrawal from the Administration as a cabinet officer is a matter of deep regret to me and to your associates, I feel that your fine ability may again be utilized as a member of the Senate in advancing the interests of the Nation and the Administration in that great forum.

No President has had a more loyal, a more devoted, or a more resourceful friend than you have been to me. Your work as chairman of the Banking and Currency Committee of the House of Representatives in connection with the establishment of the Federal Reserve Act and your stout support of the Administration at every turn while a member of the House caused us to rely upon you in every emergency.

While your occupancy of the office of Secretary of the Treasury has been brief, the administration of its affairs, under your guidance, has moved forward to the highest levels of efficiency and high devotion to the public interest.

Gov. Davis has honored the old State of Virginia by paying tribute to so distinguished a son. We shall watch your career in the Senate with affectionate interest and admiration.

Cordially and sincerely yours,
WOODROW WILSON.

Hon. Carter Glass
Secretary of the Treasury.

WAR DEPARTMENT FINANCES

Estimated Value of Suspended Contracts Increases $45,000,000.

To date, due to corrected reports, the value of 27,652 suspended contracts was estimated at $3,883,802,000. In the last two weeks the estimated value of suspended contracts has increased more than $200,000,000. As a result of this, the per cent liquidated is less than previously reported. The following shows the present status of contract liquidation:

Total contracts suspended, 27,652; value $3,883,802,000.

Total contracts liquidated, 22,378; value, $2,119,156,000.

Per cent liquidated of total suspended, 80.9; value, 54.6.

Saving Effected by Liquidation Is $1,865,000,000.

On 22,378 contracts liquidated, valued at $2,118,156,000, the saving effected was $1,864,742,000. It cost $253,414,000 to secure the relinquishment of these contracts. In addition, partial payments in liquidation on other contracts amount to $70,351,000, making a total of $323,765,000 paid in liquidation to October 18. The present status of contract saving is shown below:

Value of contracts liquidated, $2,118,156,000.

Saving effected, $1,864,742,000.

Per cent saving effected, 88.

Future Cost of Liquidation Is Estimated at $235,000,000.

There are 5,274 contracts remaining to be liquidated. Of these, the value of 2,349 is known and amounts to $1,765,645,000. Assuming that future liquidation in each bureau can be effected at the same rate of cost as has obtained in the past, the cost of liquidating these contracts may be estimated at $234,698,000.

Sales of Surplus Supplies, $5,000,000.

Sales of surplus supplies, as just reported to the Director of Sales, amounted to $4,756,122, including $1,370,871 in sales through retail quartermaster stores. Other large sales were: Subsistence $886,636, and medical supplies $444,928.

Construction Material Orders for Week Total $283,000.

The Construction Division has placed orders for material to the amount of $283,591 and canceled orders to the amount of $59,036.

Belgian Government Offers $6,028,000 for Surplus Rolling Stock.

The Belgian Government has offered to purchase for $6,028,000 the following rolling stock: One hundred and ninety-seven locomotives (Belgian consolidated type), 1,000 gondolas (high side), 10 gasoline locomotives and 24 locomotive cranes.

Arrangements are being made to dispose of a large quantity of waste material accumulated at the Norfolk Supply Base, Norfolk, Va. As soon as this material is classified, that part no longer required will be sold by the Salvage Division.

BIDS ON ARMY CAMPS.

Bids have been opened by the Construction Division of the Army for the sale of improvements at Camp Stuart, Camp Alexandria, and other war-time projects at Newport News, Va.

Some of the bids covered only a part of the whole offered for sale, but the most advantageous combination of bids amounted as follows:

Atlantic Salvage Co., Newport News, Va., $188,222.

Old Dominion Land Co., Newport News, Va., $3,000.

Virginian Salvage Co., Newport News, Va., $90,000. This last proposal is based on being awarded two of the proposals.

Total, $281,222.

Other bids were:

Harris Bros., New York, N. Y., $250,000.

The U. S. Housing Corporation offered to pay an amount equal to the highest bid received for the buildings occupied by it.

This sale is one of several which has been made by the Construction Division of war camps and buildings, attention to which has been attracted from all parts of the United States. These buildings illustrate the power of the country in constructing in an emergency. At the outbreak of the war the 16 National Army cantonments were built within 90 days from the selection of the sites to planning and construction, each with a capacity for 40,000 men and 10,000 animals, which was an accomplishment without parallel in the history of any country.

Sample of Posters Supplied to Industrial Plants with View to Promoting Harmony and Increasing Production

NO AMERICAN WORKER WILL ESPOUSE BOLSHEVISM WHEN HE REALIZES WHAT IT MEANS.

W. B. WILSON,
Secretary of Labor.

Information in regard to prices of posters, 12x18 inches, issued weekly for use in factories, etc., may be obtained by addressing J. R. Colburn, Care United States Bulletin, 10 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C.

United States Bulletin

Continuing the Work of The Official U. S. Bulletin Established May 10, 1917, Under an Order of the President of the United States. Published by the U. S. Bulletin Co. A Current History of the United States. Issued Every Monday.

Office: No. 10 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C. Tel. Main 2913.

The United States Bulletin is dedicated to the faithful presentation of the official acts of the Government that the people may know and understand precisely and accurately just what the Government is doing day hy day.

The Bulletin is in itself a complete record of all the important activities of the United States Government through its various departments, Legislative, Judicial, and Executive. Official Orders, Statements, and Rulings printed textually as issued hy accredited Government officials, and, therefore, an authoritative guide to the business interests of the Nation; a virtual necessity to the Government itself in acquainting the various departments with the official acts of one another; to the Judiciary; to the Manufacturers; Miners and Traders; to Corporations, Railroads, Steamship, Telegraph and Cahle Companies; Exporters and Importers; to Diplomats, Consular Agents, Statesmen, and men of affairs generally, who wish to keep accurately informed of what the Government is doing and to preserve for reference authentic copies of puhlic announcements issued hy the Government's own officials and agents. Entered at the post office at Washington, D. C., as second-class mail matter —Edward S. Rochester Editor.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES BY MAIL.

One year..... $12.00

One year, postage prepaid to foreign countries..... 15.00

Make all checks, money orders, and drafts payable to United States Bulletin, 10 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C.—C. B. Hardegen, Business Manager.

STANDARD TRADE TERMS.

A set of 28 rules and definitions of terms used in the fruit and vegetable trade has been worked out by four of the largest produce trade organizations. It is an outgrowth of the cooperation of these four organizations with the Food Administration and the Bureau of Markets of the United States Department of Agriculture. Included are definitions of "Tomorrow's shipment," "Today's shipment," "f. o. b. sales or quotations," "C. A. C. sales," and "Minimum and maximum loading."

Wide adoption of these rules and definitions will mean fewer misunderstandings between shippers and receivers, and the Bureau of Markets therefore urges that they be adopted by all individuals and firms handling fruit and vegetables.

While the Bureau of Markets has indorsed these rules and definitions, they are not contained in any department publication. The trade organizations which have adopted them, and from which printed copies may be obtained, are: National League of Commission Merchants of the United States, International Apple Shippers' Association, Western Fruit Jobbers' Association of America, and American Fruit and Vegetable Shippers' Association.

FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS.

Net liquidation of 70.4 millions of war paper, as against additions of 20.5 millions to other discounts and 22.1 millions to acceptances on hand, is indicated in the Federal Reserve Board's weekly bank statement. The balance of 19.2 millions of gold held on the Continent was transferred to London and added to the bank's gold reserves, but, because of some export withdrawals, aggregate gold reserves show an net gain for the week of only 13.7 millions and total cash reserves of 12.7 millions. This gain, coupled with reductions in deposit liabilities and but a slight increase in Federal reserve note circulation, accounts for the rise in the reserve ratio from 46.8 to 47.1 per cent.

The week saw further rediscounts between Federal reserve banks, Chicago reporting among its war paper holdings 21.2 millions of bills discounted for other Federal reserve banks, as against 17.8 millions the week before. Over one-half of the acceptances held by the Chicago bank represents bills purchased from other Federal reserve banks, the total thus held showing an increase for the week of 10 2 millions. St. Louis' increase of 10 millions in acceptance holdings is likewise due to purchases from other Federal reserve banks.

Treasury certificates on hand increased 5.3 millions, while the volume of outstanding Federal reserve bank notes, which are largely secured by such certificates, shows a slight decline.

Government deposits went up 14.2 millions, members' reserve deposits declined 43.5 million, and the "float" carried by the reserve banks increased about 3 millions. There has also been a slight increase in all other deposits, including foreign government credits. As a result, net deposits work out 12.3 millions less than the week before. Federal reserve note circulation shows an increase for the week of 1.7 millions. Admission of new members and increase in capital and surplus of existing members account for an addition of $502,000 to paid-in capital account, of which $358,000 is shown for the New York Federal reserve bank.

TO SELL GERMANS FOOD.

The Secretary of War has authorized the commanding general, American forces in Germany, to make sales of food supplies to German civilians within the zone of American occupation when, in his opinion, this action is necessary in order to afford relief to this civilian population and to prevent suffering. This action was taken upon the recommendation of the commanding general, American forces in Germany, to overcome the food shortage in the American area and to prevent social restlessness.

Col. Frank M. Caldwell has reported this date for duty in the office of the Assistant Chief of Staff, Director of Purchase, Storage and Traffic, where he will be chairman of the board of appraisers. Col. Caldwell, formerly brigadier general, U. S. A., was previously in command of Camp Shelby, Miss.

COAL OUTPUT DURING STRIKE.

A report on the production of bituminous coal, compiled by the Geological Survey, Department of the Interior, durin the recent strike, says in part:

The production of bituminous coal in the week of November 8, during which the strike was in progress is estimated at 3,477,000 tons, or approximately 29 per cent of the average for the four weeks ended October 25, in which production was at the highest rate attained this year. As indicated in the reports from the mines for the week of November 1 this production was outside of the central competitive district, which includes Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, and western Pennsylvania.

The union fields were almost completely shut down, the open-shop districts but partially, and the non-union fields little, if any, affected. Thus, production was mainly in the general territory extending from parts of western and central Pennsylvania, south to Alabama, in western Kentucky, Utah, Colorado, and New Mexico. The only fields normally supplying the upper and central Mississippi Valley markets at work were those in southern West Virginia and Kentucky.

Production in the week of November 8 was, of course, the lowest recorded in recent years, for no strike has ever before affected all union mines at the same time as has this one.. The daily average output in the week, of 580,000 tons, was 54 per cent greater than on Saturday, November 1, the first day of the strike.

PRICE OF HOPS INCREASES.

Hops, after all, are not to die with John Barleycorn. This crop encountered an increasing number of States with laws prohibiting the manufacture and sale of brewed liquors, the national law prohibiting the interstate transportation of such liquors, the war-time prohibition, and, lastly, the amendment to the Constitution.

The area devoted to hops declined from 44,700 acres in 1915 to 27,900 acres in 1918 and 26,900 acres in 1919, and the production dropped from 53,000,000 pounds in 1915 to 20,200,000 pounds in 1918. The war, too, reduced hop exports to a low figure. One large producer of hops in California took steps, in 1918, to replace the apparently doomed crop with a large business in dehydrating vegetables.

The extremely low price of 12 cents a pound to producers was reached in December, 1916, and the December price of 1918, although 20 cents, was still low. On the contrary, in the autumn of 1919 a market of unprecedented buoyancy was created, mostly by British buyers, who, according to commercial reports, paid very high prices for the new crop and were glad to get old hops. The average price to producers, September 15, reported by the Bureau of Crop Estimates of the United States Department of Agriculture, was 56.6 cents. Nearly all of the crop is raised in New York, Washington, Oregon, and California.

GOVERNMENT BALING WORK.

One of the War Department's most important supply achievements developed during the war was the substitution of baling for boxing of clothing and equipage supplies throughout the Army. Early in the war it became apparent that the existing system of boxing was impracticable both because of lack of durability in transit and bulk when stored. The solution of the problem was largely due to the research and practical knowledge of Maj. David T. Abercrombie, in charge of the Atlantic Terminal Sub-Depot, Brooklyn, N. Y. Col. C. R. Day, chief of the Operations, Control Division, is now in direct charge of the work under the general supervision of Col. O. G. Collins, director of storage.

The Packing Service Branch of this division supervises, in a comprehensive way, the packing of all supplies. Daily thousands of blankets, uniforms, and equipment of all kinds are being turned in; all must be thoroughly cleaned and put in order and then packed. Proper packing is essential, whether the goods are to be stored for reissue or for sale when declared surplus. The packing of all uniforms, blankets, etc., is done by this new baling system. The articles are first folded, with proper quantities segregated as to size and kind. They are then compressed into a bale and protection afforded by double waterproof paper, with an outer covering of burlap, compression applied, and the garments clamped together by four rust-proof steel bands properly sealed. From blankets to denim the quantities in a bale vary from 20 to 500, and there are being packed daily in the various quartermaster depots more than 3,000 bales. It is estimated that during the progress of the war many millions of dollars in ship and warehouse space in initial cost was saved to the Government by this process.

Many commercial firms have signified their interest in the peace-time value of baling, especially with a view to South American trade, where supplies are frequently transported for long distances inland, sometimes on llama back, to which the shape of a bale readily adapts itself, and for which its durability becomes especially important.

FRENCH WANT AMERICAN LUMBER.

The purchase of American lumber by France is advocated by certain French interests, in order to supply an estimated need of 14,715,000 board feet annually for several years, according to information secured by the Bureau of Markets of the United States Department of Agriculture. The species recommended are Douglas fir and Southern pine. At present the tariff and freight rates in France on American lumber are much higher than on lumber coming from European countries, and American measurements are different from those employed in Europe. These difficulties are not considered insurmountable, however, and an effort will probably be made to overcome them.

Notes on Trade in the Far East

The Government of Chosen has been encouraging the cultivation of cotton and, notwithstanding the adverse weather conditions of the past year, the yield amounted to nearly 70,000,000 pounds, while in 1913 the crop was but half this amount. Cotton of home species is grown in various parts of the country, while the upland species of American origin grows best only in the southern part of the country. The Chosen Government is planning to increase the annual cotton crop to 250,000,000 pounds in the near future.

Cotton-Yarn Mill for Foochow.

Certain interests in Foochow, China, are desirous of establishing at that place a factory for the manufacture of cotton yarn. It is desired by the promoters that American manufacturers of cotton-yarn-making machinery sell such machinery on long credit terms, interest to be paid on the amount of the cost of the machinery and the principal to be reduced by monthly installments. (Refer to file No. F. E. 37.)

Sesamum-Seed Market in China.

There has been great inactivity in the sesamum-seed market in China as large buyers in Europe have been reluctant to accept the rumor that this season's crop will be limited. The matter of exchange has been an important factor in causing purchasers to be unwilling to buy largely so early in the season without having definite orders. It was said in September that if buyers refrained from placing orders for a few weeks longer there would probably be a decided drop in the prices.

Chosen's Sericultural Industry.

Remarkable advances have been made in the last few years in the sericultural industry in Chosen, the climate being very favorable to the raising of silkworms. The amount of cocoons for last year was 605,000 bushels, as against 230,000 bushels in 1914, and it is estimated that the amount of spring cocoons for the present year will be 520,000 bushels and the amount of cocoons for the entire year of 1919 will be about 700,000 bushels.

"Oilseed Plants of Indo-China."

A circular has been prepared and is now ready for distribution, containing a translation of the more important parts of the pamphlet, "Oilseed Plants of Indo-China," which was issued in the French language by the Colonial Government of Indo-China. Copies of this circular may be obtained from the Bureau's district and cooperative offices or direct from the Far Eastern Division.

Hydroelectric Plant for Japan.

A preliminary announcement has been made in Japan of a new hydroelectric project which proposes to develop the water power of the Hime River and neighboring streams in Echigo Province, to be capitalized at $15,000,000.

Method of Branding Meat.

It is stated that the present method of branding meat in Australia, by attaching a tag to the cover over the carcass, permits of fraudulent practices. Persons remove the tags and sell Australian meat abroad under other names than as originally tagged. A request has been made to the Minister of Agriculture that all branding be done by burning or with indelible ink.

The Minister of Agriculture of Australia is reported to have made the statement that 8,250,000 feet of refrigeration space, sufficent to store 4,125,000 carcasses, would be available during the present year, probably by the end of November.

Business Cooperation.

An American supply house, doing a large exporting business with Australia, points out how manufacturers may co-operate more closely with commission houses by furnishing goods exactly as per sample. This concern maintains that it is impossible for it to inspect every piece of goods which it sells, and that the factory should always be sure that the goods are equal to the samples, as otherwise it may have to take back the goods from the customer and takes chances on recovering from the manufacturer. A manufacturer with a reputation of shipping always up to the sample is a much sought for account.

Banking Amalgamation.

An amalgamation of the Presidency banks of India is contemplated and likely to be carried through. These are the banks of Bengal, Bombay, and Madras. These banks have shared in the general growth of prosperity in India and have distributed dividends ranging from 12 to 18 per cent in recent years. The profits of the Bank of Bengal for the first half of the current year were equal to over 22 per cent on its capital of $6,488,675, and it distributed a dividend of 14 per cent plus a bonus of 3 per cent, while its deposits amounted at the end of June, 1919, to $102,025,125. The Bank of Bombay distributed a dividend of 15 per cent plus a bonus of 4 per cent on its paid-up capital of $3,244,325, and its deposits amounted to $71,375,325. The Bank of Madras distributed a dividend of 10 per cent plus a bonus of 2 per cent on its capital of $2,433,250, and its deposits amounted to $42,176,325.

Service Resumed Between Trieste and Vienna.

Consul O'Hara cables from Trieste that the official journal Venezia Giulia contained a notice to the effect that direct freight trains between Trieste and Vienna via Tarviso have been resumed twice weekly—Thursday and Saturday.

DISTILLED SPIRITS AND WINES.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has sent the following to Federal prohibition enforcement officers, collectors of internal revenue, and others concerned:

Articles 15(a), 15(f), and 18(c), of Treasury Decisions 2940, approved October 29, 1919, are modified to read as follows:

Article 15(a). All holders of permits issued prior to November 1, 1919, are required to give a new bond, on form herein prescribed, not later than December 31, 1919; provided, however, that no new bond need be filed where a satisfactory bond was filed prior to November 1, 1919, on the latest revised Form 738, published in Treasury Decision 2788 or Treasury Decision 2940, in a sufficient penal sum to meet the requirements of Section 15(f) of Treasury Decision 2940, and in no case less than $1,000. All existing permits expire on December 31, 1919, unless such new bond is furnished where required as above.

Article 15(f) The basis of the penal sum of bond, Form 738 or Form 738A, covering the use or sale of non-beverage spirits, is $4.20 per proof gallon on the quantity of spirits which will be received during any quarterly period of the calendar year, plus the amount of non-beverage spirits on hand at the end of the preceding quarter.

The penal sum of bonds covering wines will be computed at the rate of $100 for each 200 gallons, or any fractional part thereof, which will be received during any quarterly period of the calendar year, plus the amount on hand at the end of the preceding quarter.

The penal sum of a bond to cover both non-beverage spirits and wines shall be the aggregate sum of the amounts required for each. Provided, however, that the penal sum of any bond shall be not less than $1,000 nor more than $100,000.

Article 18(c). After December 1, 1919, the vendor must, under no circumstances, deliver wines (except for sacramental purposes after receipt of Forms 801 or 802) or non-beverage spirits, unless on receipt of application Form 739, duly certified by the prohibition enforcement officers, as set forth herein. Until December 1, 1919, the approval of the prohibition enforcement officer on Form 739 will not be required prior to the shipment of the wines or spirits.

FREIGHT CARS ORDERED.

Only 169 of the freight cars ordered by the Railroad Administration and already built, remain to be lettered and numbered and placed in service, and this remaining supply will be lettered and numbered and placed in service immediately. During the week ended November 1, 1919, the cars already built and in storage were lettered and numbered and placed in service at the rate of 52 a day, and new ones were constructed and placed in service at the rate of 187 a day. Of the original order of 100,000 freight cars there remain to be built 17,881.

STAMP TAXES.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has notified all collectors of internal revenue and others concerned, of the following:

Article 58 of Regulations 55 is hereby amended to read as follows:

Article 58. Coupons and interest notes—(a) Coupons attached to bonds, debentures or certificates of indebtedness issued by any individual, partnership, or corporation, or to instruments, however termed, issued by a corporation and known generally as corporate securities (all of which are subject to tax as bonds of indebtedness under schedule A 1), are not subject to tax, if they impose no obligation not imposed by the principal instrument.

(b) Interest coupons attached to promissory notes taxable under schedule A 6, as distinguished from the securities enumerated in paragraph (a), if they are themselves promissory notes, separable from the principal obligation and negotiable independently of it, are subject to tax, even though they impose no obligation not imposed by the principal instrument.

EXCISE TAXES.

Article 20 of Regulations 51 is hereby amended to read as follows:

Article 20. Collection of tax—(a) Except as provided in paragraph (b) the tax shall be collected by the affixing by the vendor of the requisite stamps to the article sold, the vendor being reimbursed by the purchaser for the cost of the stamp, in which case no return by the dealer of the taxes collected is required.

(b) Where by reason of the form in which an article subject to the tax is sold or for other satisfactory reason the Commissioner of Internal Revenue shall, upon application, deem it expedient, the tax may be collected by the payment of the same to the vendor by the purchaser at the time of sale, the taxes so collected being returned and paid to the United States by such vendor in the maner provided in section 502.

RAILROAD ORDERS REVOKED.

The United Sttes Railroad Administration, General Order No. 7, dated January 29, 1918, together with Supplements Nos. 1 and 2, are hereby revoked and General Order No. 7A substituted in place thereof. It is ordered that tariffs publishing the rules, regulations and charges under General Order No. 7 and Supplements Nos. 1 and 2 be cancelled, effective December 1, 1919, on not less than one day's notice, and in lieu thereof tariffs shall be published by Agent J. E. Fairbanks for all carriers on November 1, 1919, effective December 1, 1919, providing rules, regulations and charges as shown in the appendix hereto, and shall be filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission on not less than 30 days' notice and bear the following legend:

"This schedule is published and filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission under General Order No. 7A of the Director General, United States Railroad Administration, dated October 25, 1919, and is applicable to both interstate and intrastate traffic."

SALE OF SEAPLANES.

Secretary Daniels explains that, since the beginning, several weeks ago, of the sale of the surplus stock of seaplanes and flying boats owned by the Navy, many have taken advantage of the bargain price, with the result that hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth of these flying craft, as well as spare parts and engines, have been disposed of.

The commercial uses to which such equipment can be put is limited only by the limit of inventive genius of the American business man. A few of the more obvious uses of seaplanes are passenger traffic between coastal points for both business and pleasure, forest-fire patrol cruising of large tracts of timber, and obtaining photographic record and the preliminary topographic reconnoisance of large and undeveloped areas, such as exist in the United States, Central and South American countries. The use of the seaplane is not limited to the seacoast, but may be extended inland wherever any water surface of sufficient area for landing and taking off may be found.

The Navy, in placing aeronautical equipment on open sale at attractive prices, hopes to accomplish the two-fold purpose of developing aviators among the civilian population and of disposing of some of the seaplanes ordered during hostilities and not needed since the signing of the armistice and the curtailment of the naval program, thus releasing much-needed storage space.

A catalogue is issued giving full description of the planes, engines, and parts offered for sale, their present location, original cost, and the price at which they are now offered. Prospective purchasers may, of course, inspect the material before buying. All material sold is prepared for shipment and loaded at the expense of the Navy. ost of the sales have been arranged by mail. The catalogue of seaplanes for sale will be sent, upon request, to the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Sales Section, Navy Department, Washington, D. C.

COTTON GINNED IN THE U. S.

The amount of cotton ginned in the United States from the growth of 1919 prior to October 18, 1919, according to a report of the Bureau of the Census, just issued, was 4,879,483 running bales (counting round as half bales and excluding linters), as compared with 6,811,351 bales and 5,573,606 bales ginned prior to the corresponding date in 1918 and 1917, respectively. These figures include 55,575 round bales for 1919, 111,605 for 1918, and 108,298 for 1917. Included in the above are 8,958 bales American Egyptain for 1919 and 2,746 for 1918. The number of sea island bales included is 1,791 for 1919, 10,583 for 1918, and 43,815 for 1917.

The statistics for 1919 in this report are subject to slight corrections when checked against the individual returns of the ginners being transmitted by mail. The corrected statistics of the quantity of cotton ginned this season prior to September 25 are 1,837,708 bales.

COUPON BONDS.

The Secretary of the Treasury explains that the 4 per cent coupon bonds of the second Liberty loan, which were issued in temporary form, like other 4 per cent and 4¼ per cent coupon Liberty bonds, have no interest coupons attached for interest, payable after November 15, 1919, and will, therefore, become exchangeable for permanent bonds with all subsequent coupons attached. Holders of these bonds are reminded, however, that the bonds are convertible into 4¼ per cent bonds as well as exchangeable into permanent bonds, and that the Treasury has already prescribed regulations, set forth in Treasury Department Circular No. 158, dated September 8, 1919, calculated to provide for both exchanges and conversions with the minimum of inconvenience and expense to both the Government and the bondholders.

Under these regulations there will be no exchanges whatever of temporary for permanent bonds until approximately March 15, 1920, the preparation of permanent 4 per cent coupon bonds having been subordinated, in view of the extension of the conversion privilege, to the preparation of the permanent 4¼ per cent bonds of the several loans. Holders of temporary 4 per cent coupon bonds of the second Liberty loan are, therefore, urged either to present their bonds for exchange into registered bonds, which are already in permanent form, or to refrain from presenting them for exchange into permanent coupon bonds, or for conversion until approximately March 15, 1920, when it is expected that the permanent 4 per cent and 4¼ per cent coupon bonds of the second Liberty loan and the second Liberty loan converted will be ready for delivery.

All 4 per cent coupon bonds of the second Liberty loan presented for exchange into permanent bonds on or after November 15, 1919, will be deemed to be presented also for conversion into 4¼ per cent bonds, unless otherwise indicated by the holder in writing, and with the 4¼ per cent coupon bonds issued upon such exchange and conversion special 4 per cent interest coupons will be delivered to provide for the 4 per cent interest accruing after November 15, 1919, which would be payable May 15, 1920. In the meantime, it is understood that the temporary 4 per cent coupon bonds will be regarded as good deliveries in the market.

The same situation exists as to the 4 per cent coupon bonds of the first Liberty loan converted, except that the last coupon on the temporary 4 per cent bonds of that loan is payable on December 15, 1919, and before that date such temporary 4 per cent bonds may be converted into temporary 4¼ per cent bonds. It is expected that the permanent 4 per cent and 4¼ per cent coupon bonds of the first Liberty loan converted will also be ready for delivery on approximately March 15, 1920.

The Treasury counts upon the cooperation of holders of the temporary 4 per cent bonds and of the banking institutions of the country in carrying out the provisions which have thus been made for the exchange and conversion of the 4 per cent coupon Liberty bonds. Full information as to the manner of conducting the exchanges of all issues of temporary 4 per cent and 4¼ per cent coupon Liberty bonds for permanent bonds will be shortly announced by Treasury Department circular, which is now in course of preparation.

Government Scientific Investigations

Publication Dealing With Weights and Measures.

The work on the compiling of weights and measures laws of the various States for the new edition of Miscellaneous Publication No. 20 has been continued by the Bureau of Standards, while Miscellaneous Publication No 39 entitled "Household Weights and Measures" has been issued. The latter is in the form of a card to be hung in the kitchen which contains such weights and measures information as is commonly used in the household. Two communications, B466, "Procedure of Tests and Explanations of Reports of Munitions and Other Limit Gages," and B513, "Services Available at the Bureau of Standards Gage Laboratory," have been rewritten.

Lubrication Investigation.

In addition to routine work on lubricating oils, a great deal of effort has been given to the testing of lubricants used in the dynamometer laboratory. The results obtained appear to indicate that airplane engines consume oil faster than they deteriorate it. Apparently, this is the case with both paraffin and napthene base lubricants. Progress has been made in the standardization of the Waters' oxidation test, and the indications are that it will be possible to carry out this test with very small and inexpensive apparatus.

Blending of Different Oils.

The problem often arises of how to get a mixture or blend of definite viscosity from two oils of known viscosities. To avoid the labor which necessarily accompanies "cut and dry" methods, it is desirable to have tables or diagrams for obtaining the viscosity of a blend of two oils in any proportions. Such a diagram has been constructed and agrees well with both formulae and experiments, and it has viscosities expressed in seconds as determined by the Saybolt viscosimeter. It is believed that previous blending charts have expressed either in units which are inconvenient for the American oil refiner, or are not based upon formulas, and are, therefore, not readily extended beyond the range of experiments.

Tearing Test Paper Machine.

A study has been made of a tearing test machine submitted to the paper section. It appears to indicate that the readings obtained are affected by the length and breadth of the sample of paper by the rates at which pressure is applied, by the length of the fibre and also by the condition of the end of same, that is, whether it is clamped or left loose. A further study proposed to show the effect of fabric assistance of the paper and to show the relation of tests made on this machine to those conducted on similar or other testing machines, will be undertaken.

Deterioration of Paper in Storage.

A large number of samples of paper have been stored at the Bureau of Standards, and tests are being made by the paper section to determine the deterioration of this paper. Samples tested in March, 1909, have been obtained and the tests made now will be compared with those conducted ten years ago. Preliminary results on the rosin content of 20 samples shows an increase of 20 per cent in the amount of alcohol extract. This great increase may be due to the change of method in extracting rosin. Preliminary tests on the bursting strength of 40 samples of paper show a decrease of approximately 27 per cent in strength, which, however, may be done in part to errors in the former method of testing. This investigation will be continued and it is hoped to show the relative deterioration of paper made of various fibers and containing different fillers and sizing materials.

TO STUDY U. S. BUSINESS.

The Yugo-Slav government is planning to send a mission to the United States to study commercial, financial, agricultural and educational matters here with a view to closer relations with the United States, and also with a view to obtaining from American syndicates credits for guaranteeing the currency of Yugo-Slavia, and a loan to help in development and reconstruction of the country.

The delegation, which will leave Belgrade for Washington this month, is expected to comprise representatives of the ministries of finance, commerce, agricutulture and education and also representatives of commercial, financial and agricultural interests of that country.

Dutiable Merchandise Absolutely Prohibited in the Regular Mails to Italy.

The Postal Administration of Italy having advised the Post Office Department that articles of dutiable merchandise continue to be received in that country in the regular mails (ordinary and registered), notwithstanding the importation into Italy in the mails of dutiable merchandise is absolutely prohibited, except by parcel post, the attention of postmasters has been called to the item "Italy" (sec. 98) on page 142 of the Postal Guide for July, 1919, particularly to paragraph (h) of said section, and they are cautioned to observe carefully the prohibition announced therein.

NOTICE TO FERTILIZERS.

The United States Department of Agriculture, through the Bureau of Soils, has sent the following letter to all manufacturers of raw fertilizer materials:

On November 5 I addressed to you a letter in which it was stated, in substance, that any sale by you subsequent to that date of sulphate of ammonia, dried blood, tankage, fish scrap, cottonseed meal, rock phosphate, or bulk acid phosphate in excess of their respective prevailing prices on October, 7, 1919, would be considered by this department as prima facie evidence of profiteering. It develops that the trade has misconstrued the said letter and has given it an interpretation to the effect that the department in the said letter fixed maximum and minimum prices for such materials. It was not the purpose of that letter to fix prices. The department has no power to fix maximum or minimum prices of general application.

In order that this misconstruction may be entirely obliterated the said letter of November 5, 1919, is withdrawn.

The object of the letter of November 5 was to impress upon the trade the provisions of the control law regarding profiteering and to indicate that manufacturers should use the prices prevailing on October 7, the date on which the conference was held in Washington, as a guide in determining whether they were exacting more than a fair profit in the sale of their products. In view of the national situation the department is of the opinion that all manufacturers should use their best efforts to reduce the prices of goods manufactured by them in order to cause a cessation of the pyramiding of costs and bring about a stabilized condition. In view of varying conditions in the different sections of the country it is deemed advisable not to name October 7, or any other definite date, as a guide in the matter of profiteering, but the department wishes to impress upon the trade that it purposes to do all in is power to bring about normal conditions and to prevent profiteering. In this connection, your attention is especially directed to the provisions of the control law, approved August 10, 1917, as amended. Section 4 thereof makes it unlawful for any person "to make any unjust or unreasonable rate or charge in handling or dealing in or with" such commodities. It further provides that any person who violates the provision above mentioned shall, upon conviction, be fined not exceeding $5,000 or be imprisoned for not more than two years. The department will keep in close touch with the situation and promptly report to the Department of Justice for prosecution any violation of this law.

Secretary of the Treasury Glass has accepted the resignation of Hon. L. S. Rowe as Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, to take effect upon qualification of successor. Dr. Rowe has resigned to accept position of Chief of Division of Latin-American Affairs in the Department of State.

War Department Bureau Items

The War Department authorizes publication of the following from the office, Quartermaster General, Director of Purchase and Storage:

Transfer of Wool Office.

Under authority from the Assistant Chief of Staff, Director of Purchase, Storage and Traffic, the Wool Tops and Yarn Branch, Wool Purchasing Quartermaster, Wool Administrator and Distributor, and all personnel and records pertaining thereto, are transferred to the Office of the Zone Supply Officer, Boston, Mass., and will be known as the Wool Branch of the Zone Supply Office.

Purchase of Trunk Lockers.

General Supplies Branch, Office of the Quartermaster General, on November 11, purchased 42,400 trunk lockers; 1,400 for shipment to United States troops in Vladivostok, Siberia; 16,000 for shipment to the American forces in Germany, and 25,000 for distribution in various zones throughout the United States; some for issue to troops and the balance for resale to officers.

This is the largest purchase of trunk lockers ever made by this branch and involves an outlay of approximately $330,000.00, a price which is remarkably low, considering the present conditions of the material and labor markets. Several manufacturers who submitted bids requested the assistance of the Government in securing material, should they be the successful bidders.

One manufacturer, supplying 26,000 of these lockers, will build a sanitary tray of airplane veneer instead of the old clothlined tray previously used in lockers. This is due to the fact that he has a large supply of this material on hand, and, by using the entire factory facilities, 16,000 lockers will be ready for shipment to Germany by January 1, 1920.

Exhibit of Standard Articles.

Another development as a result of the late war is the Exhibit Section, Office of the Quartermaster General, Director of Purchase and Storage. The duties of this section are: (1) To place on exhibit all standard articles of purchase or, if the article is too large to be kept in the exhibit rooms, a drawing to scale, with specifications, is to be exhibited. (2) To supervise all exhibits established and maintained by the Division or Corps of the War Department. (3) To catalogue and index all articles exhibited.

The Exhibit section was established in order that at all times standard articles of purchase would be on hand for manufacturers to see when submitting bids. These articles are also extensively used by the Cataloguing, Surplus Sales, Research, Production and Inspection Sections and Standardization Committees of the Purchase, Storage and Traffic Division.

At present there is on hand approximately 2,000 standard articles consisting of office supplies, army lockers, field desks, paint brushes and containers, chains, snaps, buckles, wire, batteries, field telephones, buzzers, climbers, signal lights, rubber packing, rubber hose, sections of automobile, bicycle and truck tires, repair kits, hats, underwear, socks, gloves, overcoats, parkas, leggins, blankets, harness, instrument cases, straps, bridles, boots and shoes, pack saddles, aparejos, belts, athletic equipment, field ranges, rolling kitchens, bake ovens, rifles, pistols, revolvers, bayonets, bolos, sabers, trench knives, machetes, grenades, automatic rifles, machine guns, all kinds of canvas bags, cases and covers, transits, compasses, levels, hospital equipment, tool cases, medical cases, veterinary cases, and hundreds of different kinds of tools.

Under the supervision of this section the Construction, Clothing, and Equipage, Ordnance and Subsistence Divisions, the Engineer and Signal Corps, and the Medical Department put on an exhibit at the Navy Rifle Range, Caldwell, N. J., during the national contest held there. This exhibit was visited by thousands of people, attracted widespread interest, and exciting uniformly favorable comment.

Exhibits are now being prepared for presentation to the National Museum of Australia and to the Imperial Museum of Great Britain.

GRAIN PRESSURES IN STORAGE BINS.

To facilitate the designing of grain bins by engineers, tables of pressure, graphical charts, and rules for the more advantageous application of pressure tables are included in a publication just issued by the Bureau of Markets, United States Department of Agriculture.

The publication is of interest only to engineers who may obtain copies of the very limited edition upon application to the Division of Publications, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., for Bulletin 789, "Notes on Grain Pressures in Storage Bins." A bibliography on the subject of pressure of stored grain is included in the bulletin.

RESALE OF WHEAT.

Julius Barnes, president of the United States Grain Corporation, issued the following statement Nov. 7, in reference to rumors that there is a possibility the Grain Corporation will offer for resale some of its wheat supply at various points in the United States. "We are working on a plan to resell from our stocks of wheat if needed for milling so that there need be no anxiety about milling supplies in the United States. Stocks of wheat are larger now than at any time last year, mill production is very large, and we are glad to help it continue so until the flour demand is thoroughly satisfied."

Postoffice Department Leases

Blythe California.

Accepted proposal of Mr. Herman Neipp, to lease quarters on South side of Hebsonway, between Spring street and Broadway, for term of five years from November 1, 1919, or date of occupancy. Lease to include equipment, heat, water, light, safe and parcel post and postal savings furniture when necessary.

Ellendale, North Dakota.

Accepted proposal of Mr. D. E. Geer, to lease new quarters on South side of Main street, between First and Second avenue, for term of ten years from November 1, 1919, or date of occupancy. Lease to include equipment, heat, water, light, safe and parcel post and postal savings furniture when necessary.

Virginia, Illinois.

Accepted proposal of Mr. William B. Finn, to renew lease for present quarters on West side of Front street, between Beardstown and Springfield street, for term of ten years from January 1, 1920. Lease to include equipment, heat, water, light, safe and parcel post and postal savings furniture when necessary.

Clyde, Kans.

Accepted proposal of Mr. Edward A. Patterson, to renew lease for present quarters on North side of Washington street, between Green and Bourton streets, for term of ten years, from May 1, 1920. Lease to include equipment, heat, water, light, safe and parcel post and postal savings furniture when necessary.

Midland Michigan.

Accepted proposal of the Commonwealth Real Estate Company, to renew lease for present qquarters on 305 East Main street, for term of five years from November 1, 1919, or date improvements are completed. Lease to include equipment, heat, water, light, safe and parcel post and postal savings furniture when necessary.

East Grand Forks, New Jersey.

Accepted proposal of Mr. William R. O. Elliott, to renew lease for present quarters on 305 DeMare avenue, for term of five years from September 1, 1919. Lease to include equipment, heat, water, light, safe and parcel post and postal savings furniture when necessary.

La Crosse, Kansas.

Accepted proposal of Mr. Rodney Torrey, to lease new quarters on Northeast corner of Main and Eighth streets, for term of ten years from May 10, 1920, or date of occupancy. Lease to include equipment, heat, water, light, safe and parcel post and postal savings furniture when necessary.

Clovis, New Mexico.

Accepted proposal of Mr. John H. Harry, to lease new quarters on East side of Main street, between Monroe and Washington streets, for term of ten years from April 1, 1920, or date of occupancy. Lease to include equipment, heat, water, light, safe and parcel post and postal savings furniture when necessary.

Akron, Ohio.
(Proposed Parcel Post Station.)

Accepted proposal of Mr. Fred Zindle, to lease new quarters on 213 Perkins street, for term of ten years from December 1, 1919, or date of occupancy. Lease to include equipment, heat, water, light, safe and parcel post and postal savings furniture when necessary.

Dodgeville, Wisconsin.

Accepted proposal of The First National Bank of Dodgeville, to lease new quarters on West side of Iowa street, between Division and Jordeau streets, for term of ten years, from July 1, 1920, or date of occupancy. Lease to include equipment, heat, water, light, safe and parcel post and postal savings furniture when necessary.

New Cumberland, West Virginia.

Accepted proposal of The First National Bank of New Cumberland, to lease present quarters on North side of Madison street, between Chester and Railroad streets, for term of five years from October 8, 1919. Lease to include equipment, heat, water, light, safe and parcel post and postal savings furniture when necessary.

East Orange, New Jersey.
(Ampers Station.)

Accepted proposal of Crocker-Wheeler Company, to renew lease for present quarters on 32 Fourth avenue, for term of five years from July 16, 1919. Lease to include equipment, heat, water, light, safe and parcel post and postal savings furniture when necessary.

La Crosse, Kansas.

Accepted proposal of Mr. Rodney Torrey, to lease new quarters on northeast corner of Main and Eighth streets, for term of ten years from May 10, 1920, or date of occupancy. Lease to include equipment and postal savings furniture when necessary.

Clovis, New Mexico.

Accepted proposal of Mr. John H. Harry, to lease new quarters on east side of Main street, between Monroe and Washington streets, for term of ten years from April 1, 1920, or date of occupancy. Lease to include heat, water, light, safe and parcel post and postal savings furniture when necessary.

Akron, Ohio.
(Proposed Parcel Post Station.)

Accepted proposal of Mr. Fred Zindle, to lease new quarters at 213 Perkins street, for term of ten years from December 1, 1919, or date of occupancy. Lease to include equipment, heat, water, light, safe and parcel post and postal savings furniture when necessary.

Dodgeville, Wisconsin.

Accepted proposal of the First National Bank of Dodgeville, to lease new quarters on west side of Iowa street, between Division and Jordeau streets, for term of ten years from July 1, 1920, or date of occupancy. Lease to include equipment, heat, water, light, safe and parcel post and postal savings furniture when necessary.

New Cumberland, West Virginia.

Accepted proposal of the First National Bank of New Cumberland, to lease present quarters on north side of Madison street, between Chester and Railroad streets, for term of five years from October 8, 1919. Lease to include equipment, heat, water, light, safe and parcel post and postal savings furniture when necessary.

East Orange, New Jersey.
(Ampers Station.)

Accepted proposal of Crocker-Wheeler Company, to renew lease for present quarters on 32 Fourth avenue, for a term of five years from July 16, 1919. Lease to include equipment, heat, water, light, safe and parcel post and postal savings furniture when necessary.

STEEL BILLETS AND FORGINGS.

The Ordnance Department has sold, by negotiation, in which numerous dealers of steel participated, its remaining surplus of shell steel billets, approximating 106,000 tons, to E. A. Schwarzenberg, of Cleveland, Ohio, at $33 per gross ton f. o. b. Pittsburgh, Pa. The bids submitted to the War Department for this stock of billets ranged from $29 to the figure at which the sale was consummated.

The steel was acquired by E. A. Schwarzenberg for rolling and forging purposes. It is located at Boston, Buffalo, Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Chicago, St. Louis, Cincinnati, and Toledo. The quantity sold to Mr. Schwarzenberg constituted the entire present surplus of shell steel billets held by the Ordnance Department. The Ordnance Department had made previous sales of shell billets which aggregated approximately 34,000 tons at prices which averaged $32 per gross ton.

The Ordnance Department has recently sold, by negotiation, 71,000 tons of steel shell forgings to Briggs & Turivas, Chicago, Ill. These stocks of forgings were also sold by negotiation, bids having been made by a number of dealers in steel scrap. The sale of forgings to Briggs & Turivas consisted of 20,000 tons at $24.05 per gross ton and 51,000 tons at $24.50 per gross ton f. o. b. Pittsburgh, Pa. These tonnages constituted the entire present surplus of shell forgings, slugs, and unit billet held by the Ordnance Department.

The Ordnance Department will soon offer for sale, by negotiation, its present surplus of cold-drawn screw-stock steel and hot-rolled bars, approximating 25,000 tons, and its present surplus of miscellaneous scrap, including both iron and steel, which approximate 40,000 tons. Informal bids on this material will be requested by the Ordnance Salvage Board, Munitions Building, Washington, D. C. Interested persons who desire to be informed of these offerings should communicate with the Ordnance Salvage Board immediately.

DECISIONS OF THE U. S. SUPREME COURT

Present: The Chief Justice, Mr. Justice McKenna, Mr. Justice Holmes, Mr. Justice Day, Mr. Justice Van Devanter, Mr. Justice Pitney, Mr. Justice McReynolds, Mr. Justice Brandeis and Mr. Justice Clarke.

John F. O'Brien, of New York City; Harry E. Kemp, of St. Louis, Mo.; Leander T. Turner, of Seattle, Wash., and Charles A. Post, of Los Angeles, Cal., were admitted to practice.

Hieatt S. Dones, of Columbia, Ohio; Eugene Congleton, of New York City; John B. Dudley, of Oklahoma City, Okla.; Paul D. Durant, of Milwaukee, Wis.; Martin E. Keffer, of Atlantic City, N. J.; Mary O'Toole, of Washington, D. C., and Earle F. Angell, of White Sulphur Springs, Mont.; Tyson Dines, jr., of Denver, Colo.; George Janvier, of New Orleans, La.; George S. Hawke, of Cincinnati, Ohio; Hugo D. Newhouse, of San Francisco, Cal.; Warren H. Pillsbury, of San Francisco, Cal.; Robert M. Rowland, of Fort Worth, Tex., and William Shelton Pritchard, of Birmingham, Ala., were admitted to practice.

No. 78. Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe Railway Company et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. George H. Bowles; submitted by Mr. Alexander Britton, Mr. J. W. Terry and Mr. John G. Gregg for the plaintiffs in error; no appearance for the defendant in error.

No. 79. Frank P. McCloskey, plaintiff in error, vs. John W. Tobin, sheriff of Bexar County, Tex.; submitted by Mr. R. H. Ward for the plaintiff in error, and by Mr. Luther Nickels and Mr. B. F. Looney for the defendant in error.

No. 69. Edward E. O'Brien et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. The Public Service Commission of the First District of the State of New York, etc.; argument commenced by Mr. Robert H. Elder for the plyaintiffs in error. The court declined to hear further argument.

No. 70. William F. Hays, appellant, vs. Port of Seattle, the State of Washington et al.; argued by Mr. William F. Hays in propria persona and by Mr. L. T. Turner for the appellees.

No. 71. St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railway Company, appellant, vs. the United States; argued by Mr. Benjamin Carter for the appellant, and by Mr. Assistant Attorney General Frierson for the appellee.

No. 83. Western Union Telegraph Company, plaintiff in error, vs. Peter Boegli; passed on motion of Mr. John A. Kratz, jr., in behalf of counsel for the defendant in error.

No. 85. Sue Erskine Newman, administratrix, etc., et al., appellants, vs. Ida M. Moyers, et al.; passed temporarily, on motion of Mr. Charles F. Consaul for the appellees.

No. 86. Carter Glass, Secretary of the Treasury, et al., appellants, vs. De Forest L. Ormes, administrator, etc.; leave granted to file brief as amicus curtae, on motion of Mr. C. W. Maupin in that behalf.

No. 73. Maryland Casualty Company, appellant, vs. the United States; argued by Mr. Burt E. Barlow for the appellant, and by Mr. Assistant Attorney General Frierson for the appellee.

No. 75. Margaret H. Sanger, plaintiff in error, vs. The People of the State of New York; argued by Mr. Jonah J. Goldstein for the plaintiff in error, and by Mr. Harry G. Anderson for the defendant in error.

No. 76. The Birge-Forbes Company, petitioner, vs. Carl R. Heye; argument commenced by Mr. Henry O. Head for the petitioner, and continued by Mr. Robert M. Rowland for the respondent.

No. 87. The United States of America, appellant, vs. The Keystone Watch Case Company; and

No. 88. The Keystone Watch Case Company, appellant, vs. The United States of America; passed, to be restored to the call pursuant to section 9, rule 26, on motion of Mr. Solicitor General King for the United States of America.

No. 86. Carter Glass, Secretary of the Treasury, et al., appellants, vs. DeForest L. Ormes, administrator, etc.; passed, to be restored to the call pursuant to section 9, rule 26, on motion of Miss Mary O'Toole for the appellee.

No. 76. Birge-Forbes Company, petitioner, vs. Carl R. Heye; argument continued by Mr. Robert Rowland for the respondent and concluded by Mr. Henry O. Head for the petitioner.

No. 77. Henry Peters et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. Thomas Veasey; argued by Mr. George Janvier for the plaintiffs in error, and submitted by Mr. Walter S. Penfield for the defendant in error.

No. 80. H. Turner et al., executors, etc., plaintiffs in error, vs. J. P. Wade, sheriff of Brooks County, Georgia; argued by Mr. Arthur G. Powell for the plaintiffs in error; no brief was filed for the defendant in error.

No. 81. Liverpool, Brazil and River Plate Steam Navigation Company, petitioner, vs. Brooklyn Eastern District Terminal; argued by Mr. Van Vechten Veeder for the petitioner and by Mr. Samuel Park for the respondent.

No. 82. J. H. Branson, sheriff and collector, etc., et al., appellants, vs. B. F. Bush, receiver, etc.; argued by Mr. George B. Rose for the appellants and by Mr. Thomas B. Pryor for the appellee.

No. 589. Elwood Hamilton, collector of internal revenue for the Collection District of Kentucky, appellant, vs. Kentucky Distilleries and Warehouse Company; motion to advance granted and cause assigned for argument on Thursday, the 20th instant, at the head of the call for that day.

No. 354. National Council Junior Order United American Mechanics plaintiff in error, vs. Catherine A. Nicodemus; motion to dismiss or affirm submitted by Mr. Fred Harrington for the defendant in error in support of the motion, and by Mr. George P. Steele for the plaintiff in error in opposition thereto.

No. 449. Frank Shaffer, petitioner, vs. The United States of America; petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit, submitted by Mr. David A. Baer and Mr. John J. Sullivan for the petitioner, and by Mr. Assistant Attorney General Stewart and Mr. Harry S. Ridgeley for the respondent.

No. 72. Robert P. Ervien, commissioner of public lands of the State of New Mexico, appellant, vs. The United States of America; submitted by Mr. A. B. Renehan for the appellant and by Mr. Assistant Attorney General Nebeker and Mr. Leslie C. Garnett for the appellee.

No. 61. William T. Wagner et al., etc., plaintiffs in error, vs. The City of Covington; argument continued by Mr. A. E. Stricklett for the defendant in error, and concluded by Mr. Harry Brent Mackey for the plaintiffs in error.

No. 63. Frank A. Bone, petitioner, vs. Commissioner of Marion County; argued by Mr. Clarence E. Mehlhope for the petitioner, and by Mr. V. H. Lockwood for the respondent.

No. 64. Great Northern Railway Company, plaintiff in error, vs. The State of Washington; passed temporarily.

No. 66. St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railway Company, plaintiff in error, vs. Dicksey Williams and Lucy Williams; argued by Mr. Robert E. Wiley for the plaintiff in error; no appearance for the defendant in error.

No. 67. Thomas J. Evans, sole surviving receiver, etc., petitioner, vs. National Bank of Savannah; argument commenced by Mr. Frederick T. Saussy for the petitioners.

No. 179. The United States of America, appellant, vs. The Southern Pacific Company et al.; appeal from the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit. Decree of the Circuit Court of Appeals reversed, and decree of the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of California affirmed, and cause remanded to the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of California; opinion by Mr. Justice Van Devanter. (Mr. Justice McReynolds did not participate in the consideration or disposition of this case.)

The Chief Justice announced the following orders of the court:

No. 182. William J. Geary, plaintiff in error, vs. Alice Geary; in error to the Supreme Court of the State of Nehraska. Per curiam: Dismissed for want of jurisdiction, upon the authority of section 237 of the Judicial Code, as amended by the Act of September 6, 1916, chapter 448, section 2, 39 stat. L. 726.

No. 183. Joslin Manufacturing Company, plaintiff in error, vs. The City of Providence et al.;

No. 184. Scituate Light and Power Company, plaintiff in error, vs. The City of Providence et al.; and

No. 185. Theresa B. Joslin, plaintiff in error, vs. The City of Providence et al; in error, to the Supreme Court of the State of Rhode Island. Per curiam: Dismissed for want of jurisdiction, upon the authority of Hazleton vs. Bank, 183 U. S. 130; Schlosser vs. Hemphill, 198 U. S. 173; Coe vs. Armour Fertilizer Works, 237 U. S. 413, 418; Bruce vs. Tohin, 245 U. S. 18, 19; and see, Collard, administrator, vs. Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Company, 246 U. S. 653; petition for certiorari denied.

No. 286. J. W. Thompson, plaintiff in error, vs. R. B. Day, sheriff and tax collector, et al.; in error to the Supreme Court of the State of Louisiana. Per curiam: Dismissed for want of jurisdiction upon the authority of Goodrich vs. Ferris, 214 U. S. 71, 79; Brolan vs. United States, 236 U. S. 216, 218; United Surety Company vs. American Fruit Produce Company, 238 U. S. 140, 142; Sugarman vs. United States, 249 U. S. 182, 184.

No. 354. National Council Junior Order United American Mechanics, plaintiff in error, vs. Catherine A. Nickodemus; in error to the Supreme Court of the State of Colorado. Per curiam: Dismissed for want of jurisdiction upon the authority of section 237 of the Judicial Code as amended by the Act of Septemher 6, 1916, chapter 448, section 2, 39 Stats. L. 725.

No. 438. Rudolph Ernest Tiedemann, plaintiff in error, vs. Gertrude Eleanor Tiedemann; in error to the Supreme Court of the State of New York. Per curiam: Dismissed for want of jurisdiction upon the authority of section 237 of the Judicial Code, as amended by the Act of September 6, 1916, chapter 448, section 2, 39 Stats. L. 726.

No. 39. Bert Rucker, plaintiff in error, vs. Marion A. Tatlow; in error to the Supreme Court of the State of Kansas. Per curiam: Dismissed for want of jurisdiction upon the authority of Goodrich vs. Ferris, 214 U. S. 71, 79; Brolan vs. United States, 236 U. S. 216, 218; United Surety Company vs. American Fruit Produce Company, 238 U. S. 140, 142; Sugarman vs. United States, 249 U. S. 182, 184.

No. 69. Edward E. O'Brien et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. The Puhlic Service Commission of the First District of the State of New York, etc.; in error to the Supreme Court of the State of New York. Per curiam: Dismissed for want of jurisdiction upon the authority of (1) California Powder Works vs. Davis, 151 U. S. 389, 393; Sayward vs. Denny, 158 U. S. 180, 183; Harding vs. Wilson, 196 U. S. 78, 86; (2) Thomas vs. Iowa, 209 U. S. 258, 263; Bowe vs. Scott, 233 U. S. 658, 664, and see El Paso Sash and Door Company vs. Carraway, 245 U. S. 643.

No. 75. Margaret H. Sanger, plaintiff in error, vs. The People of the State of New York; in error to the Court of Special Sessions of the City of New York for County of Kings, State of New York. Per curiam: Dismissed for want of jurisdiction upon the authority of (1) California Powder Works vs. Davis, 151 U. S. 389, 393; Sayward vs. Denny, 158 U. S. 180, 183; Harding vs. Wilson, 196 U. S. 78, 86; (2) Thomas vs. Iowa, 209 U. S. 258, 263; Bowe vs. Scott, 233 U. S. 658, 664, and see El Paso Sash and Door Company vs. Carraway, 245 U. S. 643.

No. 78. Gulf, Colorado and Sante Fe Railway Company et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. George H. Bowles; in error to the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of Texas. Per curiam: Reversed upon authority of Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company vs. Rice, 247 U. S. 201.

No. —. Original. Ex parte. In the matter of J. Raymond Tiffany, receiver, etc., petitioner; motion for leave to file petition for a writ of mandamus granted, and rule to show cause awarded returnahle Monday, Decemher 8, next.

No. 237. The Glohe Works, appellant, vs. The United States; motion to remand for further findings of fact denied.

No. 373. Strathearn Steamship Company, Limited, petitioner, vs. John Dillon; motion on hehalf of the United States for leave to file printed hrief herein and to take part in the oral argument granted.

POSTOFFICE DEPARTMENT RULINGS.

Parcels for Canada and Cuba—Limit of Weight.

The Second Assistant Postmaster General says that a considerable number of parcels exceeding the limit of weight continue to be received in Canada and Cuba.

The continual forwarding by post offices of overweight parcels, notwithstanding the cautionary instructions issued from time to time, indicate that employees handling such parcels either are unfamiliar with the instructions printed in the Annual Postal Guide, or that they are grossly indifferent to the same, he says.

Postmasters are directed, therefore, to take such further action as will effectually prevent the forwarding from their offices of parcels for Canada or Cuba which fail to conform to the weight limit of 4 pounds 6 ounces, and the other conditions indicated in section 2, on page 128 of the Postal Guide for July, 1919. The employees concerned should be warned that they will be held to strict account for the forwarding of overweight parcels to Canada or Cuba, and they should be properly disciplined for any dereliction in the matter.

In this connection, United States exchange post offices or railway post offices handling parcels in transit to Canada or Cuba are directed to intercept and return to origin with proper indorsement on the wrapper any parcel which is observed to be overweight, or which fails in other respects to conform to the regulations.

Additional Charge of Twenty-Five Per Cent On Mail Articles Exported From or Imported Into Mexico.

The Post Office Department has been advised of a decree of the Mexican Government, increasing from 15 per cent to 25 per cent the additional charge on mail articles exported from or imported into Mexico, said charge being over and above the regular tariff duties applicable to the merchandise involved.

Articles In the Mails To the United Kingdom.

The London Post Office has given notice that, except under license, the articles hereafter mentioned are prohibited transmission in the regular and parcel-post mails to the United Kingdom:

(1) All derivatives of coal tar generally known as intermediate products capable of being used or adapted for use as dyestuffs or of being modified or further manufactured into dyestuffs.

All direct cotton colors, all union colors, all acid colors, all chrome and mordant colors, all alizarine colors, all vat colors (including synthetic indigo), all oil, spirits, and wax color dyes, stains, color acids, color lakes, leuco acids, leuco bases, whether in paste, powder, solution, or any other form.

(2) (i) Synthetic drugs (including antiseptics).

(ii) Synthetic perfumes and flavoring, synthetic photographic chemicals, synthetic tannins, esters and acid derivatives of aromatic hydrocarbons, alkaloids and their salts (except quinine), and the following organic chemicals: Acetamide, acetic acid, acetic anhydride; acetyl chloride, camphor bromide, cinnamic acid and its salts, ethylene bromide, formamide, formic acid and its salts, gallic acid, lactic acid and its salts, nuclein, paraldehyde, pyrogallic acid, saccharine or other substances of like nature or use; salicin, thymol.

(iii) Analytical reagents, and the following fine chemicals: Barium compounds, cerium fluoride and fluorides of other rare earth metals, hydrosulphites and allied bleaching compounds, hypophosphorus acids, iron and ammonium citrate-iron tartrate, molybdic acid and its salts, phosphorus oxides and halogen compounds, salts of per acids and artificial peroxides; silver nucleinate and proteinate, tungstic acid and its salts.

(3) Optical glass, including lenses, prisms, and like optical devices.

(4) Scientific glassware.

(5) Illuminating glassware.

(6) Laboratory porcelain.

(7) Scientific and optical instruments.

(8) Potassium compounds.

(9) Tungsten powder and ferrotungsten.

(10) Zinc oxide.

(11) Lithopone.

(12) Thorium nitrate.

(13) Gas mantles and mantle rings.

(14) Magnetos.

(15) Hosiery needles, latch.

(16) Gauges.

In addition to the above, the prohibition on the importation of hops will be continued for the present.

Postmasters are authorized to accept parcels containing articles herein named when license forms or copies thereof are presented for examination at the time of mailing or when the senders state licenses have been issued in the United Kingdom, the parcels, in the latter case, being accepted at the risk of the senders.

Parcel Post To Bulgaria.

Commencing at once, packages up to a weight limit of 22 pounds, paid at the postage rate of 12 cents a pound or fraction of a pound, will be accepted for dispatch to Bulgaria by such steamship transportation as may be available from New York via Varna or Bourgas.

Packages will be accepted subject to the limitations imposed by the general prohibitions set forth in section 180 on page 174 of the annual Postal Guide for 1919.

Packages can not be registered.

Rates of Postage Applicable To Articles Mailed In the Republic of Esthonia and Addressed For Delivery In the United States.

The Post Office department has been advised that the rates of postage applicable to articles mailed in he Republic of Esthonia, and addressed for delivery in the United States are as follows:

Ordinary letters, 50 penni per 15 grams.

Post cards, single, 20 penni; with paid reply, 40 penni.

Printed matter, 10 penni per 50 grams.

Commercial papers, 10 penni per 50 grams, with a minimum of 50 penni per article.

Samples of merchandise, 10 penni per 50 grams, with a minimum of 20 penni per article.

Registry fee and fee for notices of receipt, 50 penni.

The postal administration of the Republic of Esthonia has adopted 2 penni as the equivalent of 1 centime.

Reduction In Rate of Postage On Letters and Post Cards From Cuba; Also Reduction In Registration Fee.

Referring to a notice of November 20, 1917, announcing an increase of certain postage rates in Cuba on articles for the United States, the postal administraion of Cuba now advises that, effective October 11, 1919, said rates have been reduced to 2 cents an ounce or fraction thereof on letters and other sealed articles and 1 cent for post cards, and that the registration fee has been reduced to 8 cents for articles of every nature mailed in Cuba addressed for delivery in the United States. The item "Cuba" in the postage table on page 154 of the Postal Guide for July, 1919, is modified accordingly.

Return of Unmailable Articles, Ordinary and Registered, Addressed To Foreign Countries.

Postmasters at offices of transit of the first and second classes are authorized to return to United States post offices of mailing ordinary and registered articles which have been accepted at the mailing post offices in violation of existing regulations and instructions, in each case marking the articles with the reason for their return, for the information of the postmasters concerned.

In addition to returning the articles, appropriate reports should be made if ordinary mail is involved, or to the Office of the Third Assistant Postmaster General, on an irregularity blank Form 3826, if registered mail is involved, in order that the postmasters at fault may have their attention drawn to the irregularities concerned and be furnished with instructions for their guidance thereafter.

Parcel-Post Service For Spain.

Customs declarations attached to parcels for Spain, Balearic Islands, the Canary Islands, and the Spanish possessions in Africa, must be written in Spanish or French with an interlined translation in English.

WHAT IS NEEDED IN COTTON DUSTING MACHINERY

The demand for cotton-dusting machinery is going to be so great that with present manufacturing facilities it can not be fully met. This statement is made by the boll-weevil specialists of the United States Department of Agriculture, who are prepared to give detailed information to prospective purchasers of cotton-dusting machinery. A great deal of care will be necessary, they say, in selecting a satisfactory model and one adapted to the particular needs of the farmer purchasing it. Farmers should inform themselves thoroughly on the requirements of a satisfactory dusting machine, so that, in case an unsatisfactory machine is offered them, they will be able to detect its faults in advance of purchase and thus protect themselves from loss and possible failure of the poisoning operation.

Detailed information concerning the various types of dusting machinery now available, and the conditions under which each may be used, appears in Farmers' Bulletin No. 1098 shortly to be issued. If there are questions not covered in this bulletin, interested persons are invited to correspond with the Delta Laboratory, at Tallulah, La., and the specialists in charge there will furnish the best advice possible.

For several years past the Department of Agriculture, through scientists in the Bureau of Entomology, has conducted rather extensive experiments on the control of the cotton boll-weevil by poison. The results were so satisfactory that, when general information was released in 1919, a great many farmers undertook poisoning operations on their own account. On the whole the results from this were quite satisfactory, and it is apparent that poisoning cotton for boll-weevil will spread rapidly in the immediate future. Anticipating this, the department foresees such a strain on existing facilities for manufacturing dusting machines as to make it essential that prospective purchasers inform themselves immediately of the essentials of good machines and what can be expected of them.

SHOE REPAIR UNITS.

The Office of the Quartermaster General, Director of Purchase and Storage, is developing a mobile shoe repair unit which, if adopted, will be attached to and made a part of each Army division. This unit is now in training at the United Shoe Repairing Machine Co. at its plant, Beverly, Mass., and it is expected that within the next two weeks it will be ready for a demonstration at Camp Meade, Md. The Motor Transport Corps has assisted in this matter and furinshed the two trucks which are being used. The first truck carries the machinery and the second truck is used to carry supplies. It is contemplated bringing this unit from Beverly, Mass., overland to Camp Meade, Md., accompanied by a detail of enlisted men.

List of Recent Government Departmental Publications

INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION.

Freight rates.

—No. 9887, St. Louis Electric Terminal Railway Company et al., v. Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Company, Director General, et al.; (decided June 30, 1919; report and order of commission). 1919. (1)+52-60+iv p. ((Opinion) 5862.) (Report from Interstate Commerce Commission reports, v. 55.) Paper, 5c.

—No. 10306, Alexandria, La., Chamber of Commerce v. Director General, Louisiana Railway & Navigation Company, et al.; decided June 27, 1919; report of commission. (1919.) p. 687-693. ((Opinion 5826.) (From Interstate Commerce Commission reports, v. 53.) Paper, 5c.

Furniture. No. 10086, Tull & Gibbs v. Norfolk & Western Railway Company et al., decided July 7, 1919; report (and order) of commission. (1919.) 17-18+(1) p. ((Opinion) 5851.) (Report from Interstate Commerce Commission reports, v. 55.) Paper, 5c.

Glass. No. 7540, Guilford Lumber Manufacturing Company v. Southern Railway Company et al.; decided June 20, 1919; report (and order) of commission. (1919.) 669-680+(1) p. ((Opinion) 5823.) (Report from Interstate Commerce Commission reports, v. 53.) Paper, 5c.

Grain. No. 8347, Peoria Board of Trade v. Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Company, director general, et al.; (investigation & suspension docket No. 751, grain from Illinois stations via Peoria, Ill.; decided June 30, 1919; report of commission). 1919. (1)+42-51 p. ((Opinion) 5861.) (From Interstate Commerce Commission reports, v. 55.) Paper, 5c.

Guncotton. No. 9761, Aetna Explosives Company v. Wabash Railway Company, director general, et al.; decided July 3, 1919; report (and order) of commission. (1919.) 749-752+(1) p. ((Opinion) 5844.) (Report from Interstate Commerce Commission reports, v. 53.) Paper, 5c.

Industrial railroads. Wasteful service by tap lines, investigation and suspension docket No. 11, Prescott & Northwestern Railroad Company and Ouachita & Northwestern Railroad Company; (decided June 30, 1919; report of commission). 1919. (1)+656-662 p. il. ((Opinion) 5821.) (From Interstate Commerce Commission reports, v. 53.) Paper, 5c.

Iron. No. 10158, Walter A. Zelnicker Supply Company v. Oregon Short Line Railroad Company et al.; (No. 10295, same v. director general et al.; decided June 20, 1919; report and order of commission). 1919. (1)+710-712+(1) p. ((Opinion) 5834.) (Report from Interstate Commerce Commission reports, v. 53.) Paper, 5c.

— No. 10220, Marshall-Wells Hardware Company v. Spokane, Portland & Seattle Railway Company, director general, et al.; (decided June 27, 1919; report and order of commission). 1919. (1)+684-686+(1) p. ((Opinion) 5825.) (Report from Interstate Commerce Commission reports, v. 53.) Paper, 5c.

— No. 10298, Joseph D. Bell Company v. director general, Illinois Central Railroad Company, et al.; (decided July 3, 1919; report and order of commission). 1919. (1)+702-704+ii p. ((Opinion) 5831.) (Report from Interstate Commerce Commission reports, v. 53.) Paper, 5c.

Iron ores. No. 10234, Virginia Iron, Coal & Coke Company et al. v. director general, Southern Railway Company, et al.; decided June 27, 1919: report (and order) of commission. (1919.) 583-589+(1) p. ((Opinion) 5807.) (Report from Interstate Commerce Commission reports, v. 53.) Paper, 5c.

Kaolin. No. 10254, Monarch Paper Company v. Canadian Pacific Railway Company, director general, et al.; (decided June 27, 1919; report of commission). 1919. (1)+620-622 p. ((Opinion) 5812.) (From Interstate Commerce Commission reports, v. 53.) Paper, 5c.

Leather, hides, and skins. No. 9783, J. W. Summerhays & Sons Company et al. v. Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Company, director general, et al.; decided July 7, 1919; report (and order) of commission. (1919.) 753-756+ii p. ((Opinion) 5845.) (Report from Interstate Commerce Commission reports, v. 53.) Paper, 5c.

Lumber. No. 9462, United States v. Sumpter Valley Railway Company et al.; decided July 5, 1919 (report and order of commission). (1919.) 607-619+(1) p. ((Opinion) 5811.) (Report from Interstate Commerce Commission reports, v. 53.) Paper, 5c.

— No. 9945, Mercantile Lumber Company et al. v. Illinois Central Railroad Company, director general, et al.; decided June 27, 1919; report (and order) of commission. (1919.) 663-668+ii p. ((Opinion) 5822.) (Report from Interstate Commerce Commission reports, v. 53.) Paper, 5c.

— No. 10379, Dietz Lumber Company v. director general, Monroe & Texas Railroad Company, et al.; decided June 21, 1919; report (and order) of commission. (1919.) 21-23+(1) p. ((Opinion) 5853.) (Report from Interstate Commerce Commission reports, v. 55.) Paper, 5c.

Misrouting. No. 19246, Herman Gross (doing business as Puritan Glass Company) v. director general, Erie Railroad Company, et al.; decided June 21, 1919; report (and order) of commission. (1919.) 37-38+(1) p. ((Opinion) 5859.) (Report from Interstate Commerce Commission reports, v. 55.) Paper, 5c.

— No. 10281, J. W. Difendorfer Lumber Company v. Mount Airy & Eastern Railway Company, director general, et al.; decided June 18, 1919; report (and order) of commission. (1919.) 571-573+(1) p. ((Opinion) 5804.) (Report from Interstate Commerce Commission reports, v. 53.) Paper, 5c.

— No. 10345, Marfield Grain Company v. director general, Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company, et al.; decided June 21, 1919; report (and order) of commission. (1919.) 39-41+(1) p. ((Opinion) 5860.) (Report from Interstate Commerce Commission reports, v. 55.) Paper, 5c.

Oils. No. 9857, Chamber of Commerce, Houston, Tex., et al. v. Abilene & Southern Railway Company, director general, et al.; decided May 31, 1919 (report and order of commission). (1919.) 645-652+v p. ((Opinion) 5819.) (Report from Interstate Commerce Commission reports, v. 53.) Paper, 5c.

Paper. No. 8802, Tribune Company et al. v. Great Northern Railway Company, director general, et al., portions of 4th section applications nos. 1851, 1898, and 1899; decided June 19, 1919; report (and order) of commission. (1919.) 745-748+ii p. ((Opinion) 5843.) (Report from Interstate Commerce Commission reports, v. 53.) Paper, 5c.

Pepper. No. 10369, Woolson Spice Company v. director general, Northern Pacific Railway Company, et al. (decided June 21, 1919; report and order of commission). 1919. (1)+698-699+(1) p. ((Opinion) 5829.) (Report from Interstate Commerce Commission reports, v. 53.) Paper, 5c.

Petroleum. No. 9823, National Refining Company et al. v. Missouri Pacific Railroad Company; decided July 3, 1919; report (and order) of commission. (1919.) 35-36+(1) p. ((Opinion) 5858.) (Report from Interstate Commerce Commission reports, v. 55.) Paper, 5c.

Piling. No. 10270, Walter A. Zelnicker Supply Company v. director general, Oregon Short Line Railroad Company, et al.; decided June 18, 1919; report (and order) of commission. (1919.) 567-568+ii p. ((Opinion) 5802.) (Report from Interstate Commerce Commission reports, v. 53.) Paper, 5c.

Pipe. No. 9592, United Iron Works v. Missouri Pacific Railway Company; decided July 8, 1919; report (and order) of commission. (1919.) 705-706+(1) p. ((Opinion) 5832.) (Report from Interstate Commerce Commission reports, v. 53.) Paper, 5c.

Plaster. No. 9033, Acme Cement Plaster Company v. Illinois Railroad Company, director general, et al., portion of 4th section application no. 2045; decided June 20, 1919; report (and order) of commission. (1919.) 623-626+(1) p. ((Opinion) 5813.) (Report from Interstate Commerce Commission reports, v. 53.) Paper, 5c.

Railroad ties. No. 8620, South Texas Lumber Company v. Morgan's Louisiana & Texas Railroad & Steamship Company et al.; decided June 20, 1919; report of commission. (1919.) p. 738-740. ((Opinion) 5841.) (From Interstate Commerce Commission reports, v. 53.) Paper, 5c.

Rails. No. 9784, West Virginia Rail Company v. Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company, director general, et al. (decided June 20, 1919; report of commission). 1919. (1)+652-655 p. ((Opinion) 5820.) (From Interstate Commerce Commission reports, v. 53.) Paper, 5c.

— No. 10296, Walter A. Zelnicker Supply Company v. director general, Illinois Centrail Railroad Company, et al.; decided June 20, 1919; report (and order) of commission. (1919.) 643-644+(1) p. ((Opinion) 5818.) (Report from Interstate Commerce Commission reports, v. 53.) Paper, 5c.

— No. 10383, Zelnicker Supply Company v. director general, New Orleans & Northeastern Railroad Company, et al. (decided June 21, 1919; report and order of commission). 1919. (1)+700-701+(1) p. ((Opinion) 5830.) (Report from Interstate Commerce Commission reports, v. 53.) Paper, 5c.

Reconsignment. No. 10292, National Wholesale Llumber Dealers' Association v. director general; decided June 20, 1919; report of commission. (1919.) p. 727-729. ((Opinion) 5838.) (From Interstate Commerce Commission reports, v. 53.) Paper, 5c.

Saltpeter, Chile. No. 10288, Equitable Powder Manufacturing Company v. director general, Yazoo & Mississippi Valley Railroad Company, et al. (decided July 2, 1919; report and order of commission). 1919. (1)+24-28+ii p. ((Opinion) 5854.) (Report from Interstate Commerce Commission reports v. 55.) Paper, 5c.

Sawdust. No. 10382, Partridge Lumber Company v. director general, Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha Railway Company, et al.; decided June 21, 1919; report (and order) of commission. (1919.) 29-30+ii p. ((Opinion) 5855.) (Report from Interstate Commerce Commission reports, v. 55.) Paper, 5c.

Shooks. No. 10052, Beaven-Jackson Lumber & Veneer Company v. Boston & Maine Railroad et al.; decided July 8, 1919; report (and order) of commission. (1919.) 15-16+(1) p. ((Opinion) 5850.) (Report from Interstate Commerce Commission reports, v. 55.) Paper, 5c.

Storage. No. 10092, George C. Holt and Benjamin B. Odell, as receivers of Aetna Explosives Company, director general, et al.; decided June 19, 1919; report (and order) of commission. (1919.) 707-709+(1) p. ((Opinion) 5833.) (Report from Interstate Commerce Commission reports, v. 58.) Paper, 5c.

Tin-foil. No. 10412, Reynolds Tobacco Company v. Pennsylvania Railroad Company, director general, et al.; decided June 21, 1919; report (and order) of commission. (1919.) 33-34+(1) p. ((Opinion) 5857.) (Report from Interstate Commerce Commission reports, v. 55.) Paper, 5c.

Tires. No. 10273, Savage Tire Company v. director general, Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Company, et al. (decided June 27, 1919; report of commission). 1919. (1)+578-582 p. ((Opinion) 5806.) (From Interstate Commerce Commission reports, v. 53.) Paper, 5c.

LOCOMOTIVE INSPECTION DIVISION.

Locomotive boiler inspection law as amended March 4, 1915, with rules and instructions established in conformity therewith, also safety appliance standards for locomotives as fixed by order of (Interstate Commerce) Commission, March 13, 1911. 1919. 107 p. il. 16. (Title on cover is: Laws, rules, and instructions for inspection and testing of locomotives and tenders and their appurtenances.) Fabrikoid, 15c.

JUSTICE DEPARTMENT.

Appropriations. Estimate of appropriations for Department of Justice, communication submitting supplemental estimate of appropriations required for current fiscal year and fiscal year 1919. August 19, 1919. 4 p.

Atlas Portland Cement Company. In dstrict court, district of New Jersey, in equity, United States v. Atlas Portland Cement Company (et al.); bill of complaint. 1919. cover-title, 16 p. (Concerns violation of antitrust act.)

List of Recent Government Departmental Publications

Chin Fong. No. —, in Supreme Court, October term, 1919, Edward White, commissioner of immigration (for port of San Francisco), v. Cin Fong; petition for writ of certiorari to circuit court of appeals for 9th circuit, and brief in support. 1919. cover-title, 12 p. (Concerns question of Chinese exclusion.)

— Same (transcript of record in case of Chin Fong v. Edward White, commission of immigration for port of San Francisco, in circuit court of appeals for 9th circuit). (1919.) p. 47-56. (This is printed without title. The signature mark reads: 131974-19.)

Coldwell, Joseph M. No. —, in Supreme Court, October term, 1919, Joseph M. Coldwell v. United States, petition for writ of certiorari to circuit court of appeals for first circuit; brief for United States in opposition. 1919. cover-title, 4 p. (Concerns violation of espionage act.)

Gearin, Matilda M. No. —, in Supreme Court, October term, 1919, Milton A. Miller, as collector of internal revenue for district of Oregon, v. Matilda M. Gearin; petition for writ of certiorari to circuit court of appeals for ninth circuit and brief in support. 1919. cover-title, 12 p. (Concerns legality of taxes assessed under income tax law.)

— Same (transcript of record and clerk's certificate). (1919.) 4 p. (This is printed without title. The signature mark reads: 130547-19.)

Leaves of absence. Laws and regulations governing leaves of absence in Department of Justice; effective July 1, 1919. 1919. 13 p.

Workin, Isidore S. No. 389, in Supreme Court, October term, 1919, Isidore S. Workin and Henry V. Myers v. United States, petition for writ of certiorari to circuit court of appeals for second circuit; brief for United States in opposition. 1919. cover-title, 4 p. (Concerns violation of Harrison antinarcotic act.)

LABOR DEPARTMENT.

Cost of living. High cost of living, communication submitting supplemental estimate of appropriation to enable Secretary of Labor to render aid and assistance to the President in connection with his efforts to combat and cope with conditions causing high cost of living. August 13, 1919. 2 p.

Employment and natural resources, possibilities of making new opportunities for employment through settlement and development of agricultural and forest lands and other resources; by Benton MacKaye. 1919. 144 p. il. 1 pl. 2 p. of pl. 7 maps. Paper, 15c.

Labor Statistics Bureau. Useless papers, Bureau of Labor Statistics, letter transmitting list of useless papers in Bureau of Labor Statistics and asking for disposition thereof. August 28, 1919. 3 p.

Mooney, Thomas J. Report on House resolution 225, report directed to be made to House of Representatives pursuant to House resolution 225 (relative to investigation in connection with Thomas J. Mooney case). August 29, 1919. 13 p.

Naturalization Bureau. Supplemental appropriation for Bureau of Naturalization, 1920. August 29, 1919. 5 p.

Public lands. Disposition of public lands of United States, with particular reference to wage-earning labor; by Leifur Magnusson. 1919. 30 p.

CHILDREN'S BUREAU.

Child labor. Administration of child labor laws: pt. 3, Employment-certificate system, Maryland; by Francis Henry Bird and Ella Arvilla Merritt. 1919. 127 p. 2 pl. (Industrial series 2, pt. 3; Bureau publication 41.) Paper, 15c.

IMMIGRATION BUREAU.

Immigration service bulletin. U. S. immigration service bulletin, v. 1, no. 17; August 1, 1919. (1919.) 7 p. 4. (Monthly.)

INDUSTRIAL HOUSING AND TRANSPORTATION BUREAU.

Housing Corporation. Report of Housing Corporation: v. 2, Houses, site-planning, utilities; edited by Henry V. Hubbard, compiled by Jules Crow, illustrations by Jules Crow and E. J. Williams. 1919. 524+xix p. il. 11 pl. 4. (This is v. 2 of the final report transmitted June 21, 1919.) Cloth, $1.50.

LABOR STATISTICS BUREAU.

Employers' liability and workmen's compensation. Minimum requirements in compensation legislation; by Royal Meeker. (1919.) 14 p.

Labor and laboring classes. International labor legislation and society of nations, by Stephan Bauer; translation by Mrs. Annie M. Hanney and Alfred Maylander. May, 1919. 135+iv p. il. (Bulletin 254; Miscellaneous series.) Paper, 15c.

— Labor legislation of 1918. June, 1919. 169 p. (Bulletin 257; Labor laws of United States series.) (This bulletin contains a cumulative index to the laws in Bulletins 148, 166, 186, 213, 244, and 257.) Paper, 15c.

Monthly labor review. Monthly labor review, v. 9, no. 1; July, 1919. 1919. iv+302+iv p. il.

Special Articles.—What is American standard of living? by Royal Meeker.—Joint Shipping Industrial Conference (held in Washington, D. C., June 4-6, 1919); by Benjamin M. Squires.—National guilds movement in Great Britain; by G. D. H. Cole.—Trend in retail prices of food in 39 cities, 1913-May, 1919; by Elma B. Carr.—Occupational diseases in Pennsylvania; by Alice Hamilton.—What term "medical service" in workmen's compensation laws includes; by Martin C. Frincke, Jr.—Provision for second injuries under workmen's compensation laws; by Carl Hookstadt.—Bad housing and ill health; by James Ford.—Housing development as post-war problem in Canada; by Thomas Adams.

Note.—The review is the medium through which the bureau publishes the results of original investigations too brief for bulletin purposes, notices of labor legislation by the States or by Congress, and Federal court decisions affecting labor, which from their importance should be given attention before they could ordinarily appear in the bulletins devoted to these subjects.

TRAINING SERVICE.

Boots and shoes. Training in shoe industry (by James F. Johnson). 1919. (Training bulletin 21.)

Clothing. Industrial training in overalls industry, organization and conduct of training in industrial establishments for operators and cutters (with bibliography; by John G. Brueggeman). 1919. 57 p. il. 1 pl.

— Training for shirt makers, plan for organizing and conducting training for workers in the industry (with bibliography; by John G. Brueggeman). 1919. 59 p. il. 1 pl.

—Training in men's suit and overcoat industry, outline of organization and conduct of training for cutters, pressers, machine operators, and hand sewers in the industry (with bibliographies; by John G. Brueggeman). 1919. 83 p. il. 1 pl. (Training bulletin 16.)

Cotton-mills. Courses of instruction for workers in cotton mills, including directions for installing training department and summary of information which every worker in cotton mill should possess (with bibliography).

Pianos. Courses of instruction in piano making, with section on player pianos, pneumatic actions, piano actions, and keys. 1919. 67 p.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS.

CATALOG DIVISION.

Cataloging. L. C. subject headings, N-O-P-Q (list of subject headings used in Library of Congress, with classification). (2d edition.)

COPYRIGHT OFFICE.

Note.—Subscriptions for the catalog of copyright entries should be sent to the Superintendent of Documents instead of to the Register of Copyrights.

Copyright. (Catalog of copyright entries, new series, pt. 1, group 1, books, v. 16) no. 69-81; August, 1919. August 1-29, 1919. p. 417-492. (Issued three times a week.) Paper, $3 a yr. (4 pts.); pts. 1 and 3, each $1 a yr.; pts. 2 and 4, each 50c a yr.

Note.—Each number is issued in 4 parts: pt. 1, group 1, relates to books; pt. 1, group 2, to pamphlets, leaflets, contributions to newspapers or periodicals, etc., lectures, sermons, addresses for oral delivery, dramatic compositions, maps, motion pictures; pt. 2, to periodicals; pt. 3, to musical compositions; pt. 4, to works of art, reproductions of a work of art, drawings or plastic works of scientific or technical character, photographs, prints, and pictorial illustrations.

— Same, pt. 1, group 2, pamphlets, leaflets, contributions to newspapers or periodicals, etc., lectures, sermons, addresses for oral delivery, dramatic compositions, maps, motion pictures, v. 16, no. 6. 1919. iii+507-617+xxvii p. (Monthly.)

— Same, pt. 3, musical compositions, v. 14, no. 6. 1919. v+579-733+xxxv p.

DOCUMENTS DIVISION.

Government publications. Monthly list of State publications, v. 9, 1918 (title-page and index). 1919. (1)+521-577 p. (Included in price of monthly list of State publications.)

— Same, June, 1919; v. 10, no. 6. 1919. p. 297-338. Paper, 50c. a yr.

NAVY DEPARTMENT.

Appropriations. Naval establishment, 1920, communication submitting supplemental estimates of appropriations required by naval establishment, fiscal year 1920. Aug. 25, 1919. 3 p. (H. doc. 204.)

Naval courts. Changes in naval courts and boards, 1917, no. 2 (March 31, 1919). 1919 (reprint). 3 p.+leaves 5-25. Paper, 5c.

Navy. Changes in Navy regulations and naval instructions (1913), no. 13. 1919. 1 p. 4. Paper, 5c.

Orders. General order 486-493 (fifth series); July 5-29, 1919. (1919.) Each 4 p. or 2 p. 4.

Radiotelegraphy. Views of Navy Department on radio communication. July 28, 1919. 6 p. (H. doc. 165.)

Specifications. General specifications for inspection of material under cognizance of Bureaus of Construction and Repair, Steam Engineering, and Ordnance. July 1, 1919. 46 p.+(2) folded p. il. 12.

MEDICINE AND SURGERY BUREAU.

Preventive medicine. Notes on preventive medicine for medical officers, Navy, July 15-August 15, 1919. (1919.) 22 p. and 19 p. 4. (Bulletin 84 and 85; Division of Preventive Medicine.)

NAVAL OPERATIONS OFFICE.

Organization. Revised organization orders of Office of Naval Operations, August 1, 1919. (Second issue.) 1919. 14 p. (The first edition was issued in multigraphed form only.)

NAVIGATION BUREAU.

Finger-prints. How to obtain good finger prints. (Third edition.) (1919.) cover-title, 6 p. il. 12 p. of pl.

Navy directory, officers of Navy, including officers of Naval Reserve Force, Marine Corps, Marine Corps Reserve, Coast Guard, Coast and Geodetic Survey, Public Health Service, and foreign officers serving with Navy, July 1, 1919. 1919. 653 p. (Monthly.) Paper, 40c.

HYDROGRAPHIC OFFICE.

Hydrographic bulletin, weekly, no. 1561-64; August 6-27, 1919. (1919.) Each 1 p. various sizes.

Notice to mariners 31-35, 1919; August 2-30 (1919). (1919.) (xvii)+882-1022 leaves. (Weekly.)

Tide calendar (for Norfolk and Newport News, Va.), Spetember, 1919. (1919.) 1 p. 4. (Monthly.)

CHARTS.

Pilot charts. Pilot chart of Central American waters, April, 1919; chart 3500. Scale 1 degree long. equals 0.7 in. Washington, Hydrographic Office, February 15, 1919. 23.4 by 35.1 in. (Monthly. Certain portions of the data are furnished by the Weather Bureau.) 10c.

STOCKS OF OLD CORN REDUCED.

The stocks of old corn on farms November 1 is estimated at 72,263,000 bushels, which is 2.8 per cent of the 1918 crop. The corresponding figure a year ago was 114,678,000 bushels, and the average of the preceding five years was 87,277,000 bushels.

GOVERNMENT DECISIONS AFFECTING BUSINESS

The Board of General Appraisers, U. S. Treasury Department, has rendered the following decisions:

American Goods Returned.

1. Proof of Identity.—Proof of identity of American manufactures claimed to be free of duty under paragraph 404, tariff act of 1913, must be made in the manner prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury (art. 333, Customs Regulations of 1915). A variation of this manner of proof will be held insufficient (authorities cited).

2. Foreign Exporter's Certificate—Bond.—Filing of the foreign exporter's certificate, required by the regulations of the Secretary of the Treasury after the expiration of the period set forth in the bond is not a compliance with the regulations, although the same may be before the Board of General Appraisers at the hearing of the case, with proof of its authenticity.

United States General Appraisers, New York. In the matter of protest 929959 of W. J. Kingsland (Inc.) against the assessment of duty by the Collector of Customs at the Port of New York. (Affirmed.)

Hay, General Appraiser: This is a protest against the assessment of duty upon two bales of cotton belts which were manufactured in the United States exported, from the port of New York to Buenos Aires on the 26th of August, 1916, and thereafter, on March 10, 1917, were returned to and entered at the port of New York, without having been advanced in value or improved in condition by any process of manufacture or other means. These facts appear in the stipulation made and entered into between the attorneys for the importer and the Assistant Attorney General for the United States. These additional facts appear: That the declaration of the foreign exporter of the goods, before the United States consul, referred to in paragraph A of article 333 of the Customs Regulations of 1915, was not filed upon entry; that a bond was given for the production of said certificate; that the said bond was given for the period of six months, and that the said six months expired before the importer could secure the certificate, owing to war conditions; that thereafter, to wit, on July 18, 1918, being some 10 months after the expiration of the period of the bond, the foreign shipper's certificate was received by the New York collector and by him forwarded to the Board of United States General Appraisers, a protest having in the meantime been filed against the action of the collector in assessing duty upon the commodity in question. The single question presented by the stipulated facts in this case is, Can the certificate of the foreign exporter, required by the regulations under which this paragraph is operative, be filed after the expiration of the period fixed in the bond for the filing of the same?

This, like most questions arising out of the purely administrative features of the tariff law, has been answered by the early decisions of this board. In the decision of this board In re Dominici et al. it was decided that the proof of identity of American manufactures claimed to be free under paragraph 493 of the tariff act of 1890 (which corresponds to paragraph 404 of the tariff act of 1913), must be established in accordance with the mode of evidence prescribed by the regulations of the Secretary of the Treasury, and in no other manner. This case was appealed to a Circuit Court of the United States, which reversed the decision of the board. Dominici et al. v. United States (72 Fed., 46). But upon appeal to the Circuit Court of Appeals, that court, in United States v. Dominici et al. (78 Fed., 334), reversed the Circuit Court and reaffirmed the rule laid down by this board. The same question was thereafter in the early decisions of this board considered and the same rule adopted. Otto G. Mayer et al, G. A. 3784 (T. D. 17850); C. H. Graves & Sons' case, G. A. 4580 (T. D. 21675); and Courtin, Golden & Co.'s case, G. A. 5089 (T. D. 23557). See also Beck v. United States (84 Fed., 150).

The protest is overruled.

Punk for Lighting Firecrackers.

In Abstract 41510 and other cases decided by this board and the courts, merchandise similar to that in question here was, under the evidence, held to be in some cases spunk, a vegetable fungus growth, and in other cases the same as Chinese joss sticks. In those previous cases, however, the evidence was meager and the records unsatisfactory. In this case the evidence fully and clearly shows the merchandise to be neither joss sticks nor spunk, but a manufactured article intended and used for specific purposes supporting the classification. The different evidence distinguishes this case from those previously decided. The merchandise was properly classified under paragraph 385, act of 1913.

In the matter of protest 819620 of Geo. S. Bush & Co. against the assessment of duty by the collector of customs at the port of Seattle. **(Affirmed.)**

Adamson, General Appraiser: In this case the protest styles the merchandise as "joss sticks or punk," though it was invoiced merely as "joss sticks," but in the invoice it is mentioned right along with items of firecrackers. The examiner says the merchandise "consists of joss sticks, or punk, composed of a mixture of wood powder and paste, commonly used in this country for the lighting of firecrackers. They are not the joss sticks such as are used in a Chinese place of worship." The collector in referring the case to this board, styles the merchandise as "punk stix for lighting firecrackers."

Apparently it is recognized, at least not disputed, that this merchandise is used for lighting firecrackers. It was classified under paragraph 385, act of 1913, as a nonenumerated manufactured article and assessed for duty accordingly at the rate of 15 per cent ad valorem. The protest claims the merchandise to be free of duty under paragraph 521 as joss sticks or joss light or under paragraph 608 as spunk.

There is a stipulation that the merchandise is of the same character as that which was the subject of board decision in the case of Consolidated Fire Works Co. of America (Abstract 41510). That case and several others decided by the board and the courts held similar merchandise to be free, in some cases as joss sticks and in others as spunk. We have examined Abstrict 41510 as well as the other cases. In that abstract punk and spunk were held to be identical, but the meager record and unsatisfactory condition of the case were remarked by the board.

The testimony in this case, however, differentiates it from the abstract cited in the stipulation and all other former decisions to the same effect by the board and the courts. It is true that in some dictionaries one kind (vegetable punk) is defined as to some extent synonymous with spunk, but that punk or spunk is a fungus or pithy growth on trees or plants. The merchandise involved in this protest, as shown by the evidence, however, is not of such origin. It is manufactured. The description given by the examiner is supported by the testimony of several witnesses, one of whom is an American of Chinese descent and familiar with punk. He was educated and spent his youth in China. He testified that, from having seen punk and having used it and having seen it made in China, he knows of what materials it is composed and for what purposes it is used. He said it was composed of sawdust, leaf dust, glue, and a small percentage of saltpeter. He described it in detail with its uses, and he positively stated that it was not joss sticks, and that joss sticks are used for sacred purposes, entirely different from the uses of this punk. Several other witnesses familiar with both punk and spunk examined the samples and indicated the difference between the merchandise involved here and spunk, as well as joss sticks.

In view of the full, explicit testimony in this case, so different from the meager, incomplete, and unsatisfactory record in the case referred to and others mentioned, it seems to be clearly distinguished from them on the facts. The board is of the opinion, from the testimony in this case, that the merchandise is not joss sticks or spunk, but is a nonenumerated manufactured article and properly classified under paragraph 385.

The protest is accordingly overruled.

Railroad Ties.

Sawed pieces of timber 6 by 8, 7 by 8 and 7 by 9 inches, 16 feet long, designed for use as railroad ties after being cut into equal lengths and having ends squared, held dutiable at the rate of 10 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 170, tariff act of 1913.—United States v. Baxter (9 Ct. Cust. Appls., —; T. D. 37975) cited and followed.

In the matter of protest 932228 of S. C. Mitchell Co. against the assessment of duty by the collector of customs at the port of Seattle. (Affirmed.)

McClelland, General Appraiser: The merchandise the classification of which is here in controversy was returned by the appraiser as railroad ties and accordingly assessed by the collector with duty at the rate of 10 per cent ad valorem under the provisions of paragraph 170 of the tariff act of 1913. The importer's claim is that free entry therefor should have been allowed under the provision in paragraph 647 for "logs, timber, round, unmanufactured, hewn or sawed, sided or squared."

The appraser in his special report on the protest states—

"The merchandise consists of certain timbers, the dimensions being 16 feet in length by 6 by 8 inches, 7 by 8 inches and 7 by 9 inches. The sizes are such as are used for switch ties and it was therefore returned for duty as railroad ties at 10 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 170 of the tariff act."

Regardless of the proof as to the purpose of the importer in making the importation, or the differences of opinion as to the uses to which timber, sawed square as this importation appears to have been, may be adaptable, one fact is indisputably apparent, viz, the timber as it arrived in the United States was not ready for use, without further treatment, for either cross-section railroad ties or switch ties.

It may be accepted from the proof, too, that the dimensions of cross-section ties are 7 by 8 by 8, 7 by 9 by 8, and occasionally 6 by 8 by 8, while switch ties vary in length from 8 to 15 feet. Another fact sufficiently established is that the importer had in mind in making this importation that the timber was to be used to make railroad ties.

Again, we think it clearly appears that all that was necessary to do to the pieces of timber in the importation to make them ready for use as railroad ties was to saw each of them into two equal lengths and square the ends. It might be questionable as an original proposition (1) whether these pieces of timber in the condition imported had been so far advanced by processes of manufacture as to warrant them in being classified as railroad ties, or (2) whether they should be classified under the provision in paragraph 385 for "articles manufactured in whole or in part" or (3) whether they should be held to be not further advanced in manufacture than "logs, timber, round, unmanufactured, hewn or sawed, sided or squared," but, in view of the conclusion reached by the Court of Customs Appeals in United States v. Baxter (9 Ct. Cust. Appls., —; T. D. 37975) as to cedar poles mainly used for "telephone, trolley, electric light, and telegraph poles," regardless of the fact that they were adaptable to other uses and had not been so far advanced as to be devoted to some one of the particular uses mentioned in paragraph 170, which we regard as controlling here, we overrule the protest.

Samples—Entered Value—Duress.

Square samples of woolen cloth of uniform size, imported by agents for their principal for use in selling cloths represented by them, for making clothes, billed in a consular invoice at £314 5s., but entered at that price with a deduction of the same amount to make no value, appraised at the same amount, less 20 per cent, but reappraised at £65, under the evidence possess value, are not rags nor waste, but were properly assessed as woolen cloth at 35 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 288, act of 1913.

Similar merchandise was refused pro forma entry at no value because worth more than $100. Whereupon the agent importer cabled his principal and was advised the value was £200. Pro forma invoice then valued at £38, but added to make market value £200; reappraised value £38. Collector imposed duty under the same paragraph on entered value. The action of the collector was proper. The merchandise is neither waste nor rags, and

GOVERNMENT DECISIONS AFFECTING BUSINESS

the entered value was correctly assessed for duty. The claim of duress is not sustained by the evidence.

In the matter of protests 852152, etc., of F. B. Vandegrift & Co., against the assessment of duty by the collector of customs at the port of Philadelphia. (Affirmed.)

Adamson, General Appraiser: The merchandise in this case consists of samples of woolen cloth. In protest 852153 a consular invoice was used to make the entry, the value on the invoice being £314 5s. On entry the importer deducted £314 5s. to make the market value and entered the samples as of no value. The appraiser appraised the merchandise at the invoice price less 20 per cent, but on reappraisement the merchandise was appraised at £65 and duty was assessed on the merchandise at that value.

In protest 852152 the entry on a pro forma invoice at no value was refused with the notation that the goods were worth over $100 and a consular invoice should be produced. Whereupon the importer cabled and received a response that the quantity of cloth in the samples imported was worth £200. The importer then entered the merchandise on a pro forma invoice, which valued the goods at £38, but he added on entry to make the value £200. On reappraisement, the goods were valued at the invoice figures £38, but the collector imposed duty upon the entered value, assessing them as woolen cloth at 35 per cent under paragraph 288 of the act of 1913.

The importer protested, claiming (1) that duty ought not to be assessed at the entered value because the goods were entered at a value under duress, and (2) that the merchandise was erroneously classified as woolen cloth when it should have been classified as rags or waste under paragraphs 384, 586 or 651.

The testimony in the case shows that the importers were agents of the exporters in Scotland and received both samples and the goods, when they were shipped, on consignment for the benefit of their principal; that the samples sometimes come in advance of the cloth itself, but usually they come with the cloth; that for two years during the war they had received no new samples, the British Government refusing to permit them to export them, and the manufacturers were continuing to run on their old patterns, so that these samples represented the cloth that was exported to the trade during the course of the war; and that in normal times samples were changed twice a year, unpopular samples being retired and new ones substituted, but desirable samples being continued.

The question presented involves the correctness of the action of the collector in classifying the merchandise and assessing duty. There is a provision in the law under which the merchandise could have been entered free of duty (par. J, subsec. 4, act of 1913), but there was no effort made to comply with that law. Neither does the protest claim under it; but it stands flat-footed on the proposition that the samples were of no value and therefore no duty should have been collected at all unless held as rags or waste. The testimony shows that the merchandise consists of pieces of woolen cloth cut into uniform sizes placed in a book for convenience of reference and use and that those books are sent by the importer as agent for his principal to various dealers, who use them as exhibits to aid customers in selecting the proper pattern to make suits of clothes. The claim that they have no value seems to us to be entirely unsupported. They are the very instruments by which business is transacted. They are a part of the cloth which is to be sold. They are used in selling the cloth, because it is more convenient to show a small part of the cloth than to show the entire bolt. They are worth at least as much (since representatives of that cloth could dispense with the presence of the cloth in the sales), as they would have been in the cloth itself, because the testimony is that the business could not have been conducted at all without them.

An examination of the evidence satisfies us that the merchandise in its present shape is not rags, and also that it is not waste. The merchandise, or portions thereof, may, after performing its present function, be consigned to the waste basket, the rag bag, or scrap heap, but so long as it performs the important duty of representing the patterns of cloth from which the samples were cut, and acts as the instrument to sell them and sustain the business, which could not be transacted without them, it must manifestly be of some value. All the testimony introduced in an effort to describe them as rags or waste seems to ignore the real uses of the samples, that they are manufactured for a specific useful purpose and that they were used for that purpose. What became of them after the purpose had been served or what their remains might be held to be, is not material to this consideration. The question is, what is the character and condition and use of the merchandise in its imported condition, and, under the evidence of the case, we have not been persuaded that there was any error in the act of the collector. Note In re Bertrose Co., G. A. 8076 (T. D. 37251); In re Allen & Lewis, Abstract 31637 (T. D. 33263).

We are also satisfied, under the authorities, that the evidence does not establish a case of duress. In fact, the testimony of the importer as to the circumstances attending the transaction is not clear. The witness derived most of his information from his broker, who was not introduced, and such things as the witness did recollect are not clear and definite and certainly do not make a case of duress.

The protests are overruled.

CUSTOMS.

Statistical Returns.

Collectors of customs and others concerned have been advised that the Treasury Department's regulations of March 4, 1918 (T. D. 37531), prescribing the procedure in connection with statistical returns, has been amended by striking out the fifth paragraph thereof, which requires the net weight of commodities to be shown on import entries and shippers' export declarations where no other unit of quantity is required by the statistical schedules of the Department of Commerce.

Cellophane, Diamantine, Flexoloid, Etc.

Change in classification of cellophane, diamantine, flexoloid, brilliantine, and illusion braid from 15 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 385 and 20 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 335 to 35 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 319 under the similitude provisions of paragraph 386.

The Treasury Department has sent the Collector of Customs at New York the following:

The department is in receipt of your letter of the 2d instant inclosing a report of the appraiser in regard to a proposed change of practice in the classification of certain so-called cellophane, diamantine, flexoloid, brilliantine, and like merchandise, and also illusion braid.

The artcles are composed of cellulose and are in various forms, from narrow strips used in making braids, hats, and the like, to wide sheets for covering candy boxes.

Following the decision of the Board of United States General Appraisers, Abstrict 37423, it has been the practice to classify this merchandise as nonenumerated manufactured articles, dutiable at 15 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 385, except as to the item illusion braid, classified at another port at 20 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 335.

It is now proposed to invoke the similitude provisions of paragraph 386 and to classify the merchandise at 35 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 319 as being similar in material to the artificial silk yarns, threads, and filaments named in paragraph 319, as they are also made from cellulose.

The department concurs in the proposed change in classification, and you will assess duty on the merchandise described herein imported 30 days after the date hereof at the rate of 35 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 319 of the act of October 3, 1913.

Certification of Consular Invoices From Germany and Austria.

The Treasury Department's attention has been called to the matter of the certification of invoices covering shipments to the United States from Germany and Austria during the absence from those countries of United States consuls. A communication upon the subject has been received from the State Department, in which the opinion is expressed that the provisions of section 2844 of the Revised Statutes should govern in respect to the authentication of such invoices. Collectors of Customs are, therefore, authorized to accept invoices from Germany and Austria when certified by a consul of a nation at that time in amity with the United States or by two respectable merchants residing in the port of exportation.

Drawback.

Synopsis of drawback decisions issued.

(A) Chocolate, sweet.—Manufactured by the Norma Chocolate Co. (Inc.), of Brooklyn, N. Y., with the use of sugar refined wholly or in part from imported raw sugar.

A manufacturing record shall be kept in the manner described in the sworn statement of the manufacturers, dated October 3, 1919, showing, in the case of each lot of sweet chocolate manufactured for exportation with benefit of drawback, the lot number and date of manufacture thereof, the quantity and identity of refined sugar together with the quantity of other ingredients used, the quantity and brand name of sweet chocolate obtained, and the size and style of packing. A sworn abstract from such manufacturing record shall be filed with the drawback entry.

The allowance shall not exceed the quantity of refined sugar used in the manufacture of the exported sweet chocolate as shown by the abstract from the manufacturing record.

Supplemental sworn schedules may be filed covering additional kinds of chocolate or changes in formula or style of packing and upon verification of such schedules drawback may be allowed on chocolate manufactured and packed in accordance therewith.

Sworn statement of the manufacturers transmitted to the collector of customs, New York.

(B) Cigarettes.—T. D. 37710-A of July 13, 1918, as extended by T. D. 37799-B, providing for drawback on cigarettes manufactured by E. A. Condax & Co. (Inc.), of New York, N. Y., with the use of imported cigarette paper, further extended to provide for drawback on cigarettes manufactured by the said firm with the use of imported tobacco and cigarette paper, in accordance with its sworn statements of September 19, 1916, already on file in your office, and of August 22, 1919.

Supplemental sworn schedules may be filed covering additional brands of cigarettes or changes in formula or sizes of cigarettes or packages, and upon verification of such schedules drawback may be allowed on cigarettes manufactured and packed in accordance therewith.

T. D. 36730 of October 16, 1916, revoked.

Sworn statement of the manufacturers, transmitted to the collector of customs, New York.

(C) Confectionery.—T. D. 37245-B of June 28, 1917, providing for the payment of drawback on "Regal mints" manufactured by the American Chicle Co., of Long Island City, N. Y., with the use of sugar refined wholly or in part from imported raw sugar, amended to provide for an allowance based upon the schedule contained in the sworn statement of the said company dated October 6, 1919.

Said regulations also amended to provide for the filing of supplemental sworn schedules covering additional kinds of confectionery, and upon verification of such schedules drawback may be allowed on the articles covered thereby.

Drawback may be allowed under the said regulations, as amended, on confectionery known as "Adams' Tempters" manufactured in accordance with the sworn statement above referred to, transmitted to the collector of customs, New York.

(D) Preserves, Jams, Jellies, and Marmalade.—Manufactured by International Preserving Corporation, of Brooklyn, N. Y., with the use of sugar refined wholly or in part from imported raw sugar.

A manufacturing record shall be kept in the manner described in the sworn statement of the manufacturers, showing, in the case of each lot of preserves, jams, jellies, and marmalades manufactured for exportation with benefit of drawback, the lot number and date of manufacture thereof, the quantity and identity of refined sugar used, the quantity and kind of finished product obtained, and

GOVERNMENT DECISIONS AFFECTING BUSINESS

the number and size of containers in which packed. A sworn abstract from such manufacturing record shall be filed with the drawback entry.

The allowance shall not exceed the quantity of refined sugar used in the manufacture of the exported articles as shown by the abstract from the manufacturing record.

Rate effective on and after July 29, 1919.

Sworn statement of the manufacturers transmitted to the collector of customs, New York.

(E) Toilet preparations.—Manufactured by Block & Co., of Brooklyn, N. Y., with the use of domestic tax-paid alcohol.

A manufacturing record shall be kept in the manner described in the sworn statement of the manufacturers, showing, in the case of each lot of toilet preparation manufactured for exportation with benefit of drawback, the lot number and date of manufacture thereof, the quantity and identity of domestic tax-paid alcohol used, the quantity and kind of finished product obtained, and the number and size of containers in which packed. A sworn abstract from such manufacturing record shall be filed with the drawback entry.

The allowance shall not exceed the quantity of domestic tax-paid alcohol used in the manufacture of the exported toilet preparations as shown by the abstract from the manufacturing record.

Rate effective on and after June 11, 1919.

Sworn statement of the manufacturers transmitted to the collector of customs, New York.

Several important summaries of decisions of the Board of General Appraisers, are as follows:

Board 1—McClelland, Sullivan, and Brown.
Board 2—Fischer, Howell, and Weller.
Board 3—Waite, Hay, and Adamson.

No. 43423.—Protest 931043-62083 of International Forwarding Co. (Chicago).

Christmas-Tree Ornaments.—Strings of small, hollow, globular articles of gilded glass with a hole running through the center and hollow colored glass balls with a metal ring attached, classified as beaded articles at 50 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 333, tariff act of 1913, are claimed dutiable as toys at 35 per cent under paragraph 342, as beads at 35 per cent under paragraph 333, as manufactures of glass or paste at 30 per cent under paragraph 95, or as glass articles at 45 per cent under paragraph 84.

Opinion by Sullivan, G. A. The articles in question, being Christmas-tree ornaments, were found not intended and designed for the amusement of children only. They were therefore held not to be toys, on the authority of Illfelder v. United States (1 Ct. Cust. Appls., 109; T. D. 31115). The strings were held properly classified as beaded articles under paragraph 333 and the glass balls were held dutiable as blown glass articles under paragraph 84.

No. 43424.—Protest 932055 of Hartman, Goldsmith & Co. (Inc.) (New York).

Outage.—It is claimed in this protest that by virtue of the proviso to paragraph 244, tariff act of 1913, an allowance should be made for a shortage or outage reported by the gauger in certain casks of wine.

Opinion by Adamson, G. A. As to certain of the casks it was held that the collector acted in accordance with the statute in refusing to make an allowance for shortage where the outage was less than 10 per cent. There was an old patch on the stave of one of the casks and another cask had been plugged and showed signs that the wine had been pilfered. The protest was overruled as to these on the authority of G. A. 6699 (T. D. 28650) and G. A. 7818 (T. D. 35913).

No. 43425.—Protest 931846 of S. Stein & Co. (New York).

Shortage.—An allowance in duty is claimed in this case for a shortage found in two bales of woolen cloth.

Opinion by Adamson, G. A. As to one of the bales there was no evidence produced tending to show that the cloth was short when the merchandise came within the jurisdiction of the tariff law, and the protest was overruled as to this bale. United States v. Fenton (5 Ct. Cust. Appls., 173; T. D. 34252) cited. It was found that there was a nonimportation of 11½ yards claimed to be short in the other bale, and as to this the protest was sustained.

No. 43426.—Protests 931149, etc., of F. W. Myers & Co. (Ogdensburg).

Waste Fur—Manure.—Scraps of different kinds of leather, fur, and wool waste, classified as waste at 10 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 384, tariff act of 1913, are claimed free of duty as "manures, and all substances used only for manure," under paragraph 449.

Opinion by Adamson, G. A. It was found that the only commercial value the imported merchandise has is for manure by reason of its ammonia content. After importation the commodity is dissolved by means of steam and sulphuric acid and is used as an ingredient of commercial fertilizer. On the authority of Heller v. Magone (150 U. S., 70), Shallus v. United States (129 Fed., 845; T. D. 25041), Abstract 34156 (T. D. 33934), G. A. 5855 (T. D. 25800), and Abstract 26390 (T. D. 31832) the commodity in question was held entitled to free admission as a substance used only for manure under paragraph 449, the making of so-called tankage being held to be part of the operation of making fertilizer.

No. 43427.—Protest 851963 of Geo. S. Bush & Co. (Inc.) (Seattle).

Shortage of Rice.—It is claimed here that duty was collected on 78 bags of rice in excess of the amount imported.

Opinion by Adamson, G. A. It was found that at the time the withdrawal permit for 1,078 bags was issued only 1,000 bags were delivered. Protest sustained.

No. 43428.—Protest 930664 of Rockhill & Dictor (New York).

Tea Oil.—So-called tea oil, classified as an expressed oil at 15 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 45, tariff act of 1913, is claimed free of duty under paragraph 498.

Opinion by McClelland, G. A. On the authority of G. A. 8157 (T. D. 37622), affirmed in United States v. Seward (9 Ct. Cust. Appls., —; T. D. 37845), tea oil was held entitled to free entry under paragraph 498.

No. 43429.—Protests 931970, etc., of S. C. Radburn (New York).

Labels—Printed Matter.—Printed labels, classified at 25 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 332, tariff act of 1913, are claimed dutiable as printed matter at 15 per cent under paragraph 329.

Opinion by Fischer, G. A. The labels in question are oblong and egg-shaped, made of plain paper, printed by other than the lithographic process. They were held dutiable as printed matter under paragraph 329 on the authority of Abstract 26258 (T. D. 31813).

No. 43430.—Protest 931896 of Tice & Lynch (Inc.) (New York).

Textbooks.—Copies of a book entitled "Institute of Actuaries' Textbook," classified as books not specially provided for at 15 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 329, tariff act of 1913, are claimed entitled to free entry as textbooks under paragraph 426.

Opinion by Fischer, G. A. It was found that while the book is used by insurance actuaries the largest sales thereof are made to colleges and universities where it is employed as a textbook by students in insurance classes. It was held entitled to free entry under paragraph 426.

No. 43431.—Protests 771581, etc., of M. J. Corbett & Co. et al. (New York).

Laces and Nettings—Jacquard Figured Upholstery Goods.—Cotton laces and nettings, classified at 60 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 358, tariff act of 1913, are claimed dutiable as Jacquard figured upholstery goods at 35 per cent under paragraph 258.

Opinion by Howell, G. A. On the authority of G. A. 8119 (T. D. 37465), affirmed in United States v. Mills (8 Ct. Cust. Appls., 422; T. D. 37667), the laces and nettings in question were held dutiable as Jacquard figured upholstery goods under paragraph 258, as claimed.

No. 43432.—Protest 932599 of Baldwin Shipping Co. (New York).

Statuary.—Alabaster statuary, classified at 45 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 98, tariff act of 1913, is claimed dutiable at 15 per cent under paragraph 376.

Opinion by Waite, G. A. The appraiser reported that the merchandise consists of alabaster statuary, works of art, and the professional production of sculptors. It was held dutiable at 15 per cent under paragraph 376.

No. 43433.—Protest 801390 of Hensel, Bruckmann & Lorbacher (New York).

Bead Necklaces.—Bead necklaces and clasps for the same, classified as entireties as jewelry at 60 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 356, tariff act of 1913, are claimed dutiable as beaded articles at 50 per cent under paragraph 333.

Opinion by Sullivan, G. A. On the authority of G. A. 8241 (T. D. 37954) the bead necklaces in question were held dutiable at 50 per cent under paragraph 333.

No. 43434.—Protest 931422 of H. Mallouk & Co. (New York).

Shortage—Nonimportation.—In this case it is claimed that there was a nonimportation or shortage of various articles.

Opinion by Adamson, G. A. It was found from the evidence that there was a loss somewhere but it was not shown that the loss occurred before the package was landed, and the appraiser did not report any shortage. The protest was overruled. Madiera v. United States (9 Ct. Cust. Appls., —; T. D. 37990) followed.

No. 43435.—Protest 931979 of Park & Tilford (New York).

Shortage of Wine.—An allowance is claimed here for a shortage or nonimportation of 24 gallons of wine.

Opinion by Adamson, G. A. The discharging inspector reported the cask to be plugged but otherwise in good condition, and the gauger found 24 gallons out and reported the cask as "plugged" but said nothing to indicate its condition or circumstances or appearances. In the absence of any other evidence this was held to indicate that the outage occurred in some way before landing. The protest was sustained. G. A. 6699 (T. D. 28650) and G. A. 6185 (T. D. 26813) followed.

No. 43436.—Protests 932468, etc., of Western Wholesale Drug Co. et al. (Los Angeles).

Additional Duty—Validity of Reappraisement.—In entering whisky imported in bottles no note was made of the nonrefillable fitments to the bottles. The appraiser found the entered price too low because it did not give the value of the entire bottle. The appraiser's action was modified on appeal to reappraisement. The single general appraiser added to the value fixed by the importer on entry 7 pence per dozen bottles for those fitments which the court held to be parts of the bottles as enireties, reducing the valuation made by the appraiser by the value of the excepted items. The importers claim that the appraisement and reappraisement were illegal, insisting that there was no increase in the entered value of the bottles.

Opinion by Adamson, G. A. It was found that the importer on entry did not value all of the bottle, but only a portion of it inseparable from he other parts, that the general appraiser succeeded in valuing the bottle as an entirety, which value was in excess of the value placed on the bottle on entry. The protests were overruled.

No. 43437.—Protest 850093 of W. Loaiza & Co. (New York).

Mexican Blankets.—Mexican woolen blankets, classified as manufactures of wool at 35 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 288, tariff act of 1913, are claimed dutiable as blankets at 25 per cent under paragraph 289.

Opinion by Brown, G. A. The evidence was held insufficient to sustain the importers' claim, a motion to incorporate the record in G. A. 8113 (T. D. 37434) having been denied.

McClelland, General Appraiser, concurring in the conclusion that the protest should be overruled, is of the belief that the classification of the merchandise in quesion, known as Mexican zerapes, under paragraph 288, should be affirmed on the authority of Riley v. United States (8 Ct. Cust. Appls., 116; T. D. 37225), affirming Abstract 40393, the testimony showing that the rugs are used for couch covers, portieres, and wall blankets as well as for decorative purposes in dens and bungalows. G. A. 7973 (T. D. 36732) also cited.

GOVERNMENT PROPERTY FOR SALE

DRINKING WATER CARTS.

The Surplus Property Division is offering for sale by negotiation 94 drinking water carts (new) f. o. b. Chicago, Ill., where they are stored.

Description: These carts are of first-class material and construction in every respect, therefore very strong and durable. All parts are interchangeable, therefore can be easily repaired. These carts are suitable to be converted at a very small expense into sprinklers and plant spraying apparatuses for use in orchards and to spray disinfectants on animals, premises and stables. Furthermore, it can be readily converted into a lawn and plant sprinkling cart by attaching suitable sprinkling valves to cart.

The frame work and tank saddles are made of hard wood, the shafts are made of oak or hickory and equipped with a side hitch attachment and complete with steel roller brake with ratchet and hand lever. The tank is 160 gallons capacity, made of galvanized steel, equipped with splash board and man-hole.

A large tool box is placed on the front end of the tank with hinge cover for the drivers' seat, having arm rails.

Around the platform, at the rear end of the tank, is placed a pipe connected to tank equipped with a number of ⅜-inch brass faucets to be used for filling soldier water bottles. On top of this platform is placed a double acting 5-inch cylinder Gould hand lever force pump which is connected to the tank. The outlet of the pump is equipped with a 25-foot long hose with strainer, for the purpose of pumping water from streams, cisterns, or wells for filling the tank. The wheels and axles are identical with the rear Escort Wagon, kind and type being 4 feet 6 inches high, 3x⅝-inch tire, 16 spokes in each wheel, and rims are riveted each side of spoke. The axle is made of steel, has solid collars and oil grooves on top of spindles.

The approximate weight of this cart (complete) is 1,220 pounds.

The painting is regulation Army color, olive drab, three coats, oil strictly pure.

These wagons are all subject to prior sale.

BLACKSMITHS' ANVILS.

The War Department is offering for sale by sealed bid 333 100-lb blacksmiths' anvils.

Inspection is invited and may be made, prior to submitting bid, upon application to Zone Supply Officer, Seventeenth and F Streets, NW., Washington, D. C. No bid which is made "subject to inspection" or for "all or none" will be considered. Bids for one or more anvils will be considered.

The Surplus Property Division is offering for sale by negotiation and fixed prices, construction equipment as follows, f. o. b. points of storage:

CONSTRUCTION EQUIPMENT.

1 (used) Shannon guy derrick, mast 14x14 inches by 80 feet, boom 14x14 inches by 75 feet, with double and single blocks, 10-foot bull wheel, 300 feet of steel cable; manufactured by I. I. Snannon, Philadelphia, Pa. Stored at Army Reserve Depot, New Cumberland, Pa., where inspection may be made. Refer to S. P. D. No. 3080 M. E.

2 (used) "Dake" swinging engine (for above derrick, S. P. D. No. 3080 M. E.). Stored at Army Reserve Depot, New Cumberland, Pa., where inspection may be made. Refer to S. P. D. No. 3079 M. E.

2,000 feet (used) 1-inch wire guy cable (for above). Stored at Army Reserve Depot, New Cumberland, Pa., where inspection may be made. Refer to S. P. D. No. 3078 M. E.

100 (new) stiff leg derricks, 5-ton, mast 14x14 inches by 38 feet, boom 12x12 inches by 56 feet, stiff legs 12x12 inches, sills 12x12 inches, bull wheel 12 feet diameter (all steel). Manufactured by American Hoist & Derrick Co., Minneapolis, Minn. (Page 89, No. 626). Stored at Chicago, Ill., and inspection may be made upon application to Zone Supply Officer, attention Surplus Property Officer, 1819 West Thirty-ninth Street, Chicago, Ill. Refer to S. P. D. No. 3524 M. E.

25 (new) stiff leg derricks, 10-ton, mast 16x16 inches by 44 feet, boom 16x16 inches by 66 feet, stiff legs 14x14 inches, sills 14x14 inches. Manufactured by American Hoist & Derrick Co., Minneapolis, Minn. (Page 89, No. 628 in catalog). Stored at Chicago, Ill., and inspection may be made upon application to Zone Supply Office, attention Surplus Property Officer, 1819 West Thirty-ninth Street, Chicago, Ill. Refer to S. P. D. No. 3525 M. E.

2 (new) stiff leg derricks, 30-ton (at 15 feet Rad.), mast 45 feet, boom 60 feet, stiff legs 64 feet, bull wheel 12 feet. Manufactured by American Hoist & Derrick Co., Minneapolis, Minn. Stored at Chicago, Ill., and inspection may be made upon application to Zone Supply Office, attention Surplus Property Officer, 1819 West Thirty-ninth Street, Chicago, Ill. Refer to S. P. D. No. 3526 M. E.

2 (new) steel gin poles, 85 feet, with bearing plate and guy plate, built in two sections bolting together, 2 sets all shieves, pins, idlers, washers, and lower base castings for same. Manufactured by American Hoist & Derrick Co., Minneapolis, Minn. Stored at Chicago, Ill., and inspection may be made upon application to Zone Supply Office, attention Surplus Property Officer, 1819 West Thirty-ninth Street, Chicago, Ill. Refer to S. P. D. No. 3526 M. E.

9 (new) orange peel buckets, 21 cubic feet, with spares as follows: 9 each of side chains, upper center sheave bushings and frame pins, inner and outer power wheel shaft bearings, blade arm bearings, shoes, lower center and connecting rod bushings, 2 power wheel shafts and 8 nuts. Manufactured by Hayward Co., New York City. Stored at Norfolk, Va., and inspection may be had upon application to Zone Supply Office, attention Surplus Property Officer, Newport News, Va. Refer to S. P. D. No. 3426 M. E.

1 (new) clamshell bucket, 1 yard, "Favorite." Manufactured by C. H. Williams Co., Erie, Pa. Stored at Army Sub-Depot, Pittsburgh, Pa., and inspection may be made upon application to Zone Supply Office, attention Surplus Supply Officer, Twenty-first and Oregon Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa. Refer to S. P. D. No. 2703 M. E.

28 (new) hoisting engines, 9x10 inches, 3-drum, manufactured by Clyde Iron Works, stored at Norfolk, Va., and inspection may be made upon application to Zone Supply Office, attention Surplus Property Officer, Newport News, Va. Refer to S. P. D. No. 4431 M. E.

20 (new) single acting pneumatic hoists, 1-ton (2,000 pounds) (90 pounds pressure), 6 inches diameter by 4 feet lift, 20 extra cup leathers and 10 valves. Manufactured by Vulcan Eng. Sales Co. Stored at Chicago, Ill., and inspection may be made upon application to Zone Supply Office, attention Surplus Property Officer, 1819 West Thirty-ninth Street, Chicago, Ill. Refer to S. P. D. No. 3527 M. E.

28 (new) Madden track layers, 3-man type, complete. Stored at Norfolk, Va., and inspection may be made upon application to Zone Supply Office, attention Surplus Property Officer, Newport News, Va. Refer to S. P. D. No. 3497 M. E.

50 (new) conveyor sections. Part No. 10. Manufactured by Bethlehem Motors Co. Stored at Army Reserve Depot, New Cumberland, Pa., and inspection may be made upon application to that depot. Refer to S. P. D. No. 3081 M. E.

12 (new) redwood tanks, 10,000 gallons capacity, knocked down. Manufactured by Remco Co., San Francisco, Calif. Stored at Pittsburgh, Cal., and inspection may be made upon application to Zone Supply Office, attention Surplus Property Officer, Fort Mason, San Francisco, Calif. Refer to S. P. D. No. 252 M. E.

1 Westinghouse motor. Type C, 150 HP., 440 v., 3 Ph., 60 cycle, 440 RPM. (has been used some, but in good conditions). Stored at Camp A. A. Humphreys, Va., and inspection may be made upon application to Zone Supply Office, attention Surplus Property Officer, Newport News, Va. Refer to S. P. D. No. 2254 M. E.

2 (new) locomotive type boilers, 10 HP., with stacks, manufactured by A. B. Farquhar Co., York, Pa. Stored at Norfolk, Va., and inspection may be made upon application to Zone Supply Office, attention Surplus Property Officer, Newport News, Va. Refer to S. P. D. No. 3084 M. E.

ENGINES AND GENERATORS.

1 generator set, D. C., 12x12 inches, Skinner automatic engine (new) direct connected to 50 K.W., 250 v., D. C., Comp. wd., Ft. Wayne generator (used but overhauled). Manufactured by Skinner Engine Co. Stored at So. Kearney, N. J., and inspection may be made upon application at Zone Supply Office, attention Surplus Property Officer, 461 Eighth Avenue, New York City. Refer to S. P. D. No. 2742 M. E.

2 generator sets, D.C., 12x12 inches, Skinner automatic engines (new), direct connection, 1 to 50 K.W. and 1 to 55 K.W., 250 v., D. C. Comp. wound generators (used but overhauled). Manufactured by General Electric Company. Stored at So. Kearney, N. J., and inspection may be made upon application to Zone Supply Office, attention Surplus Property Officer, 461 Eighth Avenue, New York City. Refer to S. P. D. No. 2745 M. E.

Spare parts for above, manufactured by Skinner Engine Co., stored at South Kearney, N. J., and inspection may be made upon application to Zone Supply Office, attention Surplus Property Officer, 461 Eighth Avenue, New York City. Refer to S. P. D. No. 2744 M. E.

1 generator set, D.C., 10x12 inches, Skinner L.H. automatic engine (new), direct connected to 40 K.W., 250 v., D.C. Sturtevant generator (used but overhauled). Manufactured by Skinner Engine Co. Located at So. Kearney, N. J., and inspection may be made upon application to Zone Supply Office, attention Surplus Property Officer, 461 Eighth Avenue, New York City. Refer to S. P. D. No. 2753, M. E.

(NEW) CONSTRUCTION EQUIPMENT.

3 railroad steam shovels, Marion No. 92, 5-yard, standard gauge, American draft, rigging. Spare parts. Stored at Army Reserve Depot, Columbus, Ohio, where inspection may be made. Refer to S. P. D. No. 3067 M. E.

2 Winther automobile derricks, 30 HP., 3-drum gasoline hoist engine and derrick, mounted on special 7-ton truck, capacity 1 to 4 tons; speed on road, 14 miles per hour. Manufactured by Winther Truck Co. Stored at the Government Warehouse, Pullman, Ill., and inspection may be made upon application to Zone Supply Office, attention Surplus Property Officer, 1819 West Thirty-ninth Street, Chicago, Ill. Refer to S. P. D. No. 2780 M. E.

4 steam pumps, 6x6x18 inches, Davidson vertical simplex, double-acting, bronze fitted. Manufactured by Davidson Co., Brooklyn, N. Y. Stored at Hoboken, N. J., and inspection may be made upon application to Zone Supply Office, attention Surplus Property Officer, 461 Eighth Avenue, New York City. Refer to S. P. D. No. 1646 M. E.

22 gasoline storage tanks, 430 gallons, galvanized steel, knocked down. Manufactured by Gilbert & Barker Mfg. Co. Stored at So. Kearney, N. J., and inspection may be made upon application to Zone Supply Office, attention Surplus Property Officer, 461 Eighth Avenue, New York City. Refer to S. P. D. No. 1604 M. E.

2 steam engines, 96 HP., automatic, generator type without, board bearing. Manufactured by Skinner Engine Co., Erie, Pa. Stored at Army Reserve Depot, New Cumberland, Pa., where inspection may be made. Refer to S. P. D. No. 2225 M. E.

5,945 feet chain conveyor, Rex No. 60 and No. 98. Manufactured by Chain Belt Co. Stored at Norfolk, Va., and inspection may be made upon application to Zone Supply Office, attention Surplus Property Officer, Newport News, Va. Refer to S. P. D. No. 3587 M. E.

93,003 5-foot boiler tubes, No. 2103, 2 inches by 10 feet, 13 ga.; No. 3413, 2 inches by 10 feet, 13 ga.; No. 1695, 4 inches by 16 feet, 10 ga.; No. 809, 2 inches by 7 feet 6 inches, 13 ga. Manufactured by Midvale Steel & Ordnance Co., and National Tube Co. Stored at Army Reserve Depot, New Cumberland, Pa., where inspection may be made. Refer to S. P. D. No. 4401 M. E.

20 locomotive type boilers, 80 HP., knock down, mounted on wheels, with smoke stacks nested, crated and packed. Manufactured by A. B. Farquhar Co. Stored at Pittsburgh, Pa., and inspection may be made upon application to Zone Supply Office, attention Surplus Property Officer, Philadelphia, Pa. Refer to S. P. D. No. 3541 M. E.

12 locomotive type boilers, 80 HP., mounted on wheels, with smoke stacks, plates rolled to shape and nested, shipped knocked down, crated. All parts and heads marked with respective boiler numbers. All connecting parts plainly marked so that rivet holes will come fair. Manufactured by A. B. Farquhar Co. Stored at Army Reserve Depot, New

GOVERNMENT PROPERTY FOR SALE

Cumberland, Pa., where inspection may be made. Refer to S. P. D. No. 3514 M. E.

24 vertical tubular boilers, 25 HP., and stacks (knocked down). No grate bars; plated and heads marked with respective boiler numbers; connecting parts marked so that the rivet holes will come fair. Manufactured by Russel Grader Mfg. Co. Stored at Army Reserve Depot, Columbus, Ohio, where inspection may be made. Refer to S. P. D. No. 3533 M. E.

10 locomotive type boilers, 80 HP., mounted on wheels. Smoke stacks and plates rolled to shape and nested. Knocked down, crated and packed for shipment. Manufactured by A. B. Farquhar Co. Stored at Norfolk, Va., and inspection may be made upon application to Zone Supply Office, attention Surplus Property Officer, Newport News, Va. Refer to S. P. D. No. 3470 M. E.

2 (used) Erie City Economic boilers, 100 HP., with fittings, shaking grates and smoke stacks. Boilers are erected, stacks in short lengths. Stored at Pittsburgh, Pa., and inspection may be made upon application to Zone Supply Office, attention Surplus Property Officer, Twenty-first and Oregon Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa. Refer to S. P. D. No. 3540, M. E.

CONSTRUCTION EQUIPMENT AT FIXED PRICES.

124 (new) gasoline engines, 50 HP., with clutch for Baldwin type narrow gauge locomotives. Suitable for gasoline locomotives for mine and all purposes, trucks, tractors, marine and commercial use. Manufactured by Pittsburgh Model Engine Co., Pittsburgh, Pa. Stored at Army Reserve Depot, Columbus, Ohio, where inspection may be made. For sale at a fixed price of $700 each. Refer to S. P. D. No. 1670 M. E.

192 (new) gasoline engines, 35 HP. (description same as above). Stored at Army Reserve Depot, Columbus, Ohio, where inspection may be made. For sale at a fixed price of $640 each. Refer to S. P. D. No. 1671 M. E.

15 (new) gas engines, 15 HP., 9x9 inches with 22x8½-inch friction clutch pulley and extra parts. Manufactured by Cook Motor Co., Delaware, Ohio. Stored at Army Reserve Depot, Schenectady, N. Y., where inspection may be made. For sale at a fixed price of $400 each. Refer to S. P. D. No. 3498 M. E.

58 (new) gas engine pumps, 3 HP., 4x5 inches. Manufactured by Fairbanks. Morse & Co. Stored at Army Reserve Depot, Schenectady, N. Y., where inspection may be made. For sale at a fixed price of $160 each. Refer to S. P. D. No. 3499 M. E.

2 (new) Novo gas pyramid pumps, 6 HP., 6x6 inches, pyramid pump, capacity 2,500 gals. per hr., brass fitted. Manufactured by Novo Engine Co., and Barnes Pump Co. Stored at Army Reserve Depot, Columbus, Ohio, where inspection may be made. For sale at a fixed price of $250 each. Refer to S. P. D. No. 293 M. E.

8 (new) Novo gas engine pyramid pumps, 3 HP., 4x5 inches, geared 25 C. P. M. Manufactured by Novo-Gould. Stored at Army Reserve Depot, Columbus, Ohio, where inspection may be made. For sale at a fixed price of $160 each. Refer to S. P. D. No. 3486 M. E.

3 (new) Novo gas engine air compressors, 10 HP., 6x6 inches, 40 cu. ft. air per min., mounted on truck (Page 66, Novo Cat.). Manufactured by Novo Engine Co. Stored at Signal Corps General Depot, Philadelphia, Pa. Inspection may be made upon application to Zone Supply Office, attention Surplus Property Officer, Twenty-first and Oregon Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa. For sale at a fixed price of $725 each. Refer to S. P. D. No. 3501 M. E.

12 (new) transformers, 3 phase, 4 50 KVA, price $334 each; 3 25 KVA, price $206 each; 3 15 KVA, price $146 each. Manufactured by Wagner Electric Co. Stored at St. Louis, Mo., and inspection may be made upon application to Zone Supply Office, attention Surplus Pproperty Officer, Second and Arsenal Streets, St. Louis, Mo. Refer to S. P. D. No. 324 M. E.

ENGINES AND GENERATORS.

2 generator sets, 10x10 inches, Eric Ball automatic engine and General Electric 50 K.W., 250 v., D. C. generators, with spare parts. Manufactured by Skinner Engine Co. Price, $1,500 each. (Used but shop overhauled). Stored at Army Reserve Depot, Schenectady, N. Y., where inspection may be made. Refer to S. P. D. No. 720 M. E.

1 generator set, 12x12 inches, Skinner automatic engine and 50 K.W., 250 v., D.C. Westinghouse generator. Manufactured by Skinner Engine Co. Price $1,750. (Used but shop overhauled.) Stored at So. Kearney, N. J., and inspection may be made upon application to Zone Supply Office, attention Surplus Property Officer, 461 Eighth Avenue, New York City. Refer to S. P. D. No. 722 M. E.

ESCORT WAGONS.

The Surplus Property Division is offering for sale, at fixed prices, approximately 1,104 (new) escort wagons and 1,028 (used) escort wagons, f. o. b. points of location, as follows:

Jeffersonville, Ind., Zone 6, 614 wagons; Columbus, Ohio, A. R. Depot, 100 wagons; Newport News, Va., General Supply Depot, 100 wagons; Camp Meade, Zone 14, 100 wagons; New Cumberland Pa., 100 wagons.

These wagons are to be sold at a fixed price of $75 each, subject prior sales.

The following used escort wagons are located as follows:

Fort Sam Houston, Zone 10, 92 wagons; Camp McArthur, Zone 10, 152 wagons; Camp Gordon, Zone 5, 115 wagons; Camp Joseph E. Johnson, Zone 5, 19 wagons; Camp Greene, N. C., Zone 5, 191 wagons; Camp Lewis, Wash., Zone 13, 200 wagons; Camp Mason, San Francisco, Calif., Zone 13, 68 wagons; Camp Kearney, Cal., Zone 13, 91 wagons.

These wagons are to be sold on a sliding scale of from $75 to $50 each.

These wagons are standard in every respect (all parts are interchangeable), and are capable of carrying heavy loads and of standing a great amount of hard usage. They are suitable for general farm work, road building, lumbering, and logging. The body is strongly ironed, and approximately of 4 yards capacity; it has removable flare boards, and therefore can be utilized to carry material in bulk. The total weight is 2,140 pounds, carrying capacity 5,000 to 6,000 pounds. Wheels have metal hubs. Archibald pattern, 16 spokes, 3 feet 8 inches, and 4 feet 6 inches high; tires 3 inches by ⅝-inch round edge; rims are riveted each side of spoke. Axle size 2 inches with solid collar; spindles 10 1-16 inch long with oil groove on top. Gear couplings 5 feet 11¼ inches from center to center of bolster. Body is 9 feet 6 inches long at bottom, 10 feet at top, 40 inches wide inside measure, and approximately 27 inches deep from top of flare boards. Tool box with toe board at the front end. Driver's spring seat on risers. The brake is double-acting with swinging wooden brake beam, rear roller bar and hound bar, having detachable attachments and lever and ratchet on right side of box, and lock chains. The pole is coach pattern, with breast chains, double-tree and singletrees and lead bars. Painting is regulation Army color, olive drab, three coats.

HATCHETS (CLAW, NO HANDLES).

The Surplus Property Division is offering for sale by sealed bids 5,000 hatchets (claw, no handles), f. o. b. Chicago, Ill. These hatchets are size No. 2, and the length of cutting edge 4 inches, unhandled. They are packed two dozen in a box. Inspection of these hatchets may be made upon application prior to submitting bid.

LOGGING CARTS.

The War Department, Surplus Property Division is offering for sale at fixed prices 50 carts, logging (new), f. o. b. Pullman, Ill. These carts are to be sold at a fixed price of $70 each, and inspection may be made upon application to the Officer in Charge, Pullman Warehouse, Pullman, Ill.

Description of Carts.—Two log cart wheels, 9 feet in diameter, gross weight of each 610 pounds, 104 cubic feet each.

Hub of Wheel.—Diameter on outside of cart wheel 11½ inches. Diameter on outside for hub hole 4 inches. Diameter on inside of cart wheel 12¼ inches. Diameter on inside for hub hole, 6¼ inches. Entire hub hole lined with ⅝ inch tapering casing of iron.

Hub—Side view extension on outside of wheel 7 inches. Center, side view, 5 inches. Side view extension on inside of wheel 6 inches, overall dimension side view of hub is 18 inches.

Spoke is 5 inches at hub end, tapering 3⅝ inches at wheel or base end, 1¾ inches thick. Tire 4x2 inches, made of iron.

Pole or tongue is made of hickory wood; dimensions 17 feet long; 6x5 inches at base rounded 3 feet from base to a tapering end of 3 inches in diameter. Gross weight of each 150 pounds; cubic feet, each 3.

Axle—Inside of wheels 8x6x50½ inches with tapering ends lined with iron strengtheners. End tapers from 6 inches in diameter to 3¾ inches in diameter; length is 20 inches, 1-inch pin hole bored through 1 inch from point to end of axle. Weight 170 each; cubic feet, 2.4.

Parts Included for Logging Cart—One evener, one neckyoke, two clevises, one stake, one pole brace, one 12-foot length ⅝-inch chain with trip hook, one seat for log cart.

All communications relating to this sale are to be addressed to 1819 West Thirty-ninth Street, Chicago, Ill., and it is necessary that you mention S. P. D. No. 3406 M. V.

RAILROAD PICK HANDLES.

War Department, Surplus Property Division, is now offering for sale by sealed bid 185,920 railroad pick handles, 36 inches long, straight grain run of wood, mixed, hickory, oak, and ash; stored in Washington, D. C. No bid for less than sixty (60) of this lot will be considered. Refer to S. P. D. No. 4136 G. S.

125,000 railroad pick handles, 36 inches long, straight grain run of wood, mixed, hickory, oak, and ash; stored in Jeffersonville, Ind. No bid for less than seventy-two (72) of this lot will be considered. Refer to S. P. D. No. 1812, G. S.

The amounts may be more or less than given, and the Government reserves the right to deliver any or all classes of wood. Inspection may be made, prior to submitting bid, upon application to Zone Supply Office, Seventeenth and F Streets NW., Washington, D. C., and Zone Supply Office, General Supply Depot, Jeffersonville, Ind. No bid made "subject to inspection" or for "all or none" will be considered.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The War Department announces that the following commodities have had prices fixed at which they may be sold in any quantity f. o. b. location:

Article, Location, Quantity and Price—

Anvils, approx. 73 lb. ea., New York, 370, 11½c lb.

Brooms, stable (Push Broom), Chicago, 53,000, 45c ea.; Omaha, 4,000; Philadelphia, 5,400; Jeffersonville 4,700.

Lanterns, combination, R. R., Jeffersonville, 42,000, 65c ea.

Lashes, whip, round, 8-braid, 10 ft. Jeffersonville, 149,000, 50c ea.

Oilers, 10-in. spot, Engr., Jeffersonville, 7,800, 30c ea.

Pritchels, blacksmith, 12 in., New York, 2,850, 10c ea.

Cans, bacon (body and cover), 7 in. long, 2½in. wide, 3 in. deep, round corners, San Francisco, 74,310, 10c ea.

Bituminous coal, Camp Sheridan, Ala., 7,502 tons, $4 per ton; Camp McClellan, 9,472 tons, $4 per ton.

Bridles, Cav., '09, San Antonio, Tex., 5,000, $3.50 ea.

Bridles, riding, Jeffersonville, 7,500, $2 ea.

Saddle bags, prs. Chicago, 6,000, $5.

Horse covers (other than 1912M), Chicago, 5,000, $5.

Pins, tent, Chicago, San Antonio, Denver and El Paso (approx.) 7,000,000, $2 M.

McDonough 60-inch saw mill, Chicago, 9, $1,500 ea.

Gas-driven pyramid pumps, Columbus, A. R. D., 2, $250 ea.

Photographic dry plates, Long Island City, N. Y., 331½ doz., 20c doz.

Herc. Gas Eng. with saw rigs, 5 HP. Gas Eng. 30-in. saw on truck, Norfolk, 158, $151.50 ea.

3 Ph. 60 Cy. transformers 50 KVA, St. Louis, 1, $334; 2,300, 2,400, 2,500 V., 25 KVA, 3, $200 ea.; 200, 210, 220 V., 15 KVA, 5, $146 ea.

Electrician kit, Philadelphia, 3,368, $2.50 ea.

Trailers, drop frame, 4 wheel, rubber tired. reversible, S. Kearney, N. J., 73, $700 ea.

(Continued on page 20.)

GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS AND PURCHASES

War Department.

5,100 lbs. Basic White Lead in Oil, in 100-lb. steel kegs, at 11.74c per lb., to Yates & Co., San Francisco, Cal.

750 lbs. Zinc Oxide in oil, in 25-lb. containers, at 18c per lb., to W. P. Fuller & Co., San Francisco, Cal.

200 lbs. Red Lead in 25-lb. containers, at 11.27c per lb., to Eagle-Picher Lead Co., Chicago, Ill.

30 gals. Orange Shellac Varnish, in 5-gal. containers, at $3.35 per gal., to Globe Mfg. Co., Peoria, Ill.

25 gals. Varnish, in 5-gal. cans, at $1.35 per gal., to Impervious Paint & Varnish Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

250 lbs. Putty, in 50-lb. wood kegs, at 81c per lb., to W. P. Fuller & Co., San Francisco, Cal.

16 gals. Light Oak Stain, in 1-gal. containers, at 63c per gal., to The Brininstool Co., Los Angeles, Cal.

100 gals. White Paint, in 5-gal. containers, at $2.23 per gal., to Impervious Paint & Varnish Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

200 gals. Graphite Paint, in 50-gal. wood barrels, at $1.85 per gal., to Blac-Lac Mineral Paint Co., San Francisco, Cal.

15 lbs. Lamp Black in Oil, in 5-lb. containers, at 30c per lb., to W. P. Fuller & Co., San Francisco, Cal.

65 lbs. Raw Sienna in Oil, in 5-lb. containers, at 21.5c per lb., to W. P. Fuller & Co., San Francisco, Cal.

30 lbs. Burnt Umber in Oil, in 5-lb. containers, at 22c per lb., to Globe Mfg. Co., Peoria, Ill.

150 gals. Boiled Linseed Oil, in 50-gal. wood barrels, at $1.79 per gal., to Timms-Cress Co., Portland, Ore.

20 lbs. Paste Wood Filler, in 5-lb. cans, at 11.5c per lb., to W. P. Fuller & Co., San Francisco, Cal.

50 gals. Raw Linseed Oil, in 5-gal. cans, at $1.89 per gal., to W. P. Fuller & Co., San Francisco, Cal.

170 gals. Flat Interior Paint, in 5-gal. cans, at $1.65 per gal., to J. W. Mortell Co., Kankakee, Ill.

20 gals. Interior Gloss White Paint, in 1-gal. cans, at $2.10 per gal., to Globe Mfg. Co., Peoria, Ill.

20 gals. White Enamel, in 1 gal. cans, at $2.45 per gal., to J. W. Mortell Co., Kankakee, Ill.

12 gals. Apple Green Paint, in 1-gal. cans, at $2.25 per gal., to J. W. Mortell Co., Kankakee, Ill.

65 gals., Dark Slate Paint, in 5-gal. cans, at $2.15 per gal., to J. W. Mortell Co., Kankakee, Ill.

20 gals. Shingle Stain, in 5-gal. cans, at 85c per gal., to W. P. Fuller & Co., San Francisco, Cal.

290 gals. Shingle Stain, in 5-gal. cans, at 90c per gal., to W. P. Fuller & Co., San Francisco, Cal.

10 gals. Acid Proof Black Paint, in 5-gal. cans, at 85c per gal., to The Glidden Co., of San Francisco, Cal.

20 gals. Black Paint, in 1-gal. cans, at $2.15 per gal., to Blac-Lac Mineral Paint Co., San Francisco, Cal.

200 gals. White Paint, in 50-gal. barrels, at $1.98 per gal., f. o. b., New York City, to Impervious Paint & Varnish Co., Philadelphia.

100 gals. Varnish, in 50-gal. wood barrels, at $1.08 per gal., f. o. b., New York City, to George D. Wetherill & Co., Philadelphia.

144 bottles Le Pages Glue, in qt. bottles, at 63 1-3c per pt., f. o. b., New York City, to Russia Cement Co., Gloucester, Mass.

500 gals. White Paint in wood barrels, at $1.94 per gal., f. o. b., New York City, to Impervious Paint & Varnish Co., Philadelphia.

500 gals. Interior Gloss White Paint, in wood barrels, at $1.75 per gal., f. o. b., New York City, to J. W. Mortell Co., Kankakee, Ill.

50 gals. Vermilion Paint, in wood barrels, at $2.23 per gal., f. o. b., New York City, to Cheesman & Elliott, New York City.

50 gals. Blue Paint, in wood barrel, at $2.08 per gal., f. o. b., New York City, to Tower Varnish & Dryer Co., Dayton, Ohio.

100 gals. Varnish, in wood barrels, at $1.09 per gal., f. o. b., New York City, to Tower Varnish & Dryer Co., Dayton, Ohio.

ZONE SUPPLY OFFICE, NEW YORK, N. Y.

Von Bremen Asche, Co., N. Y., 7,704 cans of Olive Oil, $6,837.30.

American Tobacco Co., N. Y., 12,000 boxes, Cigars, $4,200.

Liggett & Myers, Tobacco Co., N. Y., 2,000 lbs. Tobacco, $1,486.80; Cigarettes Fatima, 100,000 pkgs., $10,760; Cigarettes Fatima, 100,000 pkgs., $10,760; Cigarettes Fatima, 900,000 pkgs., $96,850.

American Tobacco Co., N. Y., Lucky Strike Cigarettes, 1,000,000, $78,000; Omar Cigarettes, 500,000 pkgs., $63,300.

Francis H. Leggett & Co., N. Y., 600 Boxes Cigars, $1,320.

Francis H. Leggett & Co., N. Y., 600 Boxes Cigars, $1,995.

Francis H. Leggett & Co., N. Y., 600 Boxes Cigars, $2,160.

Francis H. Leggett & Co., N. Y., 600 Boxes Cigars, $3,690.

C. P. Lorillard & Co., N. Y., 1,200 Boxes Cigars, $2,616.60.

G. W. Faber, N. Y., 1,000 Boxes Cigars, $2,300.

G. W. Faber, N. Y., 600 Boxes Cigars, $2,850.

Deisler-Wemmer Co., N. Y., 2,400 Boxes Cigars, $2,925.

Enoch, Morgan Sons, Co., N. Y., 2,000 Sacks Sapolio, $100.

Merrill-Soule Co., N. Y., 1,200 Cans Mincemeat, $1,320.

Lewis DeGroff & Sons, N. Y., 6,000 Cans Mincemeat, $1,380.

Francis H. Leggett & Co., N. Y., 1,800 Tins Mushrooms, $2,610.

Austin Nichols Co., N. Y., 1,200 Bots. Capers, $168.

Von Bremen Asche Co., N. Y., 2,496 Cans Olive Oil, $2,215.20.

J. M. McCauley, N. Y., 360,000 lbs. Potatoes, $8,856.

J. M. McCauley, N. Y., 30,000 lbs. Onions, $1,113.

J. M. McCauley, N. Y., 30,000 lbs. Onions, $1,173.

Henry Kelly & Sons, N. Y., 2,000 boxes Apples, $5,780.

Richman & Samuels, 2,000 boxes Grape Fruit, $4,500.

Samuel E. Hunter, N. Y., 60,000 lbs. Potatoes, $1,482.

Samuel E. Hunter, N. Y., 50,000 lbs. Potatoes, $1,235.

Purity Cross, N. Y., 480 cans Chicken, $580.

Meyer & Lange, N. Y., 4,320 tins Lobsters, $4,017.60.

Joseph Seemen, N. Y., 500 tins Mushrooms, $775.

Hershey Chocolate Co., N. Y., 429,602 bars Chocolate, 85,920.40.

Hershey Chocolate Co., N. Y., 530,208 bars, Chocolate, $44,184.

Loose-Wiles, Biscuit Co., N. Y., 50,000 ctns. Crackers, $3,150.

L. Schepp Co., N. Y., 5,000 lbs. Cocoanut, $2.112.50.

Geneseo Jam Kitchen, N. Y., 6,000 cans Jelly, $2,172.50.

Austin Nichols, Co., N. Y., 2,200 cans Apple Butter, $1,236.

Austin Nichols, Co., N. Y., 9,000 bottles, Olives, $2,070.

Austin Nichols Co., 12,000 cans Oysters, $3,072.

Viola O. N. Woodruff, N. Y., 40,000 pkgs. Salted Peanuts, $2,040.

Lewis DeGroff & Sons, N. Y., 12,000 cans Squash, $1,740.

Austin Nichols Co., N. Y., 24,012 pkgs. Corn Flakes, $2,856.

Wallace & Co., N. Y., 15,000 lbs. Jordon Almonds, $8,250.

Wallace & Co., N. Y., 63,600 lbs. Lemon Drops, $15,900.

National Biscuit Co., N. Y., 50,000 ctns. Crackers, $3,150.

P. Lorillard Co., N. Y., 2,600 cans, Tobacco, $1,138.08.

General Cigar Co., 1,000 boxes Cigars, $1,625.

SUPPLY DIVISION, HOBOKEN, N. J.

Drake Steel Co., Hoboken, N. J., High Speed Steel, $1,596.

Drake Steel Co., Hoboken, N. J., High Speed Steel, $112.

Drake Steel Co., Hoboken, N. J., High Speed Steel, $332.21.

Drake Steel Co., Hoboken, N. J., High Speed Steel, $513.75.

Drake Steel Co., Hoboken, N. J., High Speed Steel, $702.50.

Drake Steel Co., Hoboken, N. J., High Speed Steel, $1,110.75.

Royal East Elec. Co., N. Y., Cartridges, $207.50.

Richards Wilax Mfg. Co., N. Y., 123.95 Straight track, $446.

ZONE 9, NEW ORLEANS, LA.

J. B. Camors, Co., New Orleans, La., 5,000 cans Raisins, $729.15.

FORT SAM HOUSTON, TEX.

Mercedes Product Co., Fort Sam Houston, Tex., 100,000 lbs. Ice, $400.

Slimp Oil Co., Fort Sam Houston, Tex., 3,000 gals. Motor Gas, $600.

Swift & Co., Fort Sam Houston, Tex., 4,100 lbs. Beef, $641.80.

Tribelet Packing Co., Fort Sam Houston, Tex., 1,500 lbs. Beef, $270.

Swift & Co., Fort Sam Houston, Tex., 8,000 lbs. Beef, $1,283.40.

Swift & Co., Fort Sam Houston, Tex., 5,000 lbs. Beef, $786.

D. A. Blackwell & Co., Fort Sam Houston, Tex., 58,450 lbs. Beef, $10,228.75.

Houston Packing Co., Fort Sam Houston, Tex., 50,000 lbs. Lard, $11,200.

R. M. Minter & Co., Fort Sam Houston, Tex., 100,000 lbs. Onions, $4,145.28.

Gugenheim-Goldsmith Co., Fort Sam Houston, Tex., 85,000 lbs. Potatoes, $4,482.40.

Western Elec. Co., Fort Sam Houston, Tex., Chains Operators, $300.

Del Rio, Produce and Grocery Co., Fort Sam Houston, Tex., 40,000 lbs. Potatoes, $1,869.60.

Pruitt Commission Co., Fort Sam Houston, Tex., 240,000 lbs. Potatoes, $11,171.

Russell Coleman, Fort Sam Houston, Tex., 23 tons Cotton Seed Oil, $1,679.

Gulf Refining Co., Fort Sam Houston, Tex., 700 gals. Oil, $324.75.

GENERAL SUPPLIES DIVISION.

Henry C. Kelley Co., Fort Sam Houston, Tex., 500 lbs. Twine, $740.

Universal Trading Co., Fort Sam Houston, Tex., 1,500 boxes Wax, $1,927.05.

The American Crayon Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., 100 boxes Wax, $295.

Atlanta Carbon, Mfg. Co., New York, N. Y., 2,000 T. W. Ribbons, $440.

Duplico Mfg. Co., New Brunswick, N. J., T. W. Ribbons, $340.

Columbian Co., Auburn, N. Y., 2,500 lbs. Twine, $887.50.

Columbian Co., Auburn, N. Y., 2,500 lbs. Twine, $1,700.

American Mfg. Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., 2,500 lbs. Twine, $775.

Andrews Paper Co., Boston, Mass., 2,500 lbs. Twine, $800.

American Mfg. Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., 4,000 lbs. Twine, $940.

Joseph Dixon Crucible Co., Jersey City, N. J., 37,000 doz. Pencils, $493.33.

Joseph Dixon Crucible Co., Jersey City, N. J., 37,000 doz. Pencils, $370.

Joseph Dixon Crucible Co., Jersey City, N. J., 37,000 doz. Pencils $493.33.

E. H. Hotchkiss Co., Norwalk, Conn., 3,000 boxes Fasteners, $1,800.

Royal Paper Good Co., New York, N. Y., 1,000,000 Drinking Cups, $1,250.

Underwood Typewriter Co., Washington, D. C., Parts for Typewriter, $1,852.19.

CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE DIVISION.

Sigmund Eisner Co., Red Bank, N. J., Overcoats, blue, $100.

Sigmund Eisner Co., Red Bank, N. J., Musette Bags, $1,430.

R. H. Haskins, Co., Long Island City, N. Y., Puttees, $2,173.

Joseph M. Herman, Boston, Mass., 45,000 prs. Shoes, $155,880.

Charles P. Keighly, Vineland, N. J., 25,000 prs. Shoes, $85,250.

RAW MATERIAL DIVISION.

Proctor & Gambel Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, 300 gals. Glycerine, $689.75.

American LaFrance, Washington, D. C., Fire Engines, $199.50.

PROCUREMENT DIVISION.

John Maneely, Philadelphia, Pa., Plumbing Material, $144.82.

Crane Co., Washington, D. C., Plumbing Material, $185.84.

Central Foundry Co., New York, N. Y., Plumbing Material, $729.20.

F. N. DuBois Co., New York, N. Y., Plumbing Material, $350.42.

McLean Mfg. Co., Washington, D. C., Plumbing Material, $1,210.25.

(Continued on page 20.)

GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS.

(Continued from page 19.)

Howard Iron Works, Buffalo, N. Y., Heating Material, $567.

Kewanee Boiler, Co., Kewanee, Ill., Plumbing Material, $580.

REGULAR DIVISION U. S. ARMY.

W. P. Fuller Co., San Francisco, Cal., 750 bls. Oxide Oil, $135.

Continental Oil Co., Denver, Col., 10,000 gals. Road Oil, $750.

R. M. Hollingshead, Camden, N. J., 2,400 btls. Whiz Oil, $288.

Standard Oil Co, New York, N. Y., 9,000 gals. Motor Gas, $2,025.

Union Oil Co., Los Angeles, Cal., 100,000 bbls. Fuel Oil, $3,904.84.

Standard Oil Co., Baltimore, Md., 65,000 gals. Motor Gas, $14,625.

Impervious Paint Co., Revota, Pa., 200 gals. White Paint, $396.

Timms Cress Co., Portland, Ore., 150 gals. Linseed Oil, $268.50.

Yates & Co., San Francisco, Cal., 51,000 lbs. White Lead, $598.74.

CONSTRUCTION DIVISION.

Highland Glass Co., Washington, Pa., Wire Glass, $5,429.28.

W. A. Snow Iron Works, Boston, Mass., Steel, $355.

MOTOR AND VEHICLES DIVISION.

The White Co., Cleveland, Ohio., Spare Parts, $37,703.63.

Long Mfg. Co., Detroit, Mich., Auto Spare Parts, $15,454.

National Car Co., Detroit, Mich., Radiator Parts, $1,097.88.

Rone-Turney Radiator Co., Rone, N. Y., Radiator Parts, $10,089.

ORDNANCE DIVISION.

Colonial Steel Co., Pittsburgh, Pa., 8,000 lbs., Nickel Steel, $792.50.

American Car and Foundry Co., Berwick, Pa., Storage Charges, $620.85.

American Car and Foundry Co., Berwick, Pa., Storage Charges, $620.85.

American Car and Foundry Co., Berwick, Pa., Storage Charges, $620.85.

Black and Decker, Mfg. Co., Baltimore, Md., 1,000 Sets, Drain Cocks, $700.

Black and Decker, Mfg. Co., Baltimore, Md., 1,000 Sets, Governor Lever, $220.

Black and Decker, Mfg. Co., Baltimore, Md., 1,000 Sets, Clips, $125.

Black and Decker, Mfg. Co., Baltimore, Md., 1,000 Steering Clutch, $640.

Black and Decker, Mfg. Co., Baltimore, Md., 1,000 Chain Hanger, $930.

Black and Decker, Mfg. Co., Baltimore, Md., 1,000 Water Pump Handles, $260.

Black and Decker, Mfg. Co., Baltimore, Md., 1,000 Water Pump Connection, $3,000.

Black and Decker, Mfg. Co., Baltimore, Md., 1,000 Gasoline Tanks, $2,010.

Black and Decker, Mfg. Co., Baltimore, Md., 1,000 Radiator Caps, $260

Wilson and Erdman Schenectady, N. Y., Lewis Depression Finders, $29,775.

PAINTS BRANCH DIVISION.

The following award has been made by Paint and Chemical Section—Raw Materials and Paints Branch:

5,000 gals. Raw Linseed Oil, in 50-gal. wood barrels, at $1.68 per. gal., f. o. b., San Francisco, Cal., to W. P. Fuller & Co., San Francisco, Cal.

1,200 lbs Wax, Saddler's, in 1-pound containers, at 12c per lb. f. o. b., New York City, to The Jared Holt Co., Albany, N. Y.

525 lbs. Glycerine in 50 lb. cans, at 21.5c per lb., f. o. b., Lakehurst, N. J., to Colgate & Co., New York City.

100 lbs Chloride of Lime, in 12 ounce cans, at 17c per can, f. o. b. Ft. Mason, Cal., to Charles H. Ehrenstrom, Philadelphia, Pa.

2 bbls. Chloride of Lime.

240 cans Insecticide, in 8-ounce cans, at 22c per can, f. o. b., Newport News, Va., to Herman Chemical Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.

50 gals. White Shellac Varnish, in 5-gal. cans, at $4.50 per gal., f. o. b., New Orleans, La., to M. Feigel & Bro. Inc., New York City.

100 lbs. Ochre, in Japan, in 10-lb cans, at $1.65 per gallon, f. o. b., Lakehurst, N. J., to T. H. Nevin Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.

1,500 gals. Black Paint, in 50-gal. wood barrels, at $1.43 per gal, f. o. b., New York City, to Impervious Paint & Varnish Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

1,500 gals. Blue Paint, in 50-gal. wood barrels, at $2.03 per gal., f. o. b., New York City, to J. W. Mortell Co., Kankakee, Ill.

1,500 gals. Vermilion Paint, in 50-gal. wood barrels, at $1,75 per gal., f. o. b., New York City, to Sherwin-Williams Co., Washington, D. C.

1,500 gals. White Paint, in 50-gal. wood barrels, at $1.97 per gal. f. o. b. New York City, to Impervious Paint & Varnish Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

3,000 gals. White Enamel, in 50-gal. wood barrels, at $1.34 per gal., f. o. b., New York City, to Tower Varnish & Dryer Co., Dayton, Ohio.

60 gals. Red Lead Asbestine Paint, in 5-gal. cans, at $2.12 per gal., f. o. b., New York Lighterage, to Impervious Paint & Varnish Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

26 gals. Aluminum Paint, in 5-gal. cans, at $2.40 per gal., f. o. b., New York Lighterage, to Cook Paint & Varnish Co., Kansas City, Mo.

OFFICE OF THE ZONE SUPPLY OFFICER, NEW YORK, N. Y.

Ridabock & Co., clothing for A. M. P. S., $556.50.

Warnock Uniform Co., clothing for A. M. P. S., $134.24.

Yawman & Erbe Manufacturing Co., 300 Shannon files, $151.17.

Hodgman Rubber Co., 1,000 boxes rubber bands, $240.

Union Stationary Co., 4,000 boxes, books, and paste, $1,261.50.

A. B. Dick Co., 4,300 boxes varnish, $3,-662.50.

Stanley Rule & Level Co., hardware, $136.86.

Peck, Stow & Wilcox Co., hardware, $278.60.

J. E. Linde Paper Co., paper, $139.20.

Eureka Pneumatic Spray Co., hose lengths, $202.

A. Langstadter, Inc., red office tape, $267.50.

L. H. Keller & Co., hardware, $269.91.

The D. E. Whiton Machine Co., grate bars, $163.60.

Edison Lamp Works of General Electric Co., electric lamps, $972.67.

George Dougless, lumber, $258.

George Dougless, lumber, $112.50.

The Texas Co., 1,424 gals. medium motor oil, $712; 2,425 gals. motor gasoline, $545.62.

Standard Oil Co., New York, N. Y., 600 gals. Polarine oil, $243.

GOVERNMENT PROPERTY FOR SALE

(Continued from page 18.)

Gasoline engine, 7 HP., Schenectady, N. Y., 51, $150 ea. inc. spares.

Pitch, Army Supply Base, Kearney, N. J., 148¾ tons, $20 per ton.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT OWNED COMMODITIES BY NEGOTIATION.

Article, Location and Quantity—

Steel bars, flat, drop, Cortland, N. J., 26,775 lbs.

Forging, 1½x¼ in., 8 ft. lgths., Brewer-Tichener Corp.

Wood, cord, Camp McClellan, 823 cords.

Straps, coupling, St. Louis, Mo., 46,127.

Brushes, bristle, tube cleaner, 8 in. long, 3½-in. brushes, 1-in. diameter, San Antonio.

Handcuffs, Boston, 9,800.

Trowels, bricklayers', 11-in., Chicago, 500.

Woolen textiles, cotton textiles, Clark 60-inch sawmill, S. Kearney, N. J.

Drift bolts, ½x12 in. long, Washington, D. C.

Atlas pressed steel trucks, Pittsburgh Sub-Depot, 145.

Kegs, water, Washington, D. C., 20,000.

Harness, cart, Chicago, 20 single sets.

Oil, switch, New Cumberland, Pa., 285 gal.

MOTOR VEHICLES.

There will be sold at public auction at Camp Grant, Ill., on December 2, 1919, commencing at 9 a. m. and continuing until sale is completed, the following condemned motor transport supplies, viz:

12 Harley-Davidson solo motorcycles.

10 side cars.

1 Ford touring car.

12 Smith "Form 'A' Truck."

1 Oakland roadster.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all bids. Terms: Cash at time of sales. Property must be removed by purchaser within 48 hours of sale. By authority of the Zone Supply Office, James P. Castleman, lieutenant colonel, Quartermaster Corps, Zone Supply Property Officer.

NAVY VESSELS.

The Sub Chasers No. 2, No. 3 and No. 189 will be sold at public auction, December 15, 1919, at 11 a. m., in the office of the Disbursing Officer, of the Navy Yard, Naval Station, New Orleans, La. Vessels will be sold for cash to highest bidders.

Sub Chasers No. 2, No. 3, No. 189, length 110 ft., breadth 14 ft. 8¾ in., draft 5 ft. 5½ in., speed 18 knots, have 3 propellers, 3 Standard gas engines, 4 cyc., 6 cyl., 660 i. h. p.

Location—No. 2, New Orleans, La., Eighth District; appraised value, $21,000. No. 3, New Orleans, La., Eighth District; appraised value, $21,000. No. 189, New Orleans, La., Eighth District; appraised value, $22,000.

In view of possible change in location of the vessels advertised, interested parties are advised to communicate with Commandant of Eighth Naval District, 905 Hibernia Bank Building, New Orleans, La., and obtain exact location before making trips for inspection.

MACHINE TOOLS.

The Director of Sales announces that the Salvage Officer at the Springfield Armory, Mass., has been authorized to offer for sale under sealed proposals 230 used machine tools, located at the Springfield Armory, Mass., bids for which will be opened at 2 o'clock on the afternoon of November 23, 1919, by the Salvage Officer at the Armory.

These machines are in fairly good condition and were used until recently at the Springfield Armory. In instances minor parts are missing, and prospective purchasers are invited to inspect the condition of the machines before submitting bids.

The offering includes wood lathes, screw machines, turret lathes, hand millers, drills, drill presses, hammers, punch presses, shaving machines, etc. A complete inventory of machines offered and information regarding the terms of sale may be obtained from the Salvage Officer, Springfield Armory, Mass.

SIGNAL HORNS.

The Surplus Property Division, Office of the Quartermaster General of the Army, is offering for sale by negotiation, 55,860 signal horns, informal bids on the whole or any part of which stock will be accepted at any of the Zone Supply Offices, or at the Surplus Property Division, Munitions Building, Washington, D. C.

These horns can be used advantageously on motor boats; as fire signals for factories, schools and offices; for drawbridge signals; by farmers in place of dinner bell; and as noise-making devices for football and baseball rooters.

The horns offered for sale are in three sizes, each similar in make and operation.

They are operated by a small crank at the rear of the horn, and are larger and more powerful than the signal horn with which automobiles are usually equipped.

In addition to the small horns, the Surplus Property Division has available for sale 95 Strombos, equipped with compressed air tanks, which can be used for fire alarms in cities and towns or for fog signals of long range requirements. The Strombos are located at the Signal Corps Depot, Philadelphia. The Surplus Property Division offers these also by negotiation.

No special bid form is required for the submission of bids on these horns. Bids may be made by letter, telegram, or telephone. Bids made in the latter manner must be confirmed immediatey in writing. No deposit is required at the time of the submission of bid. The successful bidder or bidders will be notified by letter on November 20, and a deposit of 10 per cent of the amount due under each award must be made immediately upon receipt of notification of the granting of an award.

BARGE.

The Army Transportation Service is offering for sale under sealed proposals the "Mary F. Hughes," a wooden coal barge of 450-ton capacity, now in the port at New York, the bids for which will be opened by the Port and Zone Transportation Officer, Room 819, 45 Broadway, New York City, at 10 o'clock on the morning of December 5.

The barge may be inspected upon application to Officer in Charge of Vessels Operation, Room 705, 45 Broadway, New York City. Each bid must be accompanied by a certified check for not less than 10 per cent of the amount bid. Applications for bid forms, and inquiries relative to this sale should be addressed to the Port and Zone Transportation Officer, 45 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

REQUESTS FOR SEALED PROPOSALS

War Department.

The Clothing and Equipage Division will receive bids for furnishing:

100 lbs. thread, silk, olive drab.
100 yds. wool elastique.
900 prs. socks, silk lisle, black.
5 helmets, fire, leather.
750 prs. shoes, officers', dress.

The Zone Supply Officer at Fort Mason, San Francisco, Calif., will receive bids for furnishing:

Flour, wheat, Graham, in commercial sacks, 2,000 lbs.

Lard, issue, 20-lb. cans, 30,000 lbs.

Milk, evaporated, cases iron strapped, 212,880 pt. cans.

Tapioca, granulated, 2,400 1-lb. cans.

Vermicelli, 25 cartons to case, 6,000 1-lb. cartons.

60 hasps and staples, iron or wrought steel, 4-in., weight 1¼ lbs. to dozen.

19039, Alcatraz Island, Calif.

12 shears, barbers', 8-in. solid steel, full nickel plated, regular pattern. Bidder to state make and number he proposes to furnish.

R. M. No. 294.

75 sets Eradicator, ink, two bottles to a set, each set in a paper, wood or tin box.

144 bottles ink, stamp pad, violet, indelible; in 2-oz. bottles. Bidder to submit sample.

144 pencils, lead, black, round, ebony finish, large lead, in boxes containing 12 each. To be similar and equal to Eagle Pencil Co.'s No. 251. Bidder to submit sample.

850 signals, index, steel, white enameled, blank, ¼x5-16 inch. To be similar and equal to Smith's.

36 seats, closet, bowl, 1 oak saddle seat, as per sample at this depot.

300 lbs. soap, soft, auto body, linseed oil base, good quality; in tin pails containing 5 lbs. each. Bidder to submit sample.

600 bots, stain, shoe (dye), russet or tan, 4-oz.; corks to have sponge on wire stem attached. Bidders to submit samples.

100 gals. benzine; in clear glass bottles containing 1 quart each; bottles to be labeled showing, in not less than ¼-inch type, the kind and quantity of contents and contractor's name.

145 lin. yds. table-cloth, linen, 66 inches wide (white damask), best quality, Fleur-de-Lis pattern or similar. Sample to be submitted with bid.

288 blades, hacksaw, ½x12 inches, 24 teeth to the inch. Bidder to state brand.

200 bolts, carriage, galvanized, viz: 100 ½-3½ inches, 100 ½x8 inches.

150 bolts, machine, square heads and square cold pressed U. S. standard nuts, finished points, viz: 50 ½x4½ inches, 100 ½x8 inches.

5,400 bolts, stove, round heads; in papers containing 100 each; viz: 600 ¼x½ inch, 1,000 ¼x¾ inch, 1,000 ¼x1 inch, 600 5-32x1 inch, 1,000 3-16x¾ inch, 1,000 3-16x1 inch, 200 3-16x1½ inches.

100 brushes, sink (pot scrubs), split bamboo, 7½ inches long, to weigh about 25 lbs. to 100.

24 prs. hinges, butt, shutter, 2x1½ inches, cast brass or bronze, polished.

48 prs. hinges, butt, ship, cast brass, fast joint, brass pin, emery finish, viz: 36 prs. 3x2½ inches, 12 prs. 4½x4½ inches.

24 catches, refrigerator, 2 3-16x2 inches, cast brass, polished, with strikes and screws. To be similar and equal to Sargents No. 866.

10 unions, pipe, ¼-inch, brass, ground joint, for 200 lbs. working pressure, finished.

50 bends, return pipe, ¾-inch, close, beaded or banded, malleable, galvanized.

30 bushings, pipe, malleable, galvanized, viz: 6 4x3½ inches, 6 4½x4 inches, 6 5x4 inches, 6 5x4½ inches, 6 6x5 inches.

18 flanges, pipe, blind, cast iron, standard, faced, not drilled; viz: 6 5x10 inches, 6 6x11 inches, 6 4x9 inches.

20 lbs. Flux, oxy-acetylene welding, 2-lb. tins, viz: 10 lbs. brass and bronze, 10 lbs. cast iron.

12 lights, port, ⅝x10½ inches, round, clear glass, ground edge, diameter true to measure.

48 glasses, gauge, high pressure, viz: 24 ½x20 inches, 24 ⅝x20 inches. Bidder to state brand.

48 prs. gauntlets, canvas, No. 9, 4 fingers and thumb, entire inside leather faced. Bidder to submit sample.

24 braces, rudder, with screw gudgeons, 1¼-inch opening between straps, galvanized, Fig. G-675, No. 5.

24 hasps, hinge, strap, ship, cast brass, emery finish, to be similar and equal to that shown in cut under heading "Ship," P. H. & S. Co.'s cat. No. 55, page 629; viz: 12 4-inch straps, 12 6-inch straps.

56 bars iron (mild steel), flat, commercial bars; viz: 6 bars ¼x¾ inch, 6 bars ¼x1 inch, 4 bars ¼x1½ inches, 4 bars ¼x2 inches, 4 bars ¼x2½ inches, 6 bars 5-16x1 inch, 6 bars 5-16x1¼ inches, 4 bars 5-16x2 inches, 4 bars 5-16x2½ inches, 6 bars ⅜x3 inches, 2 bars ½x1 inch, 2 bars ½x1½ inches, 2 bars ½x2 inches.

500 lbs. lead, sheet, ⅛-inch, 8½ feet wide, rolled on wood core.

35 lamps, incandescent, Mazda, Edison base, clear; viz: 10 3.8 volts, miniature base, for flashlight; 25 110 volts, 100 watts, straight sides, medium base.

48 tips, for oxy-acetylene gas lighter.

24 locks, rim, ship, 4⅛x3¼x¾ inches, case, with 2⅛-inch knob, 2½-inch drop ring, escutcheon, keys and screws, all bronze, polished. To be similar and equal to Norwalk Lock Co.'s set No. 5559.

24 locks, wardrobe, cylinder, 2¾x1¼ inches, all brass, square box, screwed, 2 flat steel keys for each, for 1⅛-inch wood.

400 ft. lumber, white ash, 1½x12 inches by 12 feet and over, 1st grade, S. 4S to 1¼-inch finished thickness.

1,616 ft. lumber, Oregon pine, straight grain No. 1 clear, pin knots allowed; viz: 608 ft. 2x6 inches by 16 feet, S. 4S; 1,008 ft. 3x12 inches by 14 feet, S. 4S., to 2¾x11½-inch finished thickness.

25 lbs. nails, copper, wire, 4-inch.

432 nuts, brass, machine screw, hexagon, No. 10-24.

50 staples, hasp, on plates, wrought, ⅛x2x2¾-inch plate, ¼-inch wire bent to half circle, ¾x¾ inches clear inside and ends riveted into plate; 4 countersunk holes for No. 10 flat head wood screws; galvanized after making.

12 plates, steel, marine; viz: 6 ¼ inch by 4x10 feet, 6 ⅜ inch by 4x10 feet.

17 gross screws, machine, brass; in paper boxes containing 1 gross each; viz: 3 gross 1¼-inch No. 10-24, flat head; 3 gross 1¼-inch No. 10-24, round head; 3 gross 1¼-inch No. 12-24, flat head; 3 gross 1¼-inch No. 12-24, round head; 1 gross 1½-inch No. 12-24, flat head; 2 gross 1-inch No. 14-20, flat head; 1 gross 3-inch No. 14-20, flat head; 1 gross 3-inch No. 14-20, round head.

18 gross screws, wood, brass; in paper boxes containing 1 gross each, viz: 3 gross 1-inch No. 4, round head; 12 gross 1½-inch No. 12, flat head; 3 gross 1-inch No. 14, round head.

20 bars steel, round, cold rolled, 20 to 24 feet in length; viz: 10 bars ¼-inch, 10 bars ⅜-inch.

50 bars steel, mild, round, commercial lengths; viz: 10 bars ¼-inch, 10 bars ⅜-inch, 10 bars ½-inch, 10 bars ⅝-inch, 10 bars 7-16-inch.

16 bars steel, tool, octagon, in lengths of about 12 feet; viz: 4 bars ⅜-inch, 4 bars ½-inch, 4 bars ¾-inch, 4 bars ⅞-inch. Bidder state brand.

24 valves, check, horizontal, ½-inch, brass, regrinding, union bonnet, screw ends, for 200 lbs. working pressure. Bidder state make.

24 valves, gate, brass, wedge gate, screw ends, non-rising stem, for 200 lbs. working pressure; viz: 12 1¼-inch, 12 1½-inch. Bidder state make.

60 valves, globe, brass, regrinding, union bonnet, screw ends, for 200 lbs. working pressure; viz: 24 ⅜-inch, 24 ½-inch, 12 2-inch. Bidder state make.

Allspice whole 480 No. ¼ cans; ammonia, 288 32-oz. bottles; apple butter, 1,200 No. 2 cans; apples, small cans, 12,000 cans; apples, evaporated, 50-lb. boxes, 15,000 lbs.

Bacon, breakfast, 1,000 lbs.; bacon, breakfast, 2,400 No. 1 cans; brushes, nail, 480 number; butter (issue), 2-lb. squares, cases 30 squares, 12,000 lbs.; butter (sales), 2-lb. squares, cases 30 squares, 6,000 lbs.

Candy, chocolate, 12,000 cans; candy, lemon drops, 408 cans; candy, stick, 2,400 cans; cereals: Cream of Wheat, 2,400 pkgs.; puffed wheat, 4,800 pkgs.; Shredded Wheat Biscuits, 9,600 pkgs.; cheese, Edam, paraffined and wrapped in foil, 240 number; cheese, full cream, large, twins or flats, 6,000 lbs.; cheese, full cream, 2,400 1-lb. cans; chocolate, plain, 1,200 pkgs.; chocolate, vanilla, sweet, 5,584 ½-lb. cakes; cigarette papers, white, 40,000 books; cold cream, 288 jars; corn meal, yellow, granulated, 100-lb. double sacks, 25,000 lbs.; corn meal, white, granulated, 100-lb. double sacks, 10,000 lbs.; crabs, deviled, 960 14-oz. cans, or, crab meat, 960 14-oz. cans; crackers, ginger, 9,600 9-oz. crtns.; crackers, graham, 7,200 8-oz. crtns.; crackers, soda, 7,200 9-oz. crtns.; currants, Greek, 1,800 1 lb. cans.

Farina, 960 1-lb. cans; flour, wheat (issue), 50-lb. net cans, 400,000 lbs.

Ginger ale, 2,400 bots.

Ham, deviled, 2,400 No. ½ cans; handkerchiefs, linen, white, 12 to crtn., 6,000 number; herrings, kippered, 960 No. 1 cans; horseradish, 480 8-oz. bots.

Jelly, crab-apple, 960 No. 2 cans; jelly, currant, 1,200 No. 2 cans.

Listerine, 600 14-oz. bots.; lobster, 720 15-oz. cans.

Macaroni, 2,500 1-lb. crtns.; mackerel, pickled, in well-coopered kits, 10 lbs. net each, 600 pounds; milk, condensed, sweetened, 960 16-oz. cans; molasses, 2,400 No. 2½ cans; mushrooms, 300 cans.

Needles, Nos. 3 to 9, 480 papers.

Oats, rolled, 9,612 2-lb. cans; oil, olive, 960 quart cans; oleomargarine, 2-lb. net prints, 30 to case, 12,000 lbs.; olives, 960 pint bots.; oysters, 2,400 No. 2 cans.

Pears, dried, 25 or 50-lb. boxes, 6,000 lbs.; pepper, cayenne, 480 4-oz. bots.; pickles, chow-chow, 960 pint bots.; pickles, gherkins, 960 pint bots.; pickles, mixed, 2,400 pint bots.; plum pudding, 480 2½-lb. cans; polish, shoe, black, combination, 72 crtns.; preserves, damson, 2,400 No. 2 cans; preserves, raspberry, 2,400 No. 2 cans; preserves, strawberry, 4,800 No. 2 cans.

Raisins, 7,200 No. 2 cans.

Salt, table, 2,400 2-lb. crtns.; sauce, Worcestershire, 3,600 8-oz. bots.; shoestrings, linen, tan, long, 6,000 prs.; shrimps, 1,200 cans; soup, chicken, 1,200 No. 1 cans; spinach, 4,800 No. 2½ cans; squash, 18,000 No. 2½ cans.

Tapioca, granulated, 4,800 1-lb. cans.

Office of Construction Division of the Army will receive bids for furnishing a motor. One 30 H.P., 3 phase, 60 cycle, 220 volt, 1,150 R.P.M., squirrel cage induction motor, rating based on 50 degrees C. temperature rise. Motor to be furnished without pulley or slide rails.

One complete automatic float control and auto starter.

This motor is intended to replace a direct current motor now installed in connection with a centrifugal pump. The A.C. motor must necessarily conform in dimensions sufficiently close to make it possible to be mounted on the present sub-base and connect to the flexible coupling, as shown in drawing. The height of motor from base to center line of shaft must not exceed 13⅛ inches and if less than these dimensions, you are requested to include in your price as a separate item a suitable plate or plates of proper thickness to raise the motor to proper height.

Motor Generator Set and Rheostats. One motor generator set, consisting of D.C. generator, 200 amperes, 6 volts, compound wound, self-excited, complete with shunt field rheostat, generator direct connected by means of flexible coupling to a two H.P. 550 volts, 3 phase, 60 cycle, squirrel cage induction motor. Both generator and motor to be mounted on a common cast iron bed plate. Speed of M.G. set to be specified in your bid. The temperature of motor and generator must be guaranteed not to exceed 40 degrees C. rise under continuous full-load operation and not to exceed 50 degrees C. rise under 25 per cent overload for two hours immediately following full-load test.

Five tank rheostats 50-ampere rating. Rheostats similar to Crown type is desired.

Transformers. Two 300 K.V.A. oil insulated self-cooled transformers single phase, 60 cycle, 5,500 volts primary. These two transformers are to be Scott connected for connection to a two-phase, four wire primary and a three-phase, 575-volt secondary, and are to be operated in parallel with two 150 K.V.A. Scott connected transformers of the same characteristics, the regulation of which is 1.3 at 100 per cent P.F., 2.9 at 90 per cent P.F., and 3.42 at 80 per cent P.F., the per cent reactance being 4.08.

REQUESTS FOR SEALED PROPOSALS

The two transformers to be purchased must be complete with oil, lugs, thermometer, oil gauges, etc., but without supporting hooks. They must comply strictly with the specifications and standardization rules of the A. I. E. E. In quoting, state the efficiencies at ¼, ½, ¾, and full load. Also net weight with and without oil.

Lumber, Spruce. 18,000 ft. 1x4 random rgh. merch. spruce.

Asbestos Covering. 20 lin. ft. 2-inch asbestos magnesite pipe covering with clips; 30 lin. ft. 1½-inch asbestos magnesite pipe covering with clips; 30 lin. ft. 1¾-inch asbestos magnesite pipe covering with clips; 150 lin. ft. 1-inch asbestos magnesite pipe covering with clips; 90 lin. ft. ¾-inch asbestos magnesite pipe covering with clips; 20 lin. ft. ½-inch asbestos magnesite pipe covering with clips; 130 sq. ft. 1-inch asbestos magnesite 13 locks for covering H.W. tank.

The Paints Section, Raw Materials Branch, will receive bids for furnishing:

600 cans roach powder. Specification: Shall consist of at least 60 per cent roach-destroying powder material such as sodium fluoride borax or other active exterminator; the balance to be thoroughly mixed flour, cornstarch, or similar food material. In approximately 8-oz. containers.

Miscellaneous Items.

500 gals. shoe disinfectant, for washing and preserving shoes; in 50-gal. wood barrels. Price F.O.B. Atlanta, Ga.

150 sticks belt dressing. Price F.O.B. Atlanta, Ga.

500 lbs. wax, shoe finishing; in 1-lb. containers. Price F.O.B. Atlanta, Ga.

100 gals. denatured alcohol. Spec. RM 400. In 5-gal. containers. Price F.O.B. New Orleans, La.

100 lbs. beeswax, white, in 1-lb. cakes. To be free from all foreign matter and having a solidifying point when determined by the "Titer Test" of 141 to 145 degrees F. Price F.O.B. New Orleans, La.

20 gals. banana oil, in quart cans. Price F.O.B. New Orleans, La.

40 gals. menhaden or fish oil. Spec. RM 404. In 1-gal. cans. Price F.O.B. New Orleans, La.

72 qts. furniture polish, in 1-gal. cans. Price F.O.B. New Orleans, La.

200 lbs. paraffine, refined in 1-lb. cakes. Price F.O.B. New Orleans, La.

250 lbs. floor wax. Spec.: Shall be of suitable paste consistency and shall contain a suitable amount of high melting point wax to produce a hard, brilliant polish. The melting point of the non-volatile wax shall be not less than 74 degrees C. In 2-lb. cans. Price F.O.B. New Orleans, La.

Paints Ground In Oil.

800 lbs. chrome yellow in oil. Spec. RM 429. In 25-lb. cans. Price F.O.B. New Orleans, La.

700 lbs. ochre in oil. Spec. RM 430. In 25-lb. cans. Price F.O.B. New Orleans, La.

500 lbs. drop black in oil. Spec. RM 422. In 25-lb. cans. Price F.O.B. New Orleans, La.

800 lbs. sienna, burnt, in oil. Spec. RM 432. In 25-lb. cans. Price F.O.B. New Orleans, La.

400 lbs. sienna, raw, in oil. Spec. RM 432. In 25-lb. cans. Price F.O.B. New Orleans, La.

800 lbs. umber, raw, in oil. Spec. RM 431. In 5-lb. cans. Price F.O.B. New Orleans, La.

500 lbs. umber, burnt, in oil. Spec. RM 431. In 25-lb. cans. Price F.O.B. New Orleans, La.

300 lbs. umber, burnt, in oil. Spec. RM 431. In 5-lb. cans. Price F.O.B. New Orleans, La.

10,000 lbs. red lead paste. Spec. W.D. 56-A of Oct. 10, 1918. In 50-lb. black iron containers. Price F.O.B. New Orleans, La.

1,000 lbs. chrome green in oil. Spec. RM 424. In 5-lb. cans. Price F.O.B. New Orleans, La.

800 lbs. Venetian red in oil. Spec. RM 428. In 5-lb. tins. Price F.O.B. New Orleans, La.

400 lbs. leaded zinc in oil. Spec. RM 435. In 25-lb. iron containers. Price F.O.B. New Orleans, La.

400 lbs. leaded zinc in oil. Spec. RM 435. In 50-lb. iron containers. Price F.O.B. New Orleans, La.

500 lbs. zinc oxide in oil. Spec. RM 434. In 25-lb. cans. Price F.O.B. New Orleans, La.

Dry Colors.

300 lbs. dry burnt sienna. Spec. RM 415x1. In 5-lb. tins. Price F.O.B. New Orleans, La.

500 lbs. dry raw sienna. Spec. RM 415x1. In 5-lb. tins. Price F.O.B. New Orleans, La.

300 lbs. dry Venetian red. Spec. RM 413x3 In 5-lb. tins. Price F.O.B. New Orleans, La.

300 lbs. dry ochre. Spec. RM 414x1. In 5-lb. tins. Price F.O.B. New Orleans, La.

250 lbs. dry burnt umber. Spec. RM 415. In 5-lb. tins. Price F.O.B. New Orleans, La.

250 lbs. dry burnt umber. Spec. RM 415. In 10-lb. tins. Price F.O.B. New Orleans, La.

250 lbs. dry raw umber. Spec. RM 415. In 5-lb. tins. Price F.O.B. New Orleans, La.

250 lbs. dry raw umber. Spec. RM 415. In 10-lb. tins. Price F.O.B. New Orleans, La.

350 lbs. dry vermilion red. Spec. RM 413x2. In 5-lb. tins. Price F.O.B. New Orleans, La.

400 lbs. dry chrome green, medium. Spec. RM 412. In 5-lb. tins. Price F.O.B. New Orleans, La.

400 lbs. dry chrome green, medium. Spec. RM 412. In 10-lb. tins. Price F.O.B. New Orleans, La.

400 lbs. dry chrome yellow, medium. Spec. RM 414. In 5-lb. tins. Price F.O.B. New Orleans, La.

100 lbs aluminum bronze powder. Spec. RM 417. In 1-lb. pkgs. Price F.O.B. New Orleans, La.

72 lbs. gold bronze powder. Spec. RM 417x1. In 1-lb. pkgs. Price F.O.B. New Orleans, La.

80 lbs. dry Prussian blue. Spec. W.D. 66 of Oct. 10, 1918. In 1-lb. pkgs. Price F.O.B. New Orleans, La.

Mixed Paints, Enamels, Varnishes.

35 gals. red lead, asbestine paint. Spec. RM 443. In 1-gal. cans. Price F.O.B. Port Clinton, Ohio.

100 gals. green paint. Spec. RM 436, shade 505. In 1-gal. cans. Price F.O.B. New Orleans, La.

150 gals. black paint. Spec. RM 439. In 1-gal. cans. Price F.O.B. New Orleans, La.

100 gals. acid-proof black. Spec. RM 465. In 1-gal. cans. Price F.O.B. New Orleans, La.

100 gals. vermilion paint. Spec. RM 445, shade 511. In 1-gal. cans. Price F.O.B. New Orleans, La.

Important Change to Projectile Paint Specifications.

The paints in all cases must contain no lead pigments.

125 gals. black projectile paint. Spec. RM 456x1. In 1-gal. cans. Price F.O.B. New Orleans, La.

125 gals. yellow projectile paint. Spec. RM 456, S-W color 375. In 1-gal. cans. Price F.O.B. New Orleans, La.

100 gals. blue gray projectile paint. Spec. RM 456, shade 510. In 1-gal. cans. Price F.O.B. New Orleans, La.

125 gals. light olive green projectile paint. Spec. RM 456, shade 507. In 1-gal. cans. Price F.O.B. New Orleans, La.

150 gals. vermilion projectile paint. Spec. RM 456, shade 511. In 1-gal. cans. Price F.O.B. New Orleans, La.

150 gals. blue projectile paint. Spec. RM 456, shade 516. In 1-gal. cans. Price F.O.B. New Orleans, La.

140 gals. green projectile paint. Spec. RM 456, shade 505. In 1-gal. cans. Price F.O.B. New Orleans, La.

150 gals. warm gray projectile paint. Spec. RM 456, shade 502. In 1-gal. cans. Price F.O.B. New Orleans, La.

150 gals. white projectile paint. Spec. RM 456. In 1-gal. cans. Price F.O.B. New Orleans, La.

175 gals. copper paint. Spec. RM 460. In 1-gal. cans. Price f. o. b. New Orleans, La.

72 gals. medium green paint. Spec. RM 442, shade 506. In 1-gal. cans. Price F.O.B. New Orleans, La.

250 gals. stencil black. Spec. RM 441. In 50-gal. wood barrels. Price F.O.B. New Orleans, La.

250 gals. buff smoke-stack paint. Spec. W.D. 61 of Sept. 6, 1918. In half barrels. Price F.O.B. New Orleans, La.

100 gals. bronze green paint. Spec. W.D. 12 of May 7, 1918. Shade S-W 475. In 1-gal. cans. Price F.O.B. New Orleans, La.

100 gals. blue paint. Spec. RM 437, shade 516. In 1-gal. cans. Price F.O.B. New Orleans, La.

600 gals. white flat interior paint. Spec. RM 450x1. In half barrels. Price F.O.B. New Orleans, La.

500 gals. light olive green paint. Spec. RM 436, shade 507. In half barrels. Price F.O.B. New Orleans, La.

36 gals. olive drab enamel. Spec. RM 449 with necessary change in pigment to produce shade 515. In 1-gal. cans. Price F.O.B. New Orleans, La.

48 gals. brown enamel primer. Spec. RM 446. In 1-gal. cans. Price F.O.B. New Orleans, La.

60 gals. black enamel. Spec. RM 438. In 1-gal. cans. Price F.O.B. New Orleans, La.

42 gals. black enamel. Spec. 438. In 1-qt. cans. Price F.O.B. New Orleans, La.

200 gals. white enamel. Spec. RM 449. In 1-gal. cans. Price F.O.B. New Orleans, La.

36 gals. green enamel. Spec. RM 449 with necessary change in pigment to produce shade 505. In 1-gal. cans. Price F.O.B. New Orleans, La.

150 gals. Damar varnish. Spec. RM 462x3. In 1-gal. cans. Price F.O B. New Orleans La.

300 gals. white shellac varnish. Spec. RM 462x4. In 1-gal. cans. Price F.O.B. New Orleans, La.

200 gals. bronze liquid. Spec. RM 471. In 5-gal. cans. Price F.O.B. New Orleans, La.

275 gals. paint and varnish remover. Spec. RM 474. In 1-gal cans. Price F.O.B. New Orleans, La.

533 gals. varnish. Spec. RM 462. In 1-gal. cans. Price F.O.B. New Orleans, La.

5,000 lbs. basic carbonate white lead. Spec. RM 433. In 12½-lb. containers.

5,000 lbs. basic carbonate white lead. Spec. RM 433. In 25-lb. containers.

1,500 gals. boiled linseed oil. Spec. RM 402x1. In 5-gal. cans.

2,000 gals. volatile mineral spirits. Spec. RM 408. In 5-gal. cans.

1,500 lbs. Venetian red in oil. Spec. RM 428. In 10-lb. cans.

75 gals. varnish. Spec. RM 462. In 5-gal. cans.

250 lbs. dry burnt sienna. Spec. RM 415x1. In 10-lb. cans.

250 lbs. dry raw umber. Spec. RM 415. In 10-lb. cans.

250 lbs. dry burnt umber. Spec. RM 415. In 10-lb. cans.

250 lbs. dry raw sienna. Spec. RM 415. In 10-lb. cans.

250 lbs. dry iron oxide. Shade 514 seal brown, spec. same as for pigment of RM 444, same shade. In 10-lb. cans.

65 lbs. dry chrome yellow, light. Spec. RM 414. In 5-lb. cans.

65 lbs. dry chrome green, dark. Spec. RM 412. In 5-lb. cans.

65 lbs. dry vermilion. Spec. RM 413x2. In 5-lb. cans.

125 gals. white enamel. Spec. RM 449. In 1-gal. cans.

125 gals. white enamel. Spec. RM 449. In 5-gal. cans.

5,000 lbs. kalsomine. Spec. RM 454. 1,000 lbs. of each of following shades: White, alabastine No. 22, alabastine No. 24, alabastine No. 33, and alabastine No. 58. In 5-lb. pkgs.

500 lbs. blue vitriol. The extra technical grade of copper sulphate is desired containing 99 per cent Cu. SO_4 plus 10 H_2O.

2,500 lbs. Electrolyte for storage batteries. Sp. gr. 1.215 at 60 degrees F. To be prepared from distilled water and sulphuric acid according to Navy Dept. Spec. 51 A 2b, Dec. 1, 1916. In carboys of 125 lbs. capacity.

1,000 lbs. refined paraffine, in cakes. Melting point not less than 135 degrees F.

250 lbs. XX brand solder; composition, 45 per cent tin, 55 per cent lead.

500 lbs. X brand solder; composition, 40 per cent tin, 60 per cent lead.

Office of Chief Signal Officer will receive bids for furnishing:

1 switchboard, central battery, 80-line if available, otherwise 100-line, to operate on 30-volt battery.

1 cabinet, arrester, 100-line, complete.

10 lamps, switchboard, supervisory (spare).

10 lamps, switchboard, line signal (spare).

1 receiver, single head, with 2 cords, for telephone switchboard (spare).

1 transmitter, switchboard, with 2 cords (spare).

20 cords, plug (spare).

10 plugs, connecting (spare).

Motors and Vehicle Division will receive bids for furnishing:

11,940 Tungsten, 175-12-16 V 16 CP SC G 16½ clear.

REQUESTS FOR SEALED PROPOSALS

11,940 Tungsten, 67-12-16 V 2 CP SC G 6 clear.
500 Tungsten, 178-12-16 V 24 CP DC G 16½ clear
500 Tungsten, 90-12-16 V 6 CP DC G 8 clear.
500 Tungsten, 68-12-16 V 3 CP DC G 6 clear.
1,855 Tungsten, 167-6-8 V 18 CP SC G 16½ clear.
3,830 Tungsten, 81-6-8 V 5 CP SC G 8 clear.
1,855 Tungsten, 61-3-4 V 2 CP SC G 6 clear.
3,750 Tungsten, 63-6-8 V 2 CP SC G 6 clear.
940 Tungsten, 83-6-8 V 7 CP SC G 8 clear.
2,000 Tungsten, 129-6-8 V 21 CP SC G 12 clear.
200 horns, electric, for Dodge cars.
25 horns, electric, for Cadillac cars.
450 horns, hand, for trucks.
1,750 Felloe bolts, 250 rim bases, 40 Felloe bands, 500 split side rims, 80 endless side rims, 250 clamping rings, 1,500 clamping nuts, 2,000 driving studs.
3,675 35x5 Grey tubes.
34x4½-inch rims and parts for 1919 Cadillac: 12,600 Felloe bolts, 1,800 rim bases, 212 Felloe bands, 3,600 split side rims, 592 endless side rims, 1,800 clamping rings, 10,320 clamping, 14,400 drive studs.
460 33x4-inch S. S. N. S. cord casings.
Rivets, copper brake lining, countersunk head, as follows: 275 No. 7, ⅝-inch; 550 No. 7, ¾-inch; 275 No. 7, ⅞-inch; 2,900 No. 8, ½-inch; 2,900 No. 8, ⅝-inch; 2,900 No. 8, ¾-inch; 550 No. 9, ½-inch; 550 No. 9, ⅝-inch.
Rivets, split brass, brake lining: 700 No. 9, 5-16-inch; 1,900 No. 9, 10-16-inch.

Office of Director of Purchase, M. and E. M. Branch, Regular Supplies Division, will receive bids for furnishing:
3,200 ft. iron, band, ⅝-inch, 30 gauge.
5,000 lbs. iron, band, ⅝-inch, 26 gauge (.015-inch thick).
100 sq. ft. paper, asbestos, gasket, 1-16-inch thick, 38 lbs. per 100 sq. ft.
4 test sets, storage battery discharge, Allen-Bradley, No. E-2501, complete with two 5-ft. leads with lugs and bulldog clips, or equal.
12 rolls photostat paper, 18 inches wide, 350-foot length, grade B.
5 cases developing powder, for photostat.
2 cases fixing powder for photostat.
22,000 ft. cable, paper insulated, lead covered and armored, 100 pair, No. 19 B & S conductor, similar to S.C. Type No. 327 except that the minimum number of good pairs shall be 100. To be furnished in 1,000-foot lengths.
Flat head stove bolts: 500 5-32x⅜-inch, 500 5-32x⅝-inch, 500 5-32x¾-inch, 500 5-32x⅞-inch, 500 5-32x1⅛-inch, 500 5-32x1¼-inch, 500 5-32x1⅜-inch, 500 5-32x1½-inch.
1,100 crossarms, 2-pin, drilled for 1¼-inch pins, 2¾x3¾x30 inches.
495 pins, steel, Hubbard No. 8016, or equal.
1 tank and pump for lubricating oil, 120 gals. capacity, complete with pump similar and equal to that shown in cut No. 63, catalog of S. F. Bowser Co., of Fort Wayne, Ind. (Tank to be made of No. 14 gauge galvanized steel and approximately 30 inches deep by 29 inches wide by 42 inches long.)
1 pump gasoline, 5-gal. per stroke, self-measuring, similar and equal to "Red Chief," cut No. 101, catalog of S. F. Bowser.
15,000 pads, excelsior, size 8x40 inches. (These pads to be used for packing furniture, etc.)
100 lbs. wire, fuse, 5-ampere.
100 lbs. wire, fuse, 10-ampere.
100 lbs. wire, fuse, 20-ampere.
100 llbs. wire, fuse, 30-ampere.

The Medical and Hospital Supply Division will receive bids for furnishing:
2,000 bots. Metol, or equivalent, 1 oz. in bottle.
250 doz. mats for lantern slides, 3¼x4 inches.
500 doz. plates, lantern slide, 3¼x4 inches.
48 Opthalmoscope, extra batteries for, No. 597, 1 C. N. D.
18 pieces glass, double ground, for stereoscopic view box, 18½x19 inches.
12 wrenches, nut, 6-inch, thin jaw, similar to Kelley-Koett "Carl."
150,000 pocket cuspidors, paper.
1 coagulator, for blood serum (Inspissator), similar to Hearson Anlydric Electric (A. H. Thomas Co.'s No. 20880), for 40 tubes, complete with thermometer, inside dimensions 22¾x10¾x3 inches, for use with 110 volt, alternating current, 60 cycles.
1 rheostat, fixed form, for 110 volts, 4 amperes. (Similar to A. H. Thomas Co.'s No. 32852.)
24 carbons, for arc lamp, 6x5-16 inches.
24 carbons, for arc lamp, 8x¼ inch.
60 doz. needles, intestinal, taper point, plain eye, hlaf circle, No. 148, size 3.
60 doz. needles, intestinal, taper point, straight, No. 147, size 6.
200 yds. bandage, stockinette, size No. 1, 3-inch wide.
200 yds. bandage, stockinette, size No. 2, 6-inch wide.
200 yds. bandage, stockinette, size No. 3, 9-inch wide.
50 disks, rubber, circular, 14¼-inch diameter for foot blower. Buffalo Dental Mfg. Co., style No. 9-B.
Bidder will submit sample of material they propose to furnish.

The Bureau of Engraving and Printing will receive bids for furnishing:
One (1) 1,000 ampere 6 volt 6,000 watt self excited, compound wound, double commutator, motor generator set, to be mounted on common sub-base. To include hand starting box and field rheostat. Motor to be operated with 220 volt direct current.
Alternate bid for one (1) 1,000 ampere 6 volt 6,000 watt separately excited generator, compound wound, double commutator, motor generator set, to be mounted on common sub-base. To include hand starting box and field rheostat. Motor to be operated with 220 volt direct current.
One (1) 3,000 ampere 6 volt (18,000 watt) separately excited, shunt wound, double commutator, motor generator set, to be mounted on common sub-base. To include hand starting box, field rheostat and exciter. To be operated with 220 volt direct current.
Alternate bid for one (1) 3,000 ampere 6 volt (18,000 watt) separately excited, compound wound generator, double commutator, motor generator set, to be mounted on common sub-base. To include hand starting box, field rheostat and exciter. To be operated with 220 volt direct current.
12 rectangular acid proof Stonware Tanks, inside dimensions 32x32x72 inches long. With top edges plain.

Panama Canal.

Bids will be received for furnishing:
Bolts, machine, countersunk head, with square nuts, plain, tapped, hot pressed, to be spinning fit:
500 ½x5½ inches.
100 ½x6 inches.
200 ½x7½ inches.
Bolts, machine, hexagon head, with hexagon nuts, cold punched, chamfered and trimmed:
500 ½x1½ inches.
1,000 ¾x1½ inches.
600 ¾x1¾ inches.
4,000 ¾x2 inches.
300 ¾x2¾ inches.
250 lbs. ½x¾ inch.
200 lbs. ½x2 inches.
2,000 lbs. ¾x1¾ inches.
8,000 lbs. ¾x2 inches.
1,000 lbs. ¾x7 inches.
1,000 lbs. ¾x8 inches.
1,500 lbs. ⅞x3¾ inches.
100 boxes, service (curb boxes), diameter 8 inches, extension 13 to 21 inches, No. 1 box; to be equal to fig. A-2355, page 57, catalog of James B Crow & Sons 1908 edition.
5 sheets bronze, phosphor, medium temper, 24x48 inches, No. 20 B. & S. gauge; to be in accordance with U. S. Navy specifications No. 46-B-14-B.
Bolts, brass, hexagon head, with hexagon nuts, high grade and manufacture:
100 ¼x2 inches.
100 ⅜x2 inches.
50 ⅜x5 inches.
Bolts, carriage, black, with square nuts, either cut or rolled threads; to be in accordance with Panama Canal Specifications No. 351:
500 ¼x3 inches.
500 ⅜x5½ inches.
500 ⅜x6 inches.
300 ½x1½ inches.
2,500 ½x3 inches.
500 ½x9 inches.
5,000 ⅝x3 inches.
250 ⅝x12 inches.
Rivets and burrs, copper, belt, in 1-lb. packages:
15 lbs., ⅜-inch, No. 8.
5 lbs., ⅜-inch, No. 10.
5 lbs. ⅜-inch, No. 12.
20 lbs. ¾-inch, No. 8.
20 lbs. ⅞-inch, No. 10.
10 lbs. 1¼-inch, No. 8.
10 lbs. 1¼-inch, No. 12.
200 lbs. tacks, carpet, blued steel, 10-oz., plain, in 2-oz. papers, 12 papers to the package.
400 lbs. tacks, upholsterer's, cut, 8-oz., in 1-lb. packages, high grade.
48 bits, expansion, ⅞ to 3 inches; to be equal to Clark-Brown model.
Drills (bits), twist, Morse taper shank:
12 5-64-inch, No. 1 shank.
24 5-32-inch, No. 1 shank.
24 ⅝-inch, No. 2 shank.
12 25-32-inch, No. 3 shank.
6 1 9-16-inch, No. 4 shank.
2 2 3-16-inch, No. 5 shank.
48 hammers, machinist's, ball pein, 2-lb., to be forged tool steel, hardened and tempered, polished faces, octagon pattern, handled, high grade and manufacture, weight and manufacturer's name to be stamped on each hammer. Handles to be securely fitted and well proportioned and finished, made of well-seasoned, straightgrained apple wood or second-growth hickory. The specified weight is for tools without handles.
24 hatchets, half, No. 2, 3½-inch cut; to be equal to K-302, page 36, catalog M, of Simmons Hardware Co.
36 planes, smoothing, iron, 9-inch; to be equal to Stanley Rule & Level Co.'s No. 4.
Reamers, hand, straight; equal to those shown in Pratt & Whitney's Catalog No. 7, page 132:
8 24-64-inch.
4 11-16-inch.
3 ¾-inch.
2 1 15-16-inch.
72 screwdrivers, 8-inch, polished round blade, forged from die steel, tempered and shrunk into malleable bolster, heavy combined tang and ferrule; to be equal to Simmons Hardware Co.'s No. C-16.
Sleeves, steel, for Morse taper-shank, No. 100-B; to be equal to fig. 5851, Fairbanks Co.'s catalog No. 416:
18 No. 1, for No. 2 socket.
12 No. 1, for No. 3 socket.
12 No. 4, for No. 5 socket.
Taps, machinist's, screw:
24, No. 4, 36-thread.
144, No. 6, 32-thread.
144, No. 8, 32-thread.
72, No. 14, 20-thread.
Taps, machinist's, hand, right hand, U. S. Standard thread:
24, 3-16-inch, 32-thread, bottoming.
12, 5-16-inch, 18-thread, bottoming.
72, ⅜-inch, 16-thread, bottoming.
12, ¼-inch, 24-thread, bottoming.
2, 2¼-inch, 4½-thread, bottoming.
Hangers and plates, galvanized; to be equal to Nason Manufacturing Co.'s No. A-470:
100 1¼ inch.
40, 3-inch.
30 elbows, brass, 90-degrees, standard, rough, 2½-inch, beaded either square or round.
2,000 stones, scythe, whet, 10-inch; to be equal to Pike's No. 1 Indian Pond.
Shells (only), for star double-expansion bolts; to be equal to fig. 573-B, page 378, Manning, Maxwell & Moore's catalog D:
300 ⅜-inch.
400 ½-inch.
300 ⅝-inch.
2,000 springs, coil, bed, black enameled, helicals ½-inch inside diameter, 1½ inches long, 2½ inches overall, No. 10 B. & S. gauge wire.
36 pots, tallow, 2-qt., marked "U. S. No. 41"; to be in accordance with Panama Canal Specifications No. 816.
12 rules, parallel, 24 inches, Sigsbee's patent; as shown in fig. 1798, page 197, Keuffel & Esser's catalog, 35th edition.
500 lbs. paper, white writing, in 1-lb. rolls, 5 inches wide, core diameter inside ¾-inch (without the core), for use on Addressograph machine, strength (Mullen) minimum 15.
2 reams (1,000 sheets) board, oil, 20x24 inches, as per sample.

PERSONAL CONTACT DEPARTMENT

MEN DOING BUSINESS IN WASHINGTON SHOULD LEARN WHO ARE THE FRIENDS OF THOSE WITH WHOM THEY DEAL. THIS PAGE CONTAINS VALUABLE SUGGESTIONS TO THOSE DESIRING TO MAKE BETTER PERSONAL CONTACTS.

Gen. Pershing attended the performance at the Crandall Knickerbocker Theater recently when, with the Secretary of War, he saw himself in pictures showing his farewell to France and his welcome in this country. The exhibition was private, only officers and officials of the War Department being present.

Gen. Pershing entertained a number of officers at luncheon at the New Willard recently.

The President and Mrs. Wilson had as a guest at the White House Mr. William Gibbs McAdoo, former Secretary of the Treasury and son-in-law of the President.

The Director of the Consular Service and Mrs. Wilbur J. Carr entertained a box party at the concert given by Frieda Hempel, when their guests included Mrs. George S. Patton, her sister; Mrs. Keith Merrill, wife of the United States vice consul in London; Mrs. Ezra Koon, and Mr. William Phillips.

Senator Frank B. Kellogg entertained at dinner in honor of Col. Robert E. Olds, who is in charge of the Red Cross work in Paris, and Mrs. Olds, who were his house guests. Mrs. Kellogg is in St. Paul, where she will remain until after Thanksgiving.

The French Ambassador and Mms. Jusserand were hosts at a luncheon at the embassy recently entertaining the delegates from France to the International Labor Conference and the members of the embassy staff.

The American Ambassador to Great Britain and Mrs. John W. Davis were entertained at luncheon in London a short time ago by the Earl of Reading, former British Ambassador to Washington, and the Countess of Reading at the Law Courts. Members of the Chilean mission in London were also guests, and later the entire party witnessed the ceremony of presentation of the new lord mayor of London, Sir Edward E. Cooper.

Miss Cornelia Bassel, of Clarksburg, W. Va., sister of Mrs. John W. Davis, wife of the United States Ambassador to Great Britain, will spend the winter in Washington at 1736 I Street.

Mrs. Albert Sidney Burleson, wife of the Postmaster General, entertained at tea recently in compliment to the members of the Washington Center of the Drama League of America.

Secretary of Agriculture and Mrs. Houston have, as their guest Mr. Charles R. Crane, who arrived from New York. Mrs. T. P. O'Connor, of England, who has been visiting Secretary and Mrs. Houston, has gone to Lexington, Va., for a short visit.

Mr. Joseph E. Willard, United States Ambassador to Spain, who arrived in this country recently, will remain about a month and will come to Washington before returning to his post. Mr. Willard is alone, Mrs. Willard and the other members of the family remaining in Madrid.

Mr. Thomas B. Harrison entertained at dinner recently at the New Willard in honor of the director general of railroads, Mr. Walker D. Hines and Mrs. Hines.

Col. and Mrs. George S. Patton were hosts at dinner, recently, entertaining in honor of Mrs. Keith Merrill, wife of the United States vice consul at London, who is their house guest.

Mr. and Mrs. William Corcoran Eustis had an informal luncheon for Gen. John J. Pershing, U. S. A., at their house on H Street. They came from their country home, near Leesburg, Va., for the occasion.

The Spanish Ambassador and Senora de Riano were guests of honor at dinner of the chairman of the Spanish delegation to the international labor conference, Viscount de Ezra, and Viscountess Ezra. The dinner was served in the cabinet room of the Willard, where the delegation is staying. Among the other guests were the Argentine Ambassador, Dr. Le Breton the Ecuador Minister and Mme. Elizalda. Senora de Vidal, Mr. Gideon Robertson, Prof. Ernest Mahain, Mr. Louis Varler, jr.; Senor Sangeo. Senor Quastase, Senor Adolfo Varada, Senor Carreias, Senor Gaecon and Senor Aejril.

Mme. Grouitch, wife of the Minister from the Serbs, Croates and Slovenes, and Mrs. Mayo, wife of Commander Claude Mayo, U. S. N., were elected to honorary membership in the Stonewall Jackson Chapter of the U. D. C. at the meeting last week. Mme. Grouitch is a native of West Virginia, and was born in Clarksburg, the birthplace of Stonewall Jackson. The chapter gave its November dance last Saturday evening at the Willard, when Mrs. Frank Morrison, the recently elected president, and Mrs Charles Hamilton Fred, the retiring president, received the guests. They were assisted by Mrs. Claude Mayo. Mrs. Benjamin Saule Gantz, Mrs. Robert K. Williams, Mrs. Wallace Grayson Orme, Miss Nannie Randolph Hetch. Miss Lillian Chenoweth, Miss Charlotte Pendleton, Miss Margaret Cockrell, Miss Sallie Gibson and Miss Marie McGuire.

Commander and Mrs. Frank Barrows Freyer entertained at dinner in honor of Mr. and Mrs. L. Doheny, of California, who are staying at the Shoreham for a short time. They have as their guest there Miss Helen Smith, of New York.

A special mission from Guatemala called on Secretary of State Lansing during the week. The mission, which came to Washington to present to the President of the United States a vote of thanks on behalf of the Government and people of Guatemala, consists of the following: Senors Maximo Soto Hall, Manuel M. Giron, and Senor Jose Serrano Munoz as special representatives of the Republic of Guatemala, accompanied by Senor Don Alfredo Palomo Rodriguez, attache.

The mission was accompanied to the Department of State by Senor Don Joaquin Mendez, the minister from Guatemala. Secretary Lansing greeted the members of the mission very cordially on behalf of President Wilson and expressed the great pleasure which the Government of the United States has in receiving the mission.

The visit of this official party of Guatemala is the result of a special act passed by the Guatemala legislaure providing for the mission, to comprise one representative of the executive branch of the Government, one representative of the legislative branch, and one representative of the judiciary to express Guatemala's gratitude to the President of the United States.

GOVERNMENT WILL ISSUE QUOTATIONS ON COTTON AND COTTON SEED.

To give to producers and others information regarding actual cotton prices in their local or nearby important markets, the Bureau of Markets of the United States Department of Agriculture is inaugurating a cotton price quotation service and will issue reports from five important points in the cotton belt. Cottonseed prices also will be covered.

The first report is to be issued from Memphis, Tenn., for the district immediately surrounding that point; other reports will follow from district headquarters at Atlanta, Ga.; New Orleans, La.; Charlotte, N. C., and Dallas, Tex., for the territory immediately surrounding each of these points.

NEW TREASURY POSITION.

Secretary Glass has appointed William S. Broughton, of Illinois, Commissioner of the Public Debt. This is a new position, the creation of which has been made necessary by the large increase of the debt operations of the Government on account of the war. The Commissioner, under the Assistant Secretary in Charge of Fiscal Bureaus, will have administrative jurisdiction over the Division of Loans and Currency and the office of the Register of the Treasury, the two branches of the department which handle and account for all Government securities, including their issue, exchange, conversion, and redemption, and the payment of interest, together with the large bookkeeping operations connected with these activities.

The Library

United States Bulletin

CONTINUING the Work of the OFFICIAL BULLETIN Established Under Order of THE PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES, May 10, 1917, With Additional Data Concerning Government Activities and the Officials Controlling the Same. Issued EVERY MONDAY, Under the Direction of ROGER W. BABSON, President and Publisher.

VOL. 1. No. 37. WASHINGTON, MONDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1919. $12.00 A YEAR

WHAT'S HAPPENING IN WASHINGTON

Congress Convenes Today.

The first regular session of the 66th Congress began today at noon. Predictions as to the length of the session vary all the way from three months to a continuous performance. Many domestic problems are pending that will require much time in their solution. The extraordinary session closed on the 19th, on which day the treaty of peace was rejected by the Senate. The vote on ratification of the treaty with the Lodge reservations resulted in rejection by a vote of 51 to 41. The vote on ratifying the treaty as originally submitted by President Wilson was 53 to 38 against, the requisite two-thirds being obtained on neither proposal.

Important Bills Signed.

Among the important measures signed by the Executive the last day of the session were the Penrose resolution, extending until January 15 next the war-time powers of the War Trade Board over the importation of dyestuffs; a bill authorizing the creation of a corporation to refund to the Government $400,000,000 expended for rolling stock for the railroads during the period of Federal control.

Vital Legislation Enacted.

During the last hours of the session party leaders submitted statements setting forth their respective political claims in connection with the conduct of the public business. The most important matters of legislation put through the Congress as set forth in the statement of Majority Leader Mondell in the House were: Return of wire communication lines to private control, adoption of the constitutional amendment for woman suffrage, enactment of constitutional and war-time prohibition enforcement, legislation to prevent hoarding and profiteering so as to reduce the cost of living, repeal of the daylight saving law, liberalization of the War Risk Insurance act for the benefit of wounded and returned soldiers; additional restrictions upon the entrance of aliens, and legislation to facilitate export trade.

Legislation Pending.

Legislation quite as important awaits consideration of the new session. Domestic questions pressing for action include return of the railroads to private control and operation, development of the American merchant marine, legislation to stamp out bolshevism, and suppress the activities of "reds" and other radicals, reorganization of the Army on a peace basis, establishment of the naval policy, general tariff legislation and revision and modification of war taxes, development of public lands, natural resources, and water-power, some form of Americanization of naturalized citizens, and the annual appropriations for the support of the various branches of the Government.

Fight Pending.

Over these supply bills alone there will be a hard fight between advocates of continued funds for bureaus brought into existence by the war emergency and those who will demand the strictest sort of economy in order to reduce the presnt excessive rate of taxation.

The Senate will devote itself first of all to the railroad reorganization bill. The House passed the Esch Bill at the last session, but the differences between that measure and the Senate committee bill now on the calendar are radical. Final action during the present month is urged because of the understood purpose of the President to return the roads to their private owners on January 1.

To Map Out Program.

If the pending bills cannot be put through by that time it is probable a temporary measure, now practically agreed upon, will be passed to tide over the roads until more thorough legislation can be completed. Steering committees in both houses will meet this week to map out a legislative program.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

On April 1, 1919, when the Administration—for lack of an appropriation—was obliged to discontinue publication of The Official Bulletin, I endeavored to carry on the work, under the title, "United States Bulletin." I believed that Congress would see the need of a publication of this kind, carrying no advertisements or editorials, but confining itself to a concise report of the things being done in Washington and who is doing them. Every other civilized country has such a bulletin, and I knew that the United States should have one also.

After eight months of negotiations, I am convinced that Congress is in no mood to resume its publication. I therefore am faced with the alternative of either suspending publication or of making it definitely a private venture. At the urgent request of many interests I have decided upon the latter course.

Personally, I believe that subscribers will from now on find The United States Bulletin of far greater value than in the past, but, in justice to the President and other Government officials, I must publicly state that hereafter this publication will be conducted without any view to direct or indirect connection with the Government. The policy of carrying no advertisements, except Government advertisements, will, however, be continued.

With this change there is also a change in management. Mr. Edward S. Rochester, who was the original editor of The Official Bulletin, and who deserves great credit for his work, resigns and is succeeded by Mr. John D. Little, of Boston, Mass. I take this occasion to thank Mr. Rochester publicly for the service which he has rendered, and especially for remaining with The Bulletin until it was decided what course to pursue. Mr. C. B. Hardegen becomes business manager and Mr. Stanley Bowmar vice president, with headquarters in New York.

ROGER W. BABSON.

December 1, 1919.

Coal Conference.

Fuel Administrator Garfield has laid before miners and operators a Government plan for settling the soft coal strike, which plan embodies a 14 per cent wage increase for miners and the stipulation that there shall be no increase in the price paid by the public. John L. Lewis, acting president of the United Mine Workers of America, announces that the miners will not accept. The situation is in a state of "doubtfulness," at this time.

Dr. Garfield called operators and miners' representatives on wage scale committee into executive session and T. T. Brewster, representing operators of central competitive coal fields, stated that his group is unable to fix a time for meeting with miners, since so many factors contribute to delay in drafting proposals which will meet those of miners.

J. L. Lewis, acting president of United Mine Workers, made public statistics concerning wages of mine workers. He declared that, during the years 1912-1918, average earnings of skilled bituminous miner were $876 a year, $73 a month, with increase in wage of 38.7 per cent since 1912. During same period selilng price of coal advanced 125 per cent and cost of living between 80 and 100 per cent. Working by hour, miner earns maximum of 62½ cents, as compared with wage of $1 an hour in other occupations, such as bricklaying. Of bituminous miners, 27 per cent work by day, with minimum wage of $4,25 and maximum of $5 a day. During year 1918 average yearly wage was $1,043, highest in history of the industry.

In refutation of charges by the operators that miners work but 75 per cent of time when mines are operating, Mr. Lewis said that this was due to the nature of the industry, which has an unusual number of accidents and breakdowns preventing the men from working after they have reported for duty.

Dr. H. A. Garfield, Federal Fuel Administrator, met with the wage scale

committee representing operators and miners of the central competitive fields, and stated the principles which should govern negotiations:

1. Operator is entitled to a reasonable profit based upon investment and production cost, but is not entitled to include cost of Federal and excess profits taxes.

2. Miner is entitled to safe working conditions and wage enabling him to maintain a decent American standard of living, but wage must be determined upon the basis of cost of living and not on wages of other industries.

Dr. Garfield advocated the establishment of a permanent board of arbitration for coal wage disputes, comprising representatives of operators, miners and the Government.

J. L. Lewis, acting president of the United Mine Workers, has presented the following summary of demands:

1. Sixty per cent wage increase upon all classifications of day labor, tonnage and yardage and dead work in central field.

2. Six-hour day and five-day week.

3. Time and a half for overtime, double time for Sundays and holidays.

4. Pay days upon weekly basis.

5. No double shift work on coal for commercial tonnage.

6. No automatic penalty clauses.

7. Adjustment of internal differences not covered by joint agreement by reference to districts themselves.

8. Two-year contract, effective from November 1, 1919, to November 1, 1921. Operators have not as yet presented counter proposals to those of miners' representatives.

Operators representing central competitive coal fields on the wage scale committee offered miners an increase of 15 cents per ton to miners in pick and machine mining and 20 per cent increase to miners employed at day rate; Average increase for latter class of $1 per day.

The miners have, however, declined to accept these terms. They are in favor of expiration of new contracts November 1, 1921, instead of April 1, 1922, which operators ask. Operators also favor the discontinuance of practice of withholding miners' union dues from pay, mine officials turning total dues over to union officials.

In explaining reasons for the refusal of miners to accept 20 per cent increase in wages offered by operators of the central competitive coal fields, J. L. Lewis, of the United Mine Workers, stated that increased cost of supplies for miners would, in effect, cancel the increased wage. Moreover, he stated, many miners working in thin veins were unable to mine more than a ton and a half of coal a day, bringing daily wage increase of about 25 cents a day.

The miners have changed their original demand for 60 per cent wage increase, now asking 40 per cent wage increase, with seven-hour day and a five and a half-day week. Operators have withdrawn their offer of 20 per cent increase. Withdrawal of the operators' offer and refusal of all the miners' proposals leaves the conference ready to consider the whole situation.

President Names Delegates.

President Wilson has named a list of 17 men called to form a new Industrial Conference, which will meet in Washington today. The list of members: Secretary of Labor Wilson, Thomas W. Gregory, George W. Wickersham, Oscar S. Straus, Frank Taussig, Samuel W. McCall, Herbert Hoover, Martin H. Glynn, H. C. Stuart, W. O. Thompson, George T. Slade, Julius Rosenwald, O. D. Young, Henry J. Waters, Stanley King, Henry W. Robinson and Richard Hooker. Four men on this list have held official connection with the Council of National Defense. Secretary Wilson is a member of the council; Julius Rosenwald was a member of the advisory committee of the council throughout the war; Henry W. Robinson served as assistant chief; State councils section, and later became member of the board of directors of field division; Stanley King served on the committee on supplies of advisory commission.

International Labor Conference.

At a conference, with the Secretary of Labor presiding, called for a report of the committee on employment of children, Sir Malcolm Delevingne, of Great Britain, chairman, first moved adoption of the report by conference, then explained action of the committee. He stated that committee had kept two objects in view—to obtain real advantage over existing conditions and to frame proposals likely to meet general acceptance. Notwithstanding minor disagreements concerning application of the convention to certain countries, the committee was able to reach unanimous agreement upon the main points of the report. It was determined to fix 14 years as the minimum age for entering industrial employment. Exceptions have been allowed to this, in order to allow a period of transition in certain countries, which are backward industrially. Certain members of the committee desired a higher age than 14, but it was decided that recognition by a majority of countries included in the Labor Conference would not be possible under the present circumstances if a higher age were named, though it is hoped that a later conference will make additional advances in the convention. Other committee members wished to have the convention extended to all employments, but this was not considered feasible.

Margaret Bondfield, Great Britain, offered an amendment in the name of the British workers, to the effect that in application of the convention to India certain modifications would take effect prohibiting employment of children under 12 years of age in factories working with power and employing more than ten persons, mines and quarries, railroads and docks.

Atul Chandra Chatterjee, India government delegate, spoke against amendments to the convention. He said that, though recommendations of the conference would give impetus to social advance in India, progress would have to be slow, because, unlike England, Indian parents have in a majority of cases no education.

Warrington Smyth, South Africa, reiterated the importance of considering the relation of the caste system to Indian problems, and of remembering the vast population of the country—300,000,000.

John Sofianopoulos, Greece, proposed an amendment to the effect that countries which have not introduced professional education should have respite of three years before applying the convention, during which period children of 12 and under 14 years of age may be employed if they have certificates of primary education and physical fitness. The chairman reminded the Greek delegate that all motions or amendments must be circulated before the opening of each session of the conference to secure a vote at that session.

Constance Smith, Great Britain, presented the report of the Commission on Employment of Women regarding night work. She observed that the commission supported unanimously the principle embodied in the Berne convention of 1906, a fact particularly significant in view of the suspension of laws against night work during the war. The commission felt, moreover, that the original Berne agreement lacked clearness and, in at least one instance, public opinion had advanced beyond it. This instance was the phrase applying the convention to those industries employing more than ten men or women, concerning which the commission voiced the feeling that distinction as to numbers in protecting women should be omitted, since it is in the smaller industries, incompletely equipped, that protection is most needed.

Gino Baldesi, Italian labor delegate, spoke favoring the motion sponsored by Mrs. Casartelli in the Commission on Women's Employment, and announced that in Italy it had been possible to adapt hours as suggested to shift system, in cotton and textile industries, by having 7½-hour shifts, including one-half hour for rest outside place of work if possible and in any case with machinery stopped.

A supplementary report of the Commission on Credentials was presented by Sir Malcolm Delevingne, Great Britain, chairman. This concerned the admission to the conference of labor delegates from Guatemala and Argentina. The commission, in response to objection that the labor delegate from Guatemala could not have been chosen by the votes of organized labor, because no such thing exists, ruled that the conference could not recognize this objection since the peace treaty states that in such cases responsibility for the selection of a labor delegate rests with the government concerned.

In regard to Argentina, the commission was unable to agree, a majority, however, recommending that no action be taken. The question hinged upon a complaint that the labor delegate from this country had not been chosen from the most representative labor organization. The commission suggested that, in future, governments consult with all labor organizations in an effort to determine which selection would meet with the most general approval.

Issue Certificates of Indebtedness

The United State Treasury resumes issue of certificates of indebtedness at 4¼ per cent. Substantial reduction of Government debt. Progress being made in absorption of Government war securities by investors.

The following letter is sent out by the Secretary to all banks:

"Dear Sir:

"In my letter of September 8th I stated that, while it could not be said definitely when semi-monthly issues of loan certificates would be resumed, such issues would certainly not be resumed before October 15. Though most factors in the general situation since that letter was written have been adverse, the position of the Treasury has developed more favorably than there seemed any reason to hope. The great success of the issue of the war-tax certificates then announced, the reduction in current expenditures and the increase of receipts, notably from sales of war materials and supplies, have made it possible to avoid until now the resumption of the issue of certificates.

"On the basis of Treasury daily statements, in the month of October the net current deficit (excess of disbursements over receipts, exclusive of transactions in the principal of the public debt) was $319,239,450.35, the lowest figure for any month since April, 1917, excluding the months in which income and profits taxes were payable, and for the first half of the month of November the net current deficit was $118,630,787.30, indicating the likelihood of a further important reduction for that month.

"On the basis of Treasury daily statements, the total gross debt, which on June 30, 1919, amounted to $25,484,506,160.05, and on August 31, 1919, had reached the peak at $26,596,701,648.01, had been reduced by September 30 by more than $400,000,000, and, notwithstanding the increase resulting from the Victory loan installment payments in October and November, when the final payment was made, stood on November 15 at $26,210,905,795, a net reduction of about $365,000,000 from the high mark at the end of August, and a net increase since June 30 of only $726,399,634.95, although in that period only one quarterly income and profits tax installment had been received. The total amount of loan certificates outstanding and unmatured, which, on June 30, was $2,478,317,500 and on August 31, $2,012,387,500, was reduced in September to $1,634,671,500, at which figure it stands; while the total amount of tax certificates outstanding and unmatured, which, on June 30, was $789,563,000, and on August 31 was $1,925,837,500, was reduced in September to $1,827,586,500, at which figure it stands. Of the latter, certificates to the amount of $746,869,500 mature December 15, 1919, and are amply provided for by the income and profits tax installment payable at that date.

"Very gratifying progress has been made in the absorption by investors of Government securities. During the period of five months from June 6 (when holdings of Victory notes were first reported separately) to November 7 (the last date for which reports are available) all reporting member banks (about 783 member banks in leading cities, which are believed to control about 40 per cent of the commercial bank deposits of the country) have, according to Federal Reserve Board reports reduced their holding of Liberty bonds from $646,273,000 to $633,950,000, or $12,323,000; of Victory notes from $438,589,000 to $292,410,000, or $146,179,000; of United States certificates of indebtedness from $1,514,462,000 to $847,558,000, or $666,904,000, making a total reduction in all reporting member banks' holdings of United States war securities of $825,406,000.

"Loans for all reporting member banks secured by United States war securities, after deducting those rediscounted with Federal Reserve Banks, are reported ss reduced in the same period by $221,450,000 (from $1,420,581,000 to $1,199,131,000), this reduction being partly offset, however, by increased rediscounts of such paper with Federal Reserve Banks.

"The long intermission in the issue of certificates of all kinds makes it possible upon resuming, to issue loan certificates bearing 4¼ per cent interest and having only two and one-half months to run, instead of five months, as heretofore, while fixing the maturity one-half month later than that of the last issue of loan certificates. Along with the issue of these loan certificates it has been thought wise, in order to make it possible and convenient for taxpayers to prepare further for the large tax payments which fall due on March 15, 1920, to offer an issue of 4¼ per cent tax certificates of that maturity.

"The Treasury again confidently appeals to the banking institutions of the United States for their continued support and asks them not only to subscribe liberally to the certificates of one or both issues now offered, but also to use their best efforts to secure the widest possible distribution among investors of the certificates as subscribed for.

(Signed) "CARTER GLASS."

TO ISSUE "MARKET REPORTER."

Beginning about January 1, 1920, "The Market Reporter," a periodical of general interest devoted to marketing information concerning important agricultural products, will be published weekly by the Bureau of Markets. It will be sent free to those interested who make request for it to the Bureau of Markets, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., and who give the following information: (a) Name and full address, (b) business or occupation, (c) kind or kinds of farm products in which interested, and (d) the names of periodicals or reports (mimeographed or printed) that are being received or have been received from the Bureau of Markets or any other branch of the United States Department of Agriculture.

LEFFINGWELL MAY HEAD TREASURY DEPARTMENT

It is believed by many that, when the Senate reassembles in December, President Wilson will lay before it for confirmation the nomination of Russell Cornell Leffingwell, of New York, to be Secretary of the Treasury, in succession to Carter Glass, of Virginia, who has resigned to accept the appointment of Senator from his State. Mr. Leffingwell is now one of the Assistant Secretaries of the treasury.

The fact that Mr. Leffingwell's law partners have affiliated with the Republican party has led to reports that he is a Republican, but it is understood that Mr. Leffingwell has not taken any part in politics. In the consideration of his name President Wilson and those with whom he has advised are said to have been of the opinion that, under present conditions, the necessity of continuing the work of the Treasury Department without a change of policy rises superior to political considerations.

There is also reason to believe that Bernard Baruch, of New York, is being urged by the administration to accept the office of Secretary of Commerce, left vacant by the resignation of William C. Redfield, of New York.

Mr. Leffingwell is 41 years old. He is a member of the law firm of Cravath & Henderson, of New York, with which he has been associated for about 10 years. He is a Yale graduate and, after his graduation, took a law course and then began the practice of his profession in New York.

He was a student officer at the Plattsburg training camp in 1917, when he was induced by William G. McAdoo, then Secretary of the Treasury, to become special counsel to the Secretary in connection with floating the first war loan. He took part in a legal and financial advisory capacity in the flotation of subsequent war loans and, late in 1917, was appointed Assistant Secretary of the Treasury and assigned to supervision over fiscal affairs.

Mr. Leffingwell is very independent and fights for what he thinks right. This has been very apparent to people dealing with the Treasury during the past year. For instance, when it was desired to have the Federal Government take an active part in the traction situation, to help out the corporations, Mr. Leffingwell took a very decided stand, against the advise of his intimate friends, that the Federal Government should not interfere in this matter. In view of this he was looked upon by the street railway interests with disfavor, but those who know him best respect him all the more for being willing to take a stand against the wishes of his friends and business associates. Mr. Leffingwell is a man who believes in as little Government interference as possible and is a conservative force in the administration.

The Bureau of Navigation issues a statement of official numbers and signal letters awarded to merchant vessels by Bureau of Navigation, Department of Commerce.

United States Bulletin

Continuing the Work of The Official U. S. Bulletin Established May 10, 1917, Under an Order of the President of the United States. Published by the U. S. Bulletin Co. A Current History of the United States. Issued Every Monday.

Office: No. 10 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C. Tel. Main 2913.

The United States Bulletin is dedicated to the faithful presentation of the official acts of the Government that the people may know and understand precisely and accurately just what the Government is doing day by day.

The Bulletin is in itself a complete record of all the important activities of the United States Government through its various departments, Legislative, Judicial, and Executive. Official Orders, Statements, and Rulings printed textually as issued by accredited Government officials, and, therefore, an authoritative guide to the business interests of the Nation; a virtual necessity to the Government itself in acquainting the various departments with the official acts of one another; to the Judiciary; to the Manufacturers; Miners and Traders; to Corporations, Railroads, Steamship, Telegraph and Cable Companies; Exporters and Importers; to Diplomats, Consular Agents, Statesmen, and men of affairs generally, who wish to keep accurately informed of what the Government is doing and to preserve for reference authentic copies of public announcements issued by the Government's own officials and agents. Entered at the post office at Washington, D. C., as second-class mail matter

SUBSCRIPTION RATES BY MAIL.

One year	$12.00
One year, postage prepaid to foreign countries	15.00

Make all checks, money orders, and drafts payable to United States Bulletin, 10 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C.—C. B. Hardegen, Business Manager.

SURPLUS WAR MATERIAL.

The Director of Sales, War Department, announces that, with the single exception of the Air Service, no bureau of the War Department having surplus war materials to dispose of contemplates any abatement of its efforts to market as expeditiously as possible its entire stock of surplus supplies. This statement is made in denial of rumors which have become current to the effect that the War Department would suspend its sales activities until the spring.

The sales organization of the Air Service will suspend its sales campaign for a brief period and center its efforts upon the completion of an inventory of its surplus stocks. This suspension of sales by the Air Service is not expected to exceed two weeks. With the completion of the inventory the Air Service will resume immediately its efforts to dispose of its surplus stocks and, with the complete inventory information in its possession, will be in a position to expedite sales and conclude prompt negotiations into which the bureau may enter with prospective purchasers of its supplies.

U. S. BULLETIN'S RATING OF PRESIDENTIAL POSSIBILITIES AS OF DECEMBER 1.

Republican.

Senator Johnson.
Gov. Lowden.
Gen. Wood.
W. H. Taft.

Democratic.

Gov. Cox.
Champ Clark.
W. G. McAdoo.
Will Hays.

Additional.

Herbert Hoover.

NEW RAILROAD RULES

A national agreement covering rules and working conditions for employes represented by the United Brotherhood for Maintenance of Way Employes and Railway Shop Laborers has been signed between the Director General and the officers of that organization to continue in force during the period of Federal control. The request for revised rules and working conditions for these employes was made ten months ago and has since been under consideration by a committee representing the Regional Directors and the employes and by the Board of Railroad Wages and Working Conditions. It has been understood for months that this agreement would be made effective prior to the end of Federal control.

The agreement covers rules upon seniority, discipline, etc., and provides that there will be no change in the agreement during the Federal operation until after 30 days' notice has been given by either party. Overtime for regular section laborers and other employes in this classification except laborers in extra or floating gangs whose employment is seasonal and temporary in character and certain employes whose positions do not require continuous manual labor will be paid on the basis of time and one-half after the eighth hour of continuous service exclusive of the meal period, thus applying the same principle which was established last year for important classes of railroad workers. Heretofore such maintenance employes have been paid overtime at pro-rata rates for the ninth and tenth hour and time and one-half after the tenth hour. Under the agreement laborers in extra or floating gangs whose employment is seasonal or temporary in character will be paid overtime at a pro-rata rate for the ninth and tenth hour and time and one-half after the tenth hour, whereas employes holding positions not requiring continuous manual labor such as track, bridge and highway crossing watchmen, signalmen at railway non-interlocked crossings, lampmen, engine watchmen at isolated points and pumpers will continue to be paid for their present hours of work a monthly rate equal to their present pay.

FIX FLOUR PRICES.

Wheat Director Julius Barnes has put the solution of one phase of the high cost of living directly up to the consumer by making it possible for the purchaser of flour to decide for himself whether he will continue to pay fancy prices for special brands or buy at a lower price pure straight flour made from the finest wheat.

Following a conference of the vice presidents of the eastern zones of the United States Grain Corporation with Mr. Barnes the corporation has announced that it will offer to the retail trade, particularly in the large cities, under its own brand, standard pure wheat straight flour in 24½ and 12¼ pound packages at prices which will reflect the Grain Corporation buying-price of the flour.

This will place in the hands of the consumer a class of flour made from the best wheat and used in large quantities before the war by both bakers and the grocery trade. The brand offered is the regular straight flour. It is in no way identified with the war-grade flour, a distinction which should be fully appreciated by the consumer.

Rumors, possibly inspired by overzealous flour salesmen, have been current in the market from time to time of an impending flour shortage and the possibility that the use of substitutes would be resumed. Mr. Barnes asserts that there is no authority whatsoever in the present food regulations for the reinstatement of the use of substitutes or of war flour.

Owing to the short crop of spring wheat this year—203,000,000 bushels against 359,000,000 bushels last year—certain grades of flour are scarce. However, figures for the total crop of wheat show 918,000,000 bushels against 917,000,000 bushels last year. In addition to this 57,000,000 bushels of old wheat were carried over.

Production of flour has been extremely heavy and for the season ending November 7 has amounted to 52,433,000 barrels against 43,174,000 barrels last year. Exports have been only about the same as last year. Consequently, flour stocks are very heavy and amounted to about 50 per cent more than a year ago on November 1,

Many reports concerning scarcity of flour and advancing prices for certain grades have reached Mr. Barnes. The facts are that stocks of flour are very large and production enormous. Therefore, the Wheat Director has determined to place in the hands of the retail trade in the large cities, particularly, a supply of straight flour from the immense stocks of the Grain Corporation at nominal prices.

This flour will be available in about three weeks in the larger cities. It is expected the retail price will be about 75 cents for a 12¼-pound sack.

Consul General Hollis, at London, states that carriage of mails by airplane between London and various British cities has been started with a great degree of success. Recently 54 government airplanes were employed in transporting mails from one part of the country to the other.

COAL AND INDUSTRIES.

The most absorbing question of the day is the outcome of the impending coal strike, which so vitally affects every industry in the country, the railroads, and therefore in turn the distribution of food throughout the country.

Without discussing the merits of the case, it should be clearly pointed out that if the conditions proposed by the miners in regard to the hours of working went into effect production would be more seriously affected than it was in England when the Sankey award went into effect July 16, reducing by one hour the hours of labor per shift. This was a reduction of 12½ per cent; the proposed reduction of the American miner would be over 30 per cent. While it is true that there have been many idle days in the year in the coal-mining industry, particularly in the spring and summer, in the fall and winter the mines have always worked as steadily as the supply of railroad cars permitted, and a most serious situation would be produced which would immediately cripple all industries, and by increasing the cost of production make the United States less able to compete with other countries, particularly Germany.

The effect on the increase in cost is indicated by the figures submitted by the American consul at Cardiff, which show that cost of labor in the South Wales coal field has increased between July, 1914, and July, 1918, from $2.84 per ton, based on the output of large coals (lump), to approximately $6.37 per ton.

The next most interesting feature in the coal industry was that developed in the International Trade Conference at Atlantic City, in which the French, Italian, and Belgian delegates indicated their needs. The French pointed out that they were now getting no coal from the Westphalian mines, although under the terms of the treaty of peace they will receive 27,000,000 tons annually for five years. Great Britain could not supply their needs and they were looking to America to supply at least 10,000,000 tons of the 22,000,000 tons of expected shortage during the next year. The American representatives stated that they could not foresee what would be the outcome of the impending coal strike, but if that did not take place, or mine conditions remain in the future as in the past, there would be no difficulty in obtaining a sufficient supply of coal from the United States if shipping facilities were available. These might be provided in the future if long-time contracts were made. Evidently the French considered their market a permanent one for a considerable amount of coal from the United States.

The Italian committee pointed out their absolute dependence on other countries for coal. Italy requires the importation of 12,000,000 tons annually, and while Great Britain had promised to supply some, possibly up to half their needs, she could not possibly, under present conditions, supply all, and Italy looks to America for help.

The Belgian committee reported that Belgium was now producing 86 per cent of its pre-war production, and while some steam coal is being exported to Italy and France, there is a shortage of coking coal. Belgium has always been dependent on Westphalia and England for its chief supply of coking coal, amounting to between four and five million tons. This, however, could not be considered a permanent business for America, as Westphalia, from its nearness, is the logical place for obtaining coking coal.

RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY COMMITTEE OF OPERATIONS OF TRUSTEES OF EMERGENCY FLEET CORPORATION

Whereas, The American Steamship Association and the Pacific American Steamship Association were requested by the Shipping Board to submit their recommendations as to customary fees to be charged the Shipping Board by agents for its operators and managers at foreign and dependency ports, applying to cargoes received inwards at such foreign ports; and

Whereas, It is the opinion of this committee that an agency commission, based on the gross ocean freight list on bulk cargo, defined as full cargoes of coal, cement, phosphate and grain discharged at Cuban ports, West Indian ports, San Domingo, Turks Island or Haiti, east coast of Central America, and Mexico, ports in South America bordering on the Caribbean Sea, Bahamas Islands, Porto Rico, United Kingdom, Belgium, French ports, Canadian ports, Windward and Leeward Islands, and Spain and Portugal shall not be recognized as chargeable, but that instead a fee for doing the ship's business at these particular ports and with reference to these particular cargoes shall be allowed at the rate of $150 for doing inward business at all Cuban ports, West Indian ports, San Domingo, Turks Island, Mexico, Porto Rico and the Windward Islands, and at French ports, and for Italy, Belgium and the United Kingdom at the rate of $100 per ship: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the recommendations of the above-named associations as provided in the schedule entitled "Schedule of customary commissions and fees to be paid by agents for the Division of Operations at foreign and dependency ports," are hereby adopted; and be it further

Resolved, That the payment of a fee for handling the ship's business at specified ports in lieu of a commission based on the gross ocean freight list be left to the consideration of a committee appointed by the trustees to give consideration to this particular matter and to make report thereon within a period of 60 days; and be it further

Resolved, That the Shipping Board does not recognize the payment of a commission of 2½ per cent paid on disbursements inwards at any of the ports named in the list as submitted by the above-named associations, the Shipping Board, recognizing the principle that the managers and operators of the ships shall, out of funds in their hands in the United States, provide funds through the medium of bankers or United States consuls in the amount required to disburse the ships at these ports; it being further understood, however, that should there exist no means or agencies by which this money can be forwarded, exceptions in the discretion of the Comptroller shall be made in cases where difficulties exist for the remittance of these funds; and be it further

Resolved, That these conditions now adopted shall not apply retroactively to business which has already been done by the Shipping Board, but shall become effective from the present date; and be it further

Resolved, That the fees which have been paid in the past shall be submitted to the scrutiny of the Comptroller and be paid at his discretion; provided that the Comptroller and the Director of Operations concur in the allowance of such claim.

AGRICULTURAL CENSUS.

Among the new features included in the approaching 1920 census of agriculture will be a series of questions relating to the amount of corn and other crops raised for silage purposes. These statistics on silage, which are to be collected by the Bureau of the Census in accordance with the recommendations made to that bureau and to Congress by the United States Department of Agriculture, are expected to furnish accurate and comprehensive figures on this important phase of farming which have heretofore been lacking. The facts and figures gathered in the census on this subject will be tabulated, so as to show what each county as well as what each State produced in the way of silage during the year 1919.

The Census Bureau also announces the inclusion in the farm schedule of questions to show how many farmers own tractors and automobiles and how many have heating and lighting plants and telephones in their homes. These questions are designed primarily to make known the better living conditions and modern improvements on farms in all sections of the country. The Census Bureau, in including these questions for the 1920 census, was guided by suggestions from leading farm economists as well as by communications from farmers' organizations. The Department of Agriculture is also interested in these questions and gave indorsement to the plan.

To secure co-operation on the part of the farmers and interest them in the census, the Bureau of the Census has distributed more than a million copies of the agriculture schedule through the medium of several farm publications which have a wide circulation. The farmers who received these copies will thus have an opportunity to study the questions in advance and be ready to give prompt and accurate information to the census enumerator when he calls during the month of January. Any farmer who desires a copy of the agriculture schedule in advance may secure one by writing to the Bureau of the Census.

Silver and Gold Statistics

With the price of silver higher than it has been for some 45 years, unusual interest arises regarding the position of that metal and its relationship to the present currency system. It is a well known fact that a silver dollar does not contain the equivalent of a dollar's value in silver, and that the fluctuating value of the 371¼ grams of pure silver contained in each piece causes that coin to vary in value. In 1915 its bullion value amounted to $0.401 and with the present price of silver around $1.23 the actual value of the silver dollar is $0.95. Should the price of silver reach $1.2929 per ounce the gold parity point will have been attained. An increase in silver value beyond that amount would give a purchasing power to the silver dollar greater than its face value. This might cause the stock of silver dollars to be melted into bullion and sold, but as relatively few silver dollars circulate little detriment to circulating currency would ensue.

The minor silver coins, such as dimes, quarters and half dollars, contain a smaller proportion of silver than the silver dollar and until the price of silver attains a value of $1.3823 per ounce (the gold parity point) no disturbance to that coinage is to be looked for.

The amount of silver in stock in the United States, June 30, 1919, amounted to $552,214,591 against $745,747,094 on June 30, 1918. The decrease is due to the melting of silver dollars under the Pittman act and the shipments of silver bullion from this country to Great Britain.

Silver Exports.

The amount of silver exported during the first eight months of this year is valued at $164,176,463 and of this amount the chief shipments were:

To British Indian, $108,877,478; to China, $24,969,886; to England, $13,055,402; to France, $6,588,197; to Hong Kong, $4,037,981, and smaller amounts to other parts of the globe.

In August of a total of $13,808,877 in silver bullion exported, China's share was $10,911,987 and India's $604,301.

Silver Imports.

A considerable amount of silver has been imported since January 1, 1919. Of a total of $56,444,703 imported for the first eight months, $40,182,029 has come from Mexico, $5,465,971 from Peru and $5,188,858 from Canada. The Central American states contributed $2,682,850 to the total amount. Mexico's August exportation was $7,364,892 of a total of $8,327,128 imported into the United States from various countries.

Gold Exported.

The amount of gold exported from the United States for August amounted to $45,189,318, and for the first eight months of this year reached the figure of $196,871,057. The following indicates where the major portion of this metal was shipped:

To Japan, $47,064,696; to Argentina, $32,960,000; to Spain.. $26,920,000; to Hong Kong, $21,526,200; to China, $15,617,415; to Venezuela, $10,930,220; to Uruguay, $7,405,000; to Mexico, $6,501,651; to British India, $4,944,598; to Columbia, $4,603,620; to Canada, $3,521,690; to France, $3,211,214; to Peru, $2,893,369; to Dutch East Indies, $2,697,000; to England, $1,802,234.

The imports of gold during the same period amounted to $54,782,017 from the following chief sources:

Canada, $32,912,990; Hong Kong, $10,000,000; Mexico, $3,303,100; Central American states, $2,152,430; Dutch East Indies, $2,031,145.

In August $2,490,489 in gold arrived from other lands, England making the greatest contribution, $1,032,379, and Canada, $418,056.

The exports and imports of gold exert a great influence over the foreign exchange rate, which, in turn, determines in some measure for all nations where purchases of raw materials can be most advantageously made. Thus Italy finds that its lire has a greater purchasing power in Germany than in the United States, while Germany, with an enormous depreciation in her marks, finds no market open to her where she can command an advantageous exchange rate. This, however, gives Germany one great advantage, i. e., if she has anything to export there is no difficulty in obtaining an immediate market.

The following shows the relative purchasing power of the United States dollar in some foreign countries:

England (pound), par rate, $4.866; recent quotations, $4.15; relative purchasing power of United States dollar, $1.17.

France (franc), par rate, $1.93; recent quotations, $0.111; relative purchasing power of United States dollar, $1.73.

Italy (lire), par rate, $0.193; recent quotations, $0.113; relative purchasing power of United States dollar, $1.71.

Germany (mark), par rate, $0.238; recent quotations, $0.037; relative purchasing power of United States dollar, $5.50.

Argentina (peso), par rate, $0.424; recent quotations, $0.421; relative purchasing power of United States dollar, $1.06.

Japan, par rate, $0.498; recent quotations, $0.505; relative purchasing power of United States dollar, $0.98.

ITALIAN COTTON BUSINESS.

Except for sporadic strikes the spinning and weaving mills in the north Italian textile distirct are running 100 per cent capacity. A keen export as well as domestic demand exists, with strong buying inquiry from the new nations formerly attached to the Hapsburg crown. It is understood that steps are being taken by the tIalian cotton exporters for the creation of credits upon which these financially-depleted peoples may draw for cotton goods of Italian manufacture. The Banca Commerciale has already extended a credit to Poland for the purchase of Italian goods.

GERMAN TRADE REGULATIONS.

United States Commercial Attache Paul L. Edwards, The Hague, advises this Government that, with the exception of articles which are on the so-called free list, which is given below, all imports into Germany are subject to the license of the state commissioner for export and import, whose head office is at 6 to 8 Lutzow Ufer, Berlin. The legal control of imports is in the hands of the minister for economy; the actual issue of licenses, however, is delegated by him to the above-mentioned commissioner.

Import Licenses Required.

There are no fixed or definite rules or principles which serve as a basis for the issue of import licenses. In general, however, it may be stated that licenses for luxuries are not granted under any circumstances; licenses for manufactured articles are occasionally granted; licenses for foodstuffs are granted with comparative freedom, and licenses for raw materials are granted if the prices are comparatively reasonable. It may also be stated that, in general, preference is given to imports effected on a credit basis. It is reported that at the present time licenses for imports of raw cotton are understood to be granted freely, regardless of terms of payment. The obvious purpose of this control is to secure imports on the most favorable terms possible, having due regard for Germany's most urgent industrial requirements.

There has been current in the United States a report to the effect that the German government requires German citizens to pay for purchases abroad in marks, with the alternative that payment may be made in dollars if two years' credit is granted. It is definitely learned here that no general requirement of this nature exists. Apparently the minister for economy has stated that he is prepared to issue licenses for the import of certain articles providing this condition is filled. It has not been possible to ascertain here the articles with reference to which this particular condition was to apply, and it is definitely known that other requirements of a different nature have been in effect from time to time with respect to different articles.

Raw Materials Admitted.

A so-called free import list has recently been established. Articles included on this free list may be imported without license. This list, which is expected to be supplemented from time to time in the future, is now as follows:

Rubber, raw or purified; gutta-percha, raw or purified; balata, raw or purified; rubber, gutta-percha and balata scrap; worn-out pieces of rubber, gutta-percha and balata articles; asbestos fiber and refined asbestos; raw and ground asbestos, amianthus and mountain cork; cocoa beans, raw or roasted; rice, rice tailings, also mixtures of rice or rice tailings with other material; leguminous vegetables (peas, lentils and beans, including field beans), as well as all products and tailings thereof, which are produced by grinding, hulling or crushing.

FUEL ADMINISTRATION ORDERS.

The United States Fuel Administration, acting under the authority of an Executive order of the President of the United States dated August 23, 1917, and of subsequent Executive orders, and in furtherance of the purpose of said orders and of the act of Congress therein referred to and approved August 10, 1917,

Hereby orders and directs that coal dumped into barges, scows, boats, and other vessels on lakes, rivers, and other inland waterways shall be subject to diversion in like manner and to the same extent as bituminous coal loaded in cars of a common carrier, under the orders of said administrator now in effect relating to the diversion of coal in transit, and coal diverted under the authority of this order shall be paid for by the party receiving the same, in accordance with the provision relative to the payment for diverted coal contained in the order of said administrator dated November 12, 1919, and

The United States Fuel Administrator hereby authorizes the Director General of Railroads and his representatives acting by and under his authority, to make such diversions of bituminous coal dumped into barges, scows, boats, and other vessels, as aforesaid, as may, from time to time, be necessary in the order of priority set forth in the order of said administrator dated October 31, 1919.

This order shall be effective November 24, 1919.

The United States Fuel Administrator, acting under authority of an Executive order of the President of the United States, dated August 23, 1917, and of other Executive orders, and in furtherance of the purpose of said orders and of the act of Congress therein referred to and approved August 10, 1917,

Hereby authorizes and empowers the Director General of Railroads, or his representatives acting by and under his authority, to make such rules, regulations and orders restricting or prohibiting the use or consumption of bituminous coal for the purpose of producing or manufacturing coke in beehive ovens as may, from time to time, be necessary, and all rules, regulations, and orders made pursuant to the authority herein granted shall be valid and binding according to the authority herein granted shall be valied and binding according to the tenor and effect thereof, as and for orders of the United States Fuel Administrator.

This order shall be effective November 24, 1919.

H. A. GARFIELD,
United States Fuel Administrator.

DECEMBER CROP REPORTS.

On Thursday, December 11, at 2 p. m., the Bureau of Crop Estimates, United States Department of Agriculture, will issue an estimate of the total production of cotton this season.

A review of crop averages, production and values this year will be issued on Friday, December 12, at 2 p. m.

On Monday, December 15, at 12:30 p. m., an estimate of winter wheat and rye acreage and condition will be issued.

IMPORTANT TO BUSINESS.

The Naval Communication Service inaugurated a high-power radio service for public use with Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Finland. Messages will be accepted at the Trans-Atlantic office of the Naval Communication Service, Washington, and will be transmitted to the above countries by the Navy's high-power radio stations and the Norwegian station at Stavenger. Charges for this service will be 24 cents per word beyond Washington for Norway, Sweden, and Denmark, and 30 cents per word beyond Washington for Finland.

TRADING WITH MEXICO.

The Latin American Division, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, has issued the following:

The October issue of the journal published by the American Chamber of Commerce of Mexico City presents an article by Mr. Bruno Newman of that city in which he offers advice to United States exporters. Mr. Newman is a Mexican importer of long experience. While the topics enumerated are those constantly stressed by foreign trade experts, it may not be amiss to mention the chief requirements for success in this field, as seen by Mr. Newman.

Correspondence should by all means be in Spanish. Mexican courts will not admit as proof correspondence or documents in any other language. When English is used the Mexican buyer has the advantage, since he can present his English correspondence in any court in the United States.

The exporter should insist that his organization give good service in the way of intelligent packing, and should employ a competent forwarding agency to attend to the routine of ocean shipment and customs declarations. Consular invoices should be consolidated as far as possible, the greatest possible number of shipments being included in one consular invoice.

Moreover, the question of credits should be studied carefully, since many Mexican importers are deserving of the greatest faith with respect to their obligations. Credit information may be obtained through commercial agencies and banks. Ninety-day credit from the United States is said to be sufficient to compete with six months' European credit. The Mexican law governing the collection of drafts with protest instrutcions attached is drastic, permitting an attachment within 24 hours of nonpayment of such a draft.

Needless to say, the export department of American firms should realize that personal and social contact is of great importance in obtaining Latin American business, and tactful methods of correspondence and negotiation mean a great deal in the practical results obtained.

LABEL ON CALCIUM ARSENATE.

When a farmer goes to buy calcium arsenate for boll-weevil poisoning he should look carefully at the label. It should be printed on the label that the material is satisfactory for cotton dusting and that the manufacturer specifies straight use of the material without the addition of lime or any other carrier. This is the urgent advice of the boll-weevil specialists of the United States Department of Agriculture. If it is neglected, they say, the farmer may get material that either will not control the weevil or will kill his cotton.

Poisoning, they continue, will control the weevil, but the whole scheme is seriously imperiled by careless buying of poison. Much of the supply offered last year was worthless, or worse than worthless. Many concerns are beginning the manufacture of calcium arsenate, and there is danger that there will be even a larger percentage of unsatisfactory material than last year unless care is exercised in purchasing. As many farmers are already making their purchases or will shortly do so, now is the time to exercise such care.

The farmer should not buy calcium arsenate merely because it is labeled or sold as such, the specialists say, but should buy calcium arsenate by specifications. It should contain not more than three-fourths of one per cent of water-soluble arsenic pentoxide, on account of danger of burning plants It should contain not less than 40 per cent total arsenic. If it contains much less it will not control the weevil. Its density should be between 80 and 100 cubic inches to the pound. Otherwise it will not make a satisfactory dust cloud and the plants can not be treated successfully with it.

PARCEL POST TO GERMANY.

With reference to previous notices concerning certain restrictions imposed by the German authorities on the importation into Germany through the parcel post of merchandise and foodstuffs, postmasters are authorized to accept without German import licenses packages of foodstuffs (not perishable) and articles for the personal use of the addressees, up to a weight limit of 11 pounds, the restrictions of a 2-pound and a 5-pound weight limit imposed on certain articles and the prohibition against the acceptance of certain foodstuffs, as set forth in the notice of October 27, no longer being applicable.

PARCELS FOR A. E. F.

The War Department has advised the Postoffice Department that Christmas parcels for members of the American Expeditionary Forces in England, France and Germany must, in order that they may be delivered to the members by Christmas, reach the port of embarkation, Hoboken, N. J., by December 8, 1919. Such Christmas parcels may be mailed under the following conditions:

Christmas parcels must not exceed seven pounds in weight, nor 72 inches in length and girth combined.

SALE OF MILITARY RESERVATIONS APPROVED.

Regulations for the sale of "Bayside" (Point Comfort), abandoned military reservation.

The Secretary of the Interior.

It is recommended that the "Bayside" (Point Comfort), abandoned military reservation, in Middletown township, Monmouth County, New Jersey, shown on plat of survey approved May 10, 1919, by metes and bounds as block 1, .61 acre, and block 2, 24.48 acres, be offered for sale under the provisions of the act of July 5, 1884 (23 Stat., 103), under the supervision of John McPhaul, Superintendent of the sale, for cash, at not less than the appraised values, to the highest bidders, on the grounds of the said reservation, on January 20, 1920. The lands are within the Borough of Keansburg, New Jersey.

The appraisement of the said blocks, hereby approved, is as follows:

Block 1, north of Shore boulevard, .61 acre, low and marshy land valued at $1,500 per acre; total value, $915.

Block 2, south of Shore boulevard, 10 acres, low and marshy land, valued at $160 per acre; total value, $1,600; 14.48 acres, high land, valued at $600 per acre; total value, $8,688.

It is reported that block 1 is covered with grass and brush, and that block 2 is covered with dense growth of small scrub timber, pine, bilsted, gum, maple, birch, pin oak, also with vines and undergrowth.

The superintendent of the sale may, in his discretion, offer the said blocks for sale as separate parcels or he may dispose of them as a single unit.

Bids may be made either in person or by an agent, but will not be received through the mail. Purchasers will not be required to show qualifications as to age or citizenship or to make any showing as to the amount or character of public lands heretofore acquired by them under any law.

Payment for the lands must be made by certified check made payable to the "Commissioner, General Land Office." The check must be delivered to the superintendent of the sale, who will issue a receipt therefor. A further receipt will later be issued by the Commissioner of the General Land Office.

The superintendent of the sale is hereby authorized to prescribe such rules therefor, not in conflict herewith, as the exigencies may require, and he may at any time suspend or indefinitely postpone the sale or adjourn it to such time or place as he may deem advisable, and he may reject any or all bids which, in his opinion, are less than the actual cash value at which any of the lands offered should be sold.

All persons are warned against entering into any agreement, combination or conspiracy which will prevent any of said lands from selling advantageously, and all persons so offending will be prosecuted criminally under section 59 of the Criminal Code, which reads:

"Whoever, before or at the time of the public sale of any of the lands of the United States shall bargain, contract or agree, or attempt to bargain, contract or agree with any other person, that the last named person shall not bid upon or purchase the land so offered for sale, or any parcel thereof; or whoever by intimidation, combination or unfair management shall hinder or prevent, or attempt to hinder or prevent, any person from bidding upon or purchasing any tract of land so offered for sale shall be fined not more than $1,000, or imprisoned not more than two years, or both."

Very respectfully,
CLAY TALLMAN,
Commissioner.

Approved:
Alexander T. Vogelsang, First Assistant Secretary.

SALE OF ARMY CAMPS.

Sealed proposals for the sale of Government-owned improvements at Camp Mills, Mineola, Long Island, will be opened in Room 2-140, Building C, Seventh and B Streets S. W., Washington, D. C., at 10:00 a. m., Monday, December 8, 1919. Specifications, etc., governing this sale will be the same as those used when proposals were opened for this property on November 6, 1919, but which it was decided to have re-advertised owing to the failure of some of the bidders to follow the technical requirements.

Sealed proposals will also be opened at 10:00 a. m., Monday, December 22, 1919, for the sale of Camp Merritt, Dumont, N. J.

At 10:00 a. m., Wednesday, December 10, 1919, proposals will be opened for Government improvements at Eberts Field, Lonoke, Ark.

Full information may be obtained by applying to the Utilities Officers of the Construction Division at Camps Mills and Merritt and the commanding Officer at Eberts Field.

The salvage and disposal of all surplus Government improvements at the various cantonments that are to be sold is under the personal supervision of Lieut. Col. Wm. Couper at the designation of Gen. R. C. Marshall, chief of the Construction Division.

Great interest has been manifested in these sales, bids being received from all parts of the United States, and the opening of the bids, which is public, is attended by many business men in person.

Inquiry has been made as to Camp Mills by some citizens of New York with a view to establishing a home for invalid children of that city.

TREND OF PRICES.

The level of prices paid producers of the United States for the principal crops decreased about 3.7 per cent during October; in the last ten years the price level decreased about 3.6 per cent during October. On November 1 the index figure of prices was about 3.7 per cent higher than a year ago, 6.9 per cent higher than two years ago, and 74.5 per cent higher than the average of the past ten years to November 1.

OUTPUT OF GRAPHITE.

The shipments of crystalline graphite in 1918 amounted to the record-breaking figures of 12,801,839 pounds, valued at $1,454,799, according to the United States Geological Survey, Department of the Interior. As mine stocks were approximately the same at the beginning and end of the year, this represents about the mine production. The sales showed an increase of 22 per cent by weight and 33 per cent by value over those for 1917.

Graphite occurs in nature in two forms, crystalline and amorphous, and each form has its own peculiar uses. The term crystalline or flake graphite is commonly understood to mean graphite in crystals large enough to be visible to the naked eye; much of the graphite called amorphous in the trade shows a crystalline structure under the microscope. Amorphous graphite may occur wherever coal or other carbonaceous beds have been altered through the influence of neighboring bodies of igneous rock or of movements within the earth's crust.

The sales of domestic amorphous graphite during 1918 amounted to 6,560 short tons, valued at $69,455, compared with 8,301 tons, valued at $73,481, in 1917, and 2,622 tons, valued at $20,723, in 1916. The increased use of graphite in foundry facings has absorbed the increased output in this country as well as much imported amorphous graphite, chiefly from Mexico.

Graphite is also manufactured, chiefly by the Acheson Graphite Company, which utilizes electric power generated at Niagara Falls. The output has increased greatly in recent years and now forms an important element in the country's supply of graphite. The bulk of graphite is made either from anthracite or from petroleum coke and is utilized mainly in lubricants, but also for paints, foundry facings, boiler-scale preventives and battery fillers. A high degree of purity is claimed for the lubricating graphite manufactured in this manner. In 1918 the Acheson Graphite Company manufactured 9,182,272 pounds of graphite.

U. S. PROHIBITION DIRECTORS.

Announcement is made by Commissioner of Internal Revenue Daniel C. Roper of the appointment of 11 Federal prohibition directors for the following States: Alabama, J. K. Dixon, of Talledega; South Carolina, William F. Robertson, of Greenville; North Carolina, Thomas H. Vanderford, of Salisbury; Texas, Clifford G. Beckham, of Wort Worth; Virginia, S. R. Donohoe, of Fairfax; Indiana, Charles J. Orbison, of Indianapolis; South Dakota, Isaac Pearson, of Pierre; Kansas, Dudley Doolittle, of Strong City; Mississippi, William Calvin Wells, of Jackson; Wisconsin, Thomas A. Delaney, of Green Bay; Arkansas, David A. Gates, of Little Rock.

The directors have entered upon their duties, following conferences in Washington with Commissioner Roper and John F. Kramer, prohibition commissioner. A Federal prohibition director will be appointed for each State.

CORN DAMAGE.

The corn production of the United States has averaged nearly 2,750,000,000 bushels yearly for the past ten years, varying from 2,477,000,000 bushels in 1913 to 3,125,000,000 in 1917. However, if a normal crop could be produced, it would amount to more than 4,000,000,000 bushels. The difference between the quantity that would be produced under normal conditions and the quantity actually produced is assumed to be the loss, or damage, from adverse conditions.

Inquiries concerning crop damages causing loss in yield, by specified causes, have been made yearly by the Bureau of Crop Estimates since 1909. A summary of the results for corn is given in a bureau tabulation. The figures given are the averages of estimates of over 10,000 farmers, and reflect the opinion of the intelligent farmers of the country as to the relative influence of the different factors causing loss in yields. The schedule of inquiry contained the following instructions: "Where two or more causes act jointly or follow one another, it is often difficult to determine which is primarily responsible for the loss or the proportion to be assigned to each. The many possible combinations of this kind make it impossible to give definite instructions for a uniform handling of such cases. If the percentages of loss are apportioned among the different causes according to the reporter's best judgment, the averages of the reports received will fix the responsibility for the loss with sufficient accuracy to meet the purpose of the inquiry."

A normal yield is described as such a yield as would result from a crop starting out under favorable conditions and not subject afterwards to damaging influences as unfavorable weather, insect pests or other injurious agencies.

When the specified cause is not known, the reporter is asked to enter the estimated loss, opposite the proper general cause.

Quality is not included in damage, unless the yield of the usuable crop is thereby lowered.

EUROPE'S NEW STAMPS.

United States Trade Commissioner Henry F. Grady, of London, cables that, according to an article in the Times, the total number of new European stamps issued is about 2,000, of which 1,500 are the first stamps of the European States. Poland, formerly represented by a single stamp, has, since the armistice, produced 400 separate and distinct postage stamps. Ukrania ranks second, with 175 varieties. Jugoslavia and Czechoslavia contribute about 130 specimens each and Fiume 73. The average remaining for the other states to divide up is between 30 and 50 stamps.

The Trans-Caucasian Republic of Georgia brings up the rear with a modest four. Unified postage will in future cover the kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes, instead of the existing separate issues.

RULINGS OF THE FEDERAL RESERVE BOARD.

The Federal Reserve Board has carefully considered the question whether cotton factors' paper may properly be considered eligible for rediscount as commercial paper within the meaning of section 13 of the Federal Reserve act. In view of the fact that it is apparent from all the evidence on hand that the circumstances and conditions under which so-called cotton factors' paper is issued vary so much in different cases, it is impossible to give any categorical answer to the question presented, or to make any general ruling that cotton factors' paper, as such, is eligible or ineligible for rediscount.

Cotton Factors' Paper.

The board is clearly of the poinion on the one hand, that paper, the proceeds of which are used to lend to some third party, is finance paper rather than commercial paper, and is, in consequence, ineligible for rediscount even though the third party may use the proceeds for a commercial purpose. On the other hand, the board believes that any paper, the proceeds of which are used to purchase goods to sell to some third party, is eligible for rediscount as commercial paper within the meaning of section 13.

Whether or not a given transaction falls within one class or the other is solely a question of fact for the determination of the directors of the Federal Reserve Bank to which the paper is presented for rediscount. The mere fact that a borrower on a given note is a cotton factor does not of itself render that note ineligible since its eligibility is a matter to be determined by the use to which the proceeds of that particular note are put. If a cotton factor borrows on his own note to increase his capital for the purpose of lending to his customers, the note would come within the first class and would be ineligible, but if it can be determined that the proceeds of the note instead of being loaned to a customer by the factor to purchase goods which are shipped to the customer and which are charged by the factor against the customer's account, then the note attains a commercial status because of the commercial purpose to which its proceeds are applied by the factor.

In order to ascertain the necessary facts it may be proper for a Federal Reserve Bank to require statements or affidavits from the maker of the note as to the exact nature of the transaction out of which it arises. With these principles as a guide, the Federal Reserve Bank must determine the eligibility of any particular paper in the light of the circumstances in which it was issued, and its proceeds disposed of.

Deposits in Foreign Banks.

In response to several inquiries the Federal Reserve Board has had occasion to rule that that part of section 19 of the Federal Reserve act as amended by the act of June 21, 1917, which provides that "no member bank shall keep on deposit with any State bank or trust company which is not a member bank a sum in excess of 10 per cent of its own paid-up capital and surplus," does not prohibit a member bank from keeping on deposit with any foreign bank a sum in excess of 10 per cent of the member bank's paid-up capital and surplus.

Section 19 was amended as above indicated with the express purpose of permitting member banks to carry such balances in foreign banks.

U. S. Shipping Board.

In the opinion of the Federal Reserve Board, deposits of the United States Shipping Board and deposits of the Emergency Fleet Corporation are not United States Government deposits within the meaning of that part of the law which provides that reserve requirements of the Federal Reserve act "shall not apply to deposits of public moneys of the United States." Member banks, therefore, should mtintain appropriate reserves against all deposits of the United States Shipping Board and the Emergency Fleet Corporation.

ARMY BUSINESS ITEMS.

The War Department authorizes publication of the following from the office, Quartermaster General, Director of Purchase and Storage:

No surplus sugar in the possession of Army. The Army has no surplus candy or sugar—in fact, sugar is now being bought for use of the Army.

Transfer of surplus tentage.—A large part of the accumulation of unserviceable Army tentage, beyond the stage of profitable repair, is being turned over from time to time to the Bureau of Public Roads, Department of Agriculture, for utilization in connection with the activities of that organization. Similar disposition has likewise been made to the Department of Interior, and a considerable quantity of used tents have been diverted for further Government purposes in lieu of being sold.

No further sales of leather by Government.—The Quartermaster Corps announces that there will be no further sale of surplus leather following the last sale held several days ago in Chicago, where 113 lots of surplus Army leather was sold at public auction, realizing $1,312,683. These lots were composed of approximately 515,269 pounds and about 2,123,656 feet. All remaining surplus leather will be used to fill the Army requirements for the fiscal year 1920.

The Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce states that statistics have been compiled recently by its Research Division on the following commodities: Imports and exports of vulcanized fiber by countries for Sweden, 1914-1916; imports of borax and borate of sodium into Italy by countries, 1911-1913; imports and exports for France by countries, 1913-1915, of corn, corn meal, glucose and starch, both potato and corn; and imports and exports of the city of Trieste, 1911-1913, by countries, of corn, sugar, not refined; coloring sugar, glucose and starch sugar.

ARMY AND PARCEL POST.

The Director General of Sales announces that the Quartermaster General of the Army has issued instructions to the superintendents of the 25 Army quartermaster retail stores now operating under his direction to decline to accept after December 10 any order for goods carried by the Army quartermaster retail stores which calls for delivery of goods by parcels post.

The Quartermaster General of the Army has taken this action to relieve the mails, usually congested during the Christmas season, of the additional burden entailed by transportation of the stocks sold by the Army stores on mail order.

Persons contemplating making purchases in the retail stores which must be delivered by parcels post are requested to place their orders with the retail store in the district in which the purchaser resides before December 10. The parcels post orders must be actually on file with a store prior to December 10 to receive consideration.

The Army Quartermaster retail stores will continue to accept bulk orders placed by municipalities, municipal selling agencies and community buying associations for commodities offered for sale through the retail stores. Such orders are delivered by freight. A discount of 10 per cent on the entire bill of goods ordered in bulk is allowed the purchaser, to cover overhead expenses entailed in making distribution of the commodities so purchased. The deliveries of bulk orders are made f.o.b. point of destination.

BIDS ON HOSPITAL.

The following bids have been received on General Hospital No. 3, Colonia, N. J.:

R. C. Hoffman & Co., Inc., Baltimore, Md., $106,940.

Lewis Wrecking Co., New York, $100,010.

Barnett Sigel & Isador Kahn, New York, $82,000.

American House-Wrecking Co., Chicago, $77,500.

Mat G. Chanock & Co., Allentown, Pa., $77,150.

These five awards are the highest considered by the board and forwarded to the Secretary of War for approval.

It is believed that the award will be made in three or four days.

The sale of Government improvements at Eberts Field, an air service flying field at Lonoke, Ark., will be conducted as an auction at that place on December 10, and not written bids as might be assumed from Release No. 1, Monday, November 24.

PARCEL POST FOR LUXEMBURG.

The postal administration of Luxemburg having requested that registered parcel post packages be no longer transmitted to that country under the existing parcel post service, postmasters will hereafter refuse to accept parcel post packages for registration when destined for Luxemburg.

The list on page 162 and the item "Luxemburg" on page 170 of the annual Postal Guide for 1919 are modified accordingly.

ARMY MOTOR CARS.

The Secretary of War directs that in all auction sales of Government-owned motor vehicles, all officials and employes of the War Department and all officers, enlisted men and civilian employes of the Army will be excluded from the field of bidders, and bids from any of said persons will not be accepted.

JAPANESE FORAGE INTRODUCED.

Kudzu, a native forage crop of Japan, has been successfully introduced into the United State, and, according to specialists of the United States Department of Agriculture, it is a forage which merits extensive use on the heavy clay hillsides and otherwise neglected land of the Southern States. Kudzu prospers in the eastern part of the United States, particularly southward, attaining luxurious growth where the summers are warm and moist. It is largely used for ornamental purposes in most of the Southern States, the decorative vines often climbing to a height of 60 feet or more.

The Japanese utilize kudzu on rough, rocky hillsides which are too steep to be cultivated, the fiber of the stems being used to make "grass cloth," an article of commerce, while portmanteaus are also manufactured from this fiber. The kudzu roots are rich in starch, which is used extensively in making cakes and noodles. They also make hay from the kudzu vine, it being a great delicacy for sick horses, as they will eat the kudzu readily when they refuse other feed.

Fields in northern Florida, when well established, have yielded three cuttings of hay a season and as high as ten tons an acre. Under favorable conditions kudzu is a profitable crop, notwithstanding the fact that its perennial nature does not permit of its being used in rotation.

PARCEL POST FOR ENGLAND.

Because of the continual notices reaching this office from the United Kingdom that parcel post packages are being received in London in a damaged condition in consequence of poor wrapping and packing, which consists in many cases of brown paper and cardboard only, postmasters are instructed to refuse packages improperly packed when tendered for mailing to the United Kingdom or packages improperly prepared for transmission to any country with which the United States has a parcel post convention.

There is need for special attention to the manner of wrapping and packing packages for the United Kingdom since it is alleged that 500 damaged packages were received at one time in London, and it is probable that senders are possessed of the belief that packages need not be as strongly wrapped and packed when destined for the United Kingdom as when destined for countries further removed from the United States.

ITALY NEEDS LUMBER.

A report just made public by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce, states that there are great possibilities for the sale of American lumber in Italy. From one to three billion board feet of lumber a year are needed, a large part of which must be imported.

For the first few years following the war the great demand will be for rough lumber for general reconstruction of devastated areas, for car construction, shipbuilding, flooring, furniture, and general building purposes. The great fruit and vegetable, wine, and canned-goods trade will also require large quantities of box-wood material.

Trade Commissioner Nelson C. Brown, author of the Government's report, is emphatic in stating that no other country is so well prepared as the United States to supply Italy's needs. No other timber-producing section or country has heavy construction lumber, such as Douglas fir and southern yellow pine, nor such a variety of hardwoods to offer.

There is a definite and assured opportunity to increase the use of lumber in general, as well as American lumber in particular. The war has changed many methods founded on deep-seated custom. Intelligent, tactful and well-directed advertising should result in an increased use of lumber, and the demand thus created can be satisfied by American woods. It is understood, of course, that the present exchange situation will discourage immediate transactions.

In his report, of nearly 200 pages, Mr. Brown has gone into all phases of the situation that are of value to the American manufacturer and exporter—customs, prices, competition, etc.

GOVERNMENT PROPERTY FOR SALE

Ambulances.

The Surplus Property Division, Office of the Quartermaster General of the Army, is offering for sale to specified welfare organizations and charitable institutions, 100 new G. M. C. ambulances, located at Jeffersonville, Ind. These ambulances are to be sold at Government cost. This offer to charitable institutions will be effective until December 20, 1919.

Textiles.

The Director of Sales announces that the Surplus Property Division, Office of the Quartermaster General of the Army, is offering for sale by negotiation approximately 5,314,466 yards of textiles, informal bids on which will be accepted at any of the Zone Supply Offices, the addresses of which are embraced in the appended list, or at the Surplus Property Division, Munitions Building, Washington, D. C.

Signal Horns.

For sale by negotiation, 55,860 signal horns, informal bids on the whole or any part of which stock will be accepted at any of the Zone Supply Offices, the addresses of which are embraced in the appended list, or at the Surplus Property Division, Munitions Building, Washington, D. C.

Rolling Kitchen Parts.

For sale at public auction at the plant of T. R. Goodlatte and Sons, Delawanna, N. J., a large assortment of rolling kitchen parts and miscellaneous materials, valued at more than $190,000.

DECISIONS OF THE U. S. SUPREME COURT

Present: The Chief Justice, Mr. Justice McKenna, Mr. Justice Holmes, Mr. Justice Day, Mr. Justice Van Devanter, Mr. Justice Pitney, Mr. Justice McReynolds, Mr. Justice Brandeis, and Mr. Justice Clarke.

Arthur L. Strasser, of New York city; Clarence M. Lewis, of New York city; William V. Gregory, of Louisville, Ky.; Sinclair Merrell Russell, of Louisville, Ky.; Moses J. Stroock, of New York city; Hewitt Hunter Harlow, of Staunton, Va.; Paul Q. Bryan, of Moultrie, Ga.; Karl J. Knoepfler, of Walthill, Nebr.; Newton H. Porter, of Newark, N. J.; Harrison P. Lindabury, of Newark, N. J.; John T. Fitzsimmons, of St. Louis, Mo.; William S. Siemon, of New York city, and David F. Rosenthal, of Chicago, Ill., were admitted to practice.

No. 589. Elwood Hamilton, collector of internal revenue for the collection district of Kentucky, appellant, vs. Kentucky Distilleries and Warehouse Company; leave granted to file brief herein as amicus curiae, on motion of Mr. W. B. Wheeler in that behalf.

No. 116. Sarah J. Briggs, administratrix, &c., plaintiff in error, vs. Union Pacific Railroad Company; submitted by Mr. Joseph G. Waters for the plaintiff in error and Mr. N. H. Loomis and Mr. T. M. Lillard for the defendant in error.

No. 106. Oklahoma Railway Company, plaintiff in error, vs. Severns Paving Company et al.; argument concluded by Mr. H. G. Snyder for the plaintiff in error.

No. 589. Elwood Hamilton, collector of internal revenue for the collection district of Kentucky, appellant, vs. Kentucky Distilleries and Warehouse Company; argument commenced by Mr. Assistant Attorney General Frierson for the appellant, continued by Mr. Levy Mayer for the appellee, and concluded by Mr. William Marshall Bullitt for the appellee.

No. 602. Alphons Dryfoos, Eugene Blum, and Eugene Bascho, appellants, vs. William H. Edwards, collector of internal revenue for the second collection district of New York; leave granted to file brief as amicus curiae, on motion of Mr. Levi Cooke in that behalf.

No. 602. Alphons Dryfoos, Eugene Blum, and Eugene Bascho, appellants, vs. William H. Edwards, collector of internal revenue for the second collection district of New York; argued by Mr. Walter C. Noyes for the appellants and by Mr. Solicitor General King for the appellee.

No. 603. Jacob Ruppert, a corporation, appellant, vs. Francis G. Caffey, United States attorney for the Southern District of New York, et al.; argument commenced by Mr. Elihu Root for the appellant.

No. 276. Robert F. Stroud, plaintiff in error, vs. The United States of America; in error to the District Court of the United States for he District of Kansas; judgment affirmed. Opinion by Mr. Justice Day.

No. 188. Georgia M. Houston, administratrix, &c., plaintiff in error, vs. Seaboard Air Line Railway Company; in error to the Supreme Court of Appeals of the State of Virginia. Per curiam: Dismissed for want of jurisdiction upon the authority of section 237 of the judicial code, as amended by the act of September 6, 1916, chap. 448, sec. 2, 39 Stats. L., 726.

No. 544. Missouri Pacific Railroad Company, plaintiff in error, vs. G. W. Bollis; in error to the Supreme Court of the State of Tennessee. Per curiam: Dismissed for want of jurisdiction upon the authority of section 237 of the judicial code, as amended by the act of September 6, 1916, chap. 488, sec. 2, 39 Stats. L., 726. Petition for writ of certiorari herein denied.

No. 334. Southern Pacific Company, plaintiff in error, vs. Leo L. D'Utassy; in error to the Supreme Court of the State of New York. Per curiam: Dismissed for want of jurisdiction upon the authority of section 237 of the judicial code, as amended by the act of September 6, 1916, chap. 448, sec. 2, 39 Stats. L., 726. See writ of certiorari denied, 1918 term, No. 944, 250 U. S. (Advance Reports, No. 4, p. vii.)

No. 348. Erie Railroad Company, petitioner, vs. William M. Collins; motion to advance granted and cause assigned for argument on Monday, January 5 next, after the cases heretofore assigned for that day.

No. 355. Erie Railroad Company, petitioner, vs. Antonio Szary; motion to advance granted and cause assigned for argument on Monday, January 5 next, after the cases heretofore assigned for that day.

No. 525. Worth Bros. Company, petitioner, vs. Ephriam Lederer, collector of internal revenue, &c.; motion to advance granted and cause assigned for argument on Monday, January 5 next, after the cases heretofore assigned for that day.

No. 526. Forged Steel Wheel Company, petitioner, vs. C. G. Lewellyn, collector of internal revenue, &c.; motion to advance granted and cause assigned for argument on Monday, January 5 next, after the cases heretofore assigned for that day.

No. 535. Carbon Steel Company, petitioner, vs. C. G. Lewellyn, collector of internal revenue, &c.; motion to advance granted and cause assigned for argument on Monday, January 5 next, after the cases heretofore assigned for that day.

No. 449. Frank Shaffer, petitioner, vs. The United States of America; petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Ninth circuit denied.

No. 563. Interurban Railway Company et al., petitioners, vs. Mrs. Fred Smith; petition for a writ of certiorari to the Supreme Court of the State of Iowa denied.

No. 598. Bascom C. Thompson, petitioner, vs. The United States of America; petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Eighth circuit denied.

No. 591. Matty McLaughlin, plaintiff in error, vs. The United States of America; motion to advance submitted by Mr. Solicitor General King for the defendant in error.

No. 362. The Coca-Cola Company, petitioner, vs. The Koke Company of America et al.; substitution of The Coca-Cola Company of Delaware for The Coca-Cola Company of Georgia, and appearance of The Coca-Cola Company of Delaware as the party petitioner herein, filed and entered, on motion of Mr. F. M. Phelps in behalf of counsel for the petitioner.

No. 20. Original. The State of Nevada, complainant, vs. Crown Willamette Paper Company; leave granted to file answer of defendant to bill of complaint, on motion of Mr. Evans Browne in behalf of counsel for the defendant.

No. 20. Original. The State of Nevada, complainant, vs. Crown Willamette Paper Company; leave granted to file reply of complainant to answer of defendant to bill of complaint, on motion of Mr. C. C. Calhoun in behalf of counsel for the complainant.

No. 20. Original. The State of Nevada, complainant, vs. Crown Willamette Paper Company; motion of complainant to strike out certain parts of the answer of defendant to bill of complaint, submitted by Mr. C. C. Calhoun in behalf of Mr. George B. Thatcher for the complainant in support of the motion, and by Mr. Oscar Sutro and Mr. W. H. Orrick for the defendant in opposition thereto.

No. 415. Philadelphia and Reading Railway Company, plaintiff in error, vs. Margaret L. Hancock; motion to transfer to the summary docket, submitted by Mr. Hannis Taylor for the defendant in error.

No. 595. The Toledo and Cincinnati Railroad Company et al., petitioners, vs. The Equitable Trust Company of New York et al.; petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Sixth circuit submitted by Mr. Morrison R. Waite and Mr. John Randolph Schindel for the petitioner, and by Mr. Murray Seasongood for the respondents.

No. 594. Chicago, Duluth and Georgian Bay Transit Company, owner of steamship South American, petitioner, vs. Charles T. Moore et al.; petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Sixth circuit, submitted by Mr. Charles E. Kremer for the petitioner, and by Mr. George E. Brand for the respondents.

IMPROVE FOREIGN FOOD.

The Federal Food and Drugs Act has brought about many changes in methods of manufacturing and labeling foods and drugs, not only in the United States, but in foreign countries as well, say the officials of the Bureau of Chemistry, United States Department of Agriculture, who are charged with the enforcement of that law.

The most recent instance which has come to the notice of the officials is in reference to powdered dry eggs from China. Large quantities of powdered eggs are shipped into the United States from China for use by commercial bakers. These include powdered white of egg, powdered yolk of egg, and powdered whole egg. These preparations are made by drying and powdering the eggs as taken from the shells. Egg powders will keep for a long time, can be shipped economically, and, when properly prepared from fresh eggs, can be used to take the place of shell eggs in baking. Powdered eggs should never be confused with the so-called "egg substitutes," which contain little or no egg and which will not serve the purpose of eggs in baking.

Examination of the egg powders imported from China showed that they contained zinc, carying from a mere trace to quantities sufficient to require the exclusion of some of the shipments from entry into this country. Investigation developed that the zinc in the egg powder was acquired in the process of manufacture, either from zinc-lined trays or zinc belts used in the drying of the eggs.

As a result of the exclusion of some of the shipments to this country many manufacturers in China have so changed the process of manufacture as to produce dried eggs, yolk, and albumen free from zinc, and the indications are that they will soon be able to supply the demands for these products used in increasing quantities by bakers and manufacturers of bakers' supplies. The Federal Food and Drugs Act gives no authority to the Department of Agriculture to prescribe the methods that must be used in the manufacture of food or drugs either in this or in foreign countries. However, it is sometimes necessary for manufacturers to change their methods of manufacture, as in the instance above noted, in order to bring their finished product within the requirements of the act.

BRITISH REMOVE EMBARGO ON CERTAIN EDIBLE OILS.

The British Board of Trade announces that the export embargo on all edible oils, except coconut oil, groundnut oil, and palm-kernel oil has been removed. The exportation of these oils remains prohibited to all destinations except under license from the Export Licensing Department, Queen Anne's Gate Building, London.

COPPER SHIPMENTS FROM CALIFORNIA.

The Compagnie due Boleo, of Santa Rosalia, Lower California, reports the following copper shipments to the refineries of the United States during the months of July, August, and September: Two hundred and ninety-eight long tons copper bars and 4,691 long tons copper matte.

List of Recent Government Departmental Publications

NAVY DEPARTMENT.

CHARTS.

Pilot Charts. Aug. 1910; chart 3500. Scale 1 deg. long. equals 0.7 in. Washington, Hydrographic Office, July 16, 1919. 23.14 by 35.1 in. (Monthly. Certain portions of the data are furnished by the Weather Bureau.) 10c.

— Pilot chart of Indian Ocean, May, 1919; chart 2603. Scale 1 deg. long. equals 0.2 in. Washington, Hydrographic Office, Feb. 15, 1919. 22.5 by 31 in. (Monthly. Certain portions of the data are furnished by the Weather Bureau.) 10c.

— Same, Sept. 1919; chart 2603. Scale 1 deg. long. equals 0.2 in. Washington, Hydrographic Office, July 16, 1919. 22.5 by 31 in. (Monthly. Certain portions of the data are furnished by the Weather Bureau.) 10c.

— Pilot chart of north Atlantic Ocean Aug. 1919; chart 1400. Scale 1 deg. long. equals 0.27 in. Washington, Hydrographic Office, July 16, 1919. 22.3 by 31.8 in. (Monthly. Certain portions of the data are furnished by the Weather Bureau.) 10c.

— Pilot chart of north Pacific Ocean, Sept. 1919; chart 1401. Scale 1 deg. long. equals 0.2 in. Washington, Hydrographic Office, July 16, 1919. 23.9 by 35.4 in. (Monthly. Certain portions of the data are furnished by the Weather Bureau.) 10c.

— Pilot chart of south Atlantic Ocean, Sept.-Nov. 1919; chart 2600. Scale 1 deg. long. equals 0.3 in. Washington, Hydrographic Office, July 16, 1919. 23 by 31.9 in. (Quarterly. Certain portions of the data are furnished by the Weather Bureau.) 10c.

— Pilot chart of south Pacific Ocean, Sept.-Nov. 1919; chart 2601. Scale 1 deg. long. equals 0.2 in. Washington, Hydrographic Office, July 16, 1919. 21.2 x 35.5 in. (Quarterly. Certain portions of the data are furnished by the Weather Bureau.) 10c.

Supplies and Accounts Bureau.

Fuel-oil. Bulletin for information of commanding officers of ships, commandants of stations, engineering officers, officers of Supply Corps, etc., contract bulletin 25, fiscal year 1920, fuel and gas oils; July 17, 1919. (1919.) 24 p. 12mo.

Gasoline. Bulletin for information and guidance of commandants and heads of departments of navy yards and stations, commanding officers of ships, engineering officers, officers of Supply Corps, etc., contract bulletin 26, fiscal year 1920, gasoline (East); July 17, 1919. (1919.) 15 p. 12mo.

Lubricating-oils. Bulletin for information and guidance of commandants and heads of departments of navy yards and stations, commanding officers of ships, engineering officers of Supply Corps, etc., contract bulletin 27, fiscal year 1920, lubricating oils; July 21, 1919. (1919.) 13 p. 12mo.

Naval supplies. Notice of proposed purchases (of miscellaneous materials, etc.), No. 649; Aug 1, 1919. (1919.) (2) p. 4to.

Pay Corps, Navy. Memoranda for information of officers of Pay Corps, commanding officers of ships, and commandants of stations 220; July 1, 1919. (1919.) p. 4893-4908, 12mo. (Monthly.)

PAN AMERICAN UNION.

Bulletin (English edition). Bulletin of Pan American Union, v. 47; July-Dec. 1918 (title-page and index). (1919.) (1)+xxxi p.

— Same. (H. doc. 1400, 65th Cong, 3d sess.)

— Same, July, 1919; (v. 49, No. 1). (1919.) iv+1-124 p. il. 1 pl. (Monthly.)

— Same, (Spanish edition.) Boletin de la Union Panamericana, Julio, 1919, seccion espanola; (v. 49, No. 1). (1919.) iv+1-124 p. il. 1 pl. (Monthly.)

PANAMA CANAL.

Note.—Although The Panama Canal makes its reports to, and is under the supervision of the Secretary of War, it is not a part of the War Department.

Panama Canal record. Panama Canal record, v. 12, No. 51 and 52; Aug. 6 and 13, 1919. Balboa Heights, C. Z. (1919). p. 619-646. (Weekly.)

Note.—The Panama Canal record is furnished free to United States Government departments, representatives of foreign governments, public libraries, operators of steamships, and certain employes of the Panama Canal and the Panama Railroad Company. Others desiring this publication may obtain it at the subscription price of $1.00 per year. Remittances for subscriptions may be forwarded to The Panama Canal, Washington, D. C., or to The Panama Canal Record, Balboa Heights, Canal Zone, Isthmus of Panama.

— Same, v. 13, No. 1 and 2; Aug. 20 and 27, 1919. Balboa Heights, C. Z. (1919). p 1-24. (Weekly.)

Purchasing Department.

Supplies. Circular (proposals for supplies) 1294-99, and 1303; Aug. 1-30, 1919. (1919.) various paging, folio.

— Proposals (for supplies 1294-99, and 1303, to accompany Circular proposals for supplies 1294-99, and 1306). (1919.) Each 1 p. 24mo.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

Appropriations for Post Office Department and postal service, fiscal year 1920. 1919. 47 p.

Eichelberger, Emory K. Claim of E. G. Eichelberger letter transmitting claim of E. K. Eichelberger for credit on account of loss by burglary, with reports of investigating inspectors. Aug. 8, 1919. 14 p. (H. doc. 176.)

Mail matter. Postal service, communication submitting deficiency estimates of appropriations required by postal service (for payment of limited indemnity for injury or loss of registered and insured mail). Aug. 25, 1919. 2 p. (H. doc. 202.)

Parcel-post convention between United States and Union of South Africa; (signed Washington, June 20, 1919, Cape Town, Apr. 17, 1919, approved July 9, 1919.) (1919.) 7 p.

Postal bulletin, v. 40, No. 12020-45; Aug. 1-30, 1919. (1919.) Each 1 p. folio. (Daily except Sundays and holidays.)

Postal guide. United States official postal guide (3d series, v. 12, No. 1); July, 1919. Albany, N. Y., J. B. Lyon Company, printers (1919). 843 p. (Monthly.) Cloth, 65c; with monthly supplements $1.00.

Purdy, Edward A. Claim of Edward A. Purdy, letter transmitting claim of Edward A. Purdy for credit on account of loss by burglary, with report of investigating inspector. Aug. 8, 1919. 8 p. (H. doc. 175.)

Supplies. List of awards showing contractors and prices for supplies for postal service in force July 1, 1919. 1919. 44 p. folio.

Foreign Mails Division.

Steamboats. Schedule of steamers appointed to convey mails to foreign countries during Sept. 1919. Aug. 16, 1919. 1 p. folio. (Monthly.) Paper, 10c singe copy, $1 a year.

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Addresses. Cost of living, address delivered at joint session of the two Houses of Congress, Aug. 8, 1919. 1919. 14 p. Paper, 5c.

Aeroplanes. Abrogating regulations (established by proclamation of Feb. 28, 1918) governing flying of civilian aircraft, proclamation. July 31, 1919. 1 p. folio.

Alien property. Executive order authorizing sale of 37½ shares of common capital stock of Richard Meyer Company, Louisiana corporation, to be held in New York. Aug. 1, 1919. 1 p. folio.

— Executive order rejecting bid of Bausch and Lomb Optical Company for certain shares of capital stock of C. P. Goerz American Optical Company, New York corporation, offered for sale at public auction on June 25, 1919, pursuant to trading with the enemy act and amendments thereof. (July 24, 1919.) 3 p. folio.

— Executive order rejecting bid of George W. Stetson, Robert T. Mickle, and Paul H. Walther for certain shares of capital stock of H. R. Heinicke, Inc., New York corporation, and Globe Clay Company, Inc., Ohio corporation, offered for sale at public auction on July 14, 1919, pursuant to trading with the enemy act and amendments thereof. Aug. 1, 1919. 1 p, folio.

— Executive order rejecting bid of Mason C. Shoup, R. P. Shoup, and O. E. Digan for certain shares of capital stock of Regular and Shoup Mercantile Company, Missouri corporation, offered for sale at public auction on June 10, 1919, pursuant to trading with the enemy act and amendments thereof. July 24, 1919. 1 p. folio.

— Executive order rejecting bid of William H. Wright for certain real estate, known as Muller property, situate in New Orleans, La., offered for sale at public auction on July 24, 1919, pursuant to trading with the enemy act and amendments thereof. Aug. 12, 1919. 1 p. folio.

— Executive order, vesting power and authority in Alien Property Custodian to sell certain properties formerly belonging to Schilmann & Bene at place other than locus of major portion thereof. (Aug. 1, 1919.) (3) p. folio.

Bollinger, Mrs. K. E. Executive order (authorizing reinstatement of Mrs. K. E. Bollinger in classified service). Aug. 9, 1919. 1 p. folio.

Censorship Board. Executive order (dissolving Censorship Board established by Executive order of Oct. 12, 1917). July 30, 1919. 1 p. folio.

Consuls. Executive order (amending Tariff of United States consular fees by addition of section fixing fee for presenting bill of exchange or other negotiable instrument for acceptance payment of protest for each hour or fraction thereof outside of consular office etc.). July 16, 1919. 1 p. folio.

Deadmans Island. Executive order (modifying description of portion of Deadmans Island military reservation near Los Angeles Cal., transferred by Executive order of Aug. 6, 1914, to Treasury Department for use of Public Health Service, and retaining all land within limits of original reservation not included in modified description for use of War Department). Aug. 6, 1919. 1 p. folio.

Food Administration. Executive order (authorizing food administrator to relinquish and transfer to Wheat Director all or any integral part of duties, powers and functions of Food Administration and its records and public property including members and personnel that food administrator may deem expedient, salaries and all expenses in connection with matters so relinquished to be paid by Wheat Director, and upon completion of powers, duties, and functions of Food Administration and food administrator any papers, files, etc., that Wheat Director may consider necessary may be transferred to Wheat Director) Aug. 8, 1919. 1 p. folio.

Forest reserves (national forests). Humboldt forest, Nev., 3d proclamation. (June 12, 1919.) 2 p. map, folio.

Fuel Administration. Executive order (transferring records, files, and property of Fuel Administration to Department of Interior). July 22, 1919. 1 p. folio.

Germany. Papers concerning German peace treaty, in response to resolution, information concerning purported German-Japanese treaty, adjustment in reference to Shantung, and intimidation of Chinese peace delegates by Japan. Aug. 11, 1919. 2 p. (S. doc. 72.)

Internal revenue districts. Executive order (authorizing that name of consolidated 5th internal revenue collection district of Kentucky be changed to internal revenue collection district of Kentucky and designating Elmwood Hamilton as collector for said district). July 29, 1919. 1 p. folio.

Meteorological conference at Paris, message transmitting letters from Secretary of State and Secretary of Agriculture in reference to proposed meteorological conference at Paris on Sept. 30, 1919, and asking for our participation therein, Aug. 21, 1919. 4 p.

List of Recent Government Departmental Publications

Money. Revoking proclamations, orders, etc., prhibiting exports of coin, bullion, and currency, excepting part of Russia, proclamation. (June 26, 1919.) 2 p. folio.

Panama Canal. Executive order (setting apart certain land in Canal Zone described as Fort Amador and Fort Grant reservations for use as military reservation). (July 25, 1919.) 2 p. folio.

Passports. Continuance of passport-control system, message transmitting communication from Secretary of State suggesting that passport-control act of May 22, 1918, be extended for 1 year after peace shall have been concluded between United States and Central Powers of Europe. Aug. 25, 1919. 9 p. (S. doc. 79.)

Peace conference. Expenses of American commission to negotiate peace, message presenting urgency for making suitable appropriation to pay expenses of American commission to negotiate peace incurred from July 1, 1919, to close of its deliberations. Aug. 23, calendar day Aug. 28, 1919. 3 p. (S. doc. 80.)

Registers (land office). Executive order (consolidating offices of register and receiver of land office at Juneau, Alaska, and transferring all powers, duties, obligations, and penalties imposed by law upon both register and receiver to register). July 24, 1919. 1 p. folio.

Roncador Cay, Caribbean Sea, reservation for lighthouse purposes, proclamation. June 5, 1919. 1 p. folio.

Sheep. Third Executive order, United States sheep experiment station, Idaho (further modifying Executive order of Oct. 30, 1915, withdrawing land in Idaho for use by Agriculture Department as sheep-breeding and grazing experimental station, by withdrawing certain lands in Idaho from settlement, etc., and reserving same as addition to such station, and restoring to public domain certain other lands formerly included in said station). (Aug. 6, 1919.) 2 p. folio.

Shipping Board. Executive order directing Shipping Board and Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation to dispose of material or plants in their discretion. Aug. 11, 1919. 1 p. folio.

Ships. Executive order (authorizing suspension of provisions of law requiring survey, inspection, and measurement, by officers of United States, of foreign-built ships admitted to United States registry so that said provisions shall not apply to any such foreign-built ship during period of 18 months from Sept 1, 1919, provided Secretary of Commerce is satisfied in case of any such ship that ship is seaworthy and that proper effort is being made to comply with said provision.) Aug. 8, 1919. 1 p. folio.

Virgin Islands. Executive order (directing that $200,000 be placed to credit of Joseph W. Oman, governor of Virgin Islands, to be expended in his discretion for all necessary expenses incident to occupation and temporary government for Virgin Islands). July 31, 1919. 1 p. folio.

War Industries Board. Executive order (turning over all records and files of War Industries Board now in custody of liquidating officer of board to Council of National Defense to be catalogued for permanent record and directing that such records and files shall then be distributed to permanent departments most interested in them). July 22, 1919. 1 p. folio.

RAILROAD ADMINISTRATION.

Cars for coal shipments, communication transmitting, in response to resolution, information relative to number of coal cars now in use in transportation of coal. Aug. 15, 1919. 8 p. (S. doc. 73.)

Circular 80, 84-85; Mar. 15-June 2, 1919. 1919. Each 1 p.

Orders. General order 12, supplement 2; July 9, 1919. 1919. 1 p.

— Same 18 A-B, 59 A; Apr. 18, 1918-May 23, 1919. 1918-19. Each 1 p.

Railroad passes. Annual passes on railroads, letter transmitting, in further response to resolution, list of names of persons to whom annual passes have been issued during period of Federal control. Aug. 12, 1919. 195 p. (S. doc. 57, pt. 2.)

SHIPPING BOARD.

Planning and Statistics Division.

Stowage factors for ship cargoes, space requirements of commodities packed for overseas shipment; compiled by (Mrs. Charmian Howell and Iris Butler), Division of Tabulation and Statistics, War Trade Board. 1919. 72 p. (This is a reprint, with minor corrections, of a publication issued by the War Trade Board, with title: Stowage of ship cargoes, for which see Monthly catalogue for Apr. 1919, p. 579.)

Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation.

Report of (Edward N. Hurley) president of Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation, to board of trustees, 1919. 1919. 84 p.

Note.—The Report of Director General Charles Piez, Apr. 30, 1919, though not reprinted herein, is by reference made a part of this report. See Monthly catalogue for May, 1919. p. 625.

Ships. Register of ships owned by Shipping Board; compiled by Department of Shipping Information, Division of Operations. 2d edition. Apr. 1919. iv+121 p. 12 pl. oblong folio.

UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

Professional Paper 112. Upper Cretaceous Floras of the Eastern Gulf Region in Tennessee, Mississippi, Alabama, and Georgia, by E. W. Berry, 177 pages, 33 plates, 12 text figures.

Professional Paper 113. Iron-depositing Bacteria and Their Geologic Relations, by E. C. Harder, 89 pages, 12 plates, 14 text figures.

Bulletin 691. Contributions to Economic Geology (Short Papers and Preliminary Reports), 1918. Part II. Mineral Fuels. David White, G. H. Ashley and M. R. Campbell, geologists in charge. 361 pages, 44 plates, 45 text figures. Contains 14 papers by 13 authors. These papers had previously been published separately and are noticed in the Thirty-ninth and Fortieth annual reports.

Bulletin 692-E. Sulphur Deposits and Beach Placers of Southwestern Alaska, papers by A. G. Maddren. 39 p. 2 pl., 6 text figures.

Contains two papers, one describing the sulphur deposits on Unalaska and Akun islands, in the Aleutian chain, and near Stepovak Bay, on the Alaska Peninsula and the other the beach placers on the west coast of Kodiak Island. The sulphur on Unalaska occurs in the crater of Makushin volcano and the deposits cover about 30 acres. Sulphur has been obtained to a depth of 16 feet. The average sulphur content of the surface material to a depth of 2 feet is about 60 per cent, and a rough estimate for the 5 acres of better ground in the deposit indicates a content of about 1,800 tons to the acre within that depth. Gold has been mined from the beach sands on the west coast of Kodiak Island for about 30 years, and the total production is variously estimated at $50,000 to $150,000.

Bulletin 710-A. A reconnaissance of the Pine Creek District, Idaho, by E. L. Jones, jr. 39 p., 1 pl.

The Pine Creek district, which lies west and south of the Coeur d'Alene region, had until recently been only slightly developed, but under the stimulus of high prices of metal discoveries have been made and several old prospects whose ores could formerly not be marketed profitably have become productive. This report sets forth the geology of the district and describes the mines and prospects. The ores contain zinc, lead and antimony. The total production of the district is not known, but ore to the value of several hundred thousand dollars was shipped in 1916.

Water-Supply Paper 425. Contributions to the Hydrology of the United States, 1917; N. C. Grover, chief hydraulic engineer. 161 pages, 14 plates. 7 text figures.

Contains five papers by four authors. Three of the papers were published in 1917; the other two were delayed by conditions due to the war until December, 1918.

Water-Supply Paper 429. Ground Water in the San Jacinto and Temecula Basins, Cal., by G. A. Waring. 113 p. 14 pl, 15 text figs.

Mineral Resources of the United States, 1916. Part II, Nonmetals; E. F. Burchard and G. F. Loughlin, geologists in charge. 1,120 p., 4 pl., 23 text figs.

Statistics of the production, importation, and exportation of nonmetallic mineral substances in the United States, including accounts of the chief features of mining progress, comparisons of past and present production and conditions, and the application of the products in the useful arts. Contains an insert showing production of coal in the United States, 1807-1916. Published first in advance chapters, each covering a single mineral product or group of allied products. Most of these chapters were issued in 1917, but a few were long delayed by the pressure of other work incident to the war. The essential facts, however, had been promptly made public in press bulletins.

Preliminary Report on the Mineral Resources of the United States in 1918. Introduction by E. S. Bastin; statistics assembled by Martha B. Clark. 106 p., 1 text fig.

A summary covering the whole of the mineral industry for the calendar year 1918. Issued under a new plan by which the figures are assembled and published in this chapter within six or seven months after the end of the year covered, rather than much later, after the advance chapters on the individual minerals have been published. The figures are subject to slight revision before incorporation in the final volume but can be regarded as essentially correct. The gain in promptness of publication is believed to offset the possible slight inaccuracy of some of the figures.

Geologic Folio 209. Newell (S. Dak.), by N. H. Darton. 7 p., 3 maps, 1 sheet of illustrations.

Part of Mineral Resources of the States, 1917, namely:

Petroleum, by J. D. Northrop. 224 p., 2 text figs., 1 insert. Part 11:31.

Parts of Mineral Resources of the United States, 1918, namely:

Prices of Coal and Coke, 1913-1918, by C. E. Lesher. 101 p., 1 pl., 50 text figs. Part 11:4.

Salt Bromine, and Calcium Chloride, by R. W. Stone. 19 p. Part 11:5.

Fuller's Earth, by Jefferson Middleton, 7 p. Part 11:6.

Water-Supply Paper 411. Surface Water Supply of the United States, 1915. Part XI, Pacific Slope Basins in California; N. C. Grover, chief hydraulic engineer; H. D. McGlashan and F. F. Henshaw, district engineers. 378 p., 8 pl.

Water-Supply Paper 414. Surface Water Supply of the United States, 1915, Part XII, North Pacific Drainage Basins: C, Lower Columbia River and Pacific Drainage Basins in Oregon; N. C. Grover, chief hydraulic engineer; F. F. Henshaw and G. L. Parker, district engineers, 228 p., 2 pl.

Water-Supply Paper 441. Surface Water Supply of the United States, 1916, Part XI, Pacific Slope Basins in California; N. C. Grover, chief hydraulic engineer; H. D. McGlashan and F. F. Henshaw, district engineers, 365 p., 2 pl.

Parts of Mineral Resources of the United States, 1917, namely:

Gold and Silver, by H. D. McCaskey and J. P. Dunlop. 54 p. 1 pl. 1 text fig. Part 1:21.

Mineral Waters, by A. J. Ellis. 40 p. Part 11:27.

Part of Mineral Resources of the United States, 1918, namely:

Cadmium by C. E. Siebenthal. 14 p. Part 1:1.

It is announced from Cologne that the British Chamber of Commerce has ready for sale to Germany goods valued at $50,000,000.

GOVERNMENT DECISIONS AFFECTING BUSINESS

CUSTOMS.

Drawback.

Synopsis of drawback decisions issued.

No. 43438.—Protests 815511, etc., of A. & H. Veith (New York).

Trimmings of Lame.—Trimmings of lame classified as articles composed in chief value of metal threads, yarns, or filaments at 60 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 358, tariff act of 1913, are claimed dutiable as manufactures in chief value of metal at 20 per cent under paragraph 167.

Opinion by Fischer. G. A. On the authority of United States v. Veit (8 Ct. Cust. Appls., 290; T. D. 37540) trimmings of lame were held dutiable under paragraph 167, as claimed.

No. 43439.—Protest 851695 of A. H. Ringk & Co. (New York).

Hemp Chenille—Braid.—Hemp chenille used in the manufacture of hat braids, classified as a manufacture of hemp at 35 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 284, tariff act of 1913, is claimed to be dutiable as manila hemp braid under paragraph 335.

Opinion by Weller, G. A. Upon stipulation of counsel that the merchandise is the same in all material respects as the hemp chenille passed upon in Abstract 43241 the classification under paragraph 284 was affirmed.

No. 43440.—Protest 932438 of Wm. A. Brown & Co. (Nw York).

Soya Beans—Bean Sauce.—It is claimed in this protest that a commodity invoiced as "bean sauce" is free of duty as soya beans under paragraph 606.

Opinion by Waite, G. A. From the report of the chemist that the merchandise is prepared soya beans it was held free of duty under paragraph 606. Brown v. United States (6 Ct. Cust. Appls., 415; T. D. 35977) and Abstract 43322 followed.

No. 43441.—Protests 790489, etc., of F. B. Vandegrift & Co. et al (Philadelphia).

Paprika.—Spanish paprika, classified as pepper, ground, at 1 cent per pound and 20 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 235, tariff act of 1913, is claimed dutiable at several lower rates.

Opinion by Waite, G. A. On the authority of Littlejohn v. United States (9 Ct. Cust. Appls.; T. D. 38045) Spanish paprika was held properly classified as ground pepper under paragraph 235.

No. 43442.—Protest 818865 of Mann Bros. Co. (Buffalo).

Dirt In Linseed.—It is claimed here that in an importation of linseed the screenings are dutiable separately at 10 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 385, tariff act of 1913.

Opinion by Hay, G. A. Upon stipulation of counsel to the effect that "1.402 per cent of the 19,370.53 bushels imported consisted of screening" the protest was sustained to this extent. Consolidated Elevator Co. v. United States (8 Ct. Cust. Appls., 267; T. D. 37536) followed.

No. 43443.—Protests 815644, etc., of Isaacs, Vought & Co. et al. (New York).

Gum Olibanum—Gum Karaya—Gum Ghatty.—These protests claim free entry under paragraph 477, tariff act of 1913, for certain gums.

Opinion by Hay, G. A. Upon stipulation of counsel gum olibanum, gum karaya, gum ghatti, and gum ghatty were held free of duty under paragraph 477. Abstracts 42314, 43118, and 43297 followed.

No. 43444.—Protest 930346 of F. W. Myers & Co. (Detroit).

Rubber Buffing Scrap—Waste.—Scrap rubber buffing, classified as waste not specially provided for at 10 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 384, tariff act of 1913, is claimed free of duty under paragraph 513 as scrap rubber fit only for remanufacture.

Opinion by Adamson, G. A. While the statute does not specifically mention the word "buffing," the merchandise was held to come squarely within the provisions of paragraph 513. United States v. Michelin Tire Co. (1 Ct. Cust. Appls, 518; T. D. 31544) noted.

No 43445.—Protest 932035 of J. F. McCulloch (Seattle).

Capacity of Bottles.—A beverage called "O. T.", imported in bottles, classified at 50 cents per gallon under paragraph 248, tariff act of 1913, is claimed dutiable under the same paragraph at 28 cents per gallon, the question raised being that of the capacity of the bottles.

Opinion by Adamson, G. A. The bottles in question are described on the invoice as containing 2 imperial gallons, which is more than 1½ pints, and the testimony offered was held insufficient to sustain the importer's claim that the bottles contained not more than 1½ pints.

No. 43446.—Protest 932542 of Armstrong Cork Co (New York).

Weight of Cork—Absorption of Sea Water.—It is claimed here that there was an exvessive amount of moisture in a consignment of cork due to the absorption of sea water.

Opinion by Adamson, G. A. The surveyor and weigher reported that the merchandise was discharged from the ship in good order and left on the wharf only partially covered with leaky tarpaulins, and that it rained on these bales on two or more occasions. The evidence produced by the importer was held insufficient to sustain the protest.

No. 43447.—Protest 932543 of S. Hyman (New York).

Weight of Hair—Absorption of Sea Water.—The question in this case is as to the weight of certain human hair, the importer claiming that the weight returned was excessive on account of the absorption of sea water.

Opinion by Adamson, G. A. It appears from the testimony that four cases when landed were wet. On the record presented it was held that the invoice weights of the four cases mentioned represent the correct amount of hair imported, and the protest was sustained to that extent.

No. 43448.—Protests 930186, etc., of American Gem & Pearl Co. (New York).

Jade Beads—Carved Jade.—Jade beads, graduated and strung loosely for facility in transportation only, and jade beads unstrung, classified at 35 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 333, and carved pieces of jade to be mounted on platinum and gold and used for jewelry, classified as manufactures of semiprecious stones at 45 per cent under paragraph 98, tariff act of 1913, are claimed dutiable as precious or semiprecious stones, cut but not set, suitable for use in the manufacture of jewelry, at 20 per cent under paragraph 357.

Opinion by Sullivan, G. A. On the authority of G. A. 8206 (T. D. 37807) and Abstract 42854 (36 Treas. Dec., 605) jade beads and bead ornaments were held dutiable as precious stones, cut but not set, under paragraph 357.

No. 43449.—Protests 735900, etc., of M. Goldberg's Sons (New York).

Shoe Buckles—Roses Montees.—Steel shoe buckles or slides, classified at 50 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 356, tariff act of 1913, are claimed dutiable as manufactures of metal at 20 per cent under paragraph 167, tariff act of 1913. So called "roses montees," classified as beads at 35 per cent under paragraph 333, are claimed dutiable as manufactures of paste at 30 per cent under paragraph 95.

Opinion by Sullivan, G. A. Steel shoe buckles or slides, not plated with gold or silver, ready in their imported condition to be sewed to ladies' shoes, were held dutiable at 20 per cent under paragraph 167. Abstract 38711 (29 Treas., Dec., 472) followed. Roses montees were held dutiable at 30 per cent under paragraph 95. Abstract 43121 followed.

No. 43450.—Protests 732601, etc., of P. K. Wilsen & Son (New York).

Jacquard Figured Upholstery Goods—Laces and Nettings.—Jacquard figured laces or nettings, classified at 60 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 358, tariff act of 1913, are claimed dutiable as Jacquard figured upholstery goods at 35 per cent under paragraph 258.

Opinion by Howell, G. A. Laces or nettings used chiefly for interior decorations of apartments were held dutiable as Jacquard figured upholstery goods under paragraph 258. G. A. 8119 (T. D. 37465), affirmed in United States v. Mills (8 Ct. Cust. Appls., 422; T. D. 37667); and G. A. 8187 (T. D. 37723) followed.

No. 43451.—Protest 848911 of Ely & Walker Dry Goods Co. (St. Louis).

Samples of Lace.—This protest relates to merchandise classified as laces or lace articles under paragraph 358, tariff act of 1913, and claimed to be free of duty as samples or dutiable at a lower rate under various paragraphs.

Opinion by Adamson, G. A. The articles were found to be sheets of paper with samples of lace and labels with notations pasted on the surface thereof. They were not bound in book form, but prepared and sold to the importer for use as samples to sell the laces which they represented. The evidence shows that the merchandise had a value, and the protest was overruled. G. A. 8076 (T. D. 37251) and Abstract 31637 (T. D. 33263) noted.

No. 43452.—Protests 799796, etc., of C. Person's Sons (Buffalo), and protests 807197, etc., of Thos. Massey & Co. et al. (Philadelphia).

Charges on Bottles.—It is claimed here that certain tops for nonrefillable bottles are not dutiable at the rate of 30 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 83, tariff act of 1913.

Opinions by Adamson, G. A. On the authority of Draz v. United States (8 Ct. Cust. Appls., 382; T. D. 37641) it was held that the wooden tops, outer foil, insert corks, and labels are not parts of the bottles, and consequently not dutiable therewith. Where the items in question are given separate values on the invoices the protests were sustained.

No. 43453.—Protest 932007 of M. J. Corbett & Co. (New York).

Shortage.—Allowance in this case is claimed for a shortage of one rug.

Opinion by Adamson, G. A. The appraiser discovered the shortage upon examination of the bale at the public stores and reported "Covering of bale in bad order. Probably robbed." The inspector says the package was in good order when landed and delivered. Therefore it was found that the robbery must have occurred after landing and the protest was overruled. Madeira v. United States (9 Ct. Cust. Appls.,—; T. D. 37990) cited.

Decisions of Interest to the Business World.

Article 1506 of regulations 45 is hereby amended to read as follows:

Art. 1506. Limited partnership as corporation.—On the other hand, limited partnerships of the type of partnerships with limited liability or partnership associations authorized by the statutes of Pennsylvania and of a few other States are only nominally partnerships. Such so-called limited partnerships, offering opportunity for limiting the liability of all the members, providing for the transferability of partnership shares, and capable of holding real estate and bringing suit in the common name are more truly corporations than partnerships and must make returns of income and pay the tax as corporations. The income received by the members out of the earnings of such limited partnerships will be treated in their personal returns in the same manner as distributions on the stock of corporations. In all doubtful cases limited partnerships will be treated as corporations unless they submit satisfactory proof that they are not in effect so organized. A Michigan partnership association is a corporation. Such a corporation may or may not be a personal service corporation. See sections 200 and 218 of the statute and articles 1523-1532.

Tea Conainers—Bamboo Baskets.

Appeal directed from decision of the Board of United States General Appraisers of September 11, 1919, Abstract 43334, involving the classification of certain tea containers consisting of bamboo baskets.

Treasury Department.

Sir: The department is in receipt of your letter of the 1st instant, inviting attention to the decision of the Board of United States General Appraisers of September 11, 1919, Abstract 43334, involving the classification of certain tea containers consisting of bamboo baskets.

It appears that the containers in question consist of round baskets of bamboo, into which are fitted round, tin boxes containing tea in quantities less than five pounds each. The baskets, it appears, were assessed with duty as unusual coverings under paragraph R of section 3 of the tariff act of October 3, 1913, and paragraph 175 of the said act at the rate of 25 per cent ad valorem, but the board sustained the protests which claimed the baskets to be free of duty under the proviso of paragraph 627 of the tariff.

GOVERNMENT DECISIONS AFFECTING BUSINESS

As it appears that the merchandise covered by this decision is similar to that which was before the Court of Customs Appeals in United States v. Brown (T. D. 37903), you are hereby requested to file, in the name of the Secretary of the Treasury, an application with the United States Court of Customs Appeals for a review of the said decision, in accordance with the provisions of subsection 29 of section 28 of the tariff act of August 5, 1909.

L. S. ROWE,
Assistant Secretary.

Assistant Attorney General, New York.

Immediate Transportation Ports.

I. T. entries may be accepted for merchandise shown on the invoice, bill of lading, or manifest to be destined to any place within the municipal or port limits of any designated port of delivery.—T. D. 36681 of September 21, 1916, and previous department instructions modified accordingly.

Treasury Department.

Sir: The department refers to your letters of September 25 and 27, relative to the practice of accepting immediate-transportation entries for the shipment of merchandise to places not designated as ports of delivery under the I. T. act and to places adjacent to and included within the limits of a port of delivery.

You state that, in conformity with the instructions contained in the department's letter of September 15, 1919, you refused to permit an I. T. entry to Philadelphia because the document presented with the entry showed the destination to be Camden, N. J.

In reply, you are advised that I. T. entries may be accepted for merchandise shown on the invoice, bill of lading, or manifest to be destined to any place within the municipal or port limits of any designated port of delivery, in which case the merchandise should be consigned to the collector of customs at the port of delivery. For instance, merchandise destined for Camden, N. J., may be forwarded under I. T. entry and the goods consigned to the collector of customs at Philadelphia, and, similarly, merchandise destined to Oakland, Cal., may be so forwarded and consigned to the collector of customs at San Francisco, Camden and Oakland being within the port limits of Philadelphia and San Francisco, respectively; and merchandise destined to Brooklyn, N. Y., or Chestnut Hills, Pa may be forwarded to such points, as they are within the municipal limits of New York and Philadelphia, respectively.

The practice should not, however, be extended so as to include shipments to points not within either the port limits or municipal limits of an I. T. port merely because of their proxmity to such ports.

T. D. 36681 of September 21, 1916, and previous instructions of the department are hereby modified accordingly.

L. S. ROWE,
Assistant Secretary.

Collector of Customs, New York.

Income Tax—Limited Partnership as a Corporation.

Treasury Department,
Office of Commissioner of Internal Revenue,
Washington, D. C.

To collectors of internal revenue and others concerned:

Article 1506 of regulations 45 is hereby amended to read as follows:

Art. 1506. Limited partnership as corporation.—On the other hand, limited partnerships of the type of partnerships with limited liability or partnership associations anthorized by the statutes of Pennsylvania and of few other States are only nominally partnerships. Such so-called limited partnerships, offering opportunity for limiting the liability of all the members, providing for the transferability of partnership shares, and capable of holding real estate and bringing suit in the common name are more truly corporations than partnerships and must make returns of income and pay the tax as corporations. The income received by the members out of the earnings of such limited partnerships will be treated in their personal returns in the same manner as distributions on the stock of corporations. In all doubtf cases limited partnerships will be treated as corporations unless they submit satisfactory proof that they are not in effect so organized. A Michigan partnership association is a corporation. Such a corporation may or may not be a personal service corporation. See sections 200 and 218 of the statute and articles 1523-1532.

DANIEL C. ROPER,
Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

Decisions of the Board of General Appraisers.

Board 1—McClelland, Sullivan, and Brown.
Board 2—Fischer, Howell, and Weller.
Board 3—Waite, Hay and Adamson.

No. 43456.—Protest 931900 of American Chicle Co. (Buffalo.)

Chicle.—Desiccated chicle classified at 20 cents per pound is claimed dutiable at 15 cents per pound under paragraph 36, tariff act of 1913.

Opinion by McClelland, G. A. The assessment of duty appearing to be in harmony with G. A. 7984 (T. D. 36788) and Abstract 41818, affirmed in Sheldon v. United States (8 Ct. Cust. Appls., 9; T. D. 37123) and American Chicle Co. v. United States (9 Ct. Cust Appls.,—; T. D. 37841), the protest was overruled.

No. 43457.—Protest 930947 of R. H. Macy & Co. (New York).

Imitation Jet Bead Necklaces and Chains.—Imitation jet bead necklaces and chains classified as jewelry at 60 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 356, tariff act of 1913, are claimed dutiable as articles in chief value of beads at 50 per cent under paragraph 333.

Opinion by Sullivan, G. A. On the appraiser's report that the articles in question are of the same character as those passed upon in Abstract 42360 and Bloomingdale v. United States (8 Ct. Cust. Appls., 314; T. D. 37596) they were held dutiable at 50 per cent under paragraph 333.

No. 43458.—Protest 850284 and 930711 of R. H. Macy & Co. (New York).

Imitation Jet Articles.—The question here is whether brooches, barrettes, and ornaments in chief value of paste, and necklaces and long chains of imitation jet beads and metal are dutiable as jewelry at 60 per cent under paragraph 356, tariff act of 1913, or at 30 per cent under paragraph 95, or at 35 per cent under paragraph 333.

Opinions by Sullivan, G. A. On the authority of Bloomingdale v. United States (8 Ct. Cust. Appls., 314; T. D. 37596) barrettes, brooches, and ornaments composed chiefly of paste were held dutiable at 30 per cent under paragraph 95. Necklaces and long chains of imitation jet beads and metal were held dutiable at 50 per cent under paragraph 333. American Bead Co. v. United States (7 Ct. Cust. Appeals., 18; T. D. 36259) followed.

No. 43459.—Protest 816392 of Saks & Co. (New York).

Imitation Jet Articles—Imitation Pearl Beads.—Necklaces, slides, and brooches of metal set with imitation jet, and imitation pearl beads, classified as jewelry at 60 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 356, tariff act of 1913, are claimed dutiable as manufactures in chief value of glass or paste at 30 per cent under paragraph 95, and as heads strung loosely on thread for facility in transportation only at 35 per cent under paragraph 333.

Opinion by Sullivan, G. A. Imitation jet articles were held dutiable at 30 per cent under paragraph 95. Bloomingdale v. United States (8 Ct. Cust. Appls., 314; T. D. 37596) followed. Imitation pearl beads strung loosely on thread for facility in transportation only were held dutiable at 35 per cent under paragraph 333. Lorsch v. United States (8 Ct. Cust. Appls., 246; T. D. 37521) followed.

No. 43460.—Protest 804326 of New York Merchandise Co. (New York).

Bead Necklaces—Sufficiency of Protest.—Necklaces or neck chains composed in chief value of beads, classified as jewelry at 60 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 356, tariff act of 1913, are claimed dutiable at "35 per cent, or at 0 per cent under paragraph 333."

Opinion by Sullivan, G. A. It was found that the protest is a mimeograph copy and that the figure just before the "0 per cent" at the commencement of the line did not appear on the paper. As there are but two rates in paragraph 333 and the figures "35 per cent" are clearly printed in the protest, it was held that the protestant should be granted the benefit of the doubt and the protest was held sufficient to claim 50 per cent under paragraph 333. It was therefore sustained on the authority of G. A. 8241 (T. D. 37954).

No. 43461.—Protest 785640 of R. H. Macy & Co. (New York).

Imitation Jet Articles—Bead Necklaces.—Necklaces, brooches, and like articles, composed of metal set with paste glass in imitation of jet, and necklaces or neck chains in chief value of beads, classified as jewelry at 60 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 356, tariff act of 1913, are claimed dutiable at 50 per cent under paragraph 333 and at 30 per cent under paragraph 95.

Opinion by Sullivan, G. A. On the authority of Bloomingdale v. United States (8 Ct. Cust. Appls., 314; T. D. 37596) and American Bead Co. v. United States (7 Ct. Cust. Appls., 18; T. D. 36259) imitation jet articles were held dutiable at 30 per cent under paragraph 95 and necklaces and neck chains in chief value of beads at 50 per cent under paragraph 333.

No. 43462.—Protest 800863 of F. Wm. Gertzen Co. and protest 793397 of M. Gugenheim (New York).

Swivels for Chains—Spring Rings.—Swivels for chains and spring rings, classified as parts of jewelry at 60 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 356, tariff act of 1913, are claimed dutiable at only 50 per cent under the same paragraph.

Opinions by Sullivan, G. A. On the authority of Mamluck v. United States (6 Ct. Cust. Appls., 556; T. D. 36198) swivels and spring rings were held dutiable at 50 per cent under paragraph 356.

No. 43463.—Protest 851480 of L. Vitelli & Son (Inc.) (New York).

Coral Beads.—Coral beads temporarily strung, used in the manufacture of necklaces, classified as beaded articles at 50 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 333, tariff act of 1913, are claimed dutiable as coral cut but not set, suitable for use in the manufacture of jewelry, at 20 per cent under paragraph 357.

Opinion by Sullivan, G. A. On the authority of G. A. 8206 (T. D. 37807), affirmed in United States v. Bartiromo (9 Ct. Cust. Appls.,—; T. D. 38003), the coral beads in question were held dutiable under paragraph 357.

No. 43464.—Protest 930717 of K. Kawaguchi (New York).

Jade Beads Temporarily Strung.—Jade beads temporarily strung for facility in transportation only, classified at 50 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 333, tariff act of 1913, are claimed dutiable at 35 per cent under the same paragraph.

Ouinion by Sullivan, G. A. The appraiser reports that the jade beads in question are of the same character as the merchandise passed upon in Lorsch v. United States (8 Ct. Cust. Appls., 246; T. D. 37521). They were therefore held dutiable at 35 per cent under paragraph 333.

No. 43465.—Protest 932489 of Meyer & Co. (New York).

Weight of Balsam Copaiba.—It is claimed here that the duty was not taken on the proper amount of balsam copaiba, inasmuch as no allowance was made for the weight of the tin containers.

Opinion by Hay, G. A. United States v. Suzarte (8 Ct. Cust. Appls., 99; T. D. 37219) followed as to the weight of balsam copaiba. Protest sustained.

No. 43466.—Protest 932167 of F. H. Cone & Co. (New York).

Additional Duty on Abandoned Merchandise.—This protest is against the assessment of additional duty upon an importation of goatskins. Regular duty was not assessed for the reason that the merchandise was abandoned to the Government. The appraiser returned the invoice value correct, but opposite the word "commission" on the invoice he placed in red ink the letter "D."

Opinion by Hay, G. A. It was held that if it is the intention and purpose of the appraise in advance the value of the merchandise he must do it in a way that can not be misunderstood. It is not a part of his duties to determine what is or what is not dutiable, but only to place the market value upon imported merchandise. It does not follow because the appraiser marks a "D" opposite a commission charge on an incoice that he has

GOVERNMENT DECISIONS AFFECTING BUSINESS

advanced the market value. The protest was sustained.

No. 43467.—Protest 931985 of Mercantile Bank of the Americas (Inc.) (New York).

Personal Effects.—Free entry under paragraph 642, tariff act of 1913, is claimed for certain personal effects.

Opinion by Hay, G. A. The collector stated that duty was assessed because of insufficient evidence of the identity of the merchandise and forwarded certain papers which he stated would have convinced him and led him to relinquish the entry if he had had them before the protest was forwarded to the board. The protest was sustained.

No. 43468.—Protest 931421 of G. W. Sheldon & Co. (New York).

Entered Value—Additional Duty.—This protest is against the payment of 5 per cent additional duty under the provisions of paragraph I of section 3, tariff act of 1913.

Opinion by Hay, G. A. It was found that the appraiser added two items of commission of 5 per cent to the incoice value to make market value. This sum equaled 3 per cent of the appraised value of the merchandise and it was held that on this amount the additional duty should have been computed.

No. 43469.—Protests 931188, etc., of C. D. Soule (Seattle).

Fire Brick.—Merchandise classified as an earthy or mineral substance under the provisions of paragraph 81, tariff act of 1913, is claimed dutiable as fire brick under paragraph 71.

Opinion by Hay, G. A. It was found that the commodity in question is made from the same clay which fire brick is made and that it is to be used in connection with furnaces, either in the lining of the furnace or other places of contact with heat. On the authority of Abstracts 29550 (T. D. 32767) and 37978 it was held dutiable as fire brick under paragraph 71.

No. 43470.—Protest 930852 of Western Importing Co. (Minneapolis).

Reliquidation More Than One Year After Entry.—This protest is against the action of the collector in reliquidating an entry more than one year after the original liquidation.

Opinion by Hay, G. A. It was found to be manifest from the record that the reliquidation was more than a year after entry and it does not appear that there was fraud or a protest pending. Protest sustained.

No. 43471.—Protest 932552 of Panama Railroad Co. (New York).

Clerical Error.—It is claimed in this case that there was a manifest clerical error in entering certain Irish linen tablecloths from Panama.

Opinion by Hay, G. A. From an examination of the papers it was found that the entry was made at the invoice value and the appraiser returned the entered value as correct. Protest overruled.

No. 43472.—Protest 932036 of R. H. Macy & Co. (New York).

Scalloped Articles—Upholstery Goods.—Merchandise classified as scalloped articles under paragraph 358, tariff act of 1913, is claimed dutiable as Jacquard figured upholstery goods at 35 per cent under paragraph 258.

Opinion by Weller, G. A. On the authority of United States v. Snow's United States Sample Express Co. (8 Ct. Cust. Appls., 351; T. D 37611) the merchandise in question was held dutiable as Jacquard figured upholstery goods under paragraph 258.

Microscope Cover Glasses—Manufacturers of Glass.

Small pieces of extremely thin glass—some round and seven-eighths of an inch in diameter, others rectangular and 1¼ inches by seven-eighths of an inch in diameter—known as microscope cover glasses, used in their imported condition to inclose specimens to be examined under a microscope, nothing further being done to them, and usually kept in various sizes as part of the equipment of a chemist's laboratory—have been removed from their original condition as window or cylinder glass and converted into a manufactured article. They are dutiable as manufactures of glass under paragraph 95, rather than as unpolished, cylinder, crown, and common window glass, not exceeding 150 square inches, under paragraph 85, or as polished cylinder, crown, or common window glass, at 4 per cent ad valorem in addition under paragraph 90.—American Thermo-Ware Co. v. United States (6 Ct. Cust. Appls., 218; T. D. 35465); United States v. Bache & Co. (7 Id., 445; T. D. 37011) cited and followed.

In the matter of protest 852147, etc., of Arthur H. Thomas Co. against the assessment of duty by the collector of customs at the port of Philadelphia.

[Affirmed.]

Comstock & Washburn (J. Stuart Tompkins of counsel for the importer.

Bert Hanson, Assistant Attorney General (Samuel Isenschmid, special attorney), for the United States.

Before Board 1 (McClelland, Sullivan, and Brown, General Appraisers).

Sullivan, General Appraiser: As shown by the official samples (Exhibits 1 and 2), the merchandise in question consists of small pieces of extremely thin glass. Some of the samples are round, others rectangular. The round pieces are seven-eights of an inch in diameter, and the rectangular are one and a quarter inches by seven-eighths of an inch in dimensions.

This merchandise was classified as manufacturers of glass and duty was levied thereon as such at 30 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 95 of the tariff act of 1913.

Protests 930760, 9311596-7, and 931596 claim it is dutiable at seven-eighths of a cent per pound as provided for under paragraph 85 of the act as not exceeding 150 square inches or at seven-eighths of a cent per pound under paragraph 85, plus 4 per cent, under paragraph 90.

Protests 852147, 852148, 926477, 930748-9, and 931599 do not claim under paragraph 90. They merely make the claim under paragraph 85.

It would seem beyond doubt this merchandise is the manufactures of glass within the provisions of paragraph 95.

Mr. J. H. Goodwin, Government examiner at the port of Philadelphia, testifying on behalf of the protestants, stated in answer to the question "What kind of glass is this?"—

A. They are generally invoiced as crown glass, either crown or common window glass made very thin. * * * To the best of my knowledge it is all unpolished.

He testified that all of these pieces of glass did not exceed 150 square inches in size. On cross-examination he testified:

From inquiry I have made, and from my predecessor who returned glass before me, I have learned it is either common window glass or cylinder glass. * * * Not crown glass according to the advice I have received.

He testified that these articles are—

* * * Microscopic cover glasses, for inclosing specimens either between two of them with a transparent base, or there is one of them placed over a groove in a microscopic slide to inclose a specimen to be examined under the microscope. * * * They are known as cover glasses. * * * Of my own knowledge, from having been in the laboratory at the office here I have seen them used in the condition in which they are; they have nothing added to them outside of a specimen placed on them or between two of them.

Mr. Anthony Jordan, another examiner of merchandise at the port of Philadelphia, testified that he passed on these articles for about 10 years, during the tariff acts of 1909 and 1913; that they were classified by him under the tariff act of 1909 at 1⅜ cents per pound, under the paragraph corresponding to paragraph 85 of the tariff act of 1913, providing for unpolished cylinder, crown, and common window glass not exceeding 150 square inches.

The Government then called Mr. M. J. Donahue, examiner at the port of Philadelphia, who passed upon the merchandise covered by this case, and produced a sample received from the importer, representing the condition in which the importer markets this merchandise in this country. It was received in evidence as an illustrative exhibit of how it is ultimately placed on the market and of the merchandise under controversy. It consists of pieces of glass of the same kind as Exhibits 1 and 2, but in squares seven-eighths of an inch in size. They are contained in a small, round wooden box about 1¾ inches in diameter by 1⅞ inches high, and are marked "Exhibit 3," etc.

Mr. Lewis B. McSorley, chemist in charge of the United States laboratory at the port of Philadelphia, testified that Exhibits 1, 2, and 3 looked like cover glasses used with microscope. He stated:

In examining objects under a microscope we place the object to be examined on a rectangular piece of glass, probably 3 inches long by three-quarters of an inch wide, and usually moisten it then with glycerine or some other suitable substance and place this cover glass on it; that is to hold the object to be examined in position, and then we focus the microscope on it, placing the top of the microscope on it, and examine the object.

He testified that the articles are called cover glass and are used in the condition of Exhibits 1 and 2; that nothing further needs to be done to them. He stated he used them on a rectangular piece of glass, and produced a piece of glass thicker than the cover glasses, and considerably larger, being 3 inches by 1 inch in dimensions. This was received in evidence and marked "illustrative Exhibit No. 4." He testified that a piece of glass like Exhibit 4 was used as a base; the object to be examined is placed on the base glass, and held in position by a drop of glycerin. His testimony then continues:

The glycerin acts as cement, and the cover glass is put over it. Now, that is ready to be put under the microscope and the cover glass won't move from side to side. * * * Now, of course, you might substitute another cover glass as the underneath glass but it is not as convenient to do that * * *.

He testified that the base glasses were of various sizes and dimensions, and that the cover glass also varied in size. He testified that quite a large assortment of sizes of cover glasses were used, and that in the condition in which he found them here they are articles which are usually kept as part of the equipment of a chemist's laboratory, in various sizes; he does not know of any other use to which these articles are put; that he has never heard of them being used as telephone disks or for telephone purposes.

It seems to us that this merchandise has been removed from its original condition as window or cylinder glass, of which material the testimony shows it is composed, and converted into a manufactured article, to wit, cover glass. It is therefore entitled to be classified as manufactures of glass. American Thermo-Ware Co. v. United States (6 Ct. Cust. Appls., 218; T. D. 35465; United States v. Bache & Co. (7 Id., 445; T. D. 37011).

The protests are overruled and the decision of the collector affirmed in each case.

Animal Oil or Grease.

Animal oil or grease rendered from the scrapings of the flesh side of beef hides and commonly used in soap making, held free of duty under paragraph 498 of the tariff act of 1913.—Dwight v. Merritt (140 U. S., 213); G. A. 7698 (T. D. 35221); G. A. 7812 (T. D. 35894); Abstract 38965; Powers v. Barney (5 Blatch., 202); United States v. Merck (91 Fed., 639, affirmed in 97 Fed., 989); G. A. 4626 (T. D. 21902); G. A. 5187 (T. D. 23908); G. A. 7241 (T. D. 31726); G. A. 8214 (T. D. 37838) cited in support, and Jackson v. United States (2 Ct. Cust. Appls., 75; T. D. 31629) discussed and distinguished.

In the matter of protests 930779, etc., of Booth & Co. against the assessment of duty by the collector of customs at the port of New York.

(Reversed.)

Hatch & Clute (Vincent Donihee of counsel) for the importers.

Bert Hanson, Assistant Attorney General (Charles D. Lawrence, special attorney), for the United States.

Before Board 1 (McClelland, Sullivan, and Brown, General Appraisers).

McClelland, General Appraiser: The merchandise about the classification of which this issue has arisen is invoiced as oleine oil. It was returned by the appraiser as animal oil and assessed with duty accordingly under the last clause of paragraph 44 of the tariff act of 1913. Being dissatisfied with that assessment the importers protested, claiming that the merchandise should have been allowed free entry under paragraph 498 of said act. Counsel for protestants implies that the collector was influenced in his decision against the importers by the invoice description of the merchandise. It is noted that, on one of the pro forma invoices used on entry,

GOVERNMENT DECISIONS AFFECTING BUSINESS

under the description there is the following notation in parenthesis: "Animal oil n. s. p. f., par. 44." This notation would indicate that at the time of entry it was the hope of the importers to have the merchandise classified as animal oil at the rate of duty imposed by the collector. The appraiser in his special report on the protest states:

The merchandise in question consists of tallow oil which is chiefly used in admixture with mineral oils, as lubricating. It was returned for duty as an animal oil n. s. p. f., par. 44, act of 1913.

Of course it can not be determined from the record whether the collector was influenced by either the invoice description or the appraiser's report, and we do not think the question is at all important since the dutiable character of merchandise must in the last analysis be determined from an examination of it rather than from its description in the invoice. Dwight v. Merritt (140 U. S., 213).

Considerable time was taken up on the trial by counsel for the Government in an effort to prove that the merchandise was animal oil rather than animal grease. This question we also think is of no consequence, as is readily observed from a reading of the pertinent part of paragraph 44 as follows:

* * * All other animal oils, rendered oils and greases, and all combinations of the same, not specially provided for in this section, 15 per centum ad valorem.

The witnesses were all in agreement that the merchandise was of beef origin, and that it was rendered from the scrapings of the flesh side of beef hides was also either agreed to or established beyond doubt. What, then, does it matter for the purposes of the issue whether we call it animal oil or animal grease? That is, however, more or less of conflict in the testimony as to whether it is such an oil or grease as is commonly used for soap making, but by a clear preponderance of the weight of it we think the fact that similar grease has been, and was at the time of the passage of the act of 1913 actually being commonly used in soap making is established. It becomes therefore simply a question of whether the provision in paragraph 44, above quoted, is more specific than that in paragraph 498 for—

Grease, fats, vegetable tallow, and oils (excepting fish oils), not chemically compounded, such as are commonly used in soap making or in wire drawing, or for stuffing or dressing leather, not specially provided for in this section.

The provision in the tariff acts of 1897 (par. 568) and 1909 (par. 580) for the free entry of greases and oils commonly used for soap making, etc., contained the words, "and which are fit only for such uses," but these words of limitation were omitted, as will be observed, from the act of 1913. In G. A. 7698 (T. D. 35221), expressing our view as to the intent of Congress in omitting these words from the existing law, we said:

In omitting from the revised paragraph the words "and which are fit only for such uses," it must be inferred that Congress designed a more liberal use of greases and oils for the purposes named in paragraph 498 than was possible under the former law.

See also G. A. 7812 (T. D. 35894) and Abstract 38965.

To sustain the contention of the Government would be in direct opposition to what we thus held the intent of Congress to be in framing paragraph 498, supra, and not only would that be true but such action would nullify the provisions of that paragraph as to all oils and greases of animal origin which are commonly used for any of the purposes therein named. Such action we are convinced would be contrary to the congressional purpose. In the absence of either one of these two pertinent paragraphs this merchandise would undoubtedly be classifiable under the other. In other words, the language of each of the paragraphs is broad enough to include this animal grease or oil, whichever it may in fact be, the later expression being the broader of the two, inasmuch, whatever their origin, excepting fish oils. But, even if we assume that each of the two provisions is equally specific as to this merchandise, we then find that one provides for a rate of duty thereon while the other provides for its free entry. Under such circumstances there is a well-settled rule of long standing that, even if there be doubt as to which provision is the more specific, the doubt must be resolved in favor of the importers and free entry allowed. Powers v. Barney (5 Blatch., 202); United States v. Merck (91 Fed., 639, affirmed in 97 Fed., 989); G. A. 4626 (T. D. 21902); G. A. 5187 (T. D., 23908); G. A. 7241 (T. D. 31726); and G. A. 8214 (T. D. 37838). The only case we find where the contrary view was held is Jackson v. United States (2 Ct. Cust. Appls., 75; T. D. 31629), where Judge De Vries, writing for the court, said:

Moreover, as between the two paragraphs one provides a duty and the other does not, and we are confronted with a mandatory provision of Congress in section 7 that where merchandise falls equally within two paragraphs, the one imposing the higher rate of duty is applicable. For these reasons we are of the opinion that the merchandise is directly dutiable under paragraph 111 as a species of marble, and the decision of the Board of General Appraisers should be accordingly affirmed.

In our decision, which the court reviewed and affirmed, in this Jackson case we did not discuss the provision in section 7 (act of 1897) for the reason that the issue was there, as here, whether the merchandise was classifiable for duty under one paragraph or free under another. The provision in section 7 referred to by the court reads:

If two or more rates of duty shall be applicable to any imported article, it shall pay duty at the highest of such rates.

Paragraph 386 of the existing tariff act contains precisely the same provision and we are still of the opinion that it has no application to merchandise such as is here involved, inasmuch as there is no pretense of claim that two or more rates of duty are applicable to this merchandise. The question here, as in the Jackson case, is simply between one paragraph providing for a rate of duty and another providing for free duty.

It is our view that this merchandise falls within paragraph 498 and the protests are therefore sustained.

Decisions of the collector reversed.

Reliquidation More Than a Year After Date of Entry.

Duty of Naval Officer In Liquidation of Entries.

The duties of the naval officer, imperative in their nature, are clearly prescribed. If he fails to concur in estimating duties to be assessed, an importer might object at the proper time to paying them, and, if insisted upon, might file and sustain a protest on that ground. But under the law the action of the collector of customs in liquidation is final and conclusive and would not be rendered invalid by failure of the naval officer to concur.

Date of Collector's Calculation of Duties Not Date of Liquidation.

Making a calculation and submitting it to the naval officer, without stamping the entry as liquidated and without posting a notice thereof, is not the final action by the collector.

Liquidation More Than 12 Months After Entry.

The final reliquidation in this case, more than 12 months after entry, could not affect merchandise delivered prior to such final liquidation, but was valid as to all merchandise remaining undelivered at that time.

In the matter of protest 931115 of Renkin & Yates-Smith against the assessment of duty by the collector of customs at the port of New York.

(Reversed in part.)

Strauss & Hedges (John F. Strauss of counsel) for the importers.

Bert Hanson, Assistant Attorney General (John J. Mulvaney, special attorney), for the United States.

Before Board 3 (Waite, Hay, and Adamson, General Appraisers)

Adamson, General Appraiser: The merchandise involved in this case was brandy in bottles. The entire merchandise was declared on entry to have a total foreign market value of 182,042 francs, the brandy being entered at a separate rate. The deposit value of the bottles was estimated at 5 per cent of the total value of the contents and bottles, this appearing to be only a temporary arrangement for entering the merchandise and having it deposited in the warehouse, whence it was subsequently withdrawn in partial lots at different periods. The appraiser, however, considered the value fixed on the merchandise as an entirety in the entry and advanced the market value of the entire consignment 23 per cent, returning the separate value of the bottles at 4.20 francs per dozen included in the entire valuation. No appeal was lodged for reappraisement, and the collector liquidated the entry on April 29, 1918, and no protest was filed to that liquidation. Inasmuch as the contents of the bottles bore a specific rate of duty, the 23 per cent advance was disregarded as to the contents and overlooked as to the bottles.

Subsequently, and within a year from the date of entry, the collector discovered the inadvertent omission and recalculated the matter with a view to imposing the penalty and collecting the 23 per cent advance. He made his calculation, made a written entry on the reliquidation, and submitted it to the naval officer within 12 months from the date of entry, but he did not stamp it as reliquidated of that date, nor post any notice, as customary and required. The naval officer did not act on the matter until more than 12 months had elapsed from the date of entry, but when he did act, the collector of customs stamped the date of liquidation on the entry—September 17, 1918—and posted the notice, and within five days after that date accepted the protest and referred it to this board with the statement that it was filed in time.

The importers contend for two propositions: First, in entering the merchandise there was no separate valuation placed on the bottles, and that, as no value was attached to them in the entry, there could be no advancement and no penalty; and, secondly, that the reliquidation was illegal and invalid because not made within 12 months after the entry.

It appears that a portion of the merchandise was withdrawn from the warehouse within 12 months prior to the 17th of September, 1918, the date of the final liquidation. Counsel for the United States strenuously insists that the bar of 12 months does not apply to that portion of the merchandise which was delivered or withdrawn within 12 months prior to the date of liquidation, and the importer does not appear seriously to contest that claim.

As to the first contention of the importers, we think the rule is applicable that "that is certain which can be made certain." The entire consignment was valued on entry. The value of the contents was ascertainable by the appraiser and the separate value of the bottles was also ascertainable by the appraiser. He separated the two items and affixed a value to each, and there was no appeal from his appraisement. The contention that because no value was separately declared there can be no advancement and penalty, would lead importers into dangerous ground, for if goods are imported without the production of an invoice and entry and valuation affixed, there is a more severe penalty provided in another part of the law.

The appraiser having reported an advance of 23 per cent and placed a definite valuation on the bottles, not appealed from, and the collector having recognized that separation of values in his assessment of duties, although not imposing a penalty, and that liquidation not being protested, that contention fails. At any rate, the board is unable to agree with the importer as to that proposition.

The other proposition involves several questions. First, is the timely concurrence, or any concurrence, of the naval officer indispensable to the legality of liquidation? The existing law provides that the final action of the collector shall be final and conclusive, and imposes on him the sole duty of taking final action. The duties imposed on the naval officer are very clear and important, and the law prohibits the collection of duties until the naval officer has concurred. Much of the language prescribing the duties of the naval officer is clearly directory, some of it imperatively mandatory (sec. 2626, R. S.), but, can his failure to perform those duties be permitted to block the machinery necessary to collect the revenue due the Government? Will the absence of his concurrence render void the final liquidation by the collector of

GOVERNMENT DECISIONS AFFECTING BUSINESS

customs? Probably an inporter could refuse to pay duties and protest, if done at the proper time, on the ground that the naval officer had not concurred, but we don't believe that any failure on the part of the nvaal officer to do his duty would invalidate the action of the collector of customs if he regularly went forward and performed his duty, finally liquidating the entry and publishing the notice as required. Therefore, when on April 29, 1918, the collector recalculated the matter, assessed the 23 per cent additional, wrote on the papers, "Reliquidated," and submitted them to the naval officer, if he had stamped on the papers that day the final liquidation and posted the notice required his action would probably have been conclusive and final, legal and binding in every respect, and not impaired at all in its legality if the naval officer never concurred, nor strengthened at all by the subsequent concurrence by that officer, although the naval officer would have cleared his record by the performance of his duty in doing so. But if possible to do so on this record, it would be entirely unjust to the importer to hold that that may be the final liquidation because the importer had no notice and could not protest, and he would now have no protest before the board. It appears clear to us from the authorities that the final action of the collector of customs on the 17th of September, 1918, was the final liquidation in the case. He stamped it so, and he recited it so, and recognized it in returning the protest to this board. Merritt v. Cameron (137 U. S., 542); Baldwin Bros.' case, G. A. 4833 (T. D. 22698).

Then there is but one other question to determine—Was the reliquidation at that time legal? We are unable to find that the date of withdrawal or delivery from the warehouse has any bearing on the question, as to the packages withdrawn or delivered prior to the date of reliquidation, September 17, 1918. The statute is plain and unambiguous, "within twelve months from the date of entry." The meaning of that entry, if it needs any explanation, has been clearly explained by judicial authority. United States v. Vandegrift & Co. (175 Fed., 77). The entry is the time and place and the fact that the document required by law was presented to the proper officer showing all the facts in connection with the country of shipment, date of shipment, value of the goods, etc.

The action of the collector in this case was clearly away and beyond twelve months after the date that the entry was made and illegal as to all the merchandise which had been withdrawn and delivered prior to that action. The statute of limitations invoked by the importer refers to goods, wares, and merchandise not only on which the duties have been liquidated and paid but prescribes "such goods, wares, and merchandise shall have been delivered," etc. (sec. 21, act of July 22, 1874). So that the statute of limitations does not apply to merchandise which had not been delivered but remained in the warehouse in the custody of the Government, although the duties had been liquidated and paid.

The protest is sustained as to all the merchandise which had been withdrawn and delivered prior to reliquidation, September 17, 1918, and overruled as to all the merchandise remaining in the warehouse and withdrawn and delivered subsequent to such reliquidation.

Stamp Taxes.

Article 58 of regulations 55 is hereby amended to read as follows:

Art. 58. Coupons and interest notes.—(a) Coupons attached to bonds, debentures, or certificates of indebtedness issued by any individual, partnership, or corporation, or to instruments, however termed, issued by a corporation and known generally as corporate securities (all of which are subject to tax as bonds of indebtedness under Schedule A1), are not subject to tax if they impose no obligation not imposed by the principal instrument.

(b) Interest coupons attached to promissory notes taxable under Schedule A6, as distinguished from the securities enumerated in paragraph (a) if they are themselves promissory notes, separable from the principal obligation and negotiable independently of it, are subject to tax even though they impose no obligation not imposed by the principal instrument.

Excise Taxes.

Method of collecting tax—Article 20 of regulations 51 relating to excise taxes on toilet and medicinal articles amended.

Article 20 of regulations 51 is hereby amended to read as follows:

Art. 20. Collection of tax.—(a) Except as provided in paragraph (b), the tax shall be collected by the affixing by the vendor of the requisite stamps to the article sold, the vendor being reimbursed by the purchaser for the cost of the stamp, in which case no return by the dealer of the taxes collected is required.

(b) Where by reason of the form in which an article subject to the tax is sold or for other satisfactory reason the Commissioner of Internal Revenue shall, upon application, deem it expedient, the tax may be collected by the payment of the same to the vendor by the purchaser at the time of the sale, the taxes so collected being returned and paid to the United States by such vendor in the manner provided in section 502.

Insurance Issued Abroad.

Article 6 of regulations 58 is hereby amended to read as follows:

Any policy or other instrument whereby insurance is made or renewed upon property within the United States, issued by any foreign corporation or partnership or any individual not a resident of the United States, if not signed or countersigned by an officer or agent of the insurer in the State, Territory, or district of the United States within which such insurer is authorized to do business, is liable to the stamp tax imposed by subdivision 15 of Schedule A of Title XI. (See art. 2.) It should be noted that the stamp tax applies only to policies of insurance upon property within the United States issued to or for or in the name of a domestic corporation or partnership or an individual resident of the United States by any foreign corporation or partnership or any individual not a resident of the United States, and that any policy in the nature of life or other non-property insurance is taxable under the provisions of section 503 of the act.

Excise Taxes.

Porcelain articles which are duplicated by the manufacturer in commercial quantity wholly or chiefly by the ordinary mechanical processes of manufacture are not subject to tax under Section 902 of the Revenue Act of 1918 as "art porcelains."

Article 14 of Regulations 48, which reads as follows:

"Art. 14. Articles taxed: Art porcelains. The term 'art procelains' means that class of articles covered by sculpture and statuary as defined in articles 11 and 13 by whatever process made when such articles are made wholly or in chief value (a) of any ceramic production of translucent ware, of hard or soft paste, whether vitrified or semi-vitrified, by whatever name known; or (b) of that which is commonly or commercially known as porcelain, in either case, whether or not decorated, colored, or ornamented, whether modern or antique, and whether originals, replicas, copies, or reproductions, which are of such a character that the use to which under general custom or ordinary usage they should be put (irrespective of the use to which the purchaser intends to put them) is entirely or principally an ornamental or decorative one as distinguished from a useful or utilitarian one. The term 'art porcelains' shall not be understood to include (a) such articles as are in the nature of material, work, or labor furnished in connection with the erection or construction of a building and which form an integral part thereof, or (b) tableware or other articles designed for a primarily useful purpose," is hereby amended to read as follows:

"Art. 14. Articles taxed: Art procelains. The term 'art procelains' means that class of articles, such as statues, statuettes, figures, figurines, groups, busts, haut or bas reliefs, plaques, pedestals, vases, flower bowls or holders, jardinieres, brackets, fountains, sundials, cabinet pieces or curios, and the numerous articles included within the term bric-a-brac by whatever process made (except as provided in the following paragraph) when such articles are made wholly or in chief value (a) of any ceramic production of translucent ware, of hard or soft paste, whether vitrified or semivitrified, by whatever name known; or (b) of that which is commonly or commercially known as procelain, in either case, whether or not decorated, colored, or ornamented, whether modern or antique, and whether originals, replicas, copies, or reproductions, which are of such a character that the use to which under general custom or ordinary usage they should be put (irrespective of the use to which the purchaser intends to put them) is entirely or pricipally an ornamental or decorative one as distinguished from a useful or utilitarian one.

"The term 'art procelains' shall not be understood to include (a) such articles as are in the nature of material, work, or labor furnished in connection with the erection or construction of a building and which form an integral part thereof, (b) tableware or other articles designed for a primarily useful purpose, or (c) such articles as are duplicated by the manufacturer in commercial quantity wholly or chiefly by the ordinary mechanical processes of manufacture. Articles shall not be deemed to be duplicated in commercial quantity if they are ordinarily sold by the manufacturer in quantities of less than a dozen."

Excise Taxes.

A purchaser of a lamp and shade is entitled to an exemption of $25 from the amount paid (1) for the lamp and (2) for the shade, in computing the tax under paragraph (6) subdivision (a) of section 904.

Article 18 of Regulations 54, which reads as follows:

Art. 18. For the purpose of the tax, portable lighting fixtures and portable lamps shall be deemed to include all lighting devices adapted for interior illumination and not designed to be affixed permanently in one location and all articles commonly or commercially known as such, irrespective of the principle of illumination used. A portable lamp and shade sold jointly will be regarded as a single item, for taxing purposes, but a shade pertaining to a portable lamp or lighting fixture, if sold separately, will be taxable, is hereby amended to read as follows:

Art 18. For the purpose of the tax, portable lighting fixtures and portable lamps shall be deemed to include all lighting devices adapted for interior illumination and not designed to be affixed permanently in one location and all articles commonly or commercially known as such, irrespective of the principle of illumination used. A portable lamp and shade, even though sold at the same time, shall not be regarded as a single item, but as separate items, and in computing the tax the purchaser shall be entitled to a separate $25 exemption as to each item. For example, if the selling price of a lamp is $50 and a shade $30, even though the two articles are sold to one purchaser, the tax on the sale of the lamp will be $2.50 and on the sale of the shade, 50 cents.

Income Tax—Decision of Court.

United States v. Benowitz (District Court of N. Y., Oct. 20, 1919).

Income tax returns—Authority to administer an oath—A commissioner of deeds is authorized by Section 406, Regulations 45, Treasury Department, to administer an oath to an income tax return and where such oath is false an indictment for perjury will lie under Section 125 of the Criminal Code of the United States.

To Collectors of Internal Revenue and Others Concerned:

The appended decision of the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York in the case of the United States of America v. Hyman Benowitz, is published not as a ruling of the Treasury Department, but for the information of internal-revenue officers and others concerned.

DANIEL C. ROPER,
Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

GOVERNMENT DECISIONS AFFECTING BUSINESS

In the United States District Court For the Southern District of New York.

The United States of America v. Hyman Benowitz.

(On demurrer to an indictment for perjury under Section 125 of the Criminal Code. The indictment charged that the defendant had committed perjury by falsely swearing to an income tax return before a commissioner of deeds of the city of New York.)

Hand, J. D.: It must be conceded that since U. S. v. Curtis, 107 U. S. 671, and U. S. v. Hall, 131 U. S. 50, the crime charged in the first count must stand or fall solely upon whether section 406 of the Regulations under the Income Tax Law authorized commissioners of deeds to take oaths to income tax returns, U. S. v. Morehead, 243 U. S. 608, or whether under Mr. Justice Story's dictum in U. S. v. Bailey, 9 Pet. 238, 253, 257, the oath was taken before such an official "in conformity with the practice and usage of the treasury department."

Section 406 begins by the bare statement that all returns must be verified on oath, in that respect merely repeating the statute. Yet it very clearly intended—though it must be confessed, it is very blindly worded—to cover the whole matter, because it at once proceeds to particulars, providing that soldiers and sailors may take oaths before anyone generally authorized to administer oaths to soldiers and sailors and that persons abroad may go to consular officers. It is of course absurd to suppose that the section taken as a whole meant to say that only such officers might administer oaths. If so, no one not only need, but no one even could verify his return unless it were soldiers and sailors and persons abroad. This would repeal the statute in substance; indeed such a regulation would be illegal.

Finally, the section concludes with a provision for the certification of oaths taken by "a foreign notary or other official having no seal." This of course, directly implies that foreign notaries may take such oaths, and that there are also officials so authorized who have no seals other than they. It is perfectly apparent from this language that those who drafted the section must have supposed that the first sentence authorized some officers to take oaths, for the last sentence from which the question was taken would be without any conceivable meaning if they did not, just as the second and third sentences, while logically possible, would be absurd and indeed invalid in law. If so the only question is as to what officers the scriveners of the section must have meant. Much the most rational, and, so far I can see, the only possible, interpretation is that they meant to include all such as were authorized by the local law to take oaths in their several districts. If I do not so interpret the language, I must suppose that the regulation which was meant to put the statute into effect illegally defeated it by applying it in a whimsically capricious way. I interpret the regulation, therefore, as intended to allow a commissioner of deeds among other officials to take such an oath.

It becomes unnecessary, therefore, to consider the effect of Justice Story's dictum in U. S. v. Bailey, supra.

The second count is concededly good if the first is.

Demurrer overruled.

Income Tax—Verification of Returns.

Article 406 of Regulations 45 is hereby amended to read as follows:

"Art. 406. Verification of Returns.—All income tax returns must be verified under oath or affirmation, before an officer duly authorized to administer oaths, either by the laws of the United States or by the laws of the State or Territory where such officer resides. Persons in the naval or military service of the United States may verify their returns before any official authorized to administer oaths for the purposes of those services. Income tax returns executed abroad may be attested free of charge before United States consular officers. Where a foreign notary or other official having no seal shall act as attesting officer, the authority of such attesting officer should be certified to by some judicial official or other proper officer having knowledge of the appointment and official character of the attesting officer."

Income Tax—Limited Partnerships As a Corporation.

Art. 1506 of Regulations 45 is hereby amended to read as follows:

"Art. 1506. Limited Partnership as Corporation.—On the other hand, limited partnerships of the type of partnerships with limited liability or partnership associations authorized by the statutes of Pennsylvania and of a few other States are only nominally partnerships. Such so-called limited partnerships offering opportunity for limiting the liability of all the members, providing for the transferability of partnership shares, and capable of holding real estate and bringing suit in the common name, are more truly corporations than partnerships and must make returns of income and pay the tax as corporations. The income received by the members out of the earnings of such limited partnerships will be treated in their personal returns in the same manner as distributions on the stock of corporations. In all doubtful cases limited partnerships will be treated as corporations unless they submit satisfactory proof that they are not in effect so organized. A Michigan partnership association is a corporation. Such a corporation may or may not be a personal service corporation. See sections 200 and 218 of the statute and articles 1523-1532."

Income Tax—Decision of Court.

Southern Pacific R. R. Co. v. Muenter (C. C. A. Oct. 6, 1919).

Deduction under Section 38, Act of August 5, 1909, of discount on bonds sold.

Where a corporation sold bonds at a discount during 1906, 1907, and 1908, no deduction from gross income for the years 1909, 1910, and 1911 of sums set aside by the corporation to pay such discount at the maturity of the bonds is permitted under the provisions of Section 38, Act of August 5, 1909, authorizing corporations to deduct from gross income "(second) all losses actually sustained within the year * * *" and "(third) interest actually paid within the year on its bonded or other indebtedness * * *." Baldwin Locomotive Works v. McCoach, 221 Fed. 59, explained.

The appended decision of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit in the case of Southern Pacific Railroad Company v. Muenter, is published not as a ruling of the Treasury Department, but for the information of internal-revenue officers and others concerned.

In the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit. No. 3286 and 3287. Term, 1919.

Southern Pacific Railroad Company, a corporation, plaintiff in error, v. August E. Muenter, formerly collector of internal revenue, et al., defendants in error.

(In error to the United States District Court for the Northern District of California.)

Before Gilbert, Ross, and Hunt, Circuit Judges.

Gilbert Circuit Judge:

The Court below sustained a demurrer to the complaint brought by the plaintiff in error to recover certain items of corporation income tax paid under protest upon its net income for the years 1909, 1910 and 1911. The complaint alleged that during the years 1906, 1907, 1908, the plaintiff in error borrowed various sums of money, and as security therefor issued and sold interest-bearing bonds of the par value of $1,000, drawing interest at 4 per cent per annum, and maturing on the 1st day of January, 1955, which bonds it was necessary to sell at a discount. The amount involved in the action is the sum of $1,392.22, income tax upon reserved sums of money which the plaintiff in error had set aside as the pro rata amount of the discount for the years in question distributed over the entire period until the maturity of the bonds, the plaintiff in error contending that the discount is to be regarded as a portion of the interest which it pays upon the loans. The question presented is whether or not money so reserved and set aside by book entries to meet the final payment of the discount could be deducted from net income of the corporation under the Income Tax Law of 1909, 36 Stat. 102, Sec. 38. That act, so far as it pertains to this question, provides that the net income upon which the tax is to be assessed is ascertained by deducting from the gross income (second) all losses actually sustained within the year and not compensated by insurance or otherwise, (third) interest actually paid within the year on its bonded or other indebtedness. The plaintiff in error refers to Baldwin Locomotive Works v. McCoach, 215 Fed. 967, and the same case on appeal, 221 Fed. 59, as sustaining its contention. In that case the bonds were 31-year bonds, and the assessor thought it proper to deduct 1-31 of the total discount from the gross income of each taxable year. The controverted question in the case, however, was whether or not the corporation could deduct for the year 1910 the total discount upon the bonds which they had sold at 5 per cent discount. The court held that a book charge because of the sale of an issue of bonds at less than par is not a part of the "expenses actually paid within the year out of income," so has to be deducted from gross income. There was no discussion of the question whether 1-31 part of the total discount deducted for the year had been deducted lawfully, as that deduction was not involved in the controversy. We think the present case is determined adversely to the plaintiff in error by the plain language of the statute. The money set apart upon the books each year until the maturity of the bonds to meet the loss which came from selling the bonds below par was the application of a prudent and proper system of business, and was a wise provision for the future, but it was not the payment of interest, nor did it represent a loss actually sustained within the year. The money was not in fact paid out. Notwithstanding the books of the plaintiff in error the money is still in its possession, and subject to its control. A system of bookkeeping will not justify the Government in claiming taxes, nor will it justify the taxpayer in claiming exemption from taxation. The facts must control. Baldwin Locomotive Works v. McCoach, 221 Fed. 59, Mitchell Bros. v. Doyle, 225 Fed. 437.

The judgment is affirmed.

RESTRICTING USE OF BORAX.

investigated the damage to crops attributed to the use of fertilizer containing high borax-potash, and has traced in important instances this potash to the product of Searles Lake. In order to permit the safe use of this product in future the department has, under authority of the control act of August 10, 1917, decided to place such restrictions on the use of potash salts containing borax as will guarantee the use of an application of not more than 2 pounds of anhydrous borax per acre.

In order to effect this measure of safety the department has issued instructions to the producers of potash salts at Searles Lake and to all brokers, fertilizer manufacturers, and mixers not to sell potash salts direct to farmers as straight goods when they contain more than five-tenths of 1 per cent of borax, and not to sell mixed fertilizers containing more than 2 pounds of borax per ton unless the amount of borax contained is plainly shown upon the container.

This regulation is issued to insure that in no case shall a fertilizer application be made by farmers without their knowledge, which would add more than 2 pounds of borax to the acre. The department feels that such restrictions will make the use of potash salts from Searles Lake as safe under all conditions of argriculture as is the use of nitrate of soda, acid phosphate, and other fertilizer constituents.

Navy Craft For Sale

Sale of yachts, motor boats, trawler, mine sweeper and barges.

Kanised, Margaret, Endion, Felecia, Ardent, Victorine and Stevedoring Barges Nos. 64, 65, 66. Bidding closes December 8, 1919.

Offered for sale under the provisions of the acts of Congress approved March 3, 1883, and August 5, 1882; as modified by Executive Order 3021, January 7, 1919.

Bids for the purchase of the yachts, motor boats, trawler, mine sweeper and barges, Kanised, Margaret, Endion, Felecia, Ardent, Victorine and Stevedoring Barges Nos. 64, 65, 66, will be received by the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., until 12:00 o'clock noon, December 8, 1919, at which time and place they will be publicly opened. Vessels will be sold for cash to the higbest bidders.

The Kanised S. P. 439, is a motor boat, built in 1910, length 90 feet, beam 17 feet, draft 6 feet, has a 6-cyl., 4-cyc. engine, speed 12 miles, 61 T gross, 150 H. P. Present location Norfolk, Va. Exact location and permission to examine may be obtained from the Commandant, Fifth Naval District, Naval Operating Base, Hampton Roads, Va. Appraised value, $12,000.

The Margaret S. P. 531, motor boat, built in 1903, length 76 feet 4 inches, beam 19 feet 1 inch, draft 9 feet 4 inches, 58 T gross, speed 10 knots, 4-cyc., 6-cyl. engine, 60 I. H. P. Present location First Naval District, Boston, Mass. Exact location and permission to examine may be obtained from the Commandant, First Naval District, Navy Yard, Boston, Mass. Appraised value $5,500.

The Endion, S. P. 707, is a motor boat, built in 1898, length 100 feet, beam 14 feet 2 inches, draft 8 feet, 61 T gross, speed 10 knots; has a semi-Diesel engine, 4-cyl., I. H. P. 60. She is now in First Naval District. Exact location and permission to examine may be obtained from the Commandant, First Naval District, Little Building, Boston, Mass. Appraised value, $7,000.

The Felicia, S. P. 642, is a motor boat, built in 1898, length 144 feet 2 inches, beam 20 feet 1 inch, draft 7 feet 6 inches, 213 T gross, speed 12 knots; has a Vert. 3-exp. engine, I. H. P. 600. She is now at Marine Basin, New York. Exact location and permission to examine may be obtained from the Commandant, Third Naval District, Fleet Supply Base, 29th Street and 3rd Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y. Appraised value, $22,000. ½ KW radio transmitter, 1 receiver, 3 head telephones. Appraised value, $1,600.

The Ardent, S. P. 680, is a trawler, built in 1902, length 106 feet 2 inches, beam 22 feet, draft 5 feet 6 inches, speed 7.8 knots, 150 I. H. P., 106 T gross; has a compound engine. She is now in the Third Naval District. Exact location and permission to examine may be obtained from the Commandant, Third Naval District, Fleet Supply Base, 29th Street and 3rd Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y. Appraised value, $15,000.

The Victorine (ex-Utowana), S. P. 951, is a mine sweeper, built in 1891, rebuilt in 1917, length 152 feet 3 inches, beam 27 feet 9 inches, draft 15 feet 6 inches, 392 T gross, speed 12 knots, 3,415 to 4,282 miles radius, 600 I. H. P.; has a Vert. 3-exp. engine. She is now in Third Naval District. Exact location and permission to examine may be obtained from the Commandant, Third Naval District, Fleet Supply Base, 29th Street and 3rd Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y. Appraised value, $85,000. ½ K.W. W.S.A. Contract 28894 No. 64, 1 receiver Nesco CN 113 No. 21, 1 audion control box CF 122 No. 397, 1 amplifier, type SE 1000 No. 209, 1 receiver, type CN 240 No. 170, 2 batteries, CU 119, 3 batteries, OU 887, 1 pr. Baldwin phones, 1 pr. telephones type CV 834. Appraised value, $2,400. Excellent condition.

The Stevedoring barges Nos. 64, 65, 66 are wooden barges, 35 feet 4 inches long, breadth 18 feet.

	Location.	Appraised value.
No. 64,	Seventh Naval District,	$7,000.
No. 65,	Seventh Naval District,	$7,000.
No. 66,	Seventh Naval District,	$9,000.

The Wacondah, S. P. 238, is a yacht, built in 1901, length 140 feet, beam 17 feet, draft 7 feet 3 inches, speed 18 knots, 1,400 I. H. P., 190 T gross; has a vertical 3-exp. engine. She is now in Third Naval District. Exact location and permission to examine may be obtained from the Commandant, Third Naval District, Fleet Supply Base, 29th Street and 3rd Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y. Appraised value, $15,000. ½ KW Simon, Cont. 670 No. 108, 1 receiver CN 113, 2 telephones CW 834. Appraised value $1,550. Excellent condition.

The Thetis, S. P. 391, is a steam yacht, built in 1901, length 127 feet, beam 16 feet 4 inches, draft 6 feet 9 inches, has a 3-cyl., 3-exp. engine, speed 12 knots, 104 T gross, 525 H. P. Present location New London, Conn. Exact location and permission to examine may be obtained from the Commandant, Third Naval District, Fleet Supply Base, 29th Street and 3rd Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y. Appraised value, $15,000.

The Shirin, S. P. 915, is a motor yacht, rebuilt in 1916, length 92 feet, beam 15 feet, draft 6 feet, speed 13 knots, 200 H. P., 59 T gross; has a 6-cyl. 4-cyc. engine. She is now at New Orleans, La. Exact location and permission to examine may be obtained from the Commandant, Eighth Naval District, 905 Hibernia Building, New Orleans, La. Appraised value, $12,000.

The Galatea, S. P. 714, is a yacht, built in 1914, length 158 feet, beam 24 feet, draft 9 feet, speed 14 knots, 1,000 I. H. P., 367 T gross; has a vertical 3-exp. engine. She is now in the First Naval District. Exact location and permission to examine may be obtained from the Commandant, First Naval District, Navy Yard, Boston, Mass. Appraised value, $116,000.

The Orca, S.P. 726, is a yacht, built in 1901, length 81 feet, beam 11 feet, 8 inches, draft 4 feet 3 inches, speed 12.5 knots, 130 I. H. P., 37 T gross; has a vertical 3-exp. engine. She is now in First Naval District. Exact location and permission to examine may be obtained from the Commandant, First Naval District, Navy Yard, Boston, Mass. Appraised value, $6,000.

The Ameera, S. P. 453, is a motor patrol boat, built in 1917, length 70 feet 6 inches, beam 10 feet 8 inches, draft 3 feet 6 inches, 28 T gross, speed 25 knots; has Dusenberg engine. She is now in the Fourth Naval District, Philadelphia, Pa. Exact location and permission to examine may be obtained from the Commandant Fourth Naval District, Navy Yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Appraised value, $17,000.

The Snapper, S. P. 2714, is a motor boat, built in 1906, length 70 feet 8 inches, beam 14 feet 2 inches, draft 4 feet 6 inches, speed 7.9 knots, 75 I. H. P., 39 T gross; has a 4-cyc. Automatic Machine Company engine. She is now in the Fifth Naval District. Exact location and permission to examine may be obtained from the Commandant, Fifth Naval District, Naval Operating Base, Hampton Roads, Va. Appraised value, $9,000.

The detailed conditions applicable to the sales of these vessels are set forth in "General Ship Sale Condition, Sheet B."

The Satilla, S. P. 687, is a steam yacht, built in 1902, length 106 feet, beam 16 feet 6 inches, draft 6 feet 3 inches, speed 14 knots, T. gross, 106; has a Vert. 3-exp. engine, one Almy boiler, 450 H. P. She is now in First Naval District. Exact location and permission to examine may be obtained from the commandant, First Naval District, Navy Yard, Boston, Mass. Appraised value, $10,000.

The Hauoli (ex California), S. P. 249, is a steam yacht, built in 1903, length 179 feet 6 inches, beam 22 feet, draft 8 feet, 299 T. gross, speed 19 knots; has a Vert., 3-exp. engine, four Almy boilers, 2,100 H. P. She is now in the Third Naval District. Exact location and permission to examine may be obtained from the commandant, Third Naval District, Fleet Supply Base, 29th Street and Third Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y. Appraised value, $37,000.

The Richmond, S. P. 2221, is a tug, built in 1891, length 85 feet, breadth 18 feet, draft 10 feet 6 inches, speed 12.1 knots, 99 T. gross; has a Vert. 3-exp. engine; one B. & W. boiler, 400 I. H. P. She is now in Third Naval District. Exact location and permission to examine may be obtained from the commandant, Third Naval District, Fleet Supply Base, 29th Street and Third Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y. Appraised value, $20,000.

The Freight Lighters No. 132, No. 130, No. 134 and No. 136 are ex-seaplane barges; length 58 feet, breadth 15 feet 11¾ inches; steel.

No. 132 (ex-Seaplane Barge No. 30); location, Third District; appraised value, $1,800.

No. 130 (ex-Seaplane Barge No. —); location, Third District; appraised value, $2,000.

No. 134 (ex-Seaplane Barge No. 34); location, Third District; appraised value, $2,000.

No. 136 (ex-Seaplane Barge No. —); location, Third District; appraised value, $2,000.

Exact location and permission to examine may be obtained from the commandant, Third Naval District, Fleet Supply Base, 29th Street and Third Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

The Killarney, S. P. 219, is a motor boat, built in 1910, length 60 feet, beam 13 feet, draft 3 feet 4 inches, 32 T. gross, speed 10 knots; has a Doman engine, 4-cyc., 40 I. H. P. She is now at Detroit in the Ninth Naval District. Exact location and permission to examine may be obtained from the commandant, Ninth Naval District, Naval Training Station, Great Lakes, Ill. Appraised value, $2,600.

The Nopatin (ex-Manhattan), S. P. 2195, is a transport, built in 1913, length 320 feet 2 inches, breadth 48 feet 1 inch, draft 16 feet, 3,539 T. gross, speed 23 knots; has a Vert. 3-exp. engine, six S. E. boilers, 4,000 I. H. P., radius 4887 knots, 800 tons coal. She is now at New York, in the Third Naval District. Exact location and permission to examine may be obtained from the commandant, Third Naval District, Fleet Supply Base, 29th Street and Third Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y. Appraised value, $350,000; ½ K. W. C. & W. type 4-A., No. 134; 1 receiver, C. & W., type 8-A, No. 107; 1 receiver, C. N., 240, No. 131; 1 audion control box, type C. F. 122, No. 382; 1 detector, type S. E. 155, No. 672; 1 Trumbell charging panel, type S. E. 839; 1 set storage batteries, type M. V. S. 9; 1 storage battery, type C. U. 119; 3 pair telephones, type C. W. 834; 1 pair telephones, John Firth; 1 clock. Appraised value, $2,300. Excellent condition.

The Narragansett, S. P. 2196, is a transport, built in 1913, length 320 feet 2 inches, breadth 48 feet 1 inch, draft 16 feet, 3,539 T. gross, speed 23 knots; has a Vert. 3-exp. engine, six S. E. boilers, 4,000 I. H. P., radius 4,887 knots, 800 tons coal. She is now at New York, Third Naval District. Exact location and permission to examine may be obtained from the commandant, Third Naval District, Fleet Supply Base, 29th Street and Third Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y. Appraised value, $275,000. She is a sister ship to Nopatin; ½ K. W. C. & W. type 4-A No. 130; 1 receiver, C. N. 208, No. 7; 1 receiver, C. N. 240, No. 158; 1 amplifier, type S. E. 1000, No. 155; 1 audion control box, C. F. 122, No. 385; 1 Trumbell charging panel, type S. E. 839; 1 set storage batteries, type M. V. S. 9; 1 clock; 2 pair telephones, type C. W. 834. Appraised value, $2,700; excellent condition.

The Ammunition Lighter No. 28 (ex-Weehawken), S. P. 882, is a steam lighter, built in 1918, length 108 feet, breadth 31 feet, speed 8 to 10 knots, 90 tons coal, radius 2,880, one single cyl. condensing engine, about 300 I. H. P. She is now at New York, in the Third Naval District. Exact location and permission to examine may be obtained from the commandant, Third Naval District, Fleet Supply Base, 29th Street and Third Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y. Appraised value, $73,000.

The Sub-Chasers Nos. 241 and 268, length 110 feet, breadth 14 feet 8¾ inches, draft 5 feet 5½ inches, speed 18 knots, have three propellers, three Standard gas engines, 4 cyc., 6 cyl., 660 I. H. P.

No. 241; location, First Naval District; appraised value, $23,000.

No. 268; location, First Naval District; appraised value, $27,000.

Exact location and permission to examine may be obtained from the commandant, First Naval District, Navy Yard, Boston, Mass.

The Harvest Queen, S. P. 1215, is a non-powered vessel, built in 1857, rebuilt in 1907; length over all 153 feet, breadth 36 feet, draft 4 feet 9 inches, 275 T. gross. She is now in the Fifth Naval District. Exact location and permission to examine may be obtained from the commandant, Fifth Naval District, Naval Operating Base, Hampton Roads, Va. Appraised value, $7,000.

Gov. Harding, of Federal Reserve Board, stated before International Trade Conference at Atlantic City that the Federal Reserve Board cannot aid foreign trade financing because of law bearing long-term credits. He said the problem of financing Europe is one for private initiative, as the Government could not continue to make advances to foreign countries out of its Treasury without producing most harmful inflation.

REQUESTS FOR SEALED PROPOSALS

War Department.

The Clothing and Equipage Division will receive bids for furnishing:

500 spools Thread, cotton, olive drab; 230,000 prs. Shoes, gymnasium; 4,000 Collar Ornaments, bronze, Chemical Warfare Service; 40,000 Collar Ornaments, bronze, Coast Artillery Service; 700 prs. Shoes, officers', dress; 50,000 yds. Towling, cotton.

Bids will be received by General Supplies Branch for furnishing:

Commodity Branch No. 1; buyer, Lieut. E. E. McLaren, Room 1748—432 Ferrules, plain, hay fork, 3¾-inch, hole ¾x1⅛; 432 Ferrules, plain, manure fork, 4¼-inch, hole ⅞x1¼; 676 Ferrules, plain, garden rake, 3-inch hole, ⅝x1 inch; 432 Ferrules, strapped, hay fork, 9½-inch hole, ¾-inch; 432 Ferrules, strapped, manure fork, 10-inch hole ⅞-inch; 288 Caps, for ferrules, ⅞-inch hole; 288 Caps for ferrules, 1-inch hole; 288 Caps for ferrules, 13-16-inch hole; 288 Caps for ferrules, ¾-inch hole.

Commodity Branch No. 2; buyer, W. B. Mitchell, Room 1747—266 Funnels, 1-gal.

Commodity Branch No. 2; buyer, D. W. Jasper, Room 1749—12 Ladders, extension, 20-ft.

Commodity Branch No. 3; buyer, W. C. Darby, Room 1744—20 gross Pencils, draughting, equal to No. 314 Eagle; 15 gross Pencils, draughting, hexagon, equal to No. 2H Eagle; 15 gross Pencils, draughting, hexagon, equal to No. 4H Eagle; 15 gross Pencils, draughting, hexagon, equal to No. 5H Eagle; 10 gross Pencils, draughting, hexagon, equal to No. 6H Eagle; 5 gross Erasers, art gum, 2¼x1⅛.

Commodity Branch No. 3; buyer, Lieut. H. A. Clemetsen, Room 1744—500 Clamps, corner, bottom with rivets; 500 Clamps, frame with rivets.

Commodity Branch No. 1; buyer, H. K. Ambler, Room 1750—3,000 sheets Paper, garnet, No. 1½, 9x11 inches (buffing material); 2,000 sheets Paper, amunite, or equal, No. 1½, 9x11 inches (buffing material); 3,500 sheets Paper, garnet, No. 1, 9x11 inches (buffing material); 2,000 sheets Paper, amunite, or equal, No. 1, 9x11 inches (buffing material); 3,000 sheets Paper, garnet, troy or equal, No. 3, 9x11½; 1,000 sheets Paper, abrasive, Grit No. 100, 9x12 (for knife sharpening).

Commodity Branch No. 3; buyer, W. C. Darby, Room 1744—50 lbs. Ink, printing, red, 1-lb. cans; 432 Erasers, soft, pliable; 200 gross Pens, steel, fine point, short, flexible, 1 gross to box; 400 gross Pens, steel, broad point, medium, Falcon shape, 1 gross to box.

Commodity Branch No. 2; buyer, W. B. Mitchell, Room 1747—48 Dusters, dustless dust cloths; 24 Mops, floor, oil, polish, triangle.

Commodity Branch No. 1; buyer, C. P. Abdill, Room 1748—500 ft. Stove Pipe, 5-inch; 12 sheets Zinc, 36x84 inches, No. 9; 24 Stove Boards, No. 80. 36x26 inches; 300 Dampers, stovepipe, 4-inch (Sibley stove).

Commodity Branch No. 2; buyer, W. B. Mitchell, Room 1747—500 Boxes, pepper, tin; 100 Graters, nutmeg, small.

Commodity Branch No. 3; buyer, W. C. Darby, Room 1744—500 boxes Bands, rubber, in ¼-lb. boxes, No. 14; 1,000 boxes Fasteners, paper, Acco, No. 2, or equal; 100 lbs. Bands, rubber, No. 14; 5,000 boxes Fasteners, Acco, No. 2, or equal.

Commodity Unit No. 1; buyer, H. K. Ambler, Room 1750—405 Padlocks, bronze, 2-inch; 50 quires Cloth, emery, sheets 9x11 inches, No. 000.

Commodity Unit No. 1; buyer, C. P. Abdill, Room 1748—Ranges, assorted, and parts for Army Range No. 3: 100 Centers, long, No. 345; 100 male half dovetail, No. 346; 5 Frames, feed door, No. 417½, for Army Range No. 4. Army Range No. 5: 100 front Ash Pans, No. 501; 100 Turnbuckle, lower warming oven door, 515¾; 100 Bake Oven Door Frames, No. 523. 37 Ranges, Standard Army No. 3, complete. 1 Range, gas.

Commodity Unit No. 1; buyer, Lieut. E. E. McLaren, Room 1748—48 Adzes, carpenters', 3½-inch blades; 250 ft. Cord, sash, No. 4; 72 Files, saw, taper, second cut, size 3-inch; 75 Handles, hatchet, 16-inch; 47 Files, saw, taper, single cut, 3½-inch with handles; 14 Handles, adze, 34 inches long; 16 Hatchets, half, 3-inch with handles; 61 Mauls, wood choppers, 6 lbs.; 48 Peavies, handles 4½ ft.; 24 Handles, saw, cross-cut, 1 man.

Commodity Unit No. 3; buyer, A. E. Kessler—900,000 Tags, shipping, size 5 5-16x2⅝; 75,000 Tags, shipping, Manila, size 6 5-16x3⅛; 80,000 Tags, shipping, line, white, size 5 5-16x2⅝.

Commodity Branch No. 2; buyer, D. W. Jasper, Room 1749—12,000 Caskets, metal lined, and shipping cases.

Commodity Branch No. 2; buyer, D. W. Jasper, Room 1749—48 Brushes, pastry, white, bristles, rubber set, ½-inch; 48 2-inch; 48 2½-inch.

Commodity Section No. 2; buyer, C. P. Abdill, Room 1748—2,000 joints Stove Pipe, black iron, 6-inch; 1,000 joints Stove Pipe, black iron, 7-inch; 100 joints Stove Pipe, black iron, 8-inch.

Commodity Branch No. 1; buyer, H. K. Ambler, Room 1750—2,500 Legs for mess stools; 9,535 Slides, check, 1-inch.

Commodity Branch No. 2; buyer, D. W. Jasper, Room 1749—6 Trucks, platform, 3x5 feet, similar to Fairbanks Co.'s No. 01855; 26,000 Baseballs; 1,000 set of three Bases, baseball; 10,000 Gloves, fielders', full left; 1,000 Gloves; fielders', full right; 1,000 Repair Kits; 1,500 Inflators; 6,000 Laces, rawhide; 500 Mitts, catchers'; 500 Mitts, first basemen's; 1,000 Nets, volley ball; 1,500 Needles, lacing, with wooden handles; 500 Protectors, chest.

Commodity Branch No. 2; buyer, Lieut. E E. McLaren, Room 1748—100,000 Bags, paper, Manila, size 5-lb.

Commodity Branch No. 3; buyer, A. E. Kessler, Room 1746—30,000 lbs. Paper, interlining, waterproof.

Commodity Branch No. 2; buyer, W. B. Mitchell, Room 1747—200 cans Polish, metal, liquid, in quart cans.

Medical and Hospital Supplies Division will receive bids for furnishing:

50 Burners, Bunsen, dental, complete with spider, similar to No. 12, S. S. White.

200 Bottles, synthetic porcelain, Caulk's, extra powder shade No. 2, in double portion size.

4 Benoist Penetrometers.

200 Knives, plaster, similar to S. S. White, No. 5.

50 Sticks, Rouge; sticks to be approximately 3 in. in length and ¾ in. in diameter; bidder will submit sample.

4 Cassettes, 17 in by 17 in.

1 Rib Spreader, Libeithal type.

1 Rib Spreader, Tuffiier type.

4 Probes, Rectal, copper, Fluhrer's.

700 Snares, wire for, in lengths size 7; No. 521-B.

25 Snares, wire for, in ¼-in. coils, size 4; No. 521-B.

The Paints Section, Raw Materials Branch, will receive bids for furnishing:

100 lbs. Cement, casting, in 1-lb. cans.

100 cans Cement, vulcanizing, in 1-gal. cans.

50 lbs. Cement, bicycle tire and rim.

100 lbs. Cement, stove and furnace paste.

100 lbs. Cement, stove and furnace, powdered.

50 gals. Cresol, technical, in 5-gal. cans.

125 gals. Harness Dressing, black, in 1-qt. containers.

250 gals. Harness Dressing, black, in 1-gal. containers.

125 gals. Harness Dressing, oil, in 1-qt. containers.

100 lbs. Flux, soldering, brass, in — lb. containers.

100 gals. Glue, liquid.

100 gals. Glue, liquid, in 1-pt. cans.

1,200 qts. Glue, Le Page's, liquid, in 1-qt. cans.

500 lbs. Paraffin; melting point not less than 135 degrees F. In 1-lb. cartons.

10,000 bars Polish, graphite stove.

1,000 gals. Polish, floor. Shall be liquid, containing at least 12 per cent of high melting point wax in solution or suspension. Melting point of non-volatile wax shall not be less than 74 degrees C. Polish shall be of such nature that it can be rapidly rubbed to a hard polish. Shall have good cleaning qualities and be suitable for use on waxed floors. In 1-gal. cans.

400 gals. Polish, stove, liquid, in ½-gal. cans.

200 qts. Ink, edge and heel finishing.

100 cans Vaseline, in 15½-oz. cans. Sample to accompany bid.

300 lbs. Pumice Stone, in 5-lb. packages.

600 lbs. Wax, machine stitching, in 1-lb. containers. Sample to accompany bid.

2,000 lbs. Floor Wax. Specifications: Shall be of suitable paste consistency and shall contain a suitable amount of high melting point wax to produce a hard, brilliant polish. The melting point of the non-volatile wax shall be not less than 74 degrees C. In 2-lb. cans.

50 lbs. Wax, heel, finishing, in 1-lb. containers. Sample to accompany bid.

200 gals. Raw Linseed Oil. Spec. RM 402. In 50-gal. wood bbls.

150 gals. Raw Linseed Oil. Spec. RM 402. In 5-gal. cans.

100 gals. Boiled Linseed Oil. Spec. RM 402. In 5-gal cans.

150 gals. White Shellac Varnish. Spec. RM 462x4. In 5-gal. cans.

50 gals. White Shellac Varnish. Spec. RM 462x4. In 1-gal. cans.

90,000 lbs. Chloride of Lime. Available chlorine not less than 30 per cent.

100 lbs. Chloride of Lime. Available chlorine not less than 30 per cent.

204 bots. Liquor Cresolis Comp., U. S. P. In 16-oz. bottles.

200 lbs. Wax, finishing, in 1-lb. containers.

38 gals. Black Camouflage Paint, in 1-gal. cans. Spec. RM-455x1.

500 gals. Quick Drying O. D. Paint, in 5-gal. cans.

10 gals. Shoe Disinfectant for washing and preserving shoes. In 1-gal. cans.

25 lbs. Wax, machine stitching, in 1-lb. packages.

384 bots. Liquor Cresolis Compound, U. S. P. In 14-oz. bottles. Price f. o. b. Atlanta, Ga.

The Zone Supply Officer, Coco-Cola Building, Baltimore, Md., will receive bids for furnishing:

Turkey, fresh, frozen, 421-60—Camp Lee, Va., 2,500 lbs.; Camp Holabird, Md., 4,000 lbs.; Fort McHenry, Md., 2,000 lbs.; Fort Du Pont, Del., 850 lbs.; Camp Meade, Md., 6,000 lbs.; Hospital No. 7, Roland Park, Md., 36 lbs.; Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md., 1,800 lbs.; Fort Howard, Md., 350 lbs.; Camp Humphreys, Va., 1,000 lbs.

Office of Director of Purchase, M. & E. M. Branch, Regular Supplies Division, will receive bids for furnishing:

600 Crossarms, wood, 2-pin, drilled for 1½-inch pins, 2¾x3¾x30 inches.

245 Pins, steel, Hubbard No. 8016 or equal.

500 rolls Paper, gummed, to be used with the Sim Pull machine, 2 inches wide. Approximately 250 running feet to roll. Paper to be made of No. 1 sulphate, kraft, gummed one side only.

5,000 sheets Paper, corrugated, brown, exact size 24x36 inches. Corrugation approximately ¼-inch, single face board.

1,000 rolls Paper, wrapping, Manila, 36-inch side, 9-inch diameter, basis weight 24x36 inches, 60 lbs. Approximate weight of each roll, 54 lbs. To be made of a minimum of 65 per cent sulphite, balance mechanical ground wood, high finish.

10,000 lbs. Strapping, box, ⅝-inch wide, 26 gauge or approximately .015 inch thick. (American or Brown & Sharpe.)

12 Cranes, portable, one-ton capacity. (To be of the general type shown in Fairbanks Cat. No. 416, page 1187, fig. 8999.)

35 ft. Belting, leather, single ply, 2½-inch.

25 lbs. Wire, S. & CC swbd., 22 gauge, B & S, single, red.

25 lbs. Wire, S. & CC swbd., 22 gauge, B & S, single, red and white.

25 lbs. Wire, S & CC swbd., 22 gauge, B & S, single, blue.

50 lbs. Wire, S & CC swbd., 22 gauge, B & S, paired, black, and black and white.

50 lbs. Wire, S & CC swbd., 22 gauge, B & S paired, blue, and blue and white.

50 lbs. Wire, S & CC, swbd., 22 gauge, B & S, paired, red, and red and white.

50 ft. Tubing, brass, ¼-inch outside, semi-annealed. (For oil and gas line.)

Bolts, deck, galvanized iron: 10,000 ⅝x3½ inches; 10,000 ½x3½ inches.

1 Battery, Ironclad, complete, 24-cell, MVY-19, assembled in 4 6-cell trays.

500 lbs. Iron-bar, flat, ⅛x¾ inches.

1,000 lbs. Iron-bar, flat, 3-16x¾ inches.

500 lbs. Iron-bar, flat, 3-16x1 inch.

500 lbs. Iron-bar, flat, 3-16x1¼ inches.

REQUESTS FOR SEALED PROPOSALS

500 lbs. Iron-bar, flat, ¼x⅞ inch.
500 lbs. Iron-bar, flat, ¼x1¼ inches.
500 lbs. Iron-bar, flat, ¼x1¾ inches.
800 lbs. Iron-bar, flat, ¼x2½ inches.
500 lbs. Iron-bar, flat, ¼x2 inches.
400 lbs. Iron-bar, flat, ¼x3 inches.
600 lbs. Iron-bar, flat, 5-16x¾ inch.
400 lbs. Iron-bar, flat, 5-16x1¼ inches.
300 lbs. Iron-bar, flat, 5-16x1½ inches.
600 lbs. Iron-bar, flat, 5-16x2½ inches.
1,000 lbs. Iron-bar, flat, ⅜x½ inch.
1,000 lbs. Iron-bar, flat, ⅜x1 inch.
1,000 lbs. Iron-bar, flat, ⅜x1¼ inches.
400 lbs. Iron-bar, flat, ⅜x1½ inches.
1,000 lbs. Iron-bar, flat, ⅜x2½ inches.
500 lbs. Iron-bar, flat, ½x2 inches.
400 lbs. Iron-bar, flat, ⅝x1½ inches.
400 lbs. Iron-bar, flat, ¾x1¼ inches.
500 lbs. Iron-bar, flat, ¾x1½ inches.
1,000 lbs. Iron-bar, flat, ¾x3 inches.
300 lbs. Iron-bar, flat, ⅞x1 inch.
200 lbs. Iron-bar, square, 3-16 inch.
500 lbs. Iron-bar, square, 7-16 inch.
150 lbs. Nuts, hexagon, iron tapped, cold punched, ⅜-inch.
10 lbs. Washers, wrought steel, 1⅜ inches.
3 Machines, sewing, for repairing shoes. To be similar to Singer machine No. 17-28.
5,000 Needles, for above machines. To be similar to Singer, class 16x1, No. 4, New No. 21.
50 rolls Belting, Web, 2-inch, 3 ply.
100 ft. Belting, leather, 2½-inch.
100 ft. Belting, leather, ½-inch round, for stitcher.
20 lbs. Wire, annunciator, 40 mils, single.
1,500 ft. Wire, high tension, 28.5 mils.
1,000 ft. Wire, high tension, 81 mils.

Chief of Construction Division will receive bids for furnishing:
1,675 lbs. Cement, Portland, in cloth sacks.

Office of the Chief Signal Officer will receive bids for furnishing:
2 Switchboards, telephone, 100 line, local battery (jacks and signals), one position, to be numbered No. 500; 15 cords circuits with single supervision; 2-way ringing keys; suspended type transmitter; operator's chair and other appurtenances to comprise a complete operating equipment, complete with 12½ feet of cable extending from switchboard. Woodwork to be of first quality quarter-sawed oak and given a golden oak finish; also a protector cabinet to be finished to match the woodwork of the switchboard, the cabinet to be of hc same quality of woodwork and tbe same height as the switchboard and of sufficient size for mounting all arrester and terminal equipment. The front of the cabinet to have hinged door with a large glass panel or window: the rear door to be removable. Protector equipment to be provided to protect the metallic outside lines against abnormal current and to proect the meallic inside lines against high potential and sneak currents. To meet the requirements of Signal Corps Specifications 96-E, 321-J, 430-H and 569-C, in so far as they apply.

The Chief Motors and Vehicles Division will receive bids for furnishing:
500 Spark Plugs, ½-inch size (for use on harbor launches); 1,750 Felloe Bolts, 250 Rim Bases, 40 Felloe Bands, 500 Split Side Rims, 80 Endless Side Rims, 250 Clamping Rings, 1,500 Clamping Nuts, 2,000 Driving Studs.

Panama Canal.

Proposals for steel or iron roofing, steel or iron sheet and wrought-iron pipe. Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the General Purchasing Officer, The Panama Canal, Washington, D. C.

ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES.

Motor generator sets, starting compensators, switchboard, electric fans, oil-pumping plant, wooden and rattan furniture, steel refrigerators, garbage cans, iron lamp posts, machine dies, eye and ring bolts, cable thimbles, wooden ladders, distress outfits, marine clocks, life preservers, oars, stockless anchors, silica sand, pig lead, blank books, and bond paper.

Bronze, phosphor, sheet, for making springs, sheets to be approximately 2 ft. by 6-in.—100 lbs. No. 12 B. & S. gauge; 50 lbs. No. 20 B. & S. gauge; 75 lbs. No. 15 B. & S. gauge.
1,000 lbs. Spelter; to be in accordance with U. S. Navy Specifications No. 47-Z-le, Grade "A."
500 ft. Cable, brass, ¼-in. diameter, extra flexible.
3 Trucks, hotel or carpet, complete with rubber-tired wheels; length of handles, 40 in.; width at top bar, 14½ in; width at nose, 14½ in.; wheels 7 in. by 1¼ in.; axle, ⅞ in. square; weight, 37 lbs. (these dimensions are approximate); to be equal to figure 210, page 15, Fairbanks Co.'s Catalog No. 845.
12 Tires, rubber, additional, for trucks under Item 6.
120 Elbows, flush, heavy brass, nickeled, for low-down tanks, extra long, 4x6 in., diameter 2 in., without nuts, to be equal to No. 2068-D. page 173, Wolverine Brass Works catalog No. 16911.
150 Flanges, floor, brass, 4-in., for water closets.
Screws, machine, brass, round head: 5 gross ¾-in., No. 12, 24-thread; 2 gross 1-in., No. 4, 36-thread; 3 gross, 1-in., No. 12, 20-thread; 8 gross 2-in., No. 10, 24-thread; 1 gross 7-16x¾x¾-in head, 14-thread; 1 gross 7-16x1x¾-in. head, 14-thread; 1 gross ½x¾x 13-16-in. head, 13-thread; 1 gross 9-16x¾x 15-16-in. head, 12-thread; 1 gross 9-16x1x 15-16-in. head, 12-thread.
Screws, wood, brass, round head: 5 gross 1-in., No. 14; 10 gross 1½-in., No. 8.
6 sets Dies (or Chasers), 5-16-in., high-speed steel, right hand, U. S. Standard thread, for 1½-in. National bolt threading machine; to be equal to National Machinery Co.'s Catalog E, page 96.
24 Blades, semaphore signal, Saco enameled steel only, red with white stripe; back to be white with black stripe; square end; dimensions to be in accordance with Railway Signal Association Drawing No. 1065, figure 10653.
300 Blocks, terminal, porcelain; to be in accordance with Railway Signal Association Drawing No. 1056, figure 10563.
300 Boxes, marine, junction, 4-in. round, cast brass, with cover and gasket, two-way tapped for ¾-in. conduit; to be equal to No. 332, page 54, Russell & Stoll's 1915 catalog.
12 Changers, lamp; to be equal to Matthews easy lamp changer, Trade No. 2, for 6 to 16-candlepower carbon lamps and 15 to 60-watt Mazda lamp, as shown on pages 34 and 35, Catalog and Handbook No. 9, of W. N. Matthews & Brother, Inc., St. Louis.
100 Condulets, Catalog No. X-1111, Crouse-Hinds' only.
25 Covers, porcelain, No. 62, Crouse-Hinds' only.
20 Covers, porcelain, 4-wire, 2-in., No. 6400, Crouse-Hinds' only.
50 Condulets, Catalog No. E-5, Crouse-Hinds' only.
500 Connectors, split tinned copper, for No. 2 cable; connectors are to be made of pure soft-drawn copper (98 per cent conductivity), with a split running the entire length, covered with a coating of pure tin; for splicing No. 2 A.W.G. stranded copper cable.
2,000 Connectors, split copper; connectors are to be made of pure soft-drawn copper (90 per cent conductivity), for No. 12 A.W.G. solid copper wire; connectors to be well tinned, inside and out, 1½ in. long, slot to be slightly enlarged in couter to facilitate soldering; connectors to be used on 9 and 13-conductor signal cable.
500 Contacts, carbon, as per Sketch No. L-759.
100 Cutouts, double-pole to double pole, double branch, for plug fuses; to be equal to General Electric Co.'s No. 62587, 30-ampere, 125-volt.
3 Fixtures, bracket, 3-light, marine, complete with glassware, to be of brass or composition metal, black marine finish; to be equal to No. 1161, page 193, Russell & Stoll Co.'s 1915 catalog.
300 Fixtures, marine, pendant, complete with glassware, wired, black marine finish; to be equal to No. 1130, page 188, Russell & Stoll Co.'s 1915 catalog.
50 Fixtures, bracket, marine, complete with glassware, wired, black marine finish; No. 1166, page 194, Russell & Stoll Co.'s 1915 catalog only.
100 Fixtures, marine, pendant, black marine finish: No. 1139, page 190, Russell & Stoll Co.'s 1915 catalog only.
50 Fixtures, water-tight, marine, ceiling type, unguarded, with stuffing gland for basket weave armored cable, ½-in. outside diameter; No. 1550, page 167, Russell & Stoll Co.'s 1915 catalog only.
10 Fixtures, ceiling, 2-light, 8-in. bowl, base about 8½ in. in diameter; to be equal to P. H. Lovell & Co.'s No. 599, Chas. Corey & Son's No. 2196, or Russell & Stoll Co.'s No. 375.
250 Guards, lamp, flaring bottom: No. 5487, page 67, Harvey Hubbell, Inc., No. 16 catalog only.
1 Millivolter, portable, for D. C., circuits, to have double range O-20 and O-200 millivolts, 3 binding posts, 100 divisions; to be complete with carrying case; Western Electrical Company's Model 1, only.
1 Shunt, for Model 1, Weston Voltmeter; to have 3 ranges, 30-ampere, 15-ampere, and 1, 5-ampere combined in one case; to be furnished for use with millivoltmeter under Item 46.
20,000 Staples, insulating, Blake's No. 5 only.
25 Switches, knife, 100-ampere, 250-volt, double pole, single throw, fused, front connected, slate base, plain finish; equal to Trumbull Type A, No. 4384.
500 Switches, tumbler, surface type, single pole, closed base, 5-ampere, 125-volt; equal to General Electric Company's No. GE-970.
500 Switches, tumbler, surface type, single pole, closed base, 10-ampere, 125-volt; equal to General Electric Company's No. GE-984.
100 Switches, tumbler, surface type, 3-way, closed base, 10-ampere, 125-volt; equal to General Electric Company's No. GE-988.
200 Switches, tumbler, flush type, with brush brass finished solid brass flush plate, metal handles, 10-ampere, 125-volt, single pole; equal to General Electric Company's No. GE-957.
72 pairs Knobs, door, bronze, knob each end, 2¼ in.; to be equal to No. 1622-P, page 339, Sargent & Co.'s 1910 catalog.
100 Locks, screen door, natural finish; to be equal to No. 5867-P, page 646, Sargent & Co.'s 1910 catalog.
12 Locks, ship, door, rim, left-hand, box keeper, thick case, size of lock, to knob center 2-½ in., size, without keeper 4 in. x 3-¼ in., locks to have one tumbler; to be equal to No. 403, page 82, Adams & Westlake's catalog No. 127, and with drop ring handles No. 947.
12 breakers, bread, galvanized iron, 13 in. x 13 in. x 13 in., with brass caps, Government standard, for life boats; to be equal to fig. 1041-Z, page 683, Chas. D. Durkee & Co's.
12 Lanterns, bulkhead, galvanized, with guards, 8 in x 12 in.; to be equal to fig. 931, page 582, C. D. Durkee & Co's. catalog.
4 Gauges, ammonia, 6 in. face, iron body, with brass rim, steel tubes, 0 to 300 pounds; to be in accordance with U. S. Navy Specifications No. 45-G-lf.
Lubricators, engine, plain, wood handle, ⅛-pint capacity; to be equal to "Michigan" No. 3.
12 ¼ in. pipe connection.
24 ⅜ in. pipe connection.
600 Spouts, steel, straight, for U. S. Oiler No. 43, as per Sketch H-128.
Needles, upholsterer's steel, straight, light, double round point.
48, 12 in.
300, 16 in.

Shipping Board.

Bids will be received by U. S. Shipping Board, Emergency Fleet Corporation, Philadelphia, Pa., for furnishing:
1 1950 of 46 Conductor Armored Control Cable.
2 1950 of 3 Conductor Armored Power Cable.
3 600 of 22 Conductor Lead Covered Control Cable.

Department of Commerce.

Bureau of Standards will receive bids for furnishing:
6 x 6 in. flanged cast iron tee, drilled and faced.
1 10 x 6 x 6 in. flanged cast iron tee, drilled and faced.
2 6 in. flanged nipples with pipe 9 13-16 in. face to face.
2 small lights for galvonometer for electrometric titration appratus, serial No. 40097, shop order 259, furnished on Bureau of Standards order No. 28638, dated 8, 23, and 17.
1 Large resistance coil for above.

(Continued on page 23.)

List of Government Contracts

War Department.

The following awards have been made by Paints and Chemical Section, Raw Materials and Paints Branch:

68 gals. Shingle Stain, in 5-gal. cans, at 85c per gal., to J. W. Mortell Co., Kankakee, Ill.

165 gals. Shingle Stain in 5-gal. cans, at 85c per gal., to J. W. Mortell Co., Kankakee, Ill.

85 gals. White Paint, in 5-gal. cans, at $2.09 per gal., to J. W Mortell Co., Kankakee, Ill.

18 gals. Turpentine, in 1-gal. cans, at $2.20 per gal., to Magner Bros., San Francisco, Cal.

48 gals. Flat White Interior Paint, in 1-gal. cans, at $1.74 per gal., to J. W. Mortell Co., Kankakee, Ill.

9 gals. Flat Ivory Cream Interior Paint, in 1-gal. cans, at $1.74 per gal., to J. W. Mortell Co., Kankakee, Ill.

18 gals. Orange Shellac Varnish, in 1-gal. cans, at $4.10 per gal., to James B. Day & Co., Chicago, Ill.

80 lbs. Putty, in 5-lb. cans, at 11c per lb., to Ohio Varnish Co., Cleveland.

75 gals. Graphite Paint, in 5-gal. cans, at $1.85 per gal., to Martin-Senour Co., Chicago, Ill.

20 gals. Light Oak Stain, in 5-gal. cans, at $1.10 per gal., to James B. Day & Co., Chicago, Ill.

12 gals. Golden Oak Oil Stain, in 1-gal. cans, at $1.28 per gal., to Oxidite Manufacturing Co., Arlington, Mass.

9 gals. Dark Oak Oil Stain, in 1-gal. cans, at $1.28 per gal., to Oxidite Manufacturing Co., Arlington, Mass.

20 gals. Boiled Linseed Oil, in 5-gal. cans, at $2.15 per gal., to Yates & Co., Inc., San Francisco, Cal.

18 gals. Varnish, in 1-gal. cans, at $1.48 per gal., to Impervious Paint & Varnish Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

25 lbs. Dry Metallic Brown, in 5-lb. cans, at 17c per lb., to Yates & Co., Inc., San Francisco, Cal.

14 gals. Dark Slate Paint, in 1-gal. cans, at $2.25 per gal., to J. W. Mortell Co., Kankakee, Ill.

15 gals. Orange Shellac Varnish, in 1-gal. cans, f. o. b. Stithton, Ky., at $4.10 per gal., to James B. Day & Co., Chicago, Ill.

75 gals. Varnish, in 5-gal. cans, f. o. b. Stithton, Ky., at $1.14 per gal., to Tower Varnish & Dryer Co., Dayton, Ohio.

500 lbs. Chrome Yellow in Oil, in 25-lb. cans, f. o. b. Philadelphia, Pa., to Mott Haven Color Works, New York, N. Y., at 26c per lb.

1,500 lbs. Ochre in Oil, in 25-lb. cans, f. o. b. Philadelphia, Pa., at 12.25c per lb., to Cook Paint & Varnish Co., Kansas City, Mo.

5 bbls. White Calcimine, in 350-lb. wood bbls, f. o. b. Philadelphia, Pa., at $14.52½ per bbl., to M. Ewing Fox Co., New York City.

2,500 lbs. Putty, in 100-lb. containers, f. o. b. Philadelphia, Pa., at 8c per lb., to Patton Paint Co., Newark, N. J.

2,000 gals. Volatile Mineral Spirits, in 50-gal. wood barrels, f. o. b. San Antonio, Tex., at 44c per gal., to Cook Paint & Varnish Co., Kansas City, Mo.

500 gals. Turpentine, in 50-gal. wood barrels, f. o. b. San Antonio, Tex., at $1.60 per gal., to General Naval Stores Co., New York City.

200 lbs. Burnt Umber in Oil, in 5-lb. cans, f. o. b. Baltimore, Md., at 20½c per lb., to Cook Paint & Varnish Co., Kansas City, Mo.

500 lbs. Ochre in Oil, in 5-lb. cans, f. o. b. Camp Grant, Ill., at 14c per lb., to Martin-Senour Co., Chicago, Ill.

50 gals. Black Camouflage Paint, in 1-gal. cans, f. o. b. San Francisco, Cal., to Martin-Senour Co., Chicago, Ill.

100 gals. Cream Camouflage Paint, in 1-gal. cans, f. o. b. San Francisco, Cal., at $1.65 per gal., to J. W. Mortell Co., Kankakee, Ill.

100 gals. Green Camouflage Paint, in 1-gal. cans, f. o. b. San Francisco, Cal., at $1.64 per gal., to J. W. Mortell Co., Kankakee, Ill.

100 gals. Yellow Camouflage Paint, in 1-gal. cans, f. o. b. San Francisco, Cal., at $1.65 per gal., to J. W. Mortell Co., Kankakee, Ill.

100 gals. Vermilion Projectile Paint, in 1-gal. cans, f. o. b. San Francisco, Cal., at $1.95 per gal., to J. W. Mortell Co., Kankakee, Ill.

100 gals. Yellow Projectile Paint, in 1-gal. cans, f. o. b. San Francisco, Cal., at $1.64 per gal., to J. W. Mortell Co., Kankakee, Ill.

100 gals. Blue Projectile Paint, in 1-gal. cans, f. o. b. San Francisco, Cal., at $1.64 per gal., to J. W. Mortell Co., Kankakee, Ill.

100 gals. Green Projectile Paint, in 1-gal. cans, f. o. b. San Francisco, Cal., at $1.64 per gal., to J. W. Mortell Co., Kankakee, Ill.

100 gals. Light Olive Green Projectile Paint, in 1-gal. cans, f. o. b. San Francisco, Cal., at $1.64 per gal., to J. W. Mortell Co., Kankakee, Ill.

100 gals. Warm Gray Projectile Paint, in 1-gal. cans, f. o. b. San Francisco, Cal., at $1.64 per gal., to J. W. Mortell Co., Kankakee, Ill.

100 gals. White Projectile Paint, in 1-gal. cans, f. o. b. San Francisco, Cal., at $1.64 per gal., to J. W. Mortell Co., Kankakee, Ill.

100 gals. Black Projectile Paint, in 1-gal. cans, f. o. b. San Francisco, Cal., at $1.40 per gal., to J. W. Mortell Co., Kankakee, Ill.

2,000 cans Concentrated Lye in 16-oz. cans, at 7.23c per can, f. o. b. St. Louis, Mo., to Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

5,000 cans Concentrated Lye, in 16-oz. cans, at 7.01c per can, f. o. b. Chicago, Ill., to Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

1,200 bottles C. P. Glycerine, in 8-oz. bottles, at 20c per bottle, f. o. b. San Francisco, Cal., to Lehn & Fink, Inc., New York City.

500 lbs. Liquor Cresolis Comp, U. S. P., in 16-oz. bottles, f. o. b. El Paso, Tex., at 34.5c per pt., to Sherwin-Williams Co., Washington, D. C.

500 lbs. Aqua Ammonia (local purchase authorized December 13, 1919.)

1,000 lbs. Wax, sealing, in ½-lb. cakes, at 19c per lb., f. o. b. Governor's Island, N. Y., to Stevenson Bros. & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

25 tons Calcium Chloride, Granular, f. o. b. Hoboken, N. J., in 350-lb. air-tight steel drums, at $27.50 per ton, to Semet-Solvey Co., Syracuse, N. Y.

Advisory Purchase, Rock Island.

Western Electric Company, Chicago, Ill., Iron Conduit, $600.

The Biggs Boiler Works, Akron, Ohio, Steel Tank, $1,109.

Dallas Brass and Copper Company, Chicago, Ill., 4,800 lbs. Sheet Brass, $1,464.

Western Electric Company, Chicago, Ill., Loricated Conduit, $2,165.40.

Mulley Lumber Company, Davenport, La., 12,000 Feet Lumber, $1,560.

Allen, Myers Company, Rock Island, Ill., Anchorages Plain, $2,056.50.

Muller Lumber Company, Davenport, Iowa, Hard Burned Brick, $1.024.

Pratt and Whitney Company, Hartford, Conn., Small Star Gauge, $2,380.

Zimmerman Steel Company, Bettendorf, Iowa., Shaft Hangers, $1,850.

Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railway Company, Chicago, Ill., 26 days' train service, $1,560.

Purchasing, Omaha, Neb.

Cartan and Jeffrey, Omaha, Neb., 6.012 Post-Toasties, $601.20.

Raw Materials Division.

Dearborn Chemical Company, Chicago, Ill., 750,000 lbs. No-Ox-Id, Grade C, $90,000.

Construction Division.

L. O. Koven and Bros., Jersey City, N. J., Plumbing Material, $2.112.

John A. Roebling Sons Company, Trenton, N. J., Electrical Material, $1,421.67.

Tracey E. Thomas, Little Rock, Ark., Lumber, $1,263.50.

Corps of Engineers.

Lumbert Hoisting Engineer Company, Newark, N. J., Steel, $5,475.

Subsistence Division.

Merchants Coffee Company, New Orleans, La., 3,000 lbs. Coffee, $2,564.40.

Merchants Coffee Company, New Orleans, La., 2,400 lbs. Coffee, $2,027.52.

Zone No. 9, New Orleans, La.

P. H. Williams, New Orleans, La., 13,920 lbs. Sweet Potatoes, $2,136.40.

Clothing and Equipage Division.

R. H. Hoskins, Long Island City, N. Y., 75 pairs Officers' Boots, $1,350.

A. E. Nettleton Company, Newark, N. J., 178 pairs Officers' Boots, $3,604.50.

The Stetson Shoe Company, Weymouth, Mass., 120 pairs Officers' Boots, $1,440.

Waterbury Button Company, Waterbury, Conn., 499,750 Victory Buttons, $9,495.25.

J. R. Grunt Sons, Rauses Point, N. Y., 300 Officers' Caps, $1,125.

George B. Bains and Sons, Philadelphia, Pa., 50 Brief Cases, $500.

John Boyle Company, New York, N. Y., 50 brief cases, $447.50.

Zone No. 2, New York City.

Schaefer and Laux, Brooklyn, N. Y., 51,-520 lbs. coal, $1,004.64.

Alden Coal Mining Company, New York City, coal, $12,000.

V. S. Sugar Equal. Board, 12,000 pkgs. Sugar, $1,234.80.

Supplies Division, Hoboken, N. J.

Texas Oil Company, New York, N. Y., 2,400 gals. Marine Oil, $1,447.20.

J. L. Mott Iron Works, Cabinets, $1,125.

Louis S. Reische, New York, N. Y., 100 boxes Apples, $275.

Robert A. Keasby Company, New York, N. Y., 2,000 yds. Canvas, $1,940.

Texas Oil Company, 2,400 gals. Marine Oil, $1,447.20.

Raw Material Division.

C. H. Dauchy Company, New York, N. Y., 1,500 gals. Machine Oil, $322.50.

Standard Oil Company, New York, N. Y., 4,000 gals. Kerosene, $640.

Standard Oil Company, New York, N. Y., 50,000 gals. Kerosene, $3,550.

RISE IN FREIGHT RATES TO U. S.

There has been a sudden rise in freight rates to the United States from Buenos Aires, Argentina. The rates today are as follows, price per ton is understood unless stated otherwise:

General cargo, $22.50; tallow, $30 cased; wet salted hides, $25; linseed, $21; wool, $20 per 40 cubic feet; dry hides, $2.75 per 100 pounds; heavy grain, $20; meats, $30; $23.50 is being offered for steamers January and February loading by grain shippers. With the exception of Brazil ruling, other markets struck with some small increases to Antwerp, France and Scandinavia. Sailing vessels to north Europe and Spain are now commanding over £7 because of the temporary scarcity of steamers. Five auxiliary schooners January and February loading, have been fixed to the United States at $20, and sailing vessels can now command considerable over $15.

Requests for Proposals.

(Continued from page 22.)

1 Vicat needle for measuring the time of set of Portland cement according to the method given in the U. S. Government Standard Specifications (B. S. Circ. 33.)

2 Rubber rings for molding specimens.

60 CC Flasks suitable for use with Saybold Standard Universal Viscosimeter.

5 Doz. Standard 10 mm hardened steel balls for Brinell Hardness measurements.

3 Doz. 9 in. x 11 in. Sheets Herbert French Emery Paper, Grade 0.

3 Doz. 9 in. x 11 in. Sheets Herbert French Emery Paper, Grade 00.

3 Doz. 9 in. x 11 in. Sheets Herbert French Emery Paper, Grade 000.

Treasury Department.

Bids will be received at Bureau of Engraving and Printing for furnishing:

2,000 reams 30 in. x 40 in., 50-pound Manila Paper, folded.

5 reams 30 in. x 40 in., 225-pound Manila Paper, of quality, strength and finish indicated by sample furnished by Bureau of Engraving and Printing.

6 cup Emery Wheels, 5 in. x 1 in., face of cup, grain 48, grade 2, ¾ in. hole.

12 gross 9 in. hand Hacksaw Blades, coarse.

12 gross 12 in. hand Hacksaw Blades, coarse.

PERSONAL CONTACT DEPARTMENT

MEN DOING BUSINESS IN WASHINGTON SHOULD LEARN WHO ARE THE FRIENDS OF THOSE WITH WHOM THEY DEAL. THIS PAGE CONTAINS VALUABLE SUGGESTIONS TO THOSE DESIRING TO MAKE BETTER PERSONAL CONTACTS.

Miss Margaret Wilson took a box and entertained guests at the performance of the Washington Opera Company, when they presented "Faust" for the last time this season. She also heard Mme. Louise Homer in concert.

The Secretary of War and Mrs. Baker took a box for the Washington Opera Company at the Shubert-Garrick and entertained guests.

Secretary and Mrs. Baker attended the first of the evening concerts given under the auspices of Miss Laura Harlan, who has grouped into a series of 12 some of the best musicians of the age. Mrs. Baker's brother, Mr. Ralph Leopold, will play.

Miss Margaret Wilson occupied the Presidential box at a concert recently of the Philadelphia Orchestra, Leopold Stokowski, conductor, and had a party of relatives with her, including Mr. John Randolph Bolling, brother of Mrs. Wilson. Among others entertaining box parties were Mrs. John E. Reyburn, Mrs. Marshall Field, who had among her guests Representative and Mrs. Nicholas Longworth; Mrs. William Crozier, who had with her Mrs. Lansing; Mrs. Thomas F. Walsh, the Rev. and Mrs. F. Ward Denys and Miss Dorothea Denys; Mrs. Calderon Carlisle and Col. William Eric Fowler.

The Prince of Wales closed his visit to Washington by dining with Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Leiter at their home on Dupont Circle, where a part of the royal suite stayed during its visit here.

The Vice President and Mrs. Marshall have left Washington for a southern trip. Mr. Marshall will make speeches in Georgia, North Carolina, and Virginia before returning.

The Secretary of State and Mrs. Lansing were guests of the State Department Club recently, which held its November meeting at Rauscher's.

The Belgian ambassador and Baroness de Cartier de Marchienne have returned from New York, where they attended the Paternotte-Cruger wedding, at which the ambassador acted as best man, and a number of other social affairs Recently Senator and Mrs. Charles B. Henderson entertained at dinner in honor of the ambassador and Baroness de Cartier.

The Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Daniels returned a few days ago from Raleigh, N. C., where they spent the week-end.

Mr. Carter Glass, soon to retire as Secretary of the Treasury to become Senator from Virginia, returned recently from New York, where he made a short visit. Mrs. Glass, who went to their home in Lynchburg for a few days, was joined there by her son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. John Guerrant Boatwright, who spent the week-end with her. Mrs. Glass will accompany Mr. and Mrs. Boatwright to their new home in Danville, Va., where they will be the guests of honor at a reception.

The Secretary of War and Mrs. Baker entertained at a theater party a short time ago, when their guests were Gen. Peyton C. March, Chief of Staff; Maj. Gen. and Mrs. Frank W. Coe; Miss Hannah Patterson, and Miss Elizabeth Freas.

The Secretary of State and Mrs. Lansing were the guests of honor of Mr. and Mrs. Ross Thompson at dinner a few nights ago in their home, "Tanglebank."

Mrs. Josephus Daniels, Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Mrs. Robert E. Coonts, Mrs. Albert Grant, Mrs. George Barnett and Mrs. Albert Niblack were in the receiving line at the Navy Relief Society ball on the night before Thanksgiving.

The Postmaster General and Mrs. Burleson left Washington recently for San Antonio, Tex., for a 10-days' visit to their son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Richard V. W. Negley.

Attorney General Palmer entertained a company at dinner recently at the Shoreham in honor of Gov. Sproul, of Pennsylvania. The other guests included Representative Longworth, Assistant Secretary Leffingwell, Judge Covington, Mr. Swager Sherley, Judge Payne, Dr. Harry Garfield, and Judge Ames.

Mrs. C. Frank Reevis, wife of the Representative from Falls City, Neb., entertained the wives of the Members of the Nebraska delegation in Congress at luncheon recently at the Congressional Club, the first such affair given at the club this year. The guests included Mrs. Norris, wife of the Senator from Nebraska; Mrs. A. W. Jefferis; Mrs. Robert E. Evans; Mrs. M. O. McLaughlin, and Mrs. William E. Andrews.

The Belgian Ambassador and Baroness de Cartier, Justice and Mrs. Pittman, the Secretary of War and Mrs. Baker, the Secretary of the Interior and Mrs. Lane, Speaker and Mrs. Gillett, Senator and Mrs. Henderson, Representative and Mrs. John Jacob Rogers, Representative and Mrs. Olney, Maj. Gen. and Mrs. Barnett, Mr. Henry Breckinridge, Miss Lane, Miss Hamlin, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Tuckerman, and a number of young diplomats are among the large company who had arranged a "Dutch-treat" dinner at the Montgomery County Club recently, preceding the first one of two dances to be given at the club for the Working Boys' Home. Mr. and Mrs. Lanier Winslow had a dinner party preceding this dance. Mrs. Pitney, Mrs. Lane, and Mrs. Gillett are hostesses.

Mrs. Burdick, wife of Representative Clark Burdick, has arrived from their home in Rhode Island and joined Representative Burdick at the Grafton for the winter. Their daughters, who are students at Bryn Mawr, joined them for Thanksgiving.

Mr. John Barrett, director general of the Pan-American Union, went to New York to attend the reception given by Mr. and Mrs. Rodman Wanamaker and the banquet of the Pilgrims Society in honor of the Prince of Wales recently. Mr. Barrett gave a dinner to a group of his New York friends visiting Washington.

Representative and Mrs. C. Frank Reavis have left for their home in Falls City, Nebr., to remain until the week before Christmas, when they will return to their home here. Their sons will join them here for the holidays.

Mr. Warren Charles Fairbanks, of Chicago, son of former Vice President of the United States Charles Warren Fairbanks, is at the Willard.

Admiral and Mrs. Benson have gone for a visit to their old home, Macon, Ga. The admiral returned to Washington a short time ago from Charleston, S. C., to receive the decoration of the Grand Cross of St. Michael and St. George, which the Prince of Wales conferred on him.

Mrs. Keyes, wife of the Senator from New Hampshire, has joined the Senator at 2400 Sixteenth Street, where they have taken an apartment for the winter.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph E. Davies entertained a dinner company, later going to the reception in the Congressional Library for the Prince of Wales.

Maj. Gen. Merritte W. Ireland, Surgeon General of the Army, and Mrs. Ireland were among the guests of Mr. Henry P. Davison, head of the American Red Cross in New York, at dinner given in honor of His Royal Highness, the Prince of Wales.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Nelson Page were the principal guests at the dinner given last evening by Mrs. Marshall Field.

Surgeon General, U. S. N., and Mrs. Braisted have returned to Washington from New York, where they went to attend the dinner given by Mr. and Mrs. Henry P. Davison in honor of His Royal Highness, the Prince of Wales.

PENNA. STATE
NOT TO BE TAKEN FROM
THE LIBRARY.

United States Bulletin

CONTINUING the Work of the OFFICIAL BULLETIN Established Under Order of THE PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES, May 10, 1917, With Additional Data Concerning Government Activities and the Officials Controlling the Same. Issued EVERY MONDAY, Under the Direction of ROGER W. BABSON, President and Publisher.

VOL. 1. No. 38. WASHINGTON OFFICE 10 Jackson Place (Opp. White House) DECEMBER 8, 1919. $12.00 A YEAR

WHAT'S HAPPENING IN WASHINGTON

An Interpretation for Business Men

THE financial interests are rather discouraged that Congress failed to pass the Edge Bill, after the measure had been favorably reported to both Houses by the conferees on November 17. This means a further delay in the creation of the big foreign trade corporations which are being contemplated. Whether the enactment of this legislation would stop the falling exchange rates is debatable, but certainly it would help the situation. In this connection it is well to appreciate the fact that low exchange rates are not so unfavorable to European countries as is commonly represented. They handicap these countries in purchasing goods, but tend to stimulate exports. The passage of the Edge Bill would tend to prolong the present period of prosperity, but it would not make two blades of grass grow where only one grew before.

Considerable more life is noticeable here in Washington in the office of the Federal Reserve Board. For some time the leading members in the board have been anxious to raise the discount rate and become a real factor in checking the present deplorable inflation. They, however, have been held back by the Treasury Department in the interests of floating Government certificates at the lowest possible figure. In short, the administration has been attempting to be both loaner and borrower at the same time, that is, to ride two horses going in opposite directions. Governor Harding, however, has recently been putting out some splendid documents, and the conference between the governors of the 12 Federal Reserve banks and the members of Federal Reserve Board, which was held the past week, should result in some good. Pressure is still being exerted on the board to take some radical action relative to the rediscounting of loans on cotton, but as yet the board has not taken any action. With the very strong southern influence in the Democratic administration, it is only natural that cotton transactions should be favored over grain or stock exchange transactions. It is reported that the Federal Reserve Board has turned down the request of certain interests of this country to join in an international conference for the purpose of strengthening the weakened currency system of Europe. The general impression is, however, that the United States will not take any active part in such a conference, at least until after the coming election.

One of the most important cases before the Supreme Court in Washington is that of the constitutionality of the Federal Farm Loan Act. The case is scheduled to come up on January 5 and it is to test the legality of the tax exemption feature of the Farm Loan bonds. It is understood that the bankers who are endeavoring to establish the fact that these bonds are tax exempt will be represented by Hon. Charles E. Hughes, Hon. George W. Wickersham, and Hon. William G. McAdoo. If the Supreme Court decides that these bonds are tax exempt, they should be a splendid purchase. If the court rules them not tax exempt, they would fall off some in price, but should still be perfectly good.

Now that Senator Lodge and his Republican friends have had their way and their Democratic opponents have likewise shown their power, it is common gossip in Washington that a compromise will soon be arranged in connection with the Peace Treaty. Every one here in Washington believes that the Peace Treaty will soon be ratified, with certain logical reservations or interpretations not repugnant to the President. It is believed, however, that the Senate will insist on its power, in order that future Presidents will consult that body in advance and not treat it as a dummy body, existing merely for the purpose of formal ratification.

There is, in Washington, some interest in the formation of the new Labor Party in Chicago. Up to the present time, it has been thought that such a party could do nothing because the American Federation of Labor has been opposed to labor mixing up with politics. Mr. Gompers' philosophy has been purely along economic lines and differs radically from the policy of the labor leaders in Europe. The action of the Government in the coal strike has given a boom to those labor leaders who have been urging a labor party. Another thing which has attracted the attention of the Washington politicians has been the success of the farmer-labor coalition cabinet in Ontario. Those who are acquainted with Canadian conditions know that the so-called non-partisan movement has swept across the Canadian border and is taking Ontario by storm.

We learn from the U. S. Grain Corporation that it is the intention to sell all unsold holdings of wheat and to close up the grain corporation as soon as reasonably possible. Persons interested in what is being done along these

lines should get in touch with Mr. Watson S. Moore, second vice president of the United States Grain Corporation. Mr. Moore is a very reasonable man, is thoroughly acquainted with the past and future policy of the administration, and would be very glad to give any information to clients which may be desired. In case Mr. Moore is unavailable, Mr. Julius H. Binner may be seen.

While the Government is getting out of the wheat business, it is being sorely tempted to get into the sugar trade. The Department of Justice is now attempting to make maximum prices of 17 cents to the refiner and 18½ cents to the retail trade for the best Louisiana sugar. The maximum wholesale price of 10½ cents a pound for all beet sugars was established by the Department of Justice November 14. Anyone desiring further information on this subject should get in touch with Mr. Howard Figg, special assistant to the Attorney General, in charge of food prices.

One of the most authoritative and comprehensive treatments of the sugar situation was the reported testimony of Herbert Hoover before the House War Investigating Committee on October 29. Mr. Hoover appeared before the committee in an inquiry into the sale of 22,000,000 pounds of Army sugar to France.

"Sugar consumption in the United States has increased apparently because the country has gone 'dry,'" said Mr. Hoover. The present consumption of 93 pounds per capita a year is the greatest in the history of the country, he said, last year's consumption being 73 pounds and the previous high consumption 84 pounds.

"The shortage is not large," he continued. "The Equalization Board has stated that for November and December the supply will be larger than in past years, but the increased consumption leaves a minor shortage. To meet all demands we will have to get more than half of the Cuban crop."

The committee was told that the International Relief Commission, of which Mr. Hoover was chairman, had bought only 3,800 tons of sugar in the United States, and that this was used to feed "4,000,000 sub-normal, undernourished children" in Europe.

"Six million three hundred thousand pounds of sugar are consumed daily by the Americans for confectioneries —candy and sweet drinks," he said. "The sugar we got here for feeding the children was one day's candy to the American people. The hourly American consumption is 930,000 pounds."

Congress adjourned without taking any action on extending the present Food and Fuel Act. Attorney General Palmer has asked for an extension of this act as a means of curbing profiteers, and considerable publicity was given to Mr. Palmer's request at the time. Apart from the disposition here in Washington now to curb rather than extend Government interference with business, there is a general opinion that high prices will be the only curb to inflation extravagance. Congress did, however, adopt a joint resolution extending control over the imports of dyes until January, 1920. Although this time is very short, this does strongly indicate that the dye manufacturers in this country will get some protection.

The coal strike continues to be the leading subject of discussion in Washington, now that the people are getting tired of talking about the Peace Treaty. For the first time there seems to be a real division of opinion in the President's cabinet. The cabinet members seem to be divided into three groups. Secretary Wilson stands for bringing about a compromise between the operators and the miners. Attorney General Palmer seems bent on making the miners capitulate, while another interest seems to favor Government control. Meanwhile, various States, like North Dakota and Kansas, are themselves seizing certain mines and attempting operation. Again, however, the courts and injunctions are being brought into play. The coal operators in these States are appealing to the courts for injunctions restraining the State authorities from taking over the mines. Whatever happens to the coal industry the injunction industry is certainly being worked to a limit, and it rather looks as if some one would kill the goose that lays the injunction eggs.

The campaign against the reds is still in full swing. The campaign, however, reached its height on November 10, when the House of Representatives voted, 311 to 1, to deny a seat in Congress to Victor L. Berger.

Since President Wilson, November 18, vetoed the Cummins Bill, which would have amounted to a railroad-control act, so as to restore rate-making power to the Interstate Commerce Commission, we have consulted with authorities as to the reason. We learn that the bill was vetoed because it would have deprived the Government, while the roads are still under Government control, of any power to make changes in rates, classification, etc., without consulting with the commission, which "takes considerable time and handicaps efficient management." Railroad men do not deny this statement, but they do suggest that what is sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander, and that the administration should allow the same privileges to the railroads that the administration asks for itself. The railroad interests, however, are very glad that President Wilson, on the following day, signed the bill authorizing the formation of an equipment trust for $400,000,000. This is a step in the right direction, and these securities should soon be on the market. This is about the only constructive railroad legislation the present Congress has passed. Although the Esch Railroad Bill was passed by the House November 17, nothing was done in the Senate, and the whole railroad situation is left in the air.

R. W. B.

IMPORTERS QUESTION TREASURY MONEY RATES.

There has been a certain amount of criticism among American importers concerning United States Treasury practices. They say that the pound sterling was recently quoted as worth $3.90 in American money, yet the Treasury Department computes the duties it levies upon the country's importing merchants not in terms of the pound as it is, but as it was; not at the rate of $3.90, but at the rate of $4,866. An American manufacturer imports cotton yarn from Dundee, Scotland, to the value of £10,000, a common transaction. To obtain the goods at the custom house he must pay upon the consignment an ad valorem tax of 7 per cent. In order to collect the Treasury Department must compute the value of the pound sterling, but in doing so it ignores entirely the fact that the importer could buy in Scotland any number of these pounds by paying $3.90 for each one. For purpose of taxation the pound sterling has its ancient value of $4.866, almost $1 more than its actual value. The tax upon the excess amounts to 7 cents in the dollar, or a total of $2.800, in the illustration here used.

UNITED TYPOTHETAE HEARING.

December 15 is the date set for a hearing by the Federal Trade Commission on the commission's complaint of unfair competition against the United Typothetae of America and seven of its officers. The complaint charges among other things that the "United Typothetae of America, through its Trade Matter Committee, has adopted the practice of attempting to control the matter of terms on which manufacturers of printing presses, type, and machinery sell their output to printing establishments, and has attempted to have such manufacturers refuse to place any of their presses, type and machinery in any printing establishment until a cash payment equal to at least 25 per cent of the amount of the total purchase price of the article purchased, be paid.

"That a 'Standard Cost System' and 'Standard Price List,' which respondents are constantly urging employing printers to adopt, are largely devices calculated to establish a uniform scale of prices throughout the printing industry and are not merely a system of cost finding.

"That respondents have announced in bulletins published and circulated by them from time to time, that the United Typothetae of America cost finding system has been approved by the Federal Trade Commission, whereas said commission disavowed a letter of approval of a commissioner by an order duly entered by it on December 13, 1917, and the request of the commission that the respondents assure the commission that they would cease using said commissioner's endorsement of said cost finding system has not been compiled with by said respondents."

FIVE BILLION TO RUN U. S.

Secretary Glass, in his estimate of governmental expenses, submitted at the opening of Congress proposed appropriations of nearly $5,000,000,000. His figures estimate the cost of running the activities of the Government during the fiscal year 1921 at five times that of the usual peace time figures.

The greatest individual estimates for expenditures go to the Army and the Navy. The yearly interest on the war debt is $1,017,500,000, which sum alone is greater than all the appropriations for all purposes whatsoever of any peace-time Congress.

The estimates justify the predictions made on the floor of Congress during consideration of the war tax bills, that the present generation would not see the Government conducted at an expense of less than $4,000,000,000 a year.

The estimated appropriations for the principal Government Departments were presented as follows:

Legislative (Congress), $9,025,-297 25.

Executive (White House and Government Departments), $149,111,-463.77.

Judicial, $1,634,190.

Army, $989,578,657.20.

Navy, $542,031,804.80.

Pensions, $215,030,000.

Public works, $283,921,810.17.

Miscellaneous, $833,717,637 96.

Foreign intercourse, $11,243,250.91.

The total of all estimates, including some comparatively minor items not included in the foregoing, is $4,865,-410,031.62, the greatest sum ever asked of any Congress when the country was not actually at war.

The $1,000,000,000 estimate for the Army includes $85,000,000 for the National Guard. The normal peace time estimate for the Army before the war was between $10,000,000 and $15,-000,000. The $542,000,000 estimate for the Navy includes provision for the program of increase and is comparable to an annual estimate of some $15,000,000 before the war. The $285,000,000 public works estimate includes the Panama Canal, reclamation projects, river and harbor improvement, public buildings and also military works, arsenals and fortifications.

An item of more than $391,000,000 for postal service is reimbursable from postal revenues.

The estimate for miscellaneous expenditures contain large sums. For the Treasury Department more than $247,-000,000 is asked, which goes largely to the enforcement of prohibition and the collection of income, corporation and excess profits taxes. For the Shipping Board nearly $448,000,000 is asked to wind up its program of restoring the American flag to the seas. Nearly $40,000,000 is asked for the Federal Board of Vocational Education, which, besides being expended in co-operation with the States for civilian education, as the law provides, will be used in large measure for the reconstruction of disabled soldiers of the World War.

One item which has appeared perennially in estimates without ever becoming an actuality appears again this year with promise of being taken seriously. It is an estimate of $287,-500,000 toward a sinking fund, which ultimately is to retire the public debt, which includes some $30,000,000,000 spent on the war.

With annual interest payments on this debt now exceeding $1,000,000,-000, and alone surpassing the total sum which the Government has hitherto spent in a year for all purposes in peace time, the Treasury experts hope to convince Congress that some real provision for paying off the huge sum must be made.

COMPROMISE POSSIBLE IN COAL SITUATION.

Don't become panic stricken over the coal situation. The same situation exists between the two sides to the coal controversy as exists between the President and Senator Lodge. Both sides are looking for a peg to hang their hats upon. Or to be more concrete, an opportunity to patch up their differences without appearing to be beaten.

As time goes on it becomes more and more evident that Secretary Wilson's proposition was fairly reasonable, although more or less of a compromise. The miners had demanded an increase of 60 per cent, five days a week, and a six-hour day. The operators had refused to grant anything. Secretary Wilson stated to both sides that their positions were impossible and suggested an increase in wages of about 30 per cent, but waived nothing towards shortening the day or the week. Both sides scorned this offer and Mr. Garfield came forward and took the bull by the horns, granting a 14 per cent increase, with the understanding that there should be no increase in the price of coal. This may have been a just move on the part of Mr. Garfield, but it is not getting the country coal. Moreover, it is rumored that the majority of the Cabinet is in favor of Secretary Wilson's proposal and only acceded to Mr. Garfield's ultimatum for fear that he would resign if the Cabinet did not endorse him.

The real difficulty in the situation seems to be that the miners are getting work in other industries. This begins to seriously worry the operators. Even they are now urging an increase of 20 or 25 per cent. It is believed in some Washington circles that such an increase will be granted and the additional amount above the 14 per cent will be added to the price of the product. This would not only be satisfactory to both the operators and the miners, but it would not be a rebuff to Mr. Garfield. A careful examination of his statement shows that he simply stated 14 per cent to be the most that the operators should give without an increase in the price of coal. Meanwhile the effect of Mr. Palmer's injunction is dying away, although it will take some time for the wound to heal. Yet here again it is the desire of all parties to have it heal and be forgotten as soon as possible.

EXPORTS TO BELGIUM.

The United States has exported to Belgium, since November 11, 1918, goods valued at $283,417,698, or $37 per capita for every inhabitant of Belgium, according to a report made public today by the Department of Commerce. Imports from Belgium in the same period were valued at $2,-901,644.

Officials of the department said that although the latter amount appeared small, as compared with the export figures, it showed remarkable energy in resumption of Belgium's trade, which was completely annihilated by the war.

SENATOR NEWBERRY.

Senator Truman H. Newberry, who is scheduled to appear before Judge Sessions in the Federal Court at Grand Rapids in order to make formal answer to the indictment brought against him by the grand jury, November 29, was born at Detroit, Mich., November 5, 1864. He was educated at public and private schools and was graduated from Yale in 1885 with the degree of Ph. D. The degree of M. A. was conferred upon him in 1910.

After leaving college he was engaged in the manufacturing business. He served in the State militia from 1894 to 1898, as a lieutenant, junior grade, and held the same rank in the United States Navy during the Spanish-American War. In 1905 he became Assistant Secretary of the Navy, and in 1908 Secretary of the Navy, which position he held until March, 1909.

His election to the Senate took place in November, 1918, the vote recorded being the following: Truman H. Newberry, Republican, 220,054; Henry Ford, Democrat, 212,497; C. O. Foss, Socialist, 4,763; W. J. Faull, Prohibitionist, 1,133; scattering, 15.

Mr. Newberry's marriage to Miss Harriet Josephine Barnes was in 1888. His home is in Grosse Pointe Farms, Mich.

United States Bulletin

Continuing the Work of The Official U. S. Bulletin Established May 10, 1917, Under an Order of the President of the United States. Published by the U. S. Bulletin Co. A Current History of the United States. Issued Every Monday.

Roger W. Babson.....President
Stanley Bowmar.....Vice-President
John D. Little.....Editor

Office: No. 10 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C. Tel. Main 5600.

The United States Bulletin is dedicated to the faithful presentation of the official acts of the Government that the people may know and understand precisely and accurately just what the Government is doing day by day.

The Bulletin is in itself a complete record of all the important activities of the United States Government through its various departments, Legislative, Judicial, and Executive. Official Orders, Statements, and Rulings printed textually as issued by accredited Government officials, and, therefore, an authoritative guide to the business interests of the Nation; a virtual necessity to the Government itself in acquainting the various departments with the official acts of one another; to the Judiciary; to the Manufacturers; Miners and Traders; to Corporations, Railroads, Steamship, Telegraph and Cable Companies; Exporters and Importers; to Diplomats, Consular Agents, Statesmen, and men of affairs generally, who wish to keep accurately informed of what the Government is doing and to preserve for reference authentic copies of public announcements issued by the Government's own officials and agents. Entered at the post office at Washington, D. C., as second-class mail matter.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES BY MAIL.

One year..... $12.00
One year, postage prepaid to foreign countries..... 15.00

Make all checks, money orders, and drafts payable to United States Bulletin, 10 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C.

C. B. Hardegen.....Treasurer

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The President's message to Congress, long anticipated by Senate and House leaders, proved a disappointment to many who had hoped for forceful statements with regard to the peace treaty. The Sixty-sixth Congress listened to the reading of it with little emotion and later discussion centered about its authenticity, which there is no reason to doubt.

The peace treaty came in for mention with regard to the international labor organization under the league of nations, which the President referred to as the only road available in the solution of the labor problem. An indorsement of the right to strike and of collective bargaining is also contained in the message.

Other recommendations are: Simplification of taxation, a new economic policy towards Europe, a reasonable return for capital, a tribunal for the adjustment of disputes between labor and capital, a budget system for the Government, a genuine democratization of industry and an extension of the period of operation of the food control law.

PRESIDENT'S CONDITION.

During the past week various rumors have been going about Washington that the President's health is worse; some of them being of a most discouraging, if not wicked, nature. Persons are going so far as to state that the message of last week was not written by him and that he knows nothing regarding the Mexican situation.

These rumors are absolutely unfounded. The President's recovery is slow and the action of the Senate in relation to the peace treaty has naturally at the time a depressing effect upon the President's physical condition. The truth is, however, that the President is constantly improving, is in personal touch with important matters of business, so that the rumors above referred to are absolutely untrue. The reason that the President does not see people is because he would find it difficult to draw the line. When he sees no one, everyone is satisfied; but if he saw one Senator or Representative it would be very difficult to draw the line and not see others.

RED CROSS LOAN FUND.

The American Red Cross has created a new fund of $75,000 out of which its Home Service Sections may make loans to disabled service men under the care of the Federal Board for Vocational Education when they are in need of money because of delay in receiving from the Government their first training pay check. The step was necessitated by the increased burden imposed upon other Red Cross funds for this purpose. It will be supplementary to the Elks' fund, which provides loans equivalent to Government allowances pending the receipt of checks, and will be used only when appropriations from the Elks' fund are not available.

Another Red Cross fund, for the assistance of disabled men and their families while the men are undergoing investigation by the Federal Board, has twice been increased and will continue to be available for its specific purpose, as the new fund is primarily for men in training away from home and who cannot otherwise obtain money readily.

ALASKAN COAL.

According to U. S. Geological Survey, the production of coal in Alaska in 1918 was 75,606 tons, valued at $411,850. This may be compared with 53,955 tons, valued at $265,317, in 1917. The production for 1918 was by far the largest in history of coal mining in Alaska, being 40 per cent larger than the output for 1917, which was also greater than that of any previous year. It is believed that a substantial coal mining industry has at last started in Alaska.

U. S. DYESTUFFS ADEQUATE.

The Tariff Commission's annual report shows that American manufacturers are rapidly becoming completely independent of foreign countries in the matter of dyestuffs, synthetic medicinals, optical and window glass. All these articles are now manufactured in quantity by American concerns.

The commission recommended appointment of customs officials by the Secretary of the Treasury instead of the President, freer use of bonded warehouses and establishment of a system of foreign trade zones to aid American foreign commerce. It also urged that in passing tariff and tax laws Congress make the measures retroactive to the time they were completed and reported. With regard to commercial treaties and trade agreements the report said "the United States should ask no special favors and grant no special favors."

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC., REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF CONGRESS OF AUGUST 24, 1912,

Of United States Bulletin, published weekly at Washington, District of Columbia, for October 1, 1919.

District of Columbia, City of Washington, ss.

Before me, a Notary Public in and for the State and county aforesaid, personally appeared C. B. Hardegen, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the Business Manager of the United States Bulletin, and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management (and if a daily paper, the circulation), etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in section 443, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse side of this form, to-wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are:

Publisher, United States Bulletin, Babson Bureau, Inc.
Editor, Edward S. Rochester.
Managing Editor, Edward S. Rochester.
Business Manager, C. B. Hardegen.

2. That the owners are Babson Bureau, Inc., Roger W. Babson.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: None.

4. That the two paragraphs next above, giving the names of the owners, stockholders, and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company, but also, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting, is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner; and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association, or corporation has any interest direct or indirect in the said stock, bonds, or other securities than as so stated by him.

UNITED STATES BULLETIN,
C. B. Hardegen.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 21st day of October, 1919.

ROBERT C. STARR.
(My commission expires August, 1922.)

TREASURY REPORT.

The Treasurer of the United States in his annual report for the fiscal year 1919 says in part:

"The ordinary receipts were $4,647,603,852.46, an increase of $473,593,266.72 as compared with those of 1918. The ordinary disbursements were $15,365,362,741.76, an increase of $6,398,830,475.73 by like comparison. The disbursements on account of the Panama Canal were $12,265,775 08 while the receipts were $6,777,046.55. The net excess of disbursements was $5,488,728.53, which was paid out of the general fund of the Treasury.

"Extraordinary expenditures were made during the year as follows: Purchase of obligations of foreign governments engaged in war with enemies of the United States, $3,477,850,265.56, and purchase of federal farm loan bonds, $96,662,398.59, making a total of $3,574,512,664.15.

"The transactions affecting the principal of the public debt were, in receipts, $29,075,976,515.75, while the disbursements amounted to $15,837,566,009.13. The net excess of receipts were $13,238,410,506.62.

"The redemptions from the reserve fund were, in United States notes, $1,506,000. The redeemed notes were immediately exchanged for gold, and thereby the reserve was maintained in volume and character.

"The gold in the Treasury at the beginning of the fiscal year, 1919, amounted to $2,479,954,967.09. There was a noticeable increase monthly thereafter until May 15, 1919, when the Treasury holdings of the precious metal attained a maximum at $2,569,059,633.48. The embargo established over the movement of gold in 1917 was modified by the Federal Reserve Board on June 9, after which moderate withdrawals reduced the Treasury holdings to $2,516,441,004.60 on June 30, 1919. The imports of gold during the year were $62,363,733, the exports $116,575,535, and the excess of exports $54,211,802.

"The general stock of money in the United States at the close of the fiscal year 1919 amounted to $7,518,789,000, an increase of $777,716,706 as compared with that of 12 months earlier. The increase in subsidiary silver coin was $11,013,858; in Federal reserve notes, $839,976,540; in Federal reserve bank notes, $172,222,980, while gold decreased $49,197,748; standard silver dollars, $191,370,171, and national-bank notes, $4,928,753. The money in circulation increased in volume by $386,602,549 and amounted to $5,766,029,973 on June 30, 1919. The circulation per capita was $53.59 and the share of gold to whole circulation 28.48 per cent.

"The pieces of United States paper currency outstanding number 334,550,753, of the total value of $2,104,197,685. The average cost of each piece of such currency issued and redeemed is about 1.526 cents, and the annual cost of maintenance of the currency issued by the National Government averages slightly less than one-fifth of 1 per cent of the amount outstanding.

"National-bank notes amounting to $358,427,738 were presented for redemption during the fiscal year 1919. This sum represents 51.42 per cent of the average amount in circulation. Of the notes received at the Treasury, $28,599,350 were fit for use and were returned to the banks of issue for further circulation.

"Federal reserve notes amounting to $183,906,757.50 were presented for redemption, of which $37,297,650 were fit for use and were returned to banks and agents for further circulation. Owing to incomplete audits of the agency expenses for 1919 the rates of assessment upon the banks are not available. For the year 1918 the national banks were assessed at the rate of $0.817229 per $1,000, and the federal reserve banks on notes redeemed in the ordinary course of business were assessed at the rate of $0.418802808 per $1,000.

RECORD STOCKS OF WOOL.

Dealers, manufatcurers, and the Government held 729,373,000 pounds of wool, grease equivalent, on September 20, 1919, according to the Bureau of Markets, United States Department of Agriculture. This represents holdings in excess of those reported in any quarterly period since the reports were first issued. Stocks on September 30 were 8 per cent greater than on June 30, 1919, and 50 per cent greater than stocks held on September 30, 1918.

At the present rate of consumption the bureau points out that the total stocks on September 30 are sufficient to last for more than a year. The greatest increase in holdings is shown in one-fourth and three-eighths blood grease, amounting to 42,000,000 pounds. Because of the great demand for fine wools the reports show a decrease in fine and one-half blood grease amounting to 9,000,000 pounds. Both manufacturers and dealers hold more of all grades with the exception of fine wool. A decrease of 22,000,000 pounds of fine wool holdings compared to June 30 is shown for dealers' stocks, while manufacturers' holdings of this grade increased 5,000,000 pounds.

Total stocks in the hands of dealers and manufacturers on September 30, 1919, in pounds according to grades were: Grease wool, 388,564,892; scoured wool, 45,626,163; pulled wool, 22,325,546; tops 18,732,272; noils, 13,006,594. Stocks held by the Government were: Grease wool, 106,209,000; scoured wool, 17,790,000; pulled wool, 8,705,000; tops, 1,448,000; noils, 10,000.

Boston holds first place maong the markets of the country with 156,000,000 pounds of all kinds and classes. Philadelphia ranks second, followed closely by Chicago. Manufacturers in Massachusetts held 91,000,000 pounds; Rhode Island, 33,000,000; and Pennsylvania, 29,000,000.

DAMAGE FREIGHT CLAIMS.

The Director General of Railroads explains that reports, both as to the number of loss and damage claims and over-charge claims presented and as to loss and damage freight claims and over-charge claims presented and settled, just compiled for recent months show a very gratifying improvement in every respect, indicating that the number of both classes of such claims received in the three months ending September 30 shows a decrease as compared with the number received during the preceding three months, and also that the number of both classes of such claims remaining unsettled in the three months ending September 30 shows a decrease as compared with the preceding three months.

As to loss and damage freight claims presented, the number in the three months' period ended June 30 was 1,035,981, and for the three months period ended September 30 was 1,002,642, or a decrease of 33,339. As to overcharge freight claims presented the number in the three months period ended June 30, 1919, was 347,945, while during the three months ended September 30, 1919, the number was 332,736, or a decrease of 15,209.

Figures as to unsettled loss and damage freight claims are checked up on the basis of the number on hand for four months and over and unsettled, whereas figures as to overcharge freight claims are checked up on the basis of the number unpaid and unsettled for more than three months. As of June 30, 1919, the number of unsettled loss and damage freight claims on hand for four months and over and unsettled was 25[illegible]35 while the number on hand, 1[illegible] months and over and unsettled as of September 30, 1919, was 167,928, or a decrease of 83,657. The number of overcharge freight claims as of June 30, 1919, more than three months old and unpaid was 24,254, and the number of overcharge freight claims more than three months old and unpaid as of September 30, 1919, was 14,699, or a decrease of 9,555.

WOOL IMPORTS DOUBLED.

Imports of wool during the five-year prewar period, 1910–1914, averaged 207,583,742 pounds annually, or something less than half the present imports, according to the Bureau of Markets of the United States Department of Agriculture. As the population of the United States has been increasing so have the imports of wool. For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1918, this country imported 379,129,934 pounds. During 1919, the total importation amounted to 424,414,644 pounds, or more than double the prewar average. From January to August, inclusive, of the present year (eight months) more wool was imported than during any of the prewar years mentioned, and if the present monthly imports of 36,238,982 pounds is maintained throughout the remaining months of this year, the United States will import more than 430,000,000 pounds during the present calendar year.

POSTMASTER GENERAL BURLESON REPORTS SURPLUS OF $2,342,851 FOR YEAR; CONDEMNS LABOR UNION AFFILIATIONS ON PART OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYES

A surplus of $2,342,851.96 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1919, is shown in the annual report of Postmaster General A. S. Burleson. The audited revenues for the year, including those of all branches of the Postal Service and the war tax for which an increase of postage was made the vehicle by Congress, amounted to $436,399,126.20.

The war revenue from increased postage collected during the period of its operation is estimated to be $115,892,000. This was turned over to the Treasury of the United States monthly as it accrued in the manner prescribed by the act. The estimated collections during the period from November 2, 1917, to June 30, 1918, amounted to $44,500,000, and during the period from July 1, 1918, to June 30, 1919, to $71.392,000.

The ordinary postal revenues for the fiscal year 1919, therefore, after deducting the estimated collections for increase in postage, amounted to $364,847,126.20. For comparative purposes this sum represents the normal revenues of the Postal Service and shows an increase over the preceding year of $20,371,163 96, or 5.91 per cent.

The audited expenditures for the year were $362,497,635.69, an increase over the preceding year of $37,663,907.22, or 11 59 per cent.

The audited revenues therefore exceeded the audited expenditures by $2,349.490.51. After deducting losses of postal funds by fire, burglary, and other causes, amounting to $6,638.55, the accounts as closed for the year show a surplus of $2,342,851.96.

Second-Class Matter.

The department estimates that the cost of handling and transporting second-class mail matter is 8 27 cents a pound, involving a loss to the Government of $74,984,895 in 1918 and $66,710,094 in 1919, or an approximate annual loss of $15,000,000.

The weight of newspapers and periodicals mailed as second-class matter of postage by publishers and news agents during the year at the pound rates of postage and free in the county of publication aggregated 1,182,297,966 pounds. This was a decrease of 47,411,389 pounds, or 3.86 per cent, as compared with the mailings of the preceding year. The postage collected on such mailings amounted to $16,065,947.76, an increase over the previous year of $4.353,879.58, the increase being due to the higher postage rates which became effective July 1, 1918, under the provisions of the act of October 3, 1917.

These rates constituted the first of a series of graduated annual increases beginning July 1 each year and reaching the maximum on July 1, 1921. The rates in force from July 1, 1918, to July 1, 1919, were as follows: On the portions of publications devoted to matter other than advertising, 1¼ cents a pound; on the advertising portions. first and second zones, 1¼ cents a pound; third zone, 1½ cents a pound; fourth zone, 2 cents a pound; fifth zone, 2¼ cents a pound; sixth zone, 2½ cents a pound; seventh zone, 3 cents a pound; eighth zone, 3¼ cents a pound. Where the space in a publication devoted to advertisements did not exceed 5 per cent of the total space, the entire publication was chargeable only with the flat rate for matter other than advertising, the zone rates not applying. Publications maintained by and in the interest of religious, educational, scientific, philanthropic, agricultural, labor or fraternal organizations not conducted for private profit enjoyed the special rate of 1 1-8 cents a pound, this rate applying to both the reading and advertising portions of such publications.

The weight of the advertising portions of publications which were chargeable with the zone rates aggregated 452,476,476 pounds, and the postage on such portions amounted to $7,839,302.79. On the remainder of the mailings subject to postage, consisting of the nonadvertising portions of publications whose advertising portions were subject to the zone rates, and of the entire portions of publications chargeable with the flat rate, $8,226,644.07 postage was collected. The total postage collected at the new second-class rates was $4,807,774.28 greater than the amount that would have been chargeable on such mailings at the former flat rate of 1 cent a pound.

The report says that the law which fixes a zone rate for advertising matter is eminently fair, as the rate of postage is increased in the proportion that the publication is commercialized and the distance transported; and the publisher, therefore, to a certain extent fixes himself the rate of postage on his publication. There is no reason why advertising matter when carried in a magazine or other publication should be carried at a lower rate of postage than when sent out by the individual; and such matter should pay the Government the full cost of its transportation and handling, and for that reason, and in justice to the users of other classes of mail, the Postmaster General earnestly recommends that action be taken by Congress to increase the rate of postage on the portion of publications devoted to advertising sufficiently to pay the cost of transporting and handling same.

Government Operation of the Telegraph and Telephone Systems.

In referring to Government operation of telegraph and telephone systems, the Postmaster General reiterates his conviction that the wire service should be operated by the Government in conjunction with the Postal Service, pointing out the great difference between Government ownership and a merely temporary control of the wire system by the Government for a very uncertain period. He says that the recent temporary control afforded no test of the virtues of Government ownership of this service, and renews his recommendation made in previous annual reports that the telephone and telegraph systems of the United States be incorporated with the Postal Establishment, contending that this would be wise from an economic standpoint as well as appropriate to the Government in conjunction with the postal the general agencies of communication.

Labor Unions and the Postoffice.

The Postmaster General renews his recommendation for the repeal of the law of August 24, 1912, which is construed to permit the affiliation of postal employees with labor organizations which sanction recourse to the strike or boycott to enforce their demands.

"I earnestly renew this recommendation," he says, "and again call the attention of Congress to the impropriety of Government employees owing allegiance to any organization which might stand between them and the Government, and to the actual menace to governmental authority which is involved in such affiliation."

The Postmaster General says that "enforcement of the principle that Government employees should not hold an affiliation incompatible with their obligation to the public service can not be distorted into a reflection upon the efficiency and loyalty of the postal employees, whose devotion to public duty under the trying test of war was conspicuously demonstrated," but adds that "the principle is one which can not be prudently disregarded."

"The avowed purpose of labor organizations is not alone to advance the social and economic welfare of members of their order but to exercise a coercive influence upon the employer to compel submission to their demands. It is for the purpose of coercion that strikes and boycotts are resorted to. The strike and the boycott are weapons designed to be used in attack or in resistance. The Government of the United States is not to be attacked or resisted by any citizen of the land. Surely no such special privilege is reserved to those who, through the nature of their employment, are sworn to serve the Government itself and owe to it the special allegiance of service duty.

"It can be only upon the assumption that the Government is unjust, tyrannical, and compliant to force alone that the contention can be sustained that Government employees require the support of an outside organization to compel the Government to respect their rights and do them justice.

"Organizations which sanction strike and boycott serve the private interests of the members of the order. The labor organizations are formed as a defense against employers. When the employer is the Government of the United States such an association of its employees is aimed at the Government and is inconsistent with the performance of public service.

"Whatever interest labor may claim in the products of its toil, it can not

be claimed for Government employees that they acquire a larger interest or greater power in the Government than that of other citizens, because of the character of their employment. They have no right to make an excuse of their public employment for dictating public policy or interfering with the orderly processes of Government. There is one federation—"One Big Union"—formed to promote the welfare of its members, to which they in common with all other American citizens owe allegiance. All organizations within the jurisdiction of this union must be subordinate to it and obligated to support it—the Government. No organization of class or creed can be invoked to coerce the Government without taking on a taint of disloyalty.

"The obligation of the Government and of all its representatives, officials, and employees is to guard and promote the public welfare. An organization sanctioning the strike and boycott for the enforcement of its demands is devoted solely to personal and selfish interest. It is manifestly improper that employees of the Government should affiliate themselves with such an organization.

"Since my report to Congress on this subject, events have still more strongly demonstrated the soundness of the position I then took. The activities of organizers in a campaign to draw employees of the Federal Government and of municipalities into affiliation with the American Federation of Labor have made more manifest the danger which attends a failure to recognize that there can be but one allegiance in the Government service.

"With the assumption of Government control of the wire systems of the United States a new group of employees, holding a different status from those of the Postal Service, came within the jurisdiction of the department. While the temporary character of the authority over this group did not warrant interference with or objection to their affiliation with any organization they might choose, the Postmaster General announced and enforced the principle that 'a strike on their part is not permissible' while in the Government service. No discrimination was permitted, however, between union and nonunion employees, and those who resorted or threatened to resort to a strike were required to resume or to continue their employment before the department would treat with them. The report of the Wire Control Board will disclose that this principle was strictly maintained and that the wires were returned to their owners with no strike pending."

Increases in the Post Office Service.

During the six-year period from July 1, 1913, to June 30, 1919, the number of first, second and third class offices increased from 8,406 to 10,825, or 2,419.

In the same period the combined salaries of postmasters increased from $14,965,500 to $19,285,700, an increase of $4,320,200, or 28.9 per cent.

In 1919 the total number of clerical employees, exclusive of assistant postmasters, at first and second class offices was 44,681, as compared with 35,486 in 1913, an increase of 9,195, or 25.9 per cent. The expenditures for clerical service increased from $43,668,732 to $74,251,888, or $30,583,156—70 per cent.

During this period the promotions of clerical employees numbered 112,179, involving an expense of $15,889,710. The average salary of clerical employees is now $1,318.03, whereas in 1913 it was $1,057.97.

The total appropriations for postoffice service, including city delivery, vehicle, etc., in the bureau of the First Assistant, increased from $121,660,275 to $192,334,107, an increase of $71,673,832, or 59.2 per cent.

The total number of postoffices in operation on July 1, 1919, was 53,084. Of this number, 10,825 were assigned to the presidential grade, 665 of which were first class and 2,539 of the second class.

DOMESTIC BUSINESS STRONG.

The Federal Reserve Board's monthly review of business conditions speaks of continued business activity in wholesale and retail lines, even in the districts affected by the coal strike, and states that there are not as yet many indications of a desire to resort to the practice of that economy which has been urged upon the country.

Sustained buying capacity on the part of the general public was given as the chief reason for continued trade expansion, but the imminence of drastic action looking toward the conservation of decreasing coal supplies was apparent at the time, the shortage being especially acute in the Kansas City and St. Louis districts.

There was virtually unanimous testimony concerning the increase in the volume of wholesale and retail trade, notwithstanding the demoralizing effects upon general business that might have been expected to accompany any widespread industrial disturbance in the basic industries.

The rapid turnover in wholesale and retail trade, everywhere apparent in the reserve districts, evidently outstripped increases in current production, the review said, as evidenced by reports of depleted or exhausted dealers' stocks and by the repeated complaints of manufacturers of the scarcity of labor and of raw materials.

A tendency was noted to exaggerate the magnitude of buying operations by considering purchases and sales in terms of pre-war prices rather than in their relation to money incomes on the new price basis.

TREASURY CERTIFICATES.

Secretary Glass announced that subscriptions for the issue of Treasury certificates of indebtedness of Series D, 1920, closed at the close of business on Monday, December 1. The certificates of this issue are dated December 1, 1919, and mature February 16, 1920. Subscriptions for Treasury certificates of Series T M 3-1920, dated December 1, 1919, and maturing March 15, 1920, have not yet closed and are still being received at the Federal reserve banks.

RELIEF MONEY RETURNED.

Herbert Hoover, in a preliminary report on the work of the American Relief Administration recently submitted to Congress, states that the administration will return to the Government nearly $88,750,000 of the $100,000,000 appropriated by Congress for relief in Europe. The money will be returned in the form of treasury notes from the European Governments who shared in the relief work.

The report states that the relief supplies purchased by the administration were all of American origin and that none of the appropriation therefor was expended outside of the United States, except for local freight and handling charges in Europe.

The foreign exchange situation makes it impossible to obtain cash reimbursements for the supplies contracted for by the various Governments in the relief areas at the present time, according to the report.

In the distribution of relief supplies, Poland received $57,000,000 worth, or more than half the money spent. Armenia was second on the list, receiving $10,000,000 in supplies. Other countries receiving relief were Czecho-Slovakia, Russia, Esthonia, Letvia, Lithuania and Finland.

The supplies that were donated were for the relief of undernourished children. This service, the report declared, has contributed greatly to stabilizing the situation in those countries, aside from the physical benefits to more than 3,000,000 undernourished children, to whom the war threatened serious and permanent injury.

In addition to the children's relief, the administration paid approximately $550,000 for freight and expenditures on old clothing contributed by the American Red Cross and Commission for Relief in Belgium.

Mr. Hoover explained in the report that an itemized statement of receipts and expenditures of the administration would be delayed for some time because of "the complicated nature of the accounts, and because of the delay in the transfer of the records from London to the United States, due to the recent longshoremen's strike.

The following table shows the preliminary estimate of expenditure for relief made by the relief administration:

Poland, $56,900,000; Czecho-Slovakia, $6,700,000; Armenia, $10,000,000; Esthonia, $2,300,000; Letvia, $2,900,000; Lithuania, $700,000; Finland, $3,900,000; Russia, $4,600,000. Total, $88,000,000.

Children's relief: Poland, $5,300,000; Czecho-Slovakia, $2,900,000; Serbia, $900,000 Roumania, $500,000; Finland, $500,000; Esthonia, $600,000; Letvia, $350,000; Lithuania, $300,000; Russia, $1,000,000; various countries, freight in transportating old clothing by Red Cross, $300,000; various countries, freight and expense in transporting old clothing contributed by Commission for Relief in Belgium, $250,000; total, $12,000,000. Grand total, $100,000,000.

Secretary Lane's Report on the Coal and Oil Situation of the United States

Franklin K. Lane, Secretary of the Interior, in his annual report made public yesterday, gives an authoritative resume of the coal situation. Secretary Lane suggests grading coal by its thermal units to enable the purchaser to know what they are getting. He also advocates a more extended use of petroleum. The report reads in part:

"The coal strike has brought concretely before us the disturbing fact that modern society is so involved that we live virtually by unanimous consent. Less than one-half of 1 per cent of our population quit their work of digging coal and we are threatened with the combined horrors of pestilence and famine.

"It did not take many hours after it was realized that the coal miners were in earnest for the American imagination to conceive what might be the state of the country in perhaps another 30 days. Industries closed, railroads stopped, streets dark, food cut off, houses freezing, idle men by the million hungry and in the dark—this was the picture, and not a very pleasant one to contemplate. There was an immediate demand for facts.

"We have been content to go without insurance as to a coal reserve. Each day has brought its daily supply. There was no thought of railroads stopping or mines closing down, so that large storage facilities have not been provided, and, indeed, we would rebel at paying for our coal the added cost of caring for it outside its native warehouse. We have not thought in terms of apprehension, but, as always, in the calm certainty that the stream of supply would flow without ceasing. In some way there would be coal into which we could drive our shovels when the need was felt.

"No wonder, therefore, that we are rudely disturbed when one link in the carrier chain from coal-in-place to coal-in- the furnace breaks. It simply is one of those things which doesn't happen. And not having happened sufficiently often to give us fear, we have had no thought that we should provide against it. It is a most heterodox thing to say, but we may find that a bit more foresight on the part of the public would certainly have made less sudden the present crisis. Let us look, for instance, into the matter of the coal miners' year and see if it is not fixed, in some degree, by the habit of the public in its purchasing.

The Miners' Year.

"The record year, 1918, with every thing to stimulate production had an average of only 249 working days for the bituminous mines of the country. This average of the country included a minimum among the principal coal-producing States of 204 days for Arkansas and a maximum of 301 for New Mexico. In such a State as Ohio the average working year is under 200 days. In 1917 the miners of New Mexico reached an average of 321 days and in the largest field, the Raton field, it was actually 336—probably the record for steady operation.

"This short year in coal-mine operation is due, in part, to seasonal fluctuation in demand. The mines averaged only 24 hours a week during the spring months. The weekly report of that date showed that 80 per cent of the lost time was due to 'no market' and only 15 per cent to 'labor shortage,' while 'car shortage' was a negligible factor. In contrast with this should be taken the last week before the strike, when the average hours operated were 39 and 'no market' was a negligible item in lost time, while 'car shortage' was, by far, the largest item. It follows that the short year is a source of loss to both operator and mine worker, and is a tax on the consumer.

"With substantially the same number of mines and miners working this year as last, the accumulative production for the first 10 months of this year is 100,000,000 tons less than that mined in the same period last year. This 2 per cent loss in output means that both plant and labor have been less productive, and, in terms of capital and labor, coal cost the Nation more this year than last. For in the long run both capital and labor require a living wage.

"The public must accept responsibility for the coal industry and pay for carrying it on the year round. Mine operators and mine workers of whatever mines are necessary to meet the needs of the country must be paid for a year's work. The shorter the working year the less coal is mined per man and per dollar invested in plant, and eventually the higher priced must be the coal. It is obvious that the 236 tons of coal mined by the average British miner last year could not be as cheap per ton as the 943 tons mined by the average American mine worker, backed up as he was with more efficient plant.

"It would clearly appear that the coal business may be stabilized, not wholly, but in a very large measure, in some of the western fields, if the public does not regard its supply of coal as it does its supply of domestic water, which requires only that the faucet shall be opened to bring forth a gushing supply. Coal does not have pressure behind it which forces it out of the mine and into the coal yard. It rather must be drawn by the suction of demand. And herein the public must play its part by keeping that demand as steady and uniform as possible.

Have We Too Many Mines and Miners?

"The problem of the miner and his industry may be stated in another way. We consume all the coal we produce. We produce it with labor that upon social and economic grounds works as a rule too few days in the year. We therefore must have a longer miners' year and fewer miners or a longer miners' year and additional markets. One or the other is inevitable unless we are to carry on the industry as a whole as an emergency industry, holding men ready for work when they are not needed in order that they may be ready for duty when the need arises. There are too many mines to keep all the miners employed all of the time or to give them a reasonable year's work. This conclusion is based on the assumption that we now produce only enough coal from the mines to meet the country's demand, which is the fact. More coal produced would not sell more coal, but more coal demanded would result in greater coal production. With the full demand met by men working two-thirds or less of the time in the year there can not be a longer year given to all the miners without more demand for coal. This seems to be manifest. Therefore the miners must remain working but part time as now or fewer miners must work more days, or markets must be found for more coal and thus all the miners given a longer year. If we worked all of our miners in all of our mines a reasonable year, we would have a great overproduction, and to have all our mines work a longer period means that we must find some place in which to sell more coal, either at home or abroad.

"Why have we so many mines working so many miners? There can be no one-word reply to this question. It penetrates into almost every social and economic condition of the country—the initiative of capital, the size of the country, the pride of localities, the intense competition between railroads, their inability to furnish cars when needed, the manner in which cars are apportioned between mines, the manner in which the railroads are operated so that movement is slow and equipment is short, and this runs into the need for new facilities, such as more yards, more tracks, more equipment, which brings us into the need for more capital and so on and on.

"We have none too many mines or too many miners to supply our need if the mines are operated as at present. But we have too many to fill that need if they are operated on a basis nearer to 100 per cent of possible production.

The Long View.

"Passing from the labor phase of the coal situation to the larger aspect of our coal supply as related to the whole problem of the economical production of light, heat, and power, which Sir William Crookes has characterized as 'first among the immediate practical problems of science,' we find ourselves both rich and wasteful, following the primrose path, heedless of the morrow, and not yet conscious that the morrow is to be a day of battle.

"In the first place we treat coal as if it were a thing which was exclusively for home use, a nonexportable commodity which must be used 'on the farm,' whereas it should be treated with profound respect because we know from Paris that sacred treaties and national boundaries turn on its presence. The world wants our coal, envies us for having it, fears us because of it. It is not only useful to us, but it has a cash value in the markets of the world. Therefore it should be saved.

Secretary Lane's Report on the Coal and Oil Situation of the United States

"In the next place we treat coal as if it were all alike, not selected by nature for specific uses; whereas we should choose our coal with as scientific a judgment as we choose our reading glasses. There is coal for coke and coal for furnaces and coal for house use and coal adapted for one kind of boiler and a different kind of coal for a different kind of boiler. Therefore we should discriminate in coal.

"And again we have shown little willingness to dignify coal by seeking to draw out by improved mechanical processes all the stored content of heat in this lump of carbon. Instead we content ourselves by giving it a mere pauper touch, driving off the greater volume of its value into the air. This is a task for the mechanical engineer.

"Then, too, there is the problem of using coal in the form of steam or in the more exalted form of electric current. The lifting, bobbing lid of James Watt's teakettle did not speak the last word in power. We are only beginning to know how we may move on from one form of motive power to another. The wastefulness of steam power as contrasted with electric power is a real challenging problem in conservation by itself.

"And then we naturally ask, why this long haul over mountains and through tunnels and across bridges and along streets and into houses, by railroad, truck, and on the backs of men, when at the very pit mouth, or within the mine itself, this same coal might be transformed into electricity and by wire served into factories and homes 100, 200, 300 miles from the mine? Why burden our congested railroads with this traffic? Why strew our streets with this dirt? This may be a practicable thing, a wise thing; it deserves study if coal is worth conserving.

"Are there no substitutes for coal which we can use and can not export? This question immediately raises the water-power possibilities of our land, of which only the most superficial study has been made. Sell coal and use electricity would appear a thrifty policy.

"As petroleum is being used as a substitute for coal—and inasmuch as the whole problem of fuel supply is one—we are ultimately compelled to an investigation of the ability of our petroleum supply to meet its present drain and to meet the expansion in its use, which is the most surprising development of our day in the study of power creation.

"This spells a program of development and conservation which should challenge the ambitions of this Nation, and on a few of its features perhaps a few further words wouuld be justified.

Saving Coal.

"The two ways by which coal in greatest volume can be saved are the discovery of the method by which more power can be taken from the ton and the discovery of what kind of coal is best fitted for any particular use.

"It has been everyone's business to save coal, hence . . . The railroads have experimented with some success. They get, perhaps, 10 per cent of the heat energy from a ton shoveled beneath the locomotive boiler, 10 per cent of the total in the ton. They use one-quarter of all the coal mined. Next to labor this is the greatest expense which our railroads have. This shows how great the problem is to them. Some have adopted a system of paying a bonus for the greatest distance made on a given quantity of a given coal. But this laudable effort has not met with the co-operation that would be expected from the firemen, for reasons that go far afield. Industries, especially those which generate electric power, have made similar effort to gain from their fuel its greatest potentiality, and with varying success. We can overlook the stoking of the domestic furnace as a national concern, for the amount of coal used in this way amounts to not more than 17 per cent of the national coal bill, and this whole charge could be saved, it is estimated, by giving care to the 75 per cent of our coal which is burned under boilers to make steam. Here there is a maximum figure of 13 per cent of the energy of the coal put into harness, and the average is less than 10 per cent, even in the larger plants.

"In one establishment visited by the fuel engineers of this department during the war a preventable waste of 40,000 tons a year was discovered. By changes in the admission of air to the furnaces and in the 'baffling' of the boilers the engineers of the Bureau of Mines are confident that they have been able to increase the economy of coal in the ships of the Emergency Fleet Corporation by 16 per cent, making 6 pounds of coal do the work of 7. If such a percentage of economy could be generally effected it would mean the saving of as much coal as France and Italy together will need in this year of their geatest distress.

"The Government should sample and certify coal. We do this as to wheat and meat; it is just as necessary to avoid injustice in the case of coal, and it is thoroughly practicable. The public should know the kind of coal it is buying. Because it should buy the coal it needs. There need be no prohibition against the mining or selling of any coal, but coal should sell in terms of its capacity to deliver heat. Some coal that is only a pint bottle is selling as a quart bottle. And the quart is hurt by the competition of the pint. A bill to effect such fuel inspection has been drafted and will be presented to Congress. It is not a bill commanding anything, but rather gives to those who are willing an opportunity to have their product inspected and attested and thus acquire merit in the eye of the world as against those who are not willing to subject their coal to the official test tube. Coal is coal in the sense of the classic traffic classification. Coal is, however, not always coal, nor is it altogether coal when put to the pragmatic test of the furnace. If such a bill were passed it would promote the interest of those who schedule their price upon the merit of their goods and make against the hauling of slate and dirt, its storage and handling under an assumed name. The plan is not to punish the malefactor who attempts to impose upon the public a slender number of thermal units as a ton of coal, but rather to give to every man an opportunity to advertise the number of such units which his particular article contains, thus enabling the injured public to strike against an unfair mine.

"Furthermore, we are to become exporters of coal, unless all signs fail, and such certification should be required as to every ton sent abroad.

Expansion Abroad.

"It has been said that we have too many mines in operation, as we appear to have too many miners, if we are to maintain only our present output. Rapid expansion in the development of industry in general may justify the existence of such mines and so large a corps of workers, even with an adequate car supply and more abundant local storage facilities, which are greatly needed in almost all places and a more even demand. If, however, this should not be so, there is a foreign demand for the best of our bituminous coals, which at present we are altogether unable to meet for lack of credits on the part of those who wish the coal, and lack of ships to carry it. England's annual production has fallen 100,000,000 tons, according to Mr. Hoover, and the European demand next year will be more than 150,000,000 tons above her production. Whatever the world need it can not be supplied. It is too large for any possible supply by ship, even if all necessary financial arrangements could be made, either by loan or credit. Europe, indeed, will sadly learn, through this winter, how little coal she can live on and how more than perilous is the state of a people who are short of power, light, and heat.

"As this country, prior to the war, sold abroad no more than 4,500,000 tons as against England's 77,000,000, it is quite manifest that here will be a new field for American enterprise, the enterprise being needed not for the winning of markets as much as for finding ways of dealing with the larger phases of a heavy overseas trade with those who are without immediate resources.

Saving Coal by Saving Electricity.

"It is three years since Congress was urged that we should be empowered to make a study of the power possibilities of the congested industrial part of the Atlantic seaboard, with a view to developing not only the fact that there could be effected a great saving in power and a much larger actual use secured out of that now produced, but also that new supplies could be obtained both from running water and from the conversion of coal at the mines instead of after a long rail haul. A stream of power paralleling the Atlantic from Richmond to Boston, a main channel into which run many minor-feeding streams, and from

Secretary Lane's Report on the Coal and Oil Situation of the United States

which diverge an infinite number of small delivering lines—the whole an interlocking system that would take from the coal mine and the railroad a part of their present burden and insure the operation of street lights, street cars, elevators, and essential industries in the face of railroad delinquenices—this is the dream of our engineers, and a very possible dream it has seemed to me; of such value, indeed, that we might well spend a few thousand dollars in studying it, not with the thought that the Government would construct or operate even the trunk line, but that it might so attract the attention of the engineering and financial world as to make it a reality.

"To tie together the separated power plants of 10 States so that one can give aid to the other, so that one can take the place of the other, so that all may join their power for good in any great drive that may be projected—this would be the prime purpose of the plan; and from this would evolve the development of the most practicable method of supplying this vast interdependent system with more power—perhaps from the conversion of coal, as it drops from the very tipple, using the mine as one might use a waterfall, or by the development of great hydroelectric plants on the many streams from the Androscoggin to the James.

White Coal and Black.

"This would be a plan for the wedding of the stream and the mine, the white coal with the black. 'White coal' they call it in imaginative France, this tumbling water which is converted into so many forms; and a much cleaner, handier kind of coal it is than its black brother, and cheaper, for the water goes on to return again and fall once more and forever into the pockets of the turbine which whirls the dynamo and so gathers or releases that mystery which we name but never define. Farsighted, purposeful Germany fought four and a half years upon the strength of great power plants run by the snows of the Alps. She did not rely on these alone for power, nor were they her main reliance, but they gave her a lasting power which otherwise she would not have had. And we may expect her to improve on that war-time experience for the conduct of the hard fight she is to make in the industrial field. France saved enough territory from the invader to permit her to make new adventures into this field and to some degree offset the coal loss of Lens. Italy found that she had still left unused opportunities for hydroelectric development sufficient with the coal she could secure from England and America to see her through the war. And with coal conditions as they are in Europe we may expect a still greater push to make use of water power to turn the industrial wheels of peace. It must be so likewise here.

"And it is likely that the long-pending power bill which will make available the dam and reservoir sites on withdrawn public lands, and make feasible the financing of many projects on both navigable and unnavigable streams will soon have become law. We shall then have an opportunity that never before has been given to us to develop the hydroelectric possibilities of the country. And this raises the question as to their extent.

"The theoretical maximum quantity of hydroelectric power that can be produced in the United States has recently been estimated by Dr. Steinmetz, who calculates that if every stream could be fully utilized throughout its length at all seasons, the power obtained would be 230,000,000 kilowatts (320,000,000 horsepower). It is clear that only a fraction of this absolute maximum can ever be made available. The Geological Survey estimates that the water power in this country that is available for ultimate development amounts to 54,000,000 continuous horsepower.

"The census of 1912 showed that the country's developed water power was 4,870,000 horsepower, about 9 per cent of the maximum power available for economic development and less than 2 per cent of the total that may be supplied by the streams as estimated by Dr. Steinmetz. According to the census, stationary prime movers representing a capacity of more than 30,000,000 horsepower, furnished by water, steam, and gas were in operation in the United States in 1912. (This amount does not, of course, include power generated by locomotives, marine engines, automobiles, and similar mobile apparatus.) The average power furnished by these stationary prime movers was probably not more than 20 per cent of their installed capacity, so that the power produced in 1912 was equivalent to probably not more than 6,000,000 continuous horsepower.

"As the estimated available water power given above represents continuous power the country evidently possesses much more water power than it now requires, so that there would be an ample surplus for many years if the power were so distributed geographically that it could be economically supplied to the industries that need it. But as a matter of fact the water-power resources of the country are by no means evenly distributed. Over 70 per cent of the available water power is west of the Mississippi, whereas over 70 per cent of the total horsepower now installed in prime movers is east of the river. Therefore unless the East is to lose its industrial supremacy it must press and press hard for the development of all water power possibilities!

The Age of Petroleum.

"For a full century now we have been passing through different phases of industrial and commercial life which have been characterized by some form of power. First, the age of steam and then the age of electricity. We have passed out of neither and yet we have come into another age, that of petroleum. As a lubricant, it has become of such universal use that it has been called the barometer of industry, and no doubt after it has ceased to be a popular illuminant or a source of power it will live invaluable as the thing which lets the wheels go round. Its greatest popularity now arises out of its use in the internal-combustion engine, and of the making of these there is no end. It draws railroad trains and drives street cars. It pumps water, lifts heavy loads, has taken the place of millions of horses and in 20 years has become a farming, industrial, business, and social necessity. The naval and the merchant ships of this country and of England are fitted and being fitted to use it either under steam boilers as fuel or directly in the Diesel engine. The aeroplane has been made possible by it. It propels that modern juggernaut, the tank. In the air it has no rival, while on land and sea it threatens the supremacy of its rivals whenever it appears. There has been no such magician since the day of Aladdin as this drop of mineral oil. Medicines and dyes and high explosives are distilled from it. No one knows whence it cometh or whither it goeth. Men search for it with the passion of the early Argonauts and the promise now is that nations will yet fight to gain the fitful bed in which it lies.

"In Persia and in Palestine, in Java and in China, in southern Russia and in Roumania we know that petroleum is, for it has been found there. How great these fields or others in Europe, Asia, or Africa may be no one would dare to say. As yet, however, the petroleum of the world has come from this hemisphere.

"The 'oil spring' which George Washington found in western Virginia and by his last will called to the especial consideration of his trustees was the promise of a continental well which last year yielded 356,000,000 barrels. Each year has seen the prophecy unfulfilled that the peak of the possible yield had been reached.

"From the mountains of western Pennsylvania into the very ocean bed of the Pacific and even beyond and into the broken strata of upturned Alaska, the oil prospector bored with his sharp tooth of steel, and found oil. Hardly has one field fallen into a decline when another has come rushing into service. Only three years ago and all hopes were centered in Oklahoma and then came Kansas and then the turn went south again to Texas, and now it looks toward Louisiana. Geologists have estimated and estimated, and they do not differ widely, for few give more than thirty years of life to the petroleum sands of this country if the present yield is insisted upon. And yet, there is so much of mystery in the hiding of this strange subterranean liquid that honest men will not say but that it will become a permanent factor in the world of light, heat and power. If this is not so we are a fatuous people for with every fifth man in the country the owner of an automobile and the expenditure of hundreds of millions of dollars for roads fit only for their use, and with

Secretary Lane's Report on the Coal and Oil Situation of the United States

ships by the hundred specially constructed to burn oil, we have surely given a large fortune in pledge of our faith that our pools of petroleum will not soon be drained dry, or that others elsewhere will come to our help.

"In 1908 the country's production of oil was 178,500,000 barrels, and there was a surplus above consumption of more than 20,000,000 barrels available to go into storage. In 1918, 10 years later, the oil wells of the United States yielded 356,000,000 barrels—nearly twice the yield of 1908—but to meet the demands of the increased consumption more than 24,000,000 barrels had to be drawn from storage. The annual fuel oil consumption of the railroads alone has increased from 16 2-3 to 36 3-4 million barrels; the annual gasoline production from 540.000,000 gallons in 1909 to 3,500,000,000 gallons in 1918. This reference to the record of the past may be taken not only as justifying the earlier appeal for Federal action, but as warranting deliberate attention to the oil problem of today.

"Fuel oil, gasoline, lubricating oil, for these three essentials are there no practical substitutes or other adequate sources? The obvious answer is in terms of cost; the real answer is in terms of man power. Whether on land or sea, fuel oil is preferred to coal because it requires fewer firemen, and back of that, in the man power required in its mining, preparation, and transportation the advantage on the side of oil is even greater. So, too, the substitute for gasoline in internal combustion engines, whether alcohol or benzol, means higher cost and larger expenditure of labor in its production.

"There are large bodies of public land now withdrawn, which, under the new leasing bill which seems so near to final passage after seven years of struggle and baffled hope, will in all likelihood make a further rich contribution to the American supply.

Oil Shale.

"And beyond these in point of time lie the vast deposits of oil shale which by a comparatively cheap refining process can be made to yield vastly more oil than has yet been found in pools or sands. The value of this oil shale will depend upon the cheapness of its reduction and this must be greatly lessened by the value of by-products before it can compete with coal or the oil from wells. There is every reason to believe, however, that some day the production of oil from shale will be a great and a permanent industry. And the country could make no better immediate investment than to give a large appropriation for the development of an economical shale reducing plant.

"So conservative an authority as the Geological Survey estimates that the oil shales of the Western States alone contain many times over the quantity of oil that will be recovered from our oil wells. The retorting of oil from oil shale has been a commercial industry for many years in Scotland and France; in fact, oil was obtained from oil shale here in the United States before the first oil well was drilled. The industry is in process of redevelopment today and if successful will assure us of a future supply, but at the best it will take years of time and a vast investment of capital to build up the industry to such a point that it can supply any considerable proportion of our needs. It is imperative, however, that the development of this latent resource be furthered and brought to a state of commercial development as soon as possible.

"Yet with all the optimism that can be justified I would urge a policy of saving as to petroleum that should be rigid in the extreme. If we are to long enjoy the benefits of a petroleum age, which we must frankly admit fits into the comfort-loving and the speed-loving side of the American nature, we must save this oil.

"We must save it before it leaves the well; keep it from being lost; keep it from being flooded out, driven away by water. Through the cementing of wells in the Cushing field, Oklahoma, the daily volume of water lifted from the wells was decreased from 7,520 barrels to 628 barrels, while the daily volume of oil produced was increased from 412 barrels to 4,716. These instances show what can and should be done in our known oil fields.

"We must save the oil after it leaves the well, save it from draining off and sinking into the soil, save it from leaking away at pipe joinings, save it from the wastes of imperfect storage.

"Then we come to the refining of the oil. How welcome now would be the knowledge that we could recover what was thrown away when kerosene was petroleum's one great fraction. (The loss in refineries is still startling, some 14,556,000 barrels last year; 4½ per cent of the crude run in the refineries.)

"The self-interest of the American refiner, notably the Standard Oil Co., has done a work that probably no mere scientific or non-commercial impulse could have equaled, in torturing out of petroleum the secrets of its inmost nature. And yet the thought will not altogether give place that in that residue which goes to the making of roads or to be burned in some crude way there may be things chemical that will work largely for man's betterment. This is the fact, too, that where the oil is produced by some small companies which have not the financial ability to make it yield its full riches there is a greater danger of loss of this kind. It would be well indeed if there could be such regulation as would require that all petroleum must be refined. That this is done generally is not denied. It should be universal. And all the skill and study and knowledge of the ablest of chemists and mechanicians should find themselves challenged by the problem of petroleum.

"Coming to the use of petroleum in its various forms we find a field of promise. The engine that doubles the number of miles that can be made on a gallon of gasoline doubles our supply. There is where we can apply the principle of true conservation—find how little you need; use what you must, but treat your resource with respect. Has the last word been said as to the carburetor? Mechanical engineers do not think so. Have all possible mixtures which will save oil and substitute cheaper and less rare combustibles therefor been tried? Men by the hundred are making these experiments and almost daily the quack or the stock promoter comes forward with the announcement of a discovery which proves to be a revelation—a revelation of human stupidity or criminal cupidity. On this line the men of science do not sing a song of the richest hope, they shrug their shoulders exclaiming, with uplifted hands: 'Well, may be, may be.'

"There are possible substitutes for some petroleum products, but not for the whole barrel of oil; furthermore, petroleum is the cheapest material, speaking quantitatively, from which liquid fuels and lubricants can be made; therefore, any substitutes obtained in quantity must cost more. Alcohol can be substituted for gasoline, but only in limited quantity and at increased cost. Benzol from by-product coking ovens also can be used, but quantitatively is totally inadequate. For kerosene no quantitative substitute is known. Lubricants can be obtained from animal and vegetable fats, but mostly are inferior in quality and there seems no hope of obtaining them in quantity. Fuel oil can be largely supplanted by coal, but for the internal combustion engine there is no quantitative substitute.

Use the Diesel Engine.

"We have ventured on a great shipbuilding program. Our people are to once again respond to the call of the sea. On private ways and on Government ways ships are being built to go round the world—ships that are to burn oil under boilers and produce steam. I presume that there is a justification for this policy, perhaps one that is as good, if not better, than can be made for the railroads of the West pursuing the same policy. I submit, however, that there should be justification shown for the construction of any oil-burning ship which does not use an engine of the Diesel type. To burn oil under a boiler and convert it into steam releases but 10 per cent of the thermal units in the oil, whereas if this same fuel oil were used directly in a Diesel engine 30 to 35 per cent of the power in the oil would be secured. Substitute the internal-combustion engine for the steam boiler and we multiply by three or three and one-half the supply of fuel oil in the United States. Instead of our fuel-oil supply being, let us say, 200,000,000 barrels, it would at once rise to 600,000,000 barrels or 700,000,000. I

(Continued on page 17.)

INTERNAL REVENUE REPORT.

Internal Revenue receipts for the year ended June 30, 1918, amounted to a total of $3,850,150,078.56. Of this amount $2,600,783,902.70 was an income and excess profits tax representing the first two installments due on or before March 15, and June 15, 1919. The sum collected from income and excess profits taxes was $238,244,-035.87 less than the entire collections from similar sources during 1918, when the full amount of all assessments was collectible within the fiscal year.

"It may be stated confidentially," says the Bureau, "that the estimate of $6,000,000,000 as the yield from the first 12 months of operations under the Revenue Act approved February 24, 1919, will be closely approached if not fully realized. With the additional assessments resulting from the final audit and verifications of returns, this estimate unquestionably will be exceeded."

Concerning tax adjustments the report says: "A program of intensive investigation has been organized and vigorously carried on to insure the assessment and collection of unpaid taxes, and a refund of amounts paid in excess of correct tax liability. It has been a fundamental policy that the government should with equal diligence refund amounts illegally collected and collect taxes illegally withheld. Public appreciation of this impartial attitude of the Bureau has probably contributed to the remarkable response of citizens generally to their Federal Tax liabilities."

High Taxes To Continue.

Analyzing its two years' experience with the new system of war revenue taxation, the report says: "It was necessary under the war-revenue legislation to increase largely the number of the objects of taxation because even the highest practicable rates as applied to the existing objects of taxation would not produce the required amount of revenue. It seems aximotic, therefore, that as long as the revenue requirements of the government continue at the rate of 4,000,000 annually it will be impossible to expect that any present important object of taxation can be discontinued without requiring the substitution therefor of some other object of taxation or increasing the rates of tax with respect to some existing object of taxaion.

"However, we may be encuraged by the fact that the revenue requirements of the Federal Government are already recovering from the strain of war time. This progress toward a safer economic condition must be gradual, but will be accelerated by reduced government war activities and by improved efficiency in the operation of activities which must continue."

"The income and profits tax provisions of the 1917 and 1918 revenue laws have resulted in the filing of approximately 7,000,000 returns."

During the year there were produced from materials other than fruit 98,-976,118.3 taxable gallons of distilled spirits, a decrease of 74,500,355.4 gallons compared with the quantity of like spirits produced during the preceding fiscal year. Of this class of spirits there were removed from bonded warehouses on payment of tax 81,598,-086.5 taxable gallons, a decrease of 6,189,737 taxable gallons from the quantity tax paid during the preceding fiscal year. This decrease resulted from the extenson of prohibition of several states during the year, and from the increase in the rate of tax to $6.40 a proof gallon on spirits intended for beverage purposes.

The quantity of spirits remaining in distillery and general bonded warehouses at the close of the fiscal year was 72,358,151.1 gallons, a decrease of 86,601,113.4 gallons from the quantity held in bond at the close of the preceding fiscal year.

The large decrease in production of spirits and in the use of denatured alcohol during the year resulted from the greatly reduced demands at the close of the war for alcohol to be used in the manufacture of munitions for the United States Government as well as for the allies. Nor were any spirits produced during the year for beverage purposes, such production being prohibited by the act of August 10, 1917.

At the close of the fiscal year the number of operating breweries was 669, compared with 1,092 at the close of the preceding fiscal year.

Tobacco Revenue.

Tobacco has become one of the great sources of revenue for the government. The total receipts from all tobacco taxes during the fiscal year were $206,003,091.84, an increase of $49,814,431.94 or 31.8 per cent over the preceding year.

"The rapid increase in the number of cigarettes manufactured compared with the number of cigars, shows an important tendency in the industry," the report says. "In 1910, for the first time, the number of cigarettes manufactured was greater than the number of cigars manufactured, their approximate numbers being 8,500,000,-000 cigarettes and 8,000,000,000 cigars. Since that time the number of cigarettes has increased very rapidly, while that of cigars has shown no material change. In the past year the number of cigarettes was 46,500,000,000, while that of cigars was approximately 8,-000,000,000 as in 1910. Last year for the first time the number of pounds of leaf entering into the manufacture of cigarettes totaled more than the number of pounds of leaf entering into the manufacture of cigars, the two numbers being approximately 177,000,000 pounds and 162,000,000 pounds, respectively."

Drug Traffic.

Referring to the report made by a special committee of investigation published under the title of "Traffic in Narcotic Drugs," the report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue says: "Under the proposed constitution of the league of nations (art. 23 of the convenant) it is provided that authority be given that body to perfect the ratification of The Hague Opium Convention and to promulgate necessary regulations for carrying out its terms. Until some such action can be secured through international agreement, it seems improbable that the drug trade in this or any other country can be adequately policed. In the meantime, it is desirable that some definite temporary arrangement be made between this country and Canada and Mexico for the purpose of putting a stop to the smuggling of large quantities of drugs from these countries into the United States. During the year 27,356 violations of the Harrison Narcotic Law were reported, including technical violations and violations of the administrative regulation. Of these cases 26,348 involved persons authorized to register under the term of the law. The remaining 1,008 cases were against persons not mentioned in the act, principally illicit peddlers, etc. Fines were imposed by the courts amounting to $51,551.25, and there was collected from compromises $53,891.55."

The total cost of administering internal revenue laws for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1919, was $20,573,-771.52, compared with $12,003,214.07 for the fiscal year 1918.

"The total expenditures during the fiscal year 1919 were equivalent to 0 534 per cent of the total collections for the fiscal year, as compared with a corresponding ratio of 0.325 per cent during the fiscal year 1918. The increase in this ratio is due chiefly to three causes. The program of investigating and auditing tax cases has been greatly advanced during the year. The additional expenditure on this account is relatively higher than the cost of assessing and collecting taxes based on the returns made by the taxpayers. During the fiscal year very large expenditures were made in connection with the assessment of income and profits taxes under the Revenue Act of 1918, although the collections from these assessments are payable, under the installment plan, partly in the fiscal year 1920. Furthermore, the Child Labor Tax Law and similar revenue measures which are not expected to yield revenues commensurate with the cost of administration have added materially to the expenditures of the bureau without increasing proportionately the amount of revenue. The ratio which the cost of administration bears to the collections of the Bureau is not valuable as an index year by year to the efficiency of operation because of the many nonrevenue functions which the Bureau is called upon to perform. Furthermore, as long as the cost of collection remains at such negligible proportions it is probable that increases in the ratio, if accompanied by absolute increases in the amount of taxes collected or volume of nonrevenue work performed, may rather be indicative of increased efficiency than would any reduction in the ratio.

SENATOR EDGE.

All readers interested in foreign trade, foreign exchange, and banking in general should follow the work of Senator Walter E. Edge, of New Jersey. Although the Edge Bill to aid in financing foreign trade was not passed by the late Congress, it came so near passing that something of the sort is sure to emerge from the new Congress.

Senator Edge was born November 20, 1873, in Philadelphia. Shortly afterward the family moved to Pleasantville, N. J., where the Senator attended public schools and graduated. At the age of 16 he secured a position with an advertising agency in Atlantic City, where he still lives. A few years later, when the proprietor died, he purchased the business. He then founded the Atlantic City Daily Press and later purchased the Atlantic City Evening Union, publishing both newspapers in conjunction with his advertising business, which he expanded until branch offices were established in New York, London, Paris, Brussels, and elsewhere.

Mr. Edge is a widower with one son, Walter Evans Edge, jr. In 1897, 1898, and 1899 he served as journal clerk of the New Jersey Senate, and in 1901-1904 was secretary of that body. He volunteered in the war with Spain in 1898 and was mustered into the service with Company F, Fourth New Jersey Volunteer Infantry, of which he was commissioned second lieutenant. After the war he served as captain of Company L, Third Regiment, New Jersey National Guard, and also on the personal staffs of Govs. Murphy and Stokes, of New Jersey, and subsequently was lieutenant colonel and chief of ordnance department on the staff of the major general commanding the New Jersey National Guard.

In 1904 Col. Edge was a presidential elector, and in 1908 an alternate-at-large to the Republican national convention. He was elected to the New Jersey assembly from Atlantic County in 1909, and to the New Jersey Senate in 1910, and again in 1913. During his legislative career in New Jersey he served as majority leader in both branches and also as president of the senate, and for five weeks in 1915 as acting governor. Mr. Edge was elected governor of New Jersey in 1916, with a plurality of 69,647 over the Democratic candidate, a vote which exceeded by 18,003 the largest plurality ever received by a gubernatorial candidate in the State. Gov. Edge was nominated in the Republican primaries for the United States in 1918 with a plurality of 71,575, and in the following November he was elected to succeed Senator David Baird and to serve for the full term of six years. The vote, including both civilians and soldiers, was as follows: Edge, Republican, 179,022; La Monte, Democrat, 153,743; Reilly, Socialist, 14,723; Wallace, Single Tax, 2,352, Day, National Prohibition, 5,816; Edge's plurality, 25,279.

Mr. Edge is a very forceful and determined man. He is very loyal to his friends and bitter toward his enemies. He is a splendid man to work with—provided he is with you.

EFFICIENCY BUREAU SUGGESTS LIBERTY BOND POSTAL LOANS

A system of loans on Liberty Bonds through the Postal Savings System, a discussion of the duplication of work among executive departments of the government and an authoritative opinion of budget system difficulties are embodied in the report of Herbert D. Brown, chief of the Bureau of Efficiency.

During the year covered by the report the bureau has extended its work to cover nearly every department of the government with special investigations at the request of Congress. On October 31 there were 33 investigators and 39 clerks and messengers employed by the bureau.

With reference to the Liberty Bond loans the report states:

"Having observed how many persons were disposing of their Liberty Bonds, the Bureau of Efficiency recently suggested a plan whereby the government can, with considerable profit to itself, protect the holders of such bonds against loss.

"The bonds are being sold in the main by the small owners to middlemen profiteers, who immediately benefit by such discounts as they can exact from the holders, and then pass the bonds on through the open market to legitimate investors who wish to hold them. This situation is going to impress itself upon the public and undoubtedly have some effect on the rate at which bonds for refunding purposes can be floated by the government in the future.

"Quite apart from the fact that it is deplorable to see the poor give up their bonds at a substantial discount, it is undesirable for the government, as the most important business house of the nation, that an impression should be created throughout the country that government bonds are an unprofitable investment.

"It is believed both the above conditions can be corrected, the price of bonds stabilized, and their refunding facilitated by the adoption of a plan to make loans at post offices on bonds at a low rate of interest with privilege of redemption limited only by the maturity of the bonds. In brief this is Liberty Bond insurance. The plan is:

1—Make loans in two amounts only—$45 on a $50 bond and $90 on a $100 bond. Limit amount loaned to one individual to $200.

2—Take maturing coupons in lieu of interest, and charge upon payment of loan a fee of $1 on a $45 loan and $2 on a $90 loan.

3—Have borrower sell his bond to the government with privilege of repurchase any time before maturity of bond.

4—Make loans through Postal Savings System.

5—Use postal savings deposits, supplemented by funds in hands of War Finance Corporation, and when necessary, by money obtained through sale of certificates of indebtedness.

"In pursuance of the act of Congress directing the Bureau of Efficiency to investigate duplication of work among the executive departments, the bureau has begun to prepare an index and establish a clearing house of government activities.

"For a number of years there has been an increasing tendency among the departments to cooperate with each other where duplications occur, and to assign the part of a particular work to be done to the office best fitted to do it. The Bureau of Efficiency has found, however, that notwithstanding the desire on the part of most of the offices of the Government to avoid duplication and overlapping, a considerable amount still prevails either through the departments' lack of acquaintance with the work of each other, or occasionally through a spirit of rivalry or indifference to the existence of duplication.

"The Bureau of Efficiency has come to the conclusion that to report upon duplications that have already occurred might be interesting to students of government, yet from a practical point of view such an investigation would be of little value, since it would not recover the money that had been wasted, or prevent duplications in the future. It has accordingly decided to prosecute the investigation along two lines: First, to make a study of the various offices of the Government to see where duplications of work may be going on at the present time, and, second, to ask the departments and independent establishments to report all activities to the bureau in advance of their undertaking, in order that a classified index of Government projects might be established."

Budget Systems.

Speaking of the work of the bureau in the Indian Service the report has to say about the budget system as follows:

"No budget or set of departmental estimates of appropriations can be superior to the accounting methods applied in the departments. An effective budget must have as its basis a properly devised system of accounts, and obviously one that overlooks no single important element of expense or income.

"The Bureau of Efficiency has the conviction that the proper development of the budget in the United States Government must of necessity be prefaced by a radical reform of accounting methods. Government accounting today consists of reporting cash disbursements and collections. If the departments are to furnish accurate information as to costs of operation and maintenance, they must adopt the more modern practices which prevail generally in the commercial field. The program of the Bureau of Efficiency contemplates the installation as rapidly as possible of modern accounting methods in the several Government departments. It believes that only by the complete revision of present accounting practices can real budget reform be effected."

MEXICAN SITUATION.

The Mexican situation waxes and wanes in intensity following more or less authentic reports from Puebla. General opinion seems to indicate that the cabinet is working out the situation unaided but with the President's knowledge. Secretary Lansing has been assured the support of the Congressional Foreign Affairs Committees.

The note sent to the Mexican Government through the American Embassy at Mexico City, November 29, and made public last week, is in reply to a note from the Mexican Government stating that William O. Jenkins, U. S. Consular Agent, was imprisoned for rendering false judicial testimony. The final paragraphs of the American note show the attitude of the State Department.

"What conclusion is to be drawn from such a reply of the Mexican government other than there has been a studied effort on the part of Mexican authorities to ensnare Jenkins in the intricacies of legal proceedings by alleging the commission of technical offenses, and by bringing unsupported charges against him, for a purpose: in the first place, to divert the attention of the American public and the American Government, and indeed of Mexicans themselves, from the actual situation, namely that Puebla, the capital of the State of Puebla, and perhaps the second largest city in Mexico, is without adequate protection from outlaws who infest the immediate neighborhood and who were accustomed openly and freely to visit the city without hindrance, that by the failure to furnish adequate protection in this district the Mexican authorities have, through their negligence, made possible the abduction of Jenkins, and that in harmony with such an attitude on the part of the Mexican authorities they have failed to carry out the duty and obligation incumbent upon them to apprehend and punish the bandits concerned in the crime of which Jenkins was the victim. And, in the second place, it appears to have been the purpose of the Mexican government to assume a wilful indifference to the feelings of the American people that have been aroused to the point of indignation by the exposure, hardships, and physical suffering endured by Jenkins during his abduction and his subsequent treatment at the hands of Mexican authorities.

"In view of the considerations which have been set forth and in view particularly of the belief of my Government that the charge against Jenkins of deliberate false swearing is unfounded, the Government of the United States must renew its request for the immediate release of Consular Agent Jenkins from further imprisonment.

"LANSING."

ART ADDITIONS TO CAPITOL.

The annual report of the superintendent of the United States Capitol Building and Grounds states that the State of Florida has installed in Statuary Hall a bronze statue of Gen. E. Kirby Smith, by C. A. Pillars, and a portrait in oil of former Speaker Hon. Champ Clark, the work of Boris B. Gordon, has been added to the collection of portraits of former Speakers in the lobby adjoining the hall of the House of Representatives.

BUREAU OF MINES PUBLICATIONS

Technical Paper 226. Men who received Bureau of Mines certificates of mine rescue training, July 1, 1916, to June 30, 1918. Compiled by D. J. Parker. 1919. 72 pp.

Technical Paper 231. Production of explosives in the United States during the calendar year 1918, with notes on coal-mine accidents due to explosives and list of permissible explosives tested prior to March 31, 1919, compiled by A. H. Fay. 1919. 21 pp.

Technical Paper 234. Sensitiveness of explosives to frictional impact, by S. P. Howell. 1919. 17 pp., 2 pls., 9 figs.

Technical Paper 236. Abatement of corrosion in central heating systems, by F. N. Speller. 1919. 12 pp., 2 figs.

Technical Paper 239. Coke-oven accidents in the United States during the calendar year 1918, compiled by A. H. Fay. 1919. 26 pp.

Technical Paper 242. Why and how coke should be used for domestic heating, by Henry Kreisinger and A. C. Fieldner. 1919. 20 pp., 1 fig.

LEAF TOBACCO.

Preliminary statistics of the United States Bureau of the Census give the quantity of leaf tobacco held by American manufacturers and dealers at 1,263,769,070 pounds. On July 1 and April 1, 1919, the leaf tobacco on hand amounted to 1,400,963,823 pounds and 1,627,233,876 pounds, respectively. The amount on hand on October 1, 1919, includes 848,556,444 pounds, for which the marked weight (at the time it was packed or baled) was reported, and 415,212,626 pounds for which the actual weight was reported. The corresponding amounts included for 1918 were 846,244,670 and 418,639,118 pounds, respectively; for July 1, 1919, 940,836,910 and 460,126,913 pounds, respectively; and for April 1, 1919, 1,100,400,406 and 526,833,470 pounds, respectively. Allowance should be made for shrinkage on the amounts for which marked weight was reported in order to ascertain the actual weight. The total for October 1, 1919, includes 1,118,516,958 pounds of unstemmed and 145,252,112 pounds of stemmed leaf tobacco.

These statistics represent for dealers in and manufacturers of tobacco other than the original growers: (1) The quantity of leaf tobacco reported as held by manufacturers who, according to the returns of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, manufactured during the preceding calendar year more than 50,000 pounds of tobacco, 250,000 cigars or 1,000,000 cigarettes, and by dealers in or manufacturers of leaf tobacco who, on an average, had more than 50,000 pounds of leaf tobacco in stock at the end of the four quarters of the preceding calendar; year; (2) all imported leaf tobacco in United States bonded warehouses and bonded manufacturing warehouses.

ALCOHOLIC HAIR TONICS.

Assurance of 100 per cent co-operation in the enforcement of the prohibition laws were given by representatives of the barbers' supply and perfumes trade organizations at a hearing before Prohibition Commissioner John F. Kramer and officials of the Bureau of Internal Revenue to discuss ways and means for rendering certain alcoholic preparations now on the market undrinkable. After January 16, the date the national prohibition act becomes effective, such preparations cannot be legally manufactured or sold if fit for beverage purposes.

Prohibition Commissioner Kramer said it was not the purpose of the bureau to destroy or cripple any legitimate industry but to render aid wherever possible to those manufacturers whose intent is to obey the law. To this end he urged that it be impressed upon each member of the trade organizations his duty in this respect.

Dr. A. B. Adams, chief chemist of the Bureau of Internal Revenue, declared there are on the market many hair tonics whose principal ingredient is alcohol and that they are hair tonics in name only. Such preparations, he said, must be modified to conform to the law. The bureau, he said, has under consideration a requirement that in the manufacture and sale of bay rum there be added a quarter of a grain of tartar emetic for each fluid ounce.

W. L. Crounse, representing the Manufacturing Perfumes' Association and the National Wholesale Druggists' Association, urged that in framing regulations governing the manufacture and sale of non-beverage alcoholic preparations, reasonable provision be made for the sale of stock now on hand. Increased sales of barbers' supplies, perfumes, etc., he said, should not be taken as evidence that they are being used for beverage purposes, there being a mistaken impression on the part of many persons that such alcoholic goods would not be sold after January 16, and they are now laying in a supply. The people, also, he said, are spending more on such goods, just as they are on wearing apparel and luxuries.

As evidence of its good faith, the Barbers' Supply Dealers' Association of America, it was stated by A. Edlis, of Pittsburg, chairman of the legislative committee, has issued to the trade a bulletin recommending that on all preparations passing through their hands, whether of their own manufacture or not, be placed the label "This preparation for external use only."

Wayne B. Wheeler, counsel for the Anti-Saloon League, was an interested listener. Mr. Wheeler said it was not the business of the Anti-Saloon League to interfere with the non-beverage use of alcohol, and that he was convinced that the representatives of the trades present were as sincere as he in their endeavor to carry out the law.

Only in cases where circumstances show that the preparation is being used for beverage purposes, he said, will the Anti-Saloon League take action.

TEA IMPORTS AND TESTS.

The average annual consumption of tea in the United States during the last three years was 116,000,000 pounds, according to George F. Mitchell, supervising tea examiner of the Treasury Department. His report for the fiscal year ending June 30 reads in part:

"During the fiscal year 1919 there was examined a total of 113,338,535 pounds of tea. Of this amount 1,420,-568 pounds, or 1.25 per cent, were rejected by the tea examiners for not being equal to the Government standard in quality. Of these rejections 939,187 pounds, or 66 per cent, were appealed to the United States Board of Tea Appeals by the importers and of the total amount appealed, 898,-450 pounds or 95.8 per cent were rejected and 39,737 pounds or 4.2 per cent admitted. The 39,737 pounds admitted by the United States Board of Tea Appeals brings the total amount that was finally imported for human consumption up to 111,957,709 pounds and reduces the amount finally rejected to 1,380,831 pounds, or 1.2 per cent of the total amount examined.

"The large percentage of rejections for India, Japan Dust, and Java teas was due to the fact that much of these teas just slightly under the Government standard were brought in for human consumption with the hope that they would pass the Government standard and escape the cent a pound duty that is placed on teas when imported for manufacturing purposes. However, upon being rejected they were re-entered for the latter purpose. It is safe to say that more than 65 per cent of the total amount of tea rejected was of this class. As most of these teas were examined at Chicago, that port naturally shows a very large percentage of rejections.

"The total importations this year were very much smaller than the total for last year. This was due to the fact that during the war the importers, fearing restrictions on tea, brought in much more than in normal times, notwithstanding higher insurance and freight rates. The sudden termination of the war found the country with a large surplus stock of tea.

"It is interesting to note that the large importations of tea from the Dutch East Indies made during the war when they had practically no markets other than the United States and Canada have contined, while the importations from Ceylon, India, and China have fallen off considerably.

"The great reduction in the amount of our tea importations from China during the last year was caused mainly by the high rate of exchange. The war seems to have affected the importation of teas from Japan less than from any other tea-producing country, because of their stable rate of exchange and to a low freight rate on their subsidized ships.

"The great reduction in the examinations at St. Paul, Minn., was caused mainly by the fears of importers that a duty would be placed on tea during transit to that port, so that most of the tea which under normal conditions would be examined at St. Paul was examined at coast ports. Now that the war is over it is expected that the port of St. Paul will get its normal share of business.

"According to the report of the Department of Commerce, during the fiscal year 1919 more than 15,000,000 pounds of tea have been exported to foreign countries, largely to meet the demands of European countries immediately after the war. Most of this tea was taken from the stock imported during 1918."

LIQUOR RECIPES UNDER BAN.

Prohibition-enforcement officers from the Bureau of Internal Revenue are visiting all persons, firms, and corporations advertising formulas for making intoxicating liquor in the home to warn them that they will be subject to prosecution if their formulas are used in the manufacture of liquor by the purchasers thereof.

Daniel C. Roper, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, declared, in a recent statement, that persons manufacturing intoxicating liquors in their homes are subject to the penalties of the wartime and constitutional prohibition acts and are liable, also, to penalties and taxes imposed by the internal-revenue laws. He said, in part:

"Two or more persons who engage in the home manufacture of intoxicating liquors, and who, by conspiracy,, defrauded, or attempted to defraud, the Government of the tax would each be subject to a fine of not more than $10,000 or imprisonment for one year, or both. These penalties are fixed by the United States criminal code, which provides, also, that whoever directly commits any act constituting an offense defined in any law of the United States, or aids, abets, counsels, commands, induces, or procures its commission is a principal.

"The Bureau of Internal Revenue holds that persons who sell or advertise formulas and ingredients for the manufacture of intoxicating liquor are influencing others to violate the law, and are subject, therefore, to prosecution under the criminal code.

"The national prohibition act expressly forbids the advertising or sale of formulas and ingredients for the manufacture of intoxicating liquors after January 16, the date on which the constitutional amendment becomes effective, and provides heavy penalties for the offense."

IMPORTATION OF SUGAR.

The War Trade Board Section of the Department of State announces that General Import License PBF 37 (War Trade Board Ruling 836, issued November 8, 1919) has been revised and extended, effective for entries made on and after December 1, 1919, so as to permit the free importation thereunder, without individual import licenses, of sugar from all countries excepting those parts of Russia under the control of the Bolshehvik authorities.

GARFIELD RULES ON COAL.

Dr. Harry A. Garfield, United States Fuel Administrator, through the office of the United States Railroad Administration, has laid down strict rules for the distribution of coal in the following statement:

It is necessary that coal shall be used only for essential purposes. Public utilities consuming coal should discontinue to furnish power, heat, and light to non-essential industries and should only consume sufficient coal to produce enough light, power, and heat to meet the actual urgent needs of the people. Advertising signs and displays of various kinds necessitating the use of coal should be curtailed and no coal should be distributed for such purposes.

Pursuant to this policy I have requested the Railroad Administration in the distribution of coal now or hereafter in its possession to limit distribution to these essential and urgent uses. As far as practicable, until the conditions warrant a change, the distribution of coal will be limited to the first five classes of the priority list.

Retail dealers who distribute coal for household requirements, heating hotels, buildings, hospitals, etc., should take every precaution to see that coal is only delivered where it is absolutely required, and then only in such limited quantities that the supply may be distributed widely and prevent suffering.

The State and other local authorities can materially aid in inspecting and supervising such distribution by retail dealers and the United States Government will be glad to leave the supervision and control of such distribution by retail dealers entirely to any State, county, or municipality which may make provision therefor. The distribution to the retail dealers must necessarily be administered by the Railroad Administration in pursuance of the orders already made by the United States Fuel Administration in carrying out the priorities which have been prescribed under the Lever Act.

R. R. EMPLOYEES' AGREEMENT.

Just as we went to press last week Director General Hines, of the Railroad Administration, signed an agreement with the Brotherhood of Maintanance of Way and Railroad Shop Employes. While demands of the union were not fully met, the eight-hour basic day was established for track laborers and others of that classification and time and one-half pay after that hour was provided. Most of the other employes included under the agreement will receive time and a half overtime pay after 10 hours.

Signing of the new contract by Director General Hines ended negotiations which have been in progress since February. Approximately 400,000 men are affected, Railroad Administration officials estimated. The contract also provides that it shall be applicable during the period of Federal control of the roads unless notice of 30 days is given of its cancellation.

COUNCIL OF NATIONAL DEFENSE REPORT SHOWS EXPENDITURE OF $1,500,000 TO JUNE 30, 1919

The Council of National Defense spent $1,500,000 from its organization in 1916 to June 30, 1919, according to the third annual report of Grosvenor B. Clarkson, director. The use of dollar-a-year men, whose important services the council was first to recognize, and a careful cutting down of useless expenditures was the means of keeping the total expense within the above limit.

The report deals with three phases of the council's work: The final months of the war, the transition period following the armistice, and the reconstruction period which accompanied and followed up the demoblization of the American war machine. The United War Work Campaign was the result of the council's recommendations, according to the report.

With reference to the demoblization of the war machinery the report reads in part:

"At the council's meeting on December 2, 1918, it took upon itself the work of supplementing where necessary the nation-wide machinery for demoblization. The council ended the war with a tremendous field machinery of approximately 182,000 units, made up of state, county, municipal and community councils of defense.

"There had never been another organization like it in the United States and probably in the world. The council's action on December 2 resulted in the director urging all state councils, with their full local organizations, to unite with the United States employment service and community labor boards in meeting the employment situation caused by the demoblization of the Army and by industrial readjustment.

"At the same meeting, and again for the purpose of meeting the needs of the soldiers, sailors and marines of the American forces who were returning to their homes and to the industries of the country, a resolution was passed by the council and telegraphed immediately by the director to the governors of all states and chairmen of state and territorial councils of defense asking that the great council of defense system and the state divisions of the woman's committee of the Council of National Defense be continued in the national interest to meet the needs of demoblization.

"Further to aid in the mechanics of demoblization and to supplement the work of the United States employment service, 80 per cent of the field machinery of which had to be scrapped for lack of funds, the council organized its emergency committee on employment for soldiers and sailors, with Col. Arthur Woods, former commissioner of police at New York city, as chairman.

"This committee had among its members Assistant Secretary of the Navy Roosevelt; Chairman Hurley of the shipping board; Matthew Woll, vice president of the American Federation of Labor; Elliott Goodwin, general secretary of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, and the director of the council. The committee at once became a clearing house of action to concentrate and utilize as rapidly as possible all agencies dealing with the unemployment problem.

"In the course of the war the council took the lead in encouraging for national defense purposes the creation of community councils over the country. Out of this movement grew a marvelous network of co-operating agencies reporting to a common head center in each state, and through the states to the council in Washington. After the armistice the council held it plain that one of the great lessons of the war to America had been the demonstrated interdependency of social effort.

"It considered it equally plain that permanent dividends for the future should be drawn from this war-time co-operation. It felt that in the first instance the community councils could render valuable service in the work of demobilization and readjustment, and that for the rest they should become permanent assets of our society, and continue to exist on a wholly non-partisan, non-sectarian basis under state rather than under federal direction. The council accordingly sent a message to the states and to the county and community councils to that effect. The movement grew apace over the country and shows signs of having come to stay. A number of states have given official indorsement to it. In the Philippine Islands alone 800 community councils were being directed by the Philippine Island Council of Defense at the close of the fiscal year.

"It seems safe to state that there has come into being a new vital thread in the social fabric of the country as the result of an emergency effort born of the war. The council heartily welcomes the growth of this movement, which, in a national sense, it initiated.

"In thirty-eight states the state divisions of the woman's committee received financial support from the state council or from state appropriation. In the remaining states funds were secured from other sources. The woman's committee directed from Washington the work of 18,000 units under its state divisions. Eighty per cent of the counties of the United States were organized. In Iowa the women organized 90 per cent of the townships. In eleven states the machinery was developed to the block unit. St. Paul, Minn., alone had 1,800 block chairmen. In a number of states negro women were organized. Active aid was given to the Department of Agriculture and the food administration by the far-flung machinery of the woman's committee. In one state conservation messages were placed in 93,000 pay envelopes; in another 3,000 foreign-born women were taught food conservation in their own homes. Twenty-one states formed special classes in conservation cookery. Thirty-nine state divisions worked closely with the agricultural extension service.

"In eighteen states the woman's committee assisted in the woman's land army. Thirty-five divisions reported war garden activities. Thirty-one states caused rapid development of community kitchens, canneries and dryers, in one state community kitchens being established in nearly 300 towns. An exhaustive study was made and published of 'Agencies for the Sale of Cooked Foods Without Profit.'

"The woman's committee was very active in interpreting to the women of the country the policies of the Department of Labor with regard to women in industry."

The highways transport committee of the council gave intensive study to and directed the operations of its local committees in nearly every state along the following lines:

Legislation affecting highways transport, including uniform state traffic laws and police traffic regulations.

Stimulation of food production, calling for co-operation with the bureau of markets and other agencies interested in the distribution of food.

A survey of facilities available for highway transportation and of city marketing facilities.

Transportation facilities for soldier farms, embracing state or national movements to open up settlements of large tracts of ground as yet unproductive.

Transportation facilities for developing resources other than agricultural.

Co-operation with railroads and waterways, taking in feeder extensions.

Co-ordination of highways transport to facilitate collection and delivery of freight and express for rail and electric lines.

Standardization of methods of shipping by highways transport.

Placing of returned soldiers experienced in highways transport, including operators, mechanics and executives.

State committee activity with respect to highway development.

The highways transport committee has accumulated invaluable data as to utilizing the civilian, motor and other highway transportation resources in emergencies, and in assisting governmental transport agencies in correlating their work with civilian agencies. It likewise has accumulated a great fund for information as to the use of civilian-owned motor trucks as common carriers for efficient food haulage from rural districts to urban centers.

DYE IMPORTATIONS FOR INDIA.

Consul General Hollis has cabled from London that a concession has been obtained modifying the prohibition against the importation of dyes into India. This concession permits the free entrance of non-enemy dyes ordered prior to September 6, 1919, and shipped before January 1, 1920. The announcement concerning the prohibition of the importation of dyestuffs was published in Commerce Reports for September 30.

Secretary Lane's Report on the Coal and Oil Situation of the United States

(Continued from page 11.)

recognize that this is an impractical and unrealizable hope as applied to things as they are but there is no reason why this should not be a very definite policy as to things that are to be.

"This Government might well itself undertake to develop an engine of this type for use on its ships, tractors, and trucks. We simply can not afford to preach economy in oil when we do not promote, by every means, the use of the internal combustion engine for its consumption. No other one thing that can be done by the Government, our industries, or the people will save as much oil from being wasted and thereby multiply the real production of the United States. If such engines are delicate of handling and need specially trained engineers, which appears to be the fact, there should be little difficulty experienced in training men for such work. A nation that could educate 10,000 automobile mechanics in 60 days might, indeed develop 1,000 Diesel engineers in a year. The matter is of too great moment for delay. It touches the interest of everyone. We are in the petroleum age, and how long it will last depends upon our own foresight, inventiveness, and wisdom.

Wanted—A Foreign Supply.

"Already we are impoters of petroleum. We are to be larger importers year by year if we continue—and we will—to invent and build machines which will rely upon oil or its derivatives as fuel. Our business methods have been, and doubtless will continue to be, developed along lines that make a continuing oil supply a necessity. Some of that oil must come from abroad, as nearly 40,000,000 barrels did last year, and for that we must compete with the world. For while we are the discoverers of oil and of the methods of securing it and refining it, piping it, and using it, our pioneering is but a service unto the world.

"This situation calls for a policy prompt, determined, and looking many years ahead. For the American Navy and the American merchant marine and American trade abroad must depend to some extent upon our being able to secure, not merely for today, but for tomorrow as well, an equal opportunity with other nations to gain a petroleum supply from the fields of the world. We are now in the world and of it in every possible sense, otherwise our Navy and our merchant fleet would have no excuse. No one needs to justify them—they are the expression of an ambition that carries no danger to any people. For their support we can ask no preference, but in their maintenance we can insist that they shall not be discriminated against.

"I have given much thought during the past year to this problem of adding to our petroleum supply and it has seemed to me but fair that we should first make every effort to increase the domestic supply through the methods that have been indicated—

"(1) The saving of that which is now wasted, below ground and above ground.

"(2) The more intensive use, through new machinery and devices, of the supply which we have.

"(3) The development of oil fields on our withdrawn territory and in new areas, such as the Philippines.

"In addition, we must look abroad for a supplemental supply and this may be secured through American enterprise if we do these things:

"(1) Assure American capital that if it goes into a foreign country and secures the right to drill for oil on a legal and fair basis (all of which must be shown to the Sate Department) that it will be protected against confiscation or discrimination. This should be a known published policy.

"(2) Require every American corporation producing oil in a foreign country to take out a Federal charter for such enterprise, under which whatever oil it produces should be subject to a preferential right on the part of this Government to take all of its supply or a percentage thereof at any time on payment of the market price.

"(3) Sell no oil to a vessel carrying a charter from any foreign government either at an American port or at any American bunker when that government does not sell oil at a nondiscriminatory price to our vessels at its bunkers or ports.

"The oil industry is more distinctly American than any other of the great basic industries. It has been the creation of no one class or group, but of many men of many kinds—the hardy, keen-eyed prospector with a 'nose for oil' who spent his months upon the deserts and in the mountains searching for seepages and tracing them to their source; the rough and two-fisted driller, a man generally of unusual physical strength, who handled the great tools of his trade; the venturesome 'wildcatter,' part prospector, part promoter, part operator, the 'marine' of the industry, 'soldier and sailor, too'; the geologist, who through his study of the anatomy of the earth crust could map the pools and sands almost as if he saw them; the inventor; the chemist with still and furnace; the genius who found that oil would run in a pipe; these and many more, in most of the sciences and in nearly all of the crafts, have created this American industry. If they are permitted they will reveal the world supply of oil. And upon that supply the industries of our country will come to be increasingly dependent year by year.

Summary.

"It would seem to be our plain duty to discover how little coal we need to use. To do this we must dignify coal by grading it in terms not merely of convenience as to size, but in terms of service as to its power. We should save it, if for no better reason than that we may sell it to a coal-hungry world. We should develop water power as an inexhaustible substitute for coal and if necessary compel the co-ordination of all power plants which serve a common territory. New petroleum supplies have become a national necessity, so quickly have we adapted ourselves to this new fuel and so extravagantly have we given over ourselves to its adaptability. To save that we may use abundantly, to develop that we may never be weak, to bring together into greater effectiveness all power possibilities—these would seem to be national duties, dictated by a large self-interest.

"I have gone only sufficiently far into this whole question to realize that it is as fundamental and of as deep public concern as the railroad question and that it is even more complex. No one, so far as I can learn, has mastered all of its various phases; in fact, there are few who know even one sector of the great battle front of power. A Foch is needed, one in whom would center a knowledge of all the activities and the inactivities of these three great industries, which in reality are but a single industry. We should know more than we do, far more about the ways and means by which our unequaled wealth in all three divisions can be used and made interdependent, and the moral and the legal strength of the Nation should be behind a studied, fact-based, long-viewed plan to make America the home of the cheapest and the most abundant and the most immediately and intimately serviceable power supply in the world. If we do this, we can release labor and lighten nearly every task. We will not need to send the call to other countries for men and we can distribute our industries in parts of the country where labor is less abundant and where homes will take the place of tenements. One could expand upon the benefits that would come to this land if a rounded program such as has been but skeletonized here could be carried out. I am convinced that within a generation it will be effected, because it will be necessary.

"The simple steps now obviously needed are to pass those primary bills which are already before Congress or are here suggested. But beyond this there is imperative need that some one man (an assistant secretary in this department would serve)—some one man with a competent staff and commanding all the resources of this and other departments of the Government shall be given the task of taking a world view as well as a national view of this whole involved and growing problem, that he may recommend policies and induce activities and promote co-operative relationships which will effect the most economical production of light, heat, and power, which is more than the first among the immediate practical problems of science, as Sir William Crookes said, for it is foremost among the immediate practical problems of national and international statesmanship."

NEW COMMERCE SECRETARY.

President Wilson has sent to the Senate for ratification his nomination of Joshua W. Alexander to succeed William C. Redfield, as Secretary of Commerce.

Mr. Alexander has been serving as Democratic Representative from the Third District of Missouri in the Sixtieth, Sixty-first, Sixty-second, Sixty-third, Sixty-fourth, Sixty-fifth and Sixty-sixth Congresses. Since 1910 he has been serving as chairman of the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, and in that capacity has drafted many laws now on the statute books. These include the War Risk Insurance Act, the Soldiers and Sailors Insurance Law, and the original Act Controlling Wireless Telegraphy, passed in 1912. He also introduced the Ship Purchase Act, which passed the House but was later killed in the Senate.

Judge Alexander is 67 years old and a man of keen integrity and the best of judgment. His nature will not be to attempt innovations with the Department of Commerce but will doubtless leave departmental affairs with the heads of the different bureaus. He has not the reputation for having special initiative or energy, but is rather of the judicial mind. On the other hand, he has exceedingly good judgment, is independent and when once he takes a position is pretty sure to see it through. He is approachable and likeable. Readers having work with the Department of Commerce should at once make his acquaintance.

Mr. Alexander was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, January 22, 1852. His father, who was of old American stock, died when Mr. Alexander was only 7 years old. He attended the public schools of Cincinnati for three years, when he and his mother, who was a native of England, moved to Canton, Lewis County, Mo. There he finished the public schools and entered Christian University, at the same town, in 1868, graduating therefrom in 1872 with the degree of A. B. In June, 1873, he moved to Gallatin, Mo., and has resided there ever since. Studied law and was admitted to bar in 1875. The next year he was elected public administrator and was re-elected in 1880. He served 21 years on the board of education for Gallatin School District, and two terms as mayor of Gallatin. In 1882 was elected to the General Assembly of Missouri, and in 1884 was re-elected and was chairman of the Committee on Appropriations; in 1886 was again elected and served as speaker of the house. He was judge of the Seventh Judicial Circuit of Missouri from January, 1901, until February, 1907; in 1904 he had been re-elected for a six-year term and resigned only to take his seat in the Sixtieth Congress. He was named by President Wilson as House of Representatives member of the United States Commission to International Conference on Safety of Life at Sea, and was chairman thereof. This international conference was in session in London, England, from November 12 1913, to January 20, 1914. He married the daughter of the late Judge Samuel A. Richardson, in February, 1876; his wife and four sons and three daughters are living.

Judge Alexander should be a special addition to the cabinet. His combination of liberal tendencies with a judicial mind, tempered by long years of experience in the Middle West, should prove a valuable element in cementing together the cabinet, which is greatly missing the President's guiding hand.

RAILROADS SHOW PROFIT.

Preliminary figures on Government railroad operation for the month of October show a profit of approximately $11,000,000, according to Walker D. Hines, Director General of Railroads. The statement of the directors reads, in part:

"Detailed statistics will shortly become available of the operating results for the month of October for practically all class 1 railroads and large terminal companies in Federal operation. These results are substantially affected by several abnormal conditions, two of them operating to understate the revenues and two operating to make the expenses more than normal.

"The revenues are understated by about $9,000,000; first, because beginning with the month of October per diem charges for the use of freight cars were reinstated, with the result that in October there were approximately $6,000,000 included in car per diem debits, while the corresponding car per diem credits which inure on this account to other railroads in Federal operation on account of October transportation will not appear until November, and second, because a large amount of revenue, estimated to be not less than $3,000,000, from coal traffic transported in October does not appear in the month because, on account of of the impending coal strike, such coal traffic was held in transit in the last few days in October and the revenues shown on the waybills relating thereto were not taken in the revenues for the month.

"Taking these two conditions affecting revenues into consideration there would be a net operating income for the month of October, 1919, of about $86,000,000, but the results as shown by the reports for the month are about $77.000,000.

"The operating expenses were abnormally large; first, because of an extraordinary shifting of open top equipment in order to furnish the maximum number of cars to be loaded with coal in the two weeks immediately preceding the coal strike and, second, because of exceptional expenditures for maintenance of equipment growing out of the prevention of a normal amount of repairs in August on account of the unauthorized strikes of the shopmen. It is practicable, however, to make a reliable estimate as to the effect of these abnormal increases in operating expenses, although they are believed to amount to several million dollars."

AUSTRALASIAN WOOLS.

The British government, at the solicitation of the American manufacturers and with the sanction of the State Department, has arranged for direct shipment from Australasia to Boston of a small part of its holdings of Australasian wools. When the manufacturers made their request they did not know that the London auctions would later be opened to American buyers. World trade demands had largely concentrated on merino wools, and this country was poorly stocked with such fibre.

Subsequent openings of the London auctions to American buyers merely resulted in running up the price of all merino wools. Further participation in these sales was not desired by the American manufacturers. It has been found physically impossible to move the wools fast enough through the London auctions to satisfy the needs of the buyers. Continuance of sales by descriptive catalog were not favored by the British authorities. Resumption of auction sales in Australasia was refused by the British wool comptroller. Direct shipments of Australasian wools to, and sale in, Boston by representatives of the British government therefore seemed to American manufacturers to be the only way by which this country could secure an adequate supply of fine wools. Plans for the Boston auctions were therefore continued. These sales will merely replace the Australasian auctions of normal years.

The Wool Comptroller has announced that the first shipment, now all on the water, is to consist of 40,000 bales of Australian and 10,000 bales of New Zealand wools. Practically two-thirds of the shipment are merinos. The first lot (10,000 bales) was planned to arrive about the middle of November. The second (24,000 bales) is expected to arrive about the middle of December. The balance is expected to reach Boston by the middle of January. It was intended that the bulk of these wools would be sold by the end of December, but unless part of the sales are based on descriptive catalog it is obvious that the sales cannot be finished before the first of February. No cross-bred wools are to be sold in 1919, and no further shipments of Australasian wools have been arranged for. Bids on the wools sold at Boston will be accepted from any quarter.

The Wool Comptroller intends to await the outcome of these sales, and of the sales of United States Government wools (now begun), and also to study our general market conditions very carefully before sending any more wools to Boston. He states that in any case less will be sent than has normally been imported by this country from Australasia. (Annual imports from British Oceania, 1909-15, averaged slightly over 54,000,000 pounds.) It is the desire of the British government to feed out its supply of wools as fast as practicable, but with as little disturbance of the market as possible.

I. C. C. REPARATION.

The annual report of the Interstate Commerce Commission recommends that the power to award reparation be placed wholly in the courts and that such an award be based on the commission's finding that the rates or charges are unreasonable. The report goes on to say:

"Incidentally, the law now permits carriers to retain certain unreasonable charges. Where rates are found to be unreasonable reparation is awarded only to parties claiming it within the statutory period. The unreasonable charges exacted from others are retained by the carrier. An unreasonable rate under existing conditions is in the last analysis a matter of judgment, and in a legal sense is not generally an extortion. If the amndment suggested by us in 1916 were adopted, provision should be made to the effect that reparation for unreasonable rates or charges should be awarded in the courts only upon finding by the Commission that such rates or charges were unreasonable as of a particular time and during a particular period. Otherwise, different courts might reach different conclusions as to the amount of the reparation, and the results would be unfortunate.

"The law might well affirmatively recognize that private damages do not necessarily follow a violation of the act; and provide that sections 8, 9 and 16 of the act shall be construed to mean that no person is entitled to reparation except to the extent that he shows that he has suffered damage. The close analogy between a relatively unreasonable or unjust rate and an unjustly discriminatory or unduly prejudicial rate, and the difficulty of determining just when a rate becomes unreasonable or that it is unreasonable per se, suggest that the law should provide that if a rate is found to be unreasonable the rules of damages laid down in the International Coal Case should control.

"What is said herein is not intended to relate to discriminations knowingly planned or practiced which may be the subject of prosecutions before the courts.

Holding Companies.

"The organization of holding companies for the purpose of controlling operating carriers or transportation systems and the close relationship existing between such companies and the properties controlled by them, entitle the public to information relating to their activities and operations similar to that required by law from owning companies.

"In the investigation of the affairs of operating railroad companies under authority of section 20 of the act our work has been obstructed by reason of the fact that desired information concerning the carrier under investigation was obtainable only from the records of a holding company which questioned our authority to inspect its records and accounts. The information thus sought usually has to do with the financial status of operating companies and their relationships to other carriers—matters of manifest concern to the public and important in the performance of our regulatory duties.

"Holding companies are not specifically dealt with in the act to regulate commerce in its present form and our authority with respect to their affairs has not been judicially determined. In order that our jurisdiction may be made entirely clear it is recommended that section 20 of the act be amended by inserting therein a provision that its terms shall also apply to holding companies."

INCOME TAXES.

Business men who have visited Washington in connection with their income tax statements are leaving quite pleased with the reception which they receive from the auditors and department heads at the new Income Tax building at Pennsylvania avenue and Madison place. Not only are these auditors very courteous, but they are simply seeking for the truth. They are not acting as attorneys or collectors for the Government, but are just as anxious to see that the business man does not over-pay as to see that the Government collects all that is due. A large number of checks in the form of rebates are being continually mailed back to taxpayers. Of course taxpayers must make a formal application for these rebates; but, where the evidence justifies it, the suggestion is being freely made to taxpayers that they do this and the auditors are even glad to help in the preparation of the requests for rebates. It is stated that almost as many cases of over-payment are being discovered and brought to the attention of taxpayers as are cases of under-payment.

SMOKERS FORM LEAGUE.

The National Tobacco League of America, an organization of tobacco consumers to combat anti-tobacco legislation, has established headquarters in the Pope Building, Fourteenth street. The nucleus of the new organization includes Walter A. Brown, former president of the Board of Trade; John Poole, president of the Federal National Bank; Col. John McElroy, owner of The National Tribune; Henry H. McKee, president of the National Capital Bank; Gen. Fred C. Ainsworth, R. P. Andrews, John Lewis Smith, Levi David, W. J. Dante, J. Maury Dove, Edward J. Walsh, Hugh Reilly and Harry Jarboe.

The league publishes an official organ, The Defender, for the purpose of organizing tobacco consumers throughout the country. In the first issue a leading article deals with charges made by clergymen at a Cincinnati convention, where, it is claimed, statements were made concerning the use of cigarettes by soldiers.

ARMY CHANGES PLANNED.

A reorganization of the Army and of the War Department itself is urged in the report of Secretary of War Baker, made public last week. The general staff bill for a regular establishment adequate in size to be the nucleus of any great mobilization the country may be called upon to make, and backed up by a system of universal service, is also advised.

The selective service law was accepted as a fair means of assigning men to military service in time of war, Mr. Baker said, but compulsory service in time of peace would be "a poor substitute for the volunteer principle properly applied." Raising a standing army by financial inducement is too costly to contemplate, he added, leaving only the method of "making enlistment in the Army an educational opportunity" to furnish the troops.

The recommendation for an increased standing army, he declared, should not be taken to indicate a disinclination toward the prospect of disarmament.

The plan recommended, Mr. Baker said, looks to the establishment of systems of schools teaching the formal branches of education and adding to them the skilled trades, "so that at the end of a term of enlistment the young man entering in his nineteenth year will go back to civil life with the physical set-up which the open athletic life of the Army gives, and with the education and training which will make him more valuable in civil pursuits than he could otherwise have been."

Mr. Baker said the operations in France would be dealt with in the special report being prepared by Gen. Pershing. Not even the allied war council, he said, had realized that effect upon Germany of the accelerated movement of troops and supplies from the United States, and all plans had been prepared for a vigorous campaign in the spring of 1919.

The text of the initial order to Gen. Pershing, which is quoted, shows he was instructed to keep the American Army "a separate and distinct component of the combined forces, the identity of which must be preserved." The method of co-operation with the allies was left to his discretion, and Mr. Baker added, that the authority thus conferred "was never in any particular modified or diminished."

Mr. Baker opposes creation of a department of the air because of the undeveloped state of the industry, necessitating "federal regulation," as well as because of military considerations. It would be just as fatal to separate forces from the Army, he maintained.

Since June 30, 1918, the report shows, it has been found necessary to use federal troops on 16 separate occasions to preserve law and order. The incidents listed range from Industrial Workers of the World activities in Arizona to recent movements in the coal fields. Mr. Baker concludes his report with an appreciation of the services of Gen. Peyton C. March, Chief of Staff.

UNITED STATES TREASURY DECISIONS

Lighting Fixtures.

A purchaser of a lamp and shade is entitled to an exemption of $25 from the amount paid for the lamp and the shade in computing the tax under paragraph 6, subdivision a, of section 904.

Article 18 of Regulations 54, which reads as follows:

Article 18. For the purpose of the tax, portable lighting fixtures and portable lamps shall be deemed to include all lighting devices adapted for interior illumination and not designed to be affixed permanently in one location, and all articles commonly or commercially known as such, irrespective of the principle of illumination used. A portable lamp and shade sold jointly will be regarded as a single item for taxing purposes, but a shade pertaining to a portable lamp or lighting fixture, if sold separately, will be taxable. is hereby amended to read as follows:

Article 18. For the purpose of the tax, portable lighting fixtures and portable lamps shall be deemed to include all lighting devices adapted for interior illumination and not designed to be affixed permanently in one location and all articles commonly or commercially known as such, irrespective of the principle of illumination used. A portable lamp and shade, even though sold at the same time, shall not be regarded as a single item, but as separate items, and in computing the tax the purchaser shall be entitled to a separate $25 exemption as to each item. For example, if the selling price of a lamp is $50 and a shade $30, even though the two articles are sold to one purchaser, the tax on the sale of the lamp will be $2.50 and on the sale of the shade 50 cents.

Decisions of the Board of General Appraisers.

Board 1—McClelland, Sullivan, and Brown. Board 2—Fischer, Howell, and Weller.

No. 43473.—Protest 773389 of K. Neuhoff (New York).

Figured Cotton Cloth.—Figured cotton cloth, classified as Jacquard figured manufactures of cotton at 30 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 258, is claimed dutiable as woven figured under paragraph 252.

Opinion by Weller, G. A. On the authority of G. A. 7618 (T. D. 34858), affirmed in the United States. Sherman (6 Ct. Cust. Appls., 271; T. D. 35501), the merchandise in question was held dutiable as cotton cloth, woven figured, at the appropriate rate under paragraph 252.

No. 43474—Protests 781126, etc., 781308, 850098 of Abraham & Straus (New York).

Imitation Jet Articles—Bead Necklaces.—Necklaces, barretts and other articles composed of metal set with paste glass in imitation of jet, and bead necklaces, classified as jewelry at 60 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 358, tariff act of 1913, are claimed dutiable at 30 per cent under paragraph 95, and 50 per cent under paragraph 333.

Opinion by Sullivan, G. A. On the authority of Bloomingdale, United States (8 Ct. Cust. Appls., 314; T. D. 37596) imitation jet articles were held dutiable as manufactures of glass or paste at 30 per cent under paragraph 95. Necklaces or neck chains in chief value of beads were held dutiable at 50 per cent under paragraph 333. American Bead Co. v. United States (7 Ct. Cust. Appls. 18, T. D. 36259) followed.

No. 43475—Protests 806254, etc., of Wm. A. Brown & Co., (New York).

Shell Bead Necklaces—Imitation Cat's Eyes.—Necklaces composed of different colored beads made of mother-of-pearl shells, classified as jewelry at 60 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 356, tariff act of 1913, are classified as beaded articles at 50 per cent under paragraph 333.

Opinion by Sullivan, G. A. From the evidence it was found that the beads, which are made of mother-of-pearls shell, do not imitate cat's eyes and are not dutiable as imitation precious stones. They were held dutiable at 50 per cent under paragraph 333 on the authority of American Bead Co. v. United States (7 Ct. Cust. Appls., 18; T. D. 36259).

Supplementing article 7 of regulations 47 relating to section 900 of the revenue act of 1918 "Who is a manufacturer?"

Article 7 of regulations 47 entitled "Who is a Manufacturer?" is hereby supplemented by adding the following:

A person, firm, corporation, or association that, for convenience or economy in packing, shipping, or distributing sells an article produced by such person, firm, corporation, or association, in a knockdown or semi-knockdown condition, but complete in all its component parts, and in such condition that it may be assembled without other manufacture and thereby put in final marketable shape for sale to the consumer or user, is held to be the manufacturer of such article, except in a case where the sale is to another manufacturer or producer under the provisions of T. D. 2915.

Example—A, an automobile manufacturer, sells an automobile in a knockdown condition but complete as to all the component parts. B, a dealer, assembles these component parts into a complete usable automobile, without other manufacture, and sells the automobile. A is a manufacturer of the automobile.

Example (2)—A, an automobile body manufacturer, sells an automobile body in a knockdown condition, but complete as to all its component parts. B, a dealer, assembles these component parts into a complete usable automobile body, and installs it, or causes it to be installed, on a new chassis which he has purchased from the manufacturer or producer thereof, who is a different person, firm, corporation, or association, from the manufacturer of the automobile body, and sells the complete automobile.

A is the manufacturer of the automobile body, but may sell the same to B tax free under certificate. B is the manufacturer of the automobile.

Treasury Department Drawback Decisions.

Cans.—Five-gallon tin cans manufactured by the Atlantic Refining Co., of Philadelphia, Pa., with the use of solder produced from imported pig lead in combination with domestic tin.

A manufacturing record shall be kept in the manner described in the sworn statement of the manufacturers, dated October 28, 1919, and a certificate of manufacture and abstract from manufacturing records shall be filed covering each period of manufacture not to exceed three months, showing, for the period, the quantity of each grade of solder produced, the quantity and identity of imported pig lead used therein, the quantity of each grade of solder used in the manufacture of cans, the number of cans manufactured, and the quantity of wastage (mud) resulting. At the end of each period of manufacture there shall be submitted to your office a sworn sample representing the waste resulting during the period, which shall be analyzed by the United States chemist to determine its lead content.

The quantity of imported pig lead which may be taken as a basis for liquidation shall not exceed the quantity used in the manufacture of the exported cans, as shown by the abstract from the manufacturing records, less the quantity of imported lead appearing in the waste as determined by the chemical analysis.

Supplemental sworn schedules may be filed covering additional kinds or sizes of cans or changes in formula or quantity of solder used, and upon verification of such schedules drawback may be allowed on cans manufactured in accordance therewith.

T. D. 14273 of August 11, 1893, revoked.

Confectionery.—Milk chocolate, almond milk chocolate, malted milk chocolate, and chocolate coating manufactured by the Borden's Condensed Milk Co., of New York, N. Y., at its factory and Middletown, N. Y., with the use of sugar refined wholly or in part from imported raw sugar and imported shelled almonds.

A daily manufacturing record shall be kept in the manner described in the sworn statement of the manufacturers, and a certificate of manufacture and abstract as required by article 866 of the Customs Regulations of 1915, shall be filed showing for each period of manufacture, which shall not exceed one month, the number of batches of each kind of product manufactured, the net quantity and identity of each kind of imported material and refined sugar appearing therein, the quantity of each kind of finished product obtained, the number and size of containers in which packed, and the quantity and identity of imported material and refined sugar on hand and in process at the beginning and end of the period.

The allowance shall not exceed the quantities of imported material and refined sugar appearing in the exported products as shown by the abstract from the manufacturing records.

Rate effective on and after August 5, 1919.

Supplemental sworn statements may be filed covering additional factories manufacturing chocolate products for exportation with benefits of drawbacks, and upon verification of such statements and approval by the department drawback may be allowed on such articles manufactured in the factories covered by the supplemental sworn statements and exported on or after the receipt of such statement.

Supplemental sworn schedules may be filed covering additional kinds of chocolate products, the use of different kinds of imported materials, and changes in formula or size and style of packing, and upon verification of such supplemental sworn schedules drawback may be allowed on articles manufactured and packed in accordance therewith.

Confectionery.—Manufactured by the Cox Confectionery Co., Boston, Mass., with the use of sugar refined wholly or in part from imported raw sugar and in some cases imported shelled nuts.

A manufacturing record shall be kept in manner described in the sworn statement of the manufacturers, dated October 1, 1919, showing, in the case of each lot of confectionery manufactured for exportation with benefit of drawback, the lot number and date of manufacture thereof, the quantity and identity of refined sugar together with the quantity of each kind of imported shelled nuts used, and the quantity and kind of confectionery obtained. A sworn abstract from such manufacturing record shall be filed with the drawback entry.

The allowance shall not exceed the quantity of refined sugar and imported nuts used in the manufacture of the exported confectionery, as shown by the abstract from the manufacturing record.

Rate effective on and after June 29, 1919.

Supplemental sworn schedules may be filed covering additional kinds of confectionery or changes in formula or size and style of packing, and upon verification of such schedules drawback may be allowed on confectionery manufactured and packed in accordance therewith.

Milk, condensed. — Manufactured by the Gridley Dairy Co., of Milwaukee, Wis., with the use of sugar refined wholly or in part from imported raw sugar.

A manufacturing record shall be kept in the manner described in the sworn statement of the manufacturers, showing, in the case of each batch of condensed milk manufactured for exportation with benefit of drawback, the batch number and date of manufacture thereof, the quantity and identity of refined sugar used, the quantity and brand name of condensed milk produced, and the number and size of the containers in which packed. A sworn abstract from such manufacturing record shall be filed with the drawback entry.

The allowance shall not exceed the quantity of refined sugar used in the manufacture of the exported condensed milk as shown by the abstract from the manufacturing record.

Rice, polished.—Produced by the C. E. Grosjean Rice Milling Co., of San Francisco, Calif., from imported cleaned rice.

A record shall be kept in the manner described in the sworn statement of the producers, showing, in the case of each lot of polished rice produced for exportation with benefit of drawback, the lot number and date of manufacture thereof, the quantity and identity of imported cleaned rice used, and the quantity of polished rice obtained. A sworn abstract from such manufacturing record shall be filed with the drawback entry.

The allowance shall not exceed the quantity of imported cleaned rice used in the production of the exported polished rice, as shown by the abstract from the record provided for the above.

List of Recent Government Departmental Publications

UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

Maps.

Topographic maps (about 16½ by 20 inches) of the quadrangles named below are now ready for distribution. Price, 10 cents each (unless otherwise mentioned); if included in wholesale orders amounting to $3 net, 6 cents.

California:

Sulphur Springs, scale, 1 inch equals ½ mile; contour interval, 5 feet. (Part of quadrangle.) Map of part of San Joaquin River and the dissected hilly country adjacent to it in Madera and Fresno Counties. In the eastern part of its course the river flows in a narrow canyon whose walls rise precipitously more than 200 feet above it, but farther west the slopes are less steep and their smoothness is interrupted by terraces at several different elevations.

Idaho-Montana. See Montana-Idaho.

Indiana:

State map, scale, 1 inch equals 8 miles; no contours (Reprint.) Base map of the State of Indiana printed in one color (black). It shows county and township boundaries, location and name of all towns and of most of even the smaller settlements, the railroads, all the rivers, and many of the smaller streams and water features. This map forms part of the so-called "Millionth Map," though it is published on twice the scale adopted for that series and does not have the contours or certain other features that will be shown on the final maps.

Minnesota:

St. Francis, scale, 1 inch equals 1 mile; contour interval, 10 feet. Map of part of the glaciated plain of east-central Minnesota north of Minneapolis and St. Paul, which is characterized by irregularly distributed small knobs and depressions, the larger of which contain lakes. The largest stream of the region, Rum River, flows alternately through swampy lowlands and through tracts of higher ground. Nowhere has the drainage of the area been long or effectively established.

Montana-Idaho:

St. Regis, scale, 1 inch equals 2 miles; contour interval, 100 feet. Map of part of the Bitterroot and Coeur d'Alene Mountains, many of whose peaks rise to elevations of more than 7,000 feet and whose lowest points, in the valley of the largest stream, Clark Fork, are only about 2,600 feet above the sea. The valley of St. Regis River, a tributary of Clark Fork, is followed by both the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul and the Northern Pacific railroads as they climb westward to cross the Bitterroot Mountains.

New Mexico-Texas:

Canutillo, scale, 1 inch equals 1 mile; contour interval, 10 feet. Map of part of southeastern New Mexico and western Texas, whose surface in different parts presents great topographic contrasts. In the eastern part are the rugged slopes and sharp crests of the Franklin Mountains, whose peaks rise to elevations of more than 6,000 feet. Farther west the slopes become more gentle and descend to the valley of the Rio Grande, which is here two or three miles wide, though farther south this lowland is absent and the river flows through a narrow canyon, at the eastern end of which is the city of El Paso (The Pass). West of the lowland rather steep slopes rise about 300 feet above the river and lead to a nearly flat upland of plateau that stands at an elevation of about 4,100 feet. The map should be of great service in classroom studies of physiography.

South Carolina:

Charleston, scale, 1 inch equals 1-3 mile; contour interval, 5 feet. Map on a large scale showing the city of Charleston and the adjacent coastal country. Little of the region is as much as 40 feet above the sea and much is swampy land practically at sea level, sparsely inhabited except in the immediate neighborhood of Charleston, which owes its position to the good harbor afforded by the drowned lower course of Cooper, Wando, and Ashley Rivers. Also with woodland overprint.

Fort Moultrie-Johns Island, scale, 1 inch equals 1-3 mile; contour interval, 5 feet. Two of the group of maps on a large scale (1:21, 120) which show some of the coastal country adjacent to Charleston. Little of the region is as much as 40 feet above the sea, and much is swampy land practically at sea level, sparsely inhabited except in the immediate neighborhood of Charleston, which owes its position to the good harbor afforded by the drowned lower course of Cooper, Wando, and Ashley Rivers. Also with woodland overprint.

Texas-New Mexico. See New Mexico-Texas.

United States:

Base map, scale, 1 inch equals 110 miles; no contours (reprint). Map of the United States, exclusive of Alaska and the insular possessions, which shows State boundaries, the larger towns, oceans, lakes, rivers, and the larger streams. A convenient-sized base map on which may be indicated the various kinds of geographic data that are most clearly expressed by graphic representation.

Bulletins.

Professional Paper 120. Shorter contributions to general geology, 1918; David White, chief geologist. 1919. 108 pages, 37 plates, 19 text figures.

Contains 9 papers by 10 authors. These papers had previously been published separately and have already been noticed.

Professional Paper 125-A. An Eocene flora from Trans-Pecos Texas, by E. W. Berry. 1919. Pp. 1-9, pls. I-III, figs. 1-2.

Describes a small collection of fossil plants obtained in the Barilla Mountains, about 15 miles south of Toyahdale, near the line between Reeves and Jeff Davis Counties, Tex. Although the collection contains only a few species it has enabled the author to assign a definite age to the beginning of igneous activity in this region and to establish correlations between the floras of the Mississippi embayment and the Rocky Mountains.

Bulletin 678. Clays and shales of Minnesota, by F. F. Grout, with contributions by E. K. Soper. 1919. 255 pages, 16 plates, 38 text figures.

A discussion of the distribution, origin, properties, classification, and adaptability of the clays and shales of Minnesota. The general object of the work has been to assist in the development of the clay resources of the State. The investigation covered the brick supply for every town of 1,000 or more inhabitants and for every county in the State and included surveys of deposits that are now developed at only a few places, a search for new deposits, and a determination of the qualities of these deposits and of certain mixtures so as to ascertain their suitability for refractory wares, pottery, paving brick, and other high-grade products. The detailed results of the tests are arranged by counties, so that anyone interested in the resources of a particular locality can easily find the data referring to them. The investigation was made in co-operation with the Minnesota Geological Survey, and is an excellent example of co-operative geologic work of great practical utility. The report contains a section on the technology of clay, with explanations of technical terms and recommendation of processes for experiments. It also recommends certain areas for prospecting and development and makes suggestions as to the possibility of utilizing some of the clays for products of higher grade and consequently greater value than common brick. It shows that the Minnesota products are not inferior to those now brought into the State in large quantities from Wisconsin, Iowa, and Illinois at unnecessarily high prices. The broader problems of ceramics are treated only incidentally, but some of the important scientific conclusions of the American Ceramic Society, the Bureau of Standards, and other State surveys are briefly reviewed. A more extended discussion of the scientific results of the investigation is to be published later. The book is well illustrated with halftone views, diagrams, sketches, maps, and geologic sections.

Bulletin 686-T. T. 27 N., R. 11 E., by H. M. Robinson and R. V. A. Mills. 1919. Pp. 255-27, pls. XLI-XLII, figs. 41-43.

Bulletin 686-U. Tps. 21-23 N., Rs. 6-7 E., and Tps. 23-25 N., Rs. 3-5 E., by C. F. Bowen, P. V. Roundy, C. S. Ross, and Frank Reeves. 1919. Pp. 279-301, pls. XLIII-XLV, fig. lu.

Bulletin 686-V. T. 27 N., R. 10 E., by H. M. Robinson and R. V. A. Mills. 1919. Pp. 303-327, pls. XLVI-XLVIII, figs. 44-45.

Three additional pamphlets in the series on the Usage Reservation. Each one contains a map showing the geologic structure of the area discussed.

Bulletin 692-D. Mining and mineral deposits in the Cook Inlet-Susitna region, Alaska. Papers by S. R. Capps, J. B. Mertie, jr., and G. C. Martin. 1919. Pp. 177-282. Pls. IV-VI, figs. 3-6.

Bulletin 692-F. Mining in Fairbanks, Ruby, Hot Springs, and Tolstoi districts, Alaska; papers by Theodore Chapin and G. L. Harrington. 1919. Pp. 321-351, pl. IX, fig. 13.

Bulletin 692-G. Mineral Resources of Seward Peninsula, Alaska; papers by G. L. Harrington. 1919. Pp. 353-400, pl. X.

Three chapters of the annual progress report on investigations in Alaska for 1917, including 14 short papers by 6 authors on the areas indicated in the titles. Chapter D contains papers on gold lodes on Willow Creek, mineral resources of the Talkeetna Mountains and the Chulitna region, platinum in the Kahiltna Valley, chromite deposits in Alaska, and geologic problems at the Matanuska coal mines. Chapter F describes deposits of gold, silver-lead, tungsten, molybdenite, tin, and platinum. Chapter G contains papers on tin, graphite, gold and platinum.

Bulletin 711-B. Oil shale in western Montana, southeastern Idaho, and adjacent parts of Wyoming and Utah, by D. D. Condit. 1919. Pp. 15-40, pl. III, figs. 2-3.

Sets forth the results of a further investigation of the oil shales in the area near Dillon and Dell, in southwestern Montana, which were described briefly in Bulletin 661-I. The examination covered also the beds of the oil-shale formation in neighboring parts of Idaho, Wyoming, and Utah. The best beds in the Dillon-Dell area were found to yield 25 to 30 gallons of oil to the ton. No other promising localities were discovered.

Water-Supply Paper 485. Surface water supply of Hawaii, July 1, 1917, to June 30, 1918; N. C. Grover, chief hydraulic engineer; C. T. Bailey, acting district engineer. 169 pages.

Presents the results of measurements of stream flow in the Hawaiian Islands during the period named. Most of the data were collected under a co-operative agreement with the Territory of Hawaii, which has borne 60 to 80 per cent of the cost of the field work. This co-operative work has been carried on since July 1, 1910. The United States Army, the city and county of Honolulu, and several individuals and corporations have also co-operated in the investigations. The book contains in addition to the stream measurements, records of rainfall at 33 stations in the islands.

Parts of Mineral Resources of the United States, 1917, namely:

Coal in 1917. Part A. Production, by C. E. Lesher. 150 pages, 15 text figures, 2 inserts. Part 11:32.

Natural gas and natural-gas gasoline in 1917, by J. D. Northrop. 89 pages, 6 text figures. Part 11:33.

Coke and by-products in 1916 and 1917, by C. E. Lesher and W. T. Thom, jr., 69 pages, 1 insert, 4 text figures. Part 11:34.

Parts of Mineral Resources of the United States, 1918, namely:

Tin in 1918, by Adolph Knouf. 11 pages. Part 1:3.

Magnesite in 1918, by C. G. Yale and R. W. Stone. 20 pages. Part 11:7.

Reprints.

Bulletin 691-B. Oil shale of the Uinta Basin, northeastern Utah, and Results of dry distillation of miscellaneous shale samples, by D. E. Winchester. 24 pages, 7 plates, 1 text figure.

Bulletin 691-L. Geology of the Lost Creek coal field, Morgan County, Utah, by F. R.

List of Recent Government Departmental Publications

Clark. 14 pages, 1 plate, 1 text figure.

Part of Mineral Resources of the United States for 1916, namely:

Mineral production of the United States in 1916. Introduction by H. D. McCaskey; summary by Martha B. Clark. 72 pages, 1 text figure, 1 insert.

Topographic Maps.

Topographic maps of the quadrangles named below are now ready for distribution. Price 10 cents each; if included in wholesale orders amounting to $3 net, 6 cents.

California:

Adelaida; 1 inch equals 1 mile; contour interval, 50 feet.

Map of the mountains a short distance east of the Pacific Ocean somewhat south of the west-central part of California. The higher points are in the Santa Lucia Range, in the southwestern part of the area, and stand at elevations of 2,500 to 2,900 feet, but throughout the area the summits of the uplands rise to elevations of 1,500 to 2,000 feet. Several good examples of discontinuous streams, such, for instance, as Santa Rita, Jack, and Sheepcamp creeks, are represented.

Merced Falls; 1 inch equals ½ mile; contour interval, 5 feet. (Part of quadrangle.)

Map of a small area adjacent to Merced River. In the eastern part of the area the river flows in a narrow canyon, along whose steep north and west walls are laid the tracks of the Yosemite Valley Railroad. Farther west the valley broadens out, terraces appear here and there on its sides, and the lowland has topographic features formed by the river during its overflow or during its change of course.

Orestimba; 1 inch equals 1 mile; contour interval, 50 feet.

Map of parts of Stanislaus and Merced Counties. The eastern part of the area is the broad, flat plain adjacent to San Joaquin River, and the western part, which rises rather abruptly from the plain, consists of mountains that culminate in Orestimba Peak (2,073 feet). A noteworthy feature of the mountainous area is the north-south trend of many of the ridges and lowlands, which probably conforms to the trend of the lines of geologic structure.

San Simeon; 1 inch equals 1 mile; contour interval, 50 feet.

Map of part of the coast of California and the Santa Lucia range of mountains, in San Luis Obispo County. A slightly settled mountainous region, whose highest points rise to elevations of 3,500 feet and much of whose surface stands at elevations of more than 2,000 feet. Rocks and rocky islets project above the sea at frequent intervals a short distance offshore, and the coast line is somewhat irregular.

New Hampshire:

Gilmanton; 1 inch equals 1 mile; contour interval, 20 feet.

Map of part of the hilly region of central New Hampshire south of Lake Winnepesaukee. Many of the low areas are occupied by lakes and ponds or by marshy tracts, which appear to mark the site of lakes that have been drained or filled. The present aspect of the region is in large measure due to glaciation.

South Carolina:

Wadmelaw Island; 1 inch equals 1 mile; contour interval, 10 feet.

Map of part of the coastal region of South Carolina, an area in Charleston County. Maps of the eastern half of this area have also been recently published on a scale of 3 inches to the mile, contour interval, 5 feet, as the Legareville and Kiawah Island sheets. No point in the area is as much as 40 feet and most of it is less than 20 feet above the sea.

Texas:

Maravillas Canyon; 1 inch equals 1 mile; contour interval, 50 feet.

Map of part of Brewster County, in the south-central part of the State, a region whose surface is so much dissected that its relief is strong, the high points standing at elevations of nearly 4,000 feet, whereas the low tracts are not much more than 1,600 feet above the sea. All the streams except the Rio Grande are intermittent, a fact that makes the course of Maravillas Canyon across the area especially noteworthy.

Swanson; 1 inch equals ½ mile; contour interval, 1 foot.

Map of part of the plain of Harris County, in eastern Texas. The greatest difference in elevation in the area is less than 80 feet, the difference between the tract north of Cypress Creek, some of whose hills rise to elevations of nearly 225 feet, and the valley of Bear Creek, in the extreme southern part of the area, whose lowest point is 145 feet above the sea. The region includes numerous more or less circular depressions, some of which contain small ponds or intermittent lakes.

Virginia:

Cape Henry; 1 inch equals 1 mile; contour interval, 5 feet.

Map of the region adjacent to Cape Henry, the southern headland at the entrance of Chesapeake Bay, a splendid illustration of the diverse topographic forms produced by the sea, the wind, and the broad movement of the land with respect to the sea. The unique feature of the map is the series of dune ridges and beaches that form the triangular tract near whose northern apex stands the Cape Henry lighthouse.

Virginia-North Carolina:

Emporia; 1 inch equals 1 mile; contour interval, 10 feet.

Map of part of Brunswick and Greensville Counties, Va., and Northampton County, N. C., a region in the western part of the Coastal Plain province and the eastern part of the Piedmont province where hard rocks are exposed at the surface. The ponding of Meherrin River by the dam built a short distance west of Emporia is a notable feature of the region.

An edition of this map which shows woodlands by green overprint has also been published.

Washington:

Port Crescent; 1 inch equals 1 mile; contour interval, 25 feet.

Map of part of Juan de Fuca Strait and the foothills of the Olympic Mountains, to the south, in Clallam County. Many of the peaks, though not more than 10 miles distant from the strait, rise to elevations above 5,000 feet. The slopes of the hills are so steep that on this edition of the map most of the intermediate contours for elevations above 1,000 feet are omitted and only the accented contours are shown. As a result the same effect is produced as though a 100-foot contour interval had been used for the mountains.

AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT.

Business methods for the home. n. p. (1919). (4) p. il. (Thrift leaflet 18.) (Prepared in co-operation with Treasury Department.)

Cattle. (Bureau of Animal Industry) order 206 (amendment 4), 262 (amendments 5-7), and 267; July 15-Aug. 20, 1919. 1919. Each 1 p. or 4 p. (Consist of orders concerning quarantine of cattle, etc.)

Corn. Structure of maize ear as indicated in Zea-Euchlaena hybrids; by G. N. Collins. 1919. Cover-title, 127-136+(2) p. il. 3 p. of pl. large 8mo. (From Journal of agricultural research, v. 17, no. 3, June 16, 1919.)

European corn borer. Supplemental estimate of appropriation for preventing spread of European corn borer, 1920. Aug. 1, 1919. 3 p.

Fuel. Saving fuel in heating. n. p. (1919). (4) p. il. (Thrift leaflet 12.) (Prepared in co-operation with Treasury Department.)

— Thrift in use of fuel for cooking. n. p. (1919). (4) p. il. (Thrift leaflet 11.) (Prepared in co-operation with Treasury Department.)

Japanese beetle. Prevention of spread of Japanese beetle, communication submitting supplemental estimate of appropriation required to prevent spread of Japanese beetle, fiscal year 1920. Aug. 25, 1919. 3 p. (H. doc. 203.)

Journal of agricultural research. Journal of agricultural research, v. 17, no. 4; July 15, 1919. 1919. Cover-title, p. 137-176+(1) leaf, il. 1 pl. large 8mo. (Monthly.) Paper, 10c.; subscription price, $1.50 a yr.

Kitchen utensils. Thrift in choice, use, and care of kitchen utensils. n. p. (1919). (4) p. il. (Thrift leaflet 10.) (Prepared in co-operation with Treasury Department.)

Lighting. Thrift in lighting. n. p. (1919). (4) p. il. (Thrift leaflet 9.) (Prepared in co-operation with Treasury Department.)

Marketing. Weekly market basket. n. p. (1919). (4) p. il. (Thrift leaflet 16.) (Prepared in co-operation with Treasury Department.)

Quarantine. Amendment 3 to regulations supplemental to (Notice of) quarantine 37 (Nursery stock, plant, and seed quarantine). (1919.) 2 p. (Federal Horticultural Board.)

Refrigeration. Inexpensive ways of keeping food cool. n. p. (1919). (4) p. il. (Thrift leaflet 14.) (Prepared in co-operation with Treasury Department.)

— Thrift on farm. n. p. (1919). (4) p. il. (Thrift leaflet 17.) (Prepared in co-operation with Treasury Department.)

— Thrift standards for boys and girls. n. p. (1919). (4) p. il. (Thrift leaflet 20.) (Prepared in co-operation with Treasury Department.)

Weekly news letter, v. 7, no. 1-4; Aug. 6-27, 1919. (1919.) Each 8 p. or 16 p. 4mo. Paper, 50c. a yr.

Animal Industry Bureau.

Blackleg, its nature, cause, and prevention, by Victor A. Norgaard; revised by John R. Mohler. Aug. 25, 1919. 22 p. il. (Circular 31, 7th revision.) Paper, 5c.

Loco-weed disease; (by C. Dwight Marsh). (July, 1919.) 19 p. il. (Agriculture Department. Farmers' Bulletin 1054.) Paper, 5c.

Meat inspection. Economic importance of Federal inspection of meats; by George Ditewig. 1919. (1)+273-280 p. ([Yearbook] separate 676.) (From Yearbook, 1915.) Paper, 5c.

Service announcements. Service and regulatory announcements, July, 1919; (no.) 147. Aug. 30, 1919. p. 69-82. (Monthly.) Paper, 5c. single copy, 50c. a yr.

Stomach worms in sheep, prevention and treatment. Aug., 1919. 12 p. (Agriculture Department. Department circular 47.) (Prepared jointly by Animal Husbandry and Zoological Divisions. Includes lists of publications of Agriculture Department relating to diseases of live stock.) Paper, 5c.

Biological Survey Bureau.

Directory of officials and organizations concerned with protection of birds and game, 1919. Aug. 20, 1919. 18 p. (Agriculture Department. Department circular 63.) Paper, 5c.

Service announcements. Service and regulatory announcements 29: Amendments to migratory bird treaty act regulations. Aug. 14, 1919. 2 p. Paper, 5c.

Chemistry Bureau.

Insect powder. Adulteration of insect powder with powdered daisy flowers (Chrysanthemum leucanthemum L.) (with list of literature cited); by R. C. Roark and G. L. Keenan. July 28, 1919. 12 p. il. (Agriculture Department Bulletin 795.) Paper, 5c.

Poultry. Points for poultry packers, no. 4: How to wrap heads. 1919. (10) p. il. (Agriculture Department. Department circular 52.) Paper, 5c.

Service announcements. Service and regulatory announcements, supplement 59. Aug. 20, 1919. p. 467-526. (Contains Notices of judgment under food and drugs act 6401-50.) Paper, 10c.

Forest Service.

Forest reserves (national forests). Information regarding employment on national forests. 8th revision. (Reprint) Jan. 1, 1919. 4 p.

— Range management on national forests (with lists of references, and with partial bibliography for stock-poisoning plants of United States); by James T. Jardine and Mark Anderson. Aug. 6, 1919. Cover-title, 98 p. il. 32 p. of pl. (Agriculture Department Bulletin 790.) Paper, 35c.

— Vacation land, national forests in Oregon. 1919. Cover-title, 72 p. il. (Agriculture Department. Department circular 4.) Paper, 10c.

Plant succession in relation to range management; by Arthur W. Sampson. Aug. 27, 1919. Cover-title, 76 p. il. 4 pl. 2 p. of pl. (Agriculture Department Bulletin 791.) Paper, 15c.

GOVERNMENT MATERIAL FOR SALE

War Department.

THE MACHINE TOOL SECTION, Office of Director of Sales, has prepared and will distribute to dealers and users of machine tools through the various district selling offices of the department, a comprehensive bulletin listing approximately 2,500 machine tools, valued at $4,000,000, which the Government is offering for sale.

SAW MILLS.

The Zone Supply Officer, Surplus Property Division, 461 8th Ave., New York, offers for sale nine saw mills manufactured by McDonough Manufacturing Co., Eau Claire, Wis., at fixed price of $500 each, f. o. b. Chicago, Ill.

Description: Four block r. h. circular sawmill carriage, semi-steel blocks and knees. Knees provided with McDonough Knight Duplex tool steel dogs. Racks and pinions cut from solid steel blanks; frame of pipe, braced, rodded; carriage with seven trucks, each with one 12 in. flat and one "V" steel wheel, carriage equipped with McDonough imported Ratchet set works to set by 1-32 in., 68 ft., of flat and 68 ft. of "V" track. Each extra heavy duty single circular saw rig on wood frames, for 60 in. saw; arbor 4 7-16 in. x 17 ft. fitted with drive pulleys 30 in. x 17 in.; two pulleys 8 in. x 7 in. for saw dust conveyors; lumber splitter; one set sawyers bell cranks. Frame pine 9½ in. x 9½ in. braced and rodded friction feed works frame 7½ in. x 7½ in. with all iron work for double friction feed suitable for handling largest and heaviest logs. 7 live pipe rolls 8 x 24 in., one roll fitted with 32 in. x 9 in. pulley; 8 dead pipe rolls 8 x 24 in; boiler conveyor and Edger conveyor; line shafting; cut-off countershaft; main belt tightener, pulley 24 in. x 18 in.; line shaft tightener, pulley 12 in. x 12 in.; Edger tightener 12 in. x 12 in.

PROSPERITY GARMENT PRESS.

The Zone Surplus Property Officer, General Supply Depot, San Antonio, Texas, invites informal bids on one "Prosperity" Garment Press, 38 in., located at Fort Bayard, New Mexico, and offered for sale f. o. b. location. The press has been slightly used, but has been reported as being in good condition.

Inspection may be made upon application to the Supply Officer at Fort Bayard, New Mexico, and must be made prior to submitting of bids, as no bids will be considered "subject to inspection."

UNITED STATES EMERGENCY RATIONS.

The Government has in store at various depots over a million Emergency Rations which were prepared for our troops in France and which will shortly be placed on sale to the general public in Army retail stores throughout the country.

Each ration tinned weighs one pound and is composed of 8½ oz. of meat and wheat component; 3 oz. being lean beef ground to a powder and mixed with 5½ oz. of cooked wheat, which has been kiln-dried after removal of the chaff, parched and ground to a coarse powder, and the whole seasoned with salt, with extra salt and pepper wrapped in separate packages for such as desire it.

In addition, there are three 1 oz. tablets of the best quality of sweetened chocolate wrapped in tin foil.

After evaporation of all moisture, the whole is sealed in a vacuum so that it will keep for years.

The meat and wheat component may be boiled for five minutes in two quarts of water, making an acceptable soup, or, by boiling in three pints of water a thick porridge is obtained, which may be eaten hot or cold. Or, this component may be stirred in cold water for consumption, or even eaten dry.

The chocolate may be eaten dry as a confection, or may be used in liquid form; each cake making a pint of hot chocolate.

This condensed ration affords an agreeable variety and may be used alone or in combination with other foods. Only the highest grades of material have been used in the preparation of these rations, the manufacture of which has been carefully supervised by Government inspectors.

SALE OF FROZEN BEEF.

The Surplus Property Division, Office of the Quartermaster General of the Army, is offering for sale the entire surplus of beef held by the War Department, consisting of approximately 34,215,000 lbs. of frozen beef. In accordance with the policy which it has established to control the sale of surplus supplies, the War Department will attempt to dispose of this beef exclusively through those established trade channels which sell directly to the ultimate consumer, until January 15. If, at the expiration of that time any portion of this surplus stock remains, the War Department will attempt to dispose of the remaining surplus to the best advantage of the Government.

The beef is offered for sale to any municipality; community buying organization; municipal, county or state institution; hotel or restaurant; retailer, or other buyer who purchases for immediate domestic distribution or consumption.

The beef will be sold for 20 per cent less than Chicago quotations on dressed beef, medium steers, delivered f. o. b. to any point within the territorial limits of the United States which has railroad connections. The purchaser will be billed at his option, either at the price prevailing on date of delivery, or at the price prevailing on the date on which order is placed. Preference must be stipulated at the time the order is placed, and a deposit to insure acceptance must be made. The purchaser will be billed collect on delivery for the remainder of the purchase price of his order.

The beef is carcass beef in fore and hind quarters. Orders must be for an equal number of fore and hind quarters.

Since the beef, being frozen, must be transported in refrigerator cars, no order for less than a minimum carload lot of 30,000 lbs. will be considered.

The War Department will encourage the association of small buyers who desire to place a bulk order for a medium carload lot, and will attempt to fill, by carload shipment, orders placed by several communities located in the same section of a State and on the same transportation line.

The beef offered for sale by the War Department was butchered from steers of medium and good grades, and ranges in weight from 475 to 600 lbs. per carcass, having been placed in storage during the months of January, February and March of 1919—months during which the cattle marketed are corn and hay fed—its average quality is better than beef which is now on commercial markets, since the latter beef is grass-fed. Steers constitute the highest grade of beef, being preferred to cows and bulls. Steers, in turn, are graded choice, good, medium and common. Since a very small quantity of beef of the grade designated "choice" is available for the retail trade, the War Department's stock falls under the classification of the highest grades of beef offered to the American householder.

Placed in proper refrigeration, the beef offered by the War Department will keep for an indefinite period of time. This fact, coupled with the discount granted and the present prevailing low price of beef, should make the offer of the War Department particularly attractive to dealers, hotels, and institutions which have storage facilities to accommodate considerable stock. Before being prepared for actual consumption, this beef must be de-frosted. This is accomplished by a gradual raising of temperature and at this season of the year, with temperature stable, can be readily accomplished with comparatively simple refrigerating facilities without risk of spoilage. Frozen beef is equally nourishing as the fresh or chilled beef to which the American public is more generally accustomed, and is equally palatable.

Since this beef was prepared especially for export purposes to be supplied to the American Armies in Europe, it could, in view of the present prices that prevail in foreign markets, be sold at a better return for export, but the War Department desires, before seeking other markets, to give the American consumer an opportunity to take advantage of any reduction in dressed meat prices which may result from the introduction of its surplus stocks into the domestic market.

The entire stock of beef offered for sale by the War Department is an insignificant quantity when compared with the country's normal consumption. It represents only one day's receipts at the seven leading beef markets of the United States—Chicago, Kansas City, East St. Louis, Omaha, St. Joseph, Mo., Sioux City, Iowa, and St. Paul. Expressed in terms of live stock, the frozen beef offered for sale is equivalent to approximately 60,000 cattle. The normal consumption of beef in the United States is about 100,000,000 lbs. per week. The total quantity offered for sale by the War Department is approximately one-third of one week's consumption. Distributed equally to the population of the United States, the entire offering would constitute only approximately 0.3 of a pound per capita.

Orders for this beef and inquiries relative to sales conditions should be addressed to the Zone Supply Officer at the nearest of the following addresses:

Army Supply Base, Boston, Mass.; 461 8th Ave., New York City; 21st Street and Oregon Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.; Coco Cola Building, Baltimore, Md.; Transportation Building, Atlanta, Ga.; Army Building, 15th and Dodge Streets, Omaha, Neb.; Ft. Mason, San Francisco, Cal.; 17th an F Streets, N. W., Washington, D. C.; Newport News, Va.; Jeffersonville, Ind.; 1819 West 39th Street, Chicago, Ill.; 2d and Arsenal Streets, St. Louis, Mo.; Audobon Building, New Orleans, La.; San Antonio, Tex.; New Cumberland, Pa.; Columbus, Ohio; or to Surplus Property Division, Munitions Building, Washington, D. C.

WAR DEPARTMENT PURCHASES AND SALES.

Quartermaster purchases for the week ended November 15, totalled $4,355,708, divided as follows: 1,299 authorized, value $4,187,941; 804 emergency value $51,177; and 772 under Army regulations, value $116,590.

Sales reported by the Director of Sales for the week ended November 21, amounted to $5,291,912, or 24 per cent of the sales for the preceding week. The principal items were: Ferrous metals, $1,523,182; lumber, $1,015,026; machine tools and machinery, $660,105; and non-ferrous metals $425,292. The average amount of sales for the five preceding weeks was $11,124,886.

Report received at Motor Transport Corps Headquarters from sales throughout the country, show that to November 14, there were 2,065 vehicles disposed of for a total of $681,840, or an average of $330 per vehicle.

Sales: Sales of salvaged material by the Waste Materials Branch totalled $1,176,541. The principal items were: Old woolen rags (second-hand clothing, etc.), $482,197; old metals, $154,485; miscellaneous (slickers, blankets, clothing, shoes, tents, etc.), $365,254.

Material re-issued: Material valued at $337,570 was turned over to Army organizations for further use, the Ordnance Department receiving the greater part, its value being $237,765.

Material repaired: There were repaired for re-issue 852,994 articles of clothing, the estimated saving being $2,575,425. Repair of cots, tents, and shelter-halves resulted in a saving of $93,917. Considerably more articles were repaired than in the preceding month.

ARMY RAINCOATS.

The War Department is conducting experiments with a combination raincoat-overcoat for field service, a number of which are now being worn by officers for test purposes. The scheme provided for a light cotton fabric coat not rubberized, but treated with a water repellant, with a detachable blanket lining, buttoned in. The style is of the conventional Army raincoat design, sufficiently long to reach midway between the knee and ankle, with belt, and a deep, lined collar.

The coat, it is believed, will be well suited for rainy weather and, with the lining buttoned in, will be sufficiently warm for winter wear. At the same time it will not be bulky, but can be readily packed in a bedding roll.

PERSONAL CONTACT DEPARTMENT

Information to Help Business Men Establish Personal Contacts in Washington

Secretary of War Baker, according to present indications, intends to keep up his tennis playing on the courts south of the White House until snowdrifts blot out the back lines. Nearly every afternoon Mr. Baker engages in close decision contests with War Department officials on the courts. One of his regular opponents is Mr. Glass, new Senator from Virginia.

Dr. Claude H. Lavender, former commander of the United States Public Health Service Station on Staten Island, is now on duty at the headquarters of the service in Washington. Dr. and Mrs. Lavender will make their home for the winter at 1926 Biltmore street.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. Cary T. Grayson have bought the old Nourse residence in Cleveland Park, one of the historic homes of Washington and vicinity. It is opposite Friendship, the suburban residence of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Beale McLean.

Prince Lubomirski, first minister from Poland, will soon occupy the house at 2640 Sixteenth street, formerly the home of Russian Ambassador and Mme. George Bahkmeteff.

Senator Boies Penrose, of Pennsylvania, who was taken ill at his home in Philadelphia last week, has been advised by his physicians to abandon all work for a short time and take a complete rest from his duties.

H. M. Gaylord, deputy commissioner of internal revenue, has been appointed assistant prohibition commissioner, and will establish his office at 1330 F street.

Mr. Gaylord, who will assist Prohibition Commission John F. Kramer, is a graduate of Colgate University, and came to Washington from Bristol, Conn. In 1905 he was appointed clerk in the claims division of the Bureau of Internal Revenue, and was promoted successively to assistant chief of the claims division, assistant to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, head of the estate tax and capital stock division, supervisor of claims, assistant deputy commissioner and deputy commissioner.

As deputy commissioner he had supervision of taxes on distilled spirits, tobacco, oleomargarine, adulterated butter, mixed flour, opium and other narcotics.

Mr. Gaylord was chairman of a committee to assist Commissioner of Internal Revenue Daniel C. Roper in the formulation of a plan of organization for the enforcement of prohibition.

Theodore Cremer, Dutch Minister at Washington, has been in a Washington hospital for more than two weeks suffering from stomach trouble. Two of his sons, hearing of their father's illness, came to Washington last week by shipping as common seamen on the Holland-American Line freighter Mansdijk. They found that no passenger accommodations were available and relinquished their comfort to reach their father's bedside at the earliest opportunity. Minister Cremer's condition is not considered serious, according to latest reports.

The Secretary of War and Mrs. Baker left Washington for Panama last week to attend the formal opening of the Panama Canal. They were accompanied by Gen. March.

Senator and Mrs. Gilbert M. Hitchcock are established in their new home at 2225 R street, on Sheridan circle. The house was built a few years ago by Miss Amaryllis Gillett, of Illinois.

Rear Admiral Benjamin Tappan is reported to be in a serious condition at the Naval Hospital. He was formerly commandant of the eighth naval district, and entered the Naval Academy in 1871 from Helena, Ark.

The new Ambassador from Peru to the United States and Mme. Pezet, who made Washington their home for many years when the former was Minister from Peru, have returned to Washington.

Senator Ransdell, of Louisiana, president of the National Rivers and Harbors Congress, has announced that he will retire at the end of his present term of office. The annual convention of the Congress, which will elect his successor, opens in Washington December 9.

Nelson B. Gaskill, of Burlington, N. J., has been nominated a member of the Federal Trade Commission to succeed J. Franklin Fort, whose resignation because of ill health was announced December 1.

The Association of Oldest Inhabitants will hold its 54th anniversary banquet tonight at Cushman's, 607 Fourteenth Street. The speakers will include Justice Stafford, of the District Supreme Court, Senator Chamberlain, and other Members of Congress.

More than 50 women will dine with the Democratic National Committee at the New Willard January 8. This will be the first dinner since 1916, and covers will be laid for 800, with seats for 300 spectators. Senator Cummins will preside.

REPRESENTATIVE ESCH.

Railroad officials, investors, and shippers become acquainted with Representative John J. Esch, of La Crosse, Wis., who is steering the railroad legislation in the House as Senator Cummins is in charge of it in the Senate. Mr. Esch was born near Norwalk, Wis., March 20, 1861, of emigrant parents. In 1865 the family moved to Milwaukee, and, five years later, to Sparta, Wis. After graduating from the Sparta High School he entered the modern classical course of the State University at Madison and took his degree with the class of 1882. For three years following he was engaged in teaching and the study of law, and in 1886 entered the law department of the State University and graduated in 1887. Since being admitted to the bar Mr. Esch has practiced law in La Crosse and the only elective office held by him before becoming Representative was that of the treasurer of Sparta in 1885.

Military Work Mr. Esch's Hobby.

In 1883 he organized the Sparta Rifles, afterward known as Company I, Third Regiment, Wisconsin National Guard, and was commissioned captain, retaining the office until 1887. Upon his removal to La Crosse he helped organize Company M, of the same regiment, being first lieutenant and afterward captain. In January, 1894, he was commissioned acting judge advocate general, with the rank of colonel, by Gov. W. H. Upham, holding the office for two years. He was elected to the fifty-sixth and each succeeding Congress, and re-elected to the Sixty-sixth Congress, receiving 16,140 votes to 6,109 for Arthur A. Bentley, Democrat, and 501 for Oliver Needham, Prohibitionist.

Mr. Esch is very approachable and can be seen any day at his office in the House Office Building. The best time to catch him is directly after adjournment or between 5 and 6 o'clock.

DISEASE STOPS IMPORTS.

The importation from England of cattle and all other cud-chewing animaly and swine is being held up by the United States Department of Agriculture on account of an outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease in the Isle of Wight. The present ban will be in force until from 30 to 90 days have elapsed after all the animals exposed to the malady have been disposed of and the premises affected have been thoroughly disinfected.

This last outbreak occurred late in October, and is the most recent of several which occurred at irregular intervals in different parts of England during 1919 and 1918. Some of the previous outbreaks have been in Warwickshire and Dorsetshire. At different times the Department of Agriculture has been on the point of resuming importation, when the disease would be discovered in a new region. Dealers have put in applications for permits to import a total of 850 cattle, but have been prevented from doing so on account of this ban. Probably there are many others who have not yet made formal application for permits to the department. All of the cattle to be imported from England are purebreds.

PROPERTY OF THE
PENNA. STATE LIBRARY,
NOT TO BE TAKEN FROM
THE LIBRARY.

United States Bulletin

CONTINUING the Work of the OFFICIAL BULLETIN Established Under Order of THE PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES, May 10, 1917.
With Additional Data Concerning Government Activities and the Officials Controlling the Same. Issued EVERY MONDAY,
Under the Direction of ROGER W. BABSON, President and Publisher.

VOL. 1. No. 39. WASHINGTON OFFICE 10 Jackson Place (Opp. White House) DECEMBER 15, 1919. $12.00 A YEAR

WHAT'S HAPPENING IN WASHINGTON

An Interpretation for Business Men

[Copyright, 1919, by U. S. Bulletin Co.]

WASHINGTON is feeling very much more optimistic than it has felt for several weeks. There is an entirely different feeling among the Senators and Representatives and all others of importance. This is very evident to business men visiting the Capitol during the past few days. There seem to be some reasons, too, for this better spirit. Chief among them is the fact that the President met a committee of Senators, who were very favorably impressed with his appearance and condition. They found to be true what the United States Bulletin had stated from the first.

The Mexican situation is looking much better. Jenkins is out of jail. Although it has been done in a round-about way to save Carranza's face, yet the acuteness has been relieved. We still believe that the United States will eventually intervene in Mexico, either independently or in conjunction with other nations, but Washington people doubt whether the present Administration will do it.

Washington is relieved over the turn of the coal strike. Although the conservative interests have approved the new policy shown by the Administration in its attitude toward labor, yet they have questioned Attorney-General Palmer's tact and method of approach. The business interests are anxious to accomplish what the Administration is endeavoring to accomplish, yet there has been a feeling that there may be a harmful reaction from too drastic methods. It is still believed that the coal strike will be settled along the lines outlined in last week's Bulletin, and whatever the ultimate terms, the outcome will be beneficial to all interests. Although labor has secured something, it has not begun to secure what it originally attempted. The coal strike, like the steel strike, is one more bit of evidence that the labor tide has temporarily turned in favor of the employers.

Interest seems to be waning in the Peace Treaty. The Administration itself seems very much disappointed that the country as a whole shows so little interest in this great document. The White House mail is considered a very good barometer of the country's feelings. It is stated that this barometer shows a waning interest on the part of the nation. It is still believed that the treaty will be passed with certain reservations or interpretations, but unfortunately everyone seems to be sick of hearing of it at the present time.

The most common talk in the cloak rooms and in the Government offices concerns Federal appropriations. Readers will remember that just before the war a Congress that appropriated a billion dollars was considered the height of extravagance. During the war we naturally expected to shoot up to large sums. There was, then, no special surprises as to what was appropriated. It was, however, expected that after the war we would again drop back to prewar figures with the additional charge for interest on outstanding bonds. This would have called for an annual expenditure by the Federal Government of approximately two billions of dollars. Therefore, there was considerable surprise when the Secretary of the Treasury submitted estimates calling for five billions for the ensuing year. The opinion seems to be very firm that no such appropriations will be allowed to pass and that all will be cut down. Hence it will probably be very difficult to get additional appropriations for new things during the coming year. Moreover, there will be a strong tendency to cut down existing appropriations to a minimum.

Elections in Europe during the past month have been very comforting to the conservative interests in the United States. The elections in France have been a distinct defeat to the socialists and radicals, and the same is almost true of the elections in Italy. In Belgium the socialists made a distinct gain, but this was only natural because there has been a change in the basis of suffrage—that is, one man, one vote. Those who feared that the European countries were becoming permeated with Bolshevism have been reassured. The conservative elements now appear even stronger in France and some of the other countries than before the war. This is especially encouraging to the conservatives in Washington, and, to be specific, to the Republican party.

In view of the good prospects which the Republican party has at the present time there is still keener competition than ever for the Republican presidential nomination. Hence it may be expected to see new booms start every week. Among the later aspirants are Senator Poindexter and Senator Harding. Senator Poindexter opened definite campaign headquarters in the Vanderbilt Building, New York City, endeavoring to create a prominent and active organization. Gen. Wood, Governor Lowden, Sen-

(Continued on last page.)

CONFERENCE ON WAR RISK INSURANCE

A conference of importance to the millions of former service men and their relatives and dependents entitled to benefits and privileges under the War Risk Insurance Act has been called by Director R. G. Cholmeley-Jones, of the Bureau of War Risk Insurance, to meet at the Bureau in Washington today for a three days' session.

The director has invited the State commanders of the American Legion of every state in the union, to be present, with National Commander Franklin d'Olier, who was elected at the national convention of the American Legion held last month at Minneapolis, and National Adjutant Lemuel Bowles. The director also has invited Surg. Gen. Rupert Blue, of the United States Public Health Service, and members of the Federal Board for Vocational Education to attend the sessions.

The purpose of the conference is to consider all matters affected by resolutions passed at the national convention of the Legion concerning the relations of the bureau to former service men and their beneficiaries and dependents. In pursuance of the program of speedy action which is being followed by the bureau, closer cooperation of the most practical character will be sought between the bureau and the soldiers' organizations. Dissemination of instructions as to how claims may be made complete at the start, and needless correspondence eliminated, is one of the objects of the conference.

The procedure, which will be in accord with the spirit expressed in the resolutions at the convention of the Legion in Minneapolis, at which Director Cholmeley-Jones and other officials of the Bureau of War Risk Insurance were in attendance, is designed to eliminate difficulties and delays in finding and serving those entitled to the bureau's help.

Among the leading features now on the program for the conference is an informal reception to be held Tuesday evening, December 16, at the Capitol, when members of Congress will meet the delegates. It is expected that members of the committees of the House and Senate which have to do with war risk insurance matters will be in attendance at some of the sessions of the conference.

The report of the committee on war risk insurance, unanimously adopted by the national convention of the American Legion in session at Minneapolis, Minn., Nov. 10, 11 and 12, follows:

Report of the Committee on War Risk Insurance.

To the American Legion National Convention, Nov. 12, 1919:

Your committee on War Risk Insurance reports as follows:

This committee has taken as its charter the following mandate of the convention.

"To recommend how ex-service persons may receive the most efficient assistance from the American Legion, the national, State and post organizations and also to recommend what improvements in legislation and administration, if any, should be urged upon the Government.

"War risk is a good name with a bad history. But under your mandate we have conceived that it was our duty not to condemn the past, but to build the future."

To accomplish this end and realize all possible benefits from the War Risk Insurance Act, your committee submits three classes of recommendations.

First, what Congress shall do.

Second, what the American Legion shall do.

Third, what the War Risk Bureau shall do.

What Congress Shall Do.

1—Pass the Sweet bill (H. R. 8778).

This bill, passed by the House and pending in the Senate, provides increased compensation for disabled men; extends the classes of persons to whom insurance may be payable, including the insured's estate; provides payment of converted insurance in a lump sum, or installments covering three years or more at the option of the insured.

2—Pass the Wason bill (H. R. 10365).

This bill gives the Bureau of War Risk Insurance authority (a) to establish 14 original offices; (b) to advertise in newspapers and periodicals, in order to acquaint all with their rights under the War Risk Act; (c) to receive payment of persons through postoffices, and appropriates $2,000,000.00 for these purposes.

3—We recommend that Congress do not pass the Harding-McCullough bill.

This bill provides that for two years after discharge ex-service men be not required to pay insurance premiums.

Your committee deems this Bill in effect a bonus—which, if it is to be given by Congress, should be done directly and not indirectly, and not in a manner destructive of one of the purposes of the War Risk Act.

4—As new legislation, we recommend that Congress pass laws to attain the following objects:

1—To extend the principles of the Sweet bill so that term insurance as well as converted insurance shall be payable at option in a lump sum.

2—To eliminate all restrictions as to the class of permitted beneficiaries.

3—Relieve from payment of premiums on term insurance those persons who are receiving hospital care under the Bureau of War Risk Insurance, those in vocational training during the period of their training and those temporarily disabled, retroactive to October 6, 1917; also to provide without charge hospital and medical care for all honarbly discharged service men for one year from the date of their discharge.

4—To combine the Federal Board for Vocation Training with the compensation division of the War Risk Insurance Bureau.

5—Your committee has given full consideration to the suggestion already heard upon the floor of this convention that war risk permium rates be reduced. In considering this subject, we have had the benefit of arguments by the honored chairman of this convention, former Director of the War Risk Insurance Bureau; the arguments of Judge Vance and Prof. Dowling, former counsel for the bureau; of R. G. Cholmeley-Jones, the present director, and William MacFarland, actuary of the bureau, and after full hearing and discussion, we recommend the following resolution:

Whereas, there there appears just basis for a belief that dividends accruing from converted war risk insurance will be sufficient to warrant an eventual reduction in rates: Therefore be it

Resolved, That the Congress and the Secretary of the Treasury be requested to make an acturial ascertainment of the true cost of war risk insurance, as determined by experience, to the end that rates be revised to actual mortality cost.

What the American Legion Shall Do.

Launch an active campaign to obtain at once for ex-service men and their dependent relatives, the benefits of the War Risk act, and to that end that there be provided by each State organization of the Legion a war risk officer, paid, if possible, who shall immediately organize his State through the local posts, in order to bring about prompt adjustments and settlements with the War Risk Bureau; and that this campaign be given active co-operation by the American Legion publication; and further that there be furnished to these officers and each of the Legion posts, the addresses of which shall be furnished by the bureau, copies of all publications, informative literature, ruilngs and instructions issued by the War Risk Bureau.

What the Bureau of War Risk Shall Do.

Employ more ex-service men at the bureau, give prompter attention to inquiries directed to the bureau, and get busy!

Respectfully submitted,
GILBERT BETTMAN,
Chairman.

URGE SEPARATE ACCOUNTING DEPARTMENT.

W. W. Warwick, Controller of the Treasury, has recommended that an independent accounting department be established with power to serve all branches of the Government and make reports to Congress on the receipts and disbursements of money in his annual report.

NEWBERRY TRIAL JANUARY 27.

Department of Justice investigators are working on the case of Senator Truman H. Newberry, of Michigan, who was indicted with others by a Grand Rapids grand jury, charged with election fraud. Trial of the case is scheduled for January 27.

LIGHTHOUSE SERVICE.

The annual report of the Commissioner of Lighthouses to the Secretary of Commerce for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1919, has been published. The cooperation of the Lighthouse Service in the war activities of the Government continues throughout the year, nearly all the lighthouse tenders and a number of other units serving with the Navy Department and at the same time continuing the work of maintaining aids to navigation. These vessels and stations were returned to the jurisdiction of Lighthouse Service July 1, 1919.

Three important new light and fog-signal stations were established—at Lorain Harbor, Ohio; Sand Hills, Lake Superior, Mich.; and Lime Kiln, San Juan Island, Wash.—and three unwatched lights were placed on dangerous shoals in the Caribbean Sea.

There was a net increase of 400 in the number of aids to navigation maintained by the Lighthouse Service, and the total is now 16,075. In Alaska 36 additional aids were established, making the total there 475, of which 180 are lights and 8 gas buoys.

The retirement law for the field force of the Lighthouse Service was put into effect in November, 1918, when funds became available, and has proved of great benefit. It is the first retirement provision for a civilian service in this Government, and includes light keepers, vessel employes, etc.

Radio equipment was installed on a large number of vessels during the year, and telephone connections made with many light stations. These installations add greatly to the means of communication along the coast and are a valuable protection to this and other Government services and to vessels generally.

Pay Increases Requested.

Revision of pay schedules is recommended so as to bring about a just relation according to duties and responsibilities between various branches of the service and, particularly, new schedules with material increases of pay for certain classes who have shared but little, or not at all, in readjustments since conditions before the war; this applies particularly to the bureau force in Washington, the technical and clerical forces in the districts, and to depot keepers.

Estimates are submitted for replacing many of the vessels of the Lighthouse Service which have been lost or worn out in service, or which will soon have to be condemned, as well as for adding reasonable vessel equipment to meet the considerable increase of the past 10 years in the aids to navigation maintained.

Increased maintenance appropriations are needed to meet the continued increase in cost of supplies and labor and to enable proper repair and care of the great amount of exposed property, including vessels, under the charge of this service.

Legislation is needed extending the retirement system in the Lighthouse Service to cases of disability incident to the work other than injury in the line of duty, already provided for. The enactment of a general civil-service retirement law covering all persons in the Lighthouse Service not included under the present law, is also strongly recommended. On June 30, 1919, there were 5,967 persons employed in the Lighthouse Service.

During the fiscal year 1919, services in saving life and property were rendered and acts of heroism performed by employes of the Lighthouse Service on 111 occasions.

The appropriations for the maintenance of the Lighthouse Service for the fiscal year 1920 are $6,690,430, being $255,568 larger than those for the preceding fiscal year. In addition, there are special appropriations aggregating $354,400 for various new works.

ENGRAVING BUREAU REPORT.

The Bureau of Engraving and Printing turned out securities amounting to $48,754,644,581.82 during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1919, according to the annual report compiled by James L. Wilmeth, director of the bureau. All records were broken in the year's work. The products of the bureau included 66,816,000 sheets of United States notes and certificates, 9,871,438 sheets of Liberty Loan bonds, 4,569,440 sheets of gold notes, 7,090,269 sheets of national bank currency, 56,809,000 sheets of Federal reserve currency, 49,999,200 sheets of Federal reserve notes, 76,605,952 sheets of internal-revenue stamps, and 142,316,519 sheets of postage stamps.

The report states that orders have been given to change all hand-power roller presses to motor-power roller presses in the printing division. The change from hand power to motor power has brought about a great improvement in the health of the printers and reduced physical disabilities.

During the year there were 3,149 appointments, 3,017 separations and 6,258 promotions in the bureau. The maximum number of workers was reached November 7, 1918, when the total was 8,432. On July 1, 1919 the force had been reduced to 6,822.

There is only one horse in the bureau service now. The motor vehicles number 22.

Employes of the bureau during the war made 15,509 garments for the Red Cross, contributed $13,865 to the Red Cross, $9,608 to the United War Work campaign, $2,643 to the Salvation Army and $3,112 to other causes. Liberty bonds amounting to $1,276,000 and war saving stamps amounting to $32,000 were also purchased by the workers.

HOUSE ARMY PLAN.

The House Military Subcommittee, headed by Representative Daniel R. Anthony, Jr., of Kansas, has decided on a peace-time Army of 300,000 men and 18,000 officers during the course of its action on the Army reorganization bill. The extra officers, it is proposed, will be used as instructors for National Guard and R. O. T. C. units.

GRAIN ELEVATOR COSTS.

There is more to a balance sheet than a balance—and though grain elevators may achieve a "balance sheet" it may not tell them what they need to know, and to quote a popular phrase, "it doesn't mean anything" after they get it. Just as there are "balance sheets" and balance sheets so are there different forms of accounting for grain elevators, as the Bureau of Markets, United States Department of Agriculture, has found in working out a system of bookkeeping for grain elevators.

In the development of the present system several points have been given attention which have not been previously considered. One of the most important of these is the income tax. Realizing the difficulties which attend the preparation of such returns by the laymen, every effort has been made so carefully to outline the bookkeeping procedure that it will make the preparation of reports for the Income Tax Bureau much less a problem fraught with uncertainty than is now the case.

"The adoption of a uniform system of accounting should be of benefit both to the companies and to the men employed by them as managers," says the Bureau of Markets, "but the simple keeping of the records is not sufficient. It is necessary that the manager and directors of the elevators should make use of all the information which a good accounting system furnishes. The grain and merchandise reports and methods of arriving at cost of operation through the cost analysis are valuable features of any accounting system. If the information obtained from such a system of accounting is made available to the stockholders and others interested, and they are thus assured that the business of the elevator is being handled in a competent manner and that detailed information regarding it can be furnished at any time, it will tend to strengthen the financial position of the company with those who extend credit to elevators during the season of crop movement."

Persons interested in grain elevator accounting may obtain copies of Bulletin 811, "Bookkeeping for Grain Elevators," which has just been issued by the Bureau of Markets, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. Any elevator installing the system of accounts outlined in this publication may refer to the Bureau of Markets any questions regarding its installation or operation. The present edition of this bulletin supersedes Bulletin 362, and contains changes made since the passage of the grain standards act, and also several features suggested by the practical operation of the system during the past few years.

TRAIN SERVICE SLIGHT DISCOURAGEMENT.

Train service curtailment has apparently little effect on Washington travel. Presidential booms, boomlets, and boomerangs arrive daily, although there has been noticed of late a falling off in volunteers to win the war.

United States Bulletin

Continuing the Work of The Official U. S. Bulletin Established May 10, 1917, Under an Order of the President of the United States. Published by the U. S. Bulletin Co. A Current History of the United States. Issued Every Monday.

Roger W. Babson.....President
Stanley Bowmar.....Vice-President
John D. Little.....Editor

Office: No. 10 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C. Tel. Main 5600.

The United States Bulletin is dedicated to the faithful presentation of the official acts of the Government that the people may know and understand precisely and accurately just what the Government is doing day by day.

The Bulletin is in itself a complete record of all the important activities of the United States Government through its various departments, Legislative, Judicial, and Executive. Official Orders, Statements, and Rulings printed textually as issued by accredited Government officials, and, therefore, an authoritative guide to the business interests of the Nation; a virtual necessity to the Government itself in acquainting the various departments with the official acts of one another; to the Judiciary; to the Manufacturers; Miners and Traders; to Corporations, Railroads, Steamship, Telegraph and Cable Companies; Exporters and Importers; to Diplomats, Consular Agents, Statesmen, and men of affairs generally, who wish to keep accurately informed of what the Government is doing and to preserve for reference authentic copies of public announcements issued by the Government's own officials and agents. Entered at the post office at Washington, D. C., as second-class mail matter.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES BY MAIL.

One year..... $12.00
One year, postage prepaid to foreign countries..... 15.00

Make all checks, money orders, and drafts payable to United States Bulletin, 10 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C.

C. B. Hardegen.....Treasurer

BRIEF INDEX TO THIS ISSUE.

	Page
Alaskan Report	14
Shipping Board Chairman Defends Prices	9
Panama Canal Report	12
Grain Elevator Costs	3
Secretary Wilson's Report	10
War Risk Insurance Conference	2
Tariff Commission Report	6
Table of Internal Revenue Collections	8
Census Bureau Activities	7
Government Material for Sale	22
Recent Government Publications	20
U. S. Supreme Court Decisions	19

UNLAWFUL TOBACCO SELLING.

Investigation is being made by the Bureau of Internal Revenue of reports that tax-free tobacco, cigars and cigarettes, originally intended for export but recently issued by the War Department to commissaries and post exchanges, where its sale is limited to men in active Army and Navy service, have reached the hands of dealers, who are disposing of such stock without payment of the tax. All such violations of internal revenue laws, the bureau states, will be vigorously prosecuted.

CROP PRODUCTION FOR 1919.

The 1919 American crop production is three times the value of the annual production during the five years preceding the war, according to the report of Secretary Houston, of the Department of Agriculture. The value of all crops this year is placed at $15,873,000,000, as compared to $14,222,000,000 in 1918 and an average of $5,829,000,000 during the five-year period. Live stock on farms this year was figured at $8,830,000,000, as against $8,284,000,000 in 1918.

The average yield for all crops for the decade ending in 1918 is about 16 per cent greater than for the average for the decade ending with 1890, the report said. The average rate of increase for the past 25 years is about one-half of 1 per cent a year.

Estimates in the report put the 1919 wheat production at 918,471,000 bushels, and corn at 2,910,250,000 bushels. Cotton is expected to reach 10,696,000 bales and tobacco 1,316,553,000 pounds.

"The farmers of the nation in 1919 planted an acreage in leading cereals greater by 33,000,000 than the pre-war annual average, which, it is estimated, will yield 635,000,000 more than the pre-war average," Mr. Houston said, of war work on the farms. "They increased the number of milch cows over 1914 by 2,700,000, of other cattle by 8,500,000, of swine by 16,700,000, and of horses and mules by 1,000,000, or a total of 28,900,000.

"The planting operations of the year began before the fighting ceased, and the call was still for more wheat. The department suggested a maximum fall acreage of 47,206,000 acres, an increase of 12 per cent over 1918. There was actually planted 49,261,000, the largest acreage in the nation's history, 6,960,000 acres more than in 1918.

"The spring wheat acreage was 22,593,000, while the winter and spring plantings combined amounted to 71,854,000 acres, or 7,200,000 more than the preceding record.

"It is estimated that the yield will exceed that of 1918 by 1,000,000 bushels and will be the nation's second record wheat crop. The estimated corn crop of 2,910,000,000 bushels will be 300,000,000 greater than that of 1918."

The nation can further expand its output of commodities by cultivating unusued tillable land, estimated at more than 60 per cent of the total, the report states. Expansion is limited, however, by the supply of capital and labor.

No step to promote farmers' co-operative associations along the right lines should be omitted, the Secretary said. It is estimated that these organizations market annually approximately $1,500,000,000 worth of commodities.

Announcement has been made of the appointment of Hubert E. Howard, of Winnetka, Ill., as Federal prohibition director for the State of Illinois. Mr. Howard is a graduate of the Harvard Law School, and has been practicing law since 1912.

TREASURY CERTIFICATES T J-1920

The Secretary of the Treasury, under the authority of the act approved September 24, 1917, as amended, offers for subscription, at par and accrued interest, through the Federal Reserve Banks, Treasury certificates of indebtedness, Series T J-1920, dated and bearing interest from December 15, 1919, payable June 15, 1920, with interest at the rate of four and one-half per cent per annum, semi-annually.

Applications will be received at the Federal Reserve Banks. Bearer certificates with one interest coupon attached will be issued in denominations of $500 $1,000, $5,000, $10,000, and $100,000.

Said certificates shall be exempt, both as to principal and interest, from all taxation now or hereafter imposed by the United States, any State, or any of the possessions of the United States, or by any local taxing authority, except (a) estate or inheritance taxes, and (b) graduated additional income taxes, commonly known as surtaxes, and excess and war-profits taxes, now or hereafter imposed by the United States, upon the income or profits of individuals, partnerships, associations, or corporations. The interest on an amount of bonds and certificates authorized by said act approved September 24, 1917, and amendments thereto, the principal of which does not exceed in the aggregate $5,000, owned by any individual, partnership, association, or corporation, shall be exempt from the taxes provided for in clause (b) above.

Certificates of this series will be accepted at par, with an adjustment of accrued interest, during such time and under such rules and regulations as shall be prescribed or approved by the Secretary of the Treasury, in payment of income and profits taxes payable at the maturity of the certificates. The certificates of this series do not bear the circulation privilege.

The right is reserved to reject any subscription and to allot less than the amount of certificates applied for and to close the subscriptions at any time without notice. Payment at par and accrued interest for certificates allotted must be made on or before December 15, 1919, or on later allotment. After allotment and upon payment Federal Reserve Banks will issue interim receipts pending delivery of the definitive certificates. Any qualified depositary will be permitted to make payment by credit for certificates allotted to it for itself and its customers up to any amount for which it shall have qualified in excess of existing deposits, when so notified by the Federal Reserve Bank of its district. Treasury certificates of indebtedness of any and all series now outstanding and not overdue, maturing on or before March 15, 1920 (with any unmatured coupons attached), will be accepted at par with an adjustment of accrued interest in payment for any certificates of the Series T J-1920 now offered which shall be subscribed for and allotted.

PERSONAL ICE HARVESTING.

Each year dairymen lose thousands of dollars from returned sour milk, poor butter and low quality cheese. These losses are largely due to improper cooling of milk and cream on the farm, according to dairy specialists of the United States Department of Agriculture. For good results milk and cream should be cooled to 50 degrees or lower and held there; and as this usually can best be done by the use of ice, dairymen should take advantage of any near-by lake or stream to obtain a supply of ice for next year.

Ice Costs Little.

The ice harvesting season fortunately comes at a time when there is the least work on the farm for men and teams, consequently the actual money cost is usually not very great.

The quantity of ice needed depends upon the location of the farm—whether in the North or in the South—the number of cows milked and the method of handling the product. In the Northern States it has been found that, with a moderately good ice house, one-half of a ton of ice per cow is sufficient to cool cream and hold it at a low temperature for delivery two or three times a week. One and one-half tons per cow should be provided where milk is to be cooled.

Capacity of Ice Houses.

A cubic foot of ice weighs about 57 pounds, so in storing ice it is customary to allow from 40 to 50 cubic feet per ton for the mass of ice. At least 12 inches must be left between the ice and the wall of the building for insulation, unless the ice house has permanently insulated walls and an unusually large space for insulation beneath and above the ice. From these figures it is possible to calculate readily the quantity of ice that any given ice house will hold.

Where a lake, pond or stream of clear water is not available, some preliminary work in preparing the ice field will be required before freezing weather sets in. It is therefore advisable to make all plans for the work as soon as possible. Water for the ice supply should be entirely free from contamination or pollution. Ponds and sluggish streams usually have grass and weeds growing in them, so that the ice harvested is likely to contain decayed vegetable matter, which is always objectionable. They should therefore be thoroughly cleared of such growth before the ice has formed.

In some sections it is necessary to impound the water for producing ice. This may be done either by excavating and diverting a stream into the excavation, or by constructing dams across low areas. In localities where very low temperatures prevail for several weeks at a time, and the supply of pure water is limited blocks of ice may be frozen in metal cans or in special fibre containers.

Size of Ice Field.

In harvesting ice it is desirable to have a field of sufficient size to fill the ice house at a single cutting, as the thickness and quality of the ice will be more nearly uniform, and the necessary preparation for cutting and harvesting need be made but once. In many instances, however, the size of the pond or stream is such that it is necessary to wait for a second crop in order to fill the ice house. The average farmer requires only a comparatively small quantity of ice, so that even a small harvesting surface will usually prove large enough, especially if ice is cut the second time. The square feet of surface required per ton when the ice is of different thicknesses is shown in the following table. Size of cake, 22 by 22 inches.

Ice Surface Required Per Ton.

Thickness of ice. Inches.	Cutting space required per ton. Square feet.
4	105.4
6	70.2
8	52.6
10	42.1
12	35.1
14	30.1
16	26.3
18	23.4
20	21.1
22	19.1

Few Tools Required.

When a small quantity of ice is to be harvested but few tools are required. The following list contains those actually needed for harvesting ice on a small scale. Two ice saws, one hand marker, one pulley and rope, two pairs of ice tongs, two ice hooks, one pointed bar and one straight edge. While these tools are all that are necessary, additional ones, such as the horse plow and marker, horse scraper and marker, and a calking bar, are convenient and will help to expedite the work of ice harvesting.

Posters Used to Stimulate Co-operation and Increase Output of Industrial Plants

The citizens of the country must discard the abnormal for the normal. Ideas of soberness and thrift are the ones that will see the nation through the crisis of the present to a prosperous and secure future.

Frederick H. Gillett,
Speaker, U. S. House of Representatives.

Information in regard to prices of posters in quantities, 12x18 inches, issued weekly for use in factories, etc., may be obtained by addressing J. R. Colburn, Care United States Bulletin, 10 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C.

DESERT HOME MAKING.

"The national reclamation policy has resulted in an annual crop production of $100,000,000 or over from lands which a short time ago returned nothing," says Director Arthur P. Davis, of the United States Reclamation Service, Department of the Interior, in his annual report. To it, he says, must be attributed also the establishment of more than 200,000 people in prosperous and contented homes on the land and an equal number in the cities, towns, and villages which are effected by this agricultural development. The progress being made by these communities equals that of the most prosperous regions of our country. Mr. Davis points out that with millions of acres of equally favorable land awaiting development and thousands of citizens clamoring for farms, it is most important that a liberal policy in providing funds to construct the necessary works should be followed by Congress.

"During the present year the service is in position to deliver water to about 1,600,000 acres of irrigable land, covered by crop census, of which about 1,120,000 acres are now being irrigated. Besides this storage water is delivered from permanent reservoirs under special contracts to about 950,000 acres more. The projects that have been undertaken have been planned to provide for an area of about 3,200,000 acres.

"Agriculture in the arid region," says Mr. Davis, "where irrigation is feasible, has several important advantages over that in the humid region. The soils of the arid region by the nature of the case have generally not been leached of their mineral plant foods as have those in the humid region, and they are, therefore, much richer in this respect on the average and are seldom or never acid, as are soils of the humid region. There is much advantage in being able to apply water to growing crops at just the time and in just the quantity needed, and to withhold it at will. Where the water supply is ample this constitutes a very important advantage in arid regions.

"Another striking advantage is the preponderance of clear days in an arid region, where the absence of rainy and cloudy weather affords a much larger percentage of sunshine than is found in humid regions.

"Resulting from these advantages, it appears that the average gross product of agricultural crops on reclamation projects is just about double the average yield from non-irrigated lands in the country at large. This means that as much product can be obtained from a 40-acre tract under irrigation as from the average 80-acre tract in the humid region."

PATENTS IN ENEMY COUNTRIES.

The Federal Trade Commission has granted permission to resume the filing and prosecuting in enemy countries of applications for letters patent and registration of trade-marks, prints, labels, and copyrights. Negotiations in this line were suspended April 11, 1918.

TARIFF COMMISSION REPORT

The third annual report to Congress of the United States Tariff Commission gives a comprehensive review of the various activities and investigations of the commssion for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1919. Two factors which limited the full attainment of the year's program were, first, the demands made upon the personnel of the commission for war service; and, second, the reduction by one-third of the annual appropriation.

The report records the loss sustained by the commission through the resignation of the chairman, Dr. F. W. Taussig, on August 1, 1919. Other changes in personnel include the appointment, on September 19, 1919, of Mr. John F. Bethune as secretary, to succeed Mr. W. M. Steuart, resigned on August 4, 1919.

Former legislative recommendations of the commission are resubmitted and need for action is emphasized. These recommendations deal with interim legislation, which has important revenue features; with the codification and simplification of the customs administrative laws; with the desirability of establishing "foreign trade" zones in the United States; and with "dumping" and unfair foreign competition in this country.

The report on reciprocity and commercial treaties submitted to Congress in February, 1919, is reviewed. This report dealt with international aspects of tariff legislation and was prefaced by recommendations and constructive legislative suggestions to prevent tariff discriminations against the United States by foreign countries.

A summary of pending investigations by the commission into international tariff relations and commercial treaties is given. These subjects include reports on preferential tariffs in Great Britain and the British self-governing dominions, tariff policies for dependent colonies, and a digest of the commercial treaties, conventions, and tariff agreements of the world.

A report is also being prepared, at the request of the Committee on Ways and Means, on the attempt in 1911 to conclude a reciprocity arrangement with Canada.

In connection with these foreign investigations, the annual report recites the work done by Dr. Taussig as an adviser of the American Commission to Negotiate Peace in Paris. In addition to aiding in drafting clauses referring to customs legislation, and acting as adviser on economic questions, he secured much valuable data now in the files of the Tariff Commission.

The commission has already prepared various reports for the Committee on Ways and Means, and two special reference volumes are now being compiled. The first will deal with general information and legal comments on all items enumerated under the tariff act of 1913. The second will contain a compilation of statistics of imports, 1908 to 1918, inclusive.

The task of completing economic studies for the use of Congress, known as Tariff Information Surveys, has been steadily pushed in each department of the commission. These surveys, examples of which were appended to the Second Annual Report, cover practically every important commodity imported.

The report recites that in view of the radical industrial changes since the passage of the tariff act in 1913, the attention of Congress has been directed to particular industries. The Committee on Ways and Means called upon the commission for data and, pursuant to such request, information was printed on the following subjects: Manganese ore, zinc ore, tungsten-bearing ores, graphite, magnesite, pyrites and sulphur, potash, dyes and related coal-tar chemicals, potato products, optical glass and chemical glassware, and scientific instruments. The commission has also published several special reports including a census of the dye industry for 1918, similar to that issued in 1917; a report on the costs of sugar production; and a study on cotton venetians, the main item in the imports of cotton cloth. A study of cotton yarns as a tariff problem will be issued in the near future.

One of the most important investigations conducted by the commission during the past year was on the wool-growing industry. The results of this investigation, which has covered conditions both in the "range States" and the "farm States." will be embodied together with costs of production in a comprehensive survey of the wool-growing industry.

The commission has inaugurated several cost investigations similar to that on wool, including dyes and refined sugar, and is planning to extend its work in this field.

Empowered by law to prosecute inquiries in foreign countries, the commission has recently sent investigators to Germany, Great Britain, and Japan to make surveys of general industrial conditions. In certain instances, experts were selected for the study of particular industries. It is hoped by this means to assemble first-hand information that will be invaluable in considering tariff legislation.

GOVERNMENT BUYS ITS OWN BONDS.

A saving to the Government of $45,174,973 has been effected by the purchase of its own bonds at market quotations, according to Treasury Department figures. Secretary Glass said that financial conditions due to economic dislocation attendant upon the war's ending forced persons and corporations to dispose of their bonds.

LOANS TO RAILROADS.

Of the $306,502,267 loaned by the war finance corporation during the last year the railroads received $204,794,500, according to the report of Eugene Meyer, Jr., managing director of the corporation.

SALE OF NARCOTICS.

Regulations relating to the manufacture, sale and importation of narcotics have been issued by the Bureau of Internal Revenue. The act of December 17, 1914, as amended by the revenue act of 1918, provides for the registration with the collector of internal revenue for the district in which he does business the name of every person "who imports, manufactures, produces, compounds, sells, deals in, dispenses, or gives away opium or coca leaves, or any compound manufacture, salt, derivative or preparation thereof." The law is a revenue measure but serves also the purpose of controlling and restricting the traffic in narcotic drugs.

Registration must be made on or before July 1 of each year. Persons who begin business after July 1 are required to make return immediately covering the unexpired portion of the tax year ending June 30 following, and on or before July 1 annually thereafter. The names of the real owners must be disclosed if a business is carried on under a fictitious name, or that of a former owner. If owned by a partnership, the name of each partner must appear. In the case of a corporation the name of the principal officers must be shown.

Every person, firm or corporation making application for registry or reregistry must prepare, under oath or affirmation, an inventory of all narcotic drugs and preparations within the scope of the law, excluding certain exempt preparations, on hand on the date of the application. Collectors will refuse to register any applicant who fails to furnish a copy of the inventory.

Following are the rates of tax: Importers, manufacturers, producers or compounders or chemists, $24 a year; wholesale dealers, $12 a year; retail dealers, $6 a year; physicians, dentists, veterinary surgeons and other practitioners, $3 a year; manufacturers and dealers of exempt preparations, $1 a year. As a general rule, a person engaged in several different businesses or occupations at one or several different locations is liable to a separate tax with respect to each occupation or business.

The exemptions apply only to ready-made preparations and remedies compounded in accordance with the United States Pharmacopoeia, National Formulary, or other recognized and established formulas usually carried in stock and sold without a prescription. The preparation must contain active medicinal drugs other than narcotics in sufficient proportion to confer upon the preparation valuable medicinal qualities other than those possessed by the narcotic drugs alone.

There is no limitation upon the percentage of narcotic drugs external preparations must contain. Such preparations, however, must contain ingredients rendering them unfit for internal use, and the package must be marked to show the contents to be poisonous if taken internally.

Every manufacturer, producer, compounder or vendor of exempt preparation, including dispensing physicians, must keep record of such goods dispensed.

Census Bureau Reports Activities

In his annual report to the Secretary of Commerce, which has just been made public, Sam L. Rogers, Director of the Census, calls particular attention to the approaching fourteenth decennial census, on which the actual enumeration work begins next January.

The report covers the fiscal year ended June 30, 1919, and marks the close of the seven-year intercensal period as well as the beginning of the three-year census period, within which time the decennial census covering population, agriculture, manufactures, mines and quarries, oil and gas wells and forestry and forest products of the United States must be taken, compiled and published.

The report sets forth the extensive activities of the Census Bureau during its last fiscal year, including work for various departments and bureaus of the Government to meet statistical needs arising from the World War, as well as the numerous statutory inquiries regularly conducted by the bureau.

Special Work.

One of the most important special investigations conducted by the bureau was that of the influenza epidemic, in which the bureau was assisted by the United States Public Health Service. Special tables and diagrams showing the deaths from influenza and pneumonia in Indiana, Kansas and the city of Philadelphia from September 1 to December 31, 1918, will shortly be issued in the form of a special bulletin. Work was completed on a standard nomenclature of diseases, pathological conditions and injuries for the United States, which will be published in the near future. This work was turned over to the bureau by the Council of National Defense.

The Census Bureau carried out the work begun by the Food Administration in ascertaining the production, consumption and stocks of fats and oils during the calendar year 1919. The compilation of statistics gathered is now under way.

The supplying of data relating to the United States for the International Year Book and the substantial completion of a statistical directory for State institutions for the dependent, defective and delinquent classes was likewise a part of the bureau's work during the last fiscal year.

Regular Investigations.

Two interesting publications of the bureau issued during 1919 were those relating to financial statistics of States and cities, while the statistics gathered on tobacco and cotton continued to be in demand.

The inquiry conducted every five years in regard to electrical industries was completed in the early part of 1919. The report embraces central electric light and power stations, electric railways, telephones and telegraphs and municipal electric fire-alarms and police patrol signalling systems. The part of the report relating to telegraphs was published during the year and the publication of the remainder will soon follow.

The report concerning the census of transportation by water, which was taken during 1917, and which was held up in order to avoid the disclosure of important information to the enemy, has been completed. It is now in the hands of the Public Printer and will be ready for distribution in the near future. This report will contain statistics regarding American vessels of five tons register or over classified by geographic divisions, namely, the Atlantic coast and Gulf of Mexico; the Pacific coast, including Alaska; the Great Lakes and the St. Lawrence River; the Mississippi River and its tributaries, and canals and other inland waters.

Statistics for the shipbuilding industry, which were collected in connection with the quinquennial census of manufactures of 1914, were the subject of a further canvass made in conjunction with the census of transportation by water in 1917. The bulletin covering these statistics was issued in May of this year and covered establishments engaged in the construction and repair of vessels of all classes. Data for shipyards operated by the Federal Government were shown separately.

Another line of inquiry conducted by the Census Bureau in 1917 was the collection of statistics on marriage and divorce. The report of this investigation was published in April, 1919, and showed the number of marriages performed and the number of divorces granted during the year 1916 for the United States, according to counties. The data also covers statistics for place of marriage, cause for and party to whom divorce was granted, whether contested, whether alimony was asked and granted, and extent to which children were affected.

Fourteenth Census.

Much work preparatory to the taking of the fourteenth census was performed during the year 1919. The appointment of the 372 supervisors has been accomplished, and, wherever possible, quarters for their accommodation have been secured in Federal buildings through the assistance of the Secretary of the Treasury. A joint advisory committee appointed by the American Statistical and American Economic Associations to assist the director and the Department of Commerce in connection with the work of this census held several meetings, rendering valuable assistance.

One of the outstanding features of the fourteenth census will be an investigation to ascertain the amount of encumbrances on mortgaged homes. an inquiry similar to that conducted at the census of 1890. This refers only to mortgaged homes occupied by their owners and the number will be obtained through answers to inquiries on the population schedule, but the information as to the amount of encumbrances will subsequently be secured from the owners of these houses upon a special schedule, the data to be obtained by special agents and by correspondents.

The 87,000 enumerators required to do the enumeration work are being appointed rapidly, and schedules and other supplies are being sent to them through the supervisors of the 372 census districts. Four women were appointed supervisors, this being the first time in the history of the Census Bureau that women have been selected for these positions.

FORESTER GRAVES' REPORT.

Forester Henry S. Graves, in his annual report, says that more than three-fourths of the timber land in the United States is in the hands of private owners and advocates steps to put a stop to destructive processes used in the exploitation of the country's forests.

"The situation necessitates a broad policy of forestry for the whole Nation which will include both an enlarged program of public acquisition of forests by the Government, the States and municipalities and protection and perpetuation of forest growths on all privately owned lands which may not better be used for agriculture and settlement," says the report.

The proposed plan for realizing these objectives contemplates co-operation between the Federal Government and the State. The Government and the States must join hands in working out a program that will bring into correlation the various public and private efforts for the protection and right handling of forests. The function of the Federal Government, in addition to handling the national forests, would be to stimulate, guide and co-ordinate State action and conduct necessary investigations regarding the best methods of forestry to assist the States in classification of land and to harmonize action as between the different States. The States would also have a function in handling public property owned by them and they would have a further direct responsibility in connection with the protection and perpetuation of private forest lands.

"In the matter of private forestry the Government would work primarily through State agencies. To initiate the proposed policy there should be a Federal law authorizing the Government to co-operate with the States in bringing about the protection and right handling of forest lands within their borders, and providing means for such co-operation.

"The net result of the steps already taken to inaugurate and organize the new movement for forestry has been to attract renewed and widespread attention to the fact that a real forest problem must be reckoned with, and is of national concern; to establish a conviction in the minds of many who have first hand knowledge of the facts that definite action to protect the public interests involved and safeguard a resource essential for economic and industrial stability is now required, and to secure what is believed to be a feasible program, of a character to command general acceptance as it becomes fully understood."

Tabulated Statement of Internal Revenue Collection

There is given below in tabular form the details of the internal revenue collection for the fiscal year 1918-1919 from the report of Internal Revenue Commissioner Roper.

Total Collections, 1919 and 1918.

The total collections of internal revenue from all sources for the fiscal years 1919 and 1918 were as follows:

1919	$3,839,950,612.05
1918	3,694,619,638.72
Increase	$145,330,973.33

Income and Profits Taxes.

The colections from income and profits taxes for 1919, compared with those from similar taxes for 1918, were as follows:

1919	$2,596,008,702.70
1918	2,839,027,938.57
Decrease	$243,019,235.87

The original estimate of receipts from these sources for 1919 was $4,707,000,000, but the law provided for the payment of the tax, if the taxpayer so elected, in four equal installments, commencing with March 15, or the date of filing return, with the three subsequent payments due and payable on the 15th of June, September and December following.

It will thus be seen that the last two payments fall due in the fiscal year 1920, which explains the decrease in the collections made during 1919 in the foregoing comparison. It is estimated that the two remaining payments will amount to about $2,000,000,000, which, if added to the receipts for 1919, would bring the amount very close to the original estimate.

It is not possible at this time to segregate the collections of income and profits taxes, but special tabulations of the returns received are now being made for the annual report of the bureau, which will show separately the amounts assessed against corporations, partnerships, and individuals.

Miscellaneous Taxes.

The collections in 1919 and 1918 from miscellaneous taxes, which include all sources of internal revenue except income and profits taxes, were as follows:

1919	$1,243,941,909.35
1918	855,591,700.15
Increase	$388,350,209.20

The revenue derived in 1919 from distilled spirits and fermented liquors, representing two of the principal sources of internal revenue, was as follows:

	Amount.	P. C. of Total Collections.
Distilled spirits, including wines, etc.	$365,211,252.26	10%
Fermented liquors	117,839,602.21	3%
Total	$483,050,854.47	13%

During the fiscal year 1909, just prior to the passage of the Tariff Act of August 5, 1909, which, in Section 38, provided for an excise tax on corporations as an additional source of revenue, the corresponding collections and their percentages were as follows:

	Amount.	P. C. of Total Collections.
Distilled spirits, including wines, etc.	$134,868,034.12	55%
Fermented liquors	51,887,178.04	21%
Total	$186,755,212.16	76%

The miscellaneous taxes for 1919 include certain receipts from taxes on Philippine and Porto Rican products and from income tax assessed on railroads in Alaska, which are required to be paid into the treasuries of the Philippine Islands, Porto Rico, and the Territory of Alaska, respectively. These revenues are as follows:

Philippine Islands	$1,120,466.26
Porto Rico	957,688.46
Territory of Alaska (Act of July 18, 1914)	21,167.86
Total	$2,099,322.58

Collections under the Act of February 24, 1919.

The following is a statement of internal revenue receipts for the period March 1 to June 30, 1919, grouped as nearly as possible to correspond with the designation of the taxes levied under the Revenue Act of 1918, approved February 24, 1919:

Title II.—Income tax. Title III.—War profits and excess profits tax (from corporations, partnerships, and individuals)		$2,262,976,826.16
Title IV.—Estate tax: Transfer of net estates of decedents		18,683,351.15
Title V.—Tax on transportation and other facilities and on insurance:		
Freight transportation	$37,222,257.49	
Express transportation	4,569,466.80	
Passenger transportation	28,781,003.58	
Seats, berths and staterooms	2,027,309.43	
Oil by pipe lines	2,370,164.76	
Telegraph, telephone, and radio messages	6,503,023.15	
Leased wires, or talking circuits	23,155.77	
Insurance	5,396,656.67	
		86,893,037.65
Title VI.—Tax on beverages:		
Distilled spirits	$95,378,254.58	
Rectified spirits or wines	1,601,494.18	
Bottled-in-bond spirits	41,027.00	
Export spirits stamps	4,226.84	
Still or sparkling wines, cordials, etc.	3,996,101.30	
Grape brandy used in fortifying sweet wines	107,946.71	
Rectifiers, retail and wholesale dealers, manufacturers of stills, etc.	714,428.33	
Fermented liquors	50,408,887.46	
Brewers, retail and wholesale malt liquor dealers	64,156.89	
Floor tax on distilled spirits, wines, etc., including increased value of beer stamps in hands of brewers	42,742,234.55	
Beverages (non-alcoholic), including soft drinks, etc.	4,193,556.66	
		199,252,314.50
Title VII.—Tax on cigars, tobacco and manufactures thereof:		
Cigars	$14,966,817.16	
Cigarettes	37,290,440.49	
Tobacco	22,273,364.22	
Snuff	2,111,448.65	
Cigarette papers and tubes	277,497.47	
Floor tax, including increased value of stamps in the hands of manufacturers	13,862,065.60	
		90,781,633.59
Title VIII.—Tax on admissions and dues:		
Admissions to places of amusement or entertainment	$21,079,535.76	
Club dues	1,520,354.55	
		22,599,890.31
Title IX.—Excise taxes:		
Automobiles, etc.	$29,262,864.79	
Musical instruments, sporting goods, chewing gum, hunting and bowie knives, articles made from fur, yachts, motor boats, etc., if sold for more than $15	13,279,161.04	
Perfumes, cosmetics, proprietary medicines or preparations, etc.	1,500,018.93	
Positive motion picture films leased	23,915.98	
Sculpture, paintings, statuary, etc.	112,770.67	
Carpets and rugs, picture frames, trunks, valises, purses, certain grade of wearing apparel, etc.	394,971.78	
Jewelry, watches, clocks, opera and field glasses, etc.	1,794,247.50	
		46,367,950.69
Title X.—Special taxes:		
Corporations, on value of capital stock	$3,111,627.76	
Brokers	743,115.53	
Theaters, museums, and concert halls, etc.	666,824.04	
Circuses, aggregation of entertainments, etc.	14,560.50	
Bowling alleys, pool and billiard tables	829,710.70	
Shooting galleries	8,986.59	
Riding academies	3,525.46	
Passenger automobiles for hire.	507,721.01	
Use of yachts, power and sailing boats, etc.	190,764.45	
Cigar manufacturers	188,805.65	
Cigarette manufacturers	58,779.18	
Tobacco manufacturers	22,129.75	
Importers, manufacturers, and compounders of, and dealers and practitioners in opium, coca leaves, their salt derivatives, etc., including tax on the product	544,256.03	
		6,800,806.64
Title XI.—Stamp taxes:		
Bonds, capital stock issues, conveyances, etc.	$7,498,050.50	
Capital stock transfers	3,654,937.68	
Sales of produce on exchange	2,991,997.11	
Playing cards	808,617.95	
		14,953,603.24
Unidentified collections (distribution by sources later)		4,775,200.00
Tax collections not provided for in Revenue Act of 1918:		
Alaska railroads income tax (Act of July 18, 1914)	$21,167.86	
Oleomargarine, adulterated, and process or renovated butter, and mixed flour	920,186.22	
Sales of condemned Government property, receipts under repealed laws, etc.	309,166.04	
		1,250,520.12
Total from all sources		$2,755,375,134.05

Note.—A number of items, especially under Title IX, excise taxes, include some delayed payments upon assessments made under the Revenue Act of 1917.

The figures shown in the foregoing statement (other than income and profits taxes, which embrace the first and second installments), cannot be taken to represent the average of such receipts for a full four-months period under the Revenue Act of 1918, as many of the miscellaneous taxes were not effective until April 1 and May 1. Furthermore, the collection of taxes effective on May 1 were, for the most part, deferred until after June 30, owing to the granting of an extension of time to July 20 for filing returns.

U. S. SHIPPING BOARD CHAIRMAN DEFENDS BOARD'S PRICES ON SHIPS; ASKS CONGRESS TO LET BOARD DEAL WITH SALES PROBLEMS ALONE

"Will America attempt a splendid, but decaying, isolation, or will she go down to the sea in ships and, using her own Panama Canal, unite the Orient and Occident in friendly trade and lend her aid toward an enduring peace?"

This is the qestion put up to the American people by John Barton Payne, chairman of the United States Shipping Board, in an address on the American Merchant Marine at the Southern Commercial Congress, Savannah, Ga., last week. Mr. Payne defended the Shipping Board's principles of salesmanship and said that "Congress should let it be understood that it will not compel the board to sell ships." He suggested that Congress pass a mortgage bill to guarantee investors a lien for the purchase price of ships. His address follows:

Merchant Marine Affects H. C. L.

"The purpose of the Shipping Board is to establish a permanent American Merchant Marine—ultimately resting on private enterprise and private capital, supported by the grain and cattle-growing farmers of the Mississippi Valley and the West and Northwest, by the cotton growers of the South, by the Miners of the East and West, and by the producing labor and capital of our great manufacturing institutions.

"If the American people are to maintain their present high standards of living and retain even approximately their present position in finance and trade, our annual surplus must be sold in foreign markets, and we cannot do this without ships—ships owned and controlled by Americans flying the American flag into every port of the world.

"The war has given us ships. We now have 1,300 Shipping Board ships, operating 41 trade routes, carrying our products under our own flag into the important world ports. By the end of 1920 this number will be increased to some 2,250. Sales of ships to Americans are being made, but the sales do not keep pace with the new launchings.

"The problem of establishing a permanent merchant marine presses for solution. No question of Government ownership is involved. The question is not between public and private ownership, but between American and foreign ownership. We want an established American merchant marine, how it shall be owned is less important. We desire that every ship now Government-owned shall be sold to and be privately owned and operated by Americans for Americans, but that will come later. Now, the chief thing in hand is to create a merchant marine. Ships alone will not do this. Indeed, unless we have men, money, and brains in the shipping business ships may become a liability rather than an asset.

Cheap Ships Not Everything.

"How, then, may a merchant marine be established? It cannot be done in a day. It cannot be done by legislation alone. It requires time, habit, growth, and individual capacity, initiative, and enterprise. Many seem to think the Shipping Board can do this by reducing the price of ships and instantly shipping men will spring up and all our ships will be bought by private owners, and, presto! a merchant marine is a fact. This is a serious error. A substantial reduction in price would undoubtedly sell some 300 of our best ships, but this would not touch the problem. Ships cannot be sold in large numbers until the country is prepared to buy them. It is not now prepared.

"We have only a few successful shipping companies. They, however, insist that we reduce our prices and we would thereby be able to sell the ships. That this is a fallacy is of easy demonstration, as is also their claim that there is a world-market price for ships.

"There is no such market price. No other country has ships ready for immediate delivery, hence there can be no world-market price. The demand for ships for present use cannot be met by building ships for future delivery; the need for tonnage is instant and pressing, and is now greater than ever before, and cargo rates are higher. We alone have ships for sale, ready for spot delivery. Our prices are based on a fair estimate of cost, and a regular schedule of prices and terms is maintained, the same to all persons. When can we build ships cheaper? Certainly there is no indication here or abroad that labor and materials are getting cheaper. How, then, can ships be cheaper? England's costs are rising and she has no ships for sale; indeed, she is in the market to buy ships. You ask, then, 'Why don't we sell our ships?' Because we want to sell to our own people for use under our own flag, and our country has not yet begun to think in terms of ships. We have not acquired the ship habit. Who loans money on ships? Whom of your acquaintances would buy a ship mortgage? Are your neighbors sending their boys to sea? These things must come to pass before we are a maritime nation, prepared to buy over 2,000 ships.

"The few American shipping companies now in the market cannot, and will not, buy all our ships. To illustrate: We had a conference recently with one of our largest shipowners. He had urged Congress to require us to reduce our price of $200 to $225 per ton, to $125 to $140 per ton. We asked him how many ships his companies would buy at his prices. He replied: 'About 100.' We then asked how many the entire shipping interests of the country would purchase. He replied: 'About 200 more.'" We then asked: 'How does that leave the Government? We sell you 300 of our best, hand-picked ships at 40 per cent less than cost. We are left with more than 1,800 ships of all sorts on our hands, which the Government must operate in competition with the better ships of the private owners. That will not solve the problem. Your few companies, with 400 or 500 ships, do not make a merchant marine adequate to the needs of the country. Must the Government, after selling you its best ships at much less than cost, less than you can possibly build them for, keep the poorer ships and operate them at this great disadvantage?' He admitted that his plan would not solve the problem, and that he was probably looking at it from his own, rather than the Government's, point of view.

The Solution.

"Congress should let it be understood that it will not compel the board to sell ships. Agitation to this end keeps conditions unsettled and prevents sales. The hope that Congress will compel us to sell the ships in a short time heads buyers off, hoping for low prices.

"The Shipping Board must be left to deal with the problem. We are making a number of sales, and the demand at present prices is increasing, but much time must pass before the ships can be sold. No new enterprise involving billions of capital was ever established in a day.

"My conclusion is—it is not possible to have a successful American merchant marine until the country grows into the ship habit.

"(a) The American newspapers and magazines must arouse the thinking men among manufacturers, investment bankers, farmers, and labor to the necessity for a merchant marine; teach the people to think and act in the language of shipping. They must first understand, then they will act. Already great strides are being made. Even now, we have 300 firms or companies operating Shipping Board ships. They employ, on land and sea, nearly 60,000 men in this service. We maintain a recruiting service and schools to teach officers, engineers, and sailors how to do the work and fit them for the sea.

"(b) Congress is giving the matter close attention, and, besides the Greene Bill, should pass a mortgage bill, substantially like the one now before the Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee, to guarantee investors a lien for the purchase price of the ships which will, in financial circles, have as much value as a railroad mortgage, and investment bankers and the public may freely invest in ship securities.

"(c) American insurance is essential. Companies must be encouraged and new ones established that we be not dependent on foreign companies for our ship insurance, as we are now. This is of great importance.

"(d) The American Bureau of Shipping must be developed and strengthened, to the end that in all technical matters affecting shipping we may be independent of any foreign institution."

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF LABOR RECOMMENDS INDUSTRIAL FRIENDLINESS

"I urge upon my fellow countrymen the exercise of the utmost toleration and the maximum of good will and mutual forbearance during the trying days that are upon us" says Secretary of Labor William B. Wilson, in his annual report. "Just as the peace of nations is promoted by frank and friendly intercourse so may the peace of industry be maintained by the same methods."

The report, which sums up the work of the Department of Labor during the last fiscal year, reads in part:

"The whole world is face to face with the most difficult peace-time problem it has ever had to deal with. The wastage of war has been tremendous. There has been not only the loss of millions of lives and the permanent disability of other millions of people, but also an extraordinary destruction of the material resources of the world. The power of replacement of the things destroyed has been seriously impeded by the conditions that constitute the aftermath of war. Industry has been disarranged by the processes of readjustment to the needs of peace, and commerce has been handicapped by insufficient shipping facilities, rates of foreign exchange, and domestic uncertainty. Many countries are without stable government, and financial inflation in all the commercial countries of the world has played havoc with the relative values of money, wages, and commodities.

"The effect of these things has been reflected in the high cost of living and the consequent demand for higher wage rates to meet the increasing burden of the family budget. Yet increases in the wage rate do not always give relief. There are but two ways by which the general standard of living of the wage earner can be improved. One is by increased productivity, making more material available for wages. The other is by taking the means of increased compensation out of the profits of the employer. If wages are increased and profits remain the same, the burden is passed on to the consuming public in the form of an increased cost of living and comes back to the wageworker himself. No portion of improved living standards can come out of the profits of the employers unless there is profiteering.

"And what gives the opportunity for profiteering? The very conditions that we are confronted with today—the destructive agencies of war, the disarrangement of industry and commerce, and the unrest and high nervous tension of our people, resulting in a shortage of supply as compared with demand. The whole world is interested in returning to the highest productive efficiency, having due regard to the health, safety, and opportunities for rest, recreation, and improvement of those who toil. The more productive we are the sooner we shall abolish opportunities for profiteering. There can be no profiteering where there is a free flow of material from producer to consumer. It is only where the production is not sufficient for the needs of the people or where artificial obstructions impede proper distribution that there is any possibility of profiteering.

"We are all interested in industrial peace. But there can be no permanent industrial peace that is not based upon industrial justice. Just as international wrongs may accumulate to the point where war is necessary to bring relief, so industrial wrongs may provoke industrial conflict as an alternative to further endurance of the wrongs imposed. Nor is it permissible that either side to an industrial controversy be the sole judge of what constitutes justice. The means must exist by which all men may know that justice has been secured. We have found ways of regulating all the other relations of mankind. Human intelligence can devise some acceptable method of adjusting the relationship between the employer and employe fairly.

"In mutual counsel lies the stability of industrial relations. Just as the peace of nations is promoted by frank and friendly intercourse, so may the peace of industry be maintained by the same methods. But this intercourse can not come about unless there is first recognized the right of collective bargaining. In the past this right has been conceded by some employers, but vigorously combated by others. The public interest demands that it be universally recognized, for the primary interest of the public is in peace. The denial of organization is a denial of the only means of peaceable settlement that wage earners have. At a time when labor organizations of a revolutionary or lawless type are especially in the public eye it is particularly important to point out that the responsibility for the development of such organizations must, in the long run, fall upon the employer who denounces the organization of lawful trade-unions.

"In an imperfectly developed state of society or in minor instances this failure to recognize the rights of others injures only the persons immediately concerned. But with the increase in the size of productive enterprises and the corresponding increase in the numbers of employes many industrial disputes menace many whom, for want of a better name, we may call the innocent bystanders. Modern strikes and lockouts tend more and more to affect not only the employer and worker, but all who come within range of the economic controversy. At no time has this been more important than at present.

"The right of any man to cease working for another for any reason that is sufficient to himself is the basic element of human liberty. The right of any person to refuse to operate his plant at any time he desires to do so is the exercise of a property right guaranteed by the Constitution. It does not follow that because these rights exist it is necessary to exercise them. They must, nevertheless, be safeguarded. Having done that and having devised the machinery by which justice can be secured and by which everybody at interest has the opportunity of knowing that justice has been secured, it is not likely that the right to cease work will be exercised by sufficient numbers or the right to cease operating industrial plants will be carried to such an extent as seriously to affect the welfare of the rest of the people."

Conciliation Division.

With reference to the Division of Conciliation, the report says:

"Following the signing of the armistice the good relations between employers and wage earners were much disturbed. The readjustment of industry, the re-employment of demobilized soldiers, and the transfer of workers from war industries to normal production have all contributed to the general unrest not only in our country, but throughout the world.

"The success which has attended the department's efforts in the great majority of disputes has been most gratifying. The volume of work is indicated by the number of persons involved. One million eleven thousand nine hundred and sixty-eight workmen were directly and 1,336,072 indirectly affected.

"Among the more important adjustments were an agreement negotiated in the oil industry by which collective bargains covering 15,000 workmen will continue in force until June 30, 1920; an adjustment of a serious strike of longshoremen and harbor workers in New York Harbor; the adoption of a plan to end jurisdictional disputes in the building trades; and the negotiation of a new agreement between the meat packers and 50,000 workers in Chicago.

"During the fiscal year the Department of Labor has assigned commissioners of conciliation to 1,780 cases, made up of 587 strikes, 1,113 disputes and threatened strikes, 63 lockouts, and 17 walkouts. Of these it has succeeded in adjusting 1,223, not including 219 referred to the National War Labor Board. In only 111 instances have the commissioners failed to make settlements."

Bureau of Immigration.

Alien arrivals in the United States for the year numbered 245,647. Of this number 8,626 were excluded, making the number of aliens admitted into the country 237,021. Only 141,132 of these were immigrants, however, an increase of about 30,000 over last year's figures.

"There were shown to inspection officers by immigrant aliens admitted sums of money aggregating $15,831,247, or an average of $112 per person. About 42 per cent of those able to prove possession of money had less that $50 each, 79,646 claimed to have paid their own passage, 49,773 admitted that their passage had been paid by relatives, and 11,713 that it had been paid by persons other than relatives.

"During the fiscal year 810,097 seamen were examined, 261,551 identification cards were issued, and 4,053 seamen were certified for loathsome or dangerous contagious diseases and removed to hospitals for treatment.

(Continued on page 11.)

REPORT OF SECRETARY OF LABOR

(Continued from page 10.)

"There have been expelled from the country under departmental process during the past year 3,068 aliens, compared with 1,569 in 1918. Adding together the 8,626 aliens excluded at the ports and returned to countries of origin, the 3,068 arrested and expelled from the country, and the 34 Chinese aliens whose deportation was ordered by courts or commissioners under the exclusion laws, it is shown that the total number of aliens deported during the year was 11,728, compared with 8,916 in 1918.

"During the past century 33,200,103 aliens are recorded as having entered the country, of whom 8,206,675 or 24.7 per cent of the whole, came from the United Kingdom. Germany followed with 5,494,539, or 16.6 per cent. Then comes Italy with 4,100,740, or 12.4 per cent; Russia, 3,311,400, or 10 per cent; and the Scandinavian countries, 2,134,414, or 6.4 per cent, leaving a balance of 5,884,887, or 17.7 per cent, who came from other countries. During the century 89 per cent of our immigrants came from Europe 2.4 per cent from Asia, and less than 9 per cent from other countries, chiefly Canada and Mexico.

"Official records of the outward movement of aliens date only from 1908, and in the seven fairly normal years up to the outbreak of the war a total of 2,217,000 emigrant and non-emigrant aliens departed for Europe, compared with 6,200,000 immigrants and non-immigrant aliens admitted from that source. In other words, 36 aliens left the country for every 100 admitted.

Departmental Recommendations.

"In the performance of all its duties the department has always been mindful of the fact that the self-respect and prosperity of a nation are but the aggregate of the self-respect and prosperity of its citizens. And as the great mass of the population of the United States is engaged in wage-earning employment, any advancement in the condition of the workers must necessarily contribute in equal proportion toward the welfare of the country as a whole. In order to fulfill the obligations laid upon the department by its organic act it must devote its utmost efforts toward improving the conditions surrounding the worker in industry. By that act the function of the department 'shall be to foster, promote, and develop the welfare of the wage earners of the United States, to improve their working conditions, and to advance their opportunities for profitable employment.'

"During the war the department was authorized to set up machinery for investigating working conditions, and where advisable to recommend standards for their improvement. It is sufficient to say that, although this organization was primarily created for the purpose of stimulating war production the results of its activities have been such as to assure the value of its services in times of peace. It is, therefore, strongly urged that early legislation be enacted with a view to reviving and continuing the activities of the Working Conditions Service.

"The duty of encouraging the wage-worker to prepare himself for more profitable employment is clearly within the scope of this department. It has been proved, not only in this country but in others as well, that the most effective method of increasing and improving the workers' capacity for production is through training opportunities within the industries themselves. It is believed that increased skill on the part of the workers, and its consequent stimulus toward greater production, is even more important in peace than in war. And it is felt that the work formerly conducted by the United States Tarining Service is so urgently needed by industry throughout the country as to warrant continuation of its activities. I recommend, therefore, the enactment of legislation to accomplish that end."

LAND OFFICE REPORT.

Clay Tallman, commissioner of the general land office, states that there were 104,721 acres of public land sold at auction during the last fiscal year, in his annual report.

The total area of public and Indian lands originally entered and allowed during the year is 11,871,181 acres, not including 137,403 acres embraced in finals not heretofore counted as original dispositions of land. This area is an increase of 1,896,849 acres as compared with the area originally entered and allowed during the fiscal year 1918. The increase is attributed to the stock-raising homestead act of December 29, 1916.

The area patented during the fiscal year is 10,777,001 acres, an increase of 1,224,519 acres, as compared with 1918. Of this area 8,312,318 acres was patented under the homestead laws, an increase of 1,819,521 acres, not including as homesteads 13,334 acres patented as soldiers' additional entries.

Total cash receipts from the sales of public lands, including fees and commissions, sales of reclamation townsites and sales of land in the Oregon and California railroad grant, were $2,817,063. Total receipts from the sales of Indian land were $1,387,781. Other receipts aggregated $98,829. The total receipts of the bureau during the fiscal year were $4,303,674. Aggregate expenditures and estimated liabilities of the public land services, including expenses of district land offices and surveys made from the appropriations for surveying the public lands outside of railroad grant limits, were $3,026,554, leaving a net surplus of $1,277,119 of receipts over expenditures.

As a result of investigations by the field employes 164,363 acres have been restored to the public domain during the year. Of this amount 79,040 acres represent fraudulent entries. The area added to national forests during the year from the public domain is 39,234 acres, exclusive of revested railroad lands. There are now 151 national forests, embracing 174,261,393 acres, of which a little more than 88 per cent is public land.

FUEL OIL'S ADVANTAGES.

Fuel oil, which has been steadily growing in popularity, jumped into prominence when the coal strike assumed alarming proportions. The United States Shipping Board has long been advocating its use on shipboard and is trying to establish a chain of oil stations around the globe. The board's summary of the advantages of oil for ships follows:

The space usually given to coal can be occupied by freight-paying cargo.

Bunkering can be effected with greater dispatch, and is not interfered with by darkness or the state of the weather.

Uniform steam pressure easily maintained, thus insuring a steady rate of speed and reducing the deterioration of furnaces and boilers resulting from uneven temperatures.

Oil fuel eliminates stoking, thus reducing the size of the crew and labor costs.

It possesses greater thermal efficiency than coal and reduces fuel costs.

It is not attended with the dirt and other discomforts incident to coal bunkering.

Labor and machinery are not required for handling ashes.

It can be carried between double bottoms and in other places where neither coal nor cargo can be stored.

Oil requires less bunker space than coal for a given steaming radius.

CIVIL SERVICE JOBS OPEN.

The United States Civil Service Commission reports approaching examinations for jobs throughout the country. The places to be filled call for a dietitian, office of the Surgeon General, Washington, at $1,800 a year; tester of tractors, at large, Aberdeen Proving Grounds, Maryland, at $3,000 a year; fire prevention engineer, duties throughout the United States, at $2,500 to $4,000 a year.

A draftsman is needed for lighthouse service at Key West, Fla., at $1,560 a year; an associate physicist, qualified in aeronautics, is wanted at Langley Field, Va., at $3,000 per year.

The Interstate Commerce Commission is seeking a statistical clerk at $1,500 per year. There is a salary of $180 a month for the person who qualifies as bacteriologist for duty with the public health service. The cotton technologist, who fills the vacancy in the Bureau of Markets of the Department of Agriculture, Washington, will receive $4,000 a year.

Railway mail clerks are wanted to start at $1,300 a year and a physician is needed for Panama Canal service at entrance salary of $150 a month. A vacancy in the mechanical engineering force at Annapolis, Md., is to be filled at a salary of $7.28 per day.

NITRO CITY SOLD.

The War Department has announced the sale of the explosives plant at Nitro, W. Va., to the Charleston Industrial Corporation for $8,551,000. The plant and town surrounding it cost the Government in the neighborhood of $75,000,000.

Governor Harding's Report on Operation of Panama Canal

The Panama Canal represents a national expenditure of $459,443,105 with something to show for it. It represents the concrete—reinforced—realization of a century old dream. It links the Atlantic and Pacific coasts of the United States by a short cut, the value of which an American fleet is now demonstrating.

The annual report of Col. Chester Harding, Governor of the Panama Canal, defines the work accomplished during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1919. It reads, in part:

Dirt Dug Out.

"The dredging division continued to maintain the canal prism and in addition performed work requested by the Navy in conection with the submarine base at Coco Solo. The dredging plant excavated a total of 4,460,665 cubic yards of material at an average unit cost of 0.4733 cent per yard. Of this quantity, 2,473,200 cubic yards, of which 1,616,300 were earth and 856,900 were rock, were removed from the canal prism; the yardage removed from Gaillard Cut was 753,800, of which 157,400 were earth and 596,400 rock; and the yardage removed in the maintenance of the prism in the Culebra slide region was 448,600, as compared with 1,316,315 cubic yards during the preceding year.

"On June 30, 1919, the amount remaining to be removed from the canal prism was 3,454,800 cubic yards, of which 173,200 are chargeable to construction and 3,281,600 chargeable to maintenance. The amount chargeable to construction represents the remaining material to be removed in order to complete the original excavation for the full width of the canal prism throughout its length. The yardage removed from the canal prism during the year was 2,473,200, of which 280,000 were original excavation chargeable to construction and 2,193,200 were maintenance work. During the year a total of 264,500 cubic yards of material was removed in the project for widening the channel at the Paraiso point of intersection, leaving 18,100 cubic yards of earth and 56,300 cubic yards of rock to be removed to complete the project. In the widening of the canal prism along the west bank of the canal immediately south of Miraflores locks, 354,200 cubic yards of earth and rock were removed, leaving a total of 51,700 cubic yards of earth and 142,900 cubic yards of rock to be removed to complete the project.

"At no time during the year was there difficulty in maintaining full width and depth of the channel in the Culebra slide region, and the diminished amount of excavation required to maintain the channel is an indication of gradually improving conditions. Observations periodically made of the fixed points established in 1916 on Gold, Zion, Contractors and Purple hills indicated no movement of the banks in their vicinity.

"In the sand and gravel production 6,755 cubic yards were excavated from the Chagres River beds and 5,310 cubic yards for special purposes from Point Chame. With these exceptions, all sand and gravel necessary for constructional purposes was taken from the stock piles heretofore deposited at the Gamboa gravel plant.

"The dikes and groins along the beach at the south of Limon Bay and west of the canal were maintained. No new dikes or groins were constructed or required. The usual work of extermination of the water hyacinth was conducted. Nine thousand four hundred and sixty-seven old plants and 922,510 young plants were pulled and deposited on shore, and 22,192 square yards of hyacinths were destroyed by spraying with arsenic solution. Necessary progress surveys were made of the dredged areas in the canal prism and in the various auxiliary dredging works.

Materials and Supplies.

"The total value of material received during the fiscal year was $7,832,845.61, as compared with $8,700,356.62 for the preceding year. Local purchases amounted to $1,452,153.35, as compared with $1,349,783.84 last year. Exclusive of obsolete material and scrap, the value of material in stock in the department storehouess was $6,001,451.24 on June 30, 1919, as against $6,511,392.86 on June 30, 1918. There were issued from the storehouses materials of all classes aggregating in value $12,157,090.24.

"Sales were made to 2,156 steamships, at a total price of $1,777,516.33, showing an increase of $248,413.91, as compared with the previous year. Sales to the United States Army totaled $287,256.82, and to the United States Navy $141,329.68. The principal items included in these sales were lumber, building material, general hardware, rope, cable, gasoline, kerosene and lubricating oils.

"A total of 223,027 requisitions and foremen's orders were handled, of which 150,802 were from the general storehouses at Balboa, 59,184 from the Cristobal storehouse, and 13,041 from the Paraiso storehouse. The consumption of cement for the year was 170,466 barrels.

War Department Material Used if Possible.

"Since the signing of the armistice on November 11, 1918, considerable quantities of material hitherto required in connection with the prosecution of the war have been released by the War Department and other departments as surplus material, and have been offered for disposal to the other departments of the Government. The purchasing department has endeavored to co-operate as far as possible with the War Department and other departments having surplus material on hand, owing to the cessation of war activities, with a view to taking off their hands such material as the Panama Canal is in the market for at the time. A plan has been arrived at by mutual agreement whereby the War Department receives our circulars and inquiries inviting bids for supplies, with the understanding that the same are to be immediately examined and this office advised as to whether surplus material of the kind required is on hand for disposal. If so, arrangement has been made whereby the department is to advise the Panama Canal as to whether the material offered complies substantially with our specifications, the price paid for same, the price at which offered, and the place of delivery. Similar arrangements have been made with the Navy Department and other departments having surplus material available.

"It is also the practice of the purchasing department, when requisitions are received from the Isthmus for material which there is reason to believe is available as surplus stock in the hands of any department, to take up by special communication the procurement of such material from that department before inviting bids for the material in our circulars. The lists of surplus material which the War Department issues from time to time also are examined and, if the Panama Canal is in the market for any of the material listed, a special letter is written making inquiries as to whether such material complies with our specifications, and as to price, place of delivery, etc. It has been the policy to pursue the above mentioned methods in order to extend the fullest co-operation possible by the Panama Canal toward the disposal of the surplus war material possessed by any department, purchases of such material being made whenever practicable.

"While considerable surplus material has been procured from other departments, it is still necessary to secure the bulk of canal supplies by purchase by the usual methods. This is due to the fact that frequently the surplus material available does not even approximately meet the Panama Canal specifications, and is therefore not suitable for the purpose intended. Furthermore, there are no surplus stocks of a great many articles and raw materials which it is necessary for the Panama Canal to buy.

"In connection with the general purchase of supplies, it has been noted during the last few months that the business interests of the country seem to be getting into a more stable condition, and that prices have a tendency to fall, except in a few instances where prices have increased even since the armistice, due probably to the greater commercial demand and the abolishment of the system of regulating prices by the Government. It is also noted that competition is getting keener and that more bids are being received under our circular invitations for furnishing supplies, and that better deliveries are being offered.

"The total value of orders placed by the Washington office during the fiscal year was $6,764,278.62, as compared with $8,019,608.90 in the fiscal year 1918, making the grand total of purchases since the year 1904 of $143,347,119.05.

Governor Harding's Report on Operation of Panama Canal

Little Labor Trouble.

"The general conditions of labor unrest that have developed in many countries since the suspension of hostilities have not thus far assumed a serious phase in the Canal Zone. The canal administration has not denied the privilege of collective bargaining to its employees, and has received committees appointed by labor organizations as representatives of the crafts by which they were delegated. Complaints and requests of individuals have been given the same consideration as that accorded to those emanating from the organizations, whether or not the individuals concerned were members of labor organizations. An effort has been consistently made to impress upon all concerned the facts that the interests of the canal and its employees are common, and not opposed, and that moderation, sound reason, and common sense should guide the action of employer and employed in all matters of apparent conflict.

"One of the constantly recurring questions is, naturally, the rate of compensation. It has been argued that the salaries and wages maintained during the construction work, originally established to afford necessary inducement to men to seek employment in an unhealthful tropical country under conditions of recognized hardship, are unnecessarily high for the work of operation and maintenance, after the work of sanitation has converted the Isthmus into a health resort, and after many other improvements have increased the attractiveness of the Canal Zone as a place of residence. It is true that many causes of unhealthfulness have been removed; that yellow fever has been entirely eliminated as a menace to the Canal Zone population; that the malarial rate has been kept down to a remarkably low figure, and that the residents of the Canal Zone may be as free from anxiety about their health as they would be in many parts of the continental United States. This was indeed the fact for a considerable part of the construction period.

Two Months' Vacation for Employees.

"But from personal experience and observation during ten years' residence here, am convinced that, in general, the employees from the United States and their families cannot live in the tropics continuously without impairment of health and lowering of physical tone unless the monotony of uniform high atmospheric temperature is relieved by a change of climate for two months or so every year. This change involves extra expense, in most cases absorbing the greater part of an employee's savings from his income for the year. While it is also true that the comforts of life in the Canal Zone are greatly increased over those of a construction camp, and there are, indeed, some advantages as compared with conditions in many localities in the United States, the fact remains nevertheless that our American employees would not leave their homes and their normal modes of life in the United States to enter the canal service, or to remain in it, without an inducement in the way of additional compensation. It is apparent that constant changes in the force would reduce the efficiency of the canal organization. Congress has recognized these facts, and in the Panama Canal act of August 24, 1912, has placed the compensation within the discretion of the President, except that a maximum of 25 per cent above rates paid by the United States Goverment in continental United States for similar employment is prescribed. Under the authority of this law the canal administration, with the approval of the Secretary of War, has, since July 1, 1916, established the wage scale of the canal to all employees drawn from the United States upon Government rates for similar employment in continental United States, and has applied the full allowance of 25 per cent increase above those rates. In cases where no similar employment by the Government existed, average commercial rates in continental United States have been used as a basis where applicable; and in the relatively few remaining cases, where no similar employments, Government or commercial, were found, the canal rates have been established by co-ordination with other canal rates regularly determined for positions of like responsibility.

"The adoption of the general policy above outlined has greatly simplified the problem of wage adjustment on the canal. The men understand the limits fixed by law, and while they insist upon the full allowance under the law they do not attempt to go beyond it. Issues between employer and labor on the wage question are made and settled in the United States, and when settled there the results are reflected here. Local issues are thus avoided, and the adoption of a fixed policy with an act of Congress as its basis have been responsible for the comparative freedom from labor troubles on the canal.

Changes in Personnel.

"There were a few changes in personnel in the principal administrative positions by the organization. Mr. Walter J. Douglas, who assumed the duties of engineer of maintenance for the period of the war emergency and whose services were of much value to the canal, both as engineer of maintenance and as acting Governor during the absence of the Governor in the United States in December and January, resigned his position on April 30, 1919, to resume his private practice in New York City.

"On May 31, 1919, Lieut. Col. Jay J. Morrow, Corps of Engineers, United States Army, who was called from the canal for service at the front during the war, was reappointed engineer of maintenance.

"Lieut. Col. A. T. McCormack, Medical Reserve Corps, United States Army, was relieved from duty with the canal on January 23, 1919, and his position as chief health officer was filled by the appointment on March 31, 1919, of Col. H. C. Fisher, Medical Corps, United States Army. Between the date of Col. McCormack's relief and the assignment of Col. Fisher, Maj. Robert L. Loughran, Medical Reserve Corps, United States Army, was acting chief health officer.

"Mr. Hartley Rowe resigned his position as resident engineer in charge of the building division on August 14, 1919, after almost 15 years' continuous service with the canal. His vacancy was filled by the promotion of Mr. T. C. Morris, assistant engineer.

"Commander R. D. Gatewood, Construction Corps, United States Navy, superintendent of the mechanical division, was relieved from duty with the canal by orders form the Navy Department on February 21, 1919, and Commander E. G. Kintner, Construction Corps, United States Navy, was appointed to the vacancy.

"On September 20, 1918, Mr. T. L. Clear, collector, resigned his position with the canal to accept a commission in the Inspector General's Department, United States Army. His vacancy was filled by the appointment of Mr. E. P. Sine.

More Revenue From Tolls Possible.

"The board of admeasurement, of which the marine superintendent is chairman, made the necessary measurements and furnished the necessary data for fixing the tolls of ships that transited the canal. The necessary remedial legislation fixing the canal system of measurement as the basis for tolls was again brought to the attention of the Secretary of War, and by him presented to proper committees of Congress, with the urgent request for appropriate action by Congress. The tolls collected during the year amounted to $6,149,598.54. On the basis of the Panama Canal rules, tolls would have been $7,017,125.02, an increase to the revenues of the canal of $867,526.48.

Eastbound Traffic Greater Than Westbound.

"The total number of ships making the transit of the canal was 2,025, of which 860 passed from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and 1,165 in the contrary direction. Their aggregate net tonnage, according to Panama Canal rules of measurement, was 6,131,575 tons. Cargo carried through the canal was 6,877,649 long tons. Of this total 2,705,091 tons passed from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and 4,172,558 tons in the contrary direction. A total of 249 ships passed through the canal in ballast, 138 from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and 111 from the Pacific to the Atlantic. A total of 186 United States Navy vessels passed through the canal, 102 southbound and 84 northbound. The average net tonnage of commercial ships transiting the canal was 3,337 tons. The average net tonnage of ships carrying cargo was 3,404.

"The traffic for the fiscal year showed a decrease in the number of ships and in the tonnage and cargo amounting, respectively, to 4.93 per cent, 7.92 per cent and 9.05 per cent, as compared with the preceding year.

(Continued on page 19.)

ALASKA---VOX CLAMANTIS IN DESERTO

The annual report of Thomas Riggs, jr., governor of Alaska, reads like the voice of one crying in the wilderness, with its narrative of Alaskan contrasts. With one of the richest countries in the world awaiting development thousands died in an influenza epidemic through want of care; with farmers whose production is handicapped only by lack of markets, wolf packs numbering more than 100 each are roaming the country for the first time in 20 years.

The report reads in part:

"It is not generally recognized that, in proportion to population, Alaska furnishes more trade to the United States than any other part of the Nation and equals the total trade of any of the other Territories, even with their great population and vast development.

"I have endeavored to obtain figures regarding Federal taxation with only partial success, but from what data I have been able to procure, it would seem that, had the Nation paid taxes last year in proportion to Alaska, the Federal Treasury would have been enriched by between five and six billions of dollars. It is well understood by those departments governing the Territory that Alaska is one of the greatest assets of the United States and that the original investment of $7,200,000 has been repaid many times over; but, as with every other investment, we can not allow our property to be neglected, but must encourage and develop along sound, commercial lines. To use a mining term, Alaska is simply being 'high-graded,' to the detriment of the whole country. With the exception of one or two great low-grade mines, only the rich mineral deposits are being worked; only the greatest salmon and halibut fisheries exploited, while, for lack of intelligent governmental assistance, the truly big resources of the country must, perforce, lie in idleness.

"I think I am safe in stating that every Government official or Member of Congress who has ever visited Alaska has recognized its potential greatness, but to those to whom has not been given the opportunity of seeing the Territory and noting conditions, it is still viewed as the distant and desolate land at one time known as 'Seward's folly.' As a consequence, appropriations are placed at such low figures as to preclude any effectiveness; the rich mining regions are made unavailable for lack of transportation; the fisheries are threatened with exhaustion for lack of protection; lawlessness, particularly that fomented by pro-German, I. W. W., and Bolshevik elements, is becoming a menace; as happens nowhere else in the United States, the natives in time of epidemics are allowed to die either of disease or starvation; roads and railroad building must stop for a lack of funds; unwarranted reserves and withdrawals of lands frighten away prospective investors and settlers; oil lands can not be entered upon and explored, and, as a result of laws and regulations, at every turn appears the huge Teutonic sign 'verboten.'

"And yet, notwithstanding all governmental neglect and repression, the people of Alaska, during the World War, responded more nobly to the call of duty than did the people of any other State or Territory. In three loan drives Alaska headed the Nation quotas; and, in its support of the American Red Cross, Alaska, in proportion, completely eclipsed all competitors. To furnish soldiers and sailors, Alaska was practically depopulated of young men, over 12 per cent of the entire number of white inhabitants—men, women, and children—answering the call to arms.

"While much of the report may seem critical, it must not be thought that the people of Alaska are not keenly alive to, and appreciative of, the few constructive measures which have been inaugurated by the Federal Government. The governmentally constructed and operated railroad between Seward and Fairbanks will open up a vast territory to exploitation and settlement; slowly, very slowly, aids to navigation and coast surveys are lessening marine perils; the scientific bureaus of the executive departments are rendering undoubted help to the prospector, the miner, and to the farmer; patrols of small naval craft have cooperated with other authority in the suppression of lawlessness and the several fatal epidemics of influenza; the military cable and telegraph lines are invaluable. But I sincerely believe that, unless the Government pursues a most liberal policy in connection with the development of Alaska, the Territory can never reach that stage of productiveness for which there is every possibility, and so become one of the greatest sources of revenue now so greatly needed in this period of national readjustment.

"We hold out our hands to Washington, not as supplicants for bounty, but in petition for permission to be allowed to develop as were the greatest western Territories, now the great western States.

Disaster During the Year.

"In addition to the trials of war visited upon Alaska, in common with the whole Nation, the Territory has been the victim of a number of disasters. We have suffered from flood, fire, famine, sickness, and sudden death. Floods have caused great destruction in several of our towns, notably Seward, Juneau, and Nenana; fire has wiped out a large part of the business section of Fairbanks; and even now a large proportion of our native population on the Seward Peninsula is receiving relief from starvation through agencies authorized and empowered by me. Influenza has swept through our coastal regions like flames through a forest, and in the wreck of the steamer Princess Sophia, on an unlighted reef, the lives of 350 persons, many of whom were Alaskans, were suddenly blotted out, there being no survivor to tell of the last agony. In the list of those lost is found the name of an able and energetic official, Mr. Jorn F. Pugh, collector of customs for Alaska.

"From a Territorial standpoint, the most serious of these disasters has been the scourge of influenza. Following the lines of steamer travel, early in October, influenza broke out in practically all the coastal towns. Cordova, under strict quarantine, escaped until a premature lifting of the health regulations allowed the disease to become established. Travel to the interior was stopped and so escaped an outbreak. Had the epidemic reached the native and white settlements of the Yukon the mortality would have undoubtedly been high, as pneumonia is very fatal in the intense cold.

"It is estimated by the acting assistant commissioner of health for the second division and the officials of the Bureau of Education that there have been 1,500 deaths, chiefly among the natives, on the Seward Peninsula and vicinity. I have been told that there were over 30 deaths among the passengers on the last trip of the steamer Victoria. At Kodiak and on Cook Inlet the mortality was extremely high. Nearly 500 native children who would otherwise have starved, were cared for under my authorization.

"Shortly after the outbreak of influenza, calls for relief commenced to arrive from all parts of Alaska. The Territorial appropriations providing for the enforcement of the health and sanitation act and for the relief of destitution fell far short of being sufficient for the needs. I was faced by the alternatives of allowing the disease to run rampant throughout the Territory or of assuming authority to give relief and establish quarantine measures.

"Particularly in Nome and on the Seward Peninsula was the epidemic most severe. Whole villages of Eskimos lost their entire adult population. Many infants were frozen in their dead mothers' arms. To make matters more gruesome, the half-starved dogs mangled and mutilated the dead and dying. The Bureau of Education, in charge of the natives of Alaska, was powerless to render much assistance on account of lack of funds. I was asked to take charge of the situation. Bearing in mind that law which reads—

" 'Nor shall any department of any officer of the Government * * * employ personal service in excess of that authorized by law, except in cases of sudden emergency involving the loss of human life or the destruction of property,'

and the many deficiency appropriations made by Congress in the past for the relief of other wards of the Government, particularly in the States, I assumed all authority and instituted such measures as seemed best. Medical relief was given where possible, destitution was relieved, and the orphan children gathered up and placed in institutions until appropriations should become available for their permanent care. The Public Health Service rendered aid to a limited extent in the matter of employing physicians and nurses. After the worst of the epidemic was over the American Red Cross lent some financial assistance

ALASKA---VOX CLAMANTIS IN DESERTO

and sent nurses and physicians north on the naval collier Brutus. The bulk of the authorizations, however, were unprovided for. The burial of dead natives alone cost approximately $20,000.

"A bill was introduced in the Senate appropriating $100,000 for Alaskan relief, and passed that body, but failed in the House. Items attached to the sundry civil and deficiency bills also failed of passage in the House. As a last resort, I appealed to the legislature and received an appropriation from our scanty treasury of $70,000 for the relief of the native wards of the Federal Government and $23,000 for whites—this in addition to some $18,000 or $20,000 already expended from various other Territorial funds. Approximately the same time Congress considered appropriations of $100,000,000 for the relief of the destitute of Europe and $1,000,000 for fighting influenza in the States.

"It will be impossible to ever receive a full account of all the distress caused by the epidemic of October, November, and December. Even yet reports are arriving of several villages having been entirely wiped out and the bodies eaten by dogs. One little half-breed girl, picked up in an igloo and hurried to the hospital, suffered amputation of both legs. The superintendent of education, Mr. Walter Shields, was one of the first to die. Nome's only physician, Dr. Neuman, was himself early smitten with pneumonia and had two relapses, leaving the post surgeon, Dr. Burson, the only medical officer in the vicinity. The acting superintendent of education, Mr. Evans, worked long and unceasingly, rendering relief and authorizing care for the many orphans.

"I doubt if similar conditions existed anywhere in the world—the intense cold of the arctic days, the long distances to be traveled by dog team, the living children huddled against their dead parents already being gnawed by the wolfish dogs. Dr. Lamb, of Marshall, at my request, hurried to Old Hamilton, where all the natives were dying, but he, himself, caught the disease and died. And no assistance at that time could be procured from any helpful agency. They were all too much engrossed with the woes of Europe to be able to note our own wards, seemingly protected by solemn treaty with Russia, dying by swarms in the dark of the northern nights.

"At Kodiak the last steamer for the early winter planted influenza among the natives and half-breeds. There is no doctor at Kodiak, and storms prevented the attempted sending of relief until the naval collier Brutus arrived after the epidemic had subsided. Had it not been for the splendid efforts of the deputy United States marshal at Kodiak, Mr. Karl Armstrong, the mortality would have been far-reaching and very fatal. He early stopped travel among the Aleuts and personally cared for the sufferers.

"And so the winter epidemic finally wore itself out, but with the opening of the fishing season the first steamers to Unalaska and Bristol Bay brought the deadly germ. For these places the Indian question is solved. Two hundred and thirty-eight orphans, so far reported, are practically all that are left of an Aleut and half-breed population of between 800 and 1,000. In this epidemic the Territory was not placed to as great an expense as in the former one. The Navy Department responded nobly to my cry for help. Capt. Dodge, with the coast guard cutter Unalga, was early on the scene in Unalaska. Officers and crew threw themselves into the work of relief with vim and enthusiasm. Practically the entire population was down. The men of the Unalga nursed the sufferers and cooked for practically the entire village. Lieut. Commander Reardon, on the Vicksburg, left Juneau without delay and co-operated willingly and efficiently with Capt. Dodge. Later still, Capt. Tarrant, on the Marblehead, toward the end of the epidemic, arrived with Red Cross nurses. The jackies, with Navy spirit, cooked, nursed, laundered, and sewed garments for the sick. The work of the Navy was splendid. Nor must I fail to express my appreciation to the many unpaid workers for Territorial welfare; there were many who neither asked nor received pay or recognition for services freely and willingly given.

"If there should be another epidemic this year I do not know what I can do. The Territory can not afford to go to such an expense again, nor is it right that it should be required to do so.

Consolidation of Government Authority.

"As time goes on and new legislation becomes effective the confusion existing as a result of conflicting departmental authority in Alaska becomes more and more evident. Those interested in Alaskan conditions can do no better than to read the bulletin written by Secretary Lane, entitled "Red Tape in Alaska." More than anything else that has been written this shows the absolute necessity for a consolidation of authority. In forest reserves the Department of Agriculture has full charge until a settler appears, when, after satisfying the officials of the Forest Service, he must comply with the land laws executed by the Department of the Interior. This causes unavoidable delay. The fisheries are under the Department of Commerce, but cannery sites, if in forest reserves, must be procured from the Department of Agriculture, while fish-trap sites are procured from the War Department. Of the wild animals, those noted as game animals are under the Department of Agriculture, while the fur-bearing animals are under the Department of Commerce. Separate wardens are appointed for each service.

"Road building is so mixed up it is almost impossible to make a start in the telling. The War Department builds and maintains roads under direct appropriation by Congress and with money derived from the Alaska fund. Some roads within forest reserves are constructed entirely by the Department of Agriculture, while others are constructed by the Alaska Road Commission of the War Department with funds furnished by the Department of Agriculture. Other roads within forests are constructed by the Department of Agriculture under cooperative agreement with the War Department and the Territory. Still other roads are built by the Territory from funds derived from the forests, and still more roads are built by the Territory from its own resources. The various operations are comparatively small; yet each organization must have its own distinct overhead.

"With the permission of the Department of Agriculture, birch wood, so much needed in the manufacture of furniture, can be exported from the forest reserves, but the best stands of birch lie within the public lands and are prohibited from export by law. As there is no local use for birch, except as firewood, much valuable timber is destroyed and good revenue lost. This should undoubtedly be rectified.

"There are bird and mammal reserves and islands for lease to fox farmers administered by the Department of Agriculture. There are other islands leased for fox farming by the Department of Commerce. National park and national monument reservations are under the Department of the Interior. There are other reserves under the jurisdiction of the War Department, the Interior Department, the Navy Department, the Department of Agriculture, the Department of Commerce, the Department of Justice, and the Treasury Department. Many of the reservations are ill advised and should and would be eliminated if there could be one central authority to take any interest in the matter. Many of the reserves have been forgotten even by the department making them.

"That all this interlocking authority, of which the above is only an incomplete statement, leads to inefficiency, delay, and extravagance is acknowledged by all; yet it seems impossible to overcome the state of existing inertia.

"I advocate the centralization of all possible authority in Alaska in the Department of the Interior, which is the logical department to handle Territorial affairs. The department should then centralize all bureau administration in Alaska itself. This would make an effective government responsible to but one chief. There could be one Territorial budget and one overhead administrative organization. Action at all times could be prompt, and there would not exist the need of corresponding at all times with as many as three different departments before desired action can be taken.

Police Protection.

"If I were asked, What is the crying need of Alaska? I should unhesitatingly answer, Police protection. There are four United States marshals, one for each of the four judicial divisions into which the Territory is divided. There are 55 deputy marshals, including the chief deputies, clerks,

ALASKA---VOX CLAMANTIS IN DESERTO

stenographers of the various marshals' offices, leaving approximately 40 deputies available for the enforcement of law over 590,000 square miles of territory. These marsals are so hemmed in with departmental restrictions that they can not be considered a police force in any sense of the word. They are technically process servers solely, except when they exceed authority in the interest of law and order. It is really remarkable that with such restricted authority the marshals have been able to accomplish what they have, but the fact remains that as a force for the prevention and detection of crime they are not of the highest value.

"In addition to the marshals there are some 30 or 35 wardens of various sorts—fish wardens, fur wardens, forest rangers, game wardens, and special agents for the suppression of the liquor traffic among the natives. I have endeavored to have reciprocal duties placed on all these wardens, and while this has nominally been done by the greater number of the bureaus, still there has been little interest evoked among the individual employees, except among those directly responsible to the governor's office. Our wardens have rendered undoubted service to the Bureau of Fisheries in the matter of directing and seizing illegally taken furs and in the enforcement of fish regulations. Some employees of other bureaus have refused to co-operate at all.

"In my report for 1918 I advocated the establishment of a uniformed constabulary. I again earnestly make this recommendation. A force so established could exercise the entire police power of the Territory, including that of the various bureaus with the exception of the necessary technical employees. The force could be patterned after the State constabulary of Pennsylvania or the royal northwest mounted police of Canada, and should be absolutely divorced from politics. The officers and men should be carefully picked and trained. The officers should be given the powers of justices of the peace when far removed from offices of United States commissioners.

"Now is the time of all others, while the Army is being demobilized, when it would be possible to pick up a splendid body of men, trained as soldiers and accustomed to hardship. We need a constabulary not only for police duty but we need it for all manner of relief work, rescue of lost persons, enforcement of quarantine and sanitary measures, and for special duty of every kind. Two hundred men of a constabulary scattered throughout the Territory, with travel equipment suited to their particular locality, would have a wonderful effect upon Territorial development and could perform all the work now done by the wardens of the various bureaus. A battalion of troops divided among several Alaskan Army posts could be withdrawn and the posts turned over to the constabulary. Troops are absolutely lost in Alaska; they have no duties outside of barracks routine. In winter there is little opportunity for outdoor life; in consequence the men are discontented and unhappy. Aside from a moral influence and from the benefit derived from money spent in the towns near by, they are of little use to the Territory except in marked emergencies. Let a constabulary be substituted for the soldiery. The cost to the Government will be little more and a constructive service will be established.

Naval Patrol.

"During 1918 a naval patrol, consisting of two submarine chasers, the 309 and 310 and the converted Coast and Geodetic Survey ships Explorer and Patterson, were established in Alaskan waters. The two sub chasers were stationed in southeastern Alaska, while the two larger ships were sent to Prince William Sound and Bristol Bay. Their presence had an undoubted effect on the seditious element within the Territory, which showed evidence several times of causing serious disturbances. The principal duty of the patrol lay in the protection of the fishing and canning industries, which at that time were furnishing greatly needed supplies of sea-food products. On account of the beneficial results of the former patrol, I requested that it be continued throughout the year 1919. The gunboat Vicksburg and the submarine chasers were returned to Alaskan waters in May and have been most energetic in their activities. The Vicksburg rendered splendid service in the Aleutian Islands and in the vicinity of Bristol Bay during the outbreak of influenza in May and June of this year. The 310, stationed in Prince William Sound, quieted what bid fair to be a serious disturbance between the white and native fishermen at Yakutat, and the 309 has rendered similar service at Klawock. At present the patrol is taking active steps to suppress fish piracy, which has been engaged in more than ever before.

"There should be constantly stationed at Juneau a naval or Coast Guard vessel, available for rescue work in case of shipwreck and for co-operation at all times with the Federal and Territorial authorities. During the summer season there should be at least four of the smaller craft on constant duty. So far the results have been invaluable, particularly in the absence of other police power.

"The patrol is ordered to Alaska 'until the close of navigation,' but as there is no close of navigation in southern and southeastern waters, I take this to mean until the close of the fishing season.

"Besides the naval patrol during the summer months, the Coast Guard cutters Bear and Unalga, although under temporary naval control, have been at their usual summer stations, the Unalga having rendered distinguished service in the Aleutian Islands and Bristol Bay during the epidemic of influenza among the natives.

Population.

"During 1918 the population of Alaska reached its lowest ebb. Vessels reporting to the customs showed an excess of departures over arrivals of 9,909 persons. Small vessels carried a great number to the States and British Columbia of whom there is no account. After the signing of the armistice immigration became noticeable. In the spring of this year all vessels coming to Alaska were crowded to capacity and at the time of this writing passage must be engaged weeks in advance. At the close of the calendar year 1918, taking the customhouse figures in consideration with the census of 1910 and the vital statistics available, the white population barely exceeded 30,000. I believe that during the years of exodus (1916-1918) fully 10,000 additional people left on small craft, Government ships, transports, and other unreported boats, so that the actual population probably did not exceed 20,000. The number of persons voting at the election of 1918 seems to bear out this hypothesis. For the first six months of 1919 the excess of arrivals over departures, as reported to the customs, was 11,588, but this figure includes a great number of cannery employees, perhaps 5,000 or 6,000, who returned to the States at the close of the fishing season.

"I estimate the white population at the end of the fiscal year 1919 to be about 32,000.

"The census of 1910 enumerates 25,331 natives of pure and mixed blood. The Bureau of Education estimates that there had been little change in this number during the intervening years. During the past fiscal year there has probably been a loss of nearly 2,000 natives as a result of the epidemic of influenza. The normal death rate will undoubtedly increase, caused by tuberculosis, resultant of influenza. There are probably 23,000 natives now in Alaska. The total population, therefore, white and native, is about 55,000, or less than one person to every 10 square miles.

"Indications point to a continued immigration as a result of Army demobilization and the closing of wartime industries. Alaska is receiving the extremes in the social scale. On the one hand, the fine young men of the type which develop the great western States are becoming evident in every community, and, on the other hand, the I. W. W., alien enemy, and Bolshevik, knowing the unprotected condition of the Territory, are arriving in force and making their presence known. The great number of foreigners in Alaska who can scarcely speak the English language fall an easy victim to the insidious propaganda of the seditious agitator. It does not seem right that the decent, honest, law-abiding majority should not receive full protection at all times.

"Mining in Alaska has never before been conducted under such adverse

ALASKA---VOX CLAMANTIS IN DESERTO

conditions. The gold placers, heretofore the backbone of the industry, are the principal sufferers. Wages, costs of equipment and supplies, high rates of transportation, shortage of labor, together with the depletion of the known rich deposits, have all conspired to reduce not only the production of placer gold, but have also prevented contemplated development of the lower-grade deposits. For similar reasons the great low-grade lode mines of the Gastineau Channel have not been able to operate to any marked profit, although all modern devices for reducing costs are being employed. Gold mining in Alaska is no longer a business to attract heavy investment, unless the world standard is changed and gold is put on a commodity basis and receives the benefits of market demands. Gold mining should receive every possible help from the Government.

"A new gold and silver camp attracting attention is the Portland Canal district. The mineralized zone closely follows the international boundary, with, so far, the best showing in British Columbia, although excellent prospects are found on the Alaskan side. The mines and prospects of the Salmon River, both in Alaska and British Columbia, are all tributary to the Alaskan town of Hyder, while everything from the Bear River must pass through Stewart, British Columbia. One mine, the Premier, just across the boundary in British Columbia, has shipped several hundred tons of phenomenally rich gold and silver ore, and within a year should be a steady producer. At this mine no attempt is made to ship ore valued at less than $100 to the ton.

"It is interesting to note that Col. Alfred H. Brooks, of the United States Geological Survey, has long predicted the finding of mineral deposits lying along the formation and extending the full length of the coast of southeastern Alaska. I look for extensive future development not only on Portland Canal but also up the Unuk and Iskoot Rivers. Willow Creek, near the line of the Government railroad, is forging steadily to the fore, and persistent rumors of large refractory deposits in the vicinity of Broad Pass raise hopes for increased railroad tonnage. In Prince William Sound, Valdez is once more creating excitement in new lode discoveries and reported platinum finds.

Copper.

"Owing to the lack of transportation during 1918 and governmental demands during the war for the higher grade copper ores, practically none of the low-grade copper mines were enabled to continue normal shipments, to the great distress of the operators. During the first six months of 1919 the low price of copper was another deterrent feature. Complaints have been lodged with me by shippers of low-grade ores that the slag loss charge of 26 pounds per ton is not warranted, as such loss in reality is not more than 4 pounds or 6 pounds at the most. There are a great number of low-grade copper mines and prospects in Alaska, which would seem to offer an attractive field for investment by parties capable of bearing the cost of installation of concentration plants.

Chrome.

"Chrome ore of good quality was mined at Port Chatham and a considerable plant investment made, but the owners were unable to procure transportation when this metal was in demand, and in consequence suffered severe loss. I have made a careful investigation, and believe that operations were instituted in good faith, in the understanding that they would be protected by the Government. The chrome producers should be recompensed against loss.

Coal.

"From the present indications I am convinced that good coal in export quantity will be found in both the Matanuska and Bearing River fields. In the Matanuska field the Alaskan Engineering Commission has opened up the Eska Creek mine on a production basis. A wasing plant is badly needed, but the coals, with only a small amount of hand picking, give excellent satisfaction for all railroad requirements. The Chickaloon mine, of high-grade naval coal, is being developed, and it is hoped will shortly be also placed on a production basis.

"In the Bearing River field, as a result of development work on a lease in the western part of the field, several good veins of semi-bituminous coal have been cut, ranging from 30 inches to 15 feet. Here, too, the coal will probably have to be washed, although there are sections of one vein, having good walls, which appear to be very clean. The lessee is confident that further development work will prove the mine.

"In the matter of coal once more transportation becomes a prime factor. There must be an export outlet. It is probable that transpacific coal-burning ships will find it advantageous to establish a coal supply in the Aleutian Islands not far from the great circle sailing routes between Puget Sound ports and the Orient. A naval base in Alaska will demand coal in quantity, which can best be supplied from our coal fields. The opening up of the coal fields and their connection with rail and water transportation will eventually result in the building of a smelter on Prince William Sound, whereat all the ores of the district can be reduced. When this happens many of the lower-grade mines, not now workable to profit, will become active producers.

"The company operating a mine along the Government railroad near the Little Susitna River has been quite active on a small scale during the year, the average monthly output being 135 tons, the coal being marketed principally in Anchorage and Seward, a quantity, however, being shipped to the copper mine at Latouche for experimental purposes.

"In the Nenana field a mine has been opened up near mile 366 of the Government railroad on the west side of the Nenana River about 1½ miles below the point where Hoseanna (Lignite) Creek flows into the Nenana. The Alaskan Engineering Commission has let the contract for 5,000 tons to the firm operating at this point. A fair grade of lignite was also discovered on the right of way of the railroad at mile 387 and a contract let for 2,750 tons. As the surveyed coal lands are on the opposite side of the river and are not situated in leasing blocks, some difficulty has been encountered in procuring necessary capital for development. This situation should be remedied by the Government completing the survey of this portion of the field and placing it into leasing units. It is hardly probable that sufficient coal can be mined on the west side of the Nenana River to supply the needs of Fairbanks, and steps should be taken as speedily as is consistent with the plans of the commission to contract a branch line into the coal fields proper.

Petroleum.

"It seems probable at present that Congress will enact laws at this session which will permit the development of oil fields which are known to be of value. Under existing law all oil fields are withdrawn from either entry or lease. There is only one patented claim in all of Alaska. A few operators, having faith in ultimate action by the Government, have maintained their interest in the Territory for years and have been active in endeavoring to procure legislation which will allow development. In all fairness surely the Government can not much longer prohibit an industry which means so much to the Territory. On the one patented claim lying in the Katalla field, the owners are producing, in a small way, pumping and refining about 50 barrels per day. The oil is very high grade and of paraffin base. The product finds a ready market. There are approximately 1,000 gas boats in Alaska, practically all of which are now importing their oils from the States. This demand in itself would create quite an industry, eliminating the still greater demand for fuel oils used by steamers and mines. It is noted that the oil production and consumption curves have crossed, and, if for no other reason than to help reduce the exorbitant prices now paid for oils, every encouragement should be held out to the developers of the fields.

Fisheries.

"The fish industry has now become probably the most important industry of coastal Alaska. Canneries, salteries, and cold-storage plants are springing up on every hand, but it is feared that the enormous catches of late years will soon result in a noticeable depletion of the fisheries. There have always been lean years and fat years, but the lean years are becoming more lean and the fat years not so fat. Attention has been brought by

ALASKA---VOX CLAMANTIS IN DESERTO

those not particularly interseted in the conservation of our sea resources to the fact that more and more fish are being yearly exported, but they do not draw attention at the same time to the greater number of fishing devices, the larger and more numerous craft engaged in the trade, the deadly floating trap, and the practically uncontrolled stream fishing. Nineteen hundred and eighteen was a banner export year. The salmon pack for 1919 will probably not exceed 50 per cent of that of 1918. Streams which a few years ago teemed with spawning salmon now appear almost barren.

"Our fish must be afforded better protection. I am in favor of transferring the entire conduct of the fisheries to the Territory, so that governing laws may be enacted by men familiar with local conditions. The money available for the work of the Bureau of Fisheries is so pitiably inadequate to the purpose that even the limited number of boats and men employed can not operate throughout the entire season. As a consequence, laws and regulations supposed to control almost every operation are continually being violated by both cannery men and independent fishermen.

"Herring packing will undoubtedly become one of the prime industries, although I am advised by herring packers that it may become necessary to levy a protective tariff on foreign herring when the abnormal German demand for Norwegian herring has been satisfied. I am told that even now Scotch herring are being quoted in the New York market at less than the cost of delivering the Alaska product to Seattle.

"If the transfer of the fisheries to the Territory can not be effected, I advocate a most liberal appropriation for the protection of Alaska's fisheries, and this can be done without loss to the Government, as the revenues derived by the Federal Government from the sale of seal and fox from the Pribilof Islands, from confiscated beaver and marten skins, from by-products of the seal rookeries, are many times in excess of all moneys spent on the fisheries in Alaska, and as additional protection is afforded so will additional revenues be collected. At present it is simply another case of Government inefficiency through lack of proper financial support.

Child Labor.

"Under the provisions of the act approved February 24, 1919, child labor is prohibited in canneries. This law should be amended as far as Alaska is concerned. Canning is neither an arduous nor unhealthful occupation, and as it is carried on entirely during the summer vacation season, children of an age at which they are given employment in no wise suffer. Many of our boys had been paying their way through college on the wages received at various sea-products establishments. On the native population a distinct hardship is being worked. Native boys and girls formerly working during each season, often the sole support of their incapacitated parents, must remain idle. They can not understand why they are now discriminated against. The boys, instead of becoming early trained in useful occupation, are in constant mischief, and the girls between the ages of 12 and 16, with the inheritance of immorality, are the prey of fishermen and cannery employees. By all means should this law be rescinded for the Territory.

Fish Piracy.

"Starting with the month of June, the robbing of fish traps and the intimidation of watchmen constituted a menace to cannery operations. Apparently a well-organized conspiracy existed for the illicit brailing of traps and for the disposal of the plunder. It was estimated that at least 20 boats were engaged in the unlawful practice. After considerable delay, during which time the fish pirates were particularly active, authority was received from Washington to proceed energetically. Launches and special deputies were employed, and several arrests were made. The Territory, by extending assistance to the Bureau of Fisheries, was able to obtain needed evidence. The naval patrol was actively engaged at all times, and rendered valuable preventive service. Fish piracy, for this year at least, has been broken up.

Mail Service.

"Great discontent over the mail service in Alaska is manifested on all sides, and it is the inadequacy of the service which is hurting Territorial development. Some of the complaints of last year have been satisfied by amended regulations, but I suppose there is no place in the whole United States or her possessions where the mail requirements of the population have received so little consideration. Mail is still shipped to Alaska as express and freight, the mail clerks are still absent from the steamers, and business requiring action by return mail still languishes. Owing to the fact that freight mail pouches are no longer locked in a mail or express room, it is reported to me, on reliable authority, that robberies, particularly of parcels, are frequent. One trader at Kodiak lost over $4,000 worth of fur in insured shipments, for which he could obtain no redress. Freight mail shipments are dumped in the vessel's hold and often covered with hevay pieces of other freight, so that it has become almost impossible to receive unbroken packages. West of Seward conditions have been deplorable owing to the letting of contracts to boats incapable of performing service.

"Officials of the steamship companies and of the Post Office Department seem to have clashed hopelessly and all of Alaska is the sufferer. Points of call formerly visited, irregularly perhaps, but still visited, are now passed up unless freight or passenger revenue warrants a stop. Everyone is dissatisfied—the Post Office Department, the steamship companies, and particularly the long-suffering Alaskan. A special inspector of the Post Office Department has this year visited Alaska for the purpose of intensive inquiry. It is hoped that as a result some sort of order may be brought out of chaos.

Table of Recommendations.

"In conclusion there is submitted a list of the principal recommendations detailed in the body of the report. I trust that some may receive favorable consideration:

"Reimbursement of the Territory for money spent for the relief of natives.

"Consolidation of all governmental authority possible in the Departuent of the Interior, thus doing away with conflicting departmental jurisdiction.

"Removal of restrictions on export of birch timber from public lands.

"Establishment of a uniformed constabulary.

"Assignment of naval or coast-guard ships to continuous duty in Alaskan waters.

"Reinbursement of chrome producers for losses incurred while operating under encouragement from the Government.

"Restoration of the prewar appropriation of $100,000 to the division of mineral resources of Alaska of the United States Geological Survey.

"Transfer of jurisdiction over fisheries to the Territory.

"Exemption of Alaskan canneries from the provisional regulations covering the administration of Title XII of the revenue act of 1918 levying a tax on the employment of child labor.

"Assistance to farmers by loan of money and cattle.

"Consolidation of authority in local land offices and creation of office of secretary of the Territory.

"Restoration of national forests to the public domain.

"Appropriation for Mount McKinley National Park.

"Increase of contract price for the care of the Alaska insane.

"Increased telegraph service.

"Increased appropriations for roads and trails.

"Increased appropriation to the Bureau of Education for work among the natives.

"Appropriations for the reestablishment of musk oxen in northern Alaska.

"Increased appropriations for the protection of game and the suppression of the liquor traffic.

"Increased appropriation for the establishment of aids to navigation.

"Increased appropriations for coast surveys.

"Renewal of mail contract system for the delivery of mail.

"Passage of an act covering the revenues now accruing to the Alaska fund into the Territorial treasury.

"Amendment of organic act to grant full Territorial powers of legislation to Alaska.

"Authorization for the construction of a public building at the capital.

"Increased support to the office of the governor."

U. S. SUPREME COURT DECISIONS

The Supreme Court, contrary to expectations, did not render a decision time prohibition and the Volstead entimeprohibition and the Volstead enforcement act last week. It is not probable that the decision will be handed down today. Kentucky and New York furnish the cases testing the constitutionality of the war-time act. The case on which the validity of the enforcement act is contested reached the Supreme Court from New York.

National banks have the right to charge interest in excess of the maximum amount allowed under State laws, the Supreme Court decided. The case was brought by the Citizens and Screven County Bank against the National Bank of Savannah, Ga.

An advance for argument on January 8 was agreed to by the court in the case to determine how far labor leaders can go in urging men not to work in the face of an anti-picketing injunction.

United States Supreme Court.

Present: The Chief Justice, Mr. Justice McKenna, Mr. Justice Holmes, Mr. Justice Day, Mr. Justice McReynolds, Mr. Justice Brandeis and Mr. Justice Clark.

D. L. Beard, of San Francisco, Calif.; Thomas J. Spellacy, of Hartford, Conn.; Helen Z. M. Rodgers, of Buffalo, N. Y.; Martin Lee Clark, of Buffalo, N. Y.; Harvey H. Sanborn, of San Francisco, Calif.; Paul G. Ellis, of Salt Lake City, Utah; James Arthur Miller, of Chicago, Ill.; Henry Root Stern, of New York city; John W. Preston, of San Francisco, Calif.; Alexander M. Bremer, of New York city; Jerome L. Van Derwarker, of Reno, Nev.; William Lewis Parsons, of Boston, Mass.; William B. White, of Birmingham, Ala.; John A. Chumbley, of Manchester, Tenn.; John Martin Perry, of Staunton, Va.; Floyd Wilson King, of Clifton Forge, Va.; Edgar L. Ashton, of Twin Falls, Idaho; William Koch, of New York city; Morgan Farrell, of Washington, D. C.; Norman Fischer, of Washington, D. C.; Ed. Noonchester, of Williamson, W. Va.; Louis S. Breedy, of San Francisco, Calif.; Blaine Mallan, of Washington, D. C.; Americus V. Andrews, of Los Angeles, Calif.; Vernon W. Simpkins, of Consicana, Texas; James S. Y. Ivins, of Albany, N. Y.; Ralph Averill Kellogg, of Buffalo, N. Y.; Thomas F. McCran, of Paterson, N. J., and William Woodburn, of Reno, Nev., were admitted to practice.

No. 106. Oklahoma Railway Company, plaintiff in error, vs. Severns Paving Company et al.; in error to the supreme court of the State of Oklahoma; judgment modified and affirmed; costs to be equally divided; opinion by Mr. Justice McReynolds.

No. 67. Thomas J. Evans, sole surviving receiver of the Citizens' and Screven County Bank, petitioner, vs. National Bank of Savannah; on a writ of certiorari to the court of appeals of the State of Georgia; judgment affirmed with costs; opinion by Mr. Justice McReynolds; dissenting: Mr. Justice Pitney, Mr. Justice Brandeis and Mr. Justice Clarke.

No. 77. Henry Peters et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. Nellie Veasey, administratrix of the succession of Thomas Veasey, deceased; in error to the supreme court of the State of Louisiana; judgment reversed with costs, and cause remanded for further proceedings not inconsistent with the opinion of this court; opinion by Mr. Justice McReynolds; dissenting; Mr. Justice Brandeis and Mr. Justice Clarke.

No. 74. The New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company, appellant, vs. The United States; appeal from the court of claims; judgment affirmed; opinion by Mr. Justice McReynolds; dissenting: Mr. Justice Brandeis.

No. 23. Corsicana National Bank of Corsicana, plaintiff in error, vs. Samuel Wistar Johnson; in error to the United States Circuit court of appeals for the Fifth circuit; judgment reversed with costs, and case remanded to the District court of the United States for the Northern district of Texas for further proceedings in conformity with the opinion of this court; opinion by Mr. Justice Pitney.

No. 61. William T. Wagner et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. The City of Covington; in error to the court of appeals of the State of Kentucky; judgment armed with costs; opinion by Mr. Justice Pitney; dissenting: Mr. Justice McKenna and Mr. Justice Holmes.

No. 62. Andrew C. Gilligan, doing business under the name of the Eagle Bottling Works, plaintiff in error, vs. The City of Covington; in error to the court of appeals of the State of Kentucky; judgment affirmed with costs, on the authority of the decision in No. 61, per stipulation of counsel. Announced by Mr. Justice Pitney.

No. 23. Talbot Darby Bragg, plaintiff in error, vs. R. S. Weaver and H. Filippin; in error to the supreme court of appeals of the State of Virginia; judgment affirmed with costs; opinion by Mr. Justice Van Devanter.

No. 66. St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railway Company, plaintiff in error, vs. Dicksey Williams and Lucy Williams; in error to the supreme court of the State of Arkansas; judgment affirmed with costs; opinion by Mr. Justice Van Devanter; dissenting: Mr. Justice McReynolds.

No. 81. Liverpool, Brazil and River Plate Steam Navigation Company, petitioner, vs. Brooklyn Eastern District Terminal; on writ of certiorari to the United States circuit court of appeals for the second circuit; judgment affirmed with costs, and cause remanded to the district court of the United States for the Southern district of New York. Opinion by Mr. Justice Holmes.

No. 920. The Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Company, plaintiff in error vs. Eva Roberts Cole, as administratrix of the estate of A. W. Roberts, deceased, et al.; in error to the supreme court of the State of Oklahoma; judgment affirmed with costs. Opinion by Mr. Justice Holmes.

No. 50. The City of Los Angeles et al., appellants, vs. Los Angeles Gas and Electric Corporation; appeal from the district court of the United States for the Southern district of California; decree affirmed with costs. Opinion by Mr. Justice Holmes. Dissenting: Mr. Justice Pitney and Mr. Justice Clarke.

No. 72. Robert P. Ervien, Commission of Public Lands of the State of New Mexico, appellant, vs. The United States of America; appeal from the United States circuit court of appeals for the Eighth circuit; decree affirmed and cause remanded to the district court of the United States for the district of New Mexico. Opinion by Mr. Justice McKenna.

No. 31. Pacific Gas and Electric Company, plaintiff in error, vs. The Police Court of the City of Sacramento, State of California, et al.; in error to the district court of appeal, Third appellate district of the State of California; judgment affirmed with costs. Opinion by Mr. Chief Justice White.

No. 91. Postal Telegram-Cable Company, petitioner, vs. Warren-Godwin Lumber Company; on writ of certiorari to the supreme court of the State of Mississippi; judgment reversed with costs, and cause remanded for further proceedings not inconsistent with the opinion of this court. Opinion by Mr. Chief Justice White.

SHIPPING BOARD LABOR POLICY.

The United States Shipping Board announces that, in order to co-ordinate its labor policy and bring about a more consistent method of dealing with labor problems, all questions of labor policy affecting the construction, repair, operation, loading, and unloading of ships and marine equipment will hereafter be handled, subject to the direction of the board, through the Division of Industrial Relations of the Shipping Board at Washington, D. C.

Mr. Darragh de Lancey, heretofore Director of the Marine and Dock Industrial Relations Division, has been appointed Director of the Division of Industrial Relations.

POSTAL SAVINGS FIGURES.

The report of the Trustees of the Postal Savings System for the fiscal year 1919 shows that deposits forged ahead in spite of the high cost of living and industrial unrest. On June 30, 565,509 postal savings depositors had $167,323,260 standing to their credit, a gain of $18,851,761 over 1918. Liberty Loan bonds aggregating $25,000,000 were purchased during the year as an investment. Aside from bond investments and a 5 per cent reserve in the United States Treasury, the desposits are held by 5,211 banks, of which 3,239 are National banks. Postal savings business is tranascted at 6,439 postoffices and branches. Of the ten leading States in postal savings deposits New York is ahead, with Pennsylvania, Illinois, Ohio, Michigan, New Jersey, Massachusetts, Washington, Connecticut and California following in order. New Jersey passed Massachusetts during the year.

New York City has the largest deposits, followed by Brooklyn, Chicago, Detroit, Pittsburgh, Boston, Philadelphia, Cleveland, Newark and Portland, Oregon. Pittsburgh dislodged Boston from fifth place during the year, and Philadelphia moved up a notch at the expense of Cleveland.

The absolute safety of deposits and the privilege of free withdrawals continues to attract the foreign-born, by far the largest patrons of the service.

Panama Canal Report.

(Continued from page 13.)

Classified according to nationality, the ships entering the canal were as follows: United States, 786; British, 602; Norwegian, 128; French, 104; Chilean, 93; Japanese, 87; Danish, 79; Peruvian, 65; Swedish, 29; Dutch, 19; Costa Rican, 12; Spanish, 5; Chinese, 4; Greek, 3; Russian, 3; Canadian, 2; Belgian, Colombia, Ecuadorian and Mexican, 1 each.

"For the purpose of bringing to the attention of shipping interests the facilities of the canal and the advantage of the Panama Canal route, correspondence has been initiated with shipping agencies in England, France, the United States, Australia, New Zealand and Japan. Data and information of interest affecting the canal have been furnished from time to time to the United States consuls and commercial agents in various cities of the world. At a time when the nations are making preparations for the resumption and extension of the world's commerce, it has been deemed proper and expedient to disseminate accurate information in order that the preparedness of the canal to serve the interests of commerce may be generally known and understood, and that those charged with the routing of ships might be in a position to avail themselves of the canal if it should be of benefit to their interests to do so. It should be emphasized that the canal is now in condition to operate at its full capacity, and that it will be prepared to meet the demands of increasing tarffic as they arise."

List of Recent Government Departmental Publications

LIST OF PUBLICATIONS OF THE NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR AERONAUTICS.

The annual reports of the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics contain all technical reports prepared by the committee. Technical reports marked with an asterisk (*) are also published separately in pamphlet form. Reports may be had on application to the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., which should be accompanied by remittance in the form of coupons, postal money order, express money order, New York draft, or certified check. Foreign orders should be accompanied by international money order or New York draft. Postage stamps, coins defaced or worn smooth, foreign money, and uncertified checks will not be accepted.

Reports subsequent to Report No. 25 for which prices are not shown, are still in the hands of the printer and are not yet obtainable.

First Annual Report.

(Containing Reports Nos. 1 to 7.)
Price 35 cents.

No. 1. Report on Behavior of Airplanes in Gusts. Part 1. Experimental Analysis of Inherent Longitudinal Stability for a Typical Biplane. By J. C. Hunsaker. Part 2. Theory of an Airplane Encountering Gusts. By E. B. Wilson.

No. 2. Investigation of Pitot Tubes. Part 1. The Pitot Tube and Other Anemometers for Airplanes. By W. H. Herschel. Part 2. The Theory of the Pitot and Venturi Tubes. By E. Buckingham.

No. 3. Report on Investigations of Aviation Wires and Cables, Their Fastenings and Terminal Connections. By John A. Roebling's Sons Co.

No. 4. Preliminary Report on the Problem of the Atmosphere in Relation to Aeronautics. By Prof. Charles F. Marvin.

No. 5. Relative Worth of Improvements on Fabrics. By The Goodyear Tire and Rubber Co.

No. 6. Investigations of Balloon and Airplane Fabrics. Part 1. Balloon and Airplane Fabrics. By Willis A. Gibbons and Omar H. Smith. Part 2. Skin Friction of Various Surfaces in Air. By Willis A. Gibbons.

No. 7. Thermodynamic Efficiency of Present Types of Internal Combustion Engines for Aircraft. By Columbia University. Part 1. Review of the Development of Engines Suitable for Aeronautic Service. Part 2. Aero Engines Analyzed with Reference to Elements of Process or Function.

Second Annual Report.

(Containing Reports Nos. 8 to 12.)
Price $1.25.

No. 8. General Specifications Covering Requirements of Aeronautic Instruments. By the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics.

No. 9. Nomenclature for Aeronautics. By the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics.

No. 10. Mufflers for Aeronautic Engines. By Prof. H. Diedrichs and Prof. G. B. Upton.

No. 11. Carburetor Design—A Preliminary Study of the State of the Art. By Charles Edward Lucke, assisted by Friederich Otto Willhofft.

No. 12. Experimental Researches on the Resistance of Air. By L. Marchis.

Third Annual Report.

(Containing Reports Nos. 13 to 23.)
Price $1.50.

No. *13. Meteorology and Aeronautics. By William R. Blair. 10 cents. Part 1. Physical Properties and Dynamics of the Atmosphere. Part 2. Topographic and Climatic Factors in Relation to Aeronautics. Part 3. Current Meteorology and Its Use.

No. 14. Experimental Research on Air Propellers. By Wm. F. Durand. Part 1. The Aerodynamic Laboratory at Leland Stanford Junior University and the Equipment installed with Special Reference to Tests on Air Propellers. Part 2. Tests on 48 Model Forms of Air Propellers, with Analysis and discussion of results and presentation of the same in Graphic Form. Part 3. A Brief Discussion of the Law of Similitude as Affecting the Relation between the Results Derived from Model Forms and those to be anticipated from Full-Sized Forms.

No. *15. Nomenclature for Aeronautics. By the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics. 5 cents.

No. 16. The Stretching of the Fabric and the Deformation of the Envelope in Non-Rigid Balloons. Part 1. The Stretching of the Fabric and the Shape of the Envelope. By Rudolf Haas. Part 2. The Deformation of the Envelope of the Siemens-Schukert Airships. By Alexander Dietzius.

No. 17. An Investigation of the Elements Which Contribute to Statical and Dynamical Stability, and of the Effects of Variation in Those Elements. By Alexander Klemin, Edward P. Warner, and George M. Denkinger.

No. 18. Aerofoils and Aerofoil Structural Combinations. By Lieut. Col. Edgar S. Gorrell and Maj. H. S. Martin.

No. 19. Periodic Stresses in Gyroscopic Bodies, with Applications to Air Screws. By A. F. Zahm. Part 1. The Gyroscopic Particle. Part 2. The Gyroscopic Three-Dimensional Body.

No. *20. Aerodynamic Co-Efficients and Transformation Tables. By Joseph S. Ames. 5 cents.

No. 21. Theory of an Airplane Encountering Gusts, II. By E. B. Wilson.

No. 22. Fabrics for Aeronautic Construction. By Sub-Committee on Standardization and Investigation of Materials. Part 1. Cotton Airplane Fabrics. Part 2. Balloon Fabrics.

No. 23. Aeronautic Power Plant Investigations. By the Sub-Committee on Power Plants. Part 1. Performance of Aeronautic Engines at High Altitudes. Part 2. Radiator Design. Part 3. Spark Plugs.

Fourth Annual Report.

(Containing Reports Nos. 24 to 50.)

No. *24. Air Flow Through Poppet Valves. By G. W. Lewis and E. M. Nutting. 5 cents.

No. *25. Nomenclature for Aeronautics. By National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics. 5 cents.

No. *26. The Variation of Yawing Moment Due to Rolling. By E. B. Wilson. 5 cents.

No. *27. Theory of an Airplane Encountering Gusts, III. By E. B. Wilson. 5 cents.

No. *28. An Introduction to the Study of the Laws of Air Resistance of Aerofoils. By George de Bothezat.

No. *29. The General Theory of Blade Screws. By George de Bothezat. 20 cents.

No. *30. Experimental Research on Air Propellers, II. By William F. Durand and E. P. Lesley. 15 cents.

No. *31. Development of Air Speed Nozzles. By A. F. Zahm. 10 cents.

No. *32. The Airplane Tensiometer. By L. J. Larson. 5 cents.

No. *33. Self-Luminous Materials. By N. E. Dorsey. 5 cents.

No. *34. Aluminum and Its Light Alloys. By Paul D. Merica. 5 cents.

No. *35. The Strength of One-Piece, Solid, Built-Up, and Laminated Wood Airplane Wing Beams. By John H. Nelson.

No. *36. The Structure of Airplane Fabrics. By E. Dean Walen. 10 cents.

No. *37. Fabric Fastenings. By E. Dean Walen and R. T. Fisher. 5 cents.

No. *38. Airplane Dopes and Doping. By W. H. Smith. 5 cents.

No. *39. The Testing of Balloon Fabrics. By Junius David Edwards and Irwin L. Moore. 5 cents. Part 1. Characteristic Exposure Tests of Balloon Fabrics. Part 2. Use of Ultra Violet Light for Testing Balloon Fabrics.

No. *40. The Ferrosilicon Process for the Generation of Hydrogen. By E. R. Weaver, W. M. Berry, V. L. Bohnson, and B. D. Gordon. 15 cents.

No. *41. Testing of Balloon Gas. By Junius David Edwards. 5 cents.

No. *42. A New Process for the Production of Aircraft Engine Fuels. By Auguste Jean Paris, Jr., and W. Francklyn Paris. 5 cents.

No. *43. Synopsis of Aeronautic Radiator Investigations for the Years 1917 and 1918. By R. V. Kleinschmidt.

No. *44. The Altitude Laboratory for the Testing of Aircraft Engines. By H. C. Dickinson and H. G. Boutell. 10 cents.

No. *45. Effect of Compression Ratio, Pressure, Temperautre, and Humidity on Power. 10 cents. Part 1. Variation of Horse Power with Altitude and Compression Ratio. By H. C. Dickinson, W. S. James and G. V. Anderson. Part 2. Value of Supercharging. By H. C. Dickinson. Part 3. Variation of Horse Power with Temperature. By H. C. Dickinson, W. S. James, and G. V. Anderson. Part 4. Influence of Water Injection on Engine Performance. By V. W. Brinkerhoff.

No. *46. A Study of Airplane Engine Tests. By V. R. Gage.

No. *47. Power Characteristics of Fuels for Aircraft Engines. Part 1. Power Characteristics of Aviation Gasoline. By E. W. Roberts. Part 2. Power Characteristics of Sumatra and Borneo Gasolines. By E. W. Roberts. Part 3. Power Characteristics of 20 per cent Benzol Mixtures. By E. W. Roberts.

No. *48. Carbureting Conditions Characteristic of Aircraft Engines. By P. S. Tice. 5 cents.

No. *49. Metering Characteristics of Carburetors. By P. S. Tice. 15 cents. Part 1. Description of Carburetor Test Plant. Part 2. Discharge Characteristics of Fuel Metering. Nozzles in Carburetors. Part. 3. Characteristics of Air Flow in Carburetors. Part 4. Effects of Pulsating Air Flow in Carburetors. Part 5. Natural Metering Characteristics of Carburetors. Part 6. Control of Carburetor Metering Characteristics for Aircraft Service.

No. *50. Calculation of Low Pressure Indicator Diagrams. By E. C. Kemble.

Fifth Annual Report.

(Containing Reports Nos. 51 to 82.)

No. *51. Spark Plug Defects and Tests. Part 1. Causes of Failure of Spark Plugs. By F B. Silsbee. Part 2. Gas Leakage in Spark Plugs. By L. Sawyer. Part 3. Methods for Tests of Spark Plugs. By H. C. Dickinson.

No. *52. Temperatures in Spark Plugs Having Steel and Brass Shells. By C. S. Cragee. 5 cents.

No. *53. Properties and Preparation of Ceramic Insulators for Spark Plugs. 10 cents. Part 1. Methods of Measuring Resistance of Insulators at High Temperatures. By F. B. Silsbee and R. K. Honaman. Part 2. Electrical Resistance of Various Insulating Materials at High Temperatures. By R. K. Honaman and E. L. Fonseca. Part 3. Preparation and Composition of Ceramic Bodies for Spark Plug Insulators. By A. V. Bleininger. Part 4. Cements for Spark Plug Electrodes. By H. F. Staley.

No. *54. Effect of Temperature and Pressure on the Sparking Voltage. By F. B. Silsbee and L. B. Loeb. 5 cents.

No. *55. Investigation of the Muffling Problem for Aeronautic Engines. By G. B. Upton and V. R. Gage.

No. *56. Heat Energy of Various Ignition Sparks. 5 cents. Part 1. Method of Measuring Heat Energy of Ignition Sparks. By F. B. Silsbee, L. B. Loeb, and E. L. Fonseca. Part 2. Measurement of Heat Energy per Spark of Various Ignition Systems. By F. B. Silsbee and E. L. Fonseca.

No. *57. The Subsidiary Gap as a Means for Improving Ignition. By W. S. Gorton. 5 cents.

No. *58. Characteristics of High-Tension Magnetoes. 10 cents. Part 1. Operation Cycles of Jump Spark Ignition Systems. By F. B. Silsbee. Part 2. Transformation Ratio and Coupling in High Tension Magnetoes. By F. B. Silsbee.

No. *59. General Analysis of Airplane Radiator Problems. By H. C. Dickinson, W. S. James, and R. V. Kleinschmidt. 5 cents.

No. *60. General Discussion of Test Methods for Radiators. By H. C. Dickinson, W. S. James, and W. B. Brown.

No. *61. Head Resistance Due to Radiators. Part 1. Head Resistance of Radiator Cores. By R. V. Kleinschmidt and S. R. Parsons. Part 2. Preliminary Report on Resistance Due to Nose Radiator. By R. V. Kleinschmidt. Part 3. Effect of Streamline Casing for Free-Air Radiators. By S. R. Parsons.

No. *62. Effect of Altitude on Radiator Performance. By W. S. James and S. R. Parsons.

No. *63. Results of Tests on Radiators for Aircraft Engines. Part 1. Heat Dissipation of Radiators. By H. C. Dickinson, W. S. James, and R. V. Kleinschmidt. Part 2. Water Flow Through Radiators. By W. S. James.

No. *64. Experimental Research on Air Propellers, III. By W. F. Rurande.

No. *65. The Kiln Drying of Woods for Airplanes. By Harry D. Tiemann.

No. *66. Glues Used in Airplane Parts. By S. W. Allen and T. R. Truax.

No. *67. Supplies and Production of Aircraft Woods. By W. N. Sparhawk.

List of Recent Government Departmental Publications

No. *68. A Study of the Effect of Kiln Drying on the Strength of Airplane Woods. By T. R. C. Wilson.

No. *69. A Study of Airplane Ranges and Useful Loads. By J. G. Coffin.

No. *70. Preliminary Report on Free Flight Tests. By Edward P. Warner and F. H. Norton.

No. *71. Slipstream Corrections in Performance Computation. By Edward P. Warner.

No. *72. Wind Tunnel Balances. By Edward P. Warner and F. H. Norton.

No. *73. The Design of Wind Tunnels and Wind Tunnel Propellers. By Edward P. Warner and F. H. Norton.

No. *74. Construction of Models for Tests in Wind Tunnels. By F. H. Norton.

No. *75. The Aerodynamic Properties of Thick Aerofoils Suitable for Internal Bracing. By F. H. Norton.

No. *76. Analysis of Fuselage Stresses. By Edward P. Warner and Roy G. Miller.

No. *77. The Parker Variable Camber Wing. By H. F. Parker.

No. *78. The Limiting Velocity in Falling From a Great Height. By Edwin Bidwell Wilson.

No. *79. Bomb Trajectories. By Edwin Bidwell Wilson.

No. *80. Stability of the Parachute and Helicopter. By H. Bateman.

No. *81. Comparison of U. S. and British Standard Pitot-Static Tubes. By A. F. Zahm and R. H. Smith.

No. *82. Airplane Stress Analysis. By A. F. Zahm.

Markets Bureau.

Cattle. Ganado de pura sangre de los Estados Unidos. Washington, D. C. (no publisher) 1919. 63 p. il. 4.

—Same, Portuguese.

Cold storage. Reports of storage holdings of certain food products during 1918, frozen meats, cured meats and lard, frozen fish, cured herring and mild cured salmon; by John O. Bell. July 25, 1919. 80 p. il. (Agriculture Dept. Bulletin 792.) *Paper, 10c.

Cotton. Suggested improvements in methods of selling cotton by farmers, based on comparison of cotton producers' and consumers' prices; by O. J. McConnell. Aug. 1919. 8 p. il. (Agriculture Dept. Department circular 56.) Paper, 5c.

Hides and skins. Country hides and skins, skinning, curing, and marketing; (by C. V. Whalin, R. W. Frey, F. P. Veitch, and R. W. Hickman). (Aug. 1919.) 64 p. il. (Agriculture Dept. Farmers' bulletin 1055.) (Prepared in co-operation with Chemistry Bureau and Animal Industry Bureau.) *Paper, 10c.

Oats. Handbook, official grain standards for oats, tabulated and abridged description of official grain standards of United States for oats as established and promulgated by Secretary of Agriculture, Mar. 15, 1919, effective June 16, 1919. n. p. June, 1919. (1)+6 p. narrow 16. (Compiled from Markets Bureau Service and regulatory announcements, no. 46.)

Seed reporter. Aug. 9, 1919; v. 3, no. 2. (Chicago, Ill., 1919.) 8 p. 4. (Monthly.) Seed Reporting Service 59 Board of Trade Building, Chicago, Ill.

Service announcements. Service and regulatory announcements, no. 44: Summary facts ascertained from reports made to Secretary of Agriculture by inspectors licensed to inspect and grade shelled corn and wheat under grain standards act and from voluntary reports of elevators or warehouses in grain markets of United States during period Nov. 1, 1917-July 15, 1918. Apr. 25, 1919. 124 p. *Paper 10c.

—Same, no. 48: How northwest wheat is grading at terminals. May 8, 1919. 7 p. il. *Paper, 5c.

—Same, no. 56: Findings of Secretary of Agriculture regarding violations of sec. 5 of United States grain standards act. July 7, 1919. 6 p. *Paper, 5c.

Warehouses. United States warehouse act, as amended July 25 (24), 1919. 1919. 8 p.

Plant Industry Bureau.

Drying. Farm and home drying of fruits and vegetables; (by) Joseph S. Caldwell. June, 1918, revised May, 1919. (1919.) 62 p. il. 1 pl. (Agriculture Dept. Farmers' bulletin 984.) *Paper, 5c.

Rye-grass. Perennial rye-grass (Lolium perenne); (by Lyman Carrier). (1919.) 2 p. (Agriculture Dept. Department circular 42.) *Paper, 5c.

Soils Bureau.

Fertilizers. Report on retail prices of unmixed fertilizer material as of June 1, 1919, with comparative prices for May 1. July, 1919. 11 p. (Agriculture Dept. Department circular 57.) *Paper, 5c.

Henry County, Iowa. Soil survey of Henry County, Iowa; by A. H. Meyer and T. H. Benton. 1919. 32 p. il. map. (Prepared in co-operation with Iowa Agricultural Experiment Station. From Field operations, 1917.) *Paper, 15c.

Los Angeles, Calif. Soil survey of Los Angeles area, Calif.; by J. W. Nelson, C. J. Zinn, A. T. Strahorn, E. B. Watson, and J. E. Dunn. 1919. 78 p. il. 1 pl. 2 p. of pl. map. (Prepared in co-operation with University of California Agricultural Experiment Station. From Field operations, 1916.)

Commerce Department.

Coast and Geodetic Survey. Coast and Geodetic Survey, communication submitting supplemental estimate of appropriation required by Coast and Geodetic Survey, with alternative estimate, to provide for increase in compensation of certain employees of that bureau. Aug. 18, 1919. 2 p.

—Supplemental appropriations, Department of Commerce, communication submitting supplemental estimates of appropriations required for fiscal year 1920 (for Coast and Geodetic Survey and Fisheries Bureau). Aug. 25, 1919. 5 p.

Cost of living. Supplemental appropriation for Department of Commerce, communication submitting supplemental estimate of appropriations required for certain bureaus of Department of Commerce to enable them to cooperate in effort being put forth at suggestion of the President to reduce cost of living. Aug. 13 1919. 5 p.

Draftsmen, Coast and Geodetic Survey, serious condition that exists in variation and methods of plying draftsmen in Coast and Geodetic Survey to those paid draftsmen in other Government bureaus. Aug. 9, 1919. 3 p.

Census Bureau.

Cotton. Cotton consumed, cotton on hand, active cotton spindles, and imports and exports of cotton, July, 1919 and 1918, with statistics of cotton consumed, imported, and exported for 12 months ending July 31. Aug. 14, 1919. oblong 48. (Preliminary report. This publication is issued in postal card form.)

Cotton-seed. Cotton seed received, crushed, and on hand, and cottonseed products manufactured, shipped out, and on hand, and imports and exports of cottonseed products covering 9-month periods ending Apr. 30, 1918 and 1919. May 19, 1919. oblong 48. (Preliminary report. This publication is issued in postal form.)

—Same covering 12-month periods ending July 31, 1918 and 1919. Aug. 19, 1919. oblong 48. (Preliminary report. This publication is issued in postal card form.)

Leather. Census of war commodities: Leather statistics, leather stocks, boots and shoes, and other manufactures of leather (May 31-Dec. 31. 1918). 1919. 19 p. 4. (Prepared by Arthur B. Butman under supervision of Eugene F. Hartley, chief statistician for manufactures.)

Tobacco. Leaf tobacco held by manufacturers and dealers, July 1, 1919 and 1918, Apr. 1 and Jan. 1, 1919. July 31, 1919. oblong 32. (This publication is issued in postal card form.)

Coast and Geodetic Survey.

Note.—The monthly Notice to marines, formerly issued by the Coast and Geodetic Survey, has been consolidated with and made a part of the Notice to mariners issued by the Lighthouse Bureau, thus making it a joint publication. The charts, coast pilots, and tide tables of the Coast and Geodetic Survey are sold at the office of the Survey in Washington, and also by one or more sales agents in each of the important American seaports.

Coast and Geodetic Survey bulletin, July, 1919; no. 50, (1919.) 10 p. (Monthly.)

Maps and charts. General theory of polyconic projections; by Oscar S. Adams. 1919. 174 p. il. map. (Special publication 57; serial 110.) *Paper, 25c.

Terrestrial magnetism. Principal facts of the earth's magnetism and methods of determining true meridian and magnetic declination; (by L. A. Bauer). (Reprint, with addition) 1919. 100 p. il. 7 pl. 5 maps, large 8. (From United States magnetic declination tables and isogonic charts, 1902, with certain changes.)

Federal Board for Vocational Education.

Flour milling; (by J. A. LeClerc). Aug. 1919. 16 p. (Opportunity monograph; Vocational rehabilitation series 42.) (Prepared in co-operation with Office of Surgeon General, War Department, and Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, Navy Department.)

Rehabilitation. President Wilson's message on healing hurts of our wounded and provisions of Federal law for performing this great social service. Dec. 1918. 8 p. oblong 48. (Rehabilitation leaflet 6.)

Safety of life. Training courses in safety and hygiene in building trades (with bibliography; by J. H. Gill). May, 1919. 128 p. il. (Bulletin 31; Trade and industrial series 6.)

Tuberculosis. Productive vocational workshops for rehabilitation of tuberculous and otherwise disabled soldiers, sailors, and marines; (by H. A. Pattison). June, 1919. 16 p. (Bulletin 33; Reeducation series 7.)

Vocational summary. Vocational summary, v. 2, no. 3; July, 1919. (1919.) p. 41-64, il. 4. (Monthly.)

—Same, v. 2, no. 4; Aug. 1919. (1919.) p. 65-80, il. 4. (Monthly.)

Federal Reserve Board.

Federal reserve bulletin. Aug. 1919: (v. 5, no. 8). 1919. iv.+699-811+ii p. il. 4. (Monthly.) Paper, 20c. single copy, $2 a yr.

Federal reserve member banks. Federal reserve inter-district collection system, banks upon which items will be received by Federal reserve banks for collection and credit, July 1, 1919. 1919. (1)+101 p. 4.

—Federal reserve inter-district collection system, changes in list of banks upon which items will be received by Federal reserve banks for collection and credit, Aug. 1, 1919. 1919. 16 p. 4.

Federal Trade Commission.

Food. Collection of information regarding production and manufacture of foodstuffs, communication submitting estimate of appropriation for all expenses necessary in collection of information as may be directed by President of United States or Congress regarding production, ownership, manufacture, storage, and distribution of foodstuffs, or other necessaries, and products, or by-products in connection therewith, with figures of cost and wholesale and retail prices. Aug. 12, 1919. 2 p. (H. doc. 184.)

Leather. Report on leather and shoe industries (1914-18). 1919. viii+180 p. *Paper, 20c.

—Same, with title, Leather and shoe industries, report on leather and shoe industries in part covering period from 1914 to 1917 and in part covering period from 1914 to 1918. 1919. viii+180 p. (H. doc. 196.)

Meat. Food investigation, report of Federal Trade Commission on meat-packing industry: Summary and pt. 1, June 24, 1919. 1919. 574 p. il. 5 pl. 7 maps.

—Same: pt. 3, Methods of the 5 packers in controlling meat-packing industry, June 28, 1919. 1919. 325 p. 2 maps.

Warren, Jones & Gratz. No.---. in Supreme Court, Oct. term, 1919, Federal Trade Commission v. Anderson Gratz and Benjamin Gratz, copartners, doing business under firm name of Warren, Jones & Gratz (et al.); petition for writ of certiorari to circuit court of appeals for 2d circuit and brief in support. (1919.) cover-title i+49 p.

The circulation of money per capita in the United States was $55.65 per capita on December 1, according to the Treasury Department. This is a decrease of 58 cents per capita compared with the figures of December 1, 1918.

GOVERNMENT MATERIAL FOR SALE

Navy Department.

Stevedoring Barges.

The Navy offers for sale by open purchase 18 stevedoring barges now on hand at the Navy Yard, N. Y. These stevedoring barges are 36 ft. long, 18 ft. wide, 17 ft. deep, having a deck house 20 ft. long and 11 ft. wide, covering a 42-in. x 96-in. vertical boiler, 6½-in. diameter by 8-in. stroke hoisting wench. Boiler constructed to carry 125 lbs. pressure. Winches 12 h. p., capable of 3,000 lbs. pull. Hulls are of oak and yellow pine with planking 3-in. thick, suitable ring bolts, cleats and bits fitted where necessary. Some have Ledgerwood engines and boilers and some Lambert engines and boilers.

These barges are being placed on sale at a fixed price of $3,000 for barges with double engines, and $2,750 for barges with single engines, subject to prior sale or transfer. Some of these barges are newly constructed and have not yet been used.

These sales will be made and payments received by the Senior Member, Board of Survey, Appraisal and Sale, Navy Yord, New York. Telephone, Main 9000, branch 204. Payment of the fixed price will allow immediate delivery.

Bids for the purchase of Sub Chasers No. 434, No. 418, No. 337, No. 201 and No. 200, Yacht Winchester and Sea Sled Itty E, will be received by the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., until 12 o'clock noon, December 29, 1919, at which time and place they will be publicly opened. The vessels will be sold for cash to the highest bidders.

Sub Chasers No. 434, 418, No. 337, No. 201 and No. 200; length, 110 ft.; breadth, 14 ft. 8¾ in.; draft, 5 ft. 5½ in.; speed, 18 knots; have three propellers, three Standard gas engines, 4-cyc., 6-cyl., 660 i. h. p.

Location.	Appraised Value.
No. 434—Third District	$27,000
No. 418—Third District	$27,000
No. 337—Sixth District	$19,000
No. 201—Sixth District	$20,000
No. 200—Sixth District	$20,000

Exact location and permission to examine may be obtained from the Commandant of the District concerned.

The Winchester, S. P., 156, is a steam yacht, built in 1916; length, 225 ft.; beam, 21 ft.; draft, 7 ft. 6 in.; 399 tons gross; speed, 31.65 knots; has two propellers, Parsons turbine engine, two Norman boilers, radius 1,632, 35,000 gals. oil, brake h. p. 7,000. She is now in Fifth Naval District. Exact location and permission to examine may be obtained from the Commandant, Fifth Naval District, Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va. Appraised value, $185,000.

The Itty E, S. P. 952, is a Sea Sled, built in 1916; length, 20 ft.; beam, 6 ft.; 1.8 ft. draft. This boat has practically been stripped and nothing remains except her hull; two tail shafts and propellers, and one engine. She is now in Fifth Naval District. Exact location and permission to examine may be obtained from the Commandant, Fifth Naval District, Norfolk, Va. Appraised value, $200.

Motor Boats, Ash Lighter and Stevedoring Barges.

Bids for the purchase of the motor boats Bay Ocean, Euphemia, Valeda, Ash Lighter No. 53 and Stevedoring Barges No. 43, No. 44, No. 45, will be received by the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., until December 29, 1919, at which time and place they will be publicly opened. The vessels will be sold for cash to the highest bidders.

The Bay Ocean S. P. 2640, is a motor boat built in 1911. Length, 130 ft.; beam, 18 ft. 8 in.; draft, 7 ft. 6 in.; 248 tons gross; speed, 13 knots; 500 h. p.; has a 4-cyl. (Wings) Speedway engine and a 4-cyl. (Center) Speedway engine. The vessel is now at Mare Island Yard. Exact location and permission to examine may be obtained from the Commandant, Twelfth Naval District, Sheldon Building, San Francisco, Calif. Appraised value, $20,000.

The Euphemia S. P. 539, is a motor boat, built in 1898. Length, 43 ft. 6 in.; beam, 9 ft.; draft, 4 ft. 7 in.; speed, 10 knots; 36 h. p.; has a Standard engine. Location, Baker's Yacht Basin, Quincy, Mass. Exact location and permission to examine may be obtained from the Commandant, First Naval District, Boston, Mass. Appraised value $1,800.

The Vaieda S. P. 592, is a motor boat, built in 1908. Length, 59 ft.; beam, 12 ft. 6 in.; draft, 4 ft. 2 in.; 19 tons gross; speed, 10.45 knots; 25 h. p.; has a 4-cyl. Standard engine. The vessel is now in the First Naval District. Exact location and permission to examine may be obtained from the Commandant, First Naval District, Navy Yard, Boston, Mass. Appraised value, $2,700.

The Ash Lighter, No. 53, S. P. 3262, is a scow. Length, 118 ft.; width, 36 ft. 9 in.; draft, 13 ft. Present location, Fifth Naval District. Exact location and permission to examine may be obtained from the Commandant, Fifth Naval District, Naval Operating Base, Hampton Roads, Va. Appraised value, $250.

The Stevedoring Barges, No. 43, No. 44, No. 45, are wooden vessels. Length, 35 ft. 4 in.; breadth, 18 ft.: with vertical boiler and hoisting engine. Location, Boston, Mass. Exact location and permission to examine may be obtained from the Commandant, First Naval District, Navy Yard, Boston, Mass. Appraised value, $7,000 each.

Destroyers Hull, Lawrence, Paul Jones, Perry, Preble, Stewart and Truxton.

Bids for the purchase of the Destroyers Hull, Lawrence, Paul Jones, Perry, Preble, Stewart, and Truxton, will be received by the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., until 12 o'clock noon, December 29, 1919, at which time and place they will be publicly opened. Vessels will be sold for cash to the highest bidder.

The Hull is a destroyer, launched in 1902. Length, 238 ft. 9 in.; breadth, 23 ft. 1½ in.; draft, 6 ft.; normal displacement, 408 tons; speed, 28.04 knots; i. h. p., 9,119; has a 3-exp. Vert. engine and four Thornycroft boilers. The vessel is now lying in the Fourth Naval District. Exact location and permission to examine may be obtained from the Commandant, Fourth Naval District, Navy Yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Appraised value, $14,700.

The Lawrence is a destroyer, an old Navy torpedo boat, launched in 1900. Length, 240 ft. 7 in.; breadth, 22 ft. 2½ in.; draft, 6 ft. 2 in.; normal displacement, 400 tons; speed, 28.41 knots; i. h. p., 8,400; has a Vert. 3-exp. engine, and four Normand Modified boilers. The vessel is now at Philadelphia, Pa. Exact location nad permission to examine may be obtained from the Commandant, Fourth Naval District, Navy Yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Appraised value $13,500.

The Paul Jones is a destroyer, launched in 1902. Length, 245 ft.; breadth, 23 ft. 1 in.; draft, 6 ft. 6 in.; normal displacement, 420 tons; speed, 28.91 knots; i. h. p., 8,000; has a 3-exp. Vert. engine and four Thornycroft boilers. The vessel is now lying in the Fourth Naval District. Exact location and permission to examine may be obtained from the Commandant, Fourth Naval District, Navy Yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Appraised value, $14,500.

The Perry is a destroyer, launched in 1901. Length, 245 ft.; breadth, 23 ft. 1 in.; draft, 6 ft. 6 in.; normal displacement, 420 tons; speed, 28.32 knots; i. h. p., 7,950; has a 3-exp. Vert. engine and four Thornycroft boilers. The vessel is now lying in the Fourth Naval District. Exact location and permission to examine may be obtained from the Commandant, Fourth Naval District, Navy Yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Appraised value, $14,500.

The Preble is a destroyer, launched in 1901. Length, 245 ft.; breadth, 23 ft. 1 in.; draft, 6 ft. 6 in.; normal displacement, 420 tons; speed, 28.03 knots; i. h. p., 7,370; has a 3-exp. Vert. engine and four Thornycroft boilers. The vessel is now lying in the Fourth Naval District. Exact location and permission to examine may be obtained from the Commandant, Fourth Naval District, Navy Yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Appraised value, $14,500.

The Stewart is a destroyer, launched in 1902. Length, 245 ft.; breadth, 23 ft. 1 in.; draft, 6 ft. 6 in.; normal displacement, 420 tons; speed, 29.69 knots; i. h. p., 8,000; has a 3-exp. Vert. engine and four Seabury boilers. The vessel is now lying in the Fourth Naval District. Exact location and permission to examine may be obtained from the Commandant, Fourth Naval District, Navy Yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Appraised value, $14,500.

The Truxton is a destroyer, launched in 1901. Length, 248 ft.; breadth, 22 ft. 3½ in.; draft, 6 ft.; normal displacement, 433 tons; speed, 29.58 knots; i. h. p., 8,354; has a 3-exp. Vert. engine and four Thornycroft boilers. The vessel is now lying in the Fourth Naval District. Exact location and permission to examine may be obtained from the Commandant, Fourth Naval District, Philadelphia, Pa. Appraised value, $14,800.

Yachts and Motor Boats.

Bids for the purchase of the Yachts Cigarette, Adelante, Kemah, Motor Boats Akbar, Althea, will be received by the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., until 12 o'clock noon, December 29, 1919, at which time and place they will be publicly opened. The vessels will be sold for cash to highest bidders.

The Cigarette S. P. 1234, is a converted yacht, built in 1905. Length, 125 ft. 4 in.; beam, 14 ft. 8 in.; draft, 4 ft. 3 in.; speed, 22 knots; 99 tons gross; 450 h. p.; radius, 960 knots; has two triple expansion engines and two Lawley boilers. Location, Boston. Exact location and permission to examine may be obtained from the Commandant, First Naval District, Navy Yard, Boston, Mass. Appraised value, $15,000.

The Adelante S. P. 765 is a converted yacht, built in 1883. Length, 125 ft. 7 in.; beam, 20 ft. 6 in.; draft, 9 ft. 6 in.; 141 tons gross; speed, 12 knots; h. p. 350; radius, 1,350 miles; has a vertical compound engine, and two Roberts boilers. Location, Boston. Exact location and permission to examine may be obtained from the Commandant, First Naval District, Navy Yard, Boston, Mass. Appraised value, $40,000.

The Kemah S. P. 415 is a motor yacht, built in 1917. Length, 136 ft.; beam, 21 ft.; draft, 8 ft. 6 in.; 300 tons gross; speed, 13 knots; 600 h. p.; has a 2-cyl. Southwark-Diesel engine. The vessel is now in the Third Naval District. Exact location and permission to examine may be obtained from the Commandant, Third Naval District, Brooklyn, N. Y. Appraised value, $60,000.

The Akbar S. P. 599 is a motor boat, built in 1915. Length, 73 ft.; beam, 11 ft. 6 in.; draft, 3 ft. 4 in.; 25 tons gross; speed, 22 knots; 400 h. p.; has a 4-cyl. Loew-Victor engine. The vessel is now in the First Naval District. Exact location and permission to examine may be obtained from the Commandant, First Naval District, Navy Yard, Boston. Appraised value, $14,000.

The Althea S. P. 218 is a motor boat, built in 1907. Length, 51 ft.; beam, 12 ft.; draft, 3 ft. 6 in.; 25 tons gross; speed, 9.5 knots; 32 h. p.; has a 4-cyl. Standard engine. The vessel is now at Detroit, Mich. Exact location and permission to examine may be obtained from the Commandant, Ninth Naval District, Naval Training Station, Great Lakes, Ill. Appraised value, $3,000.

Destroyers, Yachts, Gunboats, and Monitor.

Bids for the purchase of the Destroyers Whippe, Wohden; Yachts Aileen, Eagle; Gunboats Isla de Luzon, Yantic, and Monitor Amphitrite, will be received by the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., until 12 o'clock noon, December, 1919, at which time and place they will be publicly opened. Vessels will be sold for cash to highest bidder.

The Whipple is a destroyer, launched in 1901. Length, 248 ft.; breadth, 22 ft 3½ in.; draft, 6 ft.; normal displacement, 433 tons; speed, 28.24 knots, i. h. p., 7,828; has a 3-exp. Vert. engine and four Thornycroft boilers. The vessel is now lying in the Fourth Naval District. Exact location and permission to examine may be obtained from the Commandant, Fourth Naval District, Navy Yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Appraised value, $14,800.

The Worden is a destroyer, launched in 1901. Length, 248 ft.; breadth, 22 ft. 3½ in.; draft, 6 ft.; normal displacement, 433 tons; speed, 29.86 knots; i. h. p., 8,608; has a 3-exp. Vert. engine and four Thornycroft boilers. The vessel is now lying in the Fourth Naval District. Exact location and permission to examine may be obtained from the Commandant, Fourth Naval District, Navy Yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Appraised value, $14,800.

GOVERNMENT MATERIAL FOR SALE

The Aileen is a converted yacht, built in 1896. Length, 120 ft.; beam, 20 ft.; draft, 8 ft.; displacement, 192 tons; speed, 14 knots; 500 h. p.; has a triple-exp. Vert. engine and two Roberts boilers. The vessel is now in the Third Naval District. Exact location and permission to examine may be obtained from the Commandant, Third Naval District, Brooklyn, N. Y. Appraised value, $19,000. Also radio equipment consisting of: ¼ pack set Nesco, cont. 21514 No. 29. Appraised value, $1,200. Good condition.

The Eagle is a converted yacht, 155 ft. 6 in. long; 24 ft. breadth; mean draft, 11 ft. 6 in.; displacement, 434 tons; speed, 12.5 knots; has one Vert. 3-exp. engine; has one S. E. boiler; total i. h. p. 850. The vessel is in First Naval District. Exact location and permission to examine may be obtained from the Commandant, First Naval District, Navy Yard, Boston, Mass. Appraised value, $22,500.

The Isle de Luzon is a gunboat, 192 ft. 8 in. long! 30 ft. 1½ in. wide; 11 ft. 6 in. mean draft; displacement, 1,030 tons; has two Horiz. 3-exp. engines; has two S. W. boilers, i. h. p. 535. The vessel is in First Naval District. Exact location and permission to examine may be obtained from the Commandant, First Naval District, Navy Yard, Boston, Mass. Appraised value, $40,000.

The Yantic is a gunboat, 160 ft. long; 30 ft. breadth; mean draft, 12 ft, 2 in.; displacement, 900 tons; speed, 8.3 knots; total i. h. p. 310. The vessel is in Ninth Naval District. Exact location and permission to examine may be obtained from the Commandant, Ninth Naval District, Naval Training Station, Great Lakes, Ill. Appraised value, $25,000.

The Amphitrite is a monitor 259 ft. 3 in. long; 55 ft. 4 in. breadth; mean draft, 14 ft. 6 in.; displacement, 3,990 tons; speed, 10.5 knots; has two Incl. comp. engines; has four B. & W. boilers; total i. h. p. 1,600. The vessel is in Fourth Naval District. Exact location and permission to examine may be obtained from the Commandant, Fourth Naval District, Navy Yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Appraised value, $65,000.

Destroyers Bainbridge, Barry, Dale, Decatur, Hopkins.

Bids for the purchase of the Destroyers Bainbridge, Barry, Dale, Decatur, Hopkins, will be received by the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., until 12 o'clock noon, December 29, 1919, at which time and place they will be publicly opened. Vessels will be sold for cash to highest bidder.

The Bainbridge is a destroyer, launched in 1901. Length, 245 ft.; breadth, 23 ft. 1 in.; draft, 6 ft. 6 in.; normal displacement, 420 tons; speed, 28.45 knots; i. h. p., 8,000; has a 3-exp. Vert. engine and 4 Thornycroft boilers. The vessel is now lying in the Fourth Naval District. Exact location and permission to examine may be obtained from the Commandant, Fourth Naval District, Navy Yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Appraised value, $14,500.

The Barry is a destroyer, launched in 1902. Length, 245 ft.; breadth, 23 ft. 1 in.; draft, 6 ft. 6 in.; normal displacement, 420 tons; speed, 20.13 knots; i. h. p., 8,000; has a 3-exp. Vert. engine and four Thornycroft boilers. The vessel is now lying in the Fourth Naval District. Exact location and permission to examine may be obtained from the Commandant, Fourth Naval District, Navy Yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Appraised value, $14,500.

The Dale is a destroyer, launched in 1900. Length, 245 ft.; breadth, 23 ft. 1 in.; draft, 6 ft. 6 in.; normal displacement, 420 tons; speed, 28.0 knots; i. h. p., 8,000; has a 3-exp. Vert. engine and four Thornycroft boilers. The vessel is now lying in the Fourth Naval District. Exact location and permission to examine may be obtained from the Commandant, Fourth Naval District, Navy Yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Appraised value, $14,600.

The Decatur is a destroyer, launched in 1900. Length, 245 ft.; breadth, 23 ft. 1 in.; draft, 6 ft. 6 in.; normal displacement, 420 tons; speed, 28.1 knots; i. h. p., 8,000; has a 3-exp. Vert. engine and four Thornycroft boilers. The vessel is now lying in the Fourth Naval District. Exact location and permission to examine may be obtained from the Commandant, Fourth Naval District, Navy Yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Appraised value, $18,000.

The Hopkins is a destroyer, an old Navy torpedo boat, launched in 1902. Length, 238 ft. 9 in.; breadth, 23 ft. 1½ in.; draft, 6 ft.; normal displacement, 408 tons; speed, 29.02 knots; i. h. p., 8,456; has a Vert. 3-exp. engine and four Thornycroft boilers. The vessel is now at Philadelphia, Pa. Exact location and permission to examine may be obtained from the Commandant, Fourth Naval District, Navy Yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Appraised value, $14,500.

War Department.

Field Safes.

The Surplus Property Division, Office of the Quartermaster General of the Army, is offering for sale at a fixed price of $21.50 each, 500 Army field safes, located at Jeffersonville, Ind.

These safes will be sold singly or in quantities at the price quoted, f. o. b. Jeffersonville. These safes are built of 16-gauge sheet steel, braced with ¼-in. angle iron. They measure 24x15x15 in. and weigh approximately 119 lbs. each. They are equipped with combination locks and handles on each side so that they may be readily moved from place to place.

Further information regarding the safes may be obtained from the Surplus Property Division, Munitions Building, Washington, D. C., or from the Zone Supply Officer, Jeffersonville, Ind.

Rubber-Insulated Wire and Cable.

The Chief of Engineers, Room 2729, Munitions Building, Washington, D. C., invites sealed proposals for Rubber-Insulated Wire and Cable, to be opened at 11 a. m., Decem-

The articles are: 2,350 ft. Cable, Type R. L. A. 1-conductor, 106,000 c.m. stranded standard, lead-covered and armored, two reels each for 1,175 ft. of the above cable; 11,000 ft. Cable, Type R. L. A. 2-conductor, 6,530 c.m. (81 mil. diameter) solid, lead-covered and armored, 1 reel for 800 ft. of the above, 2 reels each for 1,000 feet of the above cable, 2 reels each for 1,100 ft. of the above cable, 6 reels each for 1,000 ft. of the above cable.

Breast Collar Harness.

A quantity of new black wheel and lead sets of United States Army regulation breast collar harness has been declared surplus over the estimated requirements of the Army in peace time. Prices are: To purchaser of 10 or more single sets: Single wheel set, $27; single lead set, $19.80; f. o. b. Army retail store. To purchaser of one or less than 10 single sets: Single wheel set, $30; single lead set, $22; f. o. b. Army retail store.

Inspection at Army retail stores in any of the following cities: Boston, Mass.; Providence, R. I.; Worcester, Mass.; Fall River, Mass.; New York, N. Y.; Schenectady, N. Y.; Philadelphia, Pa.; Pittsburgh, Pa.; Baltimore, Md.; Washington, D. C.; Newport News, Va.; Atlanta, Ga.; Charleston, S. C.; Jeffersonville, Ind.; Indianapolis, Ind.; Lexington, Ky.; Columbus, Ohio; Louisville, Ky.; Chicago, Ill.; St. Paul, Minn.; Detroit, Mich.; St. Louis, Mo.; New Orleans, La.; San Antonio, Tex.; El Paso, Tex.; Omaha, Neb.; Denver, Colo.; San Francisco, Calif.; Los Angeles, Calif.; Seattle, Wash.; Portland, Ore.

Scrap Leather.

Bids will be received up to December 17 at the Office of the Zone Supply Officer, Fort Mason, San Francisco, Cal., for 11,600 lbs. scrap leather, consisting of approximately 600 lbs. of new leather trimmings and 11,000 lbs. of miscellaneous scrap leather, including discarded soles and heels. The material will be delivered f. o. b. Salvage Base, Warehouse 5-A, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.

Awards Made on Proposal No. 46, Sale of Miscellaneous Salvage Material, Opened at the Atlanta Base Salvage Plant, November 26, 1919.

George Levkoff, Columbia, S. C.: Rope, scrap, mixed, various lengths; 1,000 lbs. at $5.25 per 100 lbs. Shoes, russet, repaired, patches and rips, fair condition, principally mismated; 1,000 pair at $1.51 per pair; 1,000 pair at $1.41 per pair; 1,000 pair at $1.31 per pair.

A. Rosenthal, Brooklyn, N. Y.: Gloves, leather and canvas palm, mixed, scrap; 3,523 lbs. at $18 per 100 lbs.

A. Miller & Son, Philadelphia, Pa.: Rope, scrap, mixed, long pieces; 1,351 lbs. at $9.295 per 100 lbs.

J. Edelstein, Augusta, Ga.: Boots, knee, used, mated, good condition; 100 pair at $2.325 per pair; 25 pair at $2.81 per pair.

Louisville Scrap Material Co., Louisville, Ky.: Boots, hip, used, mated, serviceable; 237 pair at $1.515 per pair.

M. & G. Junk Co., Atlanta, Ga.: Rubber boots, scrap, 1,629 lbs. at $5.76 per 100 lbs. Cotton padding, scrap from harness collar pads, 857 lbs. at $2.25 per 100 lbs.

J. M. Handey & Son, Mount Meigs, Ala.: Shoes, russet, repaired, patches and rips, fair condition, principally mismated, 100 pairs at $1.75 per pair.

C. Bower, Knoxville, Tenn.: Shoes, russet, repaired, patches and rips, fair condition, principally mismated, 500 pair at $1.35 per pair.

Awards Made on Proposal No. 48, Sale of Shoes, Slippers and Leather Trimmings, Opened at the Atlanta Base Salvage Plant, November 28, 1919.

Interstate Mercantile Co., Inc., St. Louis, Mo.: Shoes russet, unrepaired, rejected, defective uppers and broken counters, mismated, 10,000 pairs at 30.25c per pair; 10,000 pairs at 22.25c per pair; 10,000 pairs at 16.25c per pair.

C. Bower, Knoxville, Tenn.: Shoes, marching, unrepairable, defective uppers and broken counters, mismated, 1,000 pairs at 36c per pair. Shoes, field, unrepairable, rejected, defective uppers and broken counters, mismated, 1,960 pairs at 37c per pair.

J. M. Handay & Son, Mount Meigs, Ala.: Shoes, marching, unrepairable, defective uppers and broken counters, mismated, 200 pairs at 45c per pair. Shoes, field, unrepairable, defective uppers and broken counters, mismated, 200 pairs at 50c per pair.

D. W. Stiles, Lafayette, Ga.: Shoes, marching, unrepairable, defective uppers and broken counters, mismated, 100 pairs at 47.5c per pair. Shoes, field, unrepairable, defective uppers and broken counters, mismated, 100 pairs at 47.5c per pair.

TRADE COMMISSION PROBE PROPOSED.

Republican leaders in the Senate conferred on plans for a comprehensive investigation of many activities of the Federal Trade Commission.

It had been planned to call up the resolution of Senator Watson, Republican, Indiana, for inquiry into his charges that employes of the commission had engaged in socialistic propaganda, but because of the request for a broader investigation action on the resolution was deferred.

TYPOTHETAE DENIES CHARGES.

The United Typothetae of America has filed its answer to the complaint of the Federal Trade Commission charging practices of price fixing and coercion, and has denied that any of its practices are illegal or unfair. The answer includes a letter from President Wilson to former Commissioner Hurley endorsing the Trade Commissioner's efforts to install cost-finding systems.

CABLE CONFERENCE TO BE CALLED.

A public bill passed by the Senate and sent to the President authorizes him to call an international communication conference to consider rates, cable, and other questions. The conference was planned at Paris and is expected to deal with the disposition of the German cables.

PERSONAL CONTACT DEPARTMENT

Information to Help Business Men Establish Personal Contacts in Washington

Norman Hapgood, American minister to Denmark, is expected to arrive in Washington soon from Copenhagen in order to make a personal report on the Russian situation to the State Department.

Representative and Mrs. S. Wallace Dempsey, of Lockport, N. Y., have taken apartments at the Shoreham for the winter.

Ralph Hayes, of Ohio, who has been Secretary Baker's private secretary for three years, has resigned to go into business.

Representative Richard Olney, of Massachusetts, lectured on the benefits of physical training at a Girl Scout meeting the other night. At the same meeting Mrs. Forbes-Robertson Hale crusaded against modern parents "who let girls wear pneumonia waists and ridiculous Louis XIV heels, named after a silly little runt of a king who was so shriveled up that he had to put stilts under his shoes to prop him up above sea level."

The Minister from Cuba and Mme. de Cespedes are expected to arrive in Washington this week from Europe, where they have been spending the summer and fall.

William Mather Lewis, director of the Savings Division, Treasury Department, suggests a new union—"The Union of the Turning Worm." He told the Twentieth Century Club that the consuming public, caught between the nether millstone of labor's demand for shorter hours and the upper millstone of capital's mad desire for sudden profits, would be squeezed to death if it didn't watch out.

Representative Frederick H. Gillett, of Massachusetts, has transferred business property at 1401 and 1403 H Street, to a Maryland man for approximately $400,000.

Fourteen officers of the United States Navy received decorations for war service from the Japanese Government through Ambassador Shidahara at the Japanese Embassy, 1321 K Street. The Grand Cordon of the Rising Sun was conferred upon Rear Admirals A. M. Knight, H. T. Mayo, J. B. Benson, and W. S. Simms. The Second Order of the Rising Sun was given Admiral Hugh Rodman, Rear Admirals, R. N. Doyle, W. S. Phillips, H. D. Dunn, and Roger Welles.

The Grand Cordon of the Sacred Treasury was conferred upon Admirals Albert Gleave and H. B. Wilson. The Second Order of the Sacred Treasury was given Rear Admirals A. P. Niblack and Joseph Strauss. Capt. George W. Williams received the Third Order of the Sacred Treasury.

C. T. Brainard, who has owned a controlling interest in The Washington Herald since 1913, has formally announced its sale to Herbert Hoover, Walter S. Rogers, Herman Suter, Charles R. Crane, Julius H. Barnes, and others. The direction of the paper will be in charge of Walter S. Rogers and Herman Suter. It was stated that the transfer has no significance, because the new owners include both Republicans and Democrats.

Walter S. Rogers suggested and directed the American Government's foreign cable and wireless news services during the war, which sent American news to most of the countries of the world. During the peace conference he continued this news service and had charge of the Government's relations with the press of the world other than that of the United States. His office in Paris, working in connection with the American newspaper correspondents, transmitted to the American press by wireless and cable over 1,500,000 words. Mr. Rogers was adviser to the American Peace Commission on international affairs relating to telegraph, cable, and wireless.

Mr. Suter was associated with Mr. Rogers in all this work. He was engaged in newspaper work in Washington for several years and for six years was general manager of the Nashville Tennesean. Later he was general manager of the Philadelphia Evening Times.

WHAT'S HAPPENING IN WASHINGTON

(Continued from first page.)

ator Harding, and Senator Poindexter are now actively working for delegates in all New England States. Whether or not they are successful is questionable, but it is probable that they will prevent New England from lining up solidly for one candidate, such, for instance, as Governor Coolidge, of Massachusetts.

Like many other presidential campaigns in their initial stages, both parties are feeling their way and keeping their schemes as much under cover as possible, but the Republican committee meeting ought to generate enough heat to set the Republican corn popper going and force a few more candidates to open up.

Be that as it may, the Republican National Committee meeting resulted in one withdrawal, that of Senator James E. Watson, of Indiana, following difficulties among the Hoosier delegation.

Old timers, veterans of many national committee meetings, said that Senator Warren G. Harding, of Ohio, won quite a few supporters at the expense of Gen. Wood. The only delegates, however, who wore the true veni-vidi-vici expression of countenance were the men from Chicago, who left the meeting to wire their fellow-citizens that the national convention would be held in Chicago June 8.

The second industrial conference, although its members seem to have lots of courage, is playing safe. Secretary Wilson has asked Congress for $25,000 to defray its expenses, and there is a good chance that the conference will be more than worth the money. Members of the conference, emerging occasionally from behind the closed doors, state that they aren't worrying so much about the great principles at stake as about the machinery and methods for the relief of the labor-employer situation. Both the Government and private concerns are submitting all sorts of data, and the conference is proceeding methodically at the rate of 10 or 12 executive sessions a week. A preliminary draft of the conference's recommendations is promised December 19, after which the members will take a little vacation.

R. W. B.

U. S. EXPENSES STILL MORE.

Representative James W. Good, of Iowa, Republican, chairman of the Appropriations Committee, told the House last week that omissions in the estimates submitted for the coming fiscal year would bring the proposed cost of the Government up to $5,249,470,031 instead of $4,865,400,000. The omitted items, according to Mr. Good, include $78,000,000 for road construction, already authorized; $150,300,000 for redemption of war savings certificates, reserve notes and miscellaneous public debts proposed by Secretary Glass; $30,760,000 to continue the $240 annual bonus to Government workers, $40,000,000 for salary increases of postoffice employes, $35,000,000 for supplemental estimates, and $50,000,000 for deficiencies.

INCOME TAX DUE TODAY.

Today is the last day for the payment of the fourth quarterly installment of the income tax for the year 1918. Collectors of internal revenue are urging taxpayers to mail their remittances early. The penalty for failure to pay on time is an additional assessment of 5 per cent of the amount due, plus interest at the rate of 1 per cent a month during the time it remains unpaid.

The total number of individual taxable returns for the year 1918 was 3,696,663. A large percentage of taxpayers paid their taxes in full on or before March 15, when filing their returns. About 10 per cent paid the remaining amount on or before September 15, the date of payment of the last quarterly installment.

GRAIN CORPORATION.

The United States Grain Corporation purchased 50,000 barrels of first clear flour at prices ranging from $8.20 to $9.25, during the week ending December 6.

United States Bulletin

CONTINUING the Work of the OFFICIAL BULLETIN Established Under Order of THE PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES, May 10, 1917.
With Additional Data Concerning Government Activities and the Officials Controlling the Same. Issued EVERY MONDAY,
Under the Direction of ROGER W. BABSON, President and Publisher.

VOL. 1. No. 40. WASHINGTON OFFICE 10 Jackson Place (Opp. White House) DECEMBER 22, 1919. $12.00 A YEAR

WHAT'S HAPPENING IN WASHINGTON

An Interpretation for Business Men

[Copyright, 1919, by U. S. Bulletin Co.]

WASHINGTON has had a very happy week. The coal strike has been settled in a way satisfactory to every one but Dr. Garfield and he does not feel as badly as some people are prone to believe. With the interest Dr. Garfield has always taken in coal mines, it is only natural for him to adopt the position he did.

The miners have been granted an increase of 14 per cent without any increase in the price of coal. The new Coal Commission which the President has called will probably decide on an additional raise for the miners of about 10 per cent, and with this additional increase of wages, the coal operators will be allowed to add to the price of coal.

Washington is pleased that the United States Supreme Court has upheld as constitutional war time prohibition. Although millions of gallons of whisky remain in bond unless withdrawn and shipped for export before January 16th, yet it would have caused great embarrassment to Congress if the Supreme Court had declared the law unconstitutional. There are said to be three opportunities for the liquor interests to succeed in their campaign of withdrawing the liquor for sale in this country.

One of these opportunities would be presented if the Senate ratified the peace treaty and the President issued his subsequent proclamation declaring the war at an end. In view of the deadlock over the treaty there seems to be no chance of this coming about before January 16, 1920. Another would be afforded if Congress passed a resolution declaring this country at peace with Germany and the President accepted the action. This is considered as remote as the first. The third and last would be brought about if Congress repealed the war time prohibition act which it passed by decisive votes in both houses. On Tuesday, however, the House Agricultural Committee by a vote of 16 to 3, ordered an unfavorable report on Representative Gallivan's resolution to repeal the war time law.

No one seems excited over the President's statement that he refuses to compromise in connection with the passage of the peace treaty. The wise politicians here state this is simply a move to offset the position taken by Senator Lodge. It seems to be true that the President will not make any counter proposition. This, however, does not prevent the senators from agreeing upon a compromise, midway between the position taken by the President and that taken by Senator Lodge. The peace treaty will be passed with reservations or "interpretations." Only by such a passage can the world be saved from financial bankruptcy. It took the United State some time, after Germany started in to butcher Europe, to learn that Europe could not suffer without our ultimately suffering also. When the American people realized this fact, it went into the war to save the situation. The same thing is now commercially true as was true then in a military sense. The people of Europe cannot continue to starve and suffer indefinitely without ultimately starving us. For our period of prosperity to continue much longer, Europe must be helped financially. Until a league of nations has been formed this cannot be done safely. Internationalism, like prohibition and some other ethical movements, will be brought about through economic pressure. Wall Street and all strong business interests in America are gradually lining up in favor of a league. In talks with senators a gradual change of sentiment along these lines is very evident.

Senator Cummins made a very earnest appeal a few days ago in favor of railroad legislation. He declared that, if President Wilson ends Government control the first of the year, two-thirds of the railroads of the country will be in receiverships shortly after. Although many feel that this is an exaggeration, yet there is much truth in Senator Cummins' statement. Those who have watched railroad legislation in Congress have been much disappointed in the attitude of certain senators and representatives. It has been very disheartening to see petty politics and jealousies hold up such very vital legislation. The railroads in the country bear the same relation to the nation's prosperity and the welfare of every citizen, as do the arteries and veins to the health of the individual. Instead of discussing how these great systems can be strengthened and developed for the good of the nations, the struggle is over the division of the spoils. Cold-blooded business men, after listening to the discussion, come from the Hill to the corridors of the big Washington hotels and say: "The need of the hour is not more business, but more religion."

Various important hearings have been going on during the past week. Chairman Freylinghuysen of the Special Senate Coal Committee has

(Continued on fourth page.)

WAR DEPARTMENT ANSWERS TRADE CRITICISM OF ARMY RETAIL STORE PRICES; SALES TO DECEMBER 6 TOTAL $15,000,000; OPERATING EXPENSE 8.5 PER CENT

In answer to criticism directed against the War Department by the mercantile trade the Director of Sales has outlined the department's policy in disposing of a part of its surplus stocks to the ultimate consumer and the price-fixing methods used in the Army retail stores. The statement reads as follows:

"Having purchased, in accordance with a program which called for a full six months' future supply of all commodities and materials required for the equipment of its Armies engaged in the World War, the War Department found itself, at the cessation of hostilities, with large surplus stocks of all the supplies issued to field armies. Many of these supplies, particularly those constituting subsistence and equipage, are consumed in the American household.

"Since the American people had, through taxation and loans, furnished the funds with which the large surplus stock held by the War Department was acquired, the Secretary of War, in particular, and the legislative and executive branches of the Government in general, desired that the surplus be disposed of by that method best calculated to relieve the taxpayers of their unusual financial burdens. As a step toward this end, the Secretary of War, acquiescing in the expressed wish of the Congress, determined to offer all surplus stocks, the chcaracter and condition of which would permit of such distribution, for sale directly to the ultimate consumer.

"This policy was designed to assist the American people in reducing the cost of living through acquisition of these surplus stocks as cheaply as possible. Direct distribution, eliminating, as it does, the expense incident to the operation of the mercantile trade and the profits exacted by the factors through whose hands merchandise passes before reaching the consumer, would necessarily enable the War Department to sell more cheaply than the retail merchant.

"When it inaugurated its sales campaign, however, the War Department was not equipped to conduct a retail mercantile business. It first endeavored to accomplpish distribution to the ultimate consumer by offering its stocks of subsistence for sale through municipalities and municipal selling agencies and later resorted to the parcel-post service as a medium for the distribution of its stock of foodstuffs. Since neither of these methods of distribution had proven entirely satisfactory the War Department, on September 2, having in the meantime effected the organization necessary to operate such a business, opened 25 retail stores. The Quartermaster General of the Army divided the United States into retail districts and located the stores in those centers which would permit of the most economical distribution possible.

"In these retail stores the War Department has placed a part, at least, of its surplus supply of every commodity which might be regarded as household in character. Every commodity offered for sale in the retail stores is offered at a fixed price.

"In addition to striving for as wide a distribution of its surplus stocks as possible, the War Department sought to move its supples promptly to eliminate storage expense and possible deterioration. This latter object had a bearing on the prices fixed on commodities offered for sale to ultimate consumers. In carrying out this dual purpose the War Department has not pursued a strictly uniform policy in arriving at prices. Several factors had to be considered in the price equation presented for solution.

"The stocks had been purchased by the War Department for the sole purpose of equipping the armies; no thought was given at the time of their acquisition to the sale of a possible surplus. The stocks were prepared in most convenient distribution to the fighting forces. Consequently, many of the commodities with which the Army quartermaster retail stores are stocked are in non-commercial sizes; others lack labels and trade marks.

"As stated above, the first attempt made by the War Department to reach the ultimate consumer was the offering of canned and cured meats and canned vegetables for sale through municipalities and municipal selling agencies. These foodstuffs were offered at fixed prices. The prices on canned and cured meats were determined by deducting 20 per cent from the cost of those meats to the Government. The prices fixed on the canned vegetables were the average cost prices of the vegetables to the Government. The average cost price of the vegetables was approximately 27 per cent below the then prevailing retail price on similar canned goods.

"Later, complying with congressional recommendations, the War Department attempted to sell such of its subsistence stocks as would permit of that method of distribution through the parcels-post service. The prices which had been established for the sale of both meats and vegetables to the municipalities were taken as basic prices for the sale through the parcels-post service. But, since purchasers, through the parcels-post service were required to pay the postal charges on goods which they ordered, the War Department made an arbitrary discount of 1 cent per pound from the municipal price scale. This discount, it was estimated, would cover the parcels-post delivery charge and equalize the price at which the foodstuffs would be delivered to the homes of consumers throughout the United States.

"When, on September 25, sales through the parcels-post service were suspended and Army quartermaster retail stores were established, those foodstuffs which had been offered for sale through the municipalities and parcels-post service were put on sale in the retail stores at the same prices at which they had been offered for sale through the parcels-post service.

"In determining prices on the other commodities which have been placed on sale in the retail stores, included in which are certain items of subsistence that were not sold through the parcels-post service, the War Department ascertained, through governmental agencies the average price on commercial commodities similar in character to those which it offered for sale. On the standard commercial commodities so offered, prices were fixed which ranged from 15 to 25 per cent below the then prevailing average retail price. On the non-standard commodities and those others which, from lack of labels and trade marks, would not sell as readily as corresponding commodities carried by the mercantile trade, it made additional discounts with a view to establish a price that would prove so attractive to the purchasing public as to cause the commodities to move readily.

"These prices were fixed on the majority of the items now carried in the retail stores about August 1. The War Department has not, in any instance, advanced its prices. Retail prices on some commodities in the Army Quartermaster retail stores have advanced sharply, as is the case with prunes and other evaporated fruits. The result is that the disparity between the prices at which commodities are sold in the Army stores and by the retail trade is today much greater than 20 or 25 per cent. In instances, the War Department is selling commodities through its retail stores at prices lower than those at which the retail merchant can acquire similar stocks through trade channels. Consequently, he can not, in every instance, afford to sell at as low figures as the War Department is now selling.

"The Army quartermaster retail stores appeared to be the cheapest medium of distribution that could be established to give the entire American public an opportunity to acquire the War Department's surplus supplies. To have attempted to made distribution of these surplus supplies through established trade channels would have entailed a nominal commission, at least, and this commission would necessarily have been added to the price which the public would have been required to pay. The operating expense of the stores is approximately 8.5 per cent. They have served their purposes well. They were opened on September 25. At the close of business on December 6, the aggregate sale made by the stores totalled $15,713,572.15. These stores will continue to operate as long as the War Department has supplies with which to stock them, and the volume of business transacted makes their operation economical."

Average Cost of Food 1913-1918

The following table, compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, Department of Labor, gives the average cost per family per year of 22 principal articles of food for the years 1913, 1918, and for June, 1919, in 39 cities. From the table it will be observed that the typical cost of food in New York rose from $359 to $602 in the period from 1913 to 1918, and that by last June it had risen to $663 per year.

Average Cost Per Family Per Year of 22 Principal Articles of Food for the Years 1913 and 1918, and for June, 1919, in 39 Cities.

	Average cost per family per year for 22 articles of food in specified cities, based on prices in			Per cent of increase from 1913 to	
	1913 (Average for year.)	1918 (Average for year.)	June, 1919.	1918.	June, 1919.
Providence	$384.59	$667.71	$707.36	74	84
Boston	392.65	645.62	693.16	64	77
New Haven	381.46	654.15	686.78	71	80
Fall River	379.83	633.40	684.84	67	80
Charleston, S. C.	360.33	600.21	675.21	67	88
Washington	348.66	620.93	670.65	78	92
Manchester	370.24	632.63	669.95	71	81
Birmingham	356.04	594.84	669.32	67	88
Richmond	345.19	598.40	666.59	73	93
Jacksonville	377.73	599.24	665.86	59	76
New York	359.48	601.99	662.77	67	84
Atlanta	354.69	600.71	660.39	69	86
Philadelphia	356.80	614.08	659.09	72	85
Pittsburgh	354.74	606.23	654.87	71	85
Scranton	339.69	578.15	654.36	70	93
Dallas	357.62	586.40	652.73	64	83
Newark	368.77	618.26	652.53	68	77
Memphis	340.61	573.10	647.72	68	90
Baltimore	330.01	601.54	641.59	82	94
Little Rock	356.46	586.57	637.53	65	79
Los Angeles	370.71	571.00	630.99	54	70
Cleveland	343.68	571.84	628.85	66	83
Seattle	351.34	576.07	627.24	64	79
New Orleans	340.66	559.27	624.19	64	83
Detroit	324.29	563.24	623.35	74	92
San Francisco	350.97	568.67	623.25	62	78
Louisville	335.58	561.89	622.59	67	86
Buffalo	321.72	570.81	611.36	77	90
Omaha	324.56	548.58	609.45	69	88
Cincinnati	327.04	546.87	608.40	67	86
Kansas City	330.70	555.44	607.49	68	84
Denver	325.69	548.81	604.19	69	86
Salt Lake City	347.60	547.47	603.23	58	74
Portland, Ore.	350.56	559.69	602.31	60	72
Indianapolis	334.66	546.82	596.38	63	78
St. Louis	316.82	549.30	595.46	77	88
Milwaukee	318.03	536.90	591.26	69	86
Chicago	317.92	544.74	582.02	66	77
Minneapolis	311.37	509.73	577.71	64	86

The articles upon which the above costs are based, according to quantity used, are: Sirloin steak, round steak, rib roast, chuck roast, plate boiling beef, pork chops, bacon, ham, hens, fresh milk, butter, cheese, lard, eggs, bread, flour, cornmeal, rice, potatoes, sugar, tea and coffee.

LIQUOR EXPORTATIONS.

Holders of distilled spirits, wines, beers and other intoxicating liquors are reminded in a statement issued by the Bureau of Internal Revenue that, under section 3 of the national prohibition act, such liquors intended for exportation for beverage purposes must have left the territorial jurisdiction of the United States on or before Jan. 16, the date when the 18th amendment to the Constitution becomes effective. Where the liquor is to be exported to a country contiguous to that of the United States, Canada or Mexico, such liquors must be outside of the territory of the United States on Jan. 16.

The filing of the declaration for export, or the execution of a bond covering the tax on spirits in transit, or the fact that spirits are in transit in this country, or are in warehouses at the port of export, or are on board ship at the port of export on Jan. 16 will not be sufficient compliance, the bureau rules, with the statute prohibiting the exportation of intoxicating liquors on or after that date.

SLOW-FREIGHT OVERTIME.

Time and a half for overtime in the slow-freight service, retroactive to December 1, was announced by Director General Hines last week following an agreement between the Railroad Administration and the four brotherhoods of trainmen and enginemen.

Under the settlement all arbitraries and special allowances formerly applicable between terminals are eliminated. Special allowances for switching and similar work at initial terminals are preserved, but at former rates. Allowances for switching and delays at final terminals are preserved, payable at the former rates where the work is performed prior to the overtime period. These allowances have been agreed to in the past for relieving men of work which has not been considered a part of their regular duties, and correspondingly it is felt that the same conditions existed in connection with the payment of time and one-half for overtime.

The settlement came as a result of a series of conferences between the brotherhood chiefs and Railroad Administration officials.

COMMERCE BUREAU REPORT.

In the annual report of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce Director Philip B. Kennedy points out the lack of American imports to balance excessive exports. The report reads, in part:

"The excess of American exports over imports has grown out of bounds. There is no question of the demand for American goods abroad. Europe is still experiencing an acute shortage of food, raw materials, and all kinds of manufactured goods. Lacking imports to balance our exports, the pertinent question is the extent to which we safely can take future promises to pay.

"Whatever one's views about the proper nature of the peace settlement, all readily may see and agree that foreign credit arrangements are being delayed, awaiting a more stabilized condition. Unless certain reasonably adequate credits are soon made to foreign countries, our exports may be expected to fall off on account of depreciated foreign exchange.

Sound Policy Necessary.

"The character of our foreign business today will determine our opportunities of tomorrow. If American exports are made to assist in restoring essential production abroad and lead to sound world economic conditions, the resulting security will enable trade to then go ahead with confidence.

"The United States is at present the world's principal producer. It is especially important that we face the general question of our export trade in a far-sighted business manner. We have a big stake in the stability of world economic conditions. Our future as an exporting nation depends to a large degree upon our policy in the immediate crisis."

PAPER SHORTAGE DISCUSSED.

With the Government Printing Office in dire need of print paper and the tardy appearance of several Government publications because of the paper scarcity. Congress is beginning to get alarmed over the situation. Senator Jones, of New Mexico, introduced a bill to charge five times the present postage rate to any newspaper containing more than 24 pages.

Senator Smoot, of Utah, said that he would oppose publication of many documents and petitions in the Congressional Record, whereupon Vice President Marshall suggested that it might help the paper situation to suspend publication of the Record.

In the House, Representative Walsh, of Massachusetts, stated that the Record now costs $60 per page and said that he would oppose extension of remarks and insertion of petitions and testimonials. He added that agents of the Government Printing Office were scouring the country to get paper for the printing of Government documents.

Newspaper publishers throughout the country have signified their willingness to co-operate with Congress in the matter.

United States Bulletin

Continuing the Work of The Official U. S. Bulletin Established May 10, 1917, Under an Order of the President of the United States. Published by the U. S. Bulletin Co. A Current History of the United States. Issued Every Monday.

Roger W. Bahson.....President
Stanley Bowmar.....Vice-President
John D. Little.....Editor

Office: No. 10 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C. Tel. Main 5600.

The United States Bulletin is dedicated to the faithful presentation of the official acts of the Government that the people may know and understand precisely and accurately just what the Government is doing day by day.

The Bulletin is in itself a complete record of all the important activities of the United States Government through its various departments, Legislative, Judicial, and Executive. Official Orders, Statements, and Rulings printed textually as issued by accredited Government officials, and, therefore, an authoritative guide to the business interests of the Nation: a virtual necessity to the Government itself in acquainting the various departments with the official acts of one another; to the Judiciary; to the Manufacturers; Miners and Traders; to Corporations, Railroads, Steamship, Telegraph and Cable Companies; Exporters and Importers; to Diplomats, Consular Agents, Statesmen, and men of affairs generally, who wish to keep accurately informed of what the Government is doing and to preserve for reference authentic copies of public announcements issued by the Government's own officials and agents. Entered at the post office at Washington, D. C., as second-class mail matter.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES BY MAIL.

One year..... $12.00
One year, postage prepaid to foreign countries..... 15.00

Make all checks, money orders, and drafts payable to United States Bulletin, 10 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C.
C. B. Hardegen.....Treasurer

BRIEF INDEX TO THIS ISSUE.

	Page.
United States Shipping Board	6
Congress, Committees, and Candidates	10
Average Cost of Food, 1913-1918	3
Army Retail Stores' Policy	2
Chemistry Bureau Report	12
Doing Business in Washington	11
Naval Stores	9
President's Census Proclamaton	5
Railroad Administration Bookkeeping	5
Legion Investigates War Risk Bureau	17
Personal Contact Department	24
United States Supreme Court Decisions	18
Recent Government Publications	20
Government Material For Sale	22
Government Proposed Purchases	23

SILVER GOES TO ASIA.

Large shipments of precious metals are being made from the United States to oriental countries, according to the Federal Reserve Board's figures on the movement of gold and silver in November. Exports amounted to $51,857,796 and imports $2,396,770, a net loss of more than $49,000,000. Most of the outgoing metal went to Japan, which took $23,518,395; exports to other countries being $8,900,000 to the Argentine, $5,362,790 to Hongkong and $3,953,780 to India.

Exports of silver amounted to $19,052,177, of which $13,264,020 went to China. Imports during the month were $6,931,486.

WHAT'S HAPPENING IN WASHINGTON

(Continued from first page.)

been looking further into the coal situation. Chairman Steenerson of the House Post Office Committee has been investigating the paper shortage, and Chairman Gronna of the Senate Agricultural Committee has been getting after the packers. The leaders in Washington affairs, however, do not take these investigations seriously. Of two most important matters being discussed before the committees we hear little, namely, the Good Bill, H. R. 9783, and the McCormick Bill, S. 3476, both of which treat of the proposed budget legislation. Also, Senator Owens' work in connection with foreign exchange, is worthy of legislation.

Washington society is becoming interested in the Second Pan American Financial Conference to be held the middle of January. The Chilean and certain other delegates have already arrived and considerable interest is apparent. The delegates to the Conference from the United States will be very largely those who were invited to the first Conference. Technically, the invitations are being sent out by the Secretary of the Treasury, but the Conference is actually in the hands of the Hon. L. S. Rowe of Philadelphia, who has been one of the Assistant Secretaries of the Treasury for the past two years. Dr. Rowe originated the first Pan American Conference but was taken very ill just as the meeting began. He is exceedingly competent and it is believed will carry on the present Conference in a very statesmanlike manner.

The Federal Reserve Board is waking up and is actually withholding credit for speculative propositions. The new member of the board, H. A. Moehlenpah, seems to be quite lively. We trust that his enthusiasm will not die out as did that of some of the other members after they became a part of the machine. The Federal Reserve Board is looking into the silver situation, which has become quite serious. They are also discussing Senator Platt's Bill calling for the reduction of weight in subsidiary coinage. This bill is now before the House Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures. Several of the other countries, including Canada, are discussing this problem. The Treasury has already resumed the melting of silver dollars for the small coins. The Senate has passed, and the House probably will pass, the bill making gold certificates legal tender. Readers shoud watch this most remarkable phenomenon of the very rapid rise in the price of silver and the possibility of its becoming worth more than gold.

As an illustration of how quickly things may become the center of conversation and then entirely die out is the Mexican situation at the moment. You don't hear a word about Mexico in Washington today and two weeks ago we were "on the verge of war!" Senator Fall now has no hopes for the passage of his bill severing relations with Mexico. Jenkins is still out on bail, Hugo has been released by the Villistas, and Carranza is apparently doing his best to please the United States. However, we believe the scenery is being set for intervention under the next administration if not under the present.

Radicalism seems to be temporarily subsiding. A firm stand against the Reds has been taken by the National Labor Conference which the American Federation of Labor has been holding here in Washington. Not only has the Federation snubbed the I. W. W.'s and the Bolshevists within their ranks, but they have decided not to affiliate with the New Labor Party. Of course many believe that this is simply out of deference to the strong desire of President Gompers, and that if Mr. Gompers should drop dead the Federation would take an entirely different attitude. However, the situation is safe at the moment, and all conservatives should take heart from the stand which these labor leaders have taken.

There is a great probability that the Jackson Day dinner, January 8, at the New Willard Hotel, will deliver up more publicity than did the recent Republican committee meeting. Chairman Homer S. Cummings of the Democratic national committee is admitting little, but it is understood that nearly all of Democracy's sectional and national favorites will be on hand. One questions which is bothering certain Washingtonians is: Will or will not Mr. Hoover be present? This seems to be one of the mootest of the moot questions. R. W. B.

U. S. BULLETIN'S RATING OF PRESIDENTIAL POSSIBILITIES AS OF DECEMBER 22.

Republican.

Senator Johnson.
Governor Lowden.
General Wood.
W. H. Taft.
Senator Poindexter.
Senator Harding.
Governor Coolidge.

Democratic.

Governor Cox.
Champ Clark.
W. G. McAdoo.
James W. Gerard.
Secretary Lansing.

Additional.

Herbert Hoover.

RAILROAD ADMINISTRATION BOOKKEEPING.

Walker D. Hines. Director General of Railroads, has issued the following statement:

For each of the four months, July, August, September and October, the Class I railroads in Federal operation have shown an aggregate profit, after deducting one-twelfth of the rental. The total of the profits for the four months thus shown were $22,516,446. The question has been raised as to whether there ought not to have been deducted a larger proportion of the rental, corresponding with the proportion of net operating income which the railroads under private management earned on an average in the corresponding months of the three-year test period. The Railroad Administration has adopted the same policy in the four months in question that it adopted in the preceding six months. Uniform deduction of one-twelfth of the rental was made each month because the standard contract provides that three-twelfths of the annual rental shall be paid at the end of each three months, so that in effect the Railroad Administration must account for one-twelfth of the annual rental each month, and hence it seemed appropriate to charge it accordingly.

But since the method thus used for the months of July to October has been questioned, it seems desirable to call attention to what the result would be for this four months' period if there were deducted a proportion of the annual rental in excess of four-twelfths and equal to the proportion of the annual operating income earned by the railroads in the corresponding four months of the test. In arriving at this result there has also been deducted the back payments made the shopmen for the four months in question. A deduction has also been made of the estimated cost of recent readjustments of wages and working conditions, such as allowance of time and a half for overtime to certain additional classes of employes, including train and engine men in road freight service. While none of these readjustments were actually applicable to the months in question, the deduction of the estimated amounts thereof serves to make the results for the four months more indicative of the result for the future, and hence a more useful index to the real earning capacity of the railroads in Federal operation, on the basis of existing wages and working conditions. The hire of equipment is also treated on a uniform basis though a different method of accounting therefor was adopted in October.

On the basis thus indicated, the loss for the four-month period after deducting the larger proportion of the rental as above explained would have been approximately $29,573,000. This amount is 2 2-10 per cent of the operating revenues from freight traffic for the period. This gives full effect to the relatively heavy business normally done in these four months as indicated by the operating income of the same four months during the test period.

As bearing on the significance of this result as an index to real earning capacity of railroads in Federal operation, it is desirable to emphasize that on the average the maintenance expenditures for the four-month period were adequate to maintain the property and were fairly related to the expenses for the test period, after taking into consideration the increases in prices and wages.

It must be remembered that to the extent to which this larger deduction for rental is made in the four-month period in question, there must be a corresponding diminution in the rental, and hence in the deficit, heretofore shown in the first six months of the year.

Attention has heretofore been called in the monthly statements issued by the Railroad Administration to the fact that there was an abnormal falling off in freight business in the early part of the year and that this was prolonged over an abnormal period of time, covering the entire first six months, and that to a substantial extent the relatively large deficit incurred in the first six months was due to this great and prolonged diminution of freight traffic. The traffic for the months of July, August, September and October has been on a more normal basis, although in the latter part of October it was seriously deranged and carried on under especially unfavorable conditions by reason of the impending coal strike.

PRESIDENT WILSON'S CENSUS PROCLAMATION.

President Wilson's proclamation on the subject of the fourteenth decennial census urges everyone to answer questions relating to the census in a truthful manner and states that the answers will be held strictly confidential. The text of the proclamation follows:

By the President of the United States of America.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas by the act of Congress approved March 3, 1919, the fourteenth decennial census of the United States is to be taken beginning on the second day of January, 1920; and

Whereas a correct enumeration of the population every 10 years is required by the Constitution of the United States for the purpose of determining the representation of the several States in the House of Representatives; and

Whereas it is of the utmost importance to the interests of all the people of the United States that this census should be a complete and accurate report of the population and resources of the nation;

Now, therefore, I, Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States of America, do hereby declare and make known that, under the law aforesaid, it is the duty of every person to answer all questions on the census schedules applying to him and the family to which he belongs, and to the farm occupied by him or his family, and that any person refusing to do so is subject to penalty.

The sole purpose of the census is to secure general statistical information regarding the population and resources of the country, and replies are required from individuals only to permit the compilation of such general statistics. No person can be harmed in any way by furnishing the information required. The census has nothing to do with taxation, with military or jury service, with the compulsion of school attendance, with the regulation of immigration or with the enforcement of any National, State or local law or ordinance. There need be no fear that any disclosure will be made regarding any individual person or his affairs. For the due protection of the rights and interests of the persons furnishing information every employe of the Census Bureau is prohibited, under heavy penalty, from disclosing any information which may thus come to his knowledge.

I therefore earnestly urge upon all persons to answer promptly, completely and accurately all inquiries addressed to them by the enumerators or other employes of the Census Bureau, and thereby to contribute their share toward making this great and necessary public undertaking a success.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done in the District of Columbia this tenth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and nineteen, and (Seal.) of the independence of the United States the one hundred and forty-fourth.

WOODROW WILSON.

By the President:

WILLIAM PHILLIPS,

Acting Secretary of State.

HOEY ELECTED TO HOUSE.

Clyde R. Hoey, Democrat, has been elected to the House from the Ninth Congressional District of North Carolina, to succeed Judge E. Y. Webb. His campaign platform was based on the support of the League of Nations.

United States Shipping Board's Annual Report

The third annual report of the United States Shipping Board, submitted to Congress last week by Chairman John B. Payne, covers the period of the board's activities up to the resignation of Chairman Edward N. Hurley, June 30, 1919. The report states the Shipping Board has establised regular sailings of ships bearing the American flag in 41 trade routes. A chain of fuel-oil stations intended to encircle the globe was also commenced in the fiscal year ending June 30. The report reads in part:

Summary of Activities.

"During the year ended on June 30, 1919, the efforts of the Shipping Board were divided between the problems of ship production and ship operation. The signing of the armistice on November 11 caused sudden changes, and, in many matters, complete reversals of policy and methods.

"In the operating field, the work of the first four months centered upon securing maximum results from the vessels not actually employed for Army and Navy account in primary military service; upon securing additional tonnage for this fleet through negotiations with friendly foreign shipowners, through reconditioning old vessels, through adapting Lake vessels for salt water cruising, and otherwise; and upon supervising the conditions and terms under which all American commercial cargoes were lifted.

"In the construction field, the work of the first four months was a continuous effort to meet the World War demand for speed. With the support of the fundamental industries, there was built up in less than one year a great steel fabricating and assembling organization.

"Immediately after the signing of the armistice, and throughout the remaining seven and one-half months of the fiscal year, construction activities were curtailed as rapidly as the physical condition of the building program and the financial interests of the Government permitted. Suspension of contracts was ordered, and a careful examination of the status of each suspended contract made. In practically every case in which a contract could be cancelled at less cost to the Government than the difference between the cost to complete and the probable market value at time of completion, cancellation was made.

"There have been a few exceptions to this rule for making cancellations, but only where necessary. The ramifications of the shipbuilding organization were very complex. In no case did the direct responsibility of the Government extend back into industry beyond the rolling mill or the boiler or engine factory. Nevertheless, the sharp curtailment of the large building program necessarily caused serious derangements in many overlapping stages of production, and vitally affected many industries.

"The ship-operating activities of the last eight months of the fiscal year have brought up for soluton many problems, which are described in detail elsewhere in this report. The early release of requistioned tonnage was considered necessary, in order to assist American industries to reorganize on a peace basis and to establish or reestablish themselves in the market of the world. The process was begun in January as soon as the Army and the Navy began releasing tonnage to the Shipping Board. However, a sudden and unlooked-for demand upon the Shipping Board to supply shipping aggregating almost 2,000,000 deadweight tons for European civilian relief duty not only practically stopped the release of tonnage to American commerce from February to May, but in many instances caused the retention for a few more voyages of vessels already released.

"In the interim, the board was able to use with more leeway such tonnage as had been confined to the war material and essential commercial trades during the war. Many of these vessels had been making voyages to parts of the world where ships flying the American flag were almost never seen, and with which American industries never had enjoyed direct reciprocal trade relations. As soon as the embargoes on American exports were removed, American ships were able to supply many long-unfilled wants at these ports with American goods. In return they brought back to this country valuable raw materials, some of which had not been seen in this country since the early days of the war, and most of which had always been bought and shipped through foreign intermediaries.

New Work and Plans.

During Many and June, the last two months of the period covered by this report, the requirements of the European civilian relief so relexed that the board was able to release and recover enough tonnage to meet the country's more urgent commercial needs, and to bring about a condition approaching stability in ocean freight rates.

The Shipping Board has established regular sailings of American flag ships in 41 trade routes. Most of these trade routes are in the trans-Atlantic, South American, and other more important trades, but some of them are in parts of the world where American flag ships have not been accustomed to trade for more than a generation. To reinforce these trade routes, and to help insure their permanency, considerable work is being done in the way of establishing American bunkering stations and in setting up agencies to handle American vessels and their cargoes in foreign ports.

New Types of Vessels.

"While recognizing the pressing need for war emergency tonnage, upon which the Ship Construction Division of the Emergency Fleet Corporation was bending all its energies, it was deemed necessary, if the Shipping Board were to have a merchant fleet which could be operated in postwar competition, to direct attention to corrections in the designs and construction of ships building, and to prepare plans for new tonnage that could hold its own in competitive trades. On November 11, 1918, with this object in view, and to the end also of providing for the inspection of new vessels before acceptance by the Division of Operations, and later of carrying on repair work, the Construction and Repair Department of this division was created.

"The work of this department is segregated into three sections as follows: Design and New Construction, Inspection and Acceptances, and Repairs.

"The Design and New Construction Section passes upon designs for future construction to be undertaken by the Emergency Fleet Corporation and acts upon comments and reports, based upon actual experience of operation, which are received from the representatives of the Construction and Repair Department, ship managers and operators, and other reliable sources. The wood-ship situation has received careful consideration by this department and many alterations and improvements have been recommended, and as a result these vessels should be more satisfactorily operated.

"Careful investigation of the various emergency types of vessels disclosed the fact that few of these contain the more important features that are essential for economical operation of vessels to successfully meet competition. This department was therefore instructed to prepare designs for new types of cargo vessels. It was concluded that the larger vessels of 10,000, 12,500, and 15,000 dead-weight tons would be the most practical sizes to meet general trade requirements. In the preparation of designs for these three types of vessels consideration has been given to obtaining the largest possible cubic measurement, the most advanced method of cargo-handling facilities, and the most comfortable, sanitary, and practical accommodations for the officers and crews.

"The Army Transport Service, War Department, was consulted in order that provision could be made so that in the event of emergency these vessels could be rapidly and economically converted into troop ships, and provision is made in such an event for the quick installation of additional water-tight bulkheads.

"Careful attention has been given to the steaming radius of these vessels and provision has been made for 13,000 nautical miles. The oil fuel and the feed water will be carried in the inner bottom tanks, a deep oil fuel tank being fitted in the lower part of No. 1 hold. This same feature is embodied on each side of the shaft tunnel in the afterhold, thus utilizing the full benefit of the cargo space for fuel oil which could not otherwise be advantageously used for general cargo.

"As the Diesel type of internal combustion engine has demonstrated its

United States Shipping Board's Annual Report

practicability and reliability, as well as an economic advantage of the highest order, it is thought advisable to make use of this type of engine in connection with the new vessels. In order to make an intelligent comparison however, it was concluded that some of the vessels of the 10,000 deadweight ton type, identical in every other respect, be fitted with quadruple-expansion engines and Scotch boilers, and the others with the Diesel type internal-combustion engine.

"Designs also have been prepared for the conservation of certain vessels under construction into passenger ships, it having been found that these vessels could not be completed in time to meet the present demand for ships to transport our troops from Europe. The arrangements made embody many distinctive features, afford every comfort for the traveler, and will place these vessels among the finest ever constructed for passenger service.

"The War Department is now turning over to the Shipping Board the ex-German vessels and this department is engaged in fitting out these vessels as passenger ships. Plans are being made to equip these ships in the most modern and up-to-date manner possible in order that we may compete in every particular with foreign-trade rivals.

"The field organization of this department, which is maintained for the inspection and acceptance of new vessels and for the repair of all Shipping Board vessels, is divided into eight distrcts, corresponding to the general district organizations of the Division of Operations and is in direct charge of chief inspectors, reporting to the district representatives of the Division of Operations, who in turn are held responsible for the proper conduct of the work of this department in their respective districts.

"On January 1 this organization took over the inspection and acceptance of new vessels in behalf of the Division of Operations, and a method of conducting trial trips therefore was agreed upon with the Ship Construction Division.

"The representatives of the Construction and Repair Department have attended 181 dock trials, 177 light-load trials, and 102 loaded sea trials, a total of 460 trials. The institution of the present method of conducting trial trips has brought to light numerous changes or betterments which have been mutually agreed upon with the Ship Construction Division. Favorable action has been taken upon a total of 1,586 items of changes recommended by the representatives of the Construction and Repair Department, many of these changes affecting a number of vessels of the same type. The representatives of this department have inspected 432 vessels under construction, many of which are now in successful operation.

"A decided improvement has been observed in the operation of new vessels since the inspection and acceptance work has been organized and administered in this manner.

"On May 1, 1919, the Construction and Repair Department of the Division of Operations was vested with complete responsibility for and jurisdiction over the physical condition of all Shipping Board vessels.

"Under the present method of handling repairs to vessels the managers and operators are instructed to notify the division's district representatves of the work required. Inspection will be made by the accredited representatives of the ship managing companies who are held responsible for the quality of material and workmanship and the complete and satisfactory performance of the work contemplated.

"Daily and weekly statements indicating the dates upon which both new vessels and vessels under repairs will be available for cargo loading are issued by this department. The information upon which these reports are based is received in daily telegraphic advices from the field representatives.

Oil-Fuel Stations.

"An examination has been made of the oil bunkering facilities of the world to ascertain the existing facilites and determine what improvements and installments are necessary for the use of the American merchant marine. Fairly complete data have been procured with reference to the ports of North America, and a study of foreign and American insular ports is now under way. Fuel-oil bunkering facilities for the special accommodation of the American merchant marine are being provided by the Shipping Board at the following ports:

St. Thomas, Virgin Island.—Work of installing a fuel-oil station in connection with the Navy station at this port is nearing completion and is expected to be in operation on October 1, 1919. This station will have a storage capacity of 110,000 barrels of fuel oil in two tanks located 600 feet south of the Navy wharf, at an elevation of about 100 feet above the wharf. A 10-inch pipe main connects these tanks with the loading head on the Navy wharf. Suitable pumping and lighting facilities have been provided. This station will have a gravity bunkering capacity of 1,200 barrels an hour.

Honolulu, Territory of Hawaii.—The Shipping Board has authorized the lease of a site at this port, effective January 1, 1919.

Manila, Philippine Islands.—A station of equal capacity to the St. Thomas station is proposed at Manila, and two 55,000-barrel tanks have already been shipped to that port for erection.

Ponta Delgada, Azores.—The Shipping Board barge Wasayga, with a capacity of 25,000 barrels of fuel oil, has been dispatched to this port, where it will remain as a floating bunkering station pending the building of a fuel-oil station at Ponta Delgada. Permission has been granted by the Portuguese Government to an American company for the erection of this station and the work of construction will proceed promptly.

Bizerta, Tunis.—Additional storage tanks are being erected by an American company, which already has holdings at this port for use as a bunkering station by the Shipping Board. Two 55,000-barrel tanks will be shipped to Bizerta for this installation.

Constantinople; Aden, Arabia; and Colombo, India.—Similar arrangements as those at Bizerta are under way for bunkering stations at these ports.

Allocation Department.

In January, 1919, the function of the Shipping Control Committee of allocating the vessels owned and under the control of the Shipping Board to cargoes and trade routes, so as to use available tonnage in the most essential trades, was transferred to the Division of Operations. It became necessary, therefore, to create in this division a Department of Trades and Allocations, with the committee's organization in New York City as a part of the division's agency there. The work of this department was later divided and two departments created: (1) Allocation Department; (2) Shipping Trades Department.

"In the work of the Allocation Department, close co-operation with other departments is secured by daily meetings of the department heads constituting the Allocation Committee. The manager of the Allocation Department in this manner is assisted by those possessing the records of available vessels, their sizes, types and locations; a compilation of trade requirements and offerings, data on the readiness of ships, etc.

"Many perplexing difficulties necessitating changes in publshed allocations, quick decision and action have confronted this department, growing out of abnormal conditions, due to strikes, uncertain labor conditions, congestion and delay caused by ship repairs in ports, both at home and abroad. In many cases these conditions have required the withdrawal or division of ships. Railroad terminal and port conditions at the port of New York have caused the diversion of freight to Atlantic ports south, and to handle this business and attract cargoes, fixtures have been made to berths in the various North Atlantic, South Atlantic and Gulf ports.

"The signing of the armistice gave promise of early resumption of trade with foreign ports and the return of vessels to commerce. Trade routes were, therefore, laid out and freight rates established to meet the new conditions. However, the Division of Operations was soon confronted with the unprecedented food program for the relief of the civilian population of Europe. This demanded the immediate withdrawal of vessels already allocated to the different trade routes, and the employment of these steamers together with every other available ship to meet our obligations in the colossal food movement. Beginning in February, this movement reached its

U. S. Shipping Board's Annual Report

peak in May, when 264 vessels, aggregating about 2,000,000 dead-weight tons, were withheld from commercial trades on account of it.

"In effecting the coast-to-coast movement of foodstuffs, new vessels, wood and steel, finishing on the Pacific coast, have been employed. The great part of these vessels have brought food from the Pacific coast and gone from this coast to Europe.

"In the month of February 134 steamers, aggregating 1,248,688 dead-weight tons, were engaged in the movement of foodstuffs to Europe. This represented 11.8 per cent of the total Shipping Board tonnage operating during that month. In the month of March 160 steamers, totaling 1,092,-412 dead-weight tons, or 14.8 per cent of the total Shipping Board tonnage operating in March, were employed in the European food relief program. In April a total of 225 ships of an aggregate of 1,534,584 tons dead-weight were allocated for this service. This represented 22.5 per cent of the active Shipping Board tonnage.

"Our present inability to furnish sufficient tonnage to lift the large amount of bulk cargo offering is due to the utilization of Shipping Board tonnage to relieve the desperate fuel situation in Italy and Northern European countries; the movement of coal to the Pacific for United States Navy consumption, and the allocation of tonnage to meet the food relief program. Relief is looked for as new construction becomes available, and as the various European relief programs are completed, allowing the utilization of this tonnage to relieve the freight congestion now existing on the Atlantic and Gulf seaboards.

"The Rate Section was organized in April, 1918. From that date until November, the rates were fixed and controlled by the Shipping Board, and the department was engaged almost entirely in the preparation of data looking to resumption of competitive shipping.

"With the signing of the armistice the situation abruptly changed; a number of requisitioned vessels were released, sailing vessels were permitted to resume trans-Atlantic service, and considerable pressure was brought to bear to make such reductions in the ocean rates as would permit American manufacturers to compete in world-wide trade. Finally, in January, reductions in the trans-Atlantic rates approximately 66 2-3 per cent under the old figures were announced. At the same time there was a considerable reduction in the Pacific Ocean rates.

"The department receives at intervals reports on foreign rates from the London office of the Division of Operations, and consuls at various foreign ports also give from time to time a resume of the rate situation. The information furnished is compiled so that the Division of Operations can, in a measure, determine what rates are necessary in competition with vessels of other countries.

"During the summer of 1918 authority to use bunker licenses was made use of to guarantee the application of Shipping Board rates to vessels of all flags. This had the effect to an extent of stabilizing the rate situation. After January 1, 1919, no attempt was made to control rates over other than Shipping Board vessels, with the exception of South Amrican and West Indies business.

"Prior to January 1 rates to South America, both east and west coasts, were approximately $35 per ton. Since January 1 there has been considerable fluctuation, but the tendency has been to reduce the rates, which now range from $22 to $32 per ton. During the period of control South American and West Indian rates were partly controlled by the requirement of approval of all charters by the chartering executive at New York.

"The rates fixed in January, applicable on Shipping Board vessels, have been fairly stable. During the first half of the year, the demand for ships to carry out the European civilian relief program made it impossible to satisfy the demand for tonnage for commercial cargoes, and the division was criticized for its failure to provide ships to protect the rates announced. With the completion of the food relief program, it has been possible to work out a number of liner services, and rates have been published from time to time to take care of each trade. Competition has grown keener as foreign tonnage has entered United States ports, and it has been necessary to make some reductions in rates to meet such competition. As stated above, however, rates in general have been fairly stable, and it is expected that there will be no decided changes in rates for several months to come.

"The Shipping Board has established rates and issued tariffs as follows:

"North Atlantic ports to United Kingdom.

"North Atlantic ports to Rotterdam, Antwerp, French Atlantic, Bremen, Hamburg, Scandinavian ports, Finland, Lisbon, French Mediterranean and Italian ports.

"South Atlantic and Gulf ports to United Kingdom, French Atlantic, Rotterdam, Antwerp, Bremen, Hamburg, Scandinavian ports, Finland, French Mediterranean and Adriatic ports.

"North Atlantic ports to Greece and Italian ports.

"North Atlantic ports to India.

"North Atlantic ports to North Africa, Levant, Red Sea.

"North Atlantic ports to Japan, China, Philippine Islands.

"North Atlantic ports to French Indo China, Dutch East Indies, Federated Malay States.

"North Atlantie ports to Australia, New Zeland.

"North Atlantic ports to West Coast of Africa.

"North Atlantie ports to South Africa.

"Atlantic and Gulf to South America.

"Coal: Atlantic and Gulf to South America. Pacific coast to Japan, China, Manila.

"Cotton: United States Atlantic and Gulf to United Kingdom and continental ports.

"Coal: North Atlantic ports to France, Itayl, Holland, Belgium, Denmark, Sweden, Trieste, Fiume and Venice.

"Lumber: South Atlantie and Gulf to United Kingdom and continent. Pacific coast to United Kingdom, French Atlantic, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Christiania, Copenhagen, Gothenburg, Stockholm."

DISASTER GUIDE BOOK.

As a step in its program of preparedness for disaster relief the American Red Cross has published a comprehensive Disaster Relief Guide Book to help Red Cross divisions and chapters master the most effective methods of assistance as developed through the organization's long experience in this field.

Organization and plans for relief have usually until now waited upon the occurrence of disasters, but the record of an average of one disaster a month for every month of 14 years makes real preparedness an imperative need. It proposed that a vigorous program of disaster preparedness be undertaken, not only by national headquarters of the Red Cross and division offices, but by the local chapters themselves, so that when an emergeney comes the Red Cross will be ready to meet the situation without delay or confusion.

As a result of the surveys communities will have at their disposal knowledge as to the resources for the care of the sick and injured, for transportation, emergency feeding, temporary shelter, and clothing of refugees, health and prevention of disorder in sudden calamities.

In addition to compiling reports of individual chapters, upon their disaster preparedness plans and resources, divisions will undertake surveys of disaster resources in the division territory, taking into account particularly those resources of Federal and National Guard equipment, Red Cross supplies in division storehouses, trained workers, and other types of resources which would not usually be reported by the chapters, but which should be part of a division plan. Provision will thus be made for prompt action in major disaster where local resources are inadequate.

A Newfoundland dog swam through the breakers from a ship foundering off the Newfoundland coast and brought a life line to shore, saving the lives of 92 persons, one of whom was an 18 months' old baby, according to an Associated Press dispatch. Too bad such dogs can't be given the citizenship privileges our departing Bolsheviki don't want.

PRELIMINARY REPORT ON PRODUCTION AND STOCKS OF NAVAL STORES

The following preliminary report on the production and stocks of naval stores is made by the Department of Agriculture:

The statistics compiled by the Bureau of Chemistry from individual reports from producers show that there was made during the first half of the present season, up to Aug. 1, about 163,000 casks of turpentine and 491,000 round barrels of rosin (500-pound barrels). Producers' estimates for the balance of the season, from Aug. 1 to the close of operations, indicate that about 174,000 casks of turpentine and 547,000 round barrels of rosin will be made during this period, indicating a total production for the season of 337,000 casks of turpentine and 1,038,000 barrels of rosin. This does not include wood turpentine, wood rosin or rosin reclaimed from batting dross.

A comparison of these figures with the reports issued as of Aug. 1, 1918, and March 31, 1919, show that the production during the first half of the present season was approximately the same as for the same period in 1918. More trees are being worked this year than last year, but unseasonable weather conditions and excessive rains throughout the turpentine producing section kept production down during the early part of the season. The weather has been very favorable since Sept. 1, and it is believed that the production for the latter half of the season will be greater than shown by the estimates, indicating that, for the entire season, the production will be at least equal to, and possibly slightly greater, than that of the 1918-1919 season.

Quantities at Stills.

The quantity of turpentine and rosin on hand at the stills on Aug. 1, 1919, was considerably less than on the same date last year, as shown by the following figures:

On hand at stills, Aug. 1, 1918, turpentine, 59,000 casks; rosin, 170,000 barrels.

On hand at stills, Aug. 1, 1919, turpentine, 19,000 casks; rosin, 115,000 barrels.

This decrease is undoubtedly due to the higher prices prevailing this year and to the increase of exports.

The stocks of turpentine at the stills decreased 16,000 barrels and rosin decreased 45,000 barrels from March 1, 1919, to April 1, 1919, the last month of the naval stores year, when practically nothing was made. This decrease is shown by the following figures:

On hand at stills, March 1, 1918, turpentine, 40,000 casks; rosin, 175,000 barrels.

On hand at stills, April 1, 1919, turpentine, 24,000 casks; rosin, 130,000 barrels.

Production has been greater in Georgia and Florida this year, up to Aug. 1, than it was last year. In the other States it has been less. This, together with the fact that large quantities of old turpentine and rosin, which had been made during previous seasons and tanked and stored at the stills, have been shipped in to the three main eastern ports this year, probably accounts for the considerable increase in receipts reported at Savannah, Jacksonville and Pensacola, compared with last year. This is especially true of turpentine.

Stocks in Hands of Consuming Industries on Aug. 1, 1919.

The total stocks of turpentine and rosin in the hands of the paper, paper size, paint and varnish, soap, greases and lubricants, shoe polish and leather dressings, rosin oil and pitch, printing ink, sealing wax and insulating materials, soldering flux, matches and wo denware, fly paper, linoleum, automobiles, buggies and wagons and foundries and foundry supply industries on Aug. 1, 1919, were approximately as follows:

On hand Aug. 1, 1919, turpentine, 20,500 casks; rosin, 182,000 barrels.

On hand April 1, 1919, turpentine, 28.500 casks; rosin, 203,000 barrels.

Decrease, turpentine, 8,000 casks; rosin, 21,000 barrels.

Many producers and consumers have not furnished promptly the information on their production and stocks. Some have ignored repeated requests. In every case where producer or consumer has either failed or deliberately refused to send in the reports, conservative individual estimates on such delinquent concerns have been made. These estimates, which are included in the figures given, comprise only 6 per cent of the total production shown. About 10 per cent of the total turpentine stocks and about 7 per cent of the total rosin stocks shown as in the hands of consumers are estimates on such individual concerns from which no information was received.

MAY SEEK TURPENTINE IN WEST.

The long-leaf pine forests of the South are becoming so rapidly depleted by heavy cuttings of timber and destructive methods of turpentining that many turpentine operators who have depended on this species for naval stores are now turning their attention to the West as a possible source of such stores when their present stands of timber are no longer productive. It is quite possible that a method of turpentining similar to that carried on in the Florida National Forest, under the supervision of the Forest Service, can readily be used in the West. According to this practice the largest flow possible without injury to the trees is obtained by following a number of slashings with several seasons of rest. The cutting is done in such a way as not to impair the timber value of the trees.

The promising results obtained by the Forest Service in applying these conservation methods to long-leaf pine in Florida, led it, as early as 1911, to investigate the extent to which western yellow pine, so abundant in the United States, could be utilized in meeting possible future needs. Tests show that these trees can be turpentined successfully and that a satisfactory product can be obtained. However, certain circumstances, such as the shortage of labor and remoteness of shipping facilities and markets, raise some question as to whether turpentining can be undertaken on a commercial basis.

In the South much of the work of slashing the trees and gathering the resin is undertaken by negroes especially adept at this sort of task. Slashing consists in making V-shaped cuts in the side of the trunk from which the gum flows into a cup hung beneath. The contents of the cups are gathered from time to time and distilled. To undertake turpentining in the West will involve the importation of a large number of skilled laborers or the training of men living in the region.

Whether or not western stands of timber, particularly in the high altitudes where the warm season is short and the flow of resin necessarily limited, will yield enough resin, without excessive slashing, to make turpentining worth while is yet to be determined.

STEAMBOAT INSPECTION.

For every life lost of steamship passengers during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1919, 1,600,582 were carried safely, the Steamboat Inspection Service announces in its annual report.

Passengers numbering 323,317,657 were carried on vessels during the year, the report stated. Accidents resulting in loss of life numbered 194 and the total number of lives lost, 543, of which 202 were passengers. Of the lives lost, 170 were from causes beyond the power of the service to prevent, the report said, leaving a loss of 373 lives as fairly chargeable to accidents, collisions and founderings. This was an increase of 43 over the lives lost in 1918.

NATIONAL FOREST TOWN SITE.

An executive order eliminating approximately 340 acres from the Madison National Forest, on the boundary of the forest, which lies close to the western confines of the Yellowstone National Park, has been signed by the President. The object of this elimination is to provide space for the establishment of the town of Yellowstone under the town-site laws. Of the total area of 340 acres, 1.03 acres are retained by metes and bounds within the town limits for use by forest officers. The tract is withdrawn under the act of June 25, 1910, which authorizes such withdrawal for public purposes.

NATIONAL AIR ACADEMY.

Col. T. D. Milling, of the Army Air Service, has recommended to the House subcommittee on military affairs that a national air academy, similar to West Point, be established for training aviators.

Congress, Committees and Candidates

Bill to Exclude Reds.

A bill offered in the House by Representative Albert Johnson, of Washington, is framed to exclude from the United States all aliens who believe in the overthrowing of a government by force and, according to the author of the bill, would compel the Department of Labor to act against alien agitators.

The bill excludes from the United States these classes of persons:

"(a) Aliens who are anarchists.

"(b) Aliens who entertain, advise, advocate, or teach, or who are members of or affiliated with any organization, association, society, or group that entertain, advises, advocates, or teaches disbelief in or opposition to all organized government.

"(c) Aliens who believe in, advise, advocate, or teach, or who are members of or affiliated with any organization, association, society, or group that believes in, advises, advocates, or teaches (1) the overthrow by force or violence of the Government of the United States or all forms of law, or (2) the duty, necessity, or propriety of the unlawful assaulting or killing of any officer or officers (either of specific individuals, or of officers generally) of the Government of the United States, or of any other organized government, because of his or their official character, or (3) the unlawful damage, injury, or destruction of property, or (4) sabotage.

"(d)—Aliens who write, circulate, distribute, print, publish, edit, issue, or display or cause to be written, circulated, distributed, printed published, edited, issued, or displayed, or who have in their possession, for the purpose of circulation, distribution, publication, issue, or display any written or printed matter, expressing, advising, advocating, or teaching disbelief in or opposition to all organized government, or expressing a belief in, advising, advocating, or teaching: (1) the overthrow by force or violence of the Government of the United States or all forms of law, or (2) the duty, necessity, or propriety of the unlawful assaulting or killing of any officer or officers (either of specific individuals or of officers generally) of the Government of the United States, or of any other organized government, or (3) the unlawful damage, injury, or destruction of property, or (4) sabotage.

"(e) Aliens who are members of or affiliated with any organization, association, society, or group that writes, circulates, distributes, prints, publishes, edits, issues, or displays, or causes to be written, circulated, distributed, printed, published, edited, issued, or displayed, or that has in its possession for the purpose of circulation, distribution, publication, issue, or display, any written or printed matter of the character described in subdivision (d).

"For the purpose of this section (1) the giving, loaning, or promising of money or anything of value to be used for the advertising, advocacy, or teaching of any doctrine above enumerated shall constitute the advising, advocacy, or teaching of such doctrines; and (2) the giving, loaning, or promising of money or anything of value to any organization, association, society, or group of the character above described shall constitute affiliation therewith, but nothing in this paragraph shall be taken as an exclusive definition of advising, advocacy, teaching, or affiliation."

In his report on the bill Mr. Johnson said:

"The enlargement of the terms and definition of existing law seem necessary for the reason that while agents of the Department of Justice, as well as agents of the Bureau of Immigration, have made, and are making, arrests of aliens, the Secretary of Labor has made decisions which render such arrests futile."

Edge Bill Passes House.

The Edge Bill, to help foreign trade, introduced by Senator Walter E. Edge, of New Jersey, passed Congress Tuesday and went to the President for his signature. The Senate adopted the conference report without a roll call. After the passage Senator Edge gave out the following summary of the bill:

"This measure provides, by amending the Federal Reserve act, for the incorporation of concerns to finance the export business of the United States, so that impoverished foreign customers may buy American goods and the American producer or exporter can get actual cash in payment for his commodities. Such corporations will be under the supervision of the Federal Reserve Board, but there will be neither Government participation nor underwriting nor guarantee.

"On behalf of the industrial, commercial, maritime, and financial interests of the United States, I am highly gratified by the enactment of the export finance measure," continued Senator Edge. "But it now must be remembered that this is not a compulsory measure, but only authorizes and provides the procedure for the expansion of the American banking system to all parts of the world, giving resultant impetus to American industry and commerce.

"Congress has done its part; and done it well. Now, it is up to American business men to take advantage of the opportunities offered to them. And this I have not the slightest doubt they will do. I have every reason to believe they will do so immediately and enthusiastically. I modestly would like to express my warm appreciation for aid and co-operation to Governor W. P. G. Harding, of the Federal Reserve Board, George L. Harrison, counsel, and to many others in public and private life who have lent their help in the passage of this bill."

Gerard a Candidate.

James W. Gerard, of New York, formerly Ambassador to Germany, threw his Democratic headpiece into the ring last week by signing a minority Democratic nomination petition as a candidate for the indorsement of South Dakota for the presidency. The petition was filed with the South Dakota Secretary of State.

The platform announced by Mr. Gerard is extraordinarily brief and advocates a speedy ratification of the peace treaty. It reads, in full:

"World peace with a world vision and a reconstruction policy calculated to preserve America and American commerce as against the world; to establish for labor its share in the fruits of industry; to protect the farmer against the middleman; and to restore equal rights to all loyal citizens.

"Prompt ratification of the peace treaty and League of Nations covenant, with immediate establishment of the league at Geneva; immediate reduction of war taxes; prompt restoration of normal labor and trade conditions by proper legislation."

At the present time Mr. Gerard is practising law in New York. He is expected to make his first political address at the Jackson Day meeting of the Democrats in Washington January 8.

Senator Johnson.

Senator Hiram W. Johnson, of California, announced his candidacy for the Republican nomination for President and retired to California to rest up for a strenuous campaign. He announced his intention of appealing directly to the people and said that he did not want his candidacy determined by politicians in convention.

"I fully realize the handicaps under which I labor," said Senator Johnson, "and the obstacles which I must overcome, but I am exercising what is every American's birthright. Of course, any success for me must come from the people themselves, not from a certain well-known class of politicians or from those whose interests make such politicians. Wherever it is possible I am going direct to the people. Upon my return I shall announce a definite and specific program."

Senator Harding Will Run.

The formal announcement of the candidacy of Warren G. Harding, Senator from Ohio, for the Republican nomination for the presidency came last week in the form of a letter to Clare Hughes, chairman of the Miami County, Ohio, Republican Committee.

"I venture to announce now no platform," said Senator Harding in his letter, "nor to emphasize any obvious policy. Men in Congress make records which speak for them. Moreover, I still believe in representative popular government through political parties, believe in party sponsorship, believe conventions representing all the Republicans of the nation should make platforms, that nominees ought to be chosen as exponents of such platforms, and hold such declarations as inviolable covenants to the people."

A special bill modyifying the pri-

Congress, Committees and Candidates

mary law of Ohio has been introduced into the State Assembly to clear up any irregularities which might come up through Senator Harding's desire to chance it at the Chicago convention, while still holding to his opportunities for re-election as Senator from Ohio.

Secretary Lane to Resign.

Secretary of the Interior Lane, prompted by newspaper reports that his resignation had been submitted to the President, issued a statement Wednesday saying that he had not written his resignation, but contemplated entering private life in the near future. The statement reads, in full:

"With reference to my talked-of resignation, I have not sent it to the President, nor even written it, but I do contemplate going out of the Cabinet and have withheld talking to the President about it because I did not wish to add to his burdens or worries at this time. Nor do I know when the time will come when I can. This is a full statement of all the facts. I have thought it unkind to say anything to him about the matter, and that any mention of it now by anyone would be a needless annoyance."

Water Power Bill.

Senator Jones, as chairman of the Commerce Committee of the Senate, has predicted that the water power bill, on the Senate Calendar as H. R. 3184, will become the first consideration of that body after the Christmas holidays. Being from Washington State, where it is estimated that the country's greatest amount of water power awaits development, Senator Jones is an enthusiast on the subject of a wider utilization of the water resources of the United States.

The rivers and streams of the United States, according to Senator Jones, have a potential development of 61,678,000 horsepower, which represents the ultimate achievement to which such a plan could be carried with present facilities and knowledge, but this, translated in terms of coal, amounts to more than the annual consumption, and "the utilization of even one-third of the enormous amount of energy latent but now wasting in our falling waters would make the United States the greatest manufacturing country in the world," he asserts.

Sugar Control Continues.

Sugar is to be retained under governmental scutiny for one more year at least, as the House has passed the Senate bill to continue the Sugar Equalization Board until December 21, 1920, under the extension of those clauses of the Food Control Act relating to this commodity. The vote in the House was 256 to 34, following a sharp debate. Opposition from the Louisiana members was withdrawn after it was agreed that the zoning system of sugar distribution would be abandoned and the public became fearful of an inordinate rise in sugar prices after January 1, when all restrictions would be off because the Sugar Equalization Board was scheduled to pass out of legal existence at that time.

The debate on the bill in the Senate developed that the Sugar Equalization Board is a corporation, incorporated under the laws of the State of Delaware, with a capital stock of $5,000,000 furnished out of the President's emergency fund; that the President is the sole stockholder; and that the board, by its operation in buying up the 1919 raw sugar crop of Cuba at 5½ cents a pound and the refined sugar produced in this country at 9 cents a pound, earned and placed in the Treasury of the United States a very handsome sum, said to be $38,000,000.

It is now proposed to purchase the entire Cuban crop for 1920 to protect the people of the United States from sugar speculators.

HOUSING BUREAU ABOLISHED.

The House, by unanimous vote, has passed the bill ordering the sale of housing facilities built by the Government during the war and wiping out the Federal Housing Bureau. All property under control of the housing bureau will be transferred to the Treasury Department, according to the bill. During the final debate on the bill Representative Frank Clark attacked the Federal Housing Corporation and charged it with making expensive contracts and with favoritism in the choice of architects.

DR. GARFIELD'S REASONS.

The resignation of Fuel Administrator Garfield resulted from his dissatisfaction over the President's settlement of the coal strike, according to his statements before a Senate committee of inquiry.

"I believe that I represent the real opinion of the President in the matter—that is, if I were able to see him and talk it over, because I know his mind," said Dr. Garfield.

"I had no power, under the Lever act, to fix wages, but did have power to fix prices, and the determination of reasonable prices involved finally a determination of reasonable wages. I drew up a statement of principles which I thought should govern the determination of reasonable wages and submitted that to the cabinet."

Doing Business in Washington

NO. 1.—FIND OUT WHO DOES THINGS.

In order to accomplish things in Washington—or in any city, for that matter—it is necessary to know only a few people. These must be the right people and you must know them well.

Of the thousands of bureau chiefs, assistants, and clerks, there are only a few whom one needs to know in order to get anything done in Washington. Every department has its key men. These men are usually assistant secretaries, bureau chiefs, or possibly chief clerks. They are the men who know the ropes and who have the initiative and personality to do things. No department can run without one or more of such men, and if you know these, there is no use in bothering with any others. Hence, when going to Washington to do things, spend more time in finding out who the right one is to see and less time in running around.

This especially applies to Congressional work. Ninety per cent of the work in Congress is done by 10 per cent of the Senators and Representatives. The work of most committees is wholly centered in the chairman. If you know the chairmen of the important committees, you have an entree in Congress, which is most valuable. Unless you do know these committee chairmen, your acquaintance with the rest of the members is of little avail. The way to reach the White House is to form an acquaintance and friendship with one of the Cabinet members; the way to know a Cabinet member is to form a friendship with one of the bureau chiefs in his department; and the way to form a friendship with that bureau chief is to do something for him, make yourself of service to him. Make it a habit to call on these people in Washington once in a while when you are not asking a favor. Then when you do want something, you will be more apt to get it.

FOREST EXHAUSTION NEAR.

The rate of depletion of the forests of this country is more than twice, probably three times, what is actually be produced by growth in a form serviceable for products other than firewood. Consequently, high prices of lumber and scarcity of news print paper are not wholly due to increased costs of production. An important factor is the ever-retreating sources of timber supply. Already the supplies of all the great eastern centers of production are approaching exhaustion, with the exception of the South, and even there most of the mills have not over 10 to 15 years' supply of virgin timber. Already the southern pine is being withdrawn from many points as a competitive factor and its place taken by western timbers. This inevitably results in added freight charges, which the consumer must pay.

CHEMISTRY BUREAU'S REPORT DEALS WITH PROTECTION OF PUBLIC HEALTH

Enforcing the Federal Food and Drugs Act, developing methods in food distribution, finding uses for waste products, aiding industrial development by working out technological processes, and reporting the results of chemical research are features of the work of the Bureau of Chemistry, U. S. Department of Agriculture, during the last fiscal year, as outlined in the recently published report of the Chemist and Chief of Bureau, Dr. Carl L. Alsberg.

Work of Prosecution.

Slack-filled cans, decomposed eggs, fake egg substitutes, butter containing excess water, glue sold as edible gelatin, olive oil adulterated with cheaper oils, frozen oranges, canned tomatoes adulterated with water, "soaked" oysters and scallops, cocoa adulterated with cacao shells, adulterated and misbranded vinegar, falsely labeled and adulterated stock feeds and misbranded medicines were among the violations of the Federal Food and Drugs Act on which 1,052 seizures and 843 criminal prosecutions, inaugurated during the year, were based. Other products involved in the regulatory activities because of adulteration or misbranding, or both, were beverages, extracts, flavors, candy, coffee, tea, food colors, milk, cream, crude drugs, pharmaceutical preparations, fruits, jams, jellies, lard, meat, poultry, nuts, sirups, spices, vegetables and water.

Much of the time of the regulatory force of the bureau was taken up with the prevention of the sale to the consumer of stale or tainted canned salmon. This work involved the examination in detail of the vast surplus stores of canned salmon held by the Army before they were permitted to be turned back into the ordinary channels of trade.

Of 1,019 cases of all kinds reported to the Department as terminated in the courts during the year only three were reported as decided unfavorably to the Government. A number of important food-inspection decisions were issued. They included definitions and standards for soda water flavors, soda water, milk and cream, and rulings regarding colors in food and marking the quantity of food in package form.

Improving Food Distribution.

Progress is reported in the work of the bureau on developing better methods of handling, packing, shipping and storing poultry, eggs and fish in order to reduce losses while in the channels of trade from producer to consumer, and to bring about more economical distribution of these perishable products.

It has been demonstrated that the use of 102-pound boxes in place of barrels for shipping fresh fish prevents damage and loss from the pressure and bruises to which fish in the bottom of barrels are subjected. Producers were instructed in the packing of fish, the loading of refrigerator cars and the building and equipment of fish freezers Carload shipments of fish from Florida to Savannah, Louisville, Nashville and Indianapolis were supervised. Better methods for handling salmon in order to reduce spoilage from bacterial invasion are being developed. Information on the preservation of Pacific Coast sardines by smoking has been disseminated. Many experimental shipments of fish have been made to determine the chief causes of spoilage and how to eliminate it.

Instructions regarding accuracy in the commercial grading of eggs have been issued. Efficient methods and apparatus for candling eggs on a commercial scale have been devised. The results of the studies on the preservation of eggs by cold storage have been published. Through cooperation with the Railroad Administration there was brought about a marked reduction in the breakage of eggs during transportation.

Conserving Foods.

Work on the preservation of foods by fermentation and brining has been continued. Studies are under way to improve the manufacture of pickles and prevent the losses that occur at present because of softening of the pickles during storage. Improved methods for the manufacture of sauerkraut have been developed in cooperation with manufacturers.

The first complete and critical survey of the fat and oil industry of the United States was made in cooperation with the United States Food Administration, and the results, with statistics of the industry, have been published.

Sugar Substitutes.

For the purpose of conserving sugar a number of substitutes were investigated and methods developed for using various substitutes in the manufacture of soft drinks. A valuable service was rendered the soft-drink industry, since many bottlers who were unable to secure sugar were saved from disaster. Some of the substitutes proved to have such merit that they probably will remain in permanent use. Sugar substitutes for use in baking and cooking were also recommended.

Gum From Corn Cobs.

Corn cobs, one of the largest waste by-products of farming, may now be utilized as the result of processes which have been worked out and patented for the preparation from corn cobs of adhesive gum and of the rare sugar xylose. Processes for converting xylose into substances which may be useful commercially have been patented and published.

Cull oranges and lemons not suitable because of size, shape or defects for shipment as fresh fruit are used for the manufacture of many useful foods and chemicals. A citrus by-products laboratory operated by the Bureau of Chemistry at Los Angeles, Calif., has worked out new methods for the manufacture of marmalade, vinegar, candied peel, juice, citrate of lime, citric acid and other products. As the result of this work a profitable citrus by-products industry has been established on the Pacific Coast. Work is now under way in Florida.

Work to improve existing methods for the manufacture of starch from cull and surplus potatoes is under way. Methods for the manufacture on a small scale of sirup from cull sweet potatoes have been published. The curtailment of distilling and brewing, together with the war-time restrictions placed upon the consumption of sugar, seems to have stimulated the production of barley sugar or maltose, as well as that of maltose sirup. Since the extension of the uses of such material is a matter of some interest to the producer of barley, practical studies on the uses of maltose sirup in candy manufacture have been undertaken. Preliminary results indicate that perhaps large quantities of maltose sirup can be employed in this way.

Aiding Industrial Development.

Practical results are reported in work to aid in the development of the production of dyes, leather, naval stores, paper, fabrics and insecticides in addition to the technological work in foods. New processes for the manufacture of sensitizing dyes have been discovered and patent applications filed A new dye of great value to physicists has been prepared. The new method for the production of phthalic anhydride, a valuable dye intermediary, is in successful commercial use. A new photographic developer has been produced and the process published.

Results of investigations of the best methods for preparing hides and skins for the manufacture of leather have been published. A bulletin on the care of shoes and harness is in preparation. Work is under way on the waterproofing of leather, on the relative absorption of oils and greases by wet and dry leather, and on the testing of materials for increasing water resistance of sole leather. Specifications for leathers for various purposes have been prepared.

Reports on the production of naval stores, including gum rosin and gum turpentine, wood rosin and wood turpentine, have been published. Specifications on the properties, the sampling and the laboratory examination of turpentine have been prepared. The study of the waterproofing, mildewproofing and fireproofing of fabrics for farm use has been continued.

Equipment to produce insecticides and fungicides on a semi-commercial scale has been secured in order that manufacturing processes may be improved and that new types of useful insecticides and fungicides may be devised. Methods for the manufacture of calcium arsenate have been published.

The report of the chemist also mentions many scientific investigations relating to drugs, food nutrition and methods of analysis. The results of research, in so far as completed, have been published in various technical journals.

SALE OF TOOLS TO FRENCH.

The Director of Sales, War Department, carrying out the desire of the United States Government to assist in the rehabiliation of French industries, particularly those located in the devasted regions of France, has entered into a contract with the French Republic, under the terms of which the French Government is permitted to purchase $25,000,000 worth of machine tools from the surplus stocks of such tools held by the War Department in the United States. The French Government is to pay for such machine tools as it may purchase in 10-year, 5 per cent, bonds of the French Republic which, at maturity, are payable in dollars at Washington in gold coin of the United States.

The contract has been executed for the French Government by S. Pichon, Minister of Foreign Affairs; L. L. Klotz, Minister of Finance; and L. Loucheur, Minister of Industrial Reconstruction.

The French Government has appointed a commission, consisting of 10 members, who will come to Washington to arrange for the selection of the machine tools. The commission consists of Monsieur Hedde, Chief, and Monsieurs Gouge, Drouzy, Orby, Tribbot, Duteurtre, Maurice, Marshapt, Albat, and Hubert.

Representatives of the French Government will select the tools to be purchased, and the French Government is to accept them at the point of location and in the condition in which they then exist.

During the period of a year from the date of the contract, representatives of the French Government, who will be maintained in the United States at the purchaser's expense, will be furnished with complete inventories of all surplus machine tools held by the War Department, and will be permitted to select from that stock any which may be suitable for their purposes. The contract, however, does not give to the French Government any exclusive right to purchase surplus machine tools. Prior to its selection by French representatives, any tool appearing upon the inventory is subject to prior sale to any other purchaser.

Upon selection and the notification to the Director of Sales, title to any tool so selected passes to the purchaser and delivery shall be deemed to have been made. The tool then remains at the risk of the purchaser, and, if not moved within a period of 30 days, the War Department may, at its election, cause the tool selected to be removed to storage at the expense of the purchaser.

The tools purchased under this contract will be paid for at prices determined by a price-fixing chart which was adopted by the War Department on August 9, last, for arriving at prices to be charged for its surplus machine tools.

The War Department will furnish to the French Republic, at the expiration of each six months from the date of the contract, a statement of machine tools purchased by the French representatives during each previous six months, and within 60 days the French Republic is required to make full payment in bonds to the Treasurer of the United States for all tools covered by each statement.

The French Government is required to accept only those tools which are suitably priced for its purposes. The French are not permitted to make resales in the United States of any of the tools which they may purchase, without the expressed consent of the Director of Sales.

Collection of Excess Wool Profits

The Department of Agriculture is winding up the affairs of the Domestic Wool Section of the War Industries Board. This work involves four distinct steps or activities and it seems probable that a fifth will be necessary.

The first step is to secure, on forms furnished by the department, sworn reports from the 3,686 country dealers and the 179 distributing dealers to whom the War Industries Board issued permits to deal in wool of the 1918 clip.

The second involves the auditing of these reports, in detail, to determine whether the methods pursued and the profits made are in accordance with the regulations.

The third is the collection of excess profits from those persons or firms whose reports, after auditing, show that such excess profits were made. As rapidly as they are received by the department, all remittances for excess profits are being deposited as a special fund in the Treasury of the United States.

The fourth is a careful analysis of each report which shows excess profits with a view to working out the fairest possible method of distributing such profits. After this is done, the department proposes to disburse the excess profits by check of its own disbursing officer drawn on the Treasurer of the United States.

The fifth step will be an audit, in the field, of the books and records of dealers whose reports for any reason seem to make this course advisable.

Preliminary Work.

The first division of the work has been very nearly completed. A relative small number of approved dealers have failed to make reports, and it is believed that the transactions of many of these were so small as to be practically negligible.

It has been discovered that several hundred wool dealers carried on their business as usual during 1918 without securing permits. As the names of these dealers have been ascertained they have been required to furnish reports similar in all respects to those required from permit holders and to pay over their excess profits whenever it appears that they have made more than the regulations allowed. In other words, they are not allowed to derive any advantage from having operated in ignorance or violation of the regulations. The discovery of many of these unauthorized dealers was impossible until the reports of the 179 dealers in distributing centers were audited, since the entire wool clip of the country eventually passed through their hands and was itemized on their books either as purchases or consignments.

The second division of the work, that of auditing the reports received, is progressing as rapidly as the force available will permit, and the collection of excess profits proceeds as the audit of each separate case is completed.

As rapidly as excess profits are received from any dealer they are apportioned to the individual growers to the extent to which their identity is disclosed, but the actual payments are being withheld until the collection of excess profits is more nearly completed, in order that practically all the growers may receive their checks at approximately the same time.

The reports of many country dealers show no excess profits. Relatively small amounts of excess were made by most of the others and the refunds to individual growers will, in many cases, be very small. In other cases, the refunds will amount, in the aggregate, to several cents per pound upon all the wool which the dealer handled.

"The greater part of all excess profits," according to the department, "appears to have accumulated in the hands of certain distributing center dealers who purchased largely through direct agencies in producing sections. Many of the distributing center dealers, who handled wools on consignment only and whose profits were necessarily limited to the commissions paid by the Government, appear to have no excess. In the discussion of this subject in the press, the fact that nearly two-thirds of the wool clip of the country is so-called territory wool from the Western and Pacific Coast States, which was handled almost exclusively on consignment, and therefore furnished no opportunity for the accumulation of excess profits has, to some extent at least, been overlooked."

RAINBOW SUGAR.

All samples of so-called "rainbow" sugar so far examined by the Bureau of Chemistry have been found to be colored by harmless dyes. Repeated inquiries coming to the bureau from many parts of the country seem to indicate that considerable quantities of this sugar have been supplied to grocers.

The method employed in tinting the sugar examined is relatively simple and adds very little to the cost of the product and nothing to its food value. Refiners state that the shortage of sugar has created an opportunity to place on the market considerable reserve stores of this colored product which ordinarily is used only for confections. They deny that they have colored their stocks of white sugar in order that a higher price might be demanded for it.

FARMERS TO MEET FEBRUARY 12.

Suggestion has been made by the National Farmers' Council and the Board of Farm Organizations that all co-operating existing agencies working to eliminate the middleman's profits in the marketing of foodstuffs hold a joint conference in Washington, February 12. As the basis for this meeting the farmers have drawn up a legislative program to be followed to overcome this part of the cost of bringing the food from the farm to the consumer. The farmers are now seeking to have the American Federation of Labor take up the program and consider it for endorsement. Representatives of this body will be participants in the February meeting if it is called.

The following is the program set forth by the farmers as the best available way to cut down the middleman's costs now:

1—Passage of the Kenyon bill to regulate the packing industry.

2—Government ownership of railways and Government control of the merchant marine.

3—Nationalization of the natural resources.

4—Democratic financing of the war cost by the retention of the income and excess profits taxes and a higher tax on land held for speculative purposes.

5—Change in the credit system to take it out of the hands of private interests and conduct the credit system on a co-operative basis, so that the small merchant and the farmer may obtain the same credit as is now available to financiers.

6—Ratification of the suffrage amendment.

7—Passage of the bill submitted by Congressman Sabbath, of Illinois, for the removal of the tax on oleomargarine.

STEEL STRIKE COMMITTEE.

Preparations for the support of the nation-wide steel workers' strike for a prolonged period, if necessary, were made at a conference of 24 presidents of the unions involved, held here, with John Fitzpatrick, chairman of the steel strike committee, as the presiding officer. All members of the conference are reported to believe that victory is in sight and are willing to continue the strike for a year under aggressive plans which will consume large sums of money to be raised among the ranks of organized labor.

Upon the adjournment of the all-day conference the national committee gave out the following statement:

"After two days' session of the national committee of organized iron and steel workers, by unanimous action it was voted to put additional efforts and resources in men and money into the steel strike fight. This action followed microscopic examination of written reports from every steel center and compilation of figures on production, which now is not more than 50 per cent of the tonnage turned out prior to the strike."

FREIGHT MOVEMENT AT PORTS

According to a report on overseas traffic for the week ended December 10, 1919, made to Walker D. Hines, Director General of Railroads, 6,749 cars of commercial export freight were received at North Atlantic ports for this period as compared with 1,041 cars for the same week of 1918. This shows an increase of 5,708 cars, or 548 per cent, for December 10, 1919, as against the corresponding period last year. For the same period deliveries to ships increased 6,004 cars or 512 per cent. At South Atlantic and Gulf Ports as of December 7, 1919, there were 13,228 cars of export freight on hand, as against 12,498 cars on December 1, an increase of 730 cars.

On December 10, 1919, there were 11,978,708 bushels of grain stored in elevators at North Atlantic Ports. There were received during the week 3,757,888 bushels, while 4,661,883 bushels were cleared. The total amount of grain in elevators at these ports on the date mentioned represents 60.7 per cent of the total elevator capacity, compared with 65.4 per cent for the week previous. At South Atlantic and Gulf Ports there were stored in elevators on December 10, 1919, 8,416,109 bushels of grain, representing 82.6 per cent of the total elevator capacity.

The report follows:

Week ended December 10, 1919.—Export freight received and delivered at North Atlantic ports (exclusive of bulk grain and coal): Received, 8,113 cars; delivered, 7,509 cars, or an excess of receipts over deliveries of 604 cars.

The total number of carloads of export freight on hand, exclusive of bulk grain and coal, at North Atlantic ports, as of December 10, was 20,634 cars, as compared with 21,240 cars for the same day of the preceding week, a decrease of 606 cars.

Food Situation.

As of December 10, reports show at North Atlantic ports, 7,546 cars of export food on hand (exclusive of bulk grain), compared with 8,145 cars as of December 3, a decrease of 599 cars. These cars were distributed among the various ports as follows:

New York	3,577
Boston	789
Philadelphia	747
Baltimore	1,478
Newport News	496
Norfolk	459
Total	7,546

Grain Situation.

The grain situation as of December 10 was as follows:

	Week Ended December 10, 1919. (In Bushels.)		
	In Elevators.	Received.	Cleared.
New York	5,708,000	1,614,000	2,402,000
Boston	1,445,000	97,461	38,000
Portland	1,410,105	1,132,021	872,680
Philadelphia	1,271,183	241,195	682,180
Baltimore	1,534,568	473,830	667,028
Newport News	609,852	199,381	
Total	11,978,708	3,757,888	4,661,883

Deliveries exceed receipts by 903,995 bushels. The total amount of grain in elevators, as of December 10, represents 60.7 per cent of the total elevator capacity at North Atlantic ports, as compared with 65.4 per cent for the previous week.

Commercial Export Freight.

Below is a comparative statement of Commercial Export Freight received and delivered at North Atlantic ports, for the week ended December 10, 1919, as compared with the same week of 1918, namely:

	Week Ended December 10, 1918-1919. (In Cars.)			
	Received.		Delivered.	
Port.	1918.	1919.	1918.	1919.
New York	891	4,724	977	4,866
Boston	65	605	56	480
Philadelphia	13	642	56	984
Baltimore	72	536	84	788
Norfolk	0	94	0	88
Newport News	0	148	0	21
Total	1,041	6,749	1,173	7,177

It will be noted that 6,749 cars of commercial export freight were received at the North Atlantic ports for the week ending December 10, 1919, as compared with 1,041 cars for the same week of 1918, an increase of 5,708 cars, or 548 per cent, while the deliveries to ships increased 6,004 cars, or 512 per cent.

Boston.

During the week, seven steamers arrived and two departed for United Kingdom ports. In port loading: Two steamers for United Kingdom, one for Antwerp, one for Havre, one for Copenhagen, one for South America, and two taking full cargoes of flour for Greece.

Applications for permits covering general cargo show a decided decrease.

New York.

Provisions on hand, morning of 11th instant, 1,004 cars, an increase of 220 cars over preceding week.

British Ministry have four steamers in port which will absorb all freight traffic now in transit for their account.

French High Commission have 13 steamers in port and expect a further steamer shortly. Clearance of steamers is being delayed, due to coal embargo.

Marine Director reports a decided improvement in lighterage situation. The average detention to lighters has been reduced to 4.3 days, the lowest it has been in a considerable period. The statement is also made that lighterage equipment is being taxed to the utmost, due to the heavy movement of import freight.

Baltimore.

All terminals are in good shape, but there is still a large amount of flour on hand, for account of the Grain Corporation. The Wheat Export Company advises that within the next week or 10 days they will have two vessels in Baltimore, which will lift practically 10,000 tons of flour.

Grain is not being offered in very large quantities, and the export elevators are able to take care of considerably more than is being offered.

South Atlantic and Gulf Ports.

At South Atlantic and Gulf ports, as of December 7, there were 13,228 cars of export freight on hand, as against 12,498 cars on December 1, an increase of 730 cars.

Grain Situation.

Stocks of grain in elevators at Gulf ports, as of December 10, were 8,416,109 bushels, distributed as follows:

New Orleans	5,918,000
Port Arthur	203,227
Texas City	171,898
Galveston	2,122,984
Total	8,416,109

The total amount of grain in the elevators, as of December 10, represents 82.6 per cent of the total elevator capacity.

General Comment on Past Week's Operations in Export Traffic at South Atlantic and Gulf Ports.

Savannah.

Cleared: One steamer for Cuba, one for Denmark, one for Havre and two for Japan, with cotton, cake and miscellaneous freight. In port loading: Twenty-five steamers for foreign destinations, with cargoes of cotton and cottonseed cake.

Mobile.

Four steamers cleared with mixed cargoes for Cuba, one for Havre, West Indies and South America. In port loading: One steamer with mixed cargo for Liverpool, one for Havre, one for South America, one for Porto Rico and Santiago, and two for Cuba.

New Orleans.

Fifteen steamers cleared as follows: Three for Mexico, four for Central America, and eight for Europe. In port loading: Fifty-one steamers and eight sailing vessels for foreign destinations.

Galveston.

Two steamers cleared with wheat for Italy, one with grain and staves for Italy, one with cotton for Japan, and one with cotton and lumber for Liverpool. In port loading: Thirteen steamers for various foreign destinations.

Commercial Export Freight.

Below is a statement showing the total number of cars for commercial export freight (exclusive of bulk grain and coal) received and delivered to steamers at South Atlantic and Gulf ports, for periods stated, namely:

	Week Ended (In cars.)			
	Nov. 17.	Nov. 24.	Nov. 30.	Dec. 1.
Received	3,043	3,230	4,087	3,987
Delivered	3,096	4,090	3,316	3,674

Summary Pacific Coast Situation.

San Francisco—

	Week Ended			
	Nov. 14.	Nov. 21.	Nov. 28.	Dec. 5.
On wheels	713	761	773	741
In storage	5	16	11	8
On ground	0	0	0	0
Total	718	777	784	749
Arrived during week	537	585	518	446
Delivered during week	329	573	511	481

Puget Sound District—

On wheels	504	476	500	556
In storage	19	26	66	152
Total	523	502	566	708
On line	11	10	10	7
Arrived during week	361	291	285	392
Delivered during week	309	323	263	286

MINT MAKES MONEY FAST.

The demand for small coins, unequalled during the past fiscal year, forced the Government mint to run its presses 24 hours a day for months, according to the annual report of Director Raymond T. Baker. The number of pennies minted totals 466,859,600, weighing 3,200,000 pounds.

During the year the Government made $8,369,971.01 on its minting operations, of which amount $4,136,777.58 was made through the manufacture of nickel and bronze coins.

More than 191,000,000 silver dollars were converted into bullion during the year, much of this metal being applied to the sale of 200,000,000 fine ounces of dollar silver by this Government to Great Britain for use by the government of India. One of the remarkable features of this work was the transportation of the silver across country under heavy guard.

One of the innovations by Director Baker was the establishment of a mint in Manila, P. I. Complete machinery for this mint was manufactured in the machine shop of the Philadelphia mint. To meet the great demand for coins, general "speed-up" plans have been instituted in several mints, particularly the one in Philadelphia. Chief among these improvements are electrical devices which have been of the greatest aid to the general speed-up program.

The United States mints make coins for many other countries. Instancing this, during the year these coins were made: For Peru, 29,195 gold 1-pound blanks, 13,750,000 nickel pieces and 7,000,000 bronze pieces; for Argentina, 47,595,000; for Nicaragua, 100,000 nickel pieces and 750,000 bronze pieces; for Siam, 13,175,000 bronze pieces, and for the Philippines, 11,115,000 silver pieces, 2,000,000 nickel pieces and 7,600,000 bronze pieces.

Director Baker also has collected samples of virtually every medal awarded by all countries during the war, and also a collection of war coins. The French government in particular presented the Government with a fine collection of medals.

During the last year the mints have been closed to the public, but this ban soon will be lifted and visitors invited to inspect them.

WINE GRAPES STILL GROWN.

Investigations being conducted by the United States Department of Agriculture have apparently demonstrated that long-keeping grapes can be successfully grown on a commercial scale in the wine-grape districts of the Pacific coast. The Chief of the Bureau of Plant Industry reports that the culture of the Ohanez and other late varieties can apparently be carried on advantageously with a view to their taking the place of the Almeria and other types of long-keeping grapes that are now imported into this country from Spain and elsewhere. This industry, in connection with the development of the Panariti and other current grapes already under way gives good promise of future profits for the wine-grape growers of the Pacific coast.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS.

The Library of Congress is having an unsuccessful time in trying to retain some of its employes, due to low salaries, according to the annual report of Librarian Herbert Putnam. The primary need in the internal administration of the library is for a fundamental readjustment of the salary schedule, says Mr. Putnam.

War Service.

The report opens with a recital of the service rendered by the Library and its staff in connection with the library war service, maintained by the American Library Association, with the assistance of funds subscribed by the public and gifts of books, the funds amounting in the aggregate to some $5,000,000 and the books given about 5,000,000, of which some 60 per cent proved available.

Dr. Putnam became the honorary general director and continued so until recently relieved. Headquarters were established at the Library of Congress, from which the service was administered. The report describes the dimension and character of this service, which included not merely fully equipped, well stocked and professionally administered libraries in all the training camps and hundreds of posts within the United States, but also an extensive work abroad—over 2,500,000 books being shipped to Europe for the American Expeditionary Forces alone.

The service of books in connection with the educational courses carried on in the American Expeditionary Forces during the spring of 1919 included over one-half million of volumes supplied by the association for use collaterally to the text books.

In the meantime the current routine of the Library of Congress continued.

There was a gain of some 96,000 volumes—books and pamphlets—and the collection contained on July 1 no less than 2,710,556 books and pamphlets. To this must be added the manuscripts, maps, music and prints, bringing the total to nearly 4,500,000 items, it is stated.

Accession to the Library.

The list of notable accessions includes five collections of books printed before 1500 and numerous Americana. Among the gifts was a copy of the first edition of the Louvain Latin Bible, 1597. The additions to the orientalia included a considerable number of important Chinese books gathered by Dr. Swingle in China. Among the manuscripts added were important collections, including the papers of Theodore Roosevelt and those of William Howard Taft.

A notable addition of original records were those of the commissioners of trade and plantations, described as a Journal of the Council for Plantations for 1670-1672 and 1672-1684, and the Journal of Trade and Plantations, 1677-1679, and the Minutes of the Committee of Trade and Plantations from 1684-1689. These are fundamental records, little used heretofore, for the student of our colonial history, and fit in with other "plantation" reports, journals, etc., of the 17th century.

The special sections, such as the Semitic and Slavic report, increased activity in research Also in aid of research there were issued additional lists from the bibliographic division, including one on "economic reconstruction," one on the "Monroe doctrine" and one on the "treaty-making power."

The report concludes with a summary of the activities of the legislative reference division, with statistics and an analysis of the subjects treated. It noted a development of the service by the inauguration of digests of public bills reported from Senate committees. This daily service, which brings to the desk of every senator a digest of the bills as reported, was inaugurated during the first session of the present Congress.

KELP PRODUCTS INCREASE.

Kelp, apparently, is going to be a profitable source of potash, an important fertilizer ingredient that the United States formerly obtained almost wholly from Germany. During the war an experimental kelp-potash plant was established by the United States Department of Agriculture at Summerfield, Cal. Before the second year of operation was completed it had been determined not only that the plant could be made self-sustaining on the basis of potash alone, at $2.50 a unit, but that a number of valuable by-products could be profitably obtained. The chief of the Bureau of Soils, which bureau operates the enterprise, estimates that if the plant turns out $300 worth of potassium chloride a day, it may at the same time turn out $269 worth a day of the four principal by-products.

Among the by-products whose commercial obtainability has been established are iodine, common salt, ammonia and bleaching carbon. This bleaching carbon, formerly imported from Europe and sold for 20 cents a pound, has been prepared and sold from the Summerland plant at 15 cents a pound and appears at present about able to pay the production cost of itself and the potash, with good reason to believe that it may ultimately be made to pay the operating cost of the entire enterprise. It has been definitely established by large-scale operations that very little of the nitrogen of kelp is lost in the various processes and that it can be commercially recovered as ammonia, thus yielding another important fertilizer element. In this process enough combustible gas is released greatly to reduce, if not to eliminate, fuel consumption in the plant. A tar is likewise recovered, and its subproducts, kelp oils and creosote, have been shown to be of value, respectively, as flotation agents and disinfectants.

Eugene Meyer, jr., managing director of the War Finance Corporation, advocates the establishment of broad public markets in this country to handle the internal loans of European nations as a means of stabilizing international commerce and finance.

CROP INCREASE FOR YEAR.

Farm crops harvested this year are valued at $14,092,740,000, an increase of nearly $1,500,000,000, according to estimates made by the Department of Agriculture, based on prices paid to the producers December 1. The area of harvested crops this year was more than 2,600,000 acres larger than last year, amounting to a total of 359,124,473 acres.

Corn easily maintained its place as king of crops with a value of $3,934,234,000, while cotton, including cotton seed, was second, with a total value of $2,332,913,000. The hay crop was third with $2,129,087,000. Wheat, combining the winter and spring crops, was fourth with $2,028,522,000. Oats, a $1,000,000,000 crop last year, reached a total of only $895,603,000, because of decreased production.

Record crops of winter wheat, rice, sweet potatoes and hay were grown, while the production of all wheat, rye and tobacco was next to the largest ever harvested.

Prices paid producers were higher this year for every crop than they were last year, with the exception of beans, cranberries and oranges.

The total production and value, based on prices paid to farmers December 1, of the various crops follow (production in bushels except where otherwise specified):

Corn, 2,917,450,000 and $3,934,234,000; winter wheat, 731,636,000 and $1,543,452,000; spring wheat, 209,351,000 and $485,070,000; oats, 1,248,310,000 and $895,603,000; barley, 165,719,000 and $200,419,000; rye, 88,478,000 and $119,041,000 buckwheat, 16,301,000 and $24,026,000; flaxseed, 8,919,000 and $39,145,000; rice, 41,059,000 and $109,613,000; potatoes, 357,901,000 and $577,581,000; sweet potatoes, 103,579,000 and $138,085,000; hay (tame), 91,326,000 tons and $1,839,967,000; hay (wild), 17,340,000 tons and $289,120,000; tobacco, 1,389,458,000 pounds and $542,547,000, and cotton, 11,030,000 bales and $1,977,073,000.

NEW PROHIBITION DIRECTORS.

The following Federal prohibition directors have been announced recently:

Donald McDonald, of Seattle, Wash., for the State of Washington, with headquarters at Seattle.

James A. Sort, of Americus, Ga., for the State of Georgia.

Charles Lively, of Weston, W. Va., for the State of West Virginia.

John W. Reece, of Stillwater, Okla., for the State of Oklahoma.

ADVERTISEMENT.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, December 11, 1919.—WANTED: Laborers experienced in unloading coal from cars and general work about coal yards. Good wages to right men. Apply to Mr. Gibson, Government Fuel Yards, ½ Eye Street S. E. JOHN W. HALLOWELL, Assistant to the Secretary.

American Legion Investigates War Risk Bureau

Seeking to more closely co-ordinate the needs of the former American fighting forces with the administrative and legislative branches of the Government, National Commander Franklin D'Olier, of the American Legion, a group of State commanders of that body and officials of the United States Treasury Department, held a three-day conference in Washington this week. The call for the sessions was issued by Director Cholmeley Jones, of the Bureau of War Risk Insurance of the Treasury Department, as the first step toward a realization of the desire of the American Legion to bring the ex-service men and Uncle Sam closer together in the matter of taking care of the disabled and their dependents, of re-educating the men and translating to Congress their opinions on present and pending legislation concerning themselves.

During the conference, the service men's representatives visited members of Congress, informally and formally, executives of the Board for Vocational Education, the Public Health Service and the wounded soldiers at Walter Reed Hospital, where the Government's chief reconstruction work is being carried on now. Carter Glass, Secretary of the Treasury, made an address of welcome at the initial meeting held in the new building of the War Risk Insurance Bureau early Monday morning. Commander D'Olier was made the chairman of the conference, upon the invitation of Director Cholmeley Jones, and conducted a questionaire as to the operation of the War Risk Bureau under its present statutes.

Equipped with this information, the American Legion delegates held discussions among themselves later as to the changes to be recommended to Congress. The bureau opened its doors for inspection by the visitors, urging them to lay before it any special cases they might have in mind and to emphasize those points which might be altered to give more rapid and more efficient service to the men who served during the war. One of the most important incidents of the gathering was the dinner given at the Capitol on Tuesday evening by those members of the Senate and House of Representatives who are particularly interested in legislation affecting the ex-service men. The National Commander and the Legion delegates were given an opportunity to indicate to these law makers what conclusions they had drawn from their conference and what they desired in the matter of new legislation. Wounded soldiers from the Walter Reed Hospital also attended this dinner, adding their evidence to that introduced by the official delegates to show that the former service men are not entirely satisfied with present laws.

Commander D'Olier made the urgent need for broader legislation the keynote of his remarks to the Congressional party, a formal statement of his presentation having been issued by him as follows:

"It is plainly evident to the conference of American Legion representatives," the legion commander said, "that if the disabled service men and their families and all ex-service persons in the United States are to receive just and liberal consideration at the hands of the Government, which the people of this country intended they should receive, immediate action on the part of Congress is absolutely necessary.

"It is of vital importance not only to ex-service persons, especially the disabled and their families, but also to the people of the whole country that this legislation be enacted without delay. Ex-service men and women are not satisfied with existing legislation and regulations affecting their welfare. Only through such measures as are now recommended by the American Legion and approved by the responsible Government officials of the bureaus concerned can the disabled men and women obtain adequate treatment and efficient service.

"As a result of individual conferences with Senators and Representatives in Congress the State commanders of the American Legion do not feel that Congress is yet alive to the necessities of the situation. It will be most unfortunate to these men and their families and to the country at large if a policy of false economy now toward them is permitted to prevail at their expense. Serious difficulties may be avoided later by changes now.

"The principle upon which the legislation establishing the Bureau of War Risk Insurance and the Federal Board for Vocational Education was enacted is sound, but existing legislation and regulations are both unjust and inadequate. It will also be unfortunate if the feeling on the part of members of Congress created by past and present inefficiency of Government bureaus affecting the interest and welfare of ex-service persons is permitted to stand in the way of immediate legislation designed to correct the situation. Unless such legislation is enacted promptly it will be impossible for ex-service men to get the consideration they deserve at the hands of their government."

As the outcome of the discussion which followed the Commander's address at the dinner, Senator Smoot, chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, pledged his support to the Sweet bill now before Congress. This has been held by the legion to be greatly needed to supplement the present War Risk Insurance laws. A number of State officers took the opportunity to speak against Senator Smoot's proposal that the work now being done by the War Risk Bureau be distributed among the various other departments of the Government. It was pointed out that Director Cholmeley Jones had adopted the policy of having as many ex-service men in the bureau as possible to make the contact between the Government and the former fighting forces still stronger. It was said that there are a little over 2,000 men employed in the bureau, of whom 1,018 are former servce men.

Among the speakers heard by the legion conference was Cornelius W. Wickersham, of New York. He advised that vocational advisers and inspectors now determining where and what the men shall study, should be chosen from among former members of the A. E. F., to overcome "the evident lack of interest" manifest in the present officials. He said, in part:

"To me it seems there is a lack of interest on the part of those directing the work. I think this explains why selection of vocations for the men has been so bad. No attention seems to have been paid to the natural ability of the individual. They try to make a good basket weaver out of a man whose natural bent is toward electrical work

"There is general dissatisfaction among the men because the maintenance pay is so small they cannot live. They face the alternative of existing half-starved during the training course or sacrificing its benefits altogether. Men who desire to take the training are misplaced in so many instances that others are discouraged. Red tape is twined all about the organization."

The list of delegates in attendance follows: Frank J. Abbott, New Hampshire; Harry S. Berry, Tennessee; Herman C. Baca, New Mexico; J. G. C. Bloodworth, Georgia; Lemuel Bolles, Washington; Frank W. Bruhn, California; O. E. Cain, New Hampshire; Paul Chambers, Mississippi; Bronson M. Cutting, New Mexico; John C. Davis, Wisconsin; C. L. Dawson, North Dakota; Franklin D'Olier, Pennsylvania; Buron R. Fitts, California; Harrison Fuller, Minnesota; William B. Follett, Oregon; Augustus H. Gansser, District of Columbia; Thomas Goldingay, New Jersey; Gilbert Greenlaw, Maine; Fred E. Hamilton, Washington; Claude J. Harris, South Dakota; Charles S. Hill, Wyoming; Sid Houston, Missouri; F. R. Jeffrey, Washington; Alexander H. Johnson, Rhode Island; E. Lester Jones, Washington, D. C.; Victor T. Keene, Indiana; Merritt E. Learned, Connecticut; E. L. Logan, Massachusetts; T. J. McGuire, Nebraska; L. S. McPherson, Arizona; Hugh K. Martin, Ohio; Thomas W. Miller, Delaware; H. D. Moorman, Kentucky; Wm. G. Murdock, Pennsylvania; J. H. Mount, Indiana; Eric Nutt, Connecticut; Leroy V. Patch, Idaho; William M. Rogert, Alabama; H. H. Raege, Washington; H. A. Saidy, Colorado; Frank E. Samuel, Kansas; Dr. M. I. Samuel, Delaware; John J. Saslavsky, Ohio; J. G. Scrugh, Nevada; Thomas J. Shea, Oklahoma; Charles F. Sheridan, New York State; E. H. Smith, West Virginia; Raymond A. Smith, Iowa; Wm. A. Stuart, Virginia; John M. Thomas, Vermont; H. C. Thompson, Montana; T. S. Walmsley, Louisiana; W. Wayne, ex-secretary, Maryland; Frank Wideman, Florida; John Wilbur, New York; J. C. Wood, Utah.

U. S. Supreme Court Upholds Wartime Prohibition

The Supreme Court of the United States, in a unanimous decision handed down December 15, held war-time prohibition to be constitutional. Cases involving the constitutionality of the Volstead enforcement act and dealing with the right to sell 2.75 per cent beer were carried over. If the latter decisions are not handed down today liquor dealers will be forced to wait until the court reconvenes January 5, after the Christmas recess.

In the decision affirming the constitutionality of war-time prohibition, the court held that the war emergency had not passed and that demobilization would cease only when the President officially proclaimed that it had. The decision stopped the sale of liquor in districts where the ban was lifted by injunction, such as New Orleans, Louisville, and Providence, and the saloon keepers who sold liquor by means of the injunctions may be subject to prosecution.

The cases before the court to test the validity of the act originated in Kentucky and New York. The Kentucky Distilleries and Warehouse Co. brought suit on October 10, 1918, in a Kentucky court against Elwood Hamilton, collector of internal revenue for the district, alleging that the war-time act was void and seeking an injunction restraining Hamilton from interfering with the removal of whisky from bond. After the injunction was granted the Government appealed the case.

On October 29 the firm of Dryfoos, Blum & Co., of New York, brought suit against William H. Edwards, collector of internal revenue. The court held the act to be in force and the liquor dealers appealed.

When the two cases were taken to the Supreme Court Elihu Root, Levy Mayer, William M. Bullitt, and Walter C. Nokes appeared for the liquor interests, and Solicitor General King and Assistant Attorney General Frierson for the Government. The text of the decision reads in part:

Text of Decision.

"The war power of the United States, like its other powers and like the police power of the States, is subject to applicable constitutional limitations, but the fifth amendment imposes in this respect no greater limitation upon the national power than does the fourteenth amendment upon State power.

"If the nature and conditions of a restriction upon the use or disposition of property is such that a state could, under the police power, impose it consistently with the fourteenth amendment without making compensation, then the United States may, for a permitted purpose, impose a like restriction consistently with the fifth amendment without making compensation; for prohibition of the liquor traffic is conceded to be an appropriate means of increasing our war efficiency.

"But no reason appears why a State statute, which postpones its effective date long enough to enable those engaged in the business to dispose of stocks on hand at the date of its enactment, should be obnoxious to the fourteenth amendment; or why such a Federal law should be obnoxious to the fifth amendment.

No Seizure of Property.

"We cannot say that seven months and nine days was not a reasonable time within which to dispose of all liquors in bonded warehouses on November 21, 1918. The amount then in storage was materially less than was usually carried because no such liquor could be lawfully made in America under the Lever food and fuel control act after September 9, 1917.

"And if, as is suggested, the liquors remaining in bond November 21, 1918, were not yet sufficiently ripened or aged to permit them to be advantageously disposed of within the limited period of seven months and nine days thereafter, the resulting inconvenience to the owner, attributable to the inherent qualities of the property itself, cannot be regarded as a taking of property in the constitutional sense.

"There was no appropriation for the liquor for public purposes. The wartime prohibition act fixed a period of seven months and nine days from its passage, during which liquors could be disposed of free from any restriction imposed by the Federal Government. Thereafter, until the end of the war and the termination of mobilization, it permits an unrestricted sale for export and, within the United States, sales for other than beverage purposes.

"The uncompensated restriction upon the disposition of liquors imposed by this act is of a nature far less severe than the restrictions upon the use of property acquired before the enactment of the prohibitory which were held to be permissible in cases arising under the fourteenth amendment. The question whether an absolute prohibition of sale could be applied by a State to liquor acquired before the enactment of the prohibitory law has been raised by this court but not answered, because unnecessary to a decision.

"Did the act become void by the passing of the war emergency before the commencement of these suits? It is conceded that the mere cessation of hostilities under the armistice did not abridge or suspend the power of Congress to resort to prohibition of the liquor traffic as a means of increasing our war efficiency; that the support and care of the Army and Navy during demobilization was within the war emergency; and that hence, the act was valid when passed.

War Powers Exist.

"The contention is that between the date of its enactment and the commencement of these suits it had become evident that hostilities would not be resumed; that demobilization had been effected; that thereby the war emergency was removed and that when the emergency ceased the statute became void.

"To establish that the emergency has passed, statements and acts of the President and of other executive officers are adduced, some of them antedating the enactment of the statute here in question. * * * But we have also the fact that since these statements were made and these acts were done, Congress, on October 28, 1919, passed over the President's veto the national prohibition act; * * * that the Senate, on November 19, 1919, refused to ratify the treaty of peace with Germany; that, under the provisions of the Lever act, the President resumed, on October 30, 1919, the control of the fuel supply; * * * that he is still operating the railroads, of which control had been taken as a war measure; and that, on November 18, 1919, he vetoed Senate bill 641 (Cummins Rate Bill) because it diminished that control; that, pursuant to the act of March 4, 1919, he continues to control, by means of the food administration, grain corporation, the supply of grain and wheat flour; that through the United States Sugar Equalization Board, Inc., he still regulates the price of sugar; that in his message to Congress on December 2, 1919, he urgently recommennded the further extension for six months of the powers of the food administration; that as Commander-in-Chief he still keeps a part of the Army in enemy occupied territory and another part in Siberia; and that he has refrained from issuing the proclamation declaring the determination of demobilization, for which this act provides. * * *

Court Is Neutral.

"No principle of our constitutional law is more firmly established than that this court may not, in passing upon the validity of a statute, inquire into the motives of Congress. Nor may the court inquire into the wisdom of the legislation. Nor may it pass upon the necessity for the exercise of a power possessed, since the possible abuse of a power is not an argument against its existence.

"Conceding, for the purposes of the present case, that the question of the continued validity of the war prohibition act under the changed circumstances depends upon whether it appears that there is no longer any necessity for the prohibition of the sale of distilled spirits for beverage purposes, it remains to be said that on obvious grounds every reasonable intendment must be made in favor of its continuing validity, the prescribed period of limitation not having arrived; that to Congress in the exercise of its powers, not least the war power upon which the very life of the Nation depends, a wide latitude of discretion must be accorded; and that it would require a clear case to justify a court in declaring that such an act, passed for such a purpose, had ceased to have force because the power of Congress no longer continued.

"In view of facts of public knowledge, some of which have been referred to * * * we are unable to conclude that the act has ceased to be valid.

"Was the act repealed by the adoption of the eighteenth amendment? By the express terms of the amendment the prohibition thereby imposed becomes effective after one year from

Court Upholds Wartime Prohibition

its ratification. Ratification was proclaimed on January 29, 1919. The contention is that as the amendment became, on its adoption, an integral part of the Constitution, its implpications are as binding as its language; that in postponing the effective date of the prohibition the amendment impliedly guaranteed to manufacturers and dealers in intoxicating liquors a year of grace, and that not only was Congress prohibited thereby from enacting meanwhile new prohibitory legislation, but also that the then existing restriction imposed by the war-time prohibition act was removed.

"The eighteenth amendment, with its implications, if any, is binding not only in times of peace, but in war. * * * Furthermore, the amendment is binding alike upon the United States and the individual States. If it guarantees a year of immunity from interference by the Federal Government with the liquor traffic * * * it is difficult to see why the guaranty does not extend also to immunity from interference by the individual States, with like results also as to then existing State legislation. The contention is clearly unsound.

"Did the prohibition imposed by the act expire by limitation before the commencement of these suits? * * * It is contended both that the war has been concluded and that the demobilization has terminated.

"In the absence of specific provisions to the contrary, the period of war has been held to extend to the ratification of the Treaty of Peace or the proclamation of peace. From the fact that other statutes concerning war activities contain each a specific provision for determining when it shall cease to be operative and from the alleged absence of such a provision here, it is argued that the term 'conclusion of the war' should not be given its ordinary legal meaning; that, instead, it should be construed as the time when actual hostilities ceased, or when the Treaty of Peace was signed at Versailles, on June 28, 1919, by the American and German representatives; or, more generally, when the actual war emergencies ceased by reason of our complete victory and the disarmament of the enemy, coupled with the demobilization of our Army and the closing of war activities, or when the declaration purpose of act of 'conserving the man power of the Nation, and to increase efficiency in the production of arms, munitions, ships, food and clothing for the Army and Navy' shall have been fully satisfied.

"But there is nothing in the words used to justify such a construction. 'Conclusion of the war' clearly did not mean cessation of hostilities because the act was approved 10 days after hostilities had ceased upon the signing of the armistice. Nor may we assume that Congress intended by the phrase to designate the date when the Treaty of Peace should be signed at Versailles or elsewhere by German and American representatives, since, by the Constitution, a treaty is only a proposal until approved by the Senate. * * *

"It was expected that the 'conclusion of the war' would precede the termination of demobilization. Congress, therefore, provided that the time when the act ceased to be operative should be fixed by the President's ascertaining and proclaiming tthe date when demobilization had terminated.

"It is insisted that he has done so. The contention does violence to both the language and the evident purpose of the provision * * * When the President mentioned in his veto message the 'demobilization of the Army and Navy,' the words were, doubtless, used in a popular sense, just as he had declared to Congress, on the occasion of the signing of the armistice: 'The war thus comes to an end.'

"If he had believed on October 28, 1919, that demobilization had, in an exact sense, terminated, he would, doubtless, have issued then a proclamation to that effect, for he had manifested a strong conviction that restriction upon the sale of liquor should end. Only by such proclamation could the purpose of Congress be attained, and the serious consequences attending uncertainty be obviated.

"But, in fact, demobilization had not terminated at the time of the veto of the act of October 28, 1919; or at the time these suits were begun; and, for aught that appears, it has not yet terminated. The report of the Secretary of War, made to the President under date of November 11, 1919 (and transmitted to Congress on December 1), in describing the progress of demobilization, shows (page 17) that, during the preceding 10 days (November 1 to 10) 2,018 officers and 10,266 enlisted men had been discharged; the rate of discharge being substantially the same as during the month of October, in which 8,690 officers and 33,000 enlisted men were discharged."

COURT RECORD.

89. W. A. Sullivan, plaintiff in error vs. the City of Shreveport. Judgment affirmed with costs. Opinion by Justice Clark.

10. The Hardin-Wyandott Lighting Co., plaintiff in error, vs. the village of Upper Sandusky. Judgment affirmed with costs. Opinion of Justice Clarke. (Justice Day took no part in the consideration or decision of this case.)

589. Ellwood Hamilton, collector of internal revenue for the collection district of Kentucky, appellant, vs. Kentucky Distilleries and Warehouse Co. Appeal from the District Court of the United States for the western district of Kentucky. Decree reversed with costs and cause remanded with directions to dismiss the bill. Opinion by Justice Brandeis.

602. Alphons Dryfoos et al., appellants, vs. William H. Edwards, collector of internal revenue for the second collection district of New York. Appeal from the District Court of the United States for the southern district of New York. Decree affirmed with costs. Opinion by Justice Brandeis.

63. Frank A. Bone, petitioner, vs. commissioners of Marion County. Decree affirmed with costs; and cause remanded to the District Court of the United States for the district of Indiana. Opinion by Justice McKenna.

309. The United States of America appellant, vs. the Board of County Commissioners of Osage County, Okla., et al. Decree reversed; and cause remanded to the District Court of the United States for the western district of Oklahoma for further proceedings in conformity with the opinion of this court. Opinion by Chief Justice White.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

The Department of Justice is only half way through its investigations connected with the war, including claims against the Government, but is increasing steadily its contributory channels of information, according to the annual report of Attorney General Palmer. With regard to "red" investigations the report says that 60,000 out of a total of 365,295 index record cards, 71,000 Bertillon records, and 262,712 finger prints concern "red" activities.

Hundreds of claims growing out of the war have been made against the Government, he said, and must be fought through the courts. Cases in which the Government seeks to recover funds paid out through error or fraud, alleged infringement of patent rights by the Government, and claims arising from private manufacture of war supplies on the cost-plus arrangement also put litigation on the shoulders of the department's staff.

The report shows that there were 412 juvenile offenders confined in the National Training School for Boys at the end of the last fiscal year, compared with 389 for the same date the year before. Recommendation is made for the purchase of 100 acres of land lying south of the National Training School for Girls. In that institution there were 101 girls held June 30 last, the number at the end of the previous year being 83.

The department policy of resuming prosecution of trusts has restored to activity other investigations and crime-proving machinery. In addition to these, Mr. Palmer said, the department will be burdened for months to come with its prosecution of violators of the sedition and selective service acts.

Investigations and trial arguments during the year have shown loopholes in many statutes, Mr. Palmer said. He called attention to the fact that, under existing law, it is not a crime to send threatening letters through the mails unless in furtherance of a scheme to defraud or as a means of extortion. Pointing out that letters threatening personal injury or destruction of property may be sent with impunity, he urged revision of the law to cover such cases.

Mr. Palmer said also there was great need for a statute providing punishment for an individual attempting to defraud the United States. Present statutes, he said, provide punishment only in the event that two or more persons conspire to defraud the Government.

Recommendation was made that criminal procedure be changed to make more simple the removal of indicted persons to the districts where the indictments were returned. He also recommended creation of a pardon and parole board of three, fully empowered to handle all pardon and parole cases, thus relieving the Attorney General's office of duties "which are becoming increasingly heavy and onerous." Jurisdiction of penal institutions also should be vested in this board, he said.

List of Recent Government Departmental Publications

SPECIFIC LIST.

The following list, compiled each week by the Office of the Superintendent of Documents, includes books and pamphlets for which there is expected to be a large demand. In ordering, checks or money orders should be made payable to the Superintendent of Documents.

Variation in Direction of Propagation of Long Electro-Magnetic Waves (Standards Bureau Scientific Paper No. 353). Covers method of getting absolute minimum with direction finders comparison of maximum and minimum methods, variations in observed directions, explantion of variations and conclusions. Price 5c.

Determination of the Output Characteristics of Electron Tube Generators (Standards Bureau Scientific Paper No. 355). Covers oscillating tube, derived characteristic, power output, current output, etc. Price 5c.

Electrolytic Resistance Method for Determining Carbon in Steel (Standards Bureau Technologic Paper No. 141). Covers resistance of barium hydroxide solution, absorption apparatus, temperature coefficients, apparatus for determining electrical resistance, methods for determining carbon, etc. Price 5c.

Naturalization Laws and Regulations, October 10, 1919, issued by the Bureau of Naturalization, U. S. Department of Labor. This edition supersedes all previous editions, and it includes the provision of the act of July 19, 1919, relating to naturalization. Price 5c.

Commercial Dutch-Bulb Culture in the United States (Agriculture Department Bulletin No. 797). Covers bulb production in the United States, soil adaption, temperature, planting, cultivation, harvesting, storing, curing, etc. Price 10c.

Birth Statistics for the Birth Registration Area of the United States 1917, Third Annual Report. Issued by the Bureau of Census, U. S. Department of Commerce. Covers statistics of births and deaths in 1917, comparison of births and deaths, birth rates of white and colored races, size of families, plural births, infant mortality, etc., with general tables giving number of children born, white children born, deaths, births, etc. Price 40c.

Interior Department.

Farms for soldiers, reports from Army officials showing interest of soldiers in plan now before Congress to provide them with farms on unused lands of country. Aug. 1, 1919. 17 p. (H. doc. 173.)

Indians in Duchesne and Uintah counties, Utah, in response to resolution, in formation about Indians in Duchesne and Uintah counties, Utah. Aug. 23, 1919. 2 p. (S. doc. 78.)

Papers. Disposition of useless papers in Department of Interior, letter transmitting list of useless documents and papers and recommending that authority be granted to dispose of them. Aug. 1, 1919. 5 p.

Pensions. (Decisions of Department of Interior in appealed pension and bounty-land claims, v. 20, slips) 95, 119-120. (1919.) Each 2 or 3 p.

Education Bureau.

Americanization. Americanization, v. 1, no. 12. Aug. 1, 1919, (1919.) 16 p. 4. (Monthly. Published by Americanization Division.)

Note.—Copies of this publication will be furnished without charge to all newspapers and magazines and agencies engaged in Americanization work and to officials of the United States Government. Address all communications to Americanization Division, Department of Interior, Washington, D. C.

—Proceedings, Americanization conference, held under auspices of Americanization Division, Washington, May 12-15, 1919 (with Working bibliography in Americanization). 1919. 410 p. 2 pl. *Paper, 35c.

Army trade tests, by William T. Bawden, report of conference of specialists in industrial education, called by commissioner of education and held at St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 19, 1919. Apr. 1919. 28 p. il. (Industrial educational circular 4.)

Special articles.—Army personnel work; (by E. K. Strong, jr.).—Development and standardization of Army trade tests; (by) W. V. Bingham.—Possibilities of use of Army personnel methods in industry; (by) J. J. Swan.

Children. Training little children, suggestions for parents. 1919. 94 p. (Bulletin 39, 1919.) *Paper, 15c.

Colleges and universities. Adjustment of teaching load in university; by Leonard V. Koos. 1919. 63 p. (Bulletin 15, 1919.) *Paper, 10c.

—Increases in salaries of college teachers. July, 1919. 5 p. (Higher education circular 15.)

Fiction. After war reading: Great fiction (stories of Poland, Russia, France, and England). (1919.) 4 p. il. 24. (Reading) course 6, section B.)

—After war reading: Great fiction (10 works of English fiction). (1919.) 4 p. il. 24. (Reading) course 6, section A.)

Heroes. After war reading: World heroes. (1919.) 4 p. il. 24mo. ([Reading] course 7, section B.)

— After war reading: World heroes. (1919.) 4 p. il. 24mo. ([Reading] course 7, section C.)

History. After war reading: American history (between the Revolution and Great War). (1919.) 4 p. il. 24mo. ([Reading] course 10, section B.)

— After war reading: American history (through the Revolution). (1919.) 4 p. il. 24 mo. ([Reading] course 10, section A.)

— France and her history. 1919. 4 p. il. 12mo. (Reading course 11.) (Publication reads: After war reading course 11. Prepared in cooperation with American Library Association.)

Hygiene. Teaching health, make health habits automatic in youth; (by Lucy Oppen). 1919. cover-title, 16 p. il. (Health education 4.)

Memphis, Tenn. Building problem of schools of Memphis, Tenn. (1919). 54 p. (Advance sheets from Bulletin 50, 1919, Report on public school system of Memphis.)

Rhodes scholarships, announcement for United States, 1919. July, 1919. 5 p. (Higher education circular 16.)

School life, v. 3, no. 3 and 4; Aug. 1 and 16, 1919. (1919.) Each 8 p. il. 4to. (Semimonthly.) Paper, 50c. a yr.

Note.—School life is mailed free to State, city, and county superintendents, principals of high schools, and a few other administrative officers. Others desiring copies may obtain them from the Superintendent of Documents at the price stated above.

Stories for young children, list prepared by literature committee of International Kindergarten Union and Library Division, Bureau of Education. July, 1919. 8 p. (Library leaflet 6.)

Geological Survey.

Coal. Prices of coal and coke, 1913-18; by C. E. Lesher. Aug. 29, 1919. iv+15-115 p. il. 1 pl. (Prepared in cooperation with Fuel Administration and War Industries Board.

Cretaceous period. Upper cretaceous floras of eastern Gulf region in Tennessee, Mississippi, Alabama, and Georgia; by Edward Wilber Berry. 1919. 117 p. il. 4 pl. 28 p. of pl. map, 4to. (Professional paper 112.) Paper, 50c.

— Same. (H. doc. 1233, 65th Cong. 2d sess.)

Fuller's earth in 1918 (with bibliography) by Jefferson Middleton. Aug. 27, 1919. (1)+135-140 p. (From Mineral resources, 1918, Pt. 2.)

Geology. Contributions to economic geology, 1918: pt. 2, Mineral fuels; David White, G. H. Ashley, and M. R. Campbell, geologists in charge. 1919. viii+355 p. il. 20 pl. 1 is in pocket, 8 p of pl. 16 maps, 5 are in pocket. (Bulletin 691.) Paper, 75c.

Contents. — Introduction. — Structure of parts of central Great Plains; by N. H. Darton.—Oil shale of Uinta Basin, northwestern Utah (with bibliography); by Dean E. Winchester.—Results of dry distillation of miscellaneous shale samples; by Dean E. Winchester.—Geologic structure of northwestern part of Pawhuska quadrangle, Okla.; by K. C. Heald.—Geology and oil and gas prospects of Lake Basin field, Mont.; by E. T. Hancock.—Oil and gas geology of Birch Creek-Sun River area, northwestern Montana; by Eugene Stebinger.—Anticlines in part of Musselshell Valley, Musselshell, Meagher, and Sweetgrass counties, Mont.; by C. F. Bowen.—Nesson anticline, Williams County, N. Dak.; by A. J. Collier.—Geology and oil prospects of Salinas Valley-Parkfield area. Calif.; by Walter A. English.—Santo Tomas cannel coal, Webb County, Tex.; by George H. Ashley.—Asphalt deposits and oil conditions in southwestern Arkansas; by Hugh D. Miser and A. H. Purdue.—Coal south of Mancos, Montezuma County, Colo.; by A. J. Collier.—Geology of Lost Creek coal field, Morgan County, Utah; by Frank R. Clark.—Structure and oil resources of Simi Valley, southern California; by William S. W. Kew.—Index.

— Same. (H. doc. 1871, 65th Cong. 3d sess.)

Iron bacteria. Iron-depositing bacteria and their geologic relations (with bibliography); by Edmund Cecil Harder. 1919. 89 p. il. 12 p. of pl. 4to. (Professional paper 113.) Paper, 25c.

— Same. (H. doc. 1234, 65th Cong. 2d sess.)

Mineral resources. Mineral resources of United States, 1916; pt. 2, Nonmetals (with bibliographies). 1919. v+1115 p. il. 1 pl. 3 maps, 2 tab. 1 is in pocket. Cloth, $1.00.

— Same. (H. doc. 1355, 65th Cong. 2d sess.)

— Preliminary report on mineral resources of United States in 1918, introduction by Edson S. Bastin, statistics assembled by Martha B. Clark from data furnished by specialists of Division of Mineral Resources. Aug. 7, 1919. 106 p. il.

Newell, S. Dak. Newell folio, S. Dak.; by N. H. Darton. (Library edition.) Washington, Geological Survey, 1919. cover-title, 7 p. il. 1 pl. 3 maps, large 4to. (Geologic atlas of United States 209.) Paper, 25c.

Petroleum in 1917; by John D. Northop. Aug. 4, 1919. vi+683-901 p.+(1) folded leaf, il. (From Mineral resources, 1917, pt. 2.)

Publications. New publications, list 138; Aug. 1, 1919. (1919.) 3 p. (Monthly. Accompanied by multigraphed enclosure entitled: Maps published during July, 1919.)

Salt, bromine, and calcium chloride in 1918; by Ralph W. Stone. Aug. 16, 1919. (1)+117-134 p. (From Mineral resources, 1918, pt. 2.)

San Jacinto, Calif. Ground water in San Jacinto and Temecula basins, Calif., by Gerald A. Waring; (with Pumping tests, by Herman Stabler). 1919. 113 p. il. 9 pl. 5 maps, 3 are in pocket, 6 tab. (Water-supply paper 429.) (Prepared in cooperation with Department of Engineering of California.) Paper, 40c.

— Same. (H. doc. 97, 65th Cong. 1st sess.)

Sulphur deposits and beach placers of southwestern Alaska; papers by A. G. Maddren. 1919. il+283-319 p. il. 2 maps.

Of interest to commercial apple growers.

Farmers' Bulletins.

Cattle Fever Ticks and Methods of Eradication. By W. P. Ellenberger and Robert M. Chapin. Pp. 32. figs. 5. Contribution from the Bureau of Animal Industry. (Farmers' Bulletin 1057.)

Supersedes Bureau of Animal Industry Circular 207 and Farmers' Bulletins 498 and 603.

Production of Late or Main Crop Potatoes. By William Stuart, Horticulturist, Office of Horticultural and Pomological Investigations. Pp. 39, figs. 21. Contribution from the Bureau of Plant Industry. (Farmers' Bulletin 1064.)

Instructions for the planting, care, and harvesting of the late potato crop. For distribution in northern States.

Feeding Hens for Egg Production. By Harry M. Lamon and Alfred R. Lee, Animal Husbandry Division. Pp. 15, figs. 5. Contribution from the Bureau of Animal Industry. (Farmers' Bulletin 1067.)

List of Recent Government Departmental Publications

Suitable for general distribution.

Unfermented Grape Juice. How to Make it in the Home. By Charles Dearing, Horticulturist, Office of Horticultural and Pomological Investigations. Pp. 32, figs. 20. Contribution from the Bureau of Plant Industry. (Farmers' Bulletin 1075.)

Preparation of Barreled Apples for Market. By W. M. Scott, Specialist in Fruit Grading and Standardization. H. C. Hetzel, H. W. Samson, and M. Stockton, Investigators in Marketing Fruits and Vegetables. Pp. 40, figs. 24. Contribution from the Bureau of Markets. (Farmers' Bulletin 1080.)

Of interest to commercial apple growers.

Technical.

The publications listed below are technical or scientific treaties or bulletins applying to a special industry or locality. The edition is limited, but they will be furnished free to persons who can use such specialized information, as long as the supply lasts. However, to insure prompt receipt, remit price to the Superintendent of Documents.

The Production and Conservation of Fats and Oils in the United States. By Herbert S. Bailey and B. E. Reuter. Pp. 7. Contribution from the Bureau of Chemistry. Oct. 29, 1919. (Supplement to Department Bulletin 769.) Price, 5 cents.

This publication completes the report of the fats and oils survey conducted by the Government during 1917 and 1918.

Notes on Grain Pressures in Storage Bins. By W. J. Larkin, Jr., Consultant in Bulk Grain Handling. Contribution from the Bureau of Markets. (Professional Paper.) Oct. 6, 1919. (Department Bulletin 789.) Price, 5 cents.

This bulletin is of interest to engineers, particularly those having occasion to design grain storage bins.

Use of Toxic Gasses as a Possible Means of Control of the Peach-Tree Borer. By E. E. Blakeslee, Entomological Assistant, Deciduous Fruit Insect Investigations. Pp. 23, pl. 1. Contribution from the Bureau of Entomology. Oct. 21, 1919. (Department Bulletin 796.) Price, 5 cents.

Describes the results of experiments in the use of poisonous gases for the control of this pest.

A Survey of the Fertilizer Industry. By E. A. Goldenweiser, Statistician. Pp. 29. pls. 2. fig. 1. Contribution from the Bureau of Soils. Oct. 20, 1919. (Department Bulletin 798.) Price, 10 cents.

A report upon the production and disposal of fertilizing materials during 1917 and 1918.

The Mosaic Disease of Sugar Cane and Other Grasses. By E. W. Brandes, Pathologist, Sugar-Plant Investigations. Pp. 26, pls. 2, figs. 5. Contribution from the Bureau of Plant Industry. (Professional Paper.) Oct. 20, 1919. (Department Bulletin 829.) Price, 10 cents.

Of interest to sugar-cane grown generally.

Miscellaneous.

Regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture under the United States Warehouse Act of August 11, 1916, as amended July 24, 1919. Regulations for Grain Warehouses. Pp. 46. October, 1911. (Circular 141, Office of the Secretary.)

Regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture under the United States Warehouse Act of August 11, 1916, as amended July 24, 1919. Revised Regulations for Cotton Warehouses, approved September 15, 1919. Pp. 41. October, 1919. (Circular 143, Office of the Secretary.)

Rules and Regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture under the Food Products Inspection Law of July 24, 1919. Pp. 10. October, 1919. (Circular 144, Office of the Secretary.) Price, 5 cents.

Supersedes Circular No. 120, Office of the Secretary.

Report of the Guam Agricultural Experiment Station, 1918. By C. W. Edwards, Animal Husbandman in Charge. Pp. 61, pls. 13. Oct. 14, 1919. Price, 10 cents.

Fruit Growing on the Northern Great Plains. By Max Pfaender, Assistant in Dry-Land Agriculture Investigations. Pp. 12, figs. 7. Contribution from the Bureau of Plant Industry. (Department Circular 58.)

Suggestions for Field Studies of Mammalian Life-Histories. By Walter P. Taylor, Assistant Biologist. Pp. 8. Contribution from the Bureau of Biological Survey, 1919. (Department Circular 59.)

The Work of the Belle Fourche Reclamation Project Experiment Farm in 1918. By Beyer Aune, Farm Superintendent. Pp. 34, figs. 4. Contribution from the Office of Western Irrigation Agriculture, Bureau of Pant Industry. (Department Circular 60.)

How Teachers May Use Publications on the Control of Diseases and Insect Enemies of the Home Garden. By Alvin Dille. Assistant in Agricultural Education. Pp. 4. Contribution from the States Relations Service, 1919. (Department Circular 68.)

How Teachers May Use Farmers' Bulletin 876, Making Butter on the Farm. By E. H. Shinn, Assistant in Agricultural Education. Pp. 4. Contribution from the States Relations Service. (Department Circular 69.)

SERIALS.

Journal of Agricultural Research. (For sale only.) Vol. 18, No. 1. October 1, 1919. Contents: Notes on the Composition of the Sorghum Plant. (se Minn. 39.) By J. J. Willaman, R. M. West, D. O. Spriestersbach and G. E. Holm.—Simple Method for Measuring the Acidity of Cereal Products: Its Application to Sulphured and Unsulphured Oats. (sj E-11.) By Victor Birckner. Pp. 1-49, figs. 18. Price, 10 cents.

Same, Vol. 18, No. 2. October 15, 1919. Contents: Rate of Asborption of Soil Constituents at Successive Stages of Plant Growth. (sm Calif.-21.) By John Burd.—Relation of the Concentration and Reaction of the Nutrient Medium to the Growth and Asborption of the Plant. (sn Calif.-c22.) By D. R. Hoagland. Pp. 51-117, figs. 17. Price, 15 cents.

Note.—Volumes 1 to 4 of the Journal of Agricultural Research were published monthly, and volume 18 is being issued semi-monthly. The Journal is distributed free only to the libraries of agricultural colleges and experiment stations, to large universities, technical schools and such institutions as make suitable exchanges with the department. It will not be sent free to individuals. The Superintendent of Documents will receive subscriptions for this publication, the price being $1.50 per year for domestic circulation and $2 for foreign circulation.

Experiment Station Record. Vol. 41, No. 2, August, 1919. E. W. Allen, Ph. D., Editor. Pp. 101-200. Price, 15 cents.

Note.—The Record is a technical review of the world's scientific literature pertaining to agriculture. It is not intended for general distribution and its free distribution is restricted to persons connected with the agricultural colleges experiment stations, and similar institutions, and to libraries and exchanges. It can not be sent free to individuals having no official connection with public institutions. The Superintendent of Documents will receive subscriptions for this publication, which is issued in two volumes a year, 10 numbers each, at $1 a volume.

The Monthly Crop Reporter. Vol. 5. No. 10, October, 1919. Pp. 97-108. (Bureau of Crop Estimates.) Prce, 25 cents a year.

Contains data relating to agriculture, including estimates of acreage, conditions, yield, prices, and value of crops and live stock.

Announcement.—Because of the small fund available for printing it has been found necessary to drop from the mailing list of the Monthly Crop Reporter all names of persons who are not actively cooperating with the United States Department of Agriculture. Persons whose names are dropped may subscribe for this publication through the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C., at the domestic rate of 25 cents per year, and 40 cents per year to foreign addresses, payable only by postal money order or cash. No checks accepted.

Seed Reporter. Vol. 3. No. 4, October 11, 1919. Pp. 8. (Bureau of Markets.) For free distribution.

Contains data reative to stocks, receipts, movement, prices, qualities, outlook, etc., for field and vegetable seeds. Issued monthly.

Bureau of Animal Industry. No. 148. August, 1919. Pp. 83-95. Oct. 3, 1919. Price, 5 cents.

Bureau of Biological Survey. No. 30. Migratory Bird Treaty, Act, and Regulations. Pp. 11. Oct. 17, 1919. Price, 5 cents.

Bureau of Chemistry. Supplement 60. (N. J. 6451-6500.) Pp. 527-590. Oct. 18, 1919. Price, 10 cents.

Soil Surveys.

Soil Survey of Drew County, Arkansas. By B. W. Tillman, F. A. Hayes, and F. Z. Hutton. Pp. 48, fig. 1, map. (From F. O. Soils, 1917.) Price, 15 cents.

Soil Survey of Blackhawk County, Iowa. By W. E. Tharp, of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, and Horace J. Harper, of the Iowa Agricultural Experiment Station. Pp. 44, pls. 2, fig. 1, map. (From F. O. Soils, 1917.) Price, 15 cents.

Soil Survey of Baltimore County, Maryland. By William T. Carter and J. M. Snyder, of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, and O. C. Bruce, of the Maryland Agricultural Experiment Station. Pp. 42, fig. 1, map. (From F. O. Soils, 1917.) Price, 15 cents.

Soil Survey of Chase County, Nebraska. By R. F. Rogers, of the U. S. Departmenet of Agriculture, and Louis A. Wolfanger, of the Nebraska Soil Survey. Pp. 66, fig. 1, map. (From F. O. Soils, 1917.) Price, 15 cents.

Soil Survey of Canadian County, Oklahoma. By E. H. Smies. Pp. 60, fig. 1, map. (From F. O. Soils, 1917.) Price, 15 cents.

War Department.

American National Red Cross. Auditing accounts of Red Cross, communication submitting supplemental estimate of appropriation required for salaries of accountants auditing accounts of American National Red Cross. Sept. 22, 1919. 2 p. (S. doc. 99.)

Automobiles. Surplus War Department equipment, in response to resolution, report on surplus cars, trucks, etc., of War Department. Sept. 16, 1919. 2 p. (S. doc. 93.)

Buildings. Rent of buildings, War Department, communication submitting deficiency estimate of appropriation required for rent of buildings for Department, fiscal year 1919. Sept. 16, 1919. 2 p. (H. doc. 250.)

Conscientious objectors. Statement concerning treatment of conscientious objectors in Army; (by J. S. Easby-Smith). June 18, 1919 (reprint). 75 p.

Industrial relations. Report of activities of War Department in field of industrial relations during the war. Sept. 15, 1919. 90 p. Paper, 10 cents.

Panama Canal. Rate of interest on deposit money orders in Canal Zone, letter transmitting part of communication from governor of Panama Canal recommending that rate of interest on deposit money orders in Canal Zone be increased from 2 per cent to 3 per cent. Sept. 13, 1919. 2 p. (H. doc. 248).

Smith, Sydney E. Removing partitions in State, War, and Navy building, communication submitting deficiency estimate of appropriation required for removing partitions in State, War, and Navy building (amount to be credited in accounts of Sydney E. Smith, disbursing clerk). Sept. 22, 1919. 2 p. (S. doc. 97.)

Classification Division.

Personnel system. Personnel system of United States Army: v. 1, History of personnel system developed by Committee on Classification of Personnel in Army (subsequently Classification Division). Washington, D. C. (no publisher) 1919. viii+713 p. il. 1 tab. (C. C. P. 399.) Paper, $1.00 per set, (2 vols.).

GOVERNMENT MATERIAL FOR SALE

Note.—The Bulletin does not attempt to exhaust the possibilities in the field of Government proposals contracts and awards, but rather to print important items and show the general trend.

War Department.

Steel Bars, "I" Beams, Expanded Metal and Corrugated Steel Roofing.

The Zone Supply Office, Surplus Property Officer, New York City, invites informal bids on the following material, located at the Army Supply Base, Kearney, N. J.:

About 1,265 tons Steel Bars, flat, round and square.

About 14,235,000 lbs. assorted "I" Beams.

480,935 sq. ft. Expanded Metal.

9,606,591 lbs. Corrugated Steel Roofing Sheets (not galvanized).

Old Metals, Rubber, Rags and Rope.

The Office of the Zone Supply Officer, Fort Mason, San Francisco, Calif., will receive sealed proposals until December 22, 1919, for the sale of waste material at Fort Mason, San Francisco, as specified in part below:

Old Metals.—Aluminum, sheet, 205 lbs.; Radiator, auto, No. 2, 855 lbs.: Tubing, brass, 50 lbs.: Brass, heavy, yellow, 1,474 lbs.; Brass, light, 250 lbs.; Copper, light, 325 lbs.; Lead, heavy, 510 lbs.; Shells, copper, rifle, 150 lbs.; Zinc, 2,640 lbs.

Rubber.—Boots and Shoes, rubber, 250 lbs.

Rags, Woolen.—Rags, overcoat, O. D., 360 lbs.

Rope.—Rope, scrap, 5,707 lbs. Skinning, rope, 1,753 lbs.

Bags.—Bags, cotton, flour, No. 2 patch (98 lbs.), 3,200 bags. Sacks, cement, No. 1, 325 sacks. Sacks, cement, No. 2, 450 sacks.

Burlap.—Burlap, No. 3, scrap bagging, 3,736 lbs.

Sale of Acids and Chemicals.

The War Department invites informal proposals from chemical manufacturers, dealers and distributors to market on a commission basis the surplus stocks of manufacturing chemicals, acids and allied products held by its several bureaus. Proposals to dispose of these surplus stocks will be received up to and including December 22, next, and should be addressed to the Raw Materials and Scrap Section, Office of the Director of Sales, Room 2507, Munitions Building, Washington, D. C. It is suggested that prospective bidders for this contract send representatives to Washington to personally discuss their proposals. A complete list of the products which will be embraced in the proposed contract may be obtained upon application to Raw Materials and Scrap Section, Office of the Director of Sales.

The successful bidder will be required to contract with the Government to handle the entire quantity of all surplus chemicals, acids and allied products incorporated in the inventory which will be made a part of the contract. No offer to handle a portion of the available surplus or any single product included in the inventory will be considered.

Each commodity covered by the contract is to be sold by the agent at not less than current market prices for similar materials of equal quality. Bidders will be required to make a price for each item to be embraced in the contract which shall be the guaranteed minimum the Government shall receive for first-class material. A proper allowance will be made for material which may, because of damage or deterioration, be classified as sub-standard.

The proposed contract will stipulate a definite period of time within which the entire surplus to be embraced in the contract shall be disposed of and the contracting agent will be required to obligate himself at the expiration of the contract period to take over any unsold balances at the market prices then prevailing, but under no circumstances at less than the guaranteed minimum price.

All the materials on which proposals are invited must be sold for consumption in the United States, and offers to market them must be made with that understanding. The basic prices embraced in all proposals should be f. o. b. New York City, Philadelphia, St. Louis, Nashville and Little Rock, Ark.

Each proposal submitted should stipulate the period within which the bidder will obligate himself to dispose of the surplus, which should preferably not exceed four months from the date of the awarding of the contract, and the amount of the commission desired, which shall constitute the compensation for all expenses incident to selling, billing, credit risks and other expenses which amount of the bond required.

The successful bidder will be required to furnish a bond to assure faithful performance of the contract, and to cover not less than the total amount of money for which the agent could be indebted to the Government at any particular time. Settlements under the proposed contract will be made on the 20th of each month for all shipments made during the preceding calendar month. The agent may, however, pay cash with shipping orders for materials, and thereby reduce the amount of the bond required.

The following is an enumeration of the principal products which will be embraced in the proposed contract, and the approximate surplus of each:

Mixed acid, 17,138,000 lbs.; nitric acid, 829,000 lbs.; oleum, 6,153,000 lbs.; sulphuric acid, 43,880,000 lbs.; acetic acid, 65,000 lbs.

Absorbent oils, 81,300 gals.; calcium carbide, 636,000 lbs.; diphenylamine, 100,000 lbs.; naphthalene flakes, 511,000 lbs.; magnesia powder, 21,000 lbs.; potassium chlorate, 10,500 lbs.; solvent naphtha, 28,200 gals.; caustic soda, 109,000 lbs.; methyl acetate, 500,000 lbs.; miscellaneous oils, 350,000 gals.

The Office of the Zone Supply Officer, Fort Mason, San Francisco, Calif., will receive sealed proposals until December 29, 1919, for the sale of the following material:

45,946 lbs. Brass Cartridge Shells and Clips.

The Base Salvage Plant, Office of the Zone Supply Officer, Woodward Building, Murphy Avenue, Atlanta, Ga., will receive sealed proposals until December 29, 1919, for the sale of the following material:

Breeches, khaki, cotton, defective, used, serviceable, not cleaned, 6,685 pr.

Coats, khaki, cotton, defective, used, serviceable, cleaned, buttons removed, 2,000 ea.

Mackinaws, sheepskin lined, used, defective, repairable, not cleaned, 31 ea.

Ponchos, rubber, used, defective, serviceable, 800 ea.

Slickers, rubber, used, defective, serviceable, 750 ea.

Slickers, oiled, used, defective, serviceable, 125 ea.

Breeches, wool, O. D., defective, used, serviceable, cleaned, 3,514 pr.

Breeches, wool, O. D., defective, used, serviceable, not cleaned, 18,650 pr.

Coats, wool, O. D., defective, used, serviceable, cleaned, buttons removed, 20,000 ea.

Coats, wool O. D., defective, used, serviceable, not cleaned, buttons removed, 691 ea.

Shirts wool, and wool with cotton warp, defective, used, repairable, cleaned, buttons not removed, 800 ea.

Shirts, wool, and wool with cotton warp, defective, used, repairable, not cleaned, buttons not removed, 800 ea.

Awards Made on Proposal No. 49, Opened at the Atlanta Base Salvage Plant, December 5, 1919, Sale of Scrap Rubber and Metal.

G. Friedman, Atlanta, Ga.—Radiators, auto No. 1, without visible iron; 2,048 lbs. at $8.12 per 100 lbs. Radiators, auto No. 2, with visible iron, 2,103 lbs. at $6.12 per 100 lbs.

Rittenbaum Brothers, Atlanta, Ga.—Aluminum sheet; mess pans and identification tags, 404 lbs. at $23.50 per 100 lbs. Aluminum painted sheet, aeroplane parts, 83 lbs. at $23.50 per 100 lbs.

North Carolina Hide and Fur Company, Rocky Mount, N. C.—Rubber tires, auto, miscellaneous; scrap auto tires unfit for retreading, 8,814 lbs. at $3 per 100 lbs.. Fibre, hose, garden; scrap hose with rubber and cotton covering, 227 lbs. at $1.50 per 100 lbs.

The Panama Canal.

Iron Tugboat.

Bids will be received until January 5, 1920, at the Office of the General Purchasing Officer of the Panama Canal, Washington, D. C., and at the Office of the Chief Quartermaster, The Panama Canal, Balboa Heights, Canal Zone, for the purchase of the following vessel, f. a. s. Cristobal or Balboa:

Tugboat, known as "DeLesseps," iron, single-screw, of the following general description: Iron, second-class, single-screw tug; length, 67 ft. 6 in; beam, 15 ft.; depth, 9 ft. Gross tonnage 75. Engine, compound surface-condensing 12 in. and 22 in. diameter; stroke, 18 in. Boiler, Scotch, steel, 8 ft. 6 in. long, 96-in. diameter; pressure allowed, 110 lbs. Equipped with hand-steering gear, fire pump, and bilge pump. Towing machine made by Chase Machinery Company. (Purchased at cost of $1,200.) Boiler-feed pump. Blake vertical duplex, 6 in. x 4 in. x 6 in. Fire pump, Blake duplex 5¼ in. x 6 in. x 5 in. Fuel-oil capacity, 65 barrels.

The boiler and machinery on this tug are in good condition and the hull is in fair condition. The tug, as a whole, is in operating condition.

Farming Implements.

Proposals for the purchase of farming implements offered for sale by The Panama Canal. Sealed proposals will be received at the Office of the General Purchasing Officer, The Panama Canal, Washington, D. C., until 10:30 o'clock a. m., February 16, 1920, at which time they will be opened in public, for purchasing the above-mentioned farm implements. Blanks and information relating to this circular (1325) may be obtained from this office or the offices of the assistant purchasing agents, 24 State Street, New York City; 606 Common Street, New Orleans, La.; and Fort Mason, San Francisco, Calif.; also from the United States engineer offices in the principal cities throughout the United States.—A. L. Flint, general purchasing officer.

JOBS FOR DISABLED VETS.

Soldiers who are partially disabled from wounds received in the war are to be assisted in finding employment in civil positions under the War Department, according to information received from the United States Civil Service Commission.

It is stated that the War Department, the Federal Board for Vocational Education and the Civil Service Commission will within a few weeks have completed a plan they have had under consideration for some time, one of co-operation whereby the employment under the War Department of partially disabled soldiers, including those who ordinarily would be barred from civil service positions because of their physical condition, will be facilitated in every way possible, and which will permit the employment of partially disabled men on the same basis as those who have not sustained physical injury.

The War Department has considerably more than 100,000 civilian employes in its various establishments, and it is believed by Government officials that this large force can absorb several thousand partially disabled men without serious detriment to the service.

PATENT APPLICATIONS GROW.

The annual report of the Commissioner of Patents states that 62,755 applications for patents were received during the year, an increase due to war-time needs.

Applications for trade-marks were 8,561 and applications for patents for designs were 2,787.

Expenditures of the Patent Office amounted to $2,178,578.30, and was $65,113,350.17 less than the receipts from all sources.

GOVERNMENT PROPOSED PURCHASES

Navy Department.

Persons wishing to submit bids for furnishing any of the following material should make application, giving schedule number, to the Navy Purchasing Office, in the nearest Navy Yard.

30,000 lbs. Charcoal, delivery at Mare Island; No. 5162.

7,500 lbs. Cutting Compound, delivery at Eastern Yards; No. 5147.

4 Torpedo Air Compressors, delivery at Philadelphia; No. 5178.

20,700 sq. ft. Hair Felt, delivery at various eastern and western yards; No. 5168.

4,650 Flashlights, without batteries, delivery at eastern and western yards; No. 5141.

1,200 cu. yds. Gravel, delivery at Brooklyn; No. 5165.

2,200 gals. Cutting Oil, delivery at eastern yards; No. 5147.

2,500 cu. yds. Building Sand, delivery at Brooklyn; No. 5165.

10,400 sq. ft. Expanded Metal Sheets, delivery at Washington; No. 5197.

5,000 lbs. Seamless Brass Pipe, delivery at Puget Sound; No. 5180.

Interior Department.

Proposals for Construction of Steel Bridge.

Department of the Interior, Office of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C., December 9, 1919, sealed proposals plainly marked on the outside of the sealed envelope, "Proposals for Bridge over Santa Clara River, Shivwits Indian Reservation, Utah," and addressed to the "Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.," will be received at the Indian Office until 2 o'clock p. m., of January 8, 1920, for furnishing material and labor for the construction of a bridge in strict accordance with the plans, specifications, and instructions to bidders, which may be examined at the office of the paper or periodical in which this advertisement appears, the United States Indian Warehouses at Chicago, Ill.; St. Louis, Mo.; San Francisco, Calif., and the Builders Exchange, St. Paul, Minn., and at the Office of the Superintendent of the Shivwitz School, Santa Clara, Utah. For further information apply to the Superintendent of the Shivwits School, Cato Sells, commissioner.

The Panama Canal.

Note.—Copies of circulars containing invitations to submit proposals for material for the Panama Canal may be obtained from the General Purchasing Officer, The Panama Canal, Washington, D. C., or from the Assistant Purchasing Agents, 24 State Street, New York City; 606 Common Street, New Orleans, La.; and Fort Mason, San Francisco, Calif.; also from the U. S. Engineer Offices in the following cities: Baltimore, Md.; Philadelphia, Pa.; Pittsburgh, Pa.; Boston, Mass.; Buffalo, N. Y.; Cleveland, Ohio; Cincinnati, Ohio; Chicago, Ill.; St. Louis, Mo.; Detroit, Mich.; Milwaukee, Wis.; St. Paul, Minn.; Chattanooga, Tenn.; Louisville, Ky.; Mobile, Ala.; Galveston, Tex.; Seattle, Wash.; and Los Angeles, Calif.; Chamber of Commerce, Kansas City, Mo.; Chamber of Commerce, Quincy, Ill.; Commercial Club, Tacoma, Wash.; and Chamber of Commerce, Portland, Oreg.

Electrical Equipment and Supplies.

The General Purchasing Officer of the Panama Canal, Washington, D. C., will receive proposals until December 26, 1919, for furnishing the following material:

50,000 ft. Cable, No. 6 AWG, copper, stranded (7 strands) single conductor, for 3,000 volt service. To be insulated with 4-32-in. varnished cambric tape. Lead sheath to be 1-16 in. thick. To be armored with galvanized steel tape 0.02 in. by 1 in. Test potential 11,000 volts; minimum insulation resistance 261 megohms per mile at 15.5 deg. C. To be shipped in 1,000-ft. lengths.

5,000 ft. Cable, No. 14 AWG, stranded, tinned copper, two-conductor (twin or parallel), 3-64-in. rubber insulation and tape (or braid) over each conductor and tape (or braid) and 3-64-in. lead sheath overall. For 600-volt service; stock lengths.

1,000 ft. Conduit, flexible, steel, hot-dipped or electro galvanized; ½-in. inside diameter; Sprague "Greenfield" double stripp.

100,000 ft. Conduit, steel, galvanized, ¾ in. (outside diameter, 1.050 in.; inside diameter, 0.824 in.; thickness of wall, 0.113 in.)

3,000 ft. Lamp Cord, No. 20 AWG., white silk covered, new code twin.

1,500 Fixtures, wall bracket, complete with keyed sockets, Form C, 2¼-in. shade holders, wired.

5,000 Fixtures, electric, ceiling, single light, equal to No. 4314, Benjamin Electric Company's catalogue.

2,500 Fuse renewals, 200 ampere, for fuses only made by the Chicago Fuse Manufacturing Co. or the Economy Fuse and Manufacturing Co.

10,000 Hickeys, fixture, ⅜-in. female by ½-in. female, malleable iron. 10 Meters, Watt hour, 15 ampere, 3 wire, 220-100 volt, 25 cycle, A. C. self-contained house type metal case and cover. Dead black finish. Equal to Westinghouse Type OA or General Electric Type 1-14-Y.

500 Rack Sections Cable, Pierce pressed steel only, hot dipped, galvanized, 14 holes.

1,000 Reflectors, hollowphane, X E 60.

2,400 Reflectors, veluria glass, No. 0462-5 in. bowl type.

1,000 Terminals, wrought copper, for No. 2 AWG wire or No. 3 AWG cable, 11-32-in. stud hole, 1½ in. long; equal to General Electric Co. No. 41077, trade No. 037846, as shown on page 404, National Electric Supply Co.'s Catalog No. 22.

200 Transformers, bell ringing, 110-volt, 25-cycle, 24-watt.

Sheet Iron, Spring Steel, Bronze, Copper, Lead.

(Circular 1322. Bids close December 29, 1919.)

The Panama Canal requests sealed proposals for furnishing the following material:

1,000 lbs. Iron, staybolt, round stock lengths, 1 3-16 in.

500 lbs. Iron, staybolt, round stock lengths, 1¼ in.

5,000 lbs. Steel or Iron, sheet, galvanized, U. S. Standard gauge, to be in accordance with U. S. Navy specifications 47-S-10-B.

5,000 lbs. No. 10, 36 in. x 120 in.

10,000 lbs. No. 16, 48 in. x 96 in.

10,000 lbs. Steel or Iron, sheet, galvanized, No. 26, 36 in. x 96 in.

5,000 lbs. Steel or Iron, sheet, galvanized, No. 28. 36 in. x 96 in.

1,000 lbs. Steel, spring, carbon, stock lengths, to be in accordance with Panama Canal specifications, No. 257. ⅜ in. x 3 in. flat.

500 "I" Beams, 5 in. 12¼ lb., 67¼ in.

300 lbs. Hexagon Bronze, stock lengths, 1⅛ in.

500 lbs. Hexagon Bronze, stock lengths, 1¼ in.

350 lbs. Hexagon Bronze, stock lengths, 1⅜ in.

1,500 lbs. Hexagon Bronze, stock lengths, 1½ in.

500 lbs. Round Bronze, stock lengths, 1 in.

500 lbs. Round Bronze, stock lengths, 1⅛ in.

1,000 lbs. Round Bronze, stock lengths, 1⅜ in.

1,000 lbs. Round Bronze, stock lengths, 1½ in.

1,000 lbs. Round Bronze, stock lengths, 1¾ in.

500 lbs. Round Bronze, stock lengths, 2¼ in.

300 lbs. Round Bronze, stock lengths, 2⅜ in.

800 lbs. Round Bronze, stock lengths, 5 in.

2,000 lbs. Copper, sheet, cold rolled, U. S. Standard gauge, Panama Canal specifications, No. 109. 14 oz., 36 in. x 96 in. No. 25 gauge.

300 lbs. 1-32 in., 36 in. x 96 in., No 22 gauge.

300 lbs. 5-16 in., 36 in. x 96 in., No. 0 gauge.

2,000 lbs. Copper, sheet, hot rolled, 18-oz., 24 in. x 96 in.

2,000 lbs. Copper sheathing, hot rolled, 0.189 in., 14 oz., 14 in. x 48 in. In accordance with U. S. Navy specifications, No. 47 CLB.

3,000 lbs. Lead, sheet, 1-16 in., width 8 ft., to be of high commercial grade for plumbing and marine work, to contain not less than 99.8 per cent pure lead. To come in stock sizes and properly packed for ocean shipment.

3,000 lbs. Solder, ordinary, to contain about 60 per cent of lead, and not less than 40 per cent of tin. Chinese tin may be used in the manufacture, provided impurities other than lead and antimony have been removed. The finished product, however, shall not contain more than 0.20 per cent of antimony.

Rivet, cone heads, Panama Canal specifications, No. 263, Grade 2: 6,000 lbs. ¾ in. x 1¼ in.; 6,000 lbs. ¾ in. x 1½ in.; 5,000 lbs. ¾ in. x 2¼ in.; 1,000 lbs. ¾ in. x 5½ in.; 4,000 lbs. ⅞ in. x 2½ in.

2,000 lbs. Washers, lead, ⅝-in. diameter, 1-16-in. hole in center, to be cut from 4-lb. lead and to be put up in strong boxes of 100 lbs. each.

3,000 lbs. Paper, bond, buff, to contain not less than 50 per cent rags, substance No. 20, in rolls 17 in. wide. Strength (Mullen) minimum 30.

15,000 lbs. Calcium Chloride, lump, commercial, egg size or larger, 650-lb. metal containers.

10,000 lbs. Putty and Oil. Shall be a high-grade quality of pure whiting and raw linseed oil, and free from all impurities. To be put up in pails, containing 25 lbs. each, 100 lbs. to the case. Cases to be made of ⅝-in. new pine or spruce, well nailed to stand exportation.

30,000 lbs. Rosin.

4,000 gals. Oil, linseed, boiled, to be shipped in 5-gal. cans. To be in accordance with U. S. Navy specifications, No. 5202c. Cans and cases to be in accordance with U. S. Navy specifications No. 65C9.

5,000 lbs. Glue, ship, black, first quality. For filling deck and hull seams of merchant vessels. Jeffries No. 2, or equal. In metal drums of 250 lbs. each.

350 gals. Aluminum Paint, liquid.

5,000 lbs. Chrome Green, in oil.

3,000 lbs. Chrome Yellow, in oil.

25,000 lbs. Lead, red, dry, in wooden kegs.

2,000 lbs. Red, Venetian, in oil.

500 gals. Varnish, damar, white, high-grade, for interior finish; analysis to be approximately as follows: Nonvolatile, 48 per cent; volatile, turpentine; rosin, none; acid, No. 13.8; color, light. To be shipped in 5-gal. locked-seam tins, 2 tins to the case. Cases to be made of ⅝-in. new pine or spruce, well nailed to stand exportation.

25 Bathtubs, porcelain-enameled, roll-rim, complete, 5 ft. 6 in.; to be equal to plate P-2610 Standard Sanitary Manufacturing Co.'s catalog (5-year warranty); width of roll rim 3 in., tub to have wide, flat bottom to prevent slipping, exterior painted one priming coat, with Q-1186 or equal nickel-plated double-compression faucet with china name plates marked "Hot" and "Cold," with nickel-plated, iron-pipe size seamless-drawn supply pipes and cast-brass heavy connected waste and overflow, with chain and rubber stopper, as shown on plate P-2610-E or equal.

150 Beds, single, iron, white enameled, good quality, 3 ft. x 6 ft. 6 in., height 63 in., pillars 2½ in. square, fillers 2 in. x 1½ in., top rod 2½ in. 5-piece, viz, headpiece, foot piece, 2 side rods or bars, and 1 set springs; springs to rest on side rods. Beds to be furnished with casters. Beds to be similar in design to Cut No. 1, except to be single. Fabric to be constructed of the best quality wire, not lighter than 0.1715 in. gauge, forming oblongs 1¾ in. x 4 in. The links to be doubled, so joined as to eliminate the possibility of sagging, and attached to heavy steel angle pieces not less than 0.25 in. gauge (head and foot) by rows of highly-tempered helical springs, 19 at each end; to have 1¼-in. tube side rails and malleable risers. All fabric and springs to be galvanized. A standard national link fabric would be acceptable.

15 Sinks, kitchen, 36 in. x 20 in., cast iron, enamel; to be equal to Mott's "Beekman," plate 7302-A; roll rim, integral back, complete with 2-in. nickel-plated trap to wall and ⅝-in. N. P. comp. flanged bibbs.

PAN-AMERICAN UNION.

The new office of First Chancellor of the Pan-American Union, recently created, will be filled by Franklin Adams, the present chief clerk and editor.

PERSONAL CONTACT DEPARTMENT

Information to Help Business Men Establish Personal Contacts in Washington

Joshua W. Alexander, the new Secretary of Commerce, was formally sworn into that office last Tuesday, succeeding William C. Redfield who was named to the portfolio in March, 1913. For many years Mr. Alexander, a former member of Congress, has been residing in Washington with his son-in-law, Dr. N. R. Jenner, and Mrs. Jenner, who reside in a quiet part of the city. There was no celebration of the assumption of office by Mr. Alexander, but all the members of his immediate family, now in town, were present at the ceremony. The oath of office was administered by the chief clerk. Later, the bureau chiefs and various other executives came in to congratulate the little group which included Mrs. Alexander, Miss Rowena Alexander, Dr. and Mrs. Jenner, Preston Alexander and Walter Alexander.

Secretary and Mrs. Alexander are making plans to fulfill their share, after the Christmas holidays, of such cabinet entertaining as is being done this winter of the President's forced retirement. They have formulated nothing definite as yet.

Secretary and Mrs. Robert Lansing are planning to spend the Christmas holidays at Watertown, N. Y., their old home, where they usually go for their vacations of the summer time, too.

Secretary and Mrs. Carter Glass, of the Treasury, are to be at Lynchburg, Va., for the holidays, according to plans announced in Washington last week.

The stellar event of Christmas week at the Capitol, where recess usually holds from December 20 to January 5 for the holidays, is the annual dinner tendered the 16 pages of the Senate by the Vice President. This year the affair is to take place a day or so after Christmas, with all of its usual features in attendance. A program of speeches made by the boys themselves is always arranged, no outsiders being present to interfere with the free speech of the boys. Tom Cobb King will deliver the response to the toast from the Vice President, and William McKinley has been assigned the subject, "America." Among the other topics of the boys' addresses will be "The Opportunities for Studying United History and Shorthand in the Senate," by Mark Trice; "Should the Senate Have the Cloture Rule?" by Perry Miller, and "Is the Congressional Library a Better Place for the Page at Night Than the Movies?" by Louis Ludlow. This latter boy is a son of Louis Ludlow, Washington correspondent of the Denver Post.

Members of the Supreme Court will generally spend their Christmas holidays in Washington, as the majority of them have their families here. Exceptions to this rule, however, follows in the instance of Justice Clarke and Justice McReynolds, who are bachelors. Justice Clarke expects to go to Ohio to join his two sisters. He lives at the University Club when he is in town. Justice McReynolds lives at Stoneleigh Court, a fashionable downtown apartment house, and will likely be in Washington over the holidays.

The daughters of two well-known writers, Maj. Rupert Hughes and Irvin Cobb, will spend the holidays in Washington to participate in the affairs given here for the younger folk. Miss Avis Hughes and Miss Elizabeth Cobb are intimate friends and will come down from New York together to be the guests of Mrs. R. R. Ireland, at Somerset House. They are coming particularly for the Christmas ball to be given by Representative and Mrs. Ira Copley, on December 23, for Miss Nancy Lane, the daughter of Secretary and Mrs. Lane, and her best debutante friend, Miss Francis Hampson, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Hampson.

Mrs. Ireland is the widow of a former lawyer, who was also a long-time member of the writing fraternity in New York. She is in Washington trying out the business venture of a tea room to take the place of the volunteer work she did during the war.

The Christmas gift which pleased Representative John Wesley Langley, of Pikeville, Ky., mightily was a telegram received a few days ago from the new Governor of Kentucky, making the Congressional member an officer on the gubernatorial staff. Unless the health of his father-in-law forbids, Representative Langley expects to go down to Louisville to visit old friends over Christmas.

Miss Julia Lathrop, Chief of the Children's Bureau of the Department of Labor and author of the maternity bill which Senator Shepard, of Texas, and Representative Towner, of Iowa, are fostering in Congress, has gone to Rockford, Ill., her home town, to spend Christmas. She will return to her desk early in January.

John Temple Graves, nationally known as a journalist, is now a familiar figure in the lobbies of the Capitol. He is lecturing on current affairs these days, having just returned from the South where he talked on "Modern Armageddon." Mr. Graves goes up on the Hill to chat with the members of Congress frequently. In addition to his magazine articles, he says he is writing a book to be entitled "A Brigadier General of Armageddon."

The contemplated resignation of Secretary Franklin K. Lane from the cabinet of President Wilson gave added significance to the informal tea given by the Secretary and Mrs. Lane to introduce their daughter, Miss Nancy Lane, to their friends in Washington, on December 16. Having resided at the National Capital for 13 years, Secretary and Mrs. Lane had many personal ties with families of local circles as well as those from their native State of California.

The invitations to the affair were limited strictly to these friends, no attempt being made to have a large official function both because of the President's illness and the fact that the Lanes are living in an apartment this winter. Most of those greeting Miss Lane for her debut were friends of her mother, although the Secretary joined the company later in the afternoon and found Justice Joseph McKenna, of the Supreme Court, an old California friend, Dr. Roland Cotton Smith, rector of the Church of St. John the Divine, and Dr. Randolph McKim, rector of the Church of the Epiphany, also paying their respects. The Lanes are staunch Episcopalians, being originally from Canada, and still retain their allegiance to the Church of England.

WAR CONTRACT CLAIMS.

Introduction of a bill to establish a Board of Mediations to which the owners of unpaid war contracts made with the Government can refer their claims will be the outcome of the report made by the House Committee on Investigation of the War Department, according to Chairman William J. Graham, of Illinois. The bill will be drawn up by Mr. Graham or some other member of the committee on the recommendation made to Congress by this body in its formal report to Congress following an inquiry into the expenditures of the War Department. It is not expected that this proposed legislation will be introduced until after the holidays.

Charges were made by Mr. Graham in his report to the House that the War Department had not sufficiently guarded the interests of the Government in its war contracts. He said that on the settlement of the American Can Company's contract, the Government had lost 17 per cent on the cost of the tin plate, a loss which amounted to $147,514, according to Mr. Graham's estimates. Copper producers, he declared, were paid large sums in excess of correct amounts due for Government copper during the war. He also declared that 50 per cent of the "informal contracts" suspended by the armistice had been settled with damages paid by the War Department. He reported that the records setting forth exact terms of these settlements could not be found.

In speech to the House following the investigation of the War Department, Chairman Graham claimed that large awards were allowed contractors through unfair salvage value for raw materials. Settlement of the claim of the Standard Steel Car Company was made without an audit, Mr. Graham charged, and approximately $1,200,000 was paid to the claimant on the final settlement.

PROPERTY OF THE PENNA. STATE LIBRARY, NOT TO BE TAKEN FROM THE LIBRARY.

United States Bulletin

CONTINUING the Work of the OFFICIAL BULLETIN Established Under Order of THE PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES, May 10, 1917. With Additional Data Concerning Government Activities and the Officials Controlling the Same. Issued EVERY MONDAY, Under the Direction of ROGER W. BABSON, President and Publisher.

VOL. 1. No. 41. WASHINGTON OFFICE 10 Jackson Place (Opp. White House) DECEMBER 29, 1919. $12.00 A YEAR

WHAT'S HAPPENING IN WASHINGTON

An Interpretation for Business Men

[Copyright, 1919, by U. S. Bulletin Co.]

WASHINGTON is at last awakened to the needs of the railroads. President Wilson's proclamation returning the railways of the nation to private control March 1 next is the newest element in the situation. Congress had already begun to get busy to solve the problem. Surely the important legislative event since our last issue is the passage of the Cummins' bill by the Senate. The Esch bill, passed by the House November 17, and the Cummins bill, just passed by the Senate, have been sent to conference for readjustment. From knowledge of the conferees, it is believed that a conservative bill will come out of the conference and be passed by both Houses after Congress reconvenes January 5.

Both the Senate and the House bills stand for private ownership and operation of the railroads under strict Government control and with a practical guarantee of 6 per cent on the money invested. The bills, however, differ quite radically in other respects, especially in their labor provisions. Both bills would transfer the roads within 30 days from the time the bill is signed by the President. The Esch bill provides only for voluntary mediation in case of labor difficulties, setting up three boards of adjustment, with additional appeal boards in case the adjusting boards fail. On all these boards employees and stockholders have equal representation. Decisions shall be made by majority vote, but no machinery is provided for compelling the acceptance of rulings. The Cummins bill, on the contrary, penalizes lockouts and strikes of employees.

Both the Senate and the House bills in varying degrees permit consolidations of competing systems, on approval by Federal authority. They also are alike in prescribing exclusive Federal regulation of capital issues and expenditures, and in establishing Federal regulation of intrastate rates affecting interstate commerce.

Among major differences are the creation of a transportation board and a new statutory rule of rate making to guarantee fixed dividends, both proposed only in the Senate plan. The transportation plan under the Senate bill would determine the country's transportation needs with the Interstate Commerce Commission granting rates sufficient to meet these demands. The House bill, while directing the Interstate Commerce Commission to keep informed of the transportation needs, facilities, and services, would greatly extend the commission's authority and not make it subject to order from another Government body. The Senate's rule of rate making, guaranteeing 6 per cent to the carriers, was rejected by the House, which proposed a rule that the Interstate Commerce Commission shall fix "fair and reasonable" rates.

With respect to consolidation and competition, the two measures differ in detail but with some agreement in general principle. The House bill permits consolidation or merger by purchase, lease, stock control of two or more carriers, or the pooling of their earnings and facilities to such an extent as the Interstate Commerce Commission shall determine to be in the public interest. The Senate bill provides that from 20 to 35 competing systems shall be planned by the transportation board and approved by the Interstate Commerce Commission, such consolidation to be voluntary within seven years and compulsory thereafter. Federal incorporation is required by the Senate, but not by the House measure.

Important provisions, included in both bills, are designed to give adequate revenues and capital to the carriers with their renewed private operation. Rates established during Government control are continued until changed under authority of existing law by both bills, which also direct the carriers to apply for rate measures within 60 days after their return to their owners.

The House bill appropriates $250,000,000 and the Senate $500,000,000 for a revolving fund from which the roads may obtain, during the first two years of resumed private operation, loans of 6 per cent interest. These loans would mature in five years. The House bill would also guarantee to all roads, including short lines and express companies, for six months after Federal control, an operating income equal to the rent for that period paid during Government control. The Senate's guarantee is for five months. After the settlement of rental due by the Government to the roads at the time of their relinquishment, the House bill would extend the remainder of the carriers' indebtedness for 15 years on demand notes bearing 6 per cent, while the Senate provides a 10-year funding period.

The Cummins bill is much more acceptable to investors than the Esch bill. The two most valuable sections of the Cummins bill are the section making railroad strikes illegal and section 6, which directs the Interstate Commerce Commission to provide rates that will produce from 5½ to 6 per cent on the aggregate value of all roads in a given group.

The Edge bill, to provide for the creation of banking corporations to engage in foreign business, has passed Congress during the last week. The

(Continued on fourth page.)

Big Five to Restrict Activities to Meat Packing

The agreement made between the "Big Five" packers and United States Attorney General Mitchell Palmer will not stop the fight being made by those agencies in Washington organized to dissolve the alleged monopoly of the food industry through the passage of the Kenyon and Kendrick bills by Congress. Announcement to this effect was made by the Farmers' National Council, the National Consumers' League, and Senator Kenyon, of Iowa, immediately after it became known the Government had succeeded in drawing up an agreement with the most important packing concerns of the country under the terms of which they will dissolve all their industries except that of meat packing.

Senator Kenyon declares that this agreement eliminates the necessity for some of the provisions in his proposed measure but that certain fundamentals which must be met are not covered. These fundamentals are met in the bills proposed by him and Senator Kendrick, he stated, and that the Government should maintain over the packers the control provided in these proposed statutes. The farmers' representatives at Washington said that the compromise reached by the Government makes more necessary than ever the enactment of the Kenyon-Anderson bill to protect the growers of live stock and the public. This element of the population views the compromise as a victory for the wholesale grocers but a defeat of the consumers, farmers and live-stock producers, according to its statement issued anent the agreement.

Morning paper readers of December 18 were greeted with the news that the food trust was the latest of the large American businesses to readjust themselves to the Sherman Anti-Trust Law. The decision of the packers—Armour & Co., Swift & Co., Morris & Co., Wilson & Co., and the Cudahy Packing Co.—to meet the Government's demand for their withdrawal from the unrelated lines into which they were branching, removes the criminal proceedings against them contemplated by the Government such as was recently started before a Chicago grand jury. Formal action to realize the agreement will be accomplished through the filing of a suit against the packers in the United States District Court either at Washington or some other point. In answer the packers will agree to the granting of an injunction to restrain them from operating in other than their meat-packing lines. It will mean that the 87 corporations and 49 individuals are to have the supervising eye of the Department of Justice on their trade relations, a status which is not entirely new in America since several of the large business corporations have made similar agreements. In some respects the packers' case will follow the lines of the International Harvester agreement of 1919. It will have many of the same results achieved by the dissolution of the Standard Oil Company. The money involved is said to be billions of dollars, as the assets of the "Big Five" alone totalled $1,184,811,206 at the time of their last reports.

The Attorney General issued a statement that the Department of Justice felt it had accomplished more through this peaceful settlement out of court than a long-drawn-out legal battle could have brought. He further enunciated that this agreement established the "principle that no group of men, no matter how powerful, can ever attempt to control the food supply of the American people." On the other hand, the Farmers' National Council interpreted the agreement to be the establishment of the principle that "parties guilty of the grossest form of conspiracy in restraint of trade may, through arrangements with the Department of Justice, secure imunity for their actions."

Salient points in the agreement between the Government and the packers will compel the defendants, as corporations or as individuals:

To sell, under supervision of the United States District Court, preferably to the live-stock producers and the public, all their holdings in public stockyards.

To sell under the same supervision and in like manner all their interests in stockyard railroads and terminals.

To sell under the same supervision and in like manner all their interests in the market newspapers.

To dispose of all their interests in public cold-storage warehouses, except as necessary for their own meat products.

To forever dissociate themselves with the retail meat business.

To forever dissociate themselves with all "unrelated lines," including wholesale groceries, fresh, canned, dry or salt fish, fresh, dried or canned vegetables, fresh, crushed, dried, evaporated or canned fruits, confectioneries, sirups, soda-water-fountain supplies, etc., molasses, honey, jam, jellies and preserves, spices, sauces, relishes, etc., coffee, chocolate, cocoa, nuts, flour, sugar, rice and cereals (with an exception to be noted), bread, wafers, crackers, biscuits, spaghetti, vermicelli, macaroni, cigars, china, furniture, etc.

To forever abandon the use of their branch houses, route cars and autotrucks, comprising their distribution system, for any other than their own meat and dairy products.

In the statement authorized by the Attorney General relative to the growth of the packers' domination of the American food market, he declares that:

"In the 15 years from 1904 to 1919, Swift & Co., Armour & Co., Wilson & Co. (Inc.), and the Cudahy Packing Co., according to the financial reports, grew from a worth of approximately $92,000,000 to a net worth of approximately $479,000,000, but in this same period they paid in cash dividends $105,000,000. Only $89,000,000 of their increased worth was represented in capital. Though always asserting a very low rate of profit on sales, the five parent companies have grown so rapidly that their combined net profit for 1919 has equaled nearly the amount of their total sales in 1904.

"The parent companies or the individual defendants and their families maintain and control the 574 corporations or concerns, including 131 trade names. They have a significant minority stock interest in 95 others and an interest of an unknown extent in an additional 93. Thus the total number of concerns in which they have control or interest is some 762. Practically all of these companies, however, come under the jurisdiction of the court through the naming of the abovementioned defendants.

"The principal agent in stifling competition in the unrelated lines was, as has been stated, the fact that the distributing system of the great packers was an efficient and cheap way of handling, not possessed by their competitors.

"The decree further enjoins the individual defendants from individually or jointly owning 50 per cent or more of the voting stock in any corporation engaged in the business of manufacturing, jobbing, selling, transporting, distributing or otherwise dealing in any of the unrelated commodities, or from adopting any devise or arrangement which, by reason of their relation to the corporation defendants or any of them would have the purpose or effect of giving to such unrelated lines any advantage over their competitors similar in purpose or effect to any advantage now enjoyed by any of the corporation defendants through their distributing system."

That the "Big Five" initiated the steps looking toward the agreement in recognition of the growth of public sentiment for a competitive business field in food products was intimated in those statements given out by one of their attorneys. Henry Veeder, general counsel for Swift & Co. emphasized the fact that the packers were making this agreement even though no law was in existence obliging them to do so and that they had subordinated their "own convictions of economic justification for these activites to its desire to avoid any appearance of an antagonism to the Government or to any faction of the live-stock producers." He also declared that this attitude did not mean an admission that the concerns had violated any laws.

A period of two years will be allowed the packers to comply with the ruling of the injunction after its issuance from the court. The Federal Trade Commission's report on the meat packing industry issued some months ago is said to be the basis of the action taken by the Government and the private organizations to attempt to control the packers through legislation. The Farmers' National Council is now concerned over the fact that butter, cheese and eggs are still to be handled by the packers and that the packers may still control the credits for live-stock producers.

SIMS REFUSES D. S. M.

In a letter to Secretary of the Navy Daniels, Admiral William S. Sims, in charge of the American naval forces in European waters during the war, has declined to accept the Distinguished Service Medal awarded him by Secretary Daniels, because of "awards which are the subject of such condemnation and ridicule that the effect upon the present and future morale of the service must necessarily be deplorable to the last degree."

Admiral Sims speaks in his letter of "the award of the Distinguished Service Medal to a considerable number of officers in positions of very little responsibility, while four of the nine rear admirals under my command, whom I recommended for Distinguished Service Medals, in recognition of having borne their heavy responsibilities with conspicuous success, were accorded the lower award of the Navy Cross.

"The department has been pleased to award me a Distinguished Service Medal as an expression of its appreciation of the success of the forces under my command," Admiral Sims says, "but since, as explained above, and as stated in my letter of November 7, 1919, the success of the forces abroad was chiefly due to the loyal and efficient services of the officers recommended for distinction—'and to them belong the credit'—I am necessarily placed in a position which renders it impossible for me to accept this award under the conditions now existing.

"This becomes my duty because this list contains a number of instances of injustice to distinguished officers, the effect of which upon the morale of the service cannot fail to be very detrimental.

"The injustice lies not in the number of awards made, but in the fact that the awards as issued to officers in a number of instances are not in accord with the relative merit of the services performed by them as indicated by my recommendations. Officers who were recommended for the highest awards appear on the list as having been accorded lower awards and vice versa.

"This must necessarily result in serious discontent and a sense of injustice, because there can necessarily be no better judge of the relative merits of the services of a number of officers than the responsible commanding officer of the organization in which they are serving."

John J. O'Brien, a soldier, wrote to the Bureau of War Risk Insurance about his insurance; he gave no serial or certificte numbers, but said he could be identified by the fact that the beneficiary, his wife, was named Mary A. The research workers at the bureau found in the files the names of 175 men listed as John J. O'Brien, the wives of 50 of whom bore the name of Mary A. O'Brien.

Railroad Profits vs. Losses

Senator Pomerene, of Ohio, speaking in the Senate aganist Government operation of railroads, brought out a variation in figures given out by the Railroad Administration and the Interstate Commerce Commitee. He referred to a statement of Senator La Follette, of Wisconsin, that the net profit for the month of August, 1919, was $12,000,000, for the month of September, $19,000,000 and for the month of October $11,000,000. Senator Overman, of North Carolina, said that he had seen a printed circular issued by Mr. Hines showing those figures.

Senator Pomerene then quoted a letter from the Interstate Commerce Commission giving a different set of results. In answering a question put by Senator Hitchcock, of Nebraska, he said:

"These are figures furnished to me by the Interstate Commerce Committee. They get monthly reports. The test period was for 1915, 1916 and 1917. As they take the reports for January, let us say, for each of these years they average them and this average makes up the compensation which the Government is to pay the railroads for the month of January during the period of Government control.

"In August the net operating income was $92,000,000, the standard return guaranteed $87,600,000 and there is a surplus of $4,700,000.

"In September the net railway operating income was $77,700,000, the standard return guaranteed $92,100,000, and there is a deficit of $14,300,000.

"In October the net railway operating income was, in round numbers, $76,300,000 the standard return guaranteed, $95,100,000, and again there is a deficit of $18,800,000.

"I can understand if anyone takes the average compensation to be paid for each of the 12 months he can arrive at a different conclusion, but it seems to me if a Senator desires an accurate statement, so far as he can get it from the figures and if he is taking the net surplus or deficit for each particular month during the current year, then those figures ought to be compared with the net earnings for each of the same months during the test period."

Business Systems Applied to the Home.

Fundamental business principles applied to household and other expenditures for the first three months of 1920 to stimulate the saving and investment habit among the 4,000,000 women federated in ten large national organizations is the first project of the New Year announced by the War Savings Division of the Treasury Department. This intensive drive for keeping accounts, saving a little each month on the disbursements of the month previous and the safe placings of those savings is the outcome of a conference held in Washington early in November.

At the invitation of the Savings Division, women's organizations which had become affiliated with the Treasury's thrift program sent representatives to a meeting for drawing up a plan to defeat the high cost of living through better management of income and expenditures. Every woman's club throughout the country will be notified of the system to be followed. No reports are to be made of the individual accounts but percentages are to be returned by each woman to her local club. These clubs will then forward the data to the person in charge of women's organization work in the various Federal Reserve districts and after compiiation, Washington will get the results of the nation-wide survey of the American woman's thrift habits. It is expected that much valuable information as to the spending and saving habits of the Reserve Districts will be collected through these percentage statistics.

The present partners in the enterprise include the Association of Collegiate Alumnae, Daughters of the American Revolution, General Federation of Women's Clubs, National Catholic War Council, National Congress of Mothers and Parent-Teacher Associations, National Council of Jewish Women, National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs, National League for Women's Service, Woman's Department of the National Civic Federation and the Young Women's Christian Association.

These organizations are preparing to have each of their members put in operation the following plan:

January, to Keep Accounts Each individual will be asked to keep an account of her daily expenses, grouping them under such items as rent, food, clothing, household service, amusements, incidentals, etc.

February, to Save. Each individual will analyze the January expenses and make an effort through information gained in January to save a certain amount through conservation without hardship.

March, to Invest. Each individual will make a calculation of how much was saved on living expenses in February over an equal number of days in January. In this month an effort will be made to have the members of these women's organizations to invest their savings in Government securities.

In a letter sent to the 25,000 local chairmen of the national women's organizations William Mather Lewis, Director of the Savings Division of the Treasury, asys:

"The influence of women in working out the great economic problems of the country is invaluable."

United States Bulletin

Continuing the Work of The Official U. S. Bulletin Established May 10, 1917, Under an Order of the President of the United States. Published by the U. S. Bulletin Co. A Current History of the United States. Issued Every Monday.

Roger W. Babson.....President
Stanley Bowmar.....Vice-President
John D. Little.....Editor

Office: No. 10 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C. Tel. Main 5600.

The United States Bulletin is dedicated to the faithful presentation of the official acts of the Government that the people may know and understand precisely and accurately just what the Government is doing day by day.

The Bulletin is in itself a complete record of all the important activities of the United States Government through its various departments, Legislative, Judicial, and Executive. Official Orders, Statements, and Rulings printed textually as issued by accredited Government officials, and, therefore, an authoritative guide to the business interests of the Nation; a virtual necessity to the Government itself in acquainting the various departments with the official acts of one another; to the Judiciary; to the Manufacturers; Miners and Traders; to Corporations, Railroads, Steamship, Telegraph and Cable Companies; Exporters and Importers; to Diplomats, Consular [illegible]ts, Statesmen, and men of affairs gen[illegible] who wish to keep accurately informed [illegible]rnment is doing and to pre[illegible] of what the Gov[illegible]hentic copies of public serve for reference au[illegible] Government's announcements issued by [illegible] the post own officials and agents. Entered a[illegible]ass office at Washington, D. C., as second-cl[illegible] mail matter.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES BY MAIL.

One year..... $12.00
One year, postage prepaid to foreign countries..... 15.00

Make all checks, money orders, and drafts payable to United States Bulletin, 10 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C.

C. B. Hardegen.....Treasurer

BRIEF INDEX TO THIS ISSUE.

	Page.
Big Five to Restrict Activities to Meat Packing	2
Anarchists and Post-War Problems	12
Secretary Glass Urges Leniency in Allied Loans	6
Review of Secretary Lane's Administration	8
Railroad Profits vs. Losses	3
Congress, Committees and Candidates	10
Delegates to Second Pan-American Financial Conference	17
Personal Contact Department	24
United States Supreme Court Decisions	9
Government Material For Sale	20
Government Proposed Purchases	21
Government Publications	22

FRUIT FOR HOUSE USE.

Business men with the gardening instinct will be interested in a new bulletin on "Growing Fruit for Home Use," just issued from the Department of Agriculture. It describes the kind of fruit trees likely to flourish in any part of the United States in the backyards of the suburban and other semi-urban places, with lists of berry bushes and general directions for the amateur grower.

WHAT'S HAPPENING IN WASHINGTON

(Continued from first page.)

bill provides for the formation, with the approval of the Federal Reserve Board, of corporations having a capital of not less than $2,000,000 by not less than five persons. One quarter of the capital must be paid in before the corp ration may be authorized to begin business, the remainder in installments of at least 10 per cent every two months. With the consent of the Federal Reserve Board, such corporations may purchase or hold stock or other certificates of ownership in other corporations organized under the act, or in any outside corporation, including foreign; provided, however, that it does not invest in any one corporation more than 10 per cent of its own capital and surplus, except in a corporation engaged in the banking business, when 15 per cent may be so invested. None of the corporations shall carry on any part of its business in the United States except such as in the judgment of the Federal Reserve Board shall be incidental to its international banking business. Nor shall they engage in commerce or trade or deal in commodities or foodstuffs, or, as a condition of extending credits, dictate or attempt to control the buyer or seller in the disposition of commodities or interfere with the freedom of competition in the sale of commodities.

Any national bank may invest in the stock of any corporation organized under the provisions of this act, but the aggregate amount of stock held in all corporations engaged in business [illegible] and in section 25 of the under the ac[illegible] may not exceed Federal Reserve Ac[illegible]ing bank's 10 per cent of the subscr[illegible] capital and surplus. This bill is a great step forward for the United States to take in connection with foreign trade. When the League of Nations is approved, these new banks, the formation of which is authorized by this bill, should give a distinct impetus to foreign trade, or, rather, should enable us to hold a very much larger proportion of our present trade than we otherwise could.

Considerable interest is manifested here in Washington over the statement by Attorney General Palmer that Armour & Co., Swift & Co., Morris & Co., Wilson & Co., and the Cudahy Packing Company have agreed to dispose of their outside interests. We do not expect any appreciable reduction in the cost of living to come from this agreement. It, however, removes one more sore spot from the situation and will tend toward better feeling among all interests. It is a step in removing the cause of Bolshevism, I. W. W.-ism, and other forms of radicalism. We believe that the packers, and especially their attorneys, are entitled to great credit for their foresightedness and courage in making this move.

Although some of the coal operators object to President Wilson's commission of three who are to determine both wages and prices of coal for next year, yet Washington is very much pleased that the coal strike is settled. Washington likes to have things go smoothly, and anything which makes any interest unhappy grates on the nerves of Washington officials.

Simultaneously with this settlement of the coal strike came the announcement of the news that a new wage arrangement between the U. S. Railroad Administration and the four brotherhoods had been agreed upon. This agreement affects 400,000 railroad workers and results in an increased annual cost of $36,000,000 to the railroads. The National Labor Conference, which was called by Mr. Gompers, has published its report, but this contains nothing radical. Although it asserts the right to strike "must be maintained" and severely criticizes the officials of the U. S. Steel Corporation and judges who abuse the writ of injunction, yet it speaks for conservatism along other lines. It, however, urges that the judges of our Federal courts shall be elected by the people, calls for further anti-trust legislation, and suggests that the control of credit "should be vested in a public agency." The report also strongly urges the immediate ratification of the peace treaty and the encouragement of all co-operative movements, whether political or industrial. The conference sent a delegation to President Wilson, urging the President to continue Government control of railroads for 21 months after the declaration of peace.

We do not hear much in Washington about the Second Industrial Conference, which opened its sessions December 1 and adjourned December 19 for three weeks. This means that the conference will reopen January 12 and then hold public hearings. Leaders among both employers and labor unions will be heard. As we have heretofore stated, we believe this conference will issue a unanimous report of a constructive nature, but doubt whether it will be taken seriously by the leaders on either side. It will probably be read only by the proof readers at the Government Printing Office.

Washington was somewhat shocked at the statement by Franklin K. Lane that he would retire from his position as Secretary of the Interior. Mr. Lane has been generally recognized as the most conservative member of the President's Cabinet. Since the retirement of Mr. Garrison, Secretary of War, Mr. Lane has been the member who especially held the confidence of the financial interests. He is not only an able business man but has been a royal entertainer and an exceedingly good Cabinet official. Whether he has had any falling out with the administration cannot be ascertained. He states that he is retiring simply for financial reasons. As Secretary of the Interior he gets $12,000 a year, which is practically his only income, on which he has to support a wife and two children. He feels that, at his time of life, he should make the best of his remaining years in accumulating as much as he legitimately can. In this connection it is interesting to note that former Secretary Redfield has entered into a partnership with Mr. H. P. Wilson, under the name of Redfield & Wilson. They will deal in investment securities, with their offices at 50 Broad Street, New York.

U. S. EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

The clearance of wanted and surplus labor through zones with weekly reports to the office of the United States Employment Service at Washington is the latest development in the activities of that part of the Labor Department. It is planned to have this clearance system in operation by January 15 and to continue the plan, which includes fortnightly announcements from the government of the unemployment conditions throughout the country, until Congress has taken action on the matter of public employment offices.

As is generally known, the United States Employment Service exists now in only a skeleton form of what it was during the war. In the emergency period it had the power to shift labor from coast to coast or from South to North to meet the needs of the essential industries. Now that the peacetime industrial status prevails, the executives of the service favor the zoning plan for the movement of the unemployed in order to prevent any exodus from one part of the nation to the other, by those persons seeking work. Under the clearance system now being formulated, a regional director will be stationed in each employment service zone. These will probably follow the lines of the Federal Reserve District regions. Each zone will be expected to take care of its own labor, but any excess which it cannot place or any demands which it cannot meet will be cleared through the Washington office for the entire country.

The functions of the Employment Service as it now stands are mainly those of an agency collecting and disseminating information about general employment conditions. For some months the officials have been at work making affiliations with the States having public employment services. It has been the custom to ask the governor of each State to designate some one as Federal Director. With the exception of the salary of the clerk, the Federal government has not been paying any part of the expenses incidental to the maintainance of those public employment offices which are now in existence in the United States. The franking privilege and certain other perogatives go with the appointment of the Federal Directors in the States and blanks for recording the weekly labor conditions to be sent to Washington, are furnished by the Federal government. Statistics from this information will be assembled by W. Woelpper, who is in charge of the detail of this work, and made public every two weeks.

In spite of the difficulties experienced by the Employment Service since its curtailment of funds following the armistice, the officials are very optimistic about the outlook for public employment in this country. They are sayng that the war advanced the principle of establishing non-fee charging agencies for the man or woman out of a job by 25 years, and that the International Labor Conference's resolution favoring the creation of such systems by every government on the globe, has given recognition to the principle in an international way. It is felt that even if the present organization should be entirely eliminated, the demand from the states for headquarters under the Federal government would be so great as to cause the creation of a new organization.

Lengthy hearings have been held before the House and Senate Committees on Labor relative to a bill introduced in the last session of Congress providing for a State and Federal system of co-operation offices. But this measure was never reported out from the committee, and it is now understood that friends of the idea are drawing up a new bill, to be submitted to the lawmakers at an early date.

As long as prevailing conditions continue the Employment Service will co-operate only with States and municipalities, soldiers' bureaus for the present being the only exception. In States that have a State employment service, co-operation with the municipal office must be arranged under the State Employment Service. Municipal offices which might be established by the local communities in States where there is no employment service may co-operate directly with the clearing house in Washington until the State authorities designate an official to be nominally appointed as Federal representative in that State, when the municipal office should report, through the State and Federal representative. Private or other organizations should, in some manner, acquire a State or municipal standing in order to co-operate with the national clearing house. In other words, the municipal or State officials will be required to assume responsibility for the office, even though private organizations are underwriting the expense.

The following list includes Federal Directors appointed to date.

Alabama—H. K. Milner, Birmingham.
Arizona—Hywel Davies, Masonic, Phoenix.
Arkansas—T. A. Wilson, State House, Little Rock.
California—John P. McLaughlin, 933 Mission street, San Francisco.
Colorado—Roady Kenehan, Denver.
Georgia—H. M. Stanley, 318 State Capitol, Atlanta.
Illinois—W. C. Lewman, Chicago.
Indiana—H. H. Buskirk, State House, Indianapolis.
Iowa—A. L. Urick, 114 Court House, Des Moines.
Kansas—J. H. Crawford, State House, Topeka.
Louisiana—Levering Moore, 341 Carondelet street, New Orleans.
Maine—H. B. Brawn, 345 Water street, Augusta.
Massachusetts—Edw. F. McGrady (Act) 53 Canal street, Boston.
Michigan—Perry J. Ward (Deputy Commissioner of Labor) Detroit.
Minnesota—John P. Gardiner, 316 Guardian Life Building, St. Paul.
Mississippi—A. B. Hobbs, Jackson.
Missouri—Wm. H. Lewis, 11 North Seventh street, St. Louis.
Montana—W. J. Swindelhurst, Helena.
Nebraska—Frank A. Kennedy, 109 City Hall, Omaha.
New York—Henry D. Sayer, 230 Fifth avenue, New York City.
New Jersey—L. T. Bryant, Department of Labor, Trenton.
North Carolina—M. L. Shipman, Department of Labor and Printing, Raleigh.
North Dakota—J. N. Hagan, Department of Agriculture and Labor, Bismarck.
Ohio—Geo. F. Miles, Industrial Commission, Columbus.
Oklahoma—Claude E. Connally, State Capitol, Oklahoma City.
Oregon—Leroy F. Shinaman, 307 New P. O., Portland.
Rhode Island—Geo. H. Webb, State House, Providence.
South Dakota—Chas. McCaffree, State Capitol, Pierre.
Washington—Lawrence Wood, 110 Cherry street, Seattle.
West Virginia—Thomas Cairns, 126 Summers street, Charleston.
Wisconsin—Geo. P. Hambrecht, State Capitol, Madison.

SHIPPING NEWS AVAILABLE.

Marine interests can now subscribe to the monthly pamphlet issued by the Bureau of Navigation of the Department of Commerce entitled "American Documented Seagoing Merchant Vessels of 500 Gross Tons and Over." This can be procured from the uperintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, for 10 cents a copy, 70 cents a year, or $1.15 a year if you live in a foreign country.

Announcement of these rates is for the number beginning January, 1920, according to a statement issued by the Bureau of Navigation last week. The publication contains the following data:

1. Seagoing steam and gas vessels of 1,000 gross tons and over, giving the name, material, service, gross, net, dead-weight, speed, age and owner's name and address.
2. Seagoing sailing vessels of 1,000 gross tons and over, giving name, rig, material, service, gross, net age and owner's name and address.
3. Seagoing steam and gas vessels of 500 to 999 gross tons, giving the name, rig, material, service, gross, net, age and owner's name and address.
4. Seagoing sailing vessels of 500 to 999 gross tons, giving the name, rig, material, service, gross, net, age and owner's name and address.
5. Analysis of preceding lists.
6. Owners of the above vessels, with addresses, showing the name, rig and gross tonnage of each seagoing vessel owned.
7 Steam, gas, sail and unrigged tank vessels, showing the name, gross, tankage, owner, home port, and, for steam and gas tankers, the speed, bunker capacity and cruising radius.
8. Seagoing vessels, not included above, adopted for merchant service, transferred to the Navy or War Department or the Philippine Government since April 6, 1917.
9. Lists of vessels built by the Shipping Board, under requisition, not yet reconveyed, showing the flag from which requisitioned, name of vessel, gross, net dead-weight and speed.

SECRETARY GLASS URGES LENIENCY IN ALLIED LOANS

Secretary of the Treasury Glass, in a letter to Chairman Joseph W. Fordney, of the House Ways and Means Committee, appealed to Congress to take immediate steps to supply food on Government credit to the starving peoples of Europe. He also urged a postponing of interest payment on loans to the allies. The text of the letter is as follows:

Letter to Chairman Fordney.

My Dear Congressman:

Reports and urgent advices received from reliable sources as to the shortage and utter lack of food in certain portions of Europe are so serious that I feel it my duty to lay some of the facts before Congress. Although the shortage of food in Europe as a whole is less this winter than last, there is in parts of Europe (especially Austria, Poland, and Armenia) a most dangerous shortage of food, clothing, and fuel. In those places there has not been sufficient recovery of economic life to enable the people to produce enough to meet their requirements or to enable them to buy or to borrow sufficient food and clothing to keep them alive. In certain sections whole populations are now dangerously weak and hopeless from hunger. The death rate caused by starvation is already increasing to an alarming extent, and unless something is done great numbers will die from starvation or cold. It is unnecessary to elaborate the grave effects which this may have on the social order and the economic fabric, not only in the places where these conditions exist, but in the whole of Europe, and even in the world. The British Government has informed this Government that it is prepared to share with us to the extent of its ability in the relief of Austria, which, according to our information, is in the most desperate condition.

As you are aware, the Treasury has strongly held the opinion that this Government should, at the earliest possible moment, discontinue lending money to other governments. I have urged that private initiative should be restored and that credits for purchases in the United States should be obtained through private channels. In discussing in my annual report the international financial situation I said that "we are prone to overlook the vast recuperative power inherent in any country which, though devastated, has not been depopulated, and the people of which are not starved afterward." I am reluctantly convinced now that in order to meet the urgent necessity of keeping the destitute populations of Europe alive through this winter there must be taken at once measures for their relief. The resources and efficiency of the private charities of this country are not adequate to the necessities whi h cannot in the nature of the case be financed through ordinary private channels. I therefore have the honor to request that your committee afford me the opportunity of laying before it any information which it may desire and which I am able to furnish, in order that appropriate legislation may be considered at once.

The emergency is of such magnitude, the dictates of humanity are so pressing, the possible effects of the present situation upon the social, economic, and financial rehabilitation of Europe, and, consequently, upon the trade and prosperity of the world, in which the United States has so great a stake may be of such consequence that I do not hesitate, from the standpoint of humanity and public policy, to assume the responsibility of appealing to the humane and practical sentiments of the Congress to take immediate steps to furnish from our surplus, the food necessary to save the situation. We cannot and must not now fail to supply some food on credit to save human lives and safeguard civilization, for which we have already expended so many lives and billions of dollars.

Cordially yours,

CARTER GLASS.

Extension of Interest.

In a letter regarding an extension of time for the payment of interest due on allied loans Mr. Glass said that he wished to find out if the Ways and Means Committee considered that further legislation was necessary, in which case he would submit a plan.

In a former letter to Senator Penrose Mr. Glass explained the policy which the Treasury proposed to adopt in respect to the funding of the demand obligations of foreign governments now held by the United States into long-time obligations and the funding during the reconstruction period of two or three years of the interest on such obligations.

"Notwithstanding my public announcement of September 26 and the controlling reasons which prompted the Treasury to adopt this policy, it appears from statements which have been made lately in Congress and elsewhere that there still exists a misunderstanding in respect to this question. Some of the statements, to the effect that it is the duty of our Government, notwithstanding the present grave derangement of foreign exchanges, to insist upon the immediate payment of interest amounting to about $475,000,000 a year, indicate a tendency to overlook certain aspects of the question and a failure to grasp the meaning of the state of finances of the world. While the Treasury favors such an arrangement, it does not favor the cancellation, and, indeed, has no power to cancel any portion of the interest or principal. The collection in dollars of this interest under present circumstances, would be no less disastrous to American interests than to the interests of our debtors.

"Except for the purpose of meeting commitments for war purposes previously made with the knowledge of the Treasury, the Treasury has since last April substantially discontinued the establishment of credits in favor of foreign governments. The program authorized by Congress for foreign loans was, therefore, substantially ended eight months ago.

"At almost the same time the foreign governments of their own accord, but with the hearty approval of the Treasury, ceased the 'pegging' of their exchanges.

"The necessary steps by the United States Treasury and the treasuries of our associates in the endeavor to reduce Governmental financial activities and to return trade and finance to normal channels, have been reflected in the great drop which has taken place in the foreign exchanges.

"With the ending of the war and of the program of our loans to foreign governments, it was considered appropriate and in accord with the authority conferred by the Liberty bond acts to take up with these governments the funding of the demand obligations held by the United States into long-time obligations; and in view of the fact that, as indicated by the state of foreign exchange, the reconstruction of Europe has not proceeded to a point where Europe can even yet pay by exports for its necessary food, it was considered by the Treasury most expedient that, as a part of general funding arrangements, provision should be made by deferring and spreading over a later period the payment of interest which would accrue during the next two or three years."

After quoting the discounts at the time of writing in English, French, Italian, and Belgian exchange, Mr. Glass continued:

"Under these circumstances an impenetrable barrier exists which makes it impracticable for these governments to pay in dollars the amount of interest due from them to the United States. This involves no question as to the solvency or responsibility of those governments or failure to raise funds by loans and taxes from their people and a corresponding burdening of our people, but results from the condition of the foreign exchange market. If the governments of the allies were to raise immediately by taxes and loans the whole of their debt to us, those taxes and loans would produce only sterling, francs, and lire, and those foreign currencies would not furnish one additional dollar of exchange because conditions are not such as to permit those currencies now to be converted into dollars. The United States Treasury has no use at the present time for any considerable amounts of these currencies and could not afford to accumulate large idle foreign balances.

"If the Treasury does not defer the collection of interest and thus adds to the present difficulties in the financial and economical rehabilitation of the world by demanding an immediate cash payment of interest before the industry and trade of Europe has an opportunity to revive, we should not only make it impossible for Europe to continue needed purchases here and decrease their ultimate capacity to pay their debt to us, but should hinder

(Continued on page 7.)

SECRETARY GLASS URGES LENIENCY

(Continued from page 6.)

rather than help the reconstruction which the world should hasten.

"Until our associates in the war, whose manufacture and trade suffered so much more than ours, have had an opportunity to resume normal industrial and commercial activities, they have not the exports with which to pay the interests due on our obligations and could make such payments only by the shipment of gold or by obtaining dollar loans in the United States. The loans which the allied governments have been so far able to place in our markets have not been sufficient to correct the situation. I cannot believe that any one would consider it equitable or wise in the present circumstances for us to require payment in gold, of which we already have enough, when the payment of one year's interest alone would exhaust about 50 per cent of the gold reserve of our debtors.

"While I fully realize the desirability of collecting this interest and of decreasing at once by a corresponding amount the taxes which we must collect, I should be most reluctant without specific instructions from Congress to the contrary, to demand the immediate payment of interest which would not only seriously retard the economic restoration of those countries without which they will be unable to pay the interest and principle of their debt to us, but which would also destroy their power to make needed purchase in our markets.

"My advisers are firmly of the opinion that, in connection with and as part of a general funding of the demand obligations into time obligations, I am duly authorized, under Liberty loan acts, to spread over subsequent years the interest which would accrue during the reconstruction period of say two or three years, and to include such amounts in the time obligations."

RETURN OF U. S. DEAD.

With reference to the numerous requests that are being received from relatives of deceased soldiers buried abroad, that relatives be authorized to go abroad or to appoint agents for the purpose of disinterring the bodies of their dead and of removing these bodies to the United States at their own expense, the Secretary of War directs that:

It is the view of the War Department that it is essential in order that the project of returning the American dead from France may, as a whole, be carried on with expedition and efficiency, that all negotiations with the French authorities relating to this project and all arrangements relative to the shipment and transportation of the bodies should be handled by the proper governmental agencies, and that any departure from this policy whereby numerous private individuals would undertake to make such arrangements separately would undoubtedly result in delaying materially, if not in seriously prejudicing the orderly and successful completion of the project as a whole.

TEST AUTO GAS IN TUNNELS.

The exact amount of carbon monoxide in gasoline exhaust fumes a driver or occupant of an automobile can breathe for the period of one hour without feeling any bad after effects is the objective of new investigations to be made by the Bureau of Mines and Yale University. Announcement of plans to determine this data for the use of tunnel engineers was made at Washington by Van H. Manning, Director of the Bureau of Mines, and comes after the receipt of a number of requests from various parts of the country for scientific figures on the reaction of humans and animals to the poisonous elements of the automotive gases.

Special emphasis is to be laid on the gases in relation to the automobile truck. As the tunnel projects contemplated in New York, Boston and Philadelphia will be designed to relieve the streets of congested traffic and form underground passage ways for this heavy travel, the truck will be an important factor in the ventilation problems. Limited inquiries into the dangers of the automobile exhaust gases have been made by the bureau, and the knowledge gained from deaths due to the presence of "black damp" in the coal mines following an explosion will be utilized in the prospective investigations.

It is planned to erect a chamber, 30x30 feet and 12 feet high with a capacity of 10,000 cubic feet of air, in which to make the tests. Automobiles of various sizes will be driven into the laboratory under conditions as near like those of the tunnel as can be devised. Results will be known by March 1, 1920.

LABOR CONFERENCE REPORT.

Work is being rushed to have ready by Jan. 15 the published verbatim report of the proceedings of the first International Labor Conference, held in Washington in October and November at the instance of the League of Nations. The report will be a compilation of the daily provisional record issued to the delegates attending the sessions from all parts of the world and mark the windup of the business of staging this important clearing house of standards for world-wide labor legislation.

Distribution of the report will be made by the League of Nations, mainly from the United States, as the printing is being done by the Government Printing Office at Washington. Each government participating in the conference is entitled to 40 copies of the report gratuitously. The other copies will be sold at the price of 40 cents for the paper-backed copies and $1.25 for the board-covered reports. These copies will be available to the public for purchase and will carry both the French and English translations of the proceedings.

E. H. Greenwood, who was named by Secretary of Labor Wilson to be his special assistant for the time of the Conference, is in charge of the work of editing and publishing the report.

PAY OF CANDY WORKERS.

Serious acceptance of the belief that the candy manufacturers will reap a harvest from the new prohibition era in this country is given in the report issued by Miss Mary Anderson, chief of the Women's Bureau of the Department of Labor, relative to the investigation into the working conditions of the candy industry made by the Government a few months ago. The Women's Bureau intimates that the growth of the candy trade should eventually bring higher wages and better conditions to the women and girls at work there, as the present scale of pay is pronounced low by the Labor Department based on the inquiry made into the Philadelphia situation at the request of the National Women's Trade Union League of that city.

Complaints had been made to this organization that the pay was not on a level with that given in other industries and that the work was so highly seasonal as to make for a large labor turn over. The League asked that the government ascertain the truth of these complaints. Miss Anderson's printed report on this inquiry is now off the press and substantiates the truth of the complaints. The commonest weekly earnings of the girls in the Quaker City candy factories are $5.62 in the dull season and $9.60 in the busy season. This includes whatever war increases accrued to them.

The total output of candy in the United States, according to the last census (1914) was valued at $170,000,000, of which the total pay roll amounted to $25,500,000, for 43,658 wage earners employed in 2,391 factories. The labor cost was thus 15 per cent of the value of the product. Every state in the Union has at least one confectionery establishment, but the largest number of wage earners are employed in the manufacturing states of New York, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania and Illinois. In Phildelphia the factories in 1919 employed 3,415 candy workers.

An average of a little over $400 per year, the report thus shows, was paid to candy workers in 1914. In 1919 the common rate in Philadelphia was not quite $450 per year.

The outstanding features of the candy trade from the workers' viewpoint are, according to the report of the Woman's Bureau—

Very low wages.

A dull season of four months when only one-half of the employees are at work.

Most of the workers are women.

Most of them American born.

Most of them young.

Most of them contribute to the support of others.

Unsatisfactory and inadequate sanitary provisions.

High labor turnover.

LEAF TOBACCO.

Preliminary statistics of the Bureau of Census give the quantity of leaf tobacco held by American manufacturers and dealers as 1263,769,070 pounds.

REVIEW OF SECRETARY LANE'S ADMINISTRATION

To make a resume of the achievements of Franklin Knight Lane as Secretary of the Department of the Interior is to take a bird's-eye glimpse of the domestic strength of the United States. The prospective resignation of Mr. Lane from the position he has held since President Wilson's first inauguration will remove him from a schedule of duties which constitute a sort of guardianship of the innermost life of the Nation.

With the exception of the Department of State, perhaps, the Interior Department gives to its executive secretary the most fascinating horizon of all the cabinet officers. It is a composite of the elements making up the civilization of America. It is a solidified background for the operation of those other governmental functions, such as war, naval operations, foreign trade and commerce, argicultural production, international relationship, financial growth and social adjustments between the employer and employed. It offers a variety of interests as wide as the very history of the Nation, stretching from the welfare of the first Americans, the Indians, to the education and citizenship training of the newest European immigrants.

New Home for Department.

Secretary Lane will leave the department very much better housed than when he went into office in the old building down town on March 5, 1913. The new Interior Building is said to be the finest structure of its kind at the National Capital. It embodies all that is new in office construction adapted to departmental arrangements, from a roof-garden to sub-basement storage rooms. This much can be said of the physical progress which came to the department during the Lane administration, for it was through his efforts that the building was consigned to the Interior Department rather than to some other branch of the Government. The climax of his ambition to have the department so established that its workers would feel themselves a vital part of the Government instead of mere cogs in a clerical machine came last spring when the first exposition of the activities of a Washington department ever to be held here was given in the new structure. Thousands of men, women and children visited the exhibition which revealed the little-known, interesting things Uncle Sam is doing through that department for his people.

The move to found a Home Department as a separate branch of the Government began in 1849, when it was gradually realized that most of the business at Washington in those days was devoted to war instead of the pursuits of peace. Finally a year later the General Land Office, the headquarters for Indian affairs, and the Pension Service were consolidated to form a nucleus for the department, and in time it was expanded to include the reclamation of waste lands for the use of homesteaders, the education of the youth of the land, the registration and encouragement of scientific inventions through patent grants, the preservation of the natural beauties of the country through the national parks, the protection of the men who dig the coal underground, and the supervision of similar fields in the territorial possessions of this Government.

Came to Interior From I. C. C.

Franklin K. Lane brought a full appreciation of the spirit and objectives of the Interior Department to the post of Secretary when he came over from the Interstate Commerce Commission. He had served there since 1905 as one of its members, having conducted some of the most important cases to be heard before that body. Reputation credits him with that questioning of E. H. Harriman, the late railroad builder, which brought out that the latter believed in a unified railroad control if such a thing could be accomplished. Mr. Lane had come to the Commission from San Francisco, Calif. Just prior to that time he was serving as corporation counsel for that city. His venture into law followed an earlier experience in the newspaper industry at Tacoma, Wash. The paper he edited, "The Tacoma Daily News," was then considered radical and he was the idol of labor it that State. His appointment to be attorney for San Francisco was a recognition of the skill he had evidenced in writing the city charter. And in this matter of writing, he has left his impress on the Interior Department as few executives are privileged to do. The Address to the Flag, written and spoken by him on a certain Flag Day several years ago at the exercises held by his associates in the department, was published broadcast The later writing which he did in promotion of his Americanization campaigns further emphasized his ability to say popularly what the people of the country felt about the many features of their domestic existenee.

Mr. Lane was born near Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, Canada, July 15, 1864, and is identified as a Californian because of his early childhood and education in that State. He has been the sole western coast man in the Cabinet of President Wilson but his interests have always been keenly national so far as his advocacy of each division of the Interior Department can portray. He did much to promote the acquisition of national parks in the East because the people of the West were better supplied with those aides to recreation. He constantly pointed out the advantages of tourist travel through these reservations and the beauties of the parks open to these travelers.

Poison Gas and Farm Development.

At the beginning of the war, the Bureau of Mines went ahead with his approval to open a laboratory for investigating gases, bombs and other scientific means for combating the enemy. This laboratory produced a gas which was rated the most deadly of all discoveries. During the Lane regime, the largest dam in the world was constructed, the oil fields developed to their great producing capacity and the Grand Canyon made the property of the United States. Mr. Lane did war service by making a speaking tour in the west for the second Liberty Loan, going from Louisiana to Washington State.

But the outstanding memories the American public will retain of Secretary Lane will be in connection with his project to install the returning soldiers and sailors on farms, and the plan he so heartily fostered to eliminate the illiteracy shown to exist in this country through the draft Army figures. A pamphlet entitled "Hey, There! Do You Want a Home On a Farm?" was distributed to every contact point for the fighting forces to inform the soldier of the scheme, and the reaction on this was splendid in point of inquiries and expressed desires to go back to the soil. Mr. Lane asked Congress to appropriate $1,000,000 to purchase the land and let the soldiers pay it back to the Government in 40 years. It was a combined reclamation and soldier-welfare plan, an effort to provide work and a home for the war veterans on lands that were producing nothing. Congress did not pass that measure nor the Americanization bill, for which Mr. Lane worked so assidiously. This bill would have provided sufficient money to remove illiteracy from the native-born and educate the foreign-born citizens. He named Herbert Kaufman, the well-known editorial writer, as special assistant to the secretary, to have charge of this campaign. It was not until after the steel strike investigation by its committee that Congress passed an Americanization bill.

An Admirer of Roosevelt.

The chairmanship of the President's industrial conference was held by Secretary Lane. He has always been a ardent supporter of the League of Nations. He has also been an admirer of the late President Theodore Roosevelt for many years. His tribute to him expressed in a letter to Mrs. Roosevelt was made a part of the official record of the House Committee on Pensions when it passed a law granting her an annuity of $5,000.

Mr. Lane is a member of the central committee of the American Red Cross and was a member of the American-Mexican High Commission in 1916, member of the Council of National Defense in 1917, chairman of the Railroad Wage Commission in 1918 and American representative on the Permanent International Railroad Commission.

Announcement has been made of the appointment of Louis E. Elkins, of Nashville, Tenn., as Federal Prohibition Director for the State of Tennessee.

WAR SAVINGS SECURITIES.

The Treasury Department has announced the issue of the 1920 War Savings securities, which will be on sale by the first of the year at post offices and other agencies, consisting principally of incorporated banks and trust companies. It is anticipated that during the coming year the 1920 securities will be purchased in large volume and that the Government's movement for thrift, saving and investment in Government securities will continue to show good results. From the beginning of the movement in December, 1917, up to December 15, 1919, the Treasury has received from the sale of the War Savings securities a cash total of $1,128,480,731.

The 1920 securities consist of the 25-cent Thrift Stamp which bears no interest and is used to evidence payments on account of War Savings Stamps and Certificates, the $5 War Savings Stamp and the registered Treasury Savings Certificates in denominations of $100 and a $1,000 maturity value. The issue price of the War Savings Stamp is $4.12 in January and increases one cent a month to $4.23 in December. The issue price of the $100 certificate is $82.40 in January and increases at the rate of 20 cents a month to $84.60 in December. The $1,000 certificates will be sold for $824 in January and the price increases at the rate of $2 a month to $846 in December.

The 1920 securities will be substantially the same in terms and conditions as those of the 1919 issue, but some alterations have been made in the forms.

As in 1919, War Savings Certificates of the 1920 series bearing their full complement of 20 War Savings Stamps may be exchanged for registered Treasury Savings Certificates, series of 1920, of the $100 denomination, and owners of War Savings Certificates who desire the protection of registration are urged to exchange their War Savings Certificates for a Treasury Savings Certificate, rather than to seek registration of the War Savings Certificate at a post office. In addition to its other advantages, the Treasury Savings Certificate gives the benefit of central registration at the Treasury and the provision for payment by the Treasury itself. The latter provision will be of advantage and facilitate payment in case of change of residence, since a registered War Savings Certificate can be redeemed only at the post office at which it was registered.

The Treasury Department also offers, beginning January 2, 1920, a 1918 issue of Treasury Savings Certificates in the $100 denomination, and to continue after December 31, 1919, the issue of 1919 Treasury Savings Certificates in the denominations of $100 and $1,000, in both cases not for cash sale but only in exchange for 1918 and 1919 War Savings Certificates respectively.

Holders of one or more War Savings Certificates of the 1918 or 1919 issue which bear War Savings Stamps having a total maturity value of $100 or some multiple of a $100—i. e., $200, $300, $400, etc.—may exchange the certificates for the same maturity value of Treasury Savings Certificates of the corresponding issue. When two or more War Savings Certificates are offered for exchange, each one need not bear its full complement of 20 War Savings Stamps, provided the total value of the stamps aggregates $100 or some multiple of it. In the matter of ownership, the regulations provide in effect that the Treasury Savings Certificates taken in exchange may be made out in favor of new and different owners, if the owners of the War Savings Certificates so request. The exchanges may be made at first and second-class post offices or other post offices specially designated by the Postmaster-General, at Federal Reserve Banks, and at the Division of Loans and Currency of the Treasury, but not at banks and trust companies generally.

U. S. SUPREME COURT DECISIONS

The United States Supreme Court recessed until January 5 without passing upon the constitutionality of sections of the Volstead Prohibition Act. The case of 2.75 beer also went over.

Chief Justice White said that the government must file briefs on January 5 showing cause why the New Jersey and Rhode Island suits should not be considered. In this action the court followed an unusual procedure. Ordinarily in such cases permission is given to bring such proceedings and a date fixed when they are returnable.

The Rhode Island case involves the right of the Federal government to declare an amendment effective when, according to the bill, it has not been legally enacted. Herbert A. Rice, Attorney General of Rhode Island, filed the motion with the court and asked permission for that state to bring in an original suit to test the legality of the amendment and the Volstead enforcement legislation.

County Tax Rights.

Counties can, according to the court, for the purposes of constructing public highways, tax railroads whose property is in a road building district according to the physical valuation of their lines so affected. The case in question involved the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railroad and Crawford County, Arkansas.

Army Contracts.

By refusing to review the case the court allowed decisions of lower courts to stand in a case holding Arthur C. Gilson and Thomas J. Duffy, War Department inspectors, guilty of conspiring to defraud the government on army contracts.

Present: The Chief Justice, Mr. Justice McKenna, Mr. Justice Holmes, Mr. Justice Day, Mr. Justice Van Devanter, Mr. Justice Pitney, Mr. Justice McReynolds, Mr. Justice Brandeis and Mr. Justice Clarke.

Arthur Heyman, of Atlanta, Ga.; Henry D. Moyle, of Salt Lake City, Utah; H. M. Tomlinson, of Portland, Oreg.; William Harman Black, of New York city; F. R. Jeffrey, of Kennewick, Wash.; D. A. McAskill, of San Antonio, Tex.; Sylvan Lang, of San Antonio, Tex., and I. Maurice Wormser, of New York city, were admitted to practice.

No. 82. J. H. Branson, Sheriff and Collector of Crawford county, Ark., et al., appellants, vs. B. F. Bush, Receiver of the Property of St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railway Company; appeal from the United States circuit coutr of appeals for the Eighth circuit. Decree of the United States circuit court of appeals reversed with costs, and decree of the district court of the United States for the Western district of Arkansas affirmed with costs, and cause remanded to said district court. Opinion by Mr. Justice Clarke. Dissenting, Mr. Justice McReynolds.

No. 101. Godchaux Company, Inc., plaintiff in error, vs. Albert Estopinal, jr., sheriff of the Parish of St. Bernard, et al.; in error to the supreme court of the State of Louisiana. Dismissed for the want of jurisdiction. Opinion by Mr. Justice McReynolds. (Mr. Chief Justice White concurs in the result).

The Chief Justice announced the following orders of the court:

No. —. Original. William Duhne, complainant, vs. The State of New Jersey et al; ordered that rule to show cause why the bill of complaint should not be filed be issued returnable Monday, January 5, next.

No. —. Original. The State of Rhode Island, complainant, vs. A. Mitchell Palmer, Attorney General, et al.; ordered that rule to show cause why the bill of complaint should not be filed be issued returnable Monday, January 5, next.

No. 505. Arthur C. Gilson et al., petitioners, vs. The United States of America; petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States circuit court of appeals for the Second circuit denied.

No. 613. Charles F. Goodspeed, petitioner, vs. Herbert E. Law; petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States circuit court of appeals for the Ninth circuit denied.

No. 617. Ellsworth J. Trader, petitioner, vs. The United States; petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States circuit court of appeals for the Third circuit denied.

No. 251. George J. Twohy, executor, plaintiff in error, vs. E. J. Doran, commissioner of revenue et al.; motion to dismiss submitted by Mr. J. D. Hank, jr. and Mr. John R. Saunders for the defendants in error in support of the motion and by Mr. George Mason Dillard for the plaintiffs in error in opposition thereto.

No. 620. The Kansas City Southern Railway Company et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. Road Improvement District No. 6 of Little River County, Ark.; petition for a writ of certiorari herein submitted by Mr. Alexander Britton in behalf of Mr. James B. McDonough and Mr. Samuel W. Moore for the plaintiffs in error in support of the petition and by Mr. William H. Arnold for the defendant in error in opposition thereto, with leave to plaintiffs in error to file printed record hereafter.

No. 289. George R. Broadwell, petitioner, vs. The Board of County Commissioners of Carter County, Oklahoma; motion to dismiss submitted by Mr. George B. Rittenhouse and Mr. C. A. Galbraith for the respondent in support of the motion and by Mr. George P. Glaze for the petitioner in opposition thereto.

No. 604. Carlos L. Byron, petitioner, vs. The United States of America; petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States circuit court of appeals for the Ninth circuit submitted by Mr. Edward M. Comyns for the petitioner and by Mr. Assistant Attorney General Nebeker and Mr. H. L. Underwood for the respondent.

No. 625. Lillian B. Pembleton, petitioner, vs. Illinois Commercial Men's Association; petition for a writ of certiorari to the supreme court of the State of Illinois submitted by Mr. Harrison Musgrave and Mr. William S. Oppenheim for the petitioner and by Mr. James G. Condon for the respondent.

No. 626. The Baltimore Drydock and Shipbuilding Company, petitioner, vs. New York and Porto Rico Steamship Company, owner and claimant of the steamship Isabelle, et al.; petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States circuit court of appeals for the Fourth circuit submitted by Mr. George Weems Williams for the petitioner and by Mr. Assistant Attorney General Spellacy, Mr. J. Frank Staley, Mr. George Forbes and Mr. Ray Rood Allen for the respondents.

Adjourned until Monday, January 5, 1920, at 12 o'clock.

The day call for Monday, January 5, 1920, will be as follows: Nos. 521 (and 522 and 523), 567, 386, 540, 593, 348, 355, 525, 526, 535 and 591.

Congress, Committees and Candidates

Silver Coinage Bill.

The House Banking and Currency Committee has promised Representative McFadden of Pennsylvania a hearing soon after the present recess on his bill for safeguards for the silver currency. The bill has the support of Chairman Platt of the committee.

The present Pittman act allows the breaking up of silver dollars to the value of $3,000,000. Already $264,000,000 worth have been disposed of in this way. The McFadden bill authories the breaking up of all the standard silver dollars, amounting to $450,000,000. It is aimed to prevent silversmiths and others from melting up coinage for profit. The smaller silver pieces do not contain as high a percentage of silver as do the dollars, and it will not pay to melt them up until silver reaches over $1.38 an ounce. Subsidiary silver coins amount to $213,000,000.

Mr. McFadden points out that Holland has already dropped to 80 per cent basis from 91½ per cent and is even using a 64 per cent standard for subsidiary coins. The bill in question would let the United States coin silver on an 80 per cent fine basis instead of the present 90 per cent fine basis.

In relation to his bill, Mr. Mcadden says:

Silver History.

"From 1853 to 1873 few standard silver dollars were coined, not because there was no law authorizing their coinage, but because no silver bullion owners were fools enough to take 103 cents of silver bullion to the mint to be coined in exchange for a 100-cent dollar. The act of 1873 eliminated the standard silver dollar, as the law authorizing the coinage of that piece had become obsolete, yet that act had been characterized as the thievery and crime of all the ages.

"Before you can convict a person of theft you must prove that he stole something of value. So you can't convict the Congress of 1873 of having 'demonetized' the sandard silver dollar, because none were in circulation or in the Treasury. The eight million which had been coined from the establishment of the mint in 1792 had gone out of circulation by the operation of inexorable law. The act of 1873 was on the statute books for nearly three years before any comment was made on it, and if silver had not declined in price as a result meantime no one would have discovered that 'crime.'

"Immediately following the passage of the silver act of 1873 the world's production of silver surpassed anything every heard of before. I have not at hand the figures for the world's production at that time, but I chance to have those for the United States, which are as follows: For the twenty years from 1874 to 1893, inclusive, the average annual production of silver in the United States was $52,116,879, as compared with less than $100,000 for the 10-year period from 1849 to 1858. Of course, silver declined in price during the latter period at a rate never heard of before, and such decline was due to such increased production, and that alone.

Silver Agitation.

"That brought on the silver agitation which resulted in the paternalistic legislation of that period—the silver purchase acts of the '70s and of 1890, under which the government was required to purchase the bullion and either coin it into standard silver dollars or issue certificates against it. And the government's production in some of those years was equal to the whole of that year's production of silver in this country. Of course, that had the effect of stimulating the price of silver, but it was only temporary.

"The effect was the same as if the government had purchased the Ameriproduction of wheat and stored it in warehouses and issued certificates against it. The government had carried this tomfoolery to such an extent that the whole world had begun to discredit our ability and good faith in maintaining the gold standard, notwithstanding the fact that the government had sold several hundred million of bonds to buy gold to bolster up its silver policy. So the only thing to do was to put a stop to the further purchase of silver. The Fifty-third Congress did put a stop to it by repealing the purchasing clause of the Sherman act of 1890, and the Sixty-sixth Congress should repeal the repurchasing clause of the Pittman act, or else we will have a repetition of the silver agitation, which cursed the country for nearly a quarter of a century. My bill provides just that thing.

"Section 3514 of the Revised Statutes establishes the standards for both gold and silver coins at 90 per cent fine. My bill re-enacts that portion of that section which pertains to gold and provides that our subsidiary silver coins shall be coined on an 80 per cent standard. That is to say, our gold coins shall continue to contain 90 per cent of gol and 10 per cent of alloy ,while our subsidiary silver coins shall contain 80 per cent of silver and 20 per cent of alloy."

Pershing Appears.

Nebraska Pershing headquarters have been opened in Chicago, according to reports. General Pershing is understood to be withholding his consent to an announcement of his candidacy for the presidential nomination. At the present time he is touring the country and receiving enthusiastic ovations in the middle West.

The Pershing boomlet and the Coolidge boom is apparently cutting into the lead of General Wood. Whether the Pershing movement will continue and develop as the dark horse of the Republican national convention depends on the support accorded it in the next few months. Either General Pershing does not want the nomination or his guiding spirits are shrewd enough to counsel him to keep his hand covered up. The famous dinner to the war correspondents in Coblenz after the armistice was at that time accepted as pretty fair proof that the general would accept the nomination if it came riding up in a four-horse coach.

The fact that the commander-in-chief of the American armies in France was prevented by the scope of his job from establishing close personal contact with each of the units working under him will tend to minimize the support of the war veterans. Pershing will need a strong platform to enlist the unanimous support of former service men as a whole. Recent developments at the polls have shown that the Amercian Legion member, or the war veteran in general, does his individual thinking with a seriousness of purpose and a devout perception of the value of citizenship, and that he is not eager to embrace an issue without a thorough study of the consequences.

Retailers in H. C. L. Fight.

Co-operation between the organized retail clothing dealers of the nation and the Department of Justice to fight the high cost of living is embodied in resolutions adopted recently by the National Retail Dry Goods Association at a conference held with government representatives. These resolutions have been made public at Washington and provide for the creation of a liason committee of 17 members from the retail clothing trade.

The effect of the proposed co-ordinated effort between the government and the **retail clothing dealers** is peected to be widespread and a powerful instrument towards educating the consuming public as to its best interests during **the after-war** period low production. The merchants have agreed to stress the lower-priced lines for public consumption and to put economy window displays in their stores to call attention to these lines. The object of this is to decrease the purchase of luxuries that the factories may catch up on production of necessities. The merchants have also agreed to make the margins of profit on these substantial lines so low as to attract the purchasing public to them.

A committee of 17 representatives from the National Retail Dry Goods Association, the National Garment Retailers Association, the National Association of Retail Clothiers and the National Shoe Dealers' Association was authorized to keep in touch with the government and the producers. This body will also have the task of carrying out the provisions made in the resolutions. Important excerpts from these resolutions are:

That we recognize and urge the Department of Justice to recognize that the retailer is merely a distributor of merchandise, obligated to supply his public such things as they demand and

Congress, Committees and Candidates

as manufacturers produce, and that without the active co-operation of the producer and seller of raw material, manufacturer and jobber, we can do little, and therefore, it will be necessary for the Department of Justice to secure the co-operation of the manufacturers to the end that the wanted commodities may be available to retailers for their public at the lower prices which all desire.

That we strongly recommend to retail distributors that in the carrying out of this program only the normal publicity of retailers be turned to such lines instead of to higher price lines. That retailers in their advertising encourage careful buying inasmuch as legitimate needs is a fundamental cause for maintaining proper standards of living.

Berger Again Elected.

In regard to the re-election of Victor Berger, Socialist, from the Fifth Dallinger of Massachusetts, chairman of the House Elections Committee, said that there would be no move to deny Berger his seat for the second time until Berger presented himself to be sworn in.

"The facts in the case," said Mr. Dallinger, "are exactly the same as they were before. The committee decided that Berger gave aid and comfort to the enemy, and any one so judged is barred from membership in the House under provisions of the Constitution. His ineligibility is just as great as when he first presented himself.

"It is claimed that the people of his district have a right to representation in Congress. That is true, but they do not have the right to send as their representative a man who has made himself ineligible by his own acts. The campaign in that district could not have been managed on the right lines or the people would have been enlightened. It was charged that the opposition to him was based upon his advocacy of socialism. The House cares nothing about his economic, political or religious views. The sole question is—was he loyal and shall the Constitution, which makes loyalty a condition for membership, be upheld?"

REDS TO BE BARRED

The Johnson Deportation bill passed the House by unanimous vote. It would exclude and expel from the United States all aliens who are members of any anarchistic organization or who advocate overthrowing of governments.

Discussions of provisions for deportation of foreign-born citizens violating sedition laws was dropped when it was explained that the judiciary committee was working upon a comprehensive sedition bill to reach all such cases.

As it was passed, the bill provides for deportation of all aliens affiliated with or who contribute either funds or personal service to any organization advocating sabotage, the overthrow of organized government by force, killing of government officials or the unlawful destruction of public or private property.

SUGAR BILL.

The Senate has adopted a compromise on the bill to continue Government control of sugar during 1920, accepting House amendments increasing the authority of the United States Equalization Board, but limiting its licensing power to June 30, 1920. The House accepted the Senate amendment in regard to the licensing of dealers.

GOLD CERTIFICATES.

Gold certificates payable to the bearer are made legal tender under the Senate bill which was passed by the House before the recess.

ONLY BILL WITH TEETH.

The House, before adjourning for the Christmas recess, settled a number of knotty questions in respect to Michael MacGarvey's false teeth, which were damaged while he was in the service of the depot quartermaster, at Governors Island, N. Y. The House held that injury to false teeth did not constitute a personal injury, but rather an injury to private property, and awarded Mr. MacGarvey $35.

"This is the only bill with teeth in it that has been passed," remarked Representative Siegel, of New York.

SWEET BILL IN CONFERENCE.

The Sweet Bill, passed by both Houses, carries an increase in war-risk insurance payments from $30 to $80 per month and also provides for more liberal insurance provisions in order to extend the class of beneficiaries. The bill will entail an additional expenditure of $80,000,000, it is estimated.

The measure, which has already passed the House, will go to conference to await an agreement on Senate amendments. The principal amendment advocated by the American Legion and adopted by the Senate provides that insurance be paid to dependents of soldiers in a lump sum if desired.

Doing Business in Washington

NO. 2.—SELECTING MEN TO WORK WITH IN WASHINGTON.

To do business successfully in Washington it is very necessary to select those who have the power. Hence, it is of the greatest importance to know who are the key men in the various departments. Fortunately, there may usually be found more than one of these key men, so that readers have a choice as to whom to select.

In choosing friends in Washington, it is very important to choose people with whom it is possible to work. Don't try to make friends of men who are like yourself and who have the same instinctive qualities that you have. Instead, select men who lack the qualities which you have and who possess the qualities which you do not have.

If you are ambitious and pugnacious, make a friend of the man who is modest and retiring. You can better help each other under such circumstances. If you are one who dislikes to be in the public eye, seek out for your friend some one who enjoys public speaking, newspaper interviews, and other things which go with such a life. Here, again, each can use his qualities to supplement and help the other instead of having these characteristics constantly clash and cause discord.

When two men of a like nature get together, each rubs the other the wrong way, but when two men having opposite qualities get together they can become real friends and each can help the other. This applies not only to doing business in Washington, but to doing business in every great city of the world.

RED CROSS ARMY WORK.

The relation of the American Red Cross to the peace-time Army has been clearly defined as the results of a conference of the Education and Recreation Branch, War Plans Division of the General Staff of the Army, at Louisville, Ky. At the close of this conference, in which Red Cross officials participated and discussed with the Army officers various problems concerning their work, the Red Cross was requested to continue its hospital program, under which it will have charge of recreation for patients in all military general hospitals under the supervision of the hospital commanders, and to continue its system of home service in all hospitals, camps, posts and other Army stations.

The conference was called by Maj. Gen. William G. Haan, to discuss the new education and recreation program for the Army, which was instituted the first of November, when the War Department took over the functions of the seven affiliated welfare organizations.

Anarchists and Post-War Problems In Immigration Report

The history of the civilized world is the history of the movements of peoples. At times these racial movements consist of conquering armies like those of Rome, or seething hordes, such as the Tartar invasions; still other movements are flights of oppressed peoples, seeking, with leadership confined to small groups, the sanctuary of another land.

The United States has been populated by this latter type. For three centuries its doors have been open to the stranger. Infinite natural resources have offered a maximum of opportunity, and the immigrant has been easily accommodated.

Now, however, the United States is deporting persons whose views and more especially whose actions are held inimical to the safety and stability f its fundamental institutions. A new and drastic bill is up before Congress with a view to refusing such persons admission.

All these factors tend to make the recently published annual report of Anthony Caminetti, Commissioner General of Immigration, an interesting document, dealing as it does with the anarchistic classes and the world immigration situation with reference to the United States. Excerpts from the report follow:

Anarchistic Classes.

Soon after the United States entered the World War the bureau was informed that there were within our borders aliens whose views with regard to government, property and life, it was alleged, brought them within the so-called anarchistic classes, which are defined in our immigration law as follows:

"Anarchists or persons who believe in or advocate the overthrow by force or violence of the Government of the United States, or of all forms of law, or who disbelieve in or are opposed to organized government, or who advocate the assassination of public officials, or who advocate or teach the unlawful destruction of property; persons who are members of or affiliated with any organization entertaining and teaching disbelief in or opposition to organized government, or who advocate or teach the duty, necessity or propriety of the unlawful assaulting or killing of any officer or officers, either of specific individuals or of officers generally, of the Government of the United States or of any other organized government, because of his or their official character, or who advocate or teach the unlawful destruction of property."

Many of the persons referred to had resided in this country for many years, and others were recent arrivals. Some, it was claimed, were of the anarchistic class at the time they entered the country, while others had become such after arrival. As a rule they did not attract particular attention in communities where they lived until our own participation in the world conflict put them to the extreme test of loyalty to our Government, when, in some cases, their true character became apparent.

Unfortunately it had been thought when the act of Feb. 7, 1917, was under consideration that the most dangerous aliens of these classes were those who not only held anarchistic views but advocated or taught anarchy, and, accordingly, unmistakable provision was made for the deportation of aliens of the latter class while there was some doubt whether anarchists could be deported as such unless evidence could be produced showing activity along one or more of the lines indicated by the descriptive phrases of the law above quoted. However, the bureau proceeded to act upon applications for arrests, not only of those found advocating or teaching anarchy, the unlawful destruction of property, or any of the things inhibited, but also of aliens who admitted that they were enarchists of the so-called philosophical type, who believed in the doctrine as a philosophy but did not advocate or teach it.

The act of 1917 and previous laws made a further distinction, for they provided that aliens of the anarchistic classes could not be deported unless they were such at the time they entered the United States. In other words, aliens who developed anarchistic beliefs after arrival, even if they advocated or taught anarchy, could not be expelled from the country.

Realizing, however, that the right of the department to deport in any case in which a question of law could be raised would be vigorously contested, the entire subject was discussed by the bureau with the Department of Justice and the conclusion reached that under all of the circumstances, and especially because the country was at war, an effort should be made to secure from Congress amendatory legislation which would remove from the statute all doubtful questions and clearly support the department in proceeding against alien members of all the anarchistic classes. Accordingly there was drafted and presented to Congress a bill which was finally passed and was approved October 16, 1918.

This measure provides as follows:

Alien Anarchist Bill of 1918.

"That aliens who are anarchistic; aliens who believe in or advocate the overthrow by force or violence of the Government of the United States or of all forms of law; aliens who disbelieve in or are opposed to all organized government; ailens who advocate or teach the assissination of public officials; aliens who advocate or teach the unlawful destruction of property; aliens who are members of or affiliated with any organization that entertains a belief in, teaches, or advocates the overthrow by force or violence of the Government of the United States or of all forms of law, or that entertains or teaches disbelief in or opposition to all organized government, or that advocates the duty, necessity or propriety of the unlawful assaulting or killing of any officer or officers, either of specific individuals or of officers generally, of the Government of the United States or of any other organized government, because of his or their official character, or that advocates or teaches the unlawful destruction of property shall be excluded from admission to the United States.

"Sec. 2. That any alien who, at any time after entering the United States, is found to have been at the time of entry, or to have become thereafter, a member of any one of the classes of aliens enumerated in section one of this act, shall, upon the warrant of the Secretary of Labor, be taken into custody and deported in the manner provided in the immgration act of Feb. 5, 1917. The provisions of this section shall be applicable to the classes of aliens mentioned in this act irrespective of the time of their entry into the United States.

"Sec. 3. That any alien who shall, after he has been excluded and deported or arrested and deported in pursuance of the provisions of this act, thereafter return to or enter the United States or attempt to return to or to enter the United States shall be deemed guilty of a felony, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of not more than five years; and shall, upon the termination of such imprisonment, be taken into custody, upon the warrant of the Secretary of Labor, and deported in the manner provided in the immigration act of Feb. 5, 1917."

Clearly, this legislation leaves no room whatever for doubt with regard to its extent and scope, and, while it was, in a sense, a war measure it is so salutary a law that it is doubtless permanently placed upon the statute books.

Meanwhile the bureau had proceeded along the usual lines with the apprehension of alien members of the anarchistic classes whenever cases could be brought to light.

Illogical Anarchists.

A curious circumstance with regard to many of these cases relating to members of the anarchistic class is this: Most of those who have been proceeded against seem to be opposed to all government as organized at present, yet in no class of cases arising under the immigration law has there been apparent so general a desire to claim, most vociferously if inconsistently, the right to be protected in every manner and to every degree by the existing government. Only a very few of the aliens arrested upon these charges were found to be willing, as aliens generally are, to submit to deportation as the result of the orderly processes of the administrative department, and writs of habeas corpus were constantly sought and the most

Anarchists and Post-War Problems In Immigration Report

vigorous efforts made to have the courts set aside the powers conferred upon the administrative branch by the Congress with regard to the subject of immigration control. The bureau was obliged to meet these contentions at various points throughout the country. Generally it was successful. In a few instances, however, the courts ordered the release of aliens who were being deported by the department, the ground usually being that there was not in the particular record affecting the alien evidence showing that he was a member of the inhibited class as charged. As there were only five instances, however, in which the courts actually released aliens who had been ordered deported upon the grounds mentioned, considering all of the circumstances, the bureau feels that its officers are to be congratulated upon the measure of success which attended their efforts.

State Laws.

Many of the States have passed laws on syndicalism and other phases of anarchistic activities, paralleling in some respects Federal statutes. One feature distinguishes these laws from the national system, in that any person violating them, whether native or foreign born, is subject to punishment for their infraction. The question whether the Federal law concerning anarchy can be made applicable in principle to citizens of the United States, native or naturalized, may be solved by the passage of laws providing that any person committing the acts prohibited by the anarchistic provisions of the immigration laws shall be guilty of a criminal offense and punished accordingly, and, if an alien, that in addition he be deported. Proceeding further, the matter of denaturalization in the cases of those who have acquired citizenship through sources other than birth is worthy of study and consideration. The situation is such that there is demand that the law not only shall reach out with corrective effect to the foreigner who comes here, transplanted from systems of government that have for ages been autocratic, but with like purpose shall extend to those of our own country who have been reared in a government of equal laws and who have enjoyed the privileges of our institutions. In investigations made by the bureau into anarchistic cases during the war, it has been found that citizens are often put forward to carry on agitations and conduct propaganda leading to infraction of the law, thus preventing its enforcement to the full extent against those who would destroy all government. The progress made by the States in the endeavor to punish any and all who seek to destroy our institutions should be a source of gratification to supporters of law and order.

Need of More Rigorous Laws.

In this connection it is well to be mindful of the tenderness with which the law acts when it has established the fact that an alien is an anarchist. Deportation is not a punishment for a crime. He is merely removed from one field of activity to another, where he may continue his work. It is hoped that in the new spirit that seems to pervade mankind, the lot of the anarchist will not so continue, but that by the common consent of civilized nations something more may be done to provide for his adequate punishment as an international outlaw. The law of October 16, 1918, took a step in this direction by providing that an alien anarchist who comes back to the United States after having been deported on that ground may be arrested and punished by imprisonment followed by deportation.

Another thought that has been evolved from the consideration of anarchistic work is that the alien who comes to our country fresh from places where the system of government is unlike that which exists here, and where repressive measures are enforced against many privileges that men believe they ought to enjoy, is imbued with a feeling of opposition to government as a whole, which is not generally true of those who come from nations with democratic tendencies; but both classes come in contact with persons who are interested in and teach anarchistic doctrines or represent organizations having such tendencies. With the former class these find ready companionship; with the latter they get the first opportunity to insidiously pour into their minds ideas against government and constituted authority. The Government should take steps to arm every alien on admission at our immigration stations with the knowledge that can be utilized by him to confront these teachers of evil when they appear, and will enable him to combat them.

Immigration From Mexico.

Immigration from Mexico in the past year amounted to 39,601 (29,818 immigrants and 9,783 nonimmigrants), as compared with a total of 23,635 aliens (18,524 immigrant and 5,111 nonimmigrant) admitted from that country in the fiscal year 1918. This increased number of recorded arrivals is partially explained by the fact that, owing to the patrol of the border which has been maintained for the purpose of enforcing war-time regulations, those seeking entry to the United States have been compelled to apply for admission at the lawfully designated ports of entry, whereas before that patrol was established many were able to cross the border at unguarded points without examination. This condition, it is estimated, has resulted in the collection at Mexican border ports of over $100,000 in alien head tax, which, had it not been for the patrol system, would, in all probability, have been lost to the Government.

As heretofore stated, there have been temporarily admitted under departmental exemptions, in addition to the above, 20,643 Mexican laborers for employment in agricultural pursuits, railroad maintenance of way, Government construction, and mining. The total number of such laborers admitted under all departmental orders since the spring of 1917 has been 29,563.

Smuggling and Surreptitious Entry of Aliens.

Prior to the conclusion of hostilities and the relaxing of vigilance on the part of both the American and Canadian military authorities, the northern border was so closely guarded as to make it practically impossible for even the most ingenious smuggler of inadmissible aliens to operate successfully, and the consequent abatement of efforts of such aliens to enter this country during the first part of the present year enabled the smuggling-prevention force to continue its assistance to the naval and military authorities in the enforcement of war measures, in which work they rendered valuable services.

Smugglers operating on the New York border, many of whom were Canadians, were forced largely to abandon the practice during the war, owing to the vigorous enforcement of Canadian measures applicable to those found assisting aliens to escape from that country. The withdrawal of the Canadian military patrol from the border following the armistice resulted in the immediate resumption of smuggling operations. From that time to the close of the fiscal year 11 smugglers and 31 contraband Chinese were apprehended, and 4 of the former had been tried and convicted previous to June 30.

What We May Expect from Europe.

The first extensive immigration from Germany was largely due to political causes, while the great overseas movement from that country following the Franco-Prussian War was essentially economic, and practically ceased with the stabilization of conditions in that respect. But the close of the war finds the former empire in the midst of a crisis which involves both of these factors, and it is not unreasonable to suppose that they will operate to re-establish Germany in the category of immigrant-furnishing nations. On the other hand, Germany lost upward of 2,000,000 men in the war, a loss which has appreciably decimated the age and occupational groups from which most immigration springs. Moreover, it is not impossible that the classes which are most prone to emigrate may see hope for themselves and their children in the changed political status of the Fatherland and willingly endure the incidental hardships of reconstruction on that account. But it is just as reasonable to suppose that there are many, perhaps a multitude, of another class in Germany, including army and navy officers, landowners, small capitalists, and others, upon whom the burden of changed conditions will fall so heavily that they will resort to emigration for relief while still others will be similarly influenced by the new political status in the country. The last-mentioned classes may be deterred from emigrating by reason of inability to transfer material possessions

Anarchists and Post-War Problems In Immigration Report

from Germany, but, on the whole, the bureau believes there will be an increased, and perhaps a greatly increased, emigration from that source, and it also believes that the tide will largely set toward the United States, just as it did in earlier days.

The situation in what was once Austria-Hungary is bewilderingly complicated, and it is difficult to estimate what the effect on immigration may be. In 1914—and that year was fairly typical of immigration from Austria-Hungary in previous years—as many as 10 races or peoples each contributed largely to the 244,000 who came from that Empire. These included, in round numbers, 49,000 Poles, 43,700 Magyars, 35,000 Croations and Slovenians, 32,000 Ruthenians, 29,000 Germans, 25,300 Slovaks, 22,000 Roumanians, 20,400 Hebrews, and 9,300 Bohemians and Moravians. Now, the former Polish population, and the Jews as well, are mostly in reconstructed Poland; the Bohemians, Moravians, and Slovaks are in Czecho-Slovakia; the Croations and Slovenians are largely transferred to other countries, and presumably most of the Roumanians in Hungary and the Ruthenians will also come under changed sovereignty. Therefore the population of the two countries is largely reduced to Germans and Magyars, the latter being the native race of Hungary proper. There are still a good many Jews in both countries, as well as remnants of other peoples, but in Austria the Germans and in Hungary the Magyars are overwhelmingly predominant. There is a considerable German element in Hungary's population, however, and in fact the Germans in our Austro-Hungarian immigration have come largely from Hungary in recent years—86,000 out of a total of 122,000 in the five years 1910-1914.

Although the boundaries of the Austria of the future are not definitely determined at this writing, population, as already stated, will be predominantly German, and the above figures indicate that they, like the Germans of the Fatherland, have not emigrated to the United States in large numbers in recent years. If current reports may be accepted, however, the war has left Austria in a most distressing economic condition, and a people so placed almost invariably seeks relief through emigration. On the other hand, a large part of the population of Austria is now in the single city of Vienna, and, as a rule, the dwellers in great cities have not emigrated. As a matter of fact, the population of such cities is made up largely of people who went there from the country or smaller towns in preference to emigrating to another land. However, if Vienna, under the new order of things, is to be deprived of its former commanding commercial position in central and southeastern Europe, it may be expected that its population in large numbers will seek refuge elsewhele, but whether the drift will be toward the United States or to other European countries is uncertain; although it seems reasonable to expect that, in common with the rural peoples, these city dwellers may turn to the New World as a refuge. Political developments may also have an important effect on emigration from Austria, but the present situation affords little indication of what may be expected in that regard.

The population of Hungary proper is much more rural than that of Austria and, therefore, more likely to emigrate, but what happens will probably depend largely upon developments following peace. Hungary is primarily agricultural, and it is not believed that this industry was greatly demoralized during the war or by succeeding events. This being the case, it is not unreasonable to expect that when something like normal conditions are restored in central and western Europe, Hungarian agriculture will find itself in a highly favorable position, and this would normally act as a powerful restraint to emigration.

Few Real Russians Here.

Turning to Russia, a still more difficult situation is found. For many years prior to the war Russia had been one of the chief sources of our immigration, but it is interesting to note that until about 1910 comparatively few real Russians had come to this country. In 1907, for example, when the influx from Russia reached a total of approximately 259,000, only 16,000 persons of the Russian race were among them, compared with, in round numbers, 115,000 Hebrews, 73,000 Poles, 25,000 Lithuanians, 14,300 Finns, and 13,500 Germans. In other words, the real Russians represented only about 6 per cent of the total. But in succeeding years the number increased until in 1913 about 48,500, or nearly 17 per cent of the total, were of that race, and investigations made in the peasant villages of Russia that year convinced the bureau that unless artificially checked the movement would eventually increase to enormous proportions. At present Russia is in a state of geographic, economic, and political chaos, and the final outcome can not be foreseen. Finland is now recognized as a political entity, and the same is true of Poland, so that the sources of perhaps a majority of the immigrants in the past are removed from Russian control. The so-called Baltic States, which contributed many German and other immigrants; Lithuania, which sent Lithuanians and some so-called White Russians; the Caucasus and Transcaucasus, whence came a considerable number of Armenians; and southwestern Russia, now familiarly known as the Ukraine, which was a source of much Hebrew and some Little Russian immigration, seem to be involved in the general political upheaval. The remainder of European Russia, which, roughly speaking, is commonly known as Great Russia, is at the moment largely included in so-called Soviet Russia. The latter section has furnished comparatively few immigrants up to date, but it is there that the new Russian movement before alluded to was largely taking root, and it seems likely that that problem in the future will largely involve the people of this area. Therefore, it is apprehended that when peace is restored, no matter what the outcome of existing struggles for supremacy in the respective sections may be, the pre-war tendencies among the various peoples of the Russia of the past to seek new fields will be revived, and in that event we may expect to see a large immigration from that quarter.

Italy an Important Labor Source.

Next to the United Kingdom and Germany, Italy has furnished more immigrants to the United States than any other country, and from the beginning the movement has been primarily due to economic causes. It is one of the most densely populated countries in Europe, and owing to the rapid growth of population, enormous numbers have been forced to emigrate. The United States has attracted a majority of the transoceanic emigrants, but nearly as many have gone to South American and other parts of the New World, and large numbers, mainly North Italians, have left Italy every year for a more or less permanent stay in France and Germany, and to some extent in other European countries. The annual exodus to France, in fact, became so important that before the war a labor treaty for its regulation had been entered into between the two Governments. Part of the movement to the New World was also temporary, and returning immigrants from both North and South America have contributed considerably to the material upbuilding of their mother country. Italy lost heavily in men in the war, and presumably the development of newly acquired territory will absorb some who would otherwise emigrate, but over population will still prevail, and so it is almost certain that there will be a considerable emigration from this source, both overseas and into European countries, in the future. The demands of reconstruction in France, however, may attract so many that it will perceptibly influence, for a time at least, the number going to North and South America.

Immigration from Greece averaged about 25,000 annually prior to the war, and an average of about 21,000 came during the years 1915-1917, but it fell to 1,910 in the following year and to only 386 in 1919. The reasons that have induced immigration from Italy account for practically all of that from Greece, but the bureau has no authentic information as to the effect war may have on the future development of that country. It is presumed that it will acquire more or less additional territory in the final settlement of European affairs, and possibly the overflow of population in Greece proper may, in the immediate future at least, move eastward instead of westward, but the bureau looks for a gradual resumption of the movement from that source when world conditions are again normal.

The Balkan States, that is to say, Bulgaria, Serbia, Montenegro, and Roumania have never contributed a

Anarchists and Post-War Problems In Immigration Report

large volume of immigration, the average for the seven years prior to the war being about 9,000 annually, and it never exceeded 16,100, the number reached in 1908. The Balkans have been in the midst of war for about nine years, and it would be strange if resulting conditions did not impel emigration to an extent equal to if not greater than that occurring in normal times. The same may be said of Turkey in Europe, a territory which dwindled to small proportions as a result of the Balkan wars, and may be further diminished in the final settlement of the world conflict.

Turkey in Asia.

Turkey in Asia presents another example of a country which has contributed a considerable stream of immigration that included few persons of the country's dominant race, for of the approximately 109,000 coming from that source in the eight years 1907-1914, only 6,000 were Turks, the predominant peoples being Armenians, and Syrians. It is perhaps commonly believed that much of the immigration from Turkey in the past was due to oppression of the subject races mentioned, but the bureau is convinced that it was largely economic, and that unless that situation improves even the political emancipation of the Armenians, Syrians, and Greeks will not deter them from emigrating. The bureau hesitates to predict what the future immigration of the real Turkish people may be. The movement increased somewhat toward the end of the eight-year period referred to, but the increase was too small to indicate any pronounced tendency. However, the bureau apprehends that, having already made a beginning, the Turks may become a more important factor in our immigration from the Near East.

Poland and New Balkan States.

Turning to the newly created countries of Poland, Czecho-Slovakia, and Jugoslavia the bureau finds it exceedingly difficult to estimate the part they may play in future immigration. The Polish people have contributed a considerable share of the influx from Europe, and from 1899, when immigration was first recorded by race as well as country of origin, up to the outbreak of the war, 1,402,695 Polish immigrants came to the United States. In fact, during that period, they led all other peoples except the South Italians and Hebrews. Like most immigrants the Poles came largely for economic reasons, but undoubtedly dissatisfaction with their political surroundings was also an incentive of more or less importance, and it remains to be seen whether the realization of their long dream of a restored Poland will keep them at home in the future. The bureau is inclined to believe that while political freedom will tend to weld the Poles more closely to the homeland, other courses may renew the flow of immigration checked by war. Therefore it is thought the future of Polish immigration will depend very largely upon the material progress of the re-established nation. The same argument is applicable to the Slovaks, who, as subjects of Hungary, ranked sixth among immigrants in point of numbers furnished, but who are now united with their fellow Czechs in the war-born nation of Czecho-Slovakia; and it applies as well to the Bohemians, Croations, Slovenians, and Finns, all of them important immigrant races who have ceased, or will soon cease, to be subject peoples.

On the other hand, revising the map of Europe will admittedly make subject peoples of many, possibly several millions, who have hitherto belonged to dominant races. In this way large groups of Germans will be brought under Polish, French, and Czecho-Slovak rule; many Russians will become subjects of Poland and Finland, and Austrians subjects of Italy, not to mention similar changes which will occur in Russia, the Balkans, and, in fact, throughout central and eastern Europe and the Near East. How this will affect the flow of immigration is, of course, problematical, but it is not unreasonable to expect that forcibly changed sovereignty will be distasteful to many of these peoples, perhaps more especially to the Germans who have been transferred to Poland, and that more or less emigration to the homeland as well as overseas will result.

The bureau does not look for any particular change in the immigration movement from France. It has always been small, the total admissions from that country during the 100 years for which statistics are available being only 523,806. Italy, Austria-Hungary, and Russia each contributed a greater number in the two years just preceding the war, 1913 and 1914, than France did during the century. Prosperity and freedom from population pressure kept the French at home, while millions from other countries crossed the seas, and, with a population heavily decimated by the recent conflict it is not believed that France will become a source of much immigration in the future.

Immigration from Spain and Portugal and the island possessions of the latter was not particularly disturbed during the first years of the war, but after the United States entered the conflict it was considerably reduced. The increased movement from Spain since the Spanish-American War reached its highest point in 1917, when 10,232 immigrants came from that country. The number, however, fell to 4,295 in 1918 and 1,573 in 1919. Portugal, or rather the Portuguese islands, is a more important source of immigration, for since 1899 it has furnished about 150,000 compared with about 78,000 coming from Spain. The Portuguese movement fell from 12,259 in 1916 and 9,975 in 1917, to 2,224 and 1,222, respectively, in 1918 and 1919. This decline was no doubt largely due to war conditions, but in all probability the application of the illiteracy test of the act of 1917 in the last two years was in part responsible, for Portuguese immigrants in the past have showed a higher degree of illiteracy than any other race. In 1916, the year before the new law became effective, 58 per cent of our Portuguese immigrants 14 years of age and above could neither read nor write. Therefore, the illiteracy test may have an important effect on this immigration in the future, but otherwise the movement from Portugal, as well as from Spain, may be expected to continue much the same as before the war.

United Kingdom.

With regard to the United Kingdom the bureau believes we may expect a continuation and perhaps an increase of immigration from that source. England has long been an important emigrant-furnishing country, and while her overseas dominions have attracted the majority of them in recent times, the United States has always received a generous share. On the contrary, this country has always been the chosen haven of a large majority of those leaving Ireland, but this movement is now little more than a shadow of what it was in earlier days. It is expected that with the return of peace there will be a considerable movement of deferred immigration from the United Kingdom, as well as from other countries, but it is also true that Great Britain, like the rest of Europe, is struggling under heavy war burdens and that many of the so-called middle classes, as well as laborers, may resort to emigration as a means of escaping them.

Deferred Immigration from Neutrals.

So far as the neutral countries are concerned, it is expected that there will be a considerable influx of the so-called deferred immigration mentioned in connection with the situation in Great Britain. Holland and Switzerland have never contributed largely to the immigrant tide, and the bureau does not look for much, if any, change of a permanent nature in that regard. Neither does it look for much change in the movement from the Scandinavian countries, which have been important sources in the past, although there will doubtless be more or less deferred immigration following the complete restoration of transportation facilities.

From a general survey of Europe, therefore, the bureau finds factors growing out of the war which may retard immigration, and other factors which may promote it. On the one hand it is found that perhaps 8,000,000 men of the age groups from which most immigrants come were lost in the conflict, while millions more were maimed or diseased to an extent which might make their immigration impossible under our laws. On the other hand, Europe is laboring under heavy burdens which may render it difficult for those who remain to make a living, and the promised reduction of standing armies and armanents will add to the difficulty by releasing millions for the pursuits of peace who otherwise would follow the unproductive pursuits of war. Thus it is be-

Anarchists and Post-War Problems

lieved that future immigration will depend primarily on the ability of European countries to provide profitable employment for those who have survived the war and those who hitherto have been occupied in the pursuit of war. The bureau finds, further, that the realization of long-sought political freedom may at least temporarily retard the immigration of various important immigrant peoples, such as the Poles, Slovaks, and others, but on the contrary it is felt that the forcible transfer of many peoples, like the Germans and Russians, to the sovereignty of Poland and other countries may stimulate the immigration of such classes.

War weariness, among victors and vanquished alike, is another factor which the bureau believes may be a powerful incentive to immigration. It realizes that the people of Europe generally are tired of war and, as a rule, not inclined to believe that permanent peace is now assured. They know that their fathers and grandfathers have been obliged to bear the burdens of recurring conflicts; they themselves have repeated the experience, and now they fear that their children are destined to a like inheritance. Therefore many look to this country as a land of peace, where they and their children will be free from the constant menace of armed conflicts.

War Differences Easily Forgotten.

Taking up the probable future attitude of the people of enemy countries toward coming to the United States, the bureau may refer to the sudden influx which came from the United Kingdom following our second war with England and the increase in Spanish immigration since 1898 as an indication that such differences are soon forgotten by the immigrant classes. It may be pointed out that during the entire period from 1820 to 1898 our total immigration from Spain amounted to somewhat less than 41,000, while more than 78,000 have come from that country in 1899-1919. Judging from this experience and also from reports of observers who have visited Germany since the armistice the bureau is convinced that such animosity as exists toward the United States as an enemy will not in itself seriously deter immigration from that country, or Austria and Hungary as well, after the friendly influences of commerce are again in operation.

Jewish Peoples.

Another condition which may play an important part in our future immigration from Europe is the position in which the Jewish peoples in various countries find themselves as a result of war-changed sovereignty. Russia has long been the chief source of our Jewish immigration, for out of a total influx of 1,486,000 of this people during the 16 years 1899-1914, 1,066,000 came from that country. A large part of this immigration originated in what is now Poland, and if the conflicting reports concerning recent antisemitic outbreaks in that country are even in part true, it will be perhaps even greater than it was under the former Russian control. There are conflicting reports also concerning the status of the Jews in other parts of Russia. It is known that after the revolution they were given freedom to leave the Jewish pale, and even before that many had been forced from their usual habitations into the interior of Russia. It is also reported that they share with other peoples such political liberty as the present Soviet Government affords. On the other hand a large part of the Jews in Russia are subject to the shifting fortunes of the so-called Government of the Ukraine, and reports of anti-Semitic outbreaks have also come from that section. If peace brings them equality of rights, choice of residence, and religious freedom, it is felt that the Jews may become permanently absorbed into the population, but unless these things are realized the bureau looks for another and even greater exodus than has occurred in the past.

In the foregoing the bureau has considered the general aspect of the emigration situation in Europe without reference to the subject of legal control on the part of the United States or the possibility of regulation on the part of European countries. It has been suggested that the warring countries might forbid or restrict emigration in order to prevent their people from escaping the burdens of war and reconstruction, but heretofore nations have almost invariably recognized the right of emigration. Theoretically, Russia did not recognize the right of her people to leave that country and reside in a foreign domain, but the fact that for many years it was one of the chief sources of our immigration proves that the law was essentially a dead letter. The bureau anticipates that restraint may be attempted in some cases, but it does not look for an actual denial of the right of emigration by any nation. It expects and hopes, however, that the nations generally will prevent the promotion of emigration by transportation and other agencies, a practice which flourished in some countries prior to the war. Germany may be cited as a country which did not permit such promotion, and it is believed that the small emigration from that country partially resulted from such inhibition.

Emigration not Abnormal.

Some concern has been caused by the recent revival of alien emigration from the United States, quite forgetful of the fact that emigration is no new thing, for between 1908, when official records of outgoing aliens begin, and the outbreak of the war, 36 aliens left the country for every 100 admitted, while records of the Transatlantic Passenger Association show that during the 22 years 1899-1910 as many as 37 steerage passengers were carried from the United States to Europe for every 100 brought in the opposite direction. During the 5 years of war, 530,000 aliens returned to Europe, whereas the normal movement, based on previous experience, would have been in the vicinity of 1,500,000, and it is reasonable to suppose that many more whose homegoing has been deferred will depart whenever ocean passage is available. That many should desire to go to their native lands to visit relatives, look after property, or to bring over their families is only natural, and following the signing of the armistice there was indication that an exodus of this nature would occur. Reports which have reached the bureau, however, indicate that disturbed conditions in Europe have led many to postpone if not to abandon such purpose.

GOVERNMENT PRINT SHOP.

The report of Cornelius Ford, the public printer, asks Congress for an appropriation to expand the Government printing establishment in order to handle the increased work now coming in. New printing machinery and the installation of the offset process is also urged.

Emphasis is laid by Mr. Ford on the necessity for congressional action for the retirement of aged employes of the Government Printing Office. He says:

"The number of persons in this office who have reached old age and are no longer able to give to the Government the proper service is increasing. There is no disputing the fact that economy demands the aged employes be retired and younger persons be put in their places. I, therefore, again invite the attention of Congress to the need of legislation providing for the retirement of such persons."

The value of work was the greatest of any year since the printing office was established. The largest number of employes was 5,307 in October, 1918. Changes in employes, due to resignation, transfer and death, were 5,000. Total operating expenses of the office amounted to $12,315,055, an increase of 7 per cent over the previous year, while the average number of employes actually working each day was 4,108.

U. S. WAR SALES.

The United States realized $700,000,000 by the sale of war material in England, France, Belgium, Italy, and Germany according to Edwin B. Parker, chairman of the United States Liquidation Commission, who has recently arrived from Europe. Trucks in Germany were sold to a syndicate for $15,000,000 and a British syndicate bought $1,000,000 worth of automobiles. Mr. Parker said that the material was sold for more than 50 per cent of what it cost.

BOARD SELLS STEEL.

The Shipping Board's surplus steel north of North Carolina and east of the Rocky Mountains, amounting to 300,000 tons, was sold by means of proposals to L. B. Barde, of M. Barbe & Sons, Portland, Oreg., for $11,000,000, according to Chairman John B. Payne.

DELEGATES TO SECOND PAN-AMERICAN FINANCIAL CONFERENCE

The following list contains the names of members of the group committees appointed in connection with the Second Pan American Financial Conference, which will be held in Washington, January 12-17, 1920. These committees have been called by the Secretary of the Treasury to join him in consultation with the ministers of finance and other official delegates sent by the governments to which an invitation was sent by the President of the United States, under authority conferred in Public Act 379 of the Sixty-fourth Congress. The members of the committees will sit in executive session with the respective Latin-American delegation, a high Government official serving as the personal representative of the Secretary of the Treasury and special advisor of the delegation in each case.

ARGENTINA.

Chairman.

Frank A. Vanderlip, Esq., American International Corporation, 120 Broadway, New York City.

Special Representative of the Secretary of the Treasury.

W. P. G. Harding, Esq., Federal Reserve Board, Washington, D. C.

Members.

Charles H. Bentley, Esq., President., California Packing Corporation, 101 California Street, San Francisco, Cal.

H. E. Bryan, Esq., President, Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Co., Room 1227, Railway Exchange Building, Chicago, Ill.

Hendon Chubb, Esq., Chubb & Sons, 5 William Street, New York City.

James J. Fagan, Esq., Vice President, Crocker National Bank, San Francisco, Cal.

James A. Farrell, Esq., President, U. S. Steel Corporation, Room 1817, 71 Broadway, New York City.

Henry Ford, Esq., President, Henry Ford & Son, Dearborn, Mich.

Ira N. Hollis, Esq., President, Worcester Polytechnic Institute, Worcester, Mass.

E. N. Hurley, Esq., 28 East Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.

Archibald Kains, Esq., President, American Foreign Banking Corporation, 53 Broadway, New York City.

Edward Dudley Kenna, Esq., First Vice President and General Counsel, A. T. & S. F. Railway, New York City.

Marc Michael, Esq., Treasurer, Consolidated Steel Corporation, 165 Broadway, New York City.

Andrew J. Peters, Esq., Mayor of Boston, Boston, Mass.

J. G. Schmidlapp, Esq., 960 Main Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

E. R. A. Seligman, Esq., Columbia University, New York City.

Danile G. Wing, Esq., First National Bank of Boston. Boston. Mass.

Secretary.

Henry L. Janes, Esq., care MacArthur Brothers, 120 Broadway, New York City.

BOLIVIA.

Chairman.

Joseph P. Grace, Esq., W. R. Grace & Company, 7 Hanover Square, New York City.

Special Representative of the Secretary of the Treasury.

Walter W. Warwick, Esq., Comptroller of the Treasury, Washington, D. C.

Members.

Arthur L. Church, Esq., Secretary, The Baldwin Locomotive Works, Philadelphia, Pa.

J. Rogers Flannery, Esq., American Vanadium Company, Vanadium Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Arthur M. Harris, Esq., Harris, Forbes & Company, New York City.

John Hughes, Esq., United States Steel Corportion, 71 Broadway, New York City.

Cornelius F. Kelley, Esq., President, Anaconda Copper Company, 42 Broadway, New York City.

Harrison C. Lewis, Esq., National Paper and Type Company, 32 Burling Slip, New York City.

Charles E. Lyerly, Esq., President, First National Bank, Chattanooga, Tenn.

J. F. O'Neil, Esq., Second Vice President, Mississippi Valley Trading and Navigation Company, Equitable Building, St. Louis, Mo.

Charles M. Pepper, Esq., 1133 Broadway, New York City.

Calvin W. Rice, Esq., Secretary, The American Society of Mechanical Engineers, 29 West 39th Street, New York City.

George H. Richards, Esq., Dalton Adding Machine Company, 640 Woolworth Building, New York City.

Secretary.

Charles Lyon Chandler, Esq., Manager, Foreign Trade Department, Corn Exchange Bank, Philadelphia, Pa.

BRAZIL.

Chairman.

Oscar T. Crosby, Esq., Warrenton, Va.

Special Representative of the Secretary of the Treasury.

Albert Strauss, Esq., Vice Governor, Federal Reserve Board, Washington, D. C.

Members.

J. H. Bagley, Esq., Vice President, American Bank Note Corporation, New York City.

William S. Culbertson, Esq., U. S. Tariff Commission, 1322 New York Avenue Northwest, Washington, D. C.

Henry S. Dennison, Esq., Dennison Manufacturing Company, Framingham, Mass.

W. Cameron Forbes, Esq., J. M. Forbes & Company, 614 Sears Building, Boston, Mass.

Edward S. Huxley, Esq., President, U. S. Rubber Export Company, Ltd., 1790 Broadway, New York City.

W. S. Kies, Esq., American International Corporation, 120 Broadway, New York City.

Frederico Lage, Esq., Imbrie & Company, 61 Broadway, New York City.

Thomas B. McAdams, Esq., Merchants National Bank, Richmond, Va.

F. A. Molitor, Esq., 35 Nassau Street, New York City.

A. S. Peabody, Esq., Peabody, Houghteling & Company, 10 South LaSalle Street, Chicago, Ill.

William E. Peck, Esq., William E. Peck & Company, 104 Pearl Street, New York City.

V. H. Pinckney, Esq., California Packing Corporation, 101 California Street, San Francisco, Cal.

E. W. Rice, Esq., President, General Electric Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

Theodore F. Whitmarsh, Esq., Vice President and Treasurer, Francis H. Leggett & Company, Hudson River, 27th and 28th Streets, New York City.

Secretary.

Percy A. Martin, Esq., Leland Stanford Junior University, California.

CHILE.

Chairman.

Paul M. Warburg, Esq., 17 East 80th Street, New York City.

Special Representative of the Secretary of the Treasury.

Edwin F. Sweet, Esq., Assistant Secretary of Commerce, Washington, D. C.

Members.

Laurie R. Cofer, Esq., Manager, Foreign Department, Wells Fargo Nevada National Bank, San Francisco, Cal.

Daniel A. de Menocal, Esq., Vice President, First National Bank of Boston, Boston, Mass. pany, 25 Broad Street, New York City.

G. L. Duval, Esq., Wessel, Duval & Com-

C. H. Ewing, Esq., Federal Manager, Allegheny Region, U. S. Railroad Administration, Philadelphia, Pa.

Andrew Fletcher, Esq., President, American Locomotive Company, 30 Church Street, New York City.

John Hays Hammond, Esq., 2301 Kalorama Road, Wshington, D. C.

F. I. Kent, Esq., Vice President, Bankers Trust Company, 15 Wall Street, New York City.

J. C. McKinley, Esq., Schmulbach Building, Wheeling, W. Va.

John J. Raskob, Esq., Chairman, Finance Committee, General Motors Corporation, Wilmington, Del.

J. Luis Schaefer, Esq., Vice President, W. R. Grace & Company, 7 Hanover Square, New York City.

H. B. Thayer, Esq., 195 Broadway, New York City.

A. H. Titus, Esq., Vice President, National City Bank of New York, New York City.

George Whitney, Esq., 23 Wall Street, New York City.

Pope Yeatman, Esq., 111 Broadway, New York City.

Secretary.

Verne LeRoy Havens, Esq., 10th Avenue and 36th Street, New York City.

COLOMBIA.

Wallace D. Simmons, Esq., Simmons Hardware Company, St. Louis, Mo.

Special Representative of the Secretary of the Treasury.

Charles S. Hamlin, Esq., Federal Reserve Board, Washington, D. C.

Members.

Joseph G. Brown, Esq., President, Citizens' National Bank, Raleigh, N. C.

Maurice Coster, Esq., Vice President, Westinghouse Electric International Company, 165 Broadway, New York City.

E. A. de Lima, Esq., President, Battery Park National Bank, 2 Brodway, New York City.

W. L. Dillard, Esq., 202 North Travis Street, Sherman, Tex.

F. J. Goodnow, Esq., Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md.

John Henry Hammond, Esq., care Brown Brothers & Company, 59 Wall Street, New York City.

R. C. Haskins, Esq., International Harvester Company, 606 South Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill.

George H. Kretz, Esq., National Park Bank, P. O. Box 65, City Hall Station, New York City.

Justus Ruperti, Esq., Amsinck & Company, P O. Box 242, 90 Wall Street, New York City.

L. K. Salsbury, Esq., President, Delta & Pine Land Company of Mssisippi, 156 Madison Avenue, Memphis, Tenn.

F. W. Scott, Esq., Scott & Stringfellow, Mutual Building, Richmond, Va.

W. R. Shepherd, Esq., Kent Hall, Columbia University, New York City.

George M. Shriver, Esq., Vice President, B. & O. Railroad, Room 306, B. & O. Central Building, Baltimore, Md.

R. Lancaster Williams, Esq., R. Lancaster Williams Company, Inc., Equitable Building, Baltimore, Md.

Secretary.

Peter H. Goldsmith, Esq., Director, American Association for International Conciliation, 407 West 117th Street, New York City.

COSTA RICA.

Chairman.

Walter Parker, Esq., General Manager, New Orleans Chamber of Commerce, New Orleans, La.

Special Representative of the Secretary of the Treasury.

Jouett Shouse, Esq., Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, Washington, D. C.

Members.

G. A. Aerts, Esq., Secretary, Ault & Wilborg, Company, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Chandler P. Anderson, Esq., 1618 21st Street Northwest, Washington, D. C.

W. F. Bippus, Esq., President and Treasurer, Joyce-Cridland Company, Linden Avenue, Dayton, Ohio.

Charles J. Brand, Esq., General Manager, American Fruit Growers' Syndicate, 280 Union Arcade, Pittsburgh, Pa.

A. H. Dick, Esq., American Locomotive Sales Corporation, 30 Church Street, New York City.

F. M. Halsey, Esq., National City Company, 55 Wall Street, New York City.

George L. Hoxie, Esq., 50 East 41st Street, New York City.

Richard I. Manning, Esq., 429 North Main Street, Sumter, South Carolina.

Lamar C. Quintero, Esq., Hennen Building, New Orleans, La.

Festus J. Wade, Esq., President, Mercantile Trust Company, Eighth and Locust Streets, St. Louis, Mo.

DELEGATES TO SECOND PAN-AMERICAN FINANCIAL CONFERENCE

S. Davies Warfield, Esq., Baltimore, Md.

Secretary.

Cyrus F. Wicker, Esq., Logan Hall, University of Pennsylvania, West Philadelphia, Pa.

CUBA.

Chairman.

F. Q. Brown, Esq., Redmond & Company, 33 Pine Street, New York City.

Special Representative of the Secretary of the Treasury.

Angus McLean, Esq., Director, War Finance Corporation, Washington, D. C.

Members.

Phanor J. Eder, Esq., Mercantile Bank of the Americas, 44 Pine Street, New York City.

Milton C. Elliott, Esq., Southern Building, Washington, D. C.

Paul Fuller, Jr., Esq., 2 Rector Street, New York City.

Philip W. Henry, Esq., Vice President, American International Corporation, 120 Broadway, New York City.

Maynard D. Howell, Esq., Export Manager, Montgomery, Ward & Company, Chicago, Ill.

E. M. Patterson, Esq., Wharton School of Finance and Commerce, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa.

C. A. Phillips, Esq., 15 North Park Street, Hanover, N. H.

Levi L. Rue, Esq., Philadelphia National Bank, Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

James Speyer, Esq., Speyer & Company, 24-26 Pine Street, New York City.

Frederick Strauss, Esq., J. & W. Seligman & Company, 54 Wall Street, New York City.

Albert E. Tate, Esq., Tate Furniture Company, High Point, N. C.

G. C. Taylor, Esq., President, American Express Company, 65 Broadway, New York City.

Henry B. Wilcox, Esq., Vice President, Merchants & Mechanics First National Bank, Baltimore, Md.

J. G. White, Esq., J. G. White & Company, 37 Wall Street, New York City.

Secretary.

To be announced later.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

Chairman.

William C. Redfield, Esq., 50 Broad Street, New York City.

Special Representative of the Secretary of the Treasury.

Norman W. Davis, Esq., Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, Washington, D. C.

Members.

Patrick H. Callahan, Esq., Louisville Varnish Company, Louisville, Ky.

F. R. Fairchild, Esq., Yale University, New Haven, Conn.

Chauncey H. Hand, Jr., Esq., Assistant to Chairman of Executive Committee, Foreign Bond & Share Corporation, 59 Wall Street, New York City.

J. T. Holdsworth, Esq., Vice President, Bank of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Chester B. Lord, Esq., 5575 Chamberlain Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.

Frank J. R. Mitchell, Esq., Mercantile Bank of the Americas, 44 Pine Street, New York City.

Joseph H. O'Neil, Esq., President, Federal Trust Company, Boston, Mass.

Martin Travieso, Esq., Hotel Vanderbilt, New York City.

Secretary.

A. Gonzales Lamas, Esq., care Imbrie & Company, 61 Broadway, New York City.

ECUADOR.

Chairman.

E. M. Herro, Esq., President, Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company, East Pittsburgh, Pa.

Special Representative of the Secretary of the Treasury.

Henry A. Moehlenpah, Esq., Member Federal Reserve Board, Washington, D. C.

Members.

E. M. Borchard, Esq., Yale University, New Haven, Conn.

Harry L. Brown, Esq., Treasurer, Waltham Watch Company, Waltham, Mass.

Herbert Fleishhacker, Esq., Anglo and London Paris National Bank, San Francisco, Cal.

Robert C. Hayward, Esq., William A. Read & Company, New York City.

R. S. Hecht, Esq., President, Hibernia Bank & Trust Company, New Orleans, La.

Benoni Lockwood, Esq., 43 Cedar Street, New York City.

Howard E. Loeb, Esq., President, Tradesmen's National Bank, Philadelphia, Pa.

John McHugh, Esq., Vice President, Mechanics & Metals Bank, 20 Nassau Street, New York City.

J. W. Stoll, Esq., President, Kentucky Bankers' Association, Lexington, Ky.

Walter M. Van Deusen, Esq., Vice President, Mercantile Bank of the Americas, 44 Pine Street, New York City.

Secretary.

George T. Weitzel, Esq., 409 Mills Building, Washington, D. C.

GUATEMALA.

Chairman.

John Clausen, Esq., Vice President, The Chemical National Bank, 270 Broadway, New York City.

Special Representative of the Secretary of the Treasury.

Breckenridge Long, Esq., Third Assistant Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.

Members.

A. C. Burrage, Esq., 85 Ames Building, Boston, Mass.

L. A. Coolidge, Esq., United Shoe Machinery Company, 434 Albany Building, Boston, Mass.

A. B. Farquhar, Esq., York, Pa.

Roy H. Griffin, Esq., Vice President, Citizens' Commercial Trust Company, Buffalo, N. Y.

Frank K. Houston, Esq., Vice President, First National Bank, St. Louis, Mo.

Daniel Kelliher, Esq., Seattle National Bank, Seattle, Wash.

E. W. Kemmerer, Esq., Princeton University, Princeton, N. J.

W. T. Kemper, Esq., Chairman of the Board, Southwest National Bank of Commerce, Kansas City, Mo.

William E. Woodin, Esq., President, American Car & Foundry Company, 165 Broadway, New York City.

George S. Wright, Esq., Dwinell Wright Company, 311 Summer Street, Boston, Mass.

J. H. Tregoe, Esq., Secretary Treasurer, National Association of Credit Men, 41 Park Row, New York City.

Secretary.

D. G. Munro, Esq., Office of the Foreign Trade Adviser, Department of State, Washington, D. C.

HAITI.

Chairman.

Edward Hidden, Esq., St. Louis Club, St. Louis, Mo.

Special Representative of the Secretary of the Treasury.

D. C. Biggs, Esq., Governor, Federal Reserve Bank, St. Louis, Mo.

Members.

Alfred L. Aiken, Esq., President, National Shawmut Bank, Boston, Mass.

Charles J. Andre, Esq., Secretary-Treasurer, National Association of Securities Commissioners, State House, St. Paul, Minn.

L. R. Browne, Esq., Credit Manager, Western Electric Company, 195 Broadway, New York City.

J. W. Esmond, Esq., E. H. Rollins & Company, Chicago, Ill.

Major General William C. Gorgas, U. S. A., care Rockefeller Foundation, 61 Broadway, New York City.

S. M. Hastings, Esq., Computing Scale Co. of Amerca, 165 North State Street, Chicago, Ill.

M. B. Lane, Esq., President, The Citizens & Southern Bank, Savannah, Ga.

Will E. Morris, Esq., Vice President, Farmers & Merchants' Bank, Stockton, Cal.

Joseph E. Otis, Esq., Vice President, Central Trust Company of Illinois, Chicago, Ill.

Gustave Scholle, Esq., 504 Southern Building, Washington, D. C.

T. Stebbins, Esq., Manager, Public Utilities Service, 34 Gramercy Park, New York City.

Secretary.

Julius Goebel, Esq., Cosmos Club, Washington, D. C.

HONDURAS.

Chairman.

H. H. Merrick, Esq., President, Great Lakes Trust Company, Chicago, Ill.

Special Representative of the Secretary of the Treasury.

J. U. Calkins, Esq., Governor, Federal Reserve Bank, San Francisco, Cal.

Members.

M. F. Backus, Esq., President, National Bank of Commerce, Seattle, Wash.

Warren B. Catlin, Esq., Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Me.

Samuel P. Colt, Esq., Chairman, United States Rubber Company, 1790 Broadway, New York City.

Victor M. Cutter, Esq., Vice President, United Fruit Company, 131 State Street, Boston, Mass.

Charles de la Vasselais, Esq., Manager, China, Japan & South American Trading Company, New Orleans, La.

William E. Manning, Esq., Vice President, Youngstown Sheet & Tube Company, 1208 Stambaugh Building, Youngstown, Ohio.

Eugene W. Ong, Esq., Vice President, United Fruit Company, Boston, Mass.

C. T. Owens, Esq., Alabama Power Company, Brown Marx Building, Birmingham, Ala.

John G. Rossell, Esq., President, Security Trust and Safe Deposit Company, Wilmington, Del.

Samuel Sachs, Esq., Goldman, Sachs & Company, 60 Wall Street, New York City.

C. E. W. Smith, Esq., 30 Pine Street, New York City.

Secretary.

Thomas D. Mott, South Bend, Ind.

MEXICO.

Chairman.

Robert S. Brookings, Esq., Cupples Company, St. Louis, Mo.

Special Representative of the Secretary of the Treasury.

Benjamin Strong, Jr., Esq., Governor, Federal Reserve Bank, New York City.

Members.

Henry C. Adams, Esq., Department of Economics, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich.

E. N. Brown, Esq., Room 1836, 120 Broadway, New York City.

Henry Bruere, Esq., 61 Broadway, New York City.

John S. Drum, Esq., President, Savings Union Bank & Trust Company, 1 Grant Avenue, San Francisco, Cal.

F. Abbott Goodhue, Esq., Vice President, First National Bank, of Boston, Boston, Mass.

S. T. Henry, Esq., Vice President, The Allied Machinery Company of America, 51 Chamber Street, New York City.

Alba B. Johnson, Esq., President, Baldwin Locomotive Works, 605 Morris Building, Philadelphia, Pa.

W. H. Knox, Esq., W. H. Knox & Co., Inc., 18 Old Slip, New York City.

John G. Lonsdale, Esq., President, National Bank of Commerce, St. Louis, Mo.

George L. LeBlanc, Esq., Vice President, Equitable Trust Company, New York City.

Robert F. Maddox, Esq., President, Atlanta National Bank, Atlanta, Ga.

William M. Ritter, Esq., William M. Ritter Lumber Company, Columbus, Ohio.

G. R. Tuska, Esq., 68 William Street, New York City.

Secretary.

Charles H. Cunningham, Esq., Box 52, University of Texas, Austin, Tex.

NICARAGUA.

Chairman.

W. L. Saunders, Esq., Chairman, Board of Directors, Ingersoll-Rand Company, 11 Broadway, New York City.

Special Representative of the Secretary of the Treasury.

A. C. Miller, Esq., Federal Reserve Board, Washington, D. C.

Members.

Charles J. Gerstenberg, Esq., New York University, School of Commerce, Accounts & Finance, New York City.

Robert N. Harper, Esq., President, District National Bank, Washington, D. C.

DELEGATES TO SECOND PAN-AMERICAN FINANCIAL CONFERENCE

Jeremiah W. Jenks, Esq., Alexander Hamilton Institute, 13 Astor Place, New York City.

William P. Philips, Esq., 54 Wall Street, New York City.

William A. Prendergast, Esq., President, New York & Honduras Rosario Mining Company, 17 Battery Place, New York City.

Paul S. Reinsch, Esq., 2212 R Street Northwest, Washington, D. C.

Samuel Untermyer, Esq., 120 Broadway, New York City.

Sol Wexler, Esq., care J. S. Bache & Company, 42 Broadway, New York City.

Elmer H. Youngman, Esq., Editor, Bankers' Magazine, 253 Broadway, New York City.

Secretary.

Edwin D. Kizer, Esq., Irving National Bank, 225 West 69th Street, New York City.

PANAMA.

Chairman.

H. K. Mulford, Esq., The American Laboratories, 1924 Pine Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Special Representative of the Secretary of the Treasury.

M. B. Wellborn, Esq., Governor, Federal Reserve Bank, Atlanta, Ga.

Members.

Lindell T. Bates, Esq., Room 1316, 71 Broadway, New York City.

Charles Henry Butler, Esq., 1537 I Street Northwest, Washington, D. C.

Thomas F. Crean, Esq., General Manager, Mediterranean Trading Company, Room 614, 29 Broadway, New York City.

J. A. House, Esq., President, The Guardian Savings and Trust Company, Cleveland, Ohio.

Nelson A. Gladding, Esq., Vice President, E. C. Atkins Company, Indianapolis, Ind.

Clarence J. Owens, Esq., Southern Commercial Congress, Southern Building, Washington, D. C.

Walter S. Penfield, Esq., 806 Colorado Building, Washington, D. C.

C. F. Swain, Esq., 1988 Commonwealth Ave., Boston, Mass.

A. W. Tedcastle, Esq., care A. W. Tedcastle & Company, Albany Building, Lincoln and Beach Streets, or P. O. Box 3404, Boston, Mass.

James T. Young, Esq., Wharton School of Finance & Commerce, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa.

Secretary.

J. G. Eppinger, Esq., Champaign, Ill.

PARAGUAY.

Chairman.

Lewis E. Pierson, Esq., Chairman of the Board, Irving National Bank, Woolworth Building, New York City.

Special Representative of the Secretary of the Treasury.

Julius Lay, Esq., Foreign Trade Adviser, Department of State, Washington, D. C.

Members.

C. K. Anderson, Esq., American Wire Fabrics Company, 208 South La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.

William M. Baldwin, Esq., Chairman of Directors, International Products Company, 17 Battery Place, New York City.

R. M. Haig, Esq., Journalism Building, Columbia University, New York City.

A. Barton Hepburn, Esq., Chairman, Advisory Council, The Chase National Bank, New York City.

Alfred E. Marling, Esq., President, New York Chamber of Commerce, New York City.

J. N. G. Nesbit, Esq., Pratt Engineering & Machine Co., Grand Central Palace, New York City.

George M. Reynolds, Esq., President, Continental & Commercial National Bank, Chicago, Ill.

J. H. Stabler, Esq., Vice President, Central and South American Telephone Company, New York City.

Thomas W. Streeter, Esq., Vice President, American International Corporation, 120 Broadway, New York City.

Secretary.

Otto Wilson, Esq., Attorney-at-Law, 612 Munsey Building, Washington, D. C.

PERU.

Chairman.

John H. Fahey, Esq., Room 1004-5-6, Schollay Building, 40 Court Street, Boston, Mass.

Special Representative of the Secretary of the Treasury.

George W. Norris, Esq., Farm Loan Commissioner, Washington, D. C.

Members.

Roger W. Babson, Esq., Wellesley Hills, Mass.

Fred Cardway, Esq., 1861 Broadway, New York City.

Charles V. Drew, Esq., Cerro de Pasco Copper Corporation, 15 Broad Street, New York City.

John Joy Edson, Esq., Chairman of the Board, Washington Loan & Trust Company, Washington, D. C.

Hollis Godfrey, Esq., President, Drexel Institute, Philadelphia, Pa.

Richard S. Hawes, Esq., President, American Bankers' Association, 5 Nassau Street, New York City.

Emory R. Johnson, Esq., Dean, Wharton School of Finance and Commerce, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa.

Peter O. Knight, Esq., Knight, Thompson & Turner, Tampa, Fla.

Alfred Meyer, Jr., Esq., Vice President, Mercantile Bank of the Americas, 44 Pine Street, New York City.

C. D. Mitchell, Esq., Room 527, James Building, Chattanooga, Tenn.

James M. Motley, Esq., 71 Beaver Street, New York City.

T. C. Powell, Esq., care U. S. Railroad Administration, 511 Hurley-Wright Building, Washington, D. C.

H. Parker Willis, Esq., Columbia University, New York City.

C. M. Woolley, Esq., President, American Radiator Company, 104 West 42d Street, New York City.

Secretary.

Harry Erwin Bard, Esq., Argentine-American Chamber of Commerce, 64 Broad Street, New York City.

SALVADOR.

Chairman.

W. S. Rowe, Esq., President, First National Bank, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Special Representative of the Secretary of the Treasury.

James M. Moyle, Esq., Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, Washington, D. C.

Members.

R. S. Alter, Esq., The American Tool Works, Cincinnati, Ohio.

J. Howard Ardrey, Esq., Vice President, National Bank of Commerce, New York City.

H. M. Byllesby, Esq., H. M. Byllesby & Company, 208 South LaSalle Street, Chicago, Ill.

Elliot H. Goodwin, Esq., General Secretary, Chamber of Commerce of the United States, Mills Building, Washington, D. C.

J. B. Havre, Esq., 1023 Kohl Building, San Francisco, Cal.

G. A. Northcutt, Esq., P. O. Box 670, Huntington, W. Va.

Charles W. Warden, Esq., First Vice President, Continental Trust Company, Washington, D. C.

Oscar Wells, Esq., President, First National Bank, Birmingham, Ala.

Secretary.

Walter F. McCaleb, Esq., care of Bureau of Municipal Research, 261 Broadway, New York City.

URUGUAY.

Chairman.

Harry A. Wheeler, Esq., Vice President, Union Trust Company, 7 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.

Special Representative of the Secretary of the Treasury.

Eugene Meyer, Esq., Managing Director, War Finance Corporation, Washington, D. C.

Members.

Paul A. Draper, Esq., Crimmins & Pierce Company, 281 Summer Street, Boston, Mass.

Albert W. Harris, Esq., President, Harris Trust & Savings Bank, 115 West Monroe Street, Chicago, Ill.

C. A. Hinsch, Esq., President, Fifty-third National Bank, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Welding Ring, Esq., Mailer & Quereau, 33 Stone Street, New York City.

James J. Shirley, Esq., 120 Broadway, New York City.

Samuel M. Lindsay, Esq., Columbia University, New York City.

Glen L. Swiggett, Esq., Bureau of Education, Washington, D. C.

F. H. Taylor, Esq., S. S. White Dental Mfg. Co., New York City.

E. P. Thomas, Esq., President, U. S. Steel Products Company, 30 Church Street, New York City.

R. E. Tomlinson, Esq., President, The National Biscuit Company, New York City.

Thomas E. Wilson, Esq., President, Wilson & Co., Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill.

John H. Wigmore, Esq., Northwestern University Law School, Chicago, Ill.

Secretary.

A. L. Demorest, Esq., 1304 Farragut Street, Washington, D. C.

VENEZUELA.

Chairman.

Robert H. Patchin, Esq., Vice President, W. R. Grace & Company, 7 Hanover Square, New York City.

Special Representative of the Secretary of the Treasury.

J. B. McDougal, Esq., Governor, Federal Reserve Bank, Chicago, Ill.

Members.

John H. Allen, Esq., Vice President, The National City Bank of New York, New York City.

A. C. Bedford, Esq., Chairman, Board of Directors, Standard Oil Company, 26 Broadway, New York City.

John S. Bryan, Esq., The News Leader Company, Richmond, Va.

E. G. Buckland, Esq., President, the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company, New Haven, Conn.

M. J. Caples, Esq., Vice President, Seaboard Air Line Railway Company, 204 Continental Building, Baltimore, Md.

Charles E. Falconer, Esq., President, Merchants & Manufacturers Association, Gay and Water Streets, Baltimore, Md.

John H. Latane, Esq., John Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md.

W. S. Robertson, Esq., University of Illinois, 806 Michigan Avenue, Urbana, Ill.

Robert A. Shaw, Esq., National Aniline & Chemical Company, 21 Burling Slip, New York City.

William P. Wilson, Esq., Director, Commercial Museum, Philadelphia, Pa.

Secretary.

C. L. Haring, Esq., Department of History, Yale University, New Haven, Conn.

PROHIBITION POSTS FILLED.

Applications for positions in the prohibition service were so heavy that a statement was issued from the Bureau of Internal Revenue a few days ago that no further papers would be filed with those in authority. It was stated that sufficient persons had applied for jobs to insure a selection of the full quota needed to enforce the prohibition laws, from men well qualified to fill these posts. The State prohibition directors cannot investigate and report on any more applications at the present time. Several new prohibition directors have been named. They are Frank M. Silva, of San Francisco, for the State of California; L. K. Devlin, of Havre, for the State of Montana, and Julius C. Stremlau, of Meriden, for the State of Connecticut.

TO SELL ARMY WIRE.

The War Department plans to dispose of approximately 1,710,000 feet of telephone cable and 854,923 pounds of copper wire now held as surplus.

GOVERNMENT MATERIAL FOR SALE

New Army Shoes.

The Director of Sales announces that the War Department is preparing to offer for sale at fixed prices to the American public, through the Army Quartermaster retail stores, approximately 1,900,000 pairs of new Army shoes made on the Munson last. This is the first offer made by the War Department to sell new Army inspected shoes.

The Quartermaster General of the Army has issued instructions for the distribution of approximately 1,000,000 pairs of these shoes to the 25 retail stores now being operated under his supervision, and they will be available to the public as soon as delivery to the stores can be effected. The superintendent of each store will make local announcement of the date on which the shoes will be placed on sale in his store. The remainder of the surplus will be distributed to the Army retail stores in accordance with the demand developed for them.

The surplus stock includes three classes of shoes, namely, the chocolate-colored marching shoe, which will be sold in the retail stores, both over the counter and delivered on mail orders, at $8.25 per pair; a heavy-weight metallic fastened shoe that was manufactured for field use, which will retail at $7.50 per pair; and a welt shoe, which will also sell at $7.50 per pair.

The shoes to be placed in the Army retail stores will range in size from 5's to 15's and in widths from A to EE. Sizes smaller than 7½, however, will be limited in number.

At the prevailing price of shoes in the commercial market these Army shoes are of exceptional value, declares the Director of Sales. They were manufactured from the highest grade of leather obtainable; every piece of leather, after being cut for the manufacture of a shoe, was inspected before being assembled and each shoe was subjected in the course of assembling to a series of detailed inspections. They are the nearest approach to a water-proof shoe now on the market. The uppers are practically indestructible. Shoes of similar type issued to the American soldiers in France were resoled and reissued in instances as many as three or four times.

The surplus of the chocolate-colored marching shoe, which will retail at $8.25, is approximately 265,000 pairs. This shoe will take a polish, and is sufficiently dressy in appearance to suit the purposes of the business man whose vocation keeps him out of doors and entails considerable walking.

About half of the remaining surplus is comprised of welt shoes, which are of a weight adapted for general work and walking. The other half of the stock consists of heavy metallic field shoes and heavy welt shoes. These shoes are particularly suited for use by miners, employees of rolling mills, and others engaged in heavy labor. Both the welt and heavy metallic fastened field shoes are described to the trade as finished "flesh out." The light-weight welt has two soles. The heavy-weight welt has two full soles. The greater number of the heavy-weight metallic-fastened shoes have three full soles.

The declaration of surplus of this stock of shoes was made following the adoption by the General Staff of the Army, a few weeks ago, of a universal shoe for field, marching, and dress purposes. Previously the Army has issued three distinct types of shoes suitable, namely, for field, marching, and dress uses. The new shoe, or universal type, is made on the Munson last, but the specifications are a modification of those under which the shoes declared surplus were manufactured.

Many of the shoes now to be placed on sale in the Army Quartermaster stores have been hob-nailed. These nails, should their presence prove unsatisfactory, can be readily removed without resort to the services of a cobbler. The holes left by the nails should be billeted with wooden pegs. Billeting the soles with wooden pegs, as suggested, adds to the life of the sole. British manufacturers of heavy-weight shoes are accustomed to billeting the shoes which they manufacture with wooden pegs to prolong the life of the sole.

War Department.

Extension of Date.

Because of the difficulty of taking a complete inventory of all surplus stocks of manufacturing chemicals, acids, and allied products held by the various bureaus of the War Department, including the quantities of the same, the Director of Sales has extended until Monday, January 5, 1920, the date for receiving proposals from chemical manufacturers, dealers, and distributors. The original date for opening the bids was December 22.

The proposals should be submitted on a form now being prepared for distribution among those interested. The proposals should be addressed to the Raw Materials and Scrap Section, office of the Director of Sales, Room 2507, Munitions Building, Washington, D. C. The successful bidder will be required to contract with the Government to handle the entire quantity of all surplus chemicals, acids, and allied products incorporated in the inventory, which will be made a part of the contract. No offer to handle a portion of the available surplus or any single prouct included in the inventory will be considered. The following is an enumeration of the principal products which will be embraced in the proposed contract and the approximate surplus of each:

Mixed acid, 17,138,000 lbs.; nitric acid, 829,000 lbs.; oleum, 6,153,000 lbs.; sulphuric acid, 43,880,000 lbs.; acetic acid, 65,000 lbs.

Absorbent oils, 81,300 gals.; calcium carbide, 636,000 lbs.; diphenylamine, 100,000 lbs.; naphthalene flakes, 511,000 lbs.; magnesia powder, 21,000 lbs.; potassium chlorate, 10,500 lbs.; solvent naphtha, 28,200 gals.; caustic soda, 109,000 lbs.; methyl acetate, 500,000 lbs.; miscellaneous oils, 350,000 gals.

Old Woolen Rags.

The Office of the Zone Supply Officer, Fort Mason, San Francisco, Cal., will receive sealed proposals until January 5, 1920, for the sale of the following material, f. o. b. Salvage Base, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.: Blankets, O. D., 2,323 lbs.; blankets, gray, 200 lbs.; blankets, other colors, 641 lbs.; shirts, O. D., unskirted (cotton warp), 15,912 lbs.; underwear, 5,482 lbs.

Sealed proposals will be received in the office of the Base Salvage Plant, O. Z. S., Woodward Building, Murphey Ave., Atlanta, Ga., until January 5, 1920, for the sale of waste material at Atlanta, Ga., as specified below, the Government reserving the right to reject or accept any or all bids or any part thereof.

Material will, when sold, be delivered, f. o. b. Woodward Building at Atlanta, Ga., by the Government. Awards will be made on receipt of necessary authorization from Washington.

Rags, blankets, wool, O. D., 9,684 lbs.; rags, blankets, gray, wool and cotton mixed, 941 lbs.; rags, blankets, wool, mixed colors, 440 lbs.; rags, blankets, horse, mixed colors, wool with cotton warp, 227 lbs.; rags, blankets, horse, wool and canvas, 2,138 lbs.; rags, overcoats, wool, O. D., buttons removed, 1,900 lbs.; rags, sweaters, wool, O. D., 1,875 lbs.; rags, sweaters, wool, mixed colors, 134 lbs.; rags, shirts, gray, wool with cotton warp, 200 lbs.; rags, shirts, O. D., wool with cotton warp, 32,193 lbs.; rags, gloves, wool, O. D., 4,135 lbs.; rags, underwear, wool with cotton warp, 25,250 lbs.; rags, wool, O. D., miscellaneous, 4,395 lbs.; clippings, wool, O. D., new, 1,694 lbs.; felt, old hats, leather bands not removed, 13,137 lbs.

Sealed proposals will be received in the office of the Base Salvage Plant, O. Z. S. O., Woodward Building, Murphey Ave., Atlanta, Ga., until January 2, 1920, for the sale of waste material at Atlanta, Ga., as specified below, the Government reserving the right to reject or accept any or all bids or any part thereof.

Material will, when sold, be delivered f. o. b. Candler Warehouse at Atlanta, Ga., by the Government. Award will be made on receipt of necessary authorization.

Hard bread, mixed brands. Size of each package, 8¼ by 2¼ by 2¼. Average weight, 8 oz. per package, packed 100 packages to carton, a few broken cartons. Mouldy and damaged. 6,100 packages.

Molasses, Alligator and French Market Brand, No. 2½ cans. Cans contain 2 5-16 lbs. each, net weight, packed 24 to a box; fermented. 528 cans.

Due to storage, all the above food has been condemned and deemed unfit for human consumption. However, it can be used for animal food, such as hog or horse feed. Every precaution must be taken by the buyer to prevent these condemned subsistence stores from being used or sold for human consumption.

Sealed proposals will be received in the office of the Base Salvage Plant, O. Z. S. O., Woodward Building, Murphey Ave., Atlanta, Ga., until January 3, 1920, for the sale of waste material at Atlanta, Ga., as specified below, the Government reserving the right to reject or accept any or all bids or any part thereof.

Proposals for any part or all of material will be received.

Material will, when sold, be delivered f. o. b. Woodward Building, at Atlanta, Ga., by the Government. Awards will be made on receipt of necessary authorization from Washington.

Rags, canvas, khaki; scrap cot covers and tentage, 2,000 lbs.; rags, canvas, white: cot covers, 10,000 lbs.; rags, leggins, canvas: scrap, 69,578 lbs.; rags, coats, khaki, cotton, buttons removed, 887 lbs.; rags, breeches, khaki, cotton, buttons not removed, 965 lbs.; rags, denim, blue: coats, overalls, barrack bags, 18,827 lbs.; rags, roofing, 7,400 lbs.; rags, wiping, colored: mostly cotton shirts, not cleaned, 20,214 lbs.; rags, duck, white: coats and breeches, 729 lbs.; rags, blankets, cotton, mixed colors, 531 lbs.; rags, blankets, horse, canvas, 1,225 lbs.; filling, cotton, No. 1: white cotton filling from mattresses removed from the sack, 325 lbs.; cords, hat, mixed colors, scrap, 1,066 lbs.

Strombos Horns.

War Department, Surplus Property Division, is offering for sale by negotiation, f. o. b. Signal Corps Depot, Philadelphia, Pa., 92 Strombos horns and tanks manufactured by the Klaxon Manufacturing Co., Newark, N. J.

These horns are operated by compressed air and are described as follows:

Horns: 15½ in. long overall, diaphragm 3 in. thick, 4¾ in. wide, length of horn, only, 12½ in. Width of horn at diaphragm 1¼ in., width at bell 2 in., length of bell 3 in., width of end of bell 6½ in. Holder welded on diaphragm 2 in. high, 3½ in wide with two 5-16-in. holes bored 1½ in apart. Two screws 2½ in. long for fasting, and also two oval-head bolts 3½ in. long with thumb nuts to use instead of screws. Diaphragm is made of rough-cast brass. Horn is made of sheet brass and is not polished. Diaphragm has one ½-in. outlet plug on side and also one brass union coupling 1½ in. long to which is attached hose from tank to operate horn.

Navy Department.

SALE BY THE NAVY OF SUB-CHASERS, TUG AND MOTOR PATROL.

There will be sold by sealed proposals, receivable at the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., until 12 o'clock noon, January 19, 1920:

Tug Winthrop S. P. 3297, Motor Patrol Hupa S. P. 650, now in the First Naval District, Navy Yard, Boston, Mass.

Sub-Chasers No. 198, No. 212 and No. 213, now at the Navy Yard, Washington, D. C.

Exact location may be ascertained from the Commandant of the district concerned, and should be obtained before making trip for inspection. Sales will be for cash to the highest bidders. Ten per cent deposit required with bid. Right to reject all bids reserved. Forms of proposal, information concerning the vessels, and the terms of sale, obtainable from the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, or Commandants of the above districts.

JOSEPHUS DANIELS,
12-12-19. Secretary of the Navy.

Coal Barge.

The Disbursing Officer, Naval Station, New Orleans, La., will receive sealed proposals until January 15, 1920, for the sale of a steel coal barge, made of an old sailing vessel, 219 ft. long, 33 ft. beam and 22 ft. deep, now on inspection at the Naval Station Wharf, New Orleans, La.

GOVERNMENT PROPOSED PURCHASES

Panama Canal.

Note.—Copies of circulars containing invitations to submit proposals for material for the Panama Canal may be obtained from the General Purchasing Officer, The Panama Canal, Washington, D. C., or from the Assistant Purchasing Agents, 24 State Street, New York City; 606 Common Street, New Orleans, La.; and Fort Mason, San Francisco, Calif.; also from the U. S. Engineer Offices in the following cities: Baltimore, Md.; Philadelphia, Pa.; Pittsburgh, Pa.; Boston, Mass.; Buffalo, N. Y.; Cleveland, Ohio; Cincinnati, Ohio; Chicago, Ill.; St. Louis, Mo.; Detroit, Mich.; Milwaukee, Wis.; St. Paul, Minn.; Chattanooga, Tenn.; Louisville, Ky.; Mobile, Ala.; Galveston, Tex.; Seattle, Wash.; and Los Angeles, Calif.; Chamber of Commerce, Kansas City, Mo.; Chamber of Commerce, Quincy, Ill.; Commercial Club, Tacoma, Wash.; and Chamber of Commerce, Portland, Oreg.

The General Purchasing Officer, Panama Canal, will receive sealed proposals until January 9, 1920, for furnishing bronze, cast-iron pipe, wrought-iron pipe, lead pipe, steel tubing, brass tubing, copper tubing, copper pipe, track spikes, track bolts, nails, chain, steel rope, steel wire, copper screening, pipe fittings, cocks, valves, scythe blades, drills, files, hammers, bolt-cutter jaws, plyers, machets, reamers, spades, taps, wrenches, bed casters, salt bricks, fire bricks, horsehide gloves, rubber boots, rubber tubing, manila rope, oakum, calking cotton, steam packing, ship's felt, cork board, roofing, lime, pitch, and paper.

A partial list of specifications follows:

Zone Req. 6550-A (19).

800 pounds bronze, special, 3 in., round stock lengths.

Specifications.

The material shall be uniform quality throughout in accordance with the following:

Copper, 60 to 63 per cent.

Tin, ½ to 1½ per cent.

Remainder zinc, with such small quantities of impurities as will permit the supply of any manufacturer's proprietary article.

Ultimate strength, not less than 60,000 pounds per square inch.

Elastic limit not less than one-half the ultimate strength.

Elongation not less than 25 per cent in 2 inches.

The bars, when cleaned and straightened, shall stand being hammered hot to a fine point and bent cold through an angle of 120 deg. to a radius equal to the diameter or thickness of the bar.

Zone Req. 6550-A (46-48).

Pipe, cast iron, water, bell and spigot, in 12-foot lengths; to be in accordance with the latest standard specifications of the American Water Works Association, Class B pipe:

600 feet, 4 in.
4,000 feet, 6 in.
2,000 feet, 8 in.

Zone Req. 6550-A (55).

2,000 feet pipe, black, wrought iron, extra heavy; lap welded, 1 in., for ammonia coils (steel pipe not wanted); to be in accordance with Panama Canal Specifications No. 431, except to be without couplings and not to be threaded (wt. per ft. without couplings, 2.171 lbs.)

Zone Req. 6550-A (56-64.)

Pipe, galvanized, standard, wrought iron or steel:

1,000 feet, ⅛ in. (wt. per ft., 0.244 lbs.).
20,000 feet, ½ in. (wt. per ft., 0.850 lbs.).
20,000 feet, ¾ in. (wt. per ft., 1.130 lbs.).
20,000 feet, 2 in. (wt. per ft., 3.652 lbs.).
3,000 feet, 2½ in. (wt. per ft., 5.793 lbs.).
5,000 feet, 3 in. (wt. per ft., 7.575 lbs.).
1,500 feet, 3½ in. (wt. per ft., 9.109 lbs.).
3,000 feet, 4 in. (wt. per ft., 10.790 lbs.).
2,000 feet, 6 in. (wt. per ft., 18.974 lbs.).

Specifications.

Pipe shall be in accordance with Panama Canal Specifications No. 431, except as to weight.

The weights per foot stated above do not include couplings. Each length of pipe, however, shall be threaded on both ends and provided with couplings, etc., as called for under the next to last paragraph of Panama Canal Specifications No. 431.

Material shall be galvanized sufficiently to withstand two immersions of one minute each in a copper sulphate solution of specific gravity 1.185 at 70 deg. F., the material being washed in water and wiped dry after each immersion.

Bronze, Track Spikes, Lime, etc.

Proposals for bronze, cast-iron pipe; wrought-iron pipe, lead pipe, steel tubing, brass tubing, copper tubing, copper pipe, track spikes, track bolts, nails, chain, steel rope, steel wire, copper screening, pipe fittings, cocks, valves, scythe blades, drills, files, hammers, bolt cutter jaws, pliers, machetes, reamers, spades, taps, wrenches, bed casters, salt bricks, fire bricks, horsehide gloves, rubber boots, rubber tubing, manila rope, oakum, calking cotton, steam packing, ship's felt, corkboard, roofing cement, lime, pitch and paper. Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the General Purchasing Officer, The Panama Canal, Washington, D. C., until 10:30 o'clock a. m. January 9, 1920, at which time they will be opened in public for furnishing the above-mentioned articles.

Lumber Wanted.

Proposals for Southern Yellow Pine or Douglas Fir lumber. Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the General Purchasing Officer, The Panama Canal, Washington, D. C., until 10:30 o'clock, a. m., January 8, 1920, at which time they will be opened in public for furnishing the above-mentioned lumber. Blanks and information relating to this Circular (1326) may be obtained from this office or the offices of the Assistant Purchasing Agents, 24 State Street, New York City, 606 Common street, New Orleans, La., and Fort Mason, San Francisco, Cal.; also from the United States Engineer Offices in the principal cities throughout the United States.

Lumber.

In Circular 1326, The General Purchasing Officer, Panama Canal, will receive sealed proposals until January 8, 1920, for furnishing the following material on the dock at Cristobal or Balboa, Canal Zone:

Class 1, Zone Req. 6648.

400,000 feet b. m. ceiling, 1 ft x 6 ft., in even stock lengths of 10 in. and over, average 16 in., Southern yellow pine or Douglas fir, D. 2 S. and M., kiln-dried, center and edge beaded both sides.

Specifications.

Yellow pine 1 in. x 6 in. (finished to 11-16 in. x 5¼ in.), grade No. 1, common ceiling, Southern Pine Association's Rules, 1917.

Douglas fir 1 in. x 6 in. (finished to 11-16 in. x 1-8 in.), grade No. 3, clear ceiling, West Coast Lumbermen's Association Rules, 1917.

Each piece of lumber shall be marked on the face with stencil with the Washington order number.

Preliminary inspection will be made at the ship's side only.

Class 2, Zone Req. 6648-A.

50,000 feet b. m. flooring, 1 in. x 4 in., finished to 13-16 in. x 3¼ in. southern yellow pine, D2S and M, kiln-dried, in even stock lengths of 10 ft. and over, average 16 ft.

Specifications.

Yellow pine to grade No 1 common, Southern Pine Association's Rules, 1917.

Each piece of lumber shall be marked on the face with stencil with the Washington order number.

Preliminary inspection will be made at the ship's side only.

Class 3, Zone Req. 6648-A.

150,000 feet b. m. flooring, southern yellow pine or Douglas fig, D2S & M, kiln-dried, 1 in. x 6 in., in even stock lengths of 10 ft. and over, average 16 ft.

Specifications.

Yellow pine 1 in. x 6 in. (finished to 13-16 in x 5¼ in), grade "No. 1 common," Southern Pine Association's Rules, 1917.

Douglas fir 1 in. x 6 in. (finished to 13-16 in. x 5⅛ in.), grade "No. 3 clear flat-grain flooring." West Coast Lumber Manufacturers' Association's Rules, 1917.

Each piece of lumber shall be marked on the face with stencil with the Washington order number.

Preliminary inspection will be made at the ship's side only.

Class 4, Zone Req. 6648-A.

100,000 feet b. m. siding, southern yellow pine or Douglas fir, D2S and M, kiln-dried, in even stock lengths of 10 ft., average 16 ft. and over.

Specifications.

Yellow pine 1 in. x 6 in., worked ship-lap to ¾ in. x 5½ in., pattern 105, and grade "No. 1, common drop siding," Southern Pine Association's Rules, 1917.

Douglas fir 1 in. x 6 in., worked ship-lap to ¾ in. x 5⅛ in., pattern channel rustic (standard) and grade "No. 3, clear drop siding," West Coast Lumber Manufacturer's Association Rules, 1917.

Each piece of lumber shall be marked on the face with stencil with the Washington order number.

Preliminary inspection will be made at the ship's side only.

Class 5, Zone Req. 6648-A.

Lumber, Southern yellow pine or Douglas fir (sizes specified are rough sizes before dressing), S4S, in 12 to 24 foot lengths, average 18 feet:

600,000 feet b. m. 2 in. x 4 in.
600,000 feet b. m. 2 in. x 6 in.
100,000 feet b. m. 2 in. x 10 in.
100,000 feet b. m. 2 in. x 12 in.
50,000 feet b. m. 4 in. x 4 in.

Specifications.

Yellow pine shall show on the cross section, between the third and fourth inch, measured radially from the heart center or pith, not less than six annual rings of growth, a greater number of which shall show at least one-third summer wood, the dark portion of the rings of growth. Wide-ringed material excluded by this rule will be acceptable, provided that in the greater number of the annual rings the dark ring is hard and in width equal to or greater than the adjacent light-colored ring. In all cases there shall be sharp contrast in color between the spring and summer wood.

For sizes where the center can not be determined there shall show on the cross section an average of not less than six annual rings of growth, otherwise the same as the above paragraph.

In other respects the yellow pine to grade "No. 1 common," according to the rules of the Southern Pine Association, 1917.

Or, alternately—

To grade "Standard," Interstate Rules of 1916.

Douglas fir to grade "one-inch selected common," and in dimensions and scantling "Selected common," according to the rules adopted by the West Coast Lumbermen's Association, 1917.

Each piece of lumber shall be marked on the face with stencil with the Washington order number.

Preliminary inspection will be made at the ship's side only.

Bidder shall state under which specification he is quoting.

Bureau of Standards.

Platinum Wire.

The director, Bureau of Standards, Department of Commerce, will open sealed proposals on receipt for furnishing the following material:

408 cms. of Platinum Strip 1.5 cm. wide by 0.05 mm. thick. In lengths of 34 cms. or multiples thereof.

300 cms. No. 22 B & S Gage Platinum Wire.
250 cms. No. 26 B & S Gage Platinum Wire.

Platinum to be of good commercial grade suitable for use as electrodes in general quantitative work.

FEDERAL TRADE COMPLAINT.

The Federal Trade Commission has cited the Joseph Campbell Co., of Camden, N. J., manufacturers of canned soup, in a formal complaint, alleging unfair methods of competition. The complaint alleges that the company has been offering jobbers in the wholesale grocery trade the guarantee that any decline in the list price of their products would be made up to jobbers by the company in the form of rebates.

List of Recent Government Departmental Publications

SPECIFIC LIST.

The following list, compiled each week by the Office of the Superintendent of Documents, includes books and pamphlets for which there is expected to be a large demand. In ordering, checks or money orders should be made payable to the Superintendent of Documents.

Tuberculosis in Live Stock, Detection, Control and Eradication (Farmers' Bulletin 1069).—Covers the present knowledge of tuberculosis, prevalence of tuberculosis, cause, methods of diagnosis, methods of eradication, etc. Price, 5 cents.

The Bean Ladybird and Its Control (Farmers' Bulletin 1074).—A serious enemy to the bean crop in the Southwest, distribution, habits, life history, natural control, artficial control, etc. Price, 5 cents.

Peaches: Production Estimates and Important Commercial Districts and Varieties (Agriculture Department Bulletin 806.—Covers relative importance and extent of the peach industry, outstanding features of the peach industry, important commercial districts and varieties, by States, etc. Price, 5 cents.

Bibliography of Home Economics (Education Bureau Bulletin 46, 1919).—Covers classification, bibliographies, bulletins, syllabuses and circulars, periodicals, teaching, clothing and textiles, the family, foods and cooking, etc. Price, 15 cents.

Educational Work of the Young Men's Christian Associations, 1916-1918 (Education Bureau Bulletin 53, 1919).—Contains a historical sketch, aims and objectives, fields of educational work, city associations, railroad branches, Army and Navy, county work, industrial department, colored work, boys' work, foreign field, etc. Price, 10 cents.

Furniture Markets of Argentina, Uruguay, Paraguay, and Brazil (Special Agents' Series 183, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce).—Covers statistics of furniture imports, special factors influencing trade, market for particular kinds of furniture, market for materials for the manufacture of furniture, trade methods and suggestions, etc. Price, 20 cents.

Adjutant General's Department.

Army. Army list and directory, Sept. 1, 1919. 1919. 188 p. large 8vo. (Monthly.) Paper, 15c. single copy, $1.50 a yr.; foreign subscription, $2.10.

— Extracts from General orders and Bulletins, War Department, July, 1919. 1919. 16 p. (Monthly.)

Construction Division of Army, learn a trade while serving 1 or 3 year enlistment with Army builders. (1919.) (2) p. 4to. folded into narrow 8vo size.

Quartermaster Corps of Army. McConnell's return (by D. E. G.; with Long Boy reenlists, by Burde Baxter Clarke). (1919.) (4) p. il. (An appeal for enlistment in Quartermaster's Corps of Army.)

— You have made a good start, my boy, look ahead! Why not finish your course (with Quartermaster Corps)? (1919.) (2) p. il. oblong large 8vo. folded into 8vo. size.

Sanitation. Notes on sanitary appliances (with list of literature); by Charles S. Williamson. 1919. 40 p. 13 pl. 30 p. of pl. (War Dept. doc. 897.) (Prepared for publication by War Plans Division, Apr. 1919.) Paper, 15c.

Agricultural Department.

Business methods for the home. (1919 reprint.) 1 F-4 F p. il. (Thrift leaflet 18.) (Prepared in co-operation with Treasury Department.)

Grain. Just a word about grain dust explosions. n. p. (1919). (12) p. il. narrow 12mo. (Prepared in co-operation with Grain Corporation.)

Saving and thrift. Saving time and money by simple housecleaning. (1919 reprint.) 1 D-4 D p. il. (Thrift leaflet 4.) (Prepared in co-operation with Treasury Department.)

— Seven steps toward saving. (1919 reprint.) 1-B-4 B p. il. (Thrift leaflet 2.) (Prepared in co-operation with Treasury Department.)

Sorghum. Notes on composition of sorghum plant (with list of literature cited); by J. J. Williaman, R. M. West, D. O. Spriestersbach, and G. E. Holm, 1919. Cover-title, p. 1-31, il. large 8vo. (From Journal of agricultural research, v 18, No. 1, Oct. 1, 1919.)

Animal Industry Bureau.

Bacterium abortus infection of bulls, preliminary report; by J. M. Buck, G. T. Creech, and H. H. Ladson. 1919. Cover-title, 239-246+(2) p.+(1) leaf, 3 p. of pl. large 8vo. (From Journal of agricultural research, v. 17, No. 5, Aug. 15, 1919.)

Cattle. (Bureau of Animal Industry) order 211 (amendment 10) and 266; Aug. 6 and 30, 1919. 1919. 1 p. and 24 p. (Consist of orders concerning quarantine of cattle, etc.)

Cattle-fever ticks and methods of eradication; (by W. P. Ellenberger and Robert M. Chapin). (Oct. 1919.) 32 p. il. (Agriculture Dept. Farmers' bulletin 1057.) Paper, 5c.

Milk. Good drinks made of milk, kickless, but full of punch. (1919.) 8 p. il. 12mo. (Agriculture Dept. (Department circular 82.)) Paper, 5c.

Poultry. Culling poultry flock, why, when and how, hen that lays is hen that pays. May 2, 1919, reprint Oct. 1919. 8 p. il. (Agriculture Dept. Department circular 31.) (This publication is a revision of the May 2, 1919, print and not a reprint as stated on the title-page.) Paper, 5c.

— Feeding hens for egg production; by Harry M. Lamon and Alfred R. Lee). Sept. 1919.) 16 p. il. (Agriculture Dept. Farmers' bulletin 1067.) (Includes lists of Agriculture Department publications relating to poultry raising and egg production.) Paper, 5c.

— Natural and artificial brooding of chickens; by Harry M. Lamon. Nov. 30, 1914, reprinted Jan. 1915 (reprint, 1919.) 15 p. il. (Agriculture Dept. Farmers' bulletin 624.) (Includes list of Agriculture Department publications relating to poultry.) Paper, 5c.

Biological Survey Bureau.

Fur farming as side line; by Ned Dearborn. (Reprint) 1919. (1)+489-506 p. 2 p. of pl. (Yearbook separate 693.) (From Yearbook, 1916.) Paper, 5c.

Mammals. Suggestions for field studies of mammalian life-histories (with list of literature examined); by Walter P. Taylor. Sept. 1919. 8 p. (Agriculture Dept. Department circular 59.) Paper, 5c.

Chemistry Bureau.

Eggs. Points for egg buyers, what to sell, what to buy, how to handle, egg-candling devices. 1919. (reprint, with slight changes). 12 p. il. narrow 8vo. (Agriculture Dept. Department circular 25.) Paper, 5c.

Fats. Production and conservation of fats and oils in United States; by Herbert S. Bailey, with B. E. Reuter. Oct. 29, 1919. 7 p. (Agricultural Dept. Bulletin 769, supplement.)

Oats. Simple method for measuring acidity of cereal products, its application to sulphured and unsulphured oats (with list of literature cited); by Victor Birckner. 1919. Cover-title, p. 33-49, large 8vo. (Free Journal of agricultural research, v. 18, No. 1, Oct. 1, 1919.)

Entomology Bureau.

Mites and lice on poultry; (by) F. C. Bishopp and H. P. Wood. May, 1917, revised Aug. 1919. 1919. 32 p il. (Agriculture Dept. Farmers' bulletin 801.) (Includes lists of Agriculture Department publications relating to insects affecting health of man and domestic animals. Paper, 5c.

Peach-borers. Use of toxic gases as possible means of control of peach-tree borer; by E. B. Blakeslee. Oct. 21, 1919. 23 p. 1 pl. (Agrculture Dept. Bulletin 796.) Paper, 5c.

Roundheaded apple-tree borer; (by Fred E. Brooks). (July 6, 1915, revised Aug. 1919.) (Sept. 1919.) 20+(1) p. il. (Agriculture Dept. Farmers' bulletin 675.) Paper, 5c.

San Jose scale and its control; (by A. L. Quaintance). (Mar. 30, 1915, revised Oct. 1919.) (1919.) 32 p. il. (Agriculture Dept. Farmers' bulletin 650.) (Includes lists of Agriculture Department publications relating to insects injurious to deciduous fruits.) Paper. 5c.

Forest Service.

Cooperage. Tight and slack cooperage stock production in 1918; by Franklin H. Smith and Albert H. Pierson. N. P. (1919). 15 p. (Prepared in co-operation with Associated Cooperage Industries of America.)

National forest areas, June 30, 1919; compiled by Branch of Engineering. (1919.) 7 p. 4to.

Markets Bureau.

Apples. Preparation of barreled apples for market; (by W. M. Scott, H. C. Hetzel, H. W. Samson, and M. Stockton). (Sept. 1919.) 40+(1) p. il. (Agriculture Dept. Farmers' bulletin 1080.) Paper, 5c.

Dairy marketing information. (1919.) (1)+8 p. 24mo.

Food. Rules and regulations of Secretary of Agriculture under food products inspection law of July 24, 1919. Oct. 1919. 10 p. (Agriculture Dept. Circular 144.) Paper, 5c.

Grain. Notes on grain pressures in storage bins (with Selected list of references on pressure of stored grain; by W. J. Larkin, jr. Oct. 6, 1919. 16 p. il. 1 pl. (Agriculture Dept. Bulletin 789.) Paper, 5c.

Milk. Two hundred million quarts (of milk) a day. (1919.) 6 p.+(1) leaf, 24mo.

Warehouses. Regulations of Secretary of Agriculture under warehouse act of Aug. 11, 1916, as amended July 24, 1919, regulations for grain warehouses. Oct. 1919. 46 p. (Agriculture Dept. Circular 141.) Paper, 5c.

— Regulations of Secretary of Agriculture under warehouse act of Aug. 11, 1916, as amended July 24, 1919, revised regulations for cotton warehouses, approved Sept. 15, 1919. Oct. 1919. 41 p. (Agriculture Dept. Circular 143.) Paper, 5c.

Plant Industry Bureau.

Belle Fourche experiment farm. Work of Belle Fourche reclamation project experiment farm in 1918; by Beyer Anne. Sept. 1919. 34 p. il. (Agriculture Dept. Department circular 60.) Paper, 5c.

Camphor-tree. Effect of removing pulp from camphor seed on germination and subsequent growth of seedlings; by G. A. Russell. 1919. Cover-title, 223-238+(1) p. il. 2 p. of pl. large 8vo. (From Journal of Agricultural research, v. 17, No. 5, Aug. 15, 1919.)

Fruit growing on northern Great Plains; (by) Max Pfaender. Sept. 1919. 12 p. il. (Agriculture Dept. Department circular 58.) Paper, 5c.

Grape juice. Unfermented grape juice, how to make it in the home; (by) Charles Dearing. Oct. 1919. 32 p. il. (Agriculture Dept. Farmers' bulletin 1075.) (Includes Agriculture Department publications of interest in connection with this bulletin.) Paper, 5c.

Potatoes. Good seed potatoes and how to produce them; (by) William Stuart, 1913, revised Aug. 1919. 1919. 20 p. il. Agriculture Dept. Farmers' bulletin 533.) Paper, 5c.

— Production of late or main crop potatoes; (by William Stuart). (Sept. 1919.) 40 p. il. (Agriculture Dept. Farmers' bulletin 1064.) Paper, 5c.

Public Roads Bureau.

Bituminous road materials. Ultra-microscopic examination of disperse colloids

List of Recent Government Departmental Publications

present in bituminous road materials; by E. C. E. Lord. 1919. Cover-title, p. 167-176+(1) leaf, il. 1 pl. large 8vo. (From Journal of agricultural research, v. 17; No. 4, July 15, 1919.)

Soils Bureau.

Blackhawk County, Iowa. Soil survey of Blackhawk County, Iowa; by W. E. Tharp and Horace J. Harper. 1919. 44 p. il. 2 p. of pl. map. (Prepared in co-operation with Iowa Agricultural Experiment Station. From Field operations, 1917.) Paper, 15c.

Canadian County, Okla. Soil survey of Canadian County, Okla.; by E. H. Smies. 1919. 60 p. il. map. (From Field operations, 1917.) Paper, 15c.

Chase County, Neb. Soil survey of Chase County, Neb.; by R. F. Rogers and Louis A. Wolfanger. 1919. 66 p. il. map. (Prepared in co-operation with University of Nebraska. From Field operation, 1917.) Paper, 15c.

Drew County, Ark. Soil survey of Drew County, Ark.; by B. W. Tillman, F. A. Hayes, and F. Z. Hutton. 1919. 48 p. il. map. (From Field operations, 1917.) Paper, 15c.

Fertilizers. Survey of fertilizer industry; by E. A. Goldenweiser. Oct. 20, 1919. Cover-title, 29 p. il. 2 maps. (Agriculture Dept. Bulletin 798.) (Includes list of Government publications pertaining to fertilizers). Paper, 10c.

Mercer County, Pa. Soil survey of Mercer County, Pa.; by E. B. Deeter, R. A. Winston, and W. Irvin Galt. 1919. 40 p. il. 1 pl. map. (Prepared in co-operaton with Pennsylvania State College. From Field operations, 1917.) Paper, 15c.

States Relation Service.

Butter. How teachers may use Farmers' bulletin 876, Making butter on farm; (by) E. H. Shinn. Sept. 1919. 4 p. (Agriculture Dept. Department circular 69.) *Paper, 5c.

Diseases of plants. How teachers may use publications on control of diseases and insect enemies of home garden; (by) Alvin Dille. Sept. 1919. 4 p. (Agriculture Dept. Department circular 68.) *Paper, 5c.

Fireless cookers. Homemade fireless cookers and their use; prepared in Office of Home Economics. Feb. 1917, revised Sept. 1919. (1919.) 16 p. il. (Agriculture Dept. Farmers' bulletin 771.) *Paper, 5c.

Guam Agricultural Experiment Station.

Report of Guam Agricultural Experiment Station (fiscal year) 1918. Oct. 14, 1919. 61 p. 5 pl. 8 p. of pl. *Paper, 10c.

Weather Bureau.

Air. Aerology no. 10; Free-air data at Broken Arrow, Okla., Drexel, Nebr., Ellendale, N. Dak., Groesbeck, Tex., Leesburg, Ga., and Royal Center, Ind., aerological stations, Oct.-Dec. 1918, by Aerological Division, Willis Ray Gregg, in charge; Groesbeck aerological station, by Thomas J. Chancellor; Leesburg aerological station, by Frank T. Cole. Oct. 4, 1919. 178 p. il. 9 pl. 4to. (Monthly weather review supplement 15.) *Paper, 25c.

— Results of some empiric researches as to general movements of atmosphere (with list of references), by H. Hildebrand Hildebrandsson, translated by W. W. Reed (with general circulation of atmosphere, by L. Gangoiti, translation and abstract, by R. H. Weightman). 1919. (1)+374-390 p. il. 1 pl. map, 4to. (From Monthly weather review, June, 1919.)

Evaporation. Instructions for installation and operation of class A evaporation stations; by Benjamin C. Kadel. (Reprint, with additional instructions) 1919. 30 p. il. 2 pl. 2 p. of pl. (Circular L, Instrument Division.) *Paper, 10c.

Panama rainfall, by H. G. Cornwaite; Uncle Sam's dampest corner, by G. K. Larrison. 1919. (3)+298-305 p. il. 2 p. of pl. 4to. (From Monthly weather review, May, 1919.)

Temperature. Some observations on temperatures and winds at moderate elevations above ground (with list of references); by Vincent E. Jakl. 1919. (1)+367-373 p. il. 1 pl. 4to. (From Monthly weather review, June, 1919.)

Civil Service Commission.

Note.—The Commission furnishes its publications gratuitously to those who apply for them.

Civil-service act, rules, statutes, and Executive orders, revision of rules of Apr. 15, 1903, with notes on rules by commission and legal decisions; amended to July 1, 1919. 1919. 110 p.

Examinations. (Announcements and cancellation of examinations) Oct. 14, 1919-Jan. 8, 1920. Sept. 26-Oct. 22, 1919. Various paging, various sizes.

Postal service. Instructions to applicants for post-office service, 11th civil-service district, headquarters, Seattle, Wash. Aug. 1919. 16 p. + (1) leaf.

Commerce Department.

Note.—The Department of Commerce has a limited edition of its publications which it distributes gratuitously to those who apply for them.

Beans. Imports of beans and lentils, 1914-19, letter transmitting in response to resolution, statistics showing imports of beans and lentils, fiscal years 1914-19, exports of domestic beans, 1918-19, etc. Sept. 22, 1919. 21 p. (S. doc. 96.)

Coast and Geodetic Survey. Inclusion of Coast and Geodetic Survey personnel in H. R. 9204, request that commissioned personnel of Coast and Geodetic Survey be included in H. R. 9204, which is now before Congress. Oct. 1, 1919. 2 p. (H. doc. 253.)

Census Bureau.

Census, 1920 (14th). 14th census of United States, Jan. 1, 1920: Instructions to enumerators. 1919. 58 p. il. 12mo.

Cotton. Cotton consumed, cotton on hand, active cotton spindles, and imports and exports of cotton, Sept. 1919 and 1918, with statistics of cotton consumed, imported, and exported for two months ending Sept. 30. Oct. 14, 1919. Oblong 48mo. (Preliminary report. This publication is issued in postal card form.)

— Report on cotton ginning, number of bales of cotton ginned from growth of 1919 prior to Sept. 25, 1919, and comparative statistics to corresponding date in 1918 and 1917. Oct. 2, 1919. Oblong 48mo. (Preliminary report. This publication is issued in postal card form.)

— Report on cotton ginning, number of bales of cotton ginned from growth of 1919 prior to Oct. 18, 1919, and comparative statistics to corresponding date in 1918 and 1917. Oct. 25, 1919. Oblong 48mo. (Preliminary report. This publication is issued in postal card form.)

Finance. Financial statistics of cities having population of over 30,000 (fiscal year) 1918. 1919. 357 p. il. 4to. (Prepared under supervision of Starke M. Grogan, chief statistician for statistcs of States and cities, and Lemuel A. Carruthers, chief of division. The text was prepared under supervision of Morris J. Hole.) Cloth, $1.00.

Porto Rico. Censo decimocuarto de los Estados Unidos, Enero 1, 1920: Instruciones a los enumeradores, Puerto Rico. 1919. 38 p. 12mo.

Tobacco. Leaf tobacco held by manufacturers and dealers, Oct. 1, 1919 and 1918, July 1 and Apr. 1, 1919. Oct. 29, 1919. Oblong 32mo. (This publication is issued in postal card form.)

Coast and Geodetic Survey.

Note.—The monthly Notice to mariners, formerly issued by the Coast and Geodetic Survey, has been consolidated with and made a part of the Notice to mariners issued by the Lighthouses Bureau, thus making it a joint publication. The charts, coast pilots, and tide tables of the Coast and Geodetic Survey are sold at the office of the Survey in Washington, and also by one or more sales agents in each of the important American seaports.

Coast pilots. United States coast pilot, Philippine Islands: pt. 1, Luzon, Mindoro, and Visayas (by R. J. Christman). 1st edition. 1919. 367 p. il. map. (Serial 104.) (This volume covers the area formerly included in Philippine Islands sailing directions, secs. 1-4.) Cloth, 50c.

Geodesy. Formulae and tables for computation of geodetic positions. 6th edition. 1919. 100 p. il. 4to. (Special publication 8.) *Paper, 25c.

Fisheries Bureau.

Fish and fisheries. Distribution of fish and fish eggs, fiscal year 1918; (by) Henry O'Malley. 1919. 82 p. (Bureau of Fisheries doc. 863.) (App. 1, report of commissioner of fisheries, 1918.) *Paper, 10c.

Fisheries service bulletin, Oct. 1, 1919; no. 53. (1919.) 8 p. (Monthly.)

Fishery products. Statement of quantities and values of certain fishery products landed at Boston and Gloucester, Mass., and Portland, Me., by American and Canadian fishing vessels, Aug. 1919. (1919.) 1 p. oblong large 8vo. (Statistical bulletin 450.)

— Statement of quantities and values of certain fishery products landed at Boston and Gloucester, Mass., and Portland, Me., by American fishing vessels, Sept. 1919. (1919.) 1 p. oblong fol. (Statistical bulletin 451.)

— Statement of quantities and values of certain fishery products landed at Seattle, Wash., by Amercan fishing vessels, Sept. 1919. (1919.) 1 p. oblong 12mo. (Statistical bulletin 452.)

Mussels. Fresh-water mussels and mussel industries of United States; by Robert E. Coker. Oct. 25, 1919. (1)+13-89 p. il. 14 pl. 32 p. of pl. map, large 8vo. ((Bureau of Fisheries) doc. 865.) (Includes list of Fisheries Bureau publications treating mussel resources of various streams. From Bulletin, v. 36.) *Paper, 40c.

Foreign and Domestic Commerce Bureau.

Advertising methods in Chile, Peru, and Bolivia; by J. W. Sanger. 1919. 56 p. 1 pl. 10 p. of pl. (Special agents' series 185.) *Paper, 10c.

Commerce. Foreign commerce and navigation of United States for 6 months, July-Dec. 1918, and calendar year 1918. 1919. lix+635 p. 4to. *Cloth, $1.25.

Electrical goods in Argentina, Uruguay, and Brazil; by Philip S. Smith. 1919. 133 p. 6 p. of pl. (Special agents' series 184.) *Paper, 20c.

Navigation Bureau.

Ships. American documented seagoing merchant vessels of 500 gross tons and over, July 1-Oct. 1, 1919. 1919. Each 44 p. or 46 p. 4to.

Standards Bureau.

Note.—The scientific papers will be supplied on subscription as issued at $1.25 per volume, paper bound. These volumes will afterwards be issued bound in cloth at $1.50 per volume; foreign subscription, paper, $2.00; cloth, $2.10. Single numbers vary in price.

Aluminium. Mechanical properties and resistance to corrosion of rolled light alloys of aluminum and magnesium with copper, with nickel, and with manganese; by P. D. Merica, R. G. Waltenberg, and A. N. Finn. Oct. 25, 1919. 13 p. 1 pl. 2 p. of pl. large 8vo. (Technologic papers 132.) *Paper, 5c.

— Some tests of light aluminum casting alloys, effect of heat treatment; by P. D. Merica and C. P. Karr. Oct. 24, 1919. 31 p. il. 5 p. of pl. large 8vo. (Technologic papers 139.) *Paper, 10c.

Bronze. Behavior of wrought manganese bronze exposed to corrosion while under tensile stress; by P. D. Merica and R. W. Woodward. Oct. 16, 1919. 9 p. il. 1 pl. large 8vo. (Technologic papers 135.) *Paper, 5c.

Corrosion and anti-corrosives. Protective metallic coating for rustproofing of iron and steel (with bibliography). Oct. 4, 1919. 34 p. il. 2 pl. 10 p. of pl. Large 8vo. (Circular 80.) *Paper, 10c.

Electric railroads. Leakage resistance of street railway roadbeds and its relation to electrolysis of underground structures; by E. R. Shepard. Oct. 6, 1919. 39 p. il. 1 pl. large 8vo. (Technologic papers 127.) (Prepared in co-operation with Forest Service.) *Paper, 10c.

PERSONAL CONTACT DEPARTMENT

Information to Help Business Men Establish Personal Contacts in Washington

Homer Cummings, chairman of the Democratic National Executive Committee, expects to be in Washington until after January 8, getting ready for the important Jackson Day dinner to be given by the Democrats as the first gun in the 1920 campaign. These Jackson Day dinners are of the utmost importance in critical years, as the list of speakers for these occasions usually is made up of those with a "boomlet." So traditional has this attitude become that whenever a man is a formal speaker at the Jackson Day dinner, the wiseacres exclaim, "he has a presidential boom."

Tickets have been limited to 750 persons, and 50 of these little cards have been reserved for the women coming from all parts of the Union. They are the associate committee women, organized under Mrs. George Bass, the chairman of the associate committee, and have been pouring in their acceptances to the National Democratic Headquarters. Needless to add, members of the cabinet are likely to meet former Secretary of the Treasury William Gibbs McAdoo at this event and Senator Oscar W. Underwood, of Alabama, two aspirants for booms. From the outlook at present President Wilson will be about the only absentee from the official party, as even his secretary, Joseph P. Tumulty is being counted as among those in attendance.

Vice President and Mrs. Marshall, accompanied by their adopted son, Morrison Marshall, are spending Christmas in Idianapolis, Ind. They will return in time for the Vice President to open the post-holiday convening of the Senate.

Echoes of pre-war days permeated the holiday atmosphere at the House Office Building as the friends of Representative Whitmell Martin of Louisiana received a five-pound package of sugar for Christmas with his compliments. Mr. Martin had 500 pounds of this precious commodity sent to him at Washington from his back-home district that he might relieve the famine among some of his colleagues. This was not his first expression of thoughtfulness in that regard, as year before last, during the sugar shortage he distributed several barrels of sugar in a similar manner.

Last year the Sugar Equalization Board would not allow Louisiana sugar to be brought to the National Capital, so the Representative had to forego his impulse to demonstrate the excellence of his home product. As the board was not functioning on Louisiana sugar this year, Mr. Martin had four barrels shipped, and they arrived in time for gifts before his fellow members scattered for the holidays.

President Wilson was obliged to decline a Christmas gift in the form of two high-bred Chinese chows, on the score that canines are not allowed in the White House. These animals were presented to the President and his family by P. T. Barnum, a grandson of the famous circus owner, and made the journey to Washington to no avail, as Secretary Tumulty explained to Mr. Barnum that the dogs could not be accepted.

Mrs. Grace Bartlett, who is head of the Women's Organizations department in the War Savings Division of the Treasury, has accepted an invitation to address the Men's City Club of Philadelphia, on the matter of "Thrift." She will explain to each business man of that city his indivdual responsibility to the present day need for thrift and what he can do to help his wife make the high cost of living less of a bugbear. The date for Mrs. Bartlett's appearance has not been settled as yet, but will likely be in February.

Now that the coal strike has been settled, "Judge" Charles B. Ames, assistant to the Attorney General, who was detailed to represent the Department of Justice in the matter, has retired to study trusts to be broken by the Sherman anti-trust law. It is the unwritten law around the Department of Justice that the assistant to the Attorney General has general supervision of the trust-breaking suits. It might seem to the country at large that, with the records already established for these suits, there are not many more trusts to be broken, but this is not true, judging from the amount of data accumulated for Mr. Ames while he was handling the coal-strike situation.

Mr. Ames came from Oklahoma about six months ago to joint Mr. Palmer at the Department of Justice. His predecessor in the trust cases was Assistant Attorney General Todd, who resigned with former Attorney General Thomas Watt Gregory. Mr. Ames is called "Judge" around the department, and was president of the bar association in his home State.

Resumption of the pre-war annual institutes held by the teachers of the Washington public-school system is assured, in the announcement for these gatherings on January 23 and March 5. The local educators assemble to hear discussions of pertinent problems in their professions from leading educators of the country..

Among those who have agreed to speak are: Dr. Henry Neumann, of the Brooklyn Society of Ethical Culture; Dr. Thomas H. Briggs, of the Teachers' College of Columbia University, who will discuss junior high schools; Dr. John C. Stone, of the Montclair State Normal School, of Upper Montclair, N. J., whose topic will be "Humanizing Arithmetic," and Dr. William C. Bagley, head of the Teachcers' College of Columbia University.

Hugh Reid, the man closest to Louis F. Post, Assistant Secretary of the Labor Department, is expected to return to his desk there after the middle of January. For the past few months, Mr. Reid has left his departmental work temporarily in order to help E. H. Greenwood, the Deputy Secretary of Labor, take care of the details of the International Labor Conference held in Washington under the League of Nations. Mr. Post handles the administrative details of the Labor Department and Mr. Reid is his outpost in the public's line of approach.

Sam H. Rogers, Director of the 1920 Census and an important member of the executive family of the Department of Commerce, is urging New Yorkers to help that city appear, after the count next year, as the world's metropolis. He believes that with every man, woman and child within Manhattan being counted, the American city can claim the globe's laurels for population.

The present popularity of Government resignations has given rise to rumors of leave takings which do not always materialize, such as in the case of John White Hallowell, assistant to the Secretary of the Interior. He is a native of West Medford, Mass., a son of Col. Norwood Penrose Hallowell, and came to the Interior Department early in 1919, after a very successful period of service under Herbert Hoover as chief of the Food Administration's organization activites. At the age of 40, he is putttng into practice the idea that a capable business career is a good background for Government service. Within ten years after his graduation from Harvard, he was made senior partner in the firm of Stone & Webster, one of the country's most important construction concerns, and there received the bulk of his training, which is now being used to direct the various administrative functions of the Interior Departpartment under his care. The Alaskan Railway is one of his principal assignments and he has also fallen heir to the Lands for Returning Soldiers movement from former Assistant Secretary Meyer.

Mr. Hallowell twice made the All-American football team. He was a famous Harvard player and received his A. B. degree from that institution in 1901. He was chosen overseer of Harvard College about 11 years later. At the time Secretary Lane's resignation became public property it was reported that Mr. Hallowell would leave, but this was denied at his office.

T. Frank Morgan, superintendent of work for the Government Printing Office at Washington, has tendered his resignation, to take effect January 1, and will go to Philadelphia to enter the office of a private business concern. Fletcher Bowdin, who has been foreman of the shop, will succeed Mr. Morgan as superintendent of work.